

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS

N^o. 783.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1841.

[VOL. XVI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The latest news from the Interior represent La Madrid and Lavalle with all their forces concentrated in Tucuman. The former, after having levied a contribution on the inhabitants for the equipment of his troops, had marched in the direction of Catamarca, but soon returned, both from the disposition evinced by his men, a whole company with the officers having gone over to General Aldas as soon as an opportunity offered, and from the invasion of Tucuman during his absence by the *Salta Federales* under the command of Col. Boodo.—Lavalle, after the defeat and death of Brizuela, had been reduced to the greatest straits, but succeeded, with a few followers, in reaching Tucuman in a most deplorable plight. The campaign of La Rioja being concluded, General Oribe had left the prosecution of operations upon Tucuman from that quarter in the hands of General Aldas, and had himself, after re-organizing his army, taken up a separate line of march, in order to form a junction with Col. Lagos, Col. Maza, &c., who with General Ibarra and General Gutierrez, held La Madrid in check on the Santiago frontier.

THE despatch of Commodore Coe to the Montevideo government, relative to the action of the 3rd inst., is an excellent satire on the ravings of the journals of that city. He candidly avows that the energy displayed by Admiral Brown, was not seconded by his other vessels. Noadvantage however accrued thereby to the Riverista squadron—indeed, the Admiral, from the very confusion of his enemy, may with propriety exclaim with Shakspere's Coriolanus—

“That like an eagle in a dovecot, I
Flutter'd your Riveristas :
Alone I did it.”

The account we gave of the combat in our last, agrees with details we have since received from Montevideo, excepting the supposition there, that Admiral Brown lost a number of men in the fight—we repeat, upon information that cannot be controverted, that no person was killed or wounded, either on board the Admiral's vessel or in any other of his squadrons.

The attempts to raise the Riverista schooner General Rivera, have failed—she has sunk in rice no more. Now, if General Rivera be superstitious, what sort of an omen will he draw from this? Men of great note have been subjected to this naturally—for instance—Charles the 1st of England, on his trial turned pale from the top of his cane dropping off. Louis the XVI., forebode no good from the accident which occurred on the day of his marriage with Maria Antoinette; neither did Napoleon on his marriage with Maria Louise, from the conflagration which took place at the house of the Austrian Ambassador at Paris, during a fête given there in honor of his nuptials—therefore, should Don Frutos be a little lippish, he will be so in good company.

The last accounts from Montevideo left the Riverista squadron at anchor in that harbour.

By the following extract of a letter from Mercedes, inserted in the Montevideo paper *Constitutional*, it would appear that the interdict placed by the Argentine government on the navigation of the Uruguay, has not been a *brutum fulmen*.

“I have little or nothing to tell you of politics, but in respect to trade and our industry, I

could fill a sheet of paper and that would not suffice to depict truly the decayed state in which they are at present. Since the shutting of the navigation of the Uruguay, every thing is little else than completely paralysed. The sailing establishments, manufactories and tanneries, are only the shadow of what they were. As there is no demand, nor consumption, labour has ceased or considerably diminished, and the workmen remain almost with folded arms. There are no shippers, the trade of the Uruguay is obstructed by the foreign enemy, and the national commerce and industry suffer in consequence. To transport produce by land to the capital, is ruinous, and there is a want of oxen and carts, and the long and tiresome journey they would have to perform, added to the season, and the overflowing of the rivulets, are so many more obstacles, in the way of any commercial movement by land. May the curses of all patriots fall upon the heads of those who are the origin of these misfortunes.”

On Wednesday last, there was a very agreeable ball on board the British ship *Uruguay*, Captain Kelso, in the inner roads. The deck of the ship was covered in with sails and tastefully decorated with flags; in these decorations the Captain was mainly assisted by various officers of H. B. M.'s ship *Pearl* and some of the crew of that ship—indeed, the visitors were highly delighted with the urbanity displayed by the Captain of the *Pearl*, who generously permitted his boats to convey them to the ship and back again. The company consisted of about 50 persons, including 25 ladies native and foreign, who one and all expressed their acknowledgments to Captain Kelso for the charming entertainments he had afforded them, which the serenity of the weather, the performance of an excellent band of music, and the frankness which prevailed, enabled them fully to enjoy and which in fact has rarely been surpassed.—The company did not leave until after dark, and leaving, each boat cheered the ship. During the passage to shore, the band performed the National Air and God Save the Queen, and on landing, the cheers were repeated.

Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres last evening (20th inst.).

British.....	30
American.....	11
French.....	9
Spanish.....	10
Sardinian.....	7
Belgian.....	1
Norwegian.....	1
Hamburg.....	4
Brazilian.....	14
Danish.....	7
Bremen.....	1
Austrian.....	1
Prussian.....	2
Dutch.....	2
Russian.....	2
Total.....	105

The schooners, &c., under the Brazilian and Sardinian flags, employed as packets between this and Montevideo, are not included in the above list.

The above list includes the Spanish brig *Manabá*, which we have withdrawn from our list of vessels in Port to Thursday last, conceiving she would have sailed.

THE WEATHER has been dry and at times cold during the week—Thermometer 46 to 56. Rain is sadly wanted in the country.

‘Recollections of a Staff Surgeon.’

CONTINUATION OF EXTRACT.
“I am obliged to tell that, in the course of my attendance at Longwood, I was not a little surprised to find that Napoleon had never visited his devoted servant during his last illness. No doubt, but this piece of Imperial condescension would have been highly gratifying to the patient; yet it is a fact that no visit ever took place, although the sick man's chamber was under the Emperor's roof, and not twenty feet distant from his bath. I have reason to believe, however, that during the last evening of Cyprian's malady, and when he was in a state of delirious insensibility, his master proposed to see him, but was dissuaded by Mr. O'Meara, on the ground that the patient would not then be in a state to recognise the Emperor. With no small degree of absurd *charlatanerie*—if I may be forgiven for using the word with reference to such a man—Napoleon, on that occasion, expressed an opinion that his presence might re-animate the expiring efforts of nature, as it had, he said, under desperate circumstances, retrieved the almost fatal disorder of his army at Marengo, and some other of his battle-fields.

Some time after Cyprian's death Mr. O'Meara called on me at Deadwood, with a smiling countenance, to tell me he was the bearer of good news, on which he offered his congratulations. As the Emperor, it appeared, had consulted him to the propriety of giving a fee or a present to the English physician who had attended his servant; and the result was that a present had been preferred,—an order, having been given for a breakfast-service of plate to be sent out by Kundell and Bridge.

This was all very pleasing information; and it was not unnatural for me to felicitate myself on the prospect of such a present, coming from such a quarter. Waking visions, too, of the pride I should hereafter feel in exhibiting my tea-service, or in asking my friends to the first *déjeuner*, where it would be sported—might be forgiven; mixed with speculations, also, as to the probable pattern of the plate. Unfortunately the sequel proved, that, as there are many ‘slips between the cup and the lip,’ so an accident may occur sometimes between the tapot and the cup.

A few days after this communication Mr. O'Meara again called; but this time his countenance had no such *riant* expression as on the former occasion. A difficulty had occurred.—A statute had passed in England lately, constituting the acceptance of any gift from Napoleon, or any of his suite in St. Helena, a criminal act. It was therefore necessary, previous to any farther step, to ascertain how I felt disposed, and whether I would consent to accept the Emperor's present clandestinely, and without the knowledge of the Governor. This, it was now the object of Mr. O'Meara's visit to ascertain,—the Emperor, he assured me, having an invincible repugnance to hold any conversation whatsoever with Sir Hudson Lowe; or, as he expressed it, to permit any gift from himself to be contaminated by passing through the hands of ‘*Cain*,’ as was his favourite nickname for the Governor.

“I took a little time to consult with my friends; more, indeed, as a thing unusual in such cases than from any doubt as to what was proper to be done. Two hours after Mr. O'Meara returned to Longwood, with the information that all must be above board, and nothing done illegally or clandestinely. I heard no more of my plate.”

From "The New York Commercial Advertiser," of May 22, 1841.

ICE IN THE ATLANTIC.

We publish to-day a chart showing the masses of ice encountered by the Great Western, on her last passage from England, their extent, position, &c. It is engraved from the original draft, furnished to us by Captain Howland, and, aside from its general interest, has one more particular from the light it throws upon the probable fate of the steam-ship President.

In the chart it is stated that the field of ice was fifty miles in extent. In a conversation with Captain Howland, about two hours previous to his departure, he gave us, in his opinion, after mature reflection, and a conversation with Captain Bailey, of the South America, who was also in the ice, that the field which he saw extended to a distance of more than one hundred miles.

Among the extracts from English papers which we gave on Thursday was one discrediting and almost ridiculing the idea of ice being met with in certain latitudes—about 45—so early in the season. This chart shows that ice was met by the Great Western so low as 42, at a date much earlier than that the writer of the paragraph assigned as the usual time for the appearance of ice in the Atlantic. He gives May and June as this usual time; the ice encountered by the Great Western was there in the middle of April.

We may add further that the Quebec papers of the 15th report the loss of a ship—the *Stadcona*—by running aground off Cape Rey, Newfoundland; and in following paragraph is taken from the St. John's [N.B.] Herald of the 12th instant:

On the 20th April, in lat. 44 15, long. 49 2, the ship *Alexander Edmond*, arrived at this port, was beset with ice all round, and the weather being very thick at the time, was in the midst of it for three days; but, by getting out spare sails and spars and fenders, and using the utmost vigilance and precaution, succeeded in forcing through it to the westward, and getting clear on the third day, the ship's bows and sides much chafed and cut. Saw large numbers of seals on the ice, which covered the sea to a great extent.

We know—or at least we have strong reason to believe—that the President took his last voyage to the North, in the month of April, declared his intention to do so, relying upon the same fatal belief advanced by the writer of the London paragraph, above referred to, that it was too early in the season for ice. But it seems that the ice, this year, is unwontedly early, and in unusually large quantities; and there is too much reason to fear that the President fell in with ice, to the destruction of the vessel if not of all on board.

ANOTHER RAY OF HOPE.—The Salem Gazette of yesterday morning contains the following paragraph:

"The schooner John George, Roundy, of Salem, arrived at Marblehead on Wednesday from Grand Bank—returned on account of loss of cables and anchors, to avoid coming in contact with ice islands. Captain R. reports that a schooner spoken on the banks (no date given) had SEEN A BOAT APPARENTLY FULL OF PEISONS, but failed in all attempts to get on her account of a fog arising. The captain of the schooner who saw the boat mentioned above, judged there were 12 or 14 persons in her."

After the above was in type and on reflection as to whether it affords even "a ray of hope," we are led to a negative conclusion. The passengers and crew of the *Stadcona*, mentioned above, seventeen in number, were saved in their boats and succeeded in reaching Cape Rey. We think it more than probable that the boat seen by the Salem schooner was that of the *Stadcona*.

We mentioned, some days ago, that the Goodwin, arrived at Philadelphia, had seen spars and other fragments of wreck.

We have before us a letter from Philadelphia, written yesterday, in which the writer says that the mate of the Goodwin reports also that on the 20th of April, in lat. 48 7, long. 56 8, they passed the head board of a large vessel, which, from its great length, they judged to have belonged to a steam-ship.

On this we may remark, first, that the head boards of the President were unusually long;

but, secondly, on the other hand, the loss of a head board at sea is by no means a rare occurrence, and the finding of one afloat would excite no alarm except under circumstances like the present.

♣ In reference to the chart we may observe that at the first point indicated, where the Great Western came upon the ice, in latitude 48 55, the bay or rather nook in which she found herself was so narrow that she could not turn, and was obliged to back out, five miles.

A New York paper gives the following corrected list of the President's passengers, and says—

There were two persons on board this unfortunate vessel whose names have not yet reached the public eye. In the published list, "Mr. Howell and friend" are named. That friend was Mrs. Howell, who was married to Mr. Howell a few hours before the steamer left the port—the other was Robert Hamilton Dundas, of the British Navy, a promising young officer.

From Buckingham's America.

"Among the remarkable persons to be seen in Washington, besides the President, heads of departments, and members of both Houses of Congress, the British Minister, Mr. Fox, &c. This gentleman, a man of great talents, of Lord Holland, is upwards of sixty years of age; he has the reputation of being amiable and learned; but he is so rarely seen, either in his own house or out of it, that it is regarded as scarce an event to have met with him. His appearance indicates feeble health; and his habits are quite sufficient to account for this. Instead of rising at four in the morning, like the ex-president, John Quincy Adams, he goes to the opposite extreme, of not quitting his bed till one or two in the afternoon; and he avoids mingling with society, either at home or elsewhere, as if it were naturally distasteful to him. Book-accusers, which are frequent here, sometimes tempt him, but scarcely any thing can draw him out. He has the reputation of being a great entomologist, and it is said that his greatest happiness consists in the frequent receipt of cases of insects from the various parts of the world in which he has either travelled or resided, or where he has friends or correspondents. His life is, therefore, probably as happy, in the solitude to which he seems voluntarily to have devoted himself, as that of men who seek their pleasure from other sources; but his influence upon society is absolutely nothing. This furnishes a striking contrast to his predecessor, Sir Charles Vaughan, who is regretted by most of the residents here, as he is described to have been one of the most social, affable, familiar, accessible, and agreeable ministers ever sent to Washington from the court of St. James'; and, as such, his good qualities drew every body constantly around him."

"**Saratoga.**—On the whole, perhaps, Saratoga affords the best opportunity that a stranger can enjoy for seeing society on the largest scale, and embracing the greatest variety of classes at the same time; for, except the mill-shopkeeper and mere labourer, every other class has its representative here. The rich merchant from New-Orleans, and the wealthy planter from Arkansas, Alabama and Tennessee, with the more haughty and more pompous landowner from Georgia, the Carolinas, and Virginia; the successful speculator in real estate from Kentucky, Ohio, Missouri, and Michigan; the rich capitalist from Boston and New-York; the grave Quaker from Providence and Philadelphia, the official functionary of Washington, and the learned professor from New-Haven, Cambridge, and Harvard, all mingle together in strange variety, and present such strikingly different and truly characteristic features, that the whole Union is to be traced before the eye of the stranger at one view, and he has ample field for observation of their several representatives. Speaking in general terms, my own impression was, that in the company of Congress Hall especially, there were quite as many elegant men, and a great many more beautiful women, than is usually seen among a similar number of persons assembled in any public room in Brighton, Cheltenham, or Bath. There men from the South bore away the palm of superiority in beauty and manners, displaying an ease, a grace, and an elegance of polish about the Southerners, whether ladies or gentle-

men, which those of the North, as far as my observation has yet extended, did not attain.

The women are incomparably more beautiful; and we saw none here from Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland, especially from Charleston, Norfolk, and Baltimore, that would grace the society of Europe; while from Philadelphia and New-York there were also some lovely countenances, especially among the young. My opinion, indeed, was here strongly confirmed, that there is no country in Europe, in which there are so many beautiful faces among the women as in this; the symmetry of their features, the contrast between the marble whiteness of their complexion, and their dark eyes and dark hair, especially the latter, which are regular teeth, are the chief traits of their beauty. But, on the other hand, they want the full development of figure and bust, as well as the rosy complexion and coral lips, of the English beauty; and are still more deficient in that gaiety and animation, which a brilliant female countenance so often expresses, in the look of intelligence, and glow of feeling and sentiment, which accompany the utterance of a well-educated and well-bred woman at home. The American ladies do not appear to me to evince the same passionate ardour, which is constantly witnessed among English females, for the pursuit or object in which they were engaged. Neither painting, sculpture, poetry, or music, neither the higher topics of intellectual conversation, nor the lighter varieties of the *belles lettres*, seem to move them from the general apathy and indifference or coldness of temperament, which is their most remarkable defect. In England, Scotland, and Ireland, as Germany, France, and Italy, and even in Spain and Portugal, well-educated women evince an enthusiasm, and express, because they feel, a passionate delight in speaking of the works of art which they may have seen, of literary productions which they may have read, or of poetry, or music, which they may have heard; and the sympathy which they thus kindle in the minds of others, only seems to increase the fervour and intensity of their own. Among the American ladies, of the best education, I do not find any thing of this kind approaching to this; and as it is not deficient in information, for most of them possess a wider circle of knowledge, in whatever is taught at school, than ladies can wish to be deficient in, I do not think that it is the result of climate and physical temperament, as some suppose, or the mere influence of cold manners, as others imagine, I cannot determine; though I am inclined to adopt the former supposition, because the same phlegmatic temperament, evinced in the progress of that which, if women have any passion at all, however defeated it may be, will assuredly bring it out—I mean the progress of their attachments or loves; for I have neither heard or seen any evidence of that all-absorbing and romantic feeling by which this passion is accompanied in its development in all the countries I have named; and although, probably, the American women make the most faithful wives, and most correct members of society, that any nation or community can furnish, I do not think they love with the same intensity as the women of Europe; or would be ready to make such sacrifices of personal consideration, in rank, fortune, or conveniences of life, for the sake of obtaining the object of their attachment, as women readily and perpetually do with us."

Advertisements.

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

NEW SOLD
Mahogany Furniture.

IN the Upholster, and Mattress Store of W. and T. P. Inglis, Calle Belgrano No. 92, half a square from the Plaza Chica towards the Plaza Monserrat. There is for sale mahogany wardrobes, bureaux, two of centre table for six, dining tables, penknives or breakfast tables, toilet tables, mirrors, &c. &c. All made to the latest most approved fashion, and of solid mahogany. On hand, a large assortment of ready-made mattresses in all sizes required. Old sofas and mattresses restuffed and repaired to look like new. 216.

To Captains of Vessels and others.
BISCUIT of all qualities on sale at No. 28 Calle del 25 Mayo, at moderate prices.

Sardinian ship Aquila, Juna Baustista Vieglio, for Maranhao and Genoa, despatched by Zambrano and Trezza, with 4344 dry ox hides, 3271 salted do., 852 horse hides, 10,500 horns, 10 pipes and 200 marquetas with 2190 arrobas tallow, 360 bales with 10,300 arrobas wool, 10 do. with 290 doz sheep skins, 2 do. with 64 doz. sink calf skins, 2 Quinquas with 332 horse hides, 16 do. with 400 arrobas hair, 43 do. and 32 sacks with 429 quintals hide cuttings.

British brigantine Rover, Robert Webster, for London, despatched by Anderson, Waller & Co., with 1022 pipes with 6310 arrobas tallow and grease, 43 tons with 35 do. do., 5480 doz. marta skin, 42 do. with 1280 horse hides, 32 do. with 500 arrobas hair, 26 do. and 6 sacks with 720 arrobas hair, 9 cases of fossil bones.

Norwegian brig Nicolai Nicolayson, Tiedler, for Amsterdam, despatched by Antonio Alana & Co., with 11,774 dry hides, 9 bales with 60 doz sheep skins, 100 doz. sheep skins.

Arrived, Russian bark Theodor Heinrich, 292 tons, Samuel Brandt Paulsen, from Menez 8th May, Montevideo 16th inst., cargo (doals, &c.), to Nicholson, Green & Co.

Brazilian brig Nueva Aurora, 165 tons, Ermenegildo Sebastian, from Santos 22nd ult., Montevideo 16th inst., 110 bags and 105 barricas sugar, tobacco, coffee, yerba and rum, to Sa Pereira y Meyreles.

National brig Plata, from Corrientes, to Poncel.

French bark Speculator, 157 tons, Boust, from Rio Janeiro 23rd ult., Montevideo 17th inst., general cargo, to order.

Sailed, Bremen brig Anna, J. G. Hendrichson, for Bremen, despatched by Bunge, Hutz & Co., with 7638 dry ox hides, 1014 wet salted ox hides, 16 bales with 240 arrobas hair.

Arrived, Brazilian schooner Carmen, 57 tons, José Venancio de Souza, from Montevideo 17th, to Antonini & Co., with passengers and general cargo.

Sailed, Spanish brig Uaico, Antonio Roch, for Havana, despatched by Lavallol and sons, with 3250 quintals perked beef, 480 arrobas tallow.

Colonia, despatched by Juan Nin & Co., in ballast.

Arrived, British bark Dicky Sam, 305 tons, John Coaker, from Montevideo 19th inst., general cargo to Brisbane, Twyford & Co.

British brig Isabella, 2 tons, Brown, from Montevideo 19th inst., general cargo, to Anderson, Waller & Co.

Sailed, Brazilian brigantine Desempenho, Azevedo Diaz, for Santa Catharina, despatched by José Pereira Carneiro, with 190 arrobas tallow, 150 boxes tallow candles.

Danish brigantine Odin, N. L. Engers, for Montevideo to finish her loading at Alamos, despatched by J. J. Klick & Co., with 2116 dry hides, 201 salted do., 700 horns.

Astrian bark Catterina, Covacich, for Montevideo and Bahia, despatched by Nicholson, Green & Co., in ballast.

British brig D'Arcy, George Phillips, for Liverpool, despatched by Hodgson and Robinson, with 67 dry hides, 2134 wet salted do., 1372 dry dried do., 6000 bones, 201 pipes and 155 marquetas with 9207 arrobas tallow, 155 bales with 6004 arrobas wool, 18 do. with 527 arrobas hair, 1 do. with 20 doz. sheep skins, 20 do. with 120 quintals glue stuff.

The D'Arcy anchored again from head wind.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
On 14th inst., we performed for the benefit of Señor Felipe David, a drama called *El Conde de Bizarrá*. We were not present, but we hear that the play was a poor affair and that the house was full.

On 15th, "Mary Tudor" was repeated—the scene—London. In this play Mary Tudor, (bloody Queen Mary as she is called in England) is made to be over head and ears in love with a young Italian, but she loves her dog, in consequence of which she blackguards the Italians in mass, calling them every thing but gentlemen. These sallies were received with great good humour by the audience and passed off harmless; whereas, when the piece was performed at Montevideo, some Italian gentlemen, about it and the Chief of Police there so far altered the text of the author as to order the actors to substitute

the word "foreigners" instead of "Italians." In the end the Italian is executed—Mary having changed him with Hugh Treason. There is an under plot, in which a young orphan lady (Jane Talbot), a gentleman called Gilbert, who has brought her up and passionately loves her, and the Spanish Ambassador in London, appear. Jane too, falls in love with the Italian, who it seems was a complete lady killer, and Gilbert feeling all the pangs of despised love, lends himself to the views of Queen Mary, but soon repents this act, and Jane, hearing that Gilbert is about to be put to death, is filled with remorse for her unkindness to her lover and benefactor. She implores Mary in the most pathetic terms to spare his life, and Queen is moved by her entreaties, and although jealous of the favour with which the Italian regarded Jane, consents to her union with Gilbert. Doña Trinidad as Queen Mary, and Doña Manuela Casuberta as Jane Talbot, played exceedingly well and were highly applauded, particularly the latter when supplicating for Gilbert—she spoke and looked admirably. The play seems to have created great interest in Buenos Ayres. On the present occasion the theatre was crowded in every part. In the boxes were Doña Manuela Rosas, daughter of the Governor and others of H. E.'s family, the lady and daughter of the Delegate Governor Don Felipe Arana, &c. &c.

On 17th, *Maeury y veras* and a farce.

On 19th, "The victim of a Cloister" and a farce. We were not present at these two representations.

Lord Byron need to say, speaking of the Italians, that he had lived in their houses, and in the heart of their families, and in neither case did he feel himself authorized in making a book of them.

MARRIAGE.

On the 15th of May last, at West Hartland, Connors & HERRA & WILSON, Esqrs., of Buenos Ayres, to Miss HANNAH BOSWORTH.

DECEASED.

On the 13th inst., in Montevideo, aged 39, Mr. WILLIAM COLLINS, a native of Baltimore. The deceased was many years a resident in Buenos Ayres, and was one of the Pilots of this River.

On Sunday evening 15th inst., in Buenos Ayres, Mrs. ELIZA W. HAYES, wife of Mr. Oliver J. Hayes, Merchant of this City, aged 25 years. Her remains were interred in the Protestant Cemetery on the 16th, to which they were followed by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances.

Her last hours were peaceful as her life had been happy. The Christian's hope lighted and cheered her pathway down to the dark valley, and it is trusted, was realized by an "abundant entrance" into the portals of bliss.

Advertisements.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

A QUINTE AND BARRACA IN THE HUERTO DE LOS SAUCES.

THE Property consists of nearly a square of ground, a good brick house with 60 rooms in it, a barraca, pinto, mill, garden, &c. 47 1/2. For particulars apply at Calle del Peru, No. 13.

A CARD.

A Lady lately arrived from England, and who can produce the highest testimonials, wishes to devote a few hours daily to giving lessons in English, French, Geography, &c. For terms and further particulars apply to Mr. Crawwell, 31, Calle de la Paz, or 115, Calle de Corrientes.

NOTICE.

RALPH HALL, Barber, has the honor to announce to his customers and the public generally, that he has removed his shop from No. 67 Calle de la Paz to No. 373 Calle de Balcarac, from whence he will attend on any gentlemen who will favor him with their patronage. 114 3/4

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of HAYES and GARRATT, Tailors, &c., is this day dissolved by mutual consent; the accounts outstanding and all debts owing by them to creditors, to be received and paid at their late establishment, by Mr. HAYES, No. 21 Calle de la Piedad. Buenos Ayres, August 20, 1841.

H. HAYES.
W. WILLIAM GARRATT.

Witness S. G. Turner.

WANTED.

A Man to assist in a dairy, a person to take one on halves, distant ten leagues from town. Apply at No. 73, Calle de la Piedad. Buenos Ayres, August 17, 1841.

SALE OF BOOKS.

BY AUCTION.

At the British Subscription Library, Calle de la Paz, No. 15, on Wednesday evening 25th inst., at half past seven o'clock, will be sold by auction, by order, all the books belonging to the above named establishment.

100 COWS REWARD.

ONE from all the spots from the Fort, the 11th 30th ult., a child, about 3 years of age, name do Pedro Servando, fair haired, with grey eyes—it had on blue nankin pantaloons, brown coated jacket, with collar, &c. of dark velvet, and breast-plated shirt.

The above reward is offered for its restoration in the event of its having been abducted from the country; if being convicted that 400 dollars, on the thanks of a disconsolate mother, will be deemed a sufficient recompense for any information that may be afforded, should it still be in the country. Plaza del 25 de Mayo, No. 32. 21 3/4

CHEAP BLACK TEA.

FOR SALE, at the Store No. 77 Calle Potosi, opposite to the side door of the College Church, superior black tea, put up in napors of 1 lb. each, at a very moderate price of 25 dollars per lb. 2

FOR SALE.

THE Livery Stables No. 11 Plaza del 25 de Mayo, containing 12 stalls, harness, harness, colls, &c., bridles, saddles, and all the apparatus, belonging to said establishment. For further particulars apply at the place. 21 3/4

NOTICE.

WILLIAM GARRETT, Tailor, (late partner with Mr. Hayes,) begs leave to announce to his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Shop No. 45 Calle de la Paz, second door from Mrs. M'Gow's Hotel going to the Mercedes Church, where he has removed all his business, and he hopes by strict attention to the same he will be able to serve his friends who may favor him, with punctuality and dispatch. Buenos Ayres, August 21, 1841. 3

TO SPORTSMEN.

FOR SALE, one of Mertimer's first-rate double barreled fowling pieces. Apply at Calle do Cangallo No. 69.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	dollars each	1 1/2
Do. Patriot.....	do. do.	do.
Plata inescamua.....	do. for one	1 1/2
Dollars, Spanish.....	do. each	1 1/2
Do. Patriot and Patancoes.....	do. each	1 1/2
Six per cent Stock.....	60 a	do. per cent.
Exchange on England.....	21 a	per cent.
Do. France.....	29	per cent.
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	19	per cent.
Do. Montevideo.....	18 1/2 a	per cent.
Do. United States.....	18 1/2	per cent.
Hide ox.....	67	per arroba.
Do. for France.....	61	do.
Do. for N. America.....	65	do.
Do. for Spain.....	68	do.
Do. salted.....	55	do.
Do. Horse.....	26	do. each.
Calf skins.....	64	do.
Sheep skins, common.....	34	do.
Do. fine.....	38	do.
Doer skins.....	34	do.
Dead skins.....	34	do.
Do. skins.....	35	do.
Do. skins.....	35	do.
Chinese Hair Skins.....	90	per dozen.
Horn hair, short.....	42	a 40 per arroba.
Do. long.....	70	do.
Wool, common, washed.....	18	a 20 do.
Do. picked.....	45	do.
Do. extra.....	45	do.
Do. metziza, dirty.....	15	do.
Tallow, pure.....	33	a 34 do.
Do. raw.....	24	do.
Do. with grease.....	27	do.
Jerked Beef.....	30	a 40 per quinta.
Horns, mixed.....	350	a 400 per mil.
Do. Ox.....	25	do.
Shin bones.....	160	a 170 do.
Hide cuttings.....	30	a 30 per 100 lb.
Salted feathers.....	25	a 20 do.
Do. black.....	10	a 21 do.
Salt tongues.....	20	a 21 do.
Salt, on board.....	20	a 21 per fan.
Discards.....	1	a 2 pr. per mch.

The highest price of Doublons during the week Colars. The lowest price, dollars, re-transactions. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2 pence. The lowest ditto 2 pence.

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