

# British Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

N<sup>o</sup>. 772.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1841.

[Vol. XV.

### BUENOS AYRES.

ADMIRAL BROWN, in his brig General Belgrano, accompanied by the brigantine San Martin, arrived in the outer roads from off Montevideo on Sunday last, to revictual, &c. It is said that the Riverista squadron, including Capt. Coe's ship, the newly purchased Barque, and brig Pereyra, were about to leave Montevideo to seek a new encounter with Admiral Brown, They certainly ought not to have the advantage of fighting close to their own port;—the Admiral has shown the Montevideans that his squadron can and will fight. Some would say that he should now follow the Wellington system, and make his foes fight him when he pleases and where he pleases, and not when they please and where they please.

The tone of Capt. Coe's despatch to the Montevideo government relative to the action of the 24th, is quite different from that which he indited of his operations off the port, and certainly does not warrant the bombast indulged in by the Montevideo papers. It is such as were to be expected from a bold man who had done his best to wrest victory from his opponents. He states that up to 9 o'clock in the morning of the 25th, the returns received by him gave the loss to the squadron of Captain Shannon and Lieut. Lemoine (erroneously stated Paz), 7 seamen and 2 marines killed, and 9 wounded. We are not aware if his subsequent returns have reported any addition to his number, but private accounts from Montevideo make a very material difference. The Riverista brigantine Montevideo, which was driven on shore on the 25th ult., has been dismantled; her second in command, Martinez, was wounded in the arm; a further loss of three men wounded is acknowledged.—This vessel would undoubtedly have been captured, had not Admiral Brown, out of regard for the safety of the people, who imprudently crowded to the shore, ordered the firing to cease. As it was, a coup was killed by a cannon-shot. A Montevideo paper takes occasion from this circumstance to exclaim—"See, Orientals, what respect the enemy has for your lives!"

Extract of a letter from an officer of the National squadron dated "Port of Montevideo" 26th ult.

"We have met the enemy, and under the powerful arm of the Almighty, the victory has been ours—notwithstanding the proud appearance of our numerous foes.—They consisted of Coe's ship, brig 'Pereyra,' two brigantines and two schooners— whilst to oppose them, we had the brig 'Belgrano,' brig 'Vigilante,' and the brigantine 'Vigilante.' The San Martin being on the look out about 40 miles to the westward. Coe is this day taking his mainmast out—the 'Pereyra' will have to shift her bowsprit. Coe's Captain (Shannon) is killed, with about twelve more, and they say about 15 wounded went on shore yesterday. The loss of the 'Belgrano' has been Lieut. Renaud killed, and one seaman slightly wounded. Thanks to God for his protection of our Holy Cause and the intrepidity and good management of our beloved Chief Admiral Brown—with him we must be victorious."

The arrival of the National vessels of war General Belgrano and Vigilante, on the evening of the 27th ult., caused some anxiety on shore. The former fired a gun on anchoring in the outer roads—a boat was sent to her, which did

not return until long after dark, when the cheers of the boats crew and of those assembled on the beach gave the first intimation of the triumph of Admiral Brown's squadron on 24th ult.

The Argentine navy has received an important addition by the 'fittling' from Montevideo of the Riverista schooner of war Palmir, armed with a long 18-pounder on a pivot, two 8-pounders, miquelets, pistols, swords, &c., and having on board a crew of 33 men, viz.—26 seamen and 16 marines, all of whom it appears were unanimous in their determination to bring her to Buenos Ayres, and had for that purpose put their Captain—William Mason—under arrest, and brought him with them; he was however released on his landing here on the petition of the crew. When the Captain of the Port, Juan Francisco Segui, went on board the Palmir, in the inner roads, the marines (who were drawn up in line to receive him) carried arms and the seamen gave three cheers. Both seamen and marines came on shore during the morning—the latter were uniformly and well dressed, in blue jackets faced with green. The affair altogether caused considerable excitement in the city, and the Alameda (it being Sunday and a fine day) was thronged with visitors.

We last week published a letter which the distinguished Geologist Dr. Francisco Xavier Muñiz transmitted to General Rosas, accompanied with some fossil remains, which will not doubt create extraordinary interest amongst the learned Societies of Europe. We have now the pleasure of stating, that besides the fossils referred to, Señor Muñiz has recently discovered the remains of the Macrauchenia Patagónica, the Mision and Toxodon—all these fossils have also been recently found by other Geologists.

'Tis not too much to expect from the disinterested patriotism of Señor Muñiz that he will continue to enrich the Science of Geology with the new antediluvian researches, and as it may be supposed, the enlightened government of Buenos Ayres will give him protection and assistance for this object; the progress he will make, will no doubt be superior in this respect to anything that could hitherto have been expected.

We are sure the letter, and the description of the fossil remains that have already been found, will be echoed throughout the world of science.

The petition of the French residents in Montevideo to the Chamber of Deputies against the Mackau Convention, as it is called, notwithstanding the sanguine expectations conceived by the parties instrumental in getting it up, appears to have been a complete failure. It was brought in on the 20th February, by M. Mermillod, as the expression of the wishes and sentiments of upwards of 1300 French citizens. The Hon. Deputy prefaced its introduction by a long speech in which he proposed to himself to give the history of the French grievances at Buenos Ayres, and concluded by requesting that the government would at least defer the ratification of the treaty as dishonourable to France. The Ministerial paper, *Journal des Debats*, says that the House was moved by the recital of the horrid details which the Hon. Deputy brought under its notice. Indeed, the House exhibited very significant symptoms of its desire to get rid of the subject, for when other members attempted to address it, they were put down by vociferous interruptions. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Guizot, treated the petition as

the offspring of mercantile disappointment; in support of which view he adduced the fact that previously to the blockade the importations in Montevideo only amounted to 15 or 20 millions of francs per annum, and that during the period of the commercial interruption with Buenos Ayres, they had averaged an equal sum monthly. He therefore contended that it was not to be wondered at that the Montevideans should cry out against a treaty which put an end to such a state of things. M. Guizot asserted that Rivera and Lavalle were only the "auxiliaries" of France, and that the latter in all her stipulations reserved to herself free action as regarded the settlement of her disputes. The French Agents had been instructed to assist Rivera and the Buenos Ayrean "insurgents" only in case they should succeed, or acquire a quasi certainty of success—a case which was never realised. Admiral Mackau had had the luck to throw over-boarding, for Lavalle had confessed in a letter to M. Martigny, that he could make no head against Rosas without the assistance of the French. He had likewise been sufficiently adroit to withdraw France from the civil dissension with which she had unhappily been mixed up. A treaty had been concluded, and it was the duty of France to respect it. Such was the intention of the government. The Convention would be ratified, and as long as it was respected, France would respect those with whom it was concluded, strictly adhering to the principle of non-intervention in their internal questions. There the matter dropped, no effort of M. Mermillod's friends being sufficient to obtain a hearing.

The Paris journal *Commerce* is very lachrymose on the result of the debate, and considers that another blot has been cast upon the honor of France. M. Guizot, is represented in this question as in that of the East, as acting under the dictation of Lord Palmerston. M. Alfred Gustave Bellenare, says the journalist, will endeavour to tell his constituents of the indifference with which their remonstrances were received by the Government and the Chambers.

M. Ellauri, the Oriental Agent in Paris, had replied in the papers to some remarks of the Ministerial journalists upon Don Fructuoso Rivera. M. Martigny and M. Guizot had likewise addressed a joint letter to the *Journal des Debats*, promising to answer the strictures of which their official conduct had been made the subject.

### Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres last evening (4th inst.)

British.....	28
American.....	13
French.....	7
Spanish.....	7
Sardinian.....	4
Belgian.....	4
Swedish.....	2
Norwegian.....	2
Hamburg.....	1
Brazilian.....	10
Danish.....	7
Bremen.....	4
Russian.....	1
Austrian.....	2
Argentine.....	2
Prussian.....	3
Total.....	105

The above includes the Sardinian barque Maria Egeenia, which we have with us from our list of vessels in Port on Thursday last, conceiving she would have sailed.

Congratulatory notes on the preservation of the life of Governor Rosas from the Infernal Machine continue to be inserted in the *Gaceta*. Amongst them is one from the government of Santiago del Estero, stating that High Mass and Te Deum were celebrated in all the Churches of that Province, as a thanksgiving for the protection granted to H. B. Also a similar note from the government of Catamarca, and another from Col. Mariano Maza, dated Catamarca, 21st April, in tenor, that the news of the attempt had created the greatest indignation there, particularly amongst the troops under his command, that Te Deum was celebrated at the Church Matris as a thanksgiving, at which the battalion Libertad attended, &c. &c.

On the 15th and 16th ult., there was a *fandango* in the parish North of the Cathedral of Buenos Ayres, to celebrate the same event—flags were displayed throughout the district, which on both evenings was illuminated, rockets were discharged, and High Mass and Te Deum celebrated on the 16th at the Cathedral.

The account of the donations in money, cattle, &c., in aid of the war against the unitarians is also continued in the *Gaceta*, viz.—from Don Mariano Ramirez, Justice of Peace of Dolores, with a list of subscriptions in his district amounting to 3714 dollars, including a donation made by the Corps of Civicos of their allowances from the month of September to March.

From Don Juan Benito Saez, Justice of Peace of Navarro, with a list of 5629 dollars. From Don Antonio Almaraz, Justice of Peace of the district del Vecino, with a list of 2000 dollars. From 3 officers, 2 sergeants and a soldier of the 4th battalion of Patricios, making over their allowances for the month of April, 295 dollars.

Also a note from Don Francisco de Paula Calderon y Belgrano, declining his claim on the government for 469 head of cattle, furnished to the troops at Chascomus, which note is couched as follows—

“As the recreant traitor unitarians have been the cause of the evils which our country has suffered, and the great labours which have and must still be made until Our illustrious Restorer of the Laws, should as here, consolidate order in all the Republic, and free us from the anarchy which these wretches have occasioned, and from the piracy established by the mateo Rivers; I have thought it my duty as a federal citizen to make the said donation in aid of the war.

“Francisco de Paula Calderon y Belgrano.  
“Buenos Ayres, March 21, 1841.  
“To Don Felipe Girado, Justice of Peace of Chascomus.”

The Justice of Peace of Lobos, in a note to the Governor under date 26th ult., stated that according to the order of the Gov. he had distributed 8630 dollars amongst the females of that district whose husbands and sons are serving with the army in the Interior Provinces.

The *Gaceta* of 19th ult., contains communication from Colonel Francisco Crespo, Commandant at Martin Garcia, with the names of various individuals who have emigrated from the Banda Oriental, &c. &c. Also a despatch dated on board the National brig of war General Belgrano, off Montevideo 12th ult., from Admiral Brown, with an account of the operations of the National squadron from 25th March to that date.

There are also various other documents in said paper, which we have noticed in former numbers.

—♦♦♦♦♦  
TWENTY-FOURTH OF MAY, 1841.

Tune—“The Winking Day.”

The morn was clear  
Naught did appear  
To mark the peace that day—  
When Captain Coe,  
Our gallant foe,  
Said’ld boldly from the Bay,  
To quarters then  
We piped our men,  
For action clear’d away;  
Prepar’d to fight  
With all our might  
The Twenty-fourth of May,  
CHORUS.  
That new big ship  
We’ll soundly whip  
The gallant Brown did say;

If Cox will fight  
We’ll try his might  
That Twenty-fourth of May,

II.

Six ships to three  
’Tis plain to see,  
A match by no means fair;  
But the’ twice as  
With Captain Coe  
Still badly did he fare.  
Our shot did tell  
So very well,  
That the most glorious day;  
The new ship’s mast  
Long did not last,  
For soon ’twas shot away.

CHORUS.

That new big ship, &c.

III.

Brave *Belshazzar*’s kill  
And has fix’d up  
His good name to retain.  
Gave Cox to do  
The’ one to two  
And made his efforts vain.  
*Hidalgo*’s name  
Well known to fame  
Has gain’d still greater lustre  
For he’s the man  
That always can  
Do much without much bluster.

CHORUS.

That new big ship, &c.

IV.

*Pinedo* too  
With his brave crew  
Did bravely do his part;  
He stood his ground,  
Full many a round  
With skill and naval art.  
So THREE to SIX,  
’Tis most strange to say;  
They beat them so  
That Captain Coe,  
Retreated to the Bay.  
CHORUS.  
That new big ship, &c.

V.

Brave *Renauld* fell  
’Tis sad to tell  
While standing at his post,  
He did not care  
Nor did he fear  
The great opposing host.  
Twenty more braves  
Upon the waves  
Expired on that day,  
They fought and bled  
As I have said  
On the Twenty-fourth of May.

CHORUS.

That new big ship, &c.

VI.

Now let us raise  
Our voice in praise  
Of officers and crew,  
Who bravely fought  
As brave men ought  
Altho’ they were but few.  
So here’s a health  
And abundant wealth  
To Brown and all his brave,  
Let History  
This victory  
In golden types engrave.  
CHORUS.  
The new big ship  
We did so whip  
And riddle her so sore;  
All know too well  
Brave Shannon fell  
To rise and fight no more.

From ‘The Albion,’ Liverpool paper of Mon-

day the 8th March.

Warlike Rumours, England & the United States.

The *Sax*, of Friday, had the following paragraph:—“In our City article of this afternoon will be found a rumour of preparations making by Lord Palmerston to enforce the liberation of Mr. M’Leod, still in confinement in the United States. ‘Ten sail of the line are said to have been ordered to assemble at Gibraltar, and thence to proceed direct to the American coast, prepared to act in case of emergency. We further understand, that Lord Palmerston has sent instructions to Mr. Fox, our Ambassador at Washington, to demand peremptorily the im-

mediate release of very Mr. M’Leod. The affair begins to wear a serious complexion.”—“The rumour is but the echo of one which appeared in *The Albion* three weeks ago, namely, on February 15, in the following terms:—“On the 4th, that Lord Palmerston has ordered Mr. Fox to demand from the government of the United States the liberation of Mr. M’Leod, and if the demand should not be complied with, to break off all diplomatic communication with the government. On the 6th, that part of the Mediterranean fleet will be ordered to rendezvous at Gibraltar, for the purpose, it is rumoured, of supporting, if necessary, measures for procuring the liberation of Mr. M’Leod.”

—♦♦♦♦♦  
THE TRIAL OF M’LEOD.

We learn, by the New York papers, received by the packet-ship United-States, that Mr. M’Leod had, at length, been indicted for the murder of a man, named Darby, at the destruction of the steamer *Cavendish*. The grand jury had been engaged two or three days in hearing the evidence against him, and concluded by finding the bill. The *Lockport Democrat* states, that M’Leod will have to remain in goal until the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to be held on the fourth Monday next, unless a special commission of oyer and terminer shall be issued.—Such commission might be issued by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. A Justice of the Supreme Court or a Circuit Judge, in all cases, be appointed to preside in such special court.

The case of Mr. M’Leod had, previous to the finding of the bill, been pointed y allied to in the Congress of the United States. The proceedings at Lockport, when the mob prevented that gentleman from being liberated on bail, was referred to by one of the speakers, Mr. P. F. Smith, as a transaction not very creditable to the State of New York. The discussion arose incidentally out of an amendment respecting the Florida war, made by Mr. Thompson, chairman of the military committee.

Mr. Thompson enforced the adoption of his amendment, especially from a desire to terminate this Florida war at once, as he could not look without solicitude at our relations with Great Britain. Vain, indeed, he might say silly, would it be to suppose, that England, after having scored the act against M’Leod, as having been committed under her authority, would quietly stand by and see him combated and executed under his laws, if a conviction should take place.—He alluded to the rallying point which the West India presented to the power of England, to her black regiments there, the protection afforded during the greater part of the year by the salubrity of the climate, &c.

Mr. Proffit, in reference to alliances, much too common, as he thought, on every occasion, to possible difficulties with England, said:—“He would ask, was it becoming the character of American statesmen to stand on this floor, seeking every opportunity to speak of the overgrown power of Great Britain—of her rapacity—of her determination to extend her conquests? The only difference between Great Britain and the United States was this, that Great Britain acted whilst we talked. But Great Britain was not the only government that had manifested rapacious tendencies. Mr. Proffit here alluded to the incursions made by France upon certain parts of South America, and upon the continent of Africa. “Yet,” Mr. Proffit said, “gentlemen had not a word to say about France; but Great Britain, because she assented and vindicated the rights of her citizens whenever they were injured or oppressed, was made the constant object of her attention here, if gentlemen were for war, why did they not propose it? Why did they talk so much about it? Why should all the governments of the earth be led to believe, by the debates here, that there was a hostile feeling prevailing this land, when there was not?”

Mr. W. Thompson here rose in explanation, and was understood to say, that he was the last man who wanted a war, and that he would not enter upon one unless forced to do so by a just regard for the rights and honour of the country.

Mr. Proffit continued:—“He believed, most sincerely, that gentlemen from South Carolina (Mr. Thompson) would be the last man to urge on a war; and he believed, also, that that gentleman would be one of the first to stand forward with his accustomed energy and pa-

(See next page.)



Brazilian brig *Oriente del Brasil*, Joaquim M. de Mello, for Pernambuco, despatched by Vieira and Thimoteo, with 236 dry hides, 231 arrobas tallow, 4 bales with 174 doz. sheep skins, 2530 quintals jerked beef.

H. B. M.'s packet schooner *Spider*, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

Passengers for Montevideo, Messrs. William Steward, Augustus Bornefeld, &c.

June 1.—Wind W.

Arrived, French schooner of war *Relair*, from Montevideo 30th ult.

Brazilian brigantine *Supriro*, 173 tons, Antonio Coelho Ribeiro, from Santos 13th ult., 340 barrels and 1342 bags sugar, 40 rolls tobacco, to Juan Souza Monteiro.

Brazilian brigantine *Gertrudes*, 159 tons, J. J. de Amorim, from Paragana 30th ult., yerba, &c., to Juan Balbino Soriano.

Sailed, French barque *Duchesse d'Orleans*, Paul Adam, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Gaerlin & Co., with 5284 dry hides, 2480 salted do., 1 bale with 714 lbs. ostrich feathers, 1 do. with 50 doz. roset skins, 1 do. with 325 lbs. nutria skins and 10 arrobas hair, 57 do. with 1722 arrobas hair, 43 do. with 1000 arrobas wool, 18 do. with 400 doz. sheep skins.

Passengers, Señores Cayetano Ducañal and Hipolito Leprevost.

Sardinian packet schooner *Luisa*, Domingo Maccio, for Montevideo, despatched by Carlos Galeano, with passengers and 250 fanegas ashes, some domestic goods, &c.

French schooner of war *Relair*, for Montevideo.

June 2.—Wind E. strong.

Arrived, British brig *Glenlyon*, 204 tons, Orlerton, from Coves 10th March, Montevideo 30th ult., coals, to Greenway, Gordon & Co.

The *Minora* was under way but anchored again 5 E. of the outer roads from strong head wind.

June 3.—Wind S. E. Rain. Heavy.

Arrived, Bremen barque *Diamant*, 290 tons, Balleher, from Bremen 3rd April, Montevideo 31st ult., general cargo, to J. J. Kliek & Co.

Spanish brig *Eduviges*, 122 tons, Rafael Silveira, from Malaga 5th March, Montevideo 2nd inst., wine and general cargo, to Llavallol and Sons.

Brazilian schooner *Concepcion*, 65 tons, Cipriano Antonio, from Montevideo 2nd, general cargo, to Juan Nin & Co.

Sardinian packet schooner *Rosa*, Juan Bautista Schiaffino, from Montevideo 2nd, general cargo and 30 passengers, to Carlos Galeano.

Brazilian brigantine *Lusitano*, 145 tons, Alejandro de Silva, from Montevideo 2nd, general cargo, to Llavallol and Sons.

Belgian brig *Riza*, 140 tons, Fortig, from the Island Mayo 23rd April, Montevideo 2nd, salt, to Ferdinand Delisle.

Spanish brig *Arturo*, 180 tons, José Ricomán, from Montevideo 2nd, general cargo, to Llavallol and Sons.

Sailing Swedish brig *Minna*, L. M. Westerberg, for Coves for orders, despatched by Alexander Rose Lafone, with 8723 dry hides, 1219 salted do., 10,440 horns, 2 bales with 43 arrobas hair, 5 do. with 100 doz. sheep pelts.

June 4.—Wind S. W. Heavy, slight rain.

Arrived, Spanish barque *Paula*, 206 tons, Zabala, from Montevideo 2nd, general cargo, to Llavallol and Sons.

Austrian barque *Catterina*, 400 tons, Covacicch, from St. Ubes 30th March, Montevideo 2d inst., 700 mokes salt, &c., to Nicholson, Green & Co.

British brig

The American brig *Walworth* has been sold. She now bears the flag of the Republic, and is called *Correo de Buenos Ayres*, Captain John Henry Bell, consigned to Thomas Howland & Co.

**BENEFICENT SOCIETY.**

On the 29th ult., the female schools under the superintendance of the above-mentioned Society assembled at the Orphan's College, in order that those who have excelled in their studies might receive correspondent rewards, in presence of their patronesses. The Presidents of the Society returned thanks to them for the

efforts they had made to support the establishment under the pecuniary difficulties to which it was subjected in consequence of the unjust war provoked by the recreant traitor unitarian band; a war, although highly glorious for the federal arms which had been victorious in every part had yet absorbed all the public revenue, so that it had not been possible for the illustrious Protector of the Society, Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas, to afford to it that government aid which he was wont to do. That now every thing pranged the speedy and total extermination of the odious unitarian band, then the Society could again count upon the co-operation of the Supreme Chief of the State, for the fomentation of the education of the *bella raza*.

And you my dear children (continued the President) preserve those pure sentiments in favor of the Holy Religion of the State, and the Sacred National Cause of Federation, and decided adhesion and eternal gratitude to Our Illustrious Restorer Juan Manuel de Rosas, who is the Father of the Country.

Other observations followed to the effect that the government of the Province had done all in their power for the conservation of the Society, but the desolatory war provoked by the infamous unitarians had obliged them for the present to withdraw pecuniary aid. The Society has left to itself had yet been able to meet the crisis through the exertions of the philanthropic.

THE WEATHER has been changeable this week.—The Thermometer on Saturday and Sunday 66—Monday 56—since which 51 to 54.

**VICTORIA THEATRE.**

On 29th ult., was performed for the benefit of Señor Ruiz 'Clotilde ó el crimen por amor,' with the farce of 'El triunfo de las mugeres.' On 30th, a play and farce.

On 1st inst, the 'Hijos de Edipo' and a farce. We did not attend these representations.

**Advertisements.**

**FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.**

The Hamburg barque *Laura* and *Louisa*, will sail for Hamburg early in June, and has excellent accommodations for passengers. Apply to the Captain or to the Consignees Messrs. J. J. Kliek & Co.

**TILDWOOD.**

FOR SALE, Tala wood that has been cut one year, and is perfectly dry, at No. 79 Esmeralda or at 63 Venezuela. m15 3t

**WOLLY CIGARS.**

Of the first quality, are on sale at the house of George S. Macosne, No. 111, Calle de Mexico.

**NOTICE.**

O. J. Hayes and John Eastman, of the firm of O. J. Hayes & Co., of this City, have this day admitted as a partner George W. Blake. The business will be continued under the same name as heretofore.

Buenos Ayres, April 27, 1841.

O. J. HAYES. JOHN EASTMAN. GEORGE W. BLAKE. m20 3t

**Superior Merino drawers & shirts**

FOR SALE at No. 55 Calle de la Piedad, at very moderate price. m15 3t

**HYDRAULIC PRESSES.**

TO MERCHANTS AND OWNERS OF BARRACKS. TO BE SOLD.

THREE Hydraulic Presses, working by a force pump, made by the celebrated maker and patentee in Brunel's of London. There are 2 pressing boxes to each press, lined with stout copper and strongly iron-bound. A quantity of iron railway. The pump is complete, with forcing pumps, valves, &c. &c., and works a 12 inch piston, which is the largest size made use of at the present time of this class of press. If required, this splendid piece of mechanism can be divided so as to form 3 different presses for separate establishments, the extraordinary power of this description of press, and the great facility and despatch in basting hides, wool, hair, &c., obtained, and every particular known by application (before it is clock to the force pump) to Messrs. De M. John Walker, No. 55 and 57 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**

A Gentleman of high literary attainments, a Graduate of a College, proposes to give instruction daily to private families at their houses, or in his lodgings, in the following languages and sciences.

Greek, Latin, English, French, Portuguese and Italian, Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Geography, Mathematics, Stenography, Elocution and the Bellin Lectures with Book-keeping.

Terms will be found moderate and references respectable. Apply to No. 48 Calle de Corrientes, Buenos Ayres, May 21, 1841. 3t

**REMOVAL.**

THE Upholstery and Hair-dress Store of William and P. Inglis, is removed from Calle de Páez to Calle de Bolívar No. 92, half a square from the Plaza de la Victoria towards the Plaza Monserrat.

W. and P. Inglis take this opportunity of making known to the public that they do not depend on obtaining at their establishment mattresses made of ciena, well carded, white wool; the wool being carded and cleaned by a horse power carding-machine, brought from England expressly for this purpose. On hand a good assortment of ready made unwatered and extra size required. Mahogany and other mariposas, cartons, cushions, covers, &c. for curtains, silk hangings, superior gilded poles and ornaments of all kinds for curtains. Suits of curtains cut and hung to the latest fashion. Oil sofas, mattresses, &c., re-stuffed and repaired to look like new, with every part of the upholstery business executed with neatness and despatch. m22 3t

**FOR SALE.**

The fine fast-sailing American brig *SUSANA*, of Boston, 135 tons Register, drawing loaded 8 and a half feet.

This vessel is six years old, and in first rate order, requiring no expense for two years, having been carefully attended, coppered and supplied with new canvas, stanchion, rigging, cables, &c., &c., all within the last ten months.

Any person wishing to own so desirable a vessel, may apply to Captain Goddard, or to

DANIEL HOWLAND & Co., Plaza de la Victoria.

**PRICES CURRENT.**

Erratum in our last.—For Exchange on Montevideo 47 read 15j.

Doublons, Spanish.....	dollars each	
Do. Patriot.....	do. do.	
Do. maxima.....	do. for one	
Dollars, Spanish.....	do. each.	
Do. Patriot and Pataciones.....	do. do.	
Six per cent Stock.....	per 100	per ct.
Do. Exchange on England.....	per 100	per ct.
Do. do. France.....	per 100	per ct.
Do. do. Rio Janeiro.....	per 100	per ct.
Do. do. Montevideo.....	per 100	per ct.
Do. United States.....	per 100	per ct.
Hides, Ox, for Eng. & Ger. 64	per 100 lbs.	dollar
Do. for France.....	60	62
Do. for N. America.....	58	60
Do. for Spain.....	60	67
Do. salted.....	50	52
Do. Horse.....	32	25
Do. mixed.....	50	53
Call skins, common.....	81	85
Do. fine.....	85	88
Deer skins.....	25	24
Goat skins.....	40	45
Nutria skins.....	43	44
Onchilli Skins.....	90	100
Horse hair, short.....	40	45
Do. mixed.....	40	45
Do. long.....	75	85
Wool, common, washed.....	18	23
Do. raw.....	40	43
Do. shorn from skins.....	54	79
Do. merino, dirty.....	15	39
Tallow, pure.....	30	32
Do. mixed.....	26	28
Do. with grease.....	26	28
Horser mixed.....	200	400
Do. Ox.....	80	80
Shin bones.....	150	170
Hide cuttings.....	30	30
Ostrich feathers, white.....	30	30
Do. black.....	12	15
Salted tongues.....		
Salt, on board.....	14	16
Discount.....	12	per cent

The highest price of Doublons during the week dollars. The lowest price dollars, no transactions. The highest rate of Exchange on England during the week 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto 1/2 pence.

PRINTED AT THE MERCHANTS GAZETTE OFFICE, No. 75, Calle de Cangallo.

Published on SATURDAY, No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo; where Subscribers and Communications are received by the Editor.

PRICE.—FIFTEEN DOLLARS, (CURRENCY) PER QUARTER, including Postage and FRIALS.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.