

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 806.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1842.

[YEAR XVI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

With this number concludes the quarter of the *British Packet*.

The following proclamation was issued by General Urquiza on assuming the office of Governor of the Province of Entreerios.

Arroyo de Pintos, January 1, 1842.

ENTREERIOS!—I commence to command by obeying. No one has been placed at the head of the Province under more difficult circumstances. The Supreme command devolved of itself, presents me only its hazards. Your Representatives elect me, and order me to accept the government. From no one has a sacrifice more complete been exacted. I am not allowed the slight relief of setting forth my incapacity in order to excuse my non-acceptance.

CITIZENS!—Behold here a substantial glory which nothing can sully. Behold here likewise a sacrifice the most congenial to the sentiments of my heart. The country speaks. Her magic voice entrances me. She tells me her woes... it is enough: I fly to obey her, and to save her. I forget all that I may: I only remember what I owe her. At her shrine I have ever made voluntary sacrifices. The duty of defending Federation devolves upon me; for me it is no violent one. Federation and I are compatriots. I was born in the territory of the Republic where it was first invoked, and I have grown up under the shade of its banners.

If nothing more can be demanded from me, I have only to request that you will rally round your Chief to defend a cause presigned by the People and blessed by Heaven. Let "Federation or Death" be our motto. Health and happiness to the Illustrious Rosas and the Governments of the Confederation! Eternal excommunication to the miscreant Unitarians! be your cry as it is that of your fellow countryman and friend

JOSÉ JOSE DE URQUIZA.

Accounts from Entrerios to the 15th inst., via the Uruguay, state that Paz, who, after the affair of Caaguazú, was reported to be determined to penetrate into the Entrerian territory, had not as yet, after so long a lapse of time, advanced further than Moacanán; and that General Urquiza, seeing his hesitation, had resolved to take the offensive.

It is pretty generally known that for more than a year past the Governor of Santa Fé has stood in a somewhat equivocal position with respect to the General Government of the Republic. The origin of the misunderstanding is stated to have been the misconduct into which the overweening ambition of Lopez betrayed him, from the very onset of Lavalle's descent upon the coasts of the Paraná. He subsequently took umbrage at the appointment of General Oribe to the command-in-chief of the army of operations, and allowed himself to be so far carried away by his resentment as to withdraw from the field all his troops, with the exception of a body under the command of Col. Andrada, who refused to follow him, on the very morning of the decisive battle of Quebracho. Such conduct would naturally call down the severe displeasure of the General Government. Still this state of things has been unended till lately with any other consequence than the mere suspension of diplomatic intercourse. Lopez was, however, only waiting for an opportunity to throw off the mask, and has not long since

entered into a compact with the avowed enemies of the General Government, and authorized the inroads of marauding parties who have committed depredations of the most wanton description at several uncovered points of the frontier.—Lopez has committed an incomprehensible anachronism in throwing down the gauntlet at this day to Buenos Ayres, and will doubtless soon be convinced of his error. It is understood that measures are in active train which must speedily crush this aspirant to the unenviable honor of rekindling civil war on this side of La Plata.

House of Representatives of the Province.

At its sittings on 11th inst., (see Gaceta of 20th inst.) that part of the Message of the Government which spoke of the wish of H.E. the Governor Brigadier General Juan Manuel do Rosas to retire to private life, was noticed.—Señor Garrigós said that "nothing would be more just than to meet the wishes of the Argentine Hero in this respect, if the welfare of the country permitted such a measure. He has exterminated the horde of rascally unitarians from the Republic, with the exception of a small band of those traitors on whom the victorious lances of the Federals are about to inflict merited chastisement, he ought therefore to complete his august mission by the annihilation of these vandals, and thus entirely liberate the Republic from monsters so abominable. No other citizen can possess the same facility to do so as General Rosas, who has at once suppressed aarchy and preserved inviolate the honor and glory of the Republic. His disinterestedness, firmness and patriotism have caused his countrymen to repose in him unlimited confidence—in fact, under the circumstances in which the country is placed by the execrable traitor band, he is the only person who can bring the great work already so far advanced, to a happy termination. The name alone of the Great Rosas, at the head of public affairs, will be sufficient to destroy the miserable remains of these miscreants. They will soon be put down. Public opinion abhors them and those inquisitor traitor adherents whom vile interest attaches to their infamous cause, which however they will soon have to abandon or meet the fate reserved by the Supreme Being to all these wretches."

At the same sittings, the House appointed Don J. A. Alameda to be President of the Board of Public Credit, Vice-President Don Miguel Riglos; Señores Eduardo Labitte, Lucio Mancilla, Manuel Arotze, Felipe Senillosa and Agustín Garrigós, to be the Committee of Finance, and Señores Inocencio Escalada, Simón Poscira, and José Oroni, as the Committee of Accounts.

THE WEATHER has been reasonable this week, excepting only that more rain is needed.

Thermometer since our last—

Saturday	.....	79
Sunday	.....	85
Monday	.....	80
Tuesday	.....	78
Wednesday	.....	80
Thursday	.....	82
Friday	.....	84

The service rendered by two seamen of the British brig *Giggle*, during the late gale, has not been overlooked by their countrymen in Buenos Ayres. We understand that a subscription is on foot at Kidd's Hotel in order to reward their intrepidity.

Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres last evening (28th inst.).

British	.....	25
American	.....	11
French	.....	7
Spanish	.....	8
Sardinian	.....	5
Belgian	.....	2
Brazilian	.....	9
Danish	.....	6
Prussian	.....	1
Swedish	.....	2
Breasted	.....	2
Norwegian	.....	1
Hamburgh	.....	1

Total..... 80

The above list includes the Brazilian brigantine *Activo*, which we have withdrawn from our list of vessels in Port on Thursday last, conceiving she would have sailed.

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

The cutter and pinnace of H. B. M.'s ship *Pearl*, with 3 officers and 22 seamen, had previous to the gale of the 18th inst., been employed in the vicinity of Point Indio in sounding, but from their not having returned to their ship off Montevideo on the 20th, apprehensions were entertained for their safety, and an officer and 5 seamen of the *Pearl* were despatched on the 20th in a launch (hired for the purpose) in search. On their arrival at Buenos Ayres on the 25th, after examining the Oriental coast, they learned that the missing boats had got safely back to the *Pearl* on the 21st.

A vast number of horned cattle, horses, and sheep, have perished from the drought, the heat, the cold weather which followed, and the storm on the 15th inst. We are informed that "hens" of drowned oxen, horses and sheep, passed the vessels in the outer roads during the gale and afterwards. Many of the small craft which sought refuge at the Conchas, &c., have returned hither.

The gale has caused considerable drainage at Montevideo, several vessels having been driven on shore there. The sea walls at Colonia were also washed away.

The Alameda has well attended on every evening this week, particularly after sun-set.—The nights were fine and moonlit, and a number of ladies remained on the promenade until a late hour.

H. M. Queen Victoria, was, on the 9th November, "brought to bed" of a son—a Prince of Wales. Her Apparent to the throne of the United Kingdom. The event was announced to the Metropolis by the firing of the Park and Tower guns, and great rejoicings have in consequence taken place in all parts of the United Kingdom.

LA MADRE.

On Sunday, the 19th of October, 1805, Nature had put on her loveliest garb, and seemed to smile with more than usual sweetness over the city of Cadiz. The dark blue sky, without a cloud; the sun, no longer pouring down rays of fire and torturing heat, but shedding a genial and benign warmth; the air of balmy freshness, which filled the sea around all the trees on shore, had contributed to draw out nearly the whole population into the streets. Cadiz, with her white houses and yellow wall, looked, from a distance, like a pearl set in gold. The ramparts were thronged with a crowd of human beings, who were gazing and talking. But their countenances were sad and clouded. There were few who had not some son, husband, brother, or friend, on board those tall ships which their eyes were following; within those wooden walls was contained all that Cadiz could send forth of her veteran sailors, and of her gallant youth, of whom many were now called upon to tread, for the first time, the treacherous element. A gloomy foreboding hung over the spirits of the spectators, and was dimmed by the reflection that their countrymen were going to encounter an enemy, not inferior in bravery, and far superior in naval skill and experience.

The combined squadron, consisting of fifteen Spanish and eighteen French men-of-war, was sailing out of the bay. The breeze was just sufficient to unfurl their silken banners, and fill their white sails. They moved majestically through the smooth water, as gigantic knights with waving plumes march over a verdant plain to the tournament. To the eyes of the vulgar, the elements seemed to promise that the conflict which was sought for would not be disturbed by any sudden or violent exercise of their power.

They appeared to encourage and smile on the approaching strife; but to those accustomed to the signs of the heavens, in these attitudes, a black speck was discernible in the northern horizon, which forbade the hope of a long continuance of the same weather. Gravina, Alava, and others, pointed it out to the French admiral, who, if he saw it, heeded not the warning, nor followed their advice.

"Three days cannot pass before a storm will break over us," remarked Cisneros.

"Before that time to be over," replied Villeneuve, "the English fleet shall be destroyed, or anchored as prizes in your bay."

The signal was made for sailing. It was obeyed, not with alacrity, without a murmur. As the ships emerged from the bay, sighs, sobs, and screams, escaped from the spectators who thronged the wall. On that day many a tear trickled down the cheek of the deserted parent, many a maiden wrung her hands in agony, and nearly all felt a premonition of some dreadful disaster.

Among the few who had not gone out to view the imposing spectacle, was the Condesa de Bornos, wife of the admiral of that name. Her husband was with the fleet, and had taken with him on board his own ship his eldest son Felipe. He had sent his other two sons, one of fourteen, named Alejandro, and the youngest, called Belon, on board two other ships to serve as volunteers. In vain had the Condesa remonstrated against the three children of her husband. The admiral had sternly replied in a tone which forbade further reasoning or supplication, that their country had the first claim on his children.— They were thus embarked on boards fleet which was destined to encounter the fury of the elements, and be blasted by the most terrible lightning of a Nelson!

The Condesa was seated in the drawing-room of her house, in the quarter of San Carlos which looks upon the bay. As long as the ships were in sight, an expression of anxiety never quitted her cheek. When she closed the window it was well for her that she had a confidante to support her against the agonising feelings of a mother, who was now left for the first time isolated and forlorn. It was not the first time that she, though she had lived with her during twenty years, who could administer the solace which such a situation required. In vain she told her mistress that such a mighty force as the combined squadron must be victorious.

"But what may not that victory cost me?" was the reply.

"The admiral has seen many an engagement, and has always come out with honor and without a wound."

"But my dear—dear children, who will soon find themselves for the first time in the furious battle!—Oh! there is no consolation in this world! Leave me, my kind Raouona. There," she pointed to a picture of the Virgin de los Dolores, "there is my only friend and protector!"

She was right. In struggles against the world we are no ourselves, but in events over which we have no control, or in tribulation, there is no hope but from Heaven, no consolation but from on high.

The Condesa remained before the Mother of God for several hours, offering up the most fervent prayers for the safety of her family.— Twice had Raouona entered the room; each time had her mistress waved her hand for her to retire. Towards midnight the aged domestic again returned, and found her still on her knees before the picture. With difficulty she prevailed on her to leave the apartment for her chamber. Exhausted nature could bear no longer the fatigue of such emotions, a deep slumber gave for a time a reprieve to her sufferings. Short, however, was the interval of repose allowed to her. A violent gale of wind was raging against the shutters, awake the Condesa to new alarms. It soon died away, but the wretched lady, unable to close again her eyes from her increased fears, left her couch, and returned to pass the remainder of the night in prayer. If the same religion had not been implanted in the human breast to warn us from crime, the heart of the anxious and agonised mother would have invented it as the only solace which can shed a faint gleam of comfort over her affliction.

On the morning of the following day after the combined squadron had left the bay of Cadiz, the predictions of the Spanish admirals began to be verified. The gentle breeze, which had at first enticed them from their harbour, as the *Siron* allures her victims, gradually freshened. Towards noon thick drops of rain announced that the tempest was not far distant. But instead of yielding to the advice of allies, who counselled him to return, Villeneuve ordered sail to be shortened, and preparations made for meeting the enemy; and such is the pride of honor that the crews of all the ships espousing the cause of their country, which they had been taught to consider as their own, obeyed the order of one man, who, wishing to retrieve the loss of his master, and himself a desperado, risked the lives of many thousands of his fellow-creatures by ordering them into almost certain destruction!

In the meantime, the inhabitants of Cadiz had gone out of the bad-gate in the hope of catching a glimpse of the ships and the prize, viewing the action, which, from the knowledge that the British fleet was between the Straits of Gibraltar and Cape St. Mary, was thought to be inevitable. In vain they strained their eyes. The combined squadron was nowhere to be discerned. Intense anxiety was depicted on their countenances. Every conversation turned upon the approaching conflict. Most foreboding defeat, for it was known that Nelson had never allowed the flag of an enemy to wave before his own. Some prayed that the threatening state of the weather might induce the French admiral to defer the encounter, whilst a few built their faint hopes of victory in the numerical superiority of the allies. All turned to pass the night in feverish suspense. Early on the following morning they again issued from the city. Not a soul was to be seen far or near. The wind had suddenly veered round to the north-west, and was blowing with violence. The timid and unwieldy inhabitants of a commercial city thought it was impossible that a battle could take place when the sea rose so haughtily, as if to forbid the strife, and the moaning wind warned the combatants to seek safety in their ports: but the elements may relax and relent, and in a moment, the gallant sailor looks on them with dry eyes and undaunted heart. The howling of the wind is cheering music to his ear; and the huge billows over which he rides and plunges seem but to dash him on with greater speed to the goal of victory.

Towards ten o'clock, an express arrived from Conil with the intelligence that the hostile fleets were in sight of each other, and were preparing to engage. Anxiety then sank into deep consternation. All walked silently home in dependence on, and with dejected eyes, the result of a conflict which was already anticipated as the ruin of the Spanish navy.

The churches on that noon were crowded.

Many who had not entered the sacred edifice for years might then have been seen prostrate before the shrines of their patron saints. Many a sick offering was deposited on the altar of San Telmo, and thousands of sterile vows were poured out to propitiate the God of Battles.

The action has begun—the roaring of the cannon is heard from afar. The fleet of the Condesa is routed from the lethargy of sadness into fierce excitement; each pel of the distant thunder tells them all they hold most dear are now struggling desperately with the foe; in each report they hear the screams of their wounded friends, and breathe up the groans of their dying children. They run bewildered about the streets; they utter threats of vengeance against the English. All the evils which that accursed nation has heaped upon their country rush to their gazes, mix with their very achievements in former centuries are now imputed to them as crimes. They destroyed the Invincible Armada,—they seized Gibraltar by surprise, and still hold that key of Spain and the Mediterranean in spite of solemn promises to restore it,—they saw their rich islands fall on in the bay of Vigo, they insidiously bombarded Cadiz—but two years before, without the previous declaration of hostilities, they intercepted their ships, blew up one which contained the wife and children of the unfortunate Alava, and retired like treacherous pirates, with the others to their island.

At this moment a louder and more concentrated peal of thunder signs their senses; the very stones beneath them seem to quake—a broad streak of lurid red gleams in the eastern horizon. Yes! it is one of their own ships, blown into the heavens with hundreds of their countrymen! Their madness is now turned to deadly rage.—

"Where are the accursed English! they exclaim, as they rush wildly through the streets to immolate to their frantic fury those whose only crime consists in their belonging to that detested nation. None, however, were to be seen. The few who were in Cadiz had secreted themselves in the houses of their friends on whom they could rely. One unfortunato man alone was pursued—he was an American, who, from the similarity of his dress and appearance, had been mistaken for an Englishman. They were chasing him down a street—had almost caught him—when he, seeing a party at a window which had been left open by chance, and closed it. The infuriated populace pitilessly demanded that he should be given up. In the meantime the afflicted wretch had rushed up stairs to his room, where he lay looking before her Saint. The Condesa started up—the foreigner was at her feet. With some difficulty he made her understand the danger to which he was exposed, and besought her protection. At a one fall of dignity she replied—

"Your countrymen are the deadliest foes of mine. At this moment they are slaughtering my friends, my husband, and my children; but know that Spaniards never refuse protection, even to an enemy, who throws himself on our generosity. Arise, Englishman—American, whatever you may be! You are in my house, and in safety."

She called Raouona and whispered to her—the latter led away the trembling foreigner; and opening one of the windows of the lower part of the street said, in an authoritative voice, to the crowd who were already gloating in anticipation in the blood of their victim:

"The Condesa de Bornos has more cause than you have to be terrified, English—but the man within her doors is not an Englishman; even if he were, he would be in safety in the house of a Spanish lady, whose protection he demands. The Condesa will not yield him up to your insatiable fury; and you will not violate the abode of a lady whose husband and children are now fighting your battle. Countrymen, depart!"

The madness of the people below seemed suddenly to be cured. They appealed to their milder feelings had softened down their rage. They retired as if ashamed of their previous thirst of blood. Such are Spaniards! A spark may ignite their souls into the worst of passions; but a word which can touch the chords of their generosity, and chivalrous respect for honour, will instantly stifle the fierce flame which otherwise blood alone can extinguish.

Six hours lasted that memorable battle, which took place at twelve leagues from Cadiz, off Cape Trafalgar, between the British and the French, parallel in disasters to the vanquished, and glory to the victors.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

January 22.—Wind N. N. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 23.—Wind N. W. hazy.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 24.—Wind S. S. E.

Arrived, Sardinian schooner Maria, 89 tons, Santiago Galleano, from Genoa 14th August, Montevideo 21st inst., wine and earthenware, to Dadero, Pietranera & Co.

Danish brig Oriana, 98 tons, L.C.T. Nielsen, from Patagonia 15th inst., salt, wheat, &c., to Nelson Hartwig.

Belgian barque Louise, 250 tons, Lama, from Island Mayo 10th December, Montevideo 22nd inst., salt, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

Spanish brig Solano, 94 tons, Sebastian Urizar, from Cadiz 23rd November, Montevideo 22nd inst., general cargo, to Larrold and sons.

National zamaca Guyana, from Paraguay 25th ult., yerba, &c., to Stewart, Macnab & Co.

British brig Alcipo, 199 tons, William Bennett, from Liverpool 10th October, Montevideo 22nd inst., general cargo, to Briscoe, Twyford & Co.

British barque Mary and Ann, 212 tons, James H. Blackton, from Cadiz 25th November, Montevideo 22nd inst., salt and coals, to Briscoe, Twyford & Co.

British barque Mohawk, 260 tons, George Bulcraig, from Newcastle 21st November, Montevideo 22nd inst., general cargo, to John Galt Smith & Co.

Passengers, Cabin. Messrs. W. R. Todd, George Chapman and Jonathan Bulcraig.—Steerage, Messrs. Andrew Funes, Alexander Sutherland, Michael Conroy, Thomas Duncan and Edward Ryan.

January 25.—Wind N. E.

Arrived, British barque Ferris, 293 tons, J. Hillyer, from Liverpool 21st November, general cargo, to John Best and Brothers.

British brig Plata, 231 tons, Stephen Thorp, from Liverpool 15th November, general cargo, to Briscoe, Twyford & Co.

Danish schooner Randers, 146 tons, James Claussen, from St. Ubes 5th December, salt, to Henry and George Dowse.

A Montevideo launch despatched by H.B.M.'s ship Fensl, from off Montevideo 20th inst. Sailed, the above-mentioned launch for Montevideo.

Brazilian packet schooner Orestes, Agustín Ceppi, for Montevideo, despatched by Harro, Cavnira & Co., with domestic goods and passengers.

Brazilian schooner Sociadela, for Montevideo, in ballast.

January 26.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 27.—Wind N. shifted to E. at night.

Arrived, Sardinian packet schooner Luis, Domingo Maccio, from Montevideo 26th inst., to Carlos Galleano, with passengers.

Sailed, American barque Smyrna, George Day, for New York, despatched by Oliver J. Hayes & Co., with 10,057 dry hides, 15,200 horns, 51 bales with 1200 arrobas wool.

American brig Russian, Dean Swift Reed, for Boston, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 5701 dry hides, 1134 salted do., 1294 arrobas tallow, 19,400 horns, 23 bales with 678 arrobas hair, 107 do. with 2700 arrobas wool, 45 do. with 1125 doz. sheep skins.

The Edward was under way but anchored at night from head wind.

January 28.—Wind N.

Arrived, French brig Ave Maria, 183 tons, Francis Menes, from Montevideo 25th inst., 500 fanegas salt, to Alexander Ross Lafone.

American brig Falconer, from Montevideo, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

British brigantine Port Fleetwood, from Montevideo.

British brig Zior, from Montevideo, to John Best and Brothers.

Brazilian corvette Second July, 23 guns, Marques Lisboa, from Montevideo 27th.

Sailed, Danish brig Edward, C. Schmidt, for Havana, despatched by Bunge, Hutz & Co., with 4500 quintals jerked beef.

Hamburg barque J. & M., H. Schmidt, for Montevideo, despatched by Nicholson, Green & Co., in ballast.

British barque Alpha, Charles Hodgson, for Montevideo and Valparaiso, despatched by Rennie, Macfarlane & Co., with 152 tercios yerba, 100 bales and 10 boxes American cotton goods, 49 packages containing a printing press and utensils.

Passengers for Montevideo, Madame Legrand, Messieurs Eugene Legrand and Lemcior.

Brazilian brig Rufina, Manuel de Silva Santos, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 2875 quintals jerked beef.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 22nd inst., was performed "Mary Tudor." On 23rd, a play and a farce.

On 25th, for the benefit of the leader of the band, La Cañada, and some instrumental performances which (particularly the violinist) obtained great applause.

On 27th, for the benefit of Doña Trinidad Guayra, "The Man with the Iron Mask." The House on all the above occasions was well attended.

Señor Culebras takes his benefit on Saturday next, when will be represented the 4 act drama of "Margaret of York," founded on a portion of English history in the time of Henry VII.

We trust and think that this venture of the Buenos Ayres Theatre will have a "bumper."

Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

A Few blue coats of superfine cloth, at extremely low rates, viz: 200 dollars each, and black cloth waistcoats at 70 dollars each. Also superior Havana cigars and a variety of other articles at No. 78 Calle de la Paz. e29 3

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, at No. 40 Calle de la Paz, strong plain English glass tumblers, of 4 sizes, at 25 dollars per dozen. e29 3

TO THE PUBLIC.

A Gentleman who has been for the last three months a resident in Buenos Ayres, and who has a good knowledge of the Spanish language, proposes to give instruction in the following branches, (with all of which he is perfectly acquainted), viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Navigation, and Elocution. And he flatters himself that his mode of instructing youth, will be found much more beneficial than that now in general practice, as he considers it his duty to explain each point, and thereby enforce the nature, use, and value of education on the minds of his pupils as they advance in their studies.

Terms will be stated moderate.

All addresses left at No. 53 Calle de la Catedral, will be punctually attended to.

N. B. Spanish gentlemen and families desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the English Language, would do well to avail themselves of this opportunity. e13 3

JEWELLERY.

MRS. CORCORAN, No. 92 Calle de Cangallo, has for sale a small select assortment of warranted Jewellery, such as gold guard chains for gentlemen and ladies use, folk or chains, elegant pattern, a few pairs of moss agate earrings, a very neat and cheap article, finger rings, breast pins, gold pencil cases, &c. &c.

WINDSOR SOAP.

THERE is now on sale at the shop No. 92 Calle de Cangallo, a small quantity of Price and Gouzell's superior scented Windsor Soap, at very moderate price.

ON SALE.

AT No. 142 Calle de la Piedad, an excellent assortment of Surgeons' Instruments, at very reduced prices. e22 4

TO BE SOLD CHEAP.

3000 Fine Sheep of a refined breed, having been very much improved from the original stock for the last five years, and are now in excellent condition. For further particulars enquire at No. 81 Calle de Tucuman. e22 3

Best London bottled Porter & Ale.

A Few barrels of Bysse's best London-Porter and Ale, in barrels of four dozen each, for sale at 51 Calle de la Paz either wholesale or by the barrel, at Purchased price; and warranted to be of the best ever imported.

Boarding and Day School.

MRS. JENKINS, has the honor to announce to the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres, that her establishment for the Education of Young Ladies, will be opened in Montevideo, on Wednesday the first day of March.

Mrs. Jenkins will receive applications for pupils after the 10th of February.

Montevideo, January 11, 1842. 29 3

For Sale, Freight, or Charter.

The very superior, new A. I. British built barque **TWENTY-NINTH OF JULY,**

Burthen by Register 248 tons, *

* Captain JOHN BRINVEAU.

Is a remarkably fast sailer, and in every respect a most eligible vessel, being built of the best materials, copper-fastened and covered with heavy copper, and remarkably well found.

Will be sold at a moderate price, considering the description of the vessel; or will accept a Charter, or take Freight to any port where the flag is admitted going hence.

For further particulars apply to the Consignee, or to
THOMAS ARMSTRONG,

Ship or CHARLES R. HORNE,

Licensed Ship Broker, No. 51 Calle de la Paz. January 15, 1842.

FOR LONDON.

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

CHAMOLS,

199 tons,

Captain HENRY CUDRY.

Will leave this about the 1st February, and has the 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.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	.....	dollars each	
Do. Patriot	.....	do. do.	no treat
Plata mesquin	.....	do. for one	
Do. Spanish	.....	do. each	
Do. Patriot and Patagona	.....	do. do.	no treat
Six per cent Stock	.....	60 1/2	do. per ct.
Exchange on England	.....	3	per cent.
Do. United States	.....	31	per cent.
Do. Rio Janeiro	.....	18 1/2	per patacon.
Do. Montevideo	.....	15	do.
Do. United States	.....	31	per U.S. dollar
Hides, Ox, for Eng. & Ger.	63	1/2	per arroba
Do. for France	.....	54	57 do.
Do. for N. America	.....	59	61 do.
Do. for Spain	.....	42	43 do.
Do. salted	.....	52	53 do.
Do. Horse	.....	21	24 do. each.
Call skins	.....	60	61
Sheep skins, common	.....	32	34 per dozen
Do. fine	.....	38	40 do.
Deer skins	.....	21	23 do.
Goat skins	.....	32	41 do.
Nutrin skins	.....	5	5 1/2 do. per lb.
Chincilla skins	.....	90	100 do. per dozen
Horse hair, shorn	.....	40	42 per arroba
Do. raw	.....	46	48 do.
Do. long	.....	75	100 do.
Wool, common, washed	.....	15	39 do.
Do. superfine	.....	39	40 do.
Do. shorn from skins	.....	40	65 do.
Do. mestiza, dirty	.....	15	35 do.
Tallow, pure	.....	20	23 do.
Do. mixed	.....	20	23 do.
Do. with grease	.....	26	28 do.
Jerked Beef	.....	20	25 per quinta
Horns, mixed	.....	390	400 per mill.
Do. Ox	.....	500	900 do.
Shin bones	.....	160	170 do.
Hide cuttings	.....	34	35 per 100 lbs
Oiled feathers, white	.....	10	12 per lb.
Do. black	.....	15	20 do.
Salted tongues	.....	19	20 per lb.
Salt, on board	.....	1	2 1/2 per lb. pr. month
Biscuit	.....	1	2 1/2 per lb. pr. month

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

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GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.