

British Packet

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

N^o. 790.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1841.

[Vol. XVI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The anticipations to which the news we communicated last week from the Interior, led, have been fully borne out by the event. At 2 P. M. on Monday last, a salute from the Fort and a simultaneous merry peal from the Church bells, confirmed the truth of a report in circulation some hours previous, viz: that the last remains of the forces of Lavalle and La Madrid had suffered a complete defeat, the former on the 19th ult., near Tucuman by General Oribe, and the latter on the 24th in the vicinity of Mendoza by General Pacheco. The official details of these important events, which may be said to have restored peace from the banks of La Plata to the foot of the Andes, have not yet been received. In the absence of more circumstantial intelligence, we think the following letter from the Delegate Governor of Santiago del Estero to a merchant in this City, relative to the defeat of Lavalle, is not devoid of interest—

[VIVA LA FEDERACION!]

Sr. Don —

Santiago del Estero, September 21, 1841.

My dear Friend—the bearer of this is a courier I send to Our Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, with intelligence of the complete and splendid victory obtained by our arms at Montegrande, four leagues from Tucuman, the day before yesterday, destroying for ever all the power of the infamous miscreant unitarian Lavalle. The whole field of battle was covered with enemies' bodies.

I am pained for time. Show this letter to my friend —; it is likewise intended for him, and give him a hearty embrace in my name.

I have no time to say more.

Ever yours,

Adoadato de Gondra.

In both cases it is stated that the vanquished lost all their infantry and artillery, and when the courier left the field of battle near Mendoza, there seemed to be little chance of the escape of La Madrid, the difficulty of which was heightened by the fact of the passage of the Cordillera being closed.

Celebration of the anniversary of the 5th October 1820, when General, then Colonel, Juan Manuel de Rosas entered this city and re-established the legal government.

On the 4th inst., in the afternoon, the town was decorated with flags and in the evening illuminated. On the 5th, the flag decorations were repeated on a grand scale, the bells of the churches rang merry peals, and at 1 p. m. each of the vessels of the National squadron saluted with 21 guns. A number of the civil and military authorities paid their respects to H. E. Governor Rosas, at his private residence, music paraded the streets, and in the evening the public offices, churches, theatres, and the town generally, were again illuminated. The colours at the Fort and at the Marine office were displayed all day. On the evening of the 4th and 5th, there were brilliant exhibitions of fire works in front of the Police department in the plaza de la Victoria, in which rockets bore a

principal part. The spectators were numerous notwithstanding that on both evenings the weather was excessively boisterous. Rockets were also discharged in various parts of the town on the evenings in question, and on that of the 6th. The arrival of the news from the Provinces of the Interior gave a zest to the festivities, and the 5th was kept as a close holiday.

The month of October is now called the 'Month of Rosas,' and the *Gaceta*, *Diario de la Tarde*, &c., head their papers with the words 'Buenos Aires, Mes de Rosas.' Various poetical effusions have appeared in honor of the anniversary.

Official Documents.

Treasury bills in circulation on 1st inst., 4,385,600 dollars.

The *Gaceta* during the week contains various communications to the government with an account of donations made in aid of the war against the unitarians, including a list of individuals of the district of Chascomus who have subscribed 12,913 dollars currency, and of various officers and soldiers of the 4th battalion of Patriots, who have subscribed a months pay 588 dollars. Also a list of proprietors, &c., of small coasting craft, who have subscribed to the amount of 22,500 dollars, in aid of the naval war which the Argentine Confederation, under the wise direction of Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas, sustains against the impious odious incendiary mulatto Rivera and his satellites the recreant unitarians."

Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres last evening (8th inst).

British.....	23
American.....	4
French.....	10
Spanish.....	6
Sardinian.....	2
Belgian.....	3
Hamburg.....	3
Brazilian.....	15
Danish.....	3
Austrian.....	2
Neapolitan.....	1
Prussian.....	1
Lubeck.....	1
Swedish.....	1
Russian.....	2
Total.....	77

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 police Emeralds, which we have withdrawn from our list of vessels in Port on Thursday last, conceiving she would have sailed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.

Stains may differ, but affection

Deeds in whites and blacks the same.

COWFER.

Sweet was the chord that struck the lyre,
At Davis's express desire;
When calm'd men that speak our tongue
Repair'd into the dance and song—
Where beauteous dames of dusky hue,
Resplendent glisten'd in our view,

In all the glow of life and love
Like to the radiant orbs above,
Or diamonds as they glittering shine
Within the subterranean mine.
Now the mazy dance goes round,
To the flute's melodious sound:
Vibrating to't entrapt'd sense
In harmonious eloquence;
Now receding, now advancing,
Beauty now the soul entrancing—
Scenes of Love. Oh fond delight,
It warms my bosom, cheers my sight,
Glow with the dance, till bliss replete
Fills me with rapture pure and sweet.
Davis, sound the flute again,
Fill us with the heavenly strain:
Teach our mortal hearts to glow,
And with the cup of bliss o'erflow;
But here I sign my name Tox Caww.

Harley's Coffee House,
Buenos Ayres, October 4, 1841.

From the "London Journal of Commerce," of 24th July.

The French Court Journal, the "Debats," has, during the past week, affirmed our assertion, that the adherence of France to the European concert for closing the Straits of the Dardanelles is not intended to be a preparatory step to a renewal of the English alliance. Henceforth, it asserts, France, Austria, and Prussia, will be united in an European conference against England and Russia.

If this latter assertion be anything but a mere ruse to direct attention from the real design of the French Court, it discloses a very foolish project. The late conduct of France towards Germany was so outrageous that an alliance with that nation would be there repudiated with one voice; and a French alliance has not for Austria that prime necessity, a union of interests to prevent or restrain Russian aggression.—Austria knows thoroughly, the nature of the projects and designs of Russia; she sought the English alliance to defeat them; and though lately Prince Metternich has been alarmed and terrified at the conduct of his natural ally, he is too profound and sagacious a statesman to seek safety in the arms of France.

France alone, of the great powers of Europe, is now unencumbered by external political necessities; she attends on the progress of events, ready to take advantage of them. The probability is that, ere long, she will either disturb the balance of the existing European settlement, or unite herself with Russia to humble the pride and injure the commercial greatness of this country—she may do both. Should she do neither, she will, notwithstanding, refuse to renew the English alliance.

LEATHER.—Our market this week was more active than for some time past. Crop Hides, light dressed Hides, Calf Skins, and the best Kips, sold readily at fully our late quotation—London, July 23, 1841.

TALLOW.—Holders continue to support prices, and scarcely any variation can be quoted from last week, indeed prices are merely nominal; 47s is the price asked on the spot for yellow Candles, and 47s 3d to 47s 6d for new to arrive in the latter part of the year. On Friday the quotation of yellow Candle on Change was 47s on the spot, and 47s 3d for new to arrive. A parcel of South American was put up to public sale, consisting of 400 casks, which were disposed of at from 41s to 40s per cwt, according to quality.

Advertisements.

HAVANA CIGARS.

O F the first quality, are on sale at the house of George S. Mason, No. 111, Calle de Mexico.

CHAMPAGNE WINE.

RECENTLY imported and of the very first quality, is now on sale at a moderate price, at the house of Blanc and Constantin, No. 11 Calle de la Paz.

TO LET.

COMMODOUS apartments on the first floor of the house No. 160 Calle de la Universidad, where information respecting them may be obtained.

NOTICE.

JUST arrived and on sale at a moderate price at No. 46 Calle Boconquista, Durham mustard, Zante currants, hams, bacon, and a general assortment of groceries, wines, spirits, &c.

N. B. Carpenters tools, a most elegant assortment of Planes, such as Bevels, Ovalers, G's and Cabinet smoothing planes, &c. &c., also an extensive assortment of hardware.

WANTED.

FOR the service of the British Crown, 5 young and healthy British Guanos. For particulars apply to No. 39 Calle de la Paz.

N. B. Nobody need apply who cannot produce certificates of ability for the work, and of good conduct.

NOTICE.

STUDENTS of the Spanish Language will find Spanish Grammars and Exercises, the Catecismo Espanol, Las Fabelas de Frantz, and the comedy of Moratin 12 de la Paz. Also a selection of obras dramaticas de Lope de Vega y Calderon de la Barca. Also for sale, Parisian Phraseology or Choix de Phrases Diverses, L'Esprit de Fontaine. No. 45 University-street, facing the College Church St.

The lady of General Guindo, proceeded to Montevideo in the French brig of War Tactique, where she will probably embark on board the French frigate Gloire, to join the General in Rio Janeiro.

The Gloire and brig Cuiraucier both go to Rio Janeiro.

The Tactique is to remain in the River Plate.

Continuation of extracts from the 'Quarterly Review' of June 1841, on Tennent's Belgium.

"Though we cannot pretend to decide from Mr. Emerson Tennent's statistical facts the precise extent of the mischief inflicted by the Revolution of 1830 on the internal prosperity of Belgium, we cannot hesitate to agree with the opinion, derived from his own observation and the reports of his acquaintance, that there is a general feeling of *malaise* and discontent throughout the country, aggravated by a good deal of local distress; and that, however individuals or classes may be disposed or indisposed towards Holland or towards France respectively, there is no one—no, not one—always excepting, of course, a few lucky officials—who is satisfied with the results of the Revolution. We attach no great weight to popular complaints and commercial grumblings—the people, who are the working instruments of revolutions, always expect some immediate and substantial relief from them, and must, in the nature of things, be always disappointed. Parties, say that great adept in the working of parties, Swift, 'is the madness of the many for the gain of the few.' Half-a-dozen turbulent lawyers and pamphleteers were raised by this strange revolt to an eminence, or rather notoriety, which they had not qualities either to justify or maintain: but the Revolution did no good to the People—it only increased commercial emperalism, and in the vicissitudes of trade every suffering class lays the blame on the Government; and, accordingly, Leopold's government is blamed, as that of William was previously, for incidental distresses over which a government can have no control. But there are two positive evils which are derived from the Revolution, and which must have a very serious and disastrous influence—the one is the uncertainty and instability with which such a commotion paralyses the social action of a country—alarming persons, shaking institutions—alarming property—and withering the arms and the industry as well as the graces and charities of life: the other (which is clearly and forcibly exhibited by Mr. Tennent), the loss of

the Dutch market and of the markets beyond sea which Holland assured to Belgium produce. Belgium is now, for the first time, insulated, as it was within her own frontiers. When she was Austrian, she had the German market; when French, the French market; when united with Holland, she had a still ampler outlet for her produce. None Belgium has no assured and steady market for her manufactures, cloths, silks, and furs; and, she must furnish herself by the country which only clothes, furs, and furnishes itself, particularly if it be a small state, will soon feel a difficulty in doing even that. When Mr. Tennent, embracing, we suppose, the sentiments of Mr. Bunsford, Count d'Ince, and his other Belgian instructors, blames the King of Holland for having given too much encouragement and extension to Belgian manufactures, the censure is, as we before said, both unjust and absurd; but the fact is true, and the mischief real—the manufacturing establishments encouraged by the king were suitable and beneficial to the kingdom that then existed—they were healthy and active organs of a large system, but in a suddenly reduced one, they became weak and languid, and they are now become weak—nay, worse—fir, whenever the extraordinary excitement and exertions occasioned by the construction of these extensive lines of railways which we believe have kept Belgium alive and tranquil for the last few years, shall be exhausted by their completion, and the country shall return into an ordinary state of supply and consumption, these *members* will—even commercially speaking—Belgium cannot remain as she has a manufacturing plant too extensive and too expensive for her own ordinary demands, and she has no one else to supply. When the railroads shall be finished, and that Belgium relapses into her natural state, the commercial distress will probably become still more general.

LAUNCH OF THE TRAFALGAR.

Extract from an American paper.

On the 21st June, was launched one of the finest warships ever built in the docks of England, at Woolwich, in the presence of the Queen. A ship-launch is always a favorite spectacle with English sight-seers; and the new vessel being one of the largest in the first class of the British navy, and armed with 81 guns, but actually mounting more, the occasion was one of rarity and importance. The concourse of spectators at Woolwich was numerous beyond all precedent; and the scene was beautiful and animated in the extreme.

As she floated down to the keel, and upward to the bulwark, the height of the vessel was tremendous. The ship, as we have said, is registered to carry 120 guns; its length from figure head to stern is 246 feet 2 inches; extreme breadth 55 feet 7 inches; depth of the hold 32 feet 2 inches; its burden upward of 2,741 tons [old measurement]; its height 64 feet 11 inches. On the poop were crowded the survivors of the battle of Trafalgar, commanded by Lieutenant Rivers; and the row of their wives, their boats, wrinkled rangers, topped with three-cornered hats that became them as well as oak-wreaths have done, looked like a quaint ornamental studding to the sides.

The appearance of the Trafalgar, as she lay alongside the Firebrand steamer, floating high on the water, was imposing from her prodigious circulation, and peculiarly large. She is a combination of streaks of drab and white, black being used to decay the timbers by absorption of heat; she is of the round stern build, but the curve is so slight that her stern seems as flat as the front of a house, which as it is covered with windows, and has no galleries or projections, it very much resembles. The Quarter has the sides, and the three-story-dwelling look of the stern, give an unwelcome and unpicturesque aspect to her about-masts or rigging; but this innovation, a marine boarding-house from the most formidable battery, the stern alone being pierced for 12 guns; which, calculating the rate of firing six times each per minute, would reply to a raking broadside with seventy-two shot in less than a very few seconds.

From an English paper.

At half-past one o'clock the Duchess of Cambridge and suite arrived in the Dock-yard, escorted by a party of the Horse Artillery, and they proceeded to the slip and inspected the preparations making for the launch of the ship,

and were afterwards conducted to the Royal Pavilion. A few minutes before two o'clock the King, with a suite from the carriage, and the hostess of the Royal Standard on the flagstaff in the yard, announced the arrival of Her Majesty and Prince Albert. They were attended by the Lords and Esquires in waiting, and the Royal cortege consisted of five carriages. Her Majesty, in the first, was followed by the Duke and the yard by two troops of the 11th Hussars, and were received with presented arms by the military force, the band playing "God save the Queen." Her Majesty and the Prince were conducted to the table of the Admiralty, by Mr. G. Hornby, the Captain Superintendent of the Dock-yard; Oliver Lang, Esq.; the Master-at-arms; and Capt. Deans Dundas. Her Majesty no sooner made her appearance on the slip than she received with loud cheering by the people in the galleries. Her Majesty and the Prince first proceeded to the head of the vessel, where a platform, covered with green baize, was erected for the purpose of facilitating the performance of a very important duty, the precise nature of which consisted of the vessel. Mr. Lang explained to Her Majesty the means that would be used for launching the vessel, the use of the cradle, and the ways which supported the ship, and the dogshoes, which would be knocked away when every thing was prepared for the launching of the vessel. Her Majesty seemed to take great interest in the statement made to her, and was observed to direct the particular attention of Prince Albert to the motto of the immortal Nelson, painted in letters of blue and gold on the head of the mast. The spectators no sooner observed Her Majesty looking at the memorable words, "England expects every man to do his duty," than they began to cheer in the most enthusiastic manner. Her Majesty and the Prince then proceeded towards the water-side, and directly they presented themselves before the vast assemblage on the river a tremendous discharge of cannon took place, and the multitude received their monarch in the most loyal and respectful manner. The heads of the sailing masters were uncovered, and the clapping of hands, the cheering and the shouts of the people were continued for several minutes. Her Majesty, who looked in excellent health, was attired in a dress very becoming for the occasion, a white net trimmed with blue ribbons, and blue striped silk dress. Prince Albert was attired in a black coat and trousers and buff waistcoat, and wore a blue sash across his breast. The Queen and the Prince expressed themselves much pleased with the reception, and graciously acknowledged the greetings of the people. Her Majesty and attendants afterwards proceeded into the Pavilion, and all eyes were now directed towards the Trafalgar, which was seen to leave the slip for another elevation, on which she is henceforth destined to float.

Lady Ripfort, the niece of the hero of the Nile and Trafalgar, who had been specially requested by her Majesty to be sponsor, and who was attired in deep mourning, after receiving certain instructions from Mr. Lang, discharged the ship by dashing a bottle of good old port wine (which belonged to Nelson himself, and was on board the Victory when he fell) against the bows of the ship, and accompanied the net with many hearty wishes and prayers for her success. The bottle was hurled forward, and the signal being given, the ponderous hammers of the shipwrights were put in requisition, and the dogshoes and blocks having been knocked away, the Trafalgar went off, and went down the inclined plane slowly and methodically, and entered the water in a perfect upright position, amidst the shouts and huzzas of one of the most enthusiastic and brilliant assemblages which ever witnessed a launch since King William the Fourth and Queen Adelaide attended the launch of the Thunderer, 84, in 1811.

The steamer engaged in the fleet during the famous battle of Trafalgar were on board the new ship when she was launched. The veterans were decorated with leaves of laurel, and took great interest in the proceedings. They related many anecdotes and "yarns" of their renowned leader, to the numerous visitors who went on board the Trafalgar after the launch.

On the 25th inst. the Duke of Devonshire, 100,000 people had collected, all bent on one object—the gliding of the Trafalgar into the waters of the Thames. About half-past two o'clock a shout ran along the line, "It is here!" (See next page.)

The Napoleon got under way and proceeded on her voyage.

October 6.—Wind E. strong.

Arrived, Oriental schooner *Providencia*, 53 tons, Mateo Buisanich, from Montevideo 4th inst., general cargo, to Enrico Galeano.

Brazilian brig *Proterencia*, 155 tons, Antonio Diaz da Cruz, from Montevideo 5th, with 5000 horses, and 5 cases and 1 bale merchandise, to Nelson Hartwig.

British brig *Creele*, 281 tons, William Stephenson, from Liverpool 3rd July, Montevideo 5th inst., general cargo, to John Best and Brothers.

Passengers from Montevideo, Messrs. Thomas Best and C. Hickman.

October 7.—Wind E. strong.

Arrived, American ship *Lydia*, 292 tons, W. H. Cross, from Valparaiso 27th August, Montevideo 6th inst., with 25 tons salt for ballast, to Daniel Gowland & Co.

French brig *Cyclope*, 178 tons, Pierre Lafond, from Cape de Verde 16th August, Montevideo 6th inst., 1000 mays salt, to José Ortiz Basualdo.

Oriental schooner *Felicja*, 59 tons, José Soreto, from Montevideo 6th, general cargo, to order.

Sailed, Brazilian schooner *Carmon*, José Venancio do Sosa, for Montevideo, despatched by Antolini and Brothers, with domestic goods and passengers.

Brazilian zamacá *San José y Animas*, Caminha, for Montevideo, despatched by Eranguin, with ashes, &c.

The *Urania* and *Alice Brooks* were under way but anchored again from head wind.

October 8.—Wind E. N. E.

Arrived, Oriental schooner *Sociedad*, from Montevideo 7th, in ballast, to order.

A schooner.

Sailed, Prussian brig *Urania*, H. Bonnhoff, for Antwerp, despatched by Zuccharan and Tissera, with 15,854 dry hides, 1017 salted do., 4750 horse, 2 bales with 50 doz. sheep skins, 2 do. with 113 doz. sheep pelts.

British barque *Alice Brooks*, Jonathan Jackson, for Liverpool, despatched by Parlane, Macalister & Co., with 1600 dry hides, 3000 salted do., 16,830 horns, 257 ton bones, 34 pigs and 150 sacks with 6559 arrobas tallow, 6 bales with 610 horse hides, 48 do. and 16 sacks with 1620 arrobas hair, 51 bales with 1540 arrobas wool.

French barque *Jeune Raymond*, Bourdieu, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Hardy, Cavairet & Co., with 8772 dry hides, 1000 salted do., 6000 horns, 6 pipes with 230 arrobas tallow.

Passenger, Mr. Tobias Isart.

Sardinian brig *Giasone*, Juan Bautista Dodero, for Genoa, despatched by Jacinto Caprioli, with 2450 dry hides, 143 marquetas with 1188 arrobas tallow, 167 arrobas hair, 41 doz.牛皮 skins, 2 tiger skins, 2 quintals and 150 arrobas wool, 81 bales with 1870 arrobas wool.

The American ship *Waverly* has been condemned at Montevideo.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 3rd inst., was performed the tragedy of *Othello* and a farce. We were not present.

On 5th, "Olimpia," *las pasiones*. It related to a Doge of Venice, who in his earlier days had married against his father's consent, and whose son, the fruits of that marriage had been years afterwards whisked away, and the unhappy father knew not what had become of him. He at last discovers him in a dungeon, where he had been confined chiefly through the means of a revengeful woman who was in love with the youth and had been scorned. On the discovery of the crime she stabs herself. The language of this drama was much admired, but none of the characters afforded scope for any particular display. The scenery, particularly the water-fall in the last act, was highly creditable to the painter.

The house was greatly crowded, it being the anniversary of the day on which Governor Rosas entered this Capital at the head of his regiment and restored order. In the boxes were Doña Manuela Rosas, daughter of H. E.,

and other members of his family, General Mancilla and his lady, Captain Frankland, of H. B. M.'s ship *Pearl*, and various military officers. On 7th, Mary Tudor was repented to a good house.

THE WEATHER.—All fears of a drought have now subsided.—It rained heavily the whole of the night of the 1st inst., and nearly all the following day—the atmosphere has since been cool and rather wintry. Thermometer at times 50, during the week 50 to 58.

The force of the United States ship of the line *Delaware*, said to be the future flag ship upon the Brazil station, is 30 32's, 29 long 42's, 20 42-pound cartridges, and 8 paichans, with a crew of 800 men.

Festival of San Francisco.

At day-break on the morning of the 3rd inst., a discharge of rockets from in front of the Church of San Francisco, and the ringing of its bells announced the commencement of the festival. We attended the *matines* and were more than pleased with the music, the organ accompaniment and the choir—the latter put forth some excellent voices. The High Altar and others were splendidly adorned, particularly that of the Virgin and Child—the prevailing colours were red, crimson, rose and white.—The body of the Church was carpeted and lit by five elegant chandeliers. The congregation throughout the evening was numerous, and as usual on such occasions, ever varying—a number of ladies with their servants made transient visits on their return from the *noceas* at Santo Domingo. The *matines* concluded at eleven, and their conclusion was immediately followed by a flight of rockets and a peal from the bells of the Church. We missed our amiable friend Friar Andrea, who was wont at these festivals to be accompanied and the choir—the latter regret to hear, that he has been more than six months confined to his bed by severe illness.

On the 4th, (the day of San Francisco) "the mass was sung and the bells were rung." The congregation was very great. The exterior and towers of the Church on the evening of the 3rd and 4th were illuminated, and on both evenings the weather was extremely boisterous.

The *Spanish Stage*.—Translations from the French are at present the rage in Spain, and this too in the land of Calderon and de Vega.

London Paper.

Our German correspondent mentions that "Freiligrath, a native of Prussia, and one of the most original of the rising generation of German poets, has just left Weimar to settle at Darmstadt, where he is about to establish a new journal, the "Britannia," which is to be devoted to translations from and criticism on the best English literature of the day. As a poet, few have in so short a period attained such popularity as this young man, which will be the more evident when I tell you that a new edition of his poems will shortly appear, which will be the fifth in the space of three years." *Id.*

Letters from Copenhagen state, that Thorwaldsen had set out for Rome, in a steamer belonging to the royal navy, which the King had placed at his disposal. The illustrious sculptor had previously sent a note to the journals of the capital, announcing that the object of his voyage was merely to wind up his affairs in Italy, and bring home his collection of objects of art, for deposit in the Thorwaldsen Museum. He concludes by saying, that he expects to be back in the course of next year; and that these matters arranged, he purposes to live and die in his native country.—Letters, of a subsequent date, from Berlin, announce the arrival of the great artist in that capital, on his route—and speak of a grand banquet which had been given by its body of artists to him and the Baron Hesse, at which the sculptor Rauch and the painter Cornelius presided. *Id.*

From the "London Journal of Commerce."

A special commissary, M. Maurice Duval, formerly prefect of Nantes, has been sent to

Toulouse to arrange matters. He is odious to the legitimists, on account of some disrespect shown to the Duchess de Berry; and is therefore likely to be still more unacceptable to the Carlists of Toulouse than M. Mahul. It is supposed in Paris that the spirit of resistance in that quarter is by no means confined to the town of Toulouse, but extends to the neighbouring towns share in it. Government, however, to judge from the tone of the Paris papers, mean to persevere in the stringent financial policy which has excited the *Walt-Tylerism*. It is rumoured, indeed, that the subject is disputed in the Cabinet.

The government is determined to enforce the measures of M. Humann, and 10,000 men have been directed to march on Toulouse. M. Maurice Duval, the extraordinary commissary, had commenced his administration by an act of vigour, in disbarring the National Guard. The *Emancipation* mentions circumstances creditable to the revolted people—during the tumult not even a sentinel was stationed at the gate of the bank of Toulouse.

STATE OF MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.

The following are given as the result of inquiries made in London for the year 1840.

Wives eloped from their husbands.....1,362
Husbands eloped from their wives.....2,961
Married pairs in a state of separation.....4,130
Ditto in open war under the same roof, 251,020
Ditto in a state of inward hatred con- } 302,902
cealed from the world. }
Ditto coolness and indifference.....610,182
Ditto reported happy by the world.....1,102
Ditto absolutely and entirely happy.....99

Advertisements.

MR. MICHAEL WELSH.

WELSH leaves to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a Tea Garden at his residence No. 237 Calles del Temple and Cerro.

NOTICE.

A Meeting of the members of the Anglo-Portuguese Cricket Club will take place at the British Hotel, Calle de la Paz No. 87, on Thursday next, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	dollars each	1
Do. Patriot.....	do. do.	1
Do. <i>Paqueta</i>	do. for one	1
Dollars, Spanish.....	do. each	1
Do. Patriot and <i>Patacones</i>	do. do.	1
Six per cent Stock.....	60 a do. per cent.	60
Exchange on England.....	34 2/2 penceperdo.	34
Do. France.....	29 per do.	29
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	1 prct. prem. on specie	1
Do. Montevideo.....	18 1/2 do.	18
Do. United States.....	per U.S. dollar	1
Hides, Ox, for Eng. & Ger. 66 a 68 disp. per do.		66
Do. for France.....	60 a 61 do.	60
Do. for N. America.....	63 a 65 do.	63
Do. for Spain.....	60 a 68 do.	60
Do. salted.....	55 a 50 do.	55
Do. <i>Horse</i>	29 a 28 do. each.	29
Calf skins, common.....	65 a 60 per dozen	65
Do. fine.....	37 a 39 do.	37
Deer skins.....	24 a 26 do.	24
Goat skins.....	40 a 45 do.	40
Nutria skins.....	6 a 6 1/2 do. per lb.	6
Chinchilla Skins.....	90 a 100 do. per dozen	90
Horse hair, sorted.....	45 a 45 per arrobo	45
Do. mixed.....	45 a 52 do.	45
Do. long.....	75 a 100 do.	75
Wool, common, washed.....	31 a 25 do.	31
Do. picked.....	30 a 40 do.	30
Do. short, from skins.....	42 a 60 do.	42
Do. <i>mercia</i> , dirty.....	18 a 30 do.	18
Tallow, pure.....	33 a 34 do.	33
Do. raw.....	23 a 25 do.	23
Do. with grease.....	27 a 29 do.	27
Jerked Beef.....	30 a 40 per quinta	30
Horns, mixed.....	20 a 250 per mill.	20
Do. Ox.....	850 a 900	850
Shin bones.....	160 a 170 do.	160
Hide cuttings.....	30 a 35 per 100 lbs	30
Ostrich feathers, white.....	20 a 25 per lb.	20
Do. black.....	18 a 20 do.	18
Salted tongues.....	a per fan	a
Salt.....	20 a 20 per fan	20
Discount.....	1 a 2 pr. ct. p. month	1

The highest price of Doublons during the week dollars. The lowest price dollars, no transaction.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto 2 pence.

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