

British and Argentine Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 801.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1841.

[YEAR XVI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

Our last we stated Admiral Breen with two vessels of the National squadron, viz:—brig General Beltrano, ship Veinteuno de Mayo, remained off Montevideo, awaiting the appearance of his opponents with their three vessels. As they did not appear, he got under way on the 21st and proceeded in search of them, and about 1 P. M., he came up with them mid-way between Montevideo and Point Indio. An action ensued, during which the gallant old Admiral performed his usual predilected of valour, being for a considerable period engaged singly with his enemy's three vessels, owing to all being becalmed together and the ship Veinteuno de Mayo not being able to come up, until a breeze sprang up when she was enabled to take an efficient part in the contest. The fight thus continued until night separated the combatants. Admiral Breen, with his two vessels, arrived here on the 22nd, and from the admirable style in which they came up the river, it was the general opinion they could not have sustained any very serious injury. Eight men wounded in the two actions were landed on the 23rd, and sent to the hospital—the loss in killed we believe was trifling. We question if the Riveristas will have the same tale to tell on their return to Montevideo.

Official Documents.

The *Gaceta* of 16th inst., contains the particulars of the cause between Don Nicolas Giraldes and Don José Gori, with the decision, thereon of the *Tribunal de recursos extraordinarios* dated 11th inst.

A note dated 15th inst., to the government from Don José Antonio Cevallos, makes over 500 dollars in aid of the war against the unitarians.

APPOINTMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1842.

Justices of Peace for the Parishes of this City.
North of the Cathedral, D. Juan Montaner.
South of the Cathedral, Sebastian Baderera
San Nicolas, José Marzano.
Monserate, Manuel Casal Gaete.
Concepcion, Pedro Larrosa.
Friede, Saturnino Caneca.
San Telmo, Julian Vives.
San Miguel, Antonio Zabala.
Suroeste, Gabriel Ferrera.
Pilar, Domingo Diana.
Elvandeo, Estanquillo Gimenez.

Don Antonio Esquertero to be President of the Chamber of Justice.

Don Miguel Riglos to be Counsel for the Poor and Minors.

Señores Juan Carlos Rosados, Francisco Belustegui, Martin Montañer, Remigio Gonzalez Moreno and José Fuentes de Arguibel to be the Committee of management for the Hospital for women.

Señores Justo Garcia Valdez, Manuel Marrietas, Marcelino Gonzalez, Francisco del Sto. José Rabazo, Feliz Constante and Martin Casa to be the Committee of management for the Hospital for men.

Señores Eusebio Medrano and Lucas Gonzalez Peña, to be Commissioners in conjunction with the Fiscal, Provisor and Chief of Police, for revising the dramas and pieces intended to be represented at the Theatres.

Señores Miguel Riglos, Francisco Piñero and Justo Villegas, to be the Committee to regulate the price of beef.

Don Pedro Auli to be Inspector of the market of the Plaza Lorea, and Don Ramon Rua for that of Monserrat.

Señores Roque Sanchez Peña, Jacinto Cardenas, Felipe Senillosa, the Fiscal, the Asesor and Auditor General, to be the Tribunal of *Recursos Extraordinarios*—the President thereof Don Eduardo Lahitte.

The *Gaceta* of 24th inst., contains the particulars of the proceedings in the House of Representatives of the Province at its sittings of 22nd inst.

A decree dated 23rd inst., authorises the killing of nutrias in the year 1842, on the waste lands of this Province, south of the line which runs by the Sierra del Yedion, Tandil, Puyocabel, Tapalquen, Laguna Blanca, Pois Mayo and Federacion. Also on the Islands of the Parana of this Province, and the adjacent country south of the Salado, where the proprietors or leaseholders do not offer any objection.

A decree dated 29th inst., orders that the licence duties of the present year shall remain in force for the year 1842, with the exemptions granted by the decree of 29th March last, to those Federal citizens who have combatted in the army and navy for the Liberty and Independence of the Confederation against the recreant unitarian band.

In respect to the renewal of the registration certificates of the marks for cattle, &c.—a decree dated 24th inst., orders that that of June 27th 1838, December 18th 1839, be re-published from the 1st to 15th January next, as also that of 25th March last, granting the exemptions as above mentioned.

Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres last evening (24th inst.)

British.....	12
American.....	18
French.....	5
Spanish.....	1
Sardinian.....	4
Belgian.....	2
Brazilian.....	9
Danish.....	7
Prussian.....	8
Swedish.....	2
Hamburg.....	2
Portuguese.....	1
Bremen.....	2
Austrian.....	1
Total.....	69

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

The employes civil and military and others, were crone on the left arm on the 18th inst., as mourning for the late Governor Dorrego, in pursuance of the Decree of the 11th December 1832.

From the London Sun, October 22, 1841.

The gallant General Don Diego Leon—the Mars of Spain whose waving plumes so often

flouted by the side of Espartero, in the field of battle—was shot at Madrid on the 15th instant, on the night of the 7th instant. By the blood of this brave but misguided man, who thus fell a victim to the intrigues of an infamous woman, visited upon the heads of Christina Muñoz, and her co-conspirators in the French capital! At his death, he confessed that Christina had charged him with the conduct of the insurrection, the temporary Government of Madrid and the military execution of the Regent, Señor Arguelles, and all the Members of the present government. Leon, though a weak man, was incapable of a falsehood.

The Spanish Ambassador at Paris, Señor Olozaga, has addressed a letter to Captain General Alenia at San Sebastian, giving an account of an interview between himself and Christina Muñoz, at which he demanded whether she had authorized her partisans to make war on the present government of Spain. Her answer is worth quoting, as a proof of the infamous falsity of this woman. "Her Majesty" writes Olozaga, "condemned to reply that it was false that she had named General O'Donnell Viceroy of Navarre or Captain General of the Basque Provinces; that it was false that she had given orders to him or to others the slightest authority, and that it would have been highly improper for her to do so as she had none herself, and that their acts, of whatever nature, were on their own responsibility. Her Majesty repeated these assurances several times, adding that she defied every person to the contrary. She authorized me formally to communicate this answer to the Government, and, at the same time, to assure it of her anxious desire for the welfare and tranquillity of all Spaniards." Our readers will severally decide for themselves as to the degree of credit to be given to the assertions of Christina Muñoz, when weighed against the proclamations of O'Donnell, the declarations of Latravis and General Cisneros, and the dying confession of the chivalrous General Don Diego Leon, upon whose person, when taken, was found a letter from Christina, urging him to undertake the measures by which he sacrificed his life.

While abstaining from any severe comment of our own on the statement made by Christina Muñoz to the Spanish Ambassador, we adopt from the *National* a very decided impression upon the subject, to which we heartily concur: "We do not attack credit to the assertions of Madame Muñoz. She it was who prompted O'Donnell—she it was who sent M. Montes de Oca to Spain, and who incited the movement in Madrid, in which the unfortunate General Don Diego Leon has been punished for his treason. She is responsible for the blood which has been shed, and for the horrible scenes which are still preparing. She has authorized and ordered every person; she has given her name and her money, and has introduced civil war into a country which she had already made tributary to her own advantage. Be the calamities of Spain all on her head! Let us be now told of the morality of this Queen! She denies everything, and consents that her denial may be made public! What nobility! What firmness of mind! She is afraid, without doubt, tender mother as she is, of being kept without news of her daughter! She has no self, however, of exposing those daughters to the chance of being killed in their place by the hands paid with her money! Maria Christina has as much good faith as she has energy. Let a woman so honest, so worthy, and so generous be then restored to Spain! Have she not heard the vows which she has uttered for the happiness and tranquillity of all Spaniards?"

Advertisements.

HAWAII CIGARS.

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

Buenos Ayres British Library.

THE Proprietors of, and Subscribers to, this Institution are hereby informed, that the Library is open daily (Sundays and Holy days excepted) between the hours of Seven and One o'clock, at No. 15 Calle de la Paz, for the issue of books and the general purposes of the same.

ROBERT H. WILSON, Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, December 6, 1841.

IRON CHESTS.

CAPTAIN BENEDICT, of the American brig America, has on mill at the house of Messrs. Zimmerman, Frazer & Co., a set of South's patent Ash-stove Iron Chests. They are warranted to be fire and fire proof, and are a splendid specimen of workmanship. The lock, at one turn of the key, moves from six to ten bolts, and cannot be picked or opened. Those who wish to purchase any of the above chests, would do well to call and see them in time.

EXCHANGE TABLES.

JUST Published and for sale at G. Lucas's Artistic Lithographic Establishment, No. 4, Calle de la Federacion, a most useful and interesting work, viz., a new Table of Exchange, in which any sum of the current money of Buenos Ayres, is calculated in pounds sterling, shillings and pence, and sterling money in that of paper.

In the same establishment may be had sketches of the fashions, cut-bones, necks and views of this country, and every article necessary in a counting-house, as also printed bills of exchange and bills of lading in all languages, at the pleasure of those who may require them. d16 3

Prices Current of this Market.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great expense attendant on this weekly periodical obliged the Editor to suspend its publication, yet having received various applications from Commercial gentlemen with an augmentation of the subscription list to meet the cost, it will appear as heretofore on every Saturday at the same price, viz. Six dollars for four numbers. Those gentlemen who wish to subscribe, are therefore requested to give notice thereof at the establishment of the Editor, No. 4, Calle de la Federacion, and the number and numbers they subscribe for shall be punctually left at their residence. 3

FINE IVORY COMBS.

AT Mrs. Corcoran's, No. 92, Calle de Caugallo, are on sale a few dozens of Read & Co's. fine tooth ivory combs, an article superior to anything of the kind heretofore offered.

ON SALE.

AT No. 140 and 142, Calle de la Piedad, a good assortment of hoop iron Scotch ploughs, well-paired, watering cans, iron pots from 10 to 60 gallons, iron mortars, stails, tiger traps, Smith's bellows, tin-ens, &c. &c. in glass, and sundry other articles, at reduced prices. d17 3

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The very superior coppered and copper fastened Argentine brig

CORREO DE BUENOS AYRES,

271 tons burthen,

Captain JOHN H. BELL.

Is, at Lloyd's, ready to receive cargo on board, and will take freight, or accept a charter, either in ballast, or laden with produce of Great Britain and Ireland, or elsewhere, on moderate terms. Apply to

CHARLES R. HORNE,

Licensed Ship Broker, No. 51 Calle de la Paz.

Best London bottled Porter & Ale.

A few barrels of Buss's best London Porter and Ale, in barrels of four dozen each, for sale at 51 Calle de la Paz, either whole or broken up, at Purchaser's choice; and warranted to be of the best ever imported.

From 'The Times,' October 7, 1841.

The following is an outline of the instructions which Sir Henry Pottinger has received from Her Majesty's government for his guidance in the settlement of the British claims on the Chinese - His Excellency is to demand fifteen millions of dollars, as an indemnity for the opium seized by Lin, the expenses of the war, and the Hong debts. Immediate payment of a portion of the above sum, equal to the estimated value of the opium, is to be required; the remainder to be paid by instalments in five years, and to bear interest in the mean time at the rate of

five per cent. per annum. Sir Henry has further been directed not to negotiate with any Mandarin who does not hold plenary power from his Sovereign. He is also to insist on a British Envoy being allowed to reside at Peking, and hold direct communication with the Emperor. All the principal ports to be thrown open to foreign trade, and at each of them ground sufficient in extent for the erection of factories is to be ceded to the English. Hongkong is to be retained by the British as a permanent settlement. The Hong government appears to have resolved on bringing the Celestials to their senses. Energetic measures have been adopted for this purpose by dispatching additional troops and vessels of war to China. The large troops displayed towards that country is not likely to be effected by any change which may take place in the relative situations of the great conflicting political parties in England. We may therefore hope that within a year from the present time the holders of opium scrip will receive their just dues, and the trade between Great Britain and China will be placed on a firm and honourable basis.

Again, for the fifth or sixth time, we are assured that the Chinese will, in the event of being brought to a conclusion. We trust that it may be so; and we look to the new administration of our Eastern affairs to see that it shall be so; for we can assure all parties, as yet being ignorant of the details, that the people are getting very weary of the whole affair.

It is now rather more than two years since the quarrel began; and after the lapse of those two years, and the expenditure of over two millions of money, the British nation finds itself, in the persons of its representatives, exactly where it was at the commencement of the controversy - i. e., at the gates of Canton, chaffering about terms of peace!

A large sum is now promised to be paid. It is about one year since a similar offer was made, though of a smaller sum, but still of some millions of dollars. The year has rolled away, but we have never heard that a single dollar has been received, of all the promised hoards. Has any better security been taken for the fulfilment of the present assurances?

There never, probably, was a man who betrays his confidence in the usual way of carrying on dealing of this kind than Bonaparte. His usual prescription was, "the sum, — millions; — the time, within eight and forty hours!" With the Chinese authorities this course seems especially needed; for all their offers to treat seem to be little else than devices to gain time.

The procrastination to which the British authorities have submitted seems more than usually imbecile, on this ground: — The whole affair with China is exclusively commercial. Our sole connexion with the Celestial Empire is mercantile; and in no other point of view need we care one farthing for China, or China for us.

Now, commercial affairs are precisely those which will least of all bear such procrastination, and such vicissitudes, as this Chinese war has presented for more than twelve months past. — No "indemnity" paid by the Chinese government, even were it commensurate with the cost of our armaments, could repay even the title of the losses inflicted on the mercantile community by the constant fluctuations in the tea market, and the almost entire stagnation in all other branches of the Chinese trade, which have rendered the last two years so calamitous to thousands.

Let us hope, then, that the very next Royal speech on opening Parliament may announce the termination of this miserable controversy. Miserable, the doubtful character of the original ground of quarrel; but most miserable, in the frightfully imbecile manner in which the (so called) war has been conducted. Indeed, we know not how the employment of an Elliot in any foreign or warlike service can for many years come to be justified. The Admiral is seized with a palpitation of the heart, precisely when he ought to be preparing for action; the Commissioner gets into a quarrel in 1839, and leaves it, in 1841, precisely in the same position as when he was two years before.

No one will deny to the noble Lord at present at the head of the Board of Control the possession of considerable talents. His statesmanlike qualities, however, are yet only partially acknowledged. He has now an admirable field for the display of judgment, energy, and practical skill. He will do much to rectify in the

whole state of our Eastern relations; and, above all, he must bear in mind that England rules in the East mainly by her reputation for prowess and warlike energy, and that nothing can be more prejudicial to her entire dominion in that hemisphere than the fact of her being befooled and insulted, for years together, by a set of Chinese mandarins.

The latest intelligence from Macao is to the effect that Sir Henry Pottinger is highly incensed with the acts of the British, and their determination to resist as much as they can. The Emperor's nephew Yeh Shien had sent a report to his uncle, in which he declares that the English did great execution at Canton, and that the cries of the inhabitants for peace tore his bowels with anguish, and that he had given them several millions "for the opium," and to induce them to withdraw; and that, as he had beguiled the barbarians away, he would set about the repairs of the forts on the river. — This report is looked upon as an irrefragable proof of Chinese perfidy, and no security is expected for peace.

Captain Thomas Herbert, late of H. B. M's ship Calliope, has been promoted to the Bienheim, 73 guns. He has again greatly distinguished himself, especially in the command of Canton and his various times landed with his seamen and marines and stormed numerous forts in the vicinity of that City. He speaks in the highest terms of the gallantry of those he commanded, and names the officers who fought. Amongst them we read the following of the Calliope: —

Mr. Watson, lieutenant; Mr. D'Yvescourt, lieutenant; Mr. Brown, master; Mr. Daly, mate; Mr. Rivera, mate; Mr. Lo Vescomi, mate; Mr. Egerton, mate; Mr. Taylor, mate; and Dr. Butler, assistant-surgeon.

Shipping Memoranda.

Vessels on the berth at Liverpool, on 10th October.

- FOR BUENOS AYRES.
- Barque Ferria, 250 tons, Captain Hellyer.
- Brig Hudson, 158 tons, Captain R. Leggett.
- Brig Dryad, 235 tons, Captain Robert Rickerdy.
- Ship Selms, 316 tons, Captain Dickenson, (late of the Chalco.)
- Brig Plata, 231 tons, Captain Stephen Thorp.
- FOR MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES.
- Brig Agnes, 251 tons.
- Barque Countess of Durham, 324 tons, Captain William Viner.
- Schooner Cusader, 160 tons, Captain Hoare.
- Brigantine Reis Effendi, 176 tons, Captain G. Pringle.
- Brig Priam, 290 tons, Captain Thomas Mowbray.

H. B. M's packet Swift, Lieut. John Douglas, Commander, (late of the Cockatrice) was to bring the November mail from Falmouth for the Brazils and River Plate.

H. B. M's brigantine Viper, 6 guns, was expected at Rio Janeiro from England, and may probably bring the next mail hither. She is to be employed in conjunction with the Cockatrice as a packet between Rio Janeiro and the River Plate.

We are informed it was the packet Spider, and not the Lapwing, which conveyed the mail for England, forwarded hence 13th August, by the Cockatrice. The Spider sailed from Rio Janeiro 3rd September for England.

ARRIVED AT FALMOUTH.

- October 5th, H. B. M's packet Lyra, from Rio Janeiro 8th August, Bahia 16th do, Pernambuco 21st do., with the mail forwarded hence 10th July, by H. B. M's packet Spider.
- 7th, British brig Mary Dick, Norman, from Montevideo, and sailed for London.

AT LONDON.

- September 10th, British brig Castrea, Hull, from Montevideo 24th June.
- 18th, British brig Annemann/Butcher, Dorker, hence 24th March.

(See next page.)

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

December 18.—Wind E. strong in the afternoon.

Arrived, Prussian barque Hiram, 316 tons, Frederick Ehmann, from Memel 1st September, Montevideo 17th inst., lumber, to Alexander Ross Lafone.

Danish brigantine Apollo, 115 tons, Hahn, from Altona 30th September, Montevideo 17th inst., general cargo, to John Jacob Kitch & Co. The Paquete Iberia, Jacuba and Carmen, were under way but anchored again from head wind.

December 19.—Wind N. E. shifted to E. strong in the afternoon.

Arrived, Sardinian brigantine Oriente, 111 tons, Stefano Andron, from Rio Janeiro 29th ult., Montevideo 17th inst., general cargo, to Antonini, Brothers & Co.

American schooner Moleka, 152 tons, William Hall, from Boston 10th October, Montevideo 18th inst., general cargo, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

Sardinian packet schooner Luisa, Domingo Maccio, from Montevideo 15th, to Carlos Galeano, with cargo and passengers.

Sailed, Brazilian schooner Carmen, José Venancio de Sousa, for Montevideo, despatched by Antonini, Brothers & Co., with 5 pipes with 190 arrobas grease, 200 boxes talow candles, yerba, &c., and passengers.

Spanish barque Paquete Iberia, Fernando Pastorino, for Cadiz, despatched by Manuel Sainz de la Maza, with 12,736 dry hides, 796 slunk calf skins, 134 calf skins, 4500 horns, 350 lbs. ostrich feathers, 3 bales with 75 doz. sheep skins, 10 do. with 300 arrobas wool.

Brazilian brig Jacuba, Juan Evangelista Gonzaga, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Juan Balbino Soriano, with 3942 quintals jerked beef.

December 20.—Wind N. E. slight rain.

Arrived, French barque Elise, 290 tons, Alexandre Godefroy, from Havre de Grace 19th September, Montevideo 18th inst., general cargo, to Hermann Defours.

American ship Emulous, 356 tons, James Myers, from New York 15th September, Montevideo 18th inst., lumber, to Parlante, Macalister & Co.

December 21.—Wind N. N. W. heavy rain at night. No arrivals.

Sailed, Belgian brig Antwerp, M. C. Schmidt, for Havana, despatched by Bunge, Hutz & Co., with 5300 quintals jerked beef.

Dutch gulliot Archangel, A. W. Wilkens, for Havana, despatched by Bunge, Hutz & Co., with 3641 quintals jerked beef.

American barque Moscow, John Simpson, from Boston, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 8046 dry ox and cow hides, 4 bales with 450 calf skins, 1 do. with 500 lbs. cow hair, 2 do. with 2000 lbs. horse hair, 4 do. with 200 doz. deer skins, 289 do. with 7332 arrobas wool, 39 do., with 975 doz. sheep skins.

Passengers, Mr. N. J. Rogers.

American brig Oregon, Jonathan Smith, for Salem, despatched by Daniel Gould & Co., with 7779 dry hides, 1999 do. cow hair, 2958 horns, 89 sacks with 10,050 lbs. wool.

Brazilian packet schooner Orestes, Augustin Ceppi, for Montevideo, despatched by Hardy, Cavran & Co., with 740 tierces yerba and passengers.

National brigantine of war Republicano, 5 guns, Lieut. Edward Brown, (acting) and a brigantine, for off Montevideo.

December 22.—Wind S.

Arrived, National brig of war General Belgrano, 24 guns, Admiral William Brown.

National ship of war Veinticinco de Mayo, 26 guns, Captain John King, from off Montevideo.

Spanish polacre Maria, 105 tons, Francisco Yllas, from Barcelona 27th September, Montevideo 20th inst., wine, paper, &c., to Livalloli and sons.

British brig Dryad, 251 tons, Robert Rickerty, from Liverpool 23rd October, general cargo, to Dickson & Co.

French brig Frederick Egonie, 167 tons, Pierre Broezon, from Cette 15th October, Montevideo 21st inst., wine and general cargo, to Harbanozo Horrad.

British brig John Thomas Carr, 240 tons, James Wikin, from Newcastle 29th September, Torbay 24th October, general cargo, to Henry and George Dowse.

Sailed, H. B. M.'s packet schooner Cockatrice, Lieut. Justice Chapman, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

Passengers for Rio Janeiro, Messrs. William Edwards and Daniel H. Zimmermann.

Passenger for Montevideo, Mr. Henry Davis.

Brazilian packet lugger Elctra, José Bastos, for Montevideo, despatched by Carlos Galeano, with domestic goods and passengers.

Brazilian brigantine Siete de Setiembre, José Francisco Rivera Perreyra, for Montevideo, despatched by Vieira and Thimotow, with the same cargo (yerba) which she brought to this port.

The Oregon which sailed yesterday was in sight this morning.

December 23.—Wind N. N. E.

Arrived, Brazilian brigantine of war Argos, 10 tons, Captain Antonio Felix Correa de Melo, from Montevideo 22nd inst.

Sailed, British brig Ariel, David Morris, for Montevideo to finish her loading for a port in Great Britain, despatched by Anderson, Wellor & Co., with 93½ pipes with 3350 arrobas talow.

American brigantine Orantes, Frederick B. Longston, for New York, despatched by James and Johnson, with 4000 dry hides, 100 bales with 2500 doz. sheep skins, 10 do. and 12 chiguns with 400 arrobas wool, 2400 horns.

National schooner of war Ninth July, 5 guns, Captain William Bathurst, on a cruise.

American brigantine Forrest, E. C. Taylor, for New York, despatched by Oliver J. Hayes & Co., with 7400 dry hides, 5000 horns.

Brazilian brigantine of war Camaron, 5 guns, Captain José Maria Rodriguez, for Montevideo.

December 24.—Wind N. N. W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, British barque Chalco, Richard Brown, for Liverpool, despatched by Charles Taylor & Co., with 2467 dry ox hides, 5909 wet salted ox hides, 28,000 shin bones, 100 pipes and 1 quarter pipe with 3800 arrobas talow, 14 bales with 1632 dozen nutria skins, 12 do. with 300 arrobas wool.

Sailed, Swedish brig Saverio, Titus Beckman, for Havana, despatched by Charles R. Horne, with 7426 quintals jerked beef.

Supercargo, Mr. Butler.

The Brazilian brig Don Pedro Segundo has been sold.

VESSELS PAET POINT INDIO.

On 19th inst., at 10 A.M., wind N., Hoppet and Hermann, hence 16th.

20th, at 4 P.M., wind E., Paquete Iberia, hence 19th.

21st, at 10 A.M., wind N., Jacuba, hence 19th.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Our time has been so much occupied of late that we have been unable to attend the Theatre. We hear however that Mr. Nelson has again successfully exhibited his *prætor*, and that the audience notwithstanding the sultry weather have been respectable.

The fine weather of Sunday last attracted numerous equestrian visitors to the villages in the neighbourhood of town. The Alameda, Retiro, &c., were also well attended.

THE WEATHER during the last fortnight has been variable and at times sultry—Thermometer 64 to 84. The want of rain was so severely felt that prayers were offered up at the Cathedral Church in supplication thereof. On the 21st, (the longest day) at night it rained heavily, and thus all fears of a drought have subsided.

BATHING.—The bathers in the river have numbers lately, particularly after dark, when the lady bathers with their servants attended in considerable numbers.

The last accounts from the United States, state that Mr. Floyd has been acquitted.

Advertisements.

FOR LONDON.

PASSENGERS ONLY. The regular trading, very fast sailing A. J. London built brig

CHAMBOIS,

109 tons,

Captain Henry Cundy.

Will have this about the 10th January, and has most comfortable accommodations for passengers.

For terms, apply to Captain Cundy at Mrs. M'Gaw's, or to

CHARLES R. HORNE,

Licensed Ship Broker, No. 51, Calle de la Paz.

TO LET.

A T No. 25, Calle del 25 de Mayo, excellent airy rooms, furnished or unfurnished. The notice of the house commands an uninterrupted view of the river, almadies and beach.

Enquire on the 17th inst. 425 3

Notice to the Ladies.

AN Elegant and elegant assortment of Ribbons, are on sale at the fashionable shop, No. 38 Calle de la Victoria. 425 3

NOTICE.

THE Members of the River Plate Cricket Club are requested to meet at the Club-House on Tuesday evening next at the 22nd inst., at 8 o'clock.

FOR A T.

SPELLING and Reading Books, Grammars and Geographical and Spanish Grammars, at the Bookstore's No. 54 Calle de la Universidad, in front of the God's Gate Church. 425 3

JEWELLERY.

MRS. CORCORAN, No. 12 Calle de Cangallo has for sale a choice selection of fine mounted Jewellery, such as gold chain for gentlemen and ladies use, fob chains, elegant pattern of a few pair of most exquisite earrings, a very neat and cheap article, finger rings, breast pins, good pencil cases, &c. &c.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	.....	dollars each	.....	trans.
Do. do.	.....	do. do.	.....	trans.
Plata macoquina	.....	do. for one	.....	do.
Dollars, Spanish	.....	do. each	.....	no
Do. Patriot and Patocunas	.....	do. do.	.....	no
Six per cent Stock	.....	60 1/2	do. per cent.	
Exchange on England	.....	24	do. per cent.	
Do. France	.....	30	do. centesime pr. dol.	
Do. Rio Janeiro	.....	18 1/2	per cent.	
Do. Montevideo	.....	18 1/2	do.	
Do. United States	.....	per cent.	18 dollar	
Hides, Ox, for Eng. & Ger.	.....	64 1/2	plata pesada	
Do. for France	.....	50	do. 1/2	
Do. for N. America	.....	59	do. 1/2	
Do. for Spain	.....	61	do. 1/2	
Do. salted	.....	51	do. 1/2	
Do. Horse	.....	23	do. 1/2	do. each.
Calf skins	.....	88	do. 1/2	
Sheep skins, common	.....	33	do. 1/2	per dozen
Do. fine	.....	38	do. 1/2	
Deer skins	.....	25	do. 1/2	
Goat skins	.....	35	do. 1/2	
Nutria skins	.....	5	do. 1/2	do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins	.....	90	do. 1/2	do. per dozen
Horse meat, sliced	.....	40	do. 1/2	per arroba
Do. mixed	.....	46	do. 1/2	
Do. long	.....	73	do. 1/2	
Wool, common, washed	.....	18	do. 1/2	
Do. picked	.....	30	do. 1/2	
Do. shorn from skins	.....	42	do. 1/2	
Do. merino, dirty	.....	15	do. 1/2	
Tallow, per c.	.....	25	do. 1/2	
Do. raw	.....	21	do. 1/2	
Do. with grease	.....	25	do. 1/2	
Jerked Beef	.....	30	do. 1/2	per quinta
Horns, mixed	.....	300	do. 1/2	per 400
Do. Ox	.....	800	do. 1/2	per 900
Shin bones	.....	160	do. 1/2	do.
Hide cuttings	.....	34	do. 1/2	per 100 lbs
Ostrich feathers, white	.....	4	do. 1/2	per lb.
Do. black	.....	15	do. 1/2	do.
Salted tongues	.....		
Salt, of horse	.....	35	do. 1/2	per ctn
Discount	.....	1 1/2	per cent.	per month

The highest price of Doublons during the week dollars. The lowest price dollars, no transactions. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3 pence. The lowest ditto 25 pence.

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