

# British Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 807.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1842.

[YEAR XVI.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

The *Gaceta* of 29th ult., contains a variety of documents from the Provinces of the Interior, intercepted letters, &c. As also the following—  
The President of the Republic of Chili.

To H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation.

GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND,

Elevated to the Supreme Magistracy by the suffrage of the Nation, I hasten to manifest to you that one of my most cordial desires is the preservation of the amicable relations which happily exists between this Republic and the Argentine Confederation, which you so worthily represent.

The political march followed by the Chilean administration, directed to maintain the blessings of peace amongst the divers nations of this Continent, and to draw closer the natural ties which unite it to them by means of a frank interchange of good offices, will be faithfully observed by the government at whose head the Chilean people have placed me.

I am gratified with being the organ of the prayers which the Chilean nation offer up, for the prosperity of yours, and take this opportunity to offer you personally, the sentiments of my high and distinguished consideration. I pray God to take you into his holy keeping.

Given in the Saloon of the Government in Santiago, the Thirtieth of September, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty One.

MANUEL BULNES.

RAMON LUIS IRRARRIVAR.

The Governor of Buenos Ayres, charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation.

To H. E. the President of the Republic of Chili.

GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND,

I have perused your esteemed letter of 30th September with high satisfaction.

You are worthy of the great and glorious mission confided to you by the suffrages of your fellow citizens.

I offer you in the name of the Argentine Confederation my felicitations, and congratulate myself on this event so fortunate for your country and for mine.

I desire most ardently to strengthen the friendly relations which exist between this Republic and that of Chili. I wish for peace amongst the States of the American Continent, and that guided by the principles of an enlightened policy, they may consolidate with honor their Independence and Liberty.

The Argentine Confederation does not cease to offer up prayers for the prosperity of Chili. Animated with the same benevolent sentiment, it is grateful to me to offer you my particular and distinguished consideration and high esteem. God preserve you many and happy years.

Given in Buenos Ayres, the Twenty First of December of the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty One, Thirty Second of the Liberty, Twenty Sixth of the Independence and Twelfth of the Argentine Confederation.

JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS.

FELIPE ARANA.

The Government of the Province of Salta, having addressed that of the Republic of Bolivia respecting the Argentine emigrants who had sought refuge in Bolivia, the latter in reply stated its determination to do every thing in its power to preserve perfect friendship with neighboring States. That the laws of Bolivia gave the right of asylum to unfortunate who claimed such protection whatever be their political commitments, but at the same time it would take care that this benefit counselled by humanity and the deplorable vicissitudes which agitate the Republics of the Continent, should not be offensive or injurious to friendly States. It had therefore adopted and would still adopt every measure to prevent the refugees from disturbing order and tranquility, and to that end had ordered them to be disarmed and to retire to a great distance from the frontier—the arms to be deposited until delivered over to the Authority authorised to claim them, and that all armament met with appertaining to the Argentine governments will be faithfully restored.

The Government of Salta in expressing its satisfaction to the Bolivian Authorities at the above reply, stated that it had forwarded it to H. E. the Governor of Buenos Ayres, charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation—adding, that many of these unitarian emigrants are the avowed enemies of the Bolivian restoration and decided friends of Santa Cruz, and trusted they would be instantly removed from the frontiers, as every precaution was necessary to guard against their machinations.

The despatches of Admiral Brown to the government relative to the last two naval combats in which he was engaged with the Riverista squadron, were also published in the *Gaceta* of the 29th ult. They differ but little from the details we have given of said actions. The Admiral passes a very high panegyric on the resistance made by the brig *Cagancha*, before she surrendered, and eulogises the conduct of his officers, seamen and marines, recommending them strongly to the consideration of H. E. the Governor.

The Delegate Governor Don Felipe Arana, addressed a note to Admiral Brown under date 24th ult., acknowledging the receipt of his despatches, and stating that H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas, had ordered the Admiral in the most expressive manner upon the glory he had given to the arms of the Argentine Confederation, and requesting the Admiral to transmit equal congratulations to the officers, seamen and marines, he so worthily commands. That to compensate in some degree the distinguished services of the squadron on this and other occasions, honorable rewards would be opportunely accorded to them. In the mean while proceedings would be taken to vilify the *Cagancha*, captured in the glorious action of the 9th December, in order that the amount be distributed to the captors.

### Official Documents.

Public Treasury, January 31, 1842.

In Treasury till December 1841. . . . . \$129 41. . . . . 1,741,407 2  
Receipts in January 1842. . . . . 32 . . . . . 3,076,791 3

Disbursements in January. . . . . \$176 41. . . . . 4,818,092 4

To account of February. . . . . 112 41. . . . . 1,860,819 4  
\*Of the amount \$46 specie, and 1,573,785 61 currency as an account of deferred bill.

Treasury bills in circulation on 1st inst. . . . . \$3,235,000 dollars.

The Chief of Police under date 31st ult., addressed a note to the government, stating that in the month of January last, 519 persons arrived in this city and 230 departed.

H. L. M.'s corvette *Union*, saluted the town on Saturday last with 21 guns, (the flag of this Republic at her fore), which was returned from the Fort by a like number.

John H. Mandeville, Esq., H. B. M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary, arrived Sunday last, from Montevideo, in H. B. M.'s ship *Peary*, and left that ship under a salute of 15 guns. He landed the same morning with Mr. Augustus Dhéel, his Secretary, and was conveyed in a government carriage, accompanied by General Manuel Corbelan, to his residence.

The 2nd inst., being the anniversary of the day of *La Purificacion de Nuestra Señora* was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres.

THE WEATHER this week has been changeable, with gusts of wind, dust, and only a sprinkling of rain. The country suffers greatly for the want of rain. Pasture and Indian corn are so scarce and dear, that in town in many instances the proprietors of horses have been obliged to feed them with biscuit.

Thermometer in the *Mirador* of the Commercial Room since our last—

Saturday . . . . .	84
Sunday . . . . .	82
Monday . . . . .	84
Tuesday . . . . .	86
Wednesday . . . . .	78
Thursday . . . . .	74
Friday . . . . .	74

From the New York "Weekly Herald" of 20th November.

A severe battle has been fought in Mexico between the forces of Bustamante and those under Santa Anna, on the 3rd ult., which resulted in the complete overthrow of the former.

Santa Anna, the pseudo "Napoleon of the West," was proclaimed President, or Supreme Dictator, on the 5th, by his party.

It is stated in the "Bulletin Official" that the new administration will be "temporarily invested with power to do good and avoid evil!"

The new government will be assisted by a council, the members of which are to be chosen by the people of the different departments, subject though to the dictation of Santa Anna.

All the supreme powers established by the constitution of 1826, except that of the judges, will cease.

Considerable excitement prevailed in Vera Cruz. All were in bodily fear of Santa Anna. It is the intention of the new dictator to open a war immediately with Texas and Yucatan. He was to organize an army to march upon these Republics. When he captures them, we will inform our readers, the public.

It is now said by Santa Anna that had he been at the head of affairs when the French attacked Vera Cruz, they would not have succeeded in taking that city!

Santa Anna has adopted Cesar's motto—"Veni, Vidi, Vici."

### Advertisements.

#### FOR SALE.

A few body coats of superior cloth, at extremely low rates, viz: 200 dollars each, and black cloth waistcoats at 75 dollars each. Also superior Havana cigars and a variety of other articles at No. 70 Calle de la Paz. #29 3

#### NOTICE.

FOR SALE, at No. 49 Calle de la Paz, strong plain English glass tumblers, of 4 sizes, at 25 dollars per dozen. #29 3

#### JEWELRY.

MRS. CORLIAN, No. 92 Calle de Cangallo, has for sale a small assortment of warranted Jewellery, such as gold guard chains for gentlemen and ladies use, fob chains, elegant pattern, a few pair of moss agate ear-rings, a very neat & 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 Gannell's superior scented Windsor Soap, at very moderate prices.

#### ON SALE.

AT No. 142 Calle de la Piedad, an excellent assortment of Surgeons' Instruments, at very reduced prices. #22 4

#### Best London bottled Porter & Ale.

A few barrels of Byass' best London Porter & Ale, in barrels of four dozen each, for sale at 61 Calle de la Paz, either wholesale or by the barrel, at Purchasers' choice; 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. #3 3

#### For Sale, Freight, or Charter.

The very superior sloop A. English built cargo TWENTY-NINE TONS, Burtien by Register 245 tons, Captain JOHN BREWSTER.

Is a remarkably fast sailer, and in every respect a most eligible vessel, being built of the best materials, copper-fastened and coppered 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,

THOMAS ARMSTRONG.

or to

CHARLES R. HORNE.

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

#### Notice to British Subjects.

THE Undersecretary Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate, hereby gives notice that a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the British Episcopal Church, will be held at said Church on Monday the 14th inst. at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating and appointing the Trustees of this establishment for the present year.

CHARLES GRIFFITHS,

H. M. Consular.

British Consulate, Buenos Ayres, Feb. 4, 1842.

#### From London Papers.

#### BIRTH OF A PRINCE OF WALES.

##### Accouchement of Her Majesty.

Buckingham Palace, November 9.

This day, at 12 minutes to 11 o'clock, the Queen was safely delivered of a Prince.

There were present on the occasion, as at the birth of the Princess Royal, in Her Majesty's room, His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Dr. Loceck, and Mrs. Lilly, the monthly nurse. In the adjoining apartments, besides the other medical attendants (Dr. Crichton, Dr. Ferguson, and Mr. Biagden) were Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Lady in Waiting on the Queen, and the following Officers of State, and Lords of the Privy Council, viz., the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, the Duke of Wellington, the Master

of London, Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir James Graham, the Lord Chancellor, and the Marquis of Exeter, Groom of the Stole to His Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Her Majesty was taken unwell about 7 o'clock this morning, and immediately afterwards information was sent to the House-office by instructions given to summon the immediate attendance of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, Sir Robert Peel, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, Sir James Graham, and other great Officers of State, who lost no time in repairing to the Palace. It was not supposed at 7 o'clock this morning that Her Majesty's accouchement was so near at hand; but on the symptoms manifesting themselves every preparation and every arrangement for so interesting and important an event—an event to which millions of her Majesty's loyal subjects have been looking with the greatest anxiety, were made, and not a moment was lost in sending notice to our beloved Sovereign's mother, and the other branches of the Royal Family.

The Duchess of Kent arrived at Buckingham Palace at 8 o'clock, and immediately repaired to the room of her Majesty, who was at that time attended by Sir James Clarke, Dr. Loceck, and Mr. Biagden. Prince Albert was also in attendance, and manifested the most intense interest on the important event, which it was now evident was about to take place.

In the room adjoining the Great Officers of State and Cabinet Ministers were assembled, and immediately on the birth of a Prince, the Royal infant was carried by the nurse (Mrs. Lilly) and shown to them, when a declaration was signed by those present as to the birth of an heir to the British Throne.

The bells of the various metropolitan churches rang merry peals as soon as the important event was known.

In the course of the day, government messengers were despatched to foreign courts, with the important and gratifying intelligence of the birth of an heir to the throne of the British realm.

In consequence of her Majesty being so well, orders were given at 2 o'clock for firing the Park guns.

At 12 o'clock, a messenger was sent off from the House-office, by Sir James Graham, with despatches for Earl De Grey, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, to Dublin, announcing the happy event of her Majesty having given birth to a Prince. The messenger travelled by the special engine to Liverpool, and on his arrival there, would embark in a government steamer, which was ordered to be in readiness to convey him to Dublin. The enthusiasm at the west-end of the town on the auspicious event was very great.

It is not true that there was any indisposition on the previous evening. Her Majesty had walked on the morning of Monday in the gardens of Buckingham Palace, and in the afternoon she took an airing in a carriage. During dinner and in the evening there was nothing more than an extreme susceptibility of fogues, and not exceeding that manifested by Her Majesty for the last fortnight or ten days. Those who had the honor of dining with the Queen (two noblemen of the Household, the Lady in Waiting, the Duchess of Kent), took their departure a little before 11 o'clock, the Duchess of Kent leaving first.

Her Majesty, as has been her custom lately, retired at half past ten o'clock, with no indication whatever of her approaching accouchement other than what the public have been familiar with for the last month—viz, that it must happen in a very short time.

The whole Palace remained in perfect repose until a little after 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning, when the Queen experienced the first symptoms of indisposition. Dr. Loceck was immediately called, but the symptoms were not serious decided to induce the doctor to recommend any one to be sent for, and things remained in this state for about an hour. All the medical men were, however, summoned. At half past 7 o'clock, as his indisposition seemed rather to increase, the doctors made up their minds that the accouchement would take place, at 8 o'clock the symptoms became so decided that expresses were sent off to the Duchess of Kent, Sir R. Peel, and the Great Officers of State.

From 'The Standard,' London paper, Nov. 11.

The happy birth of the Heir Apparent, and the safety of a beloved Sovereign, are still the engrossing subjects of interest, and we should feel shame for the degeneracy of the Englishmen if any other subject rivaled them; but there is no cause for apprehension of such an occasion to blush. Englishmen are what they always were. Their public virtue has its root very only national virtue can ever flourish—in the reverence for the laws and the respect for the officers of the law. They are the best citizens, because they are first the best sons, husbands, and fathers; but all their highest domestic affections are now awakened, in sympathy with their Sovereigns and their Country. It is not to be forgotten that the nation of which Queen Victoria is with so many millions the object, to mingle with it any consideration of loyalty, still more to alloy it with a sense of personal interest; but were it not indeed an unnecessary task to reinforce the feeling of personal affections by considerations of loyalty and of interest, the birth of an heir to the British Crown and to the house of Hanover suggests such considerations in ample profusion. The Crown of England is held by older, more numerous, and more accredited titles than any Crown in the world. Its tenure is of the extent of one thousand years at least; and though that tenure has been in early times broken by interruptions, these interruptions have been brief, and the possessions have constantly reverted to the same family of her who now adorns it. This proves no Divine right—but it proves the general virtue of the family to which the glorious inheritance has constantly been reserved, and the indelible loyalty of the British nation. The dignity of the Crown of England is indeed transcendent, and it has been so guarded by Providence to the family holding it for a thousand years, that there is some excuse for the votaries of Divine right. It is, however, upon the heads of the Hanover branch of the illustrious house of England, that the British Crown has been with the greatest brilliancy—a brilliancy not less splendid because mild and beneficent. To do justice to the house of Hanover, we must compare the 130 or 140 years that have elapsed since its accession, with any other period of equal duration in our history—with any other period of equal duration in the history of any other country. We are apt to claim credit to our constitution for all the blessings of civil and religious liberty, for the improvements in arts and commerce, for all the naval and military glories, for all the vast territorial acquisition, that in the 18th and so much as has passed of the 19th century elevate Great Britain to her present high station, from the feeble and degraded position to which she was left by the last king of the unhappy Stuart race. But how much so ever we may prize the glorious work of 1689, it would be ungrateful to forget that in any other form of government is good in its effect only as far as it is well administered. Had the Princes of the House of Hanover, instead of being its friends, been the enemies of the constitution and of liberty, as were their unhappy predecessors of the Stuart dynasty, a different result must have followed, a result of which we see the type in the history of the seventeenth century—constant discord—religious and civil tyranny alternating with religious and civil anarchy, rebellion, and intestine war. Such a result would have been a consequence as the secret and abject pensioner of foreigners and enemies. The genius of the British nation, accommodated as it is above that of all other men to the vindication of freedom and national independence, and as it was by a constitution little differing in the letter form that of 1689, could not preserve our ancestors from such cruel trials; the utmost that it could effect was to pass through them triumphantly. But the establishment upon the throne of a family heartily attached to the laws and liberty of the nation, it was to govern, the accession of the house of Hanover at once closed the melancholy scene of strife. Comparing the reign of that dynasty with any other time, the history of England has a totally new aspect. Our country no longer the scene of contest. If we meet wars they are foreign or colonial, and generally crowned with success; while the nation at home still steadily advances in wealth, grandeur, and influence. Such a result might be expected, in contrast if we compare the history of the contemporary dynasty in England with the contemporary history of any of the great European states.—Austria, torn at first by the war for the succession to the empire, again lacerated by the war of the revolution, and again lacerated by the capital by an imperious conqueror. Spain,



February 1.—Wind N. shifted to S. E. in the afternoon, strong.

Arrived, Swedish brig Mimer, 300 tons, C. M. Systerberg, from Rio Janeiro 20th ult., general cargo, to Charles R. Horne.

Danish ship Cybele, 208 tons, Erick Bock, from Hamburg 9th October, Montevideo 30th ult., general cargo, to John Jacob Klick & Co.

Sailed, H. B. M's ship Pearl, 20 guns, Captain Charles Colville Frankland, for Montevideo.

In sight Rosa.

February 2.—Wind S. slight rain.

Arrived, Sardinian packet schooner Rosa, Juan Bautista Schaffino, from Montevideo 31st ult., to Carlos Galliano, with cargo and passengers.

Sardinian schooner Aurora, 42 tons, Antonio Chigero, from Montevideo 31st ult., to Juan Bossi, with cargo and passengers.

British barque Cirus, 178 tons, Robert Knarston, from Quebec 8th November, lumber, to Ferdinand Delisle, Jun.

Sailed, American ship Brutus, Joseph Adams, for New York, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 7480 dry hides, 40,000 hams, 32 pipes and 31 chiguns with 1750 arrobas grease, 26 bales with 630 arrobas wool, 35 do. with 230 arrobas hair, 10 do. with 691 doz. slunk calf skins, 10 do. with 1150 calf skins, 5 do. with 3500 lbs. nutria skins, 80 doz. deer skins.

Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Tyler and their 4 children.

American barque Sardinus, Joseph Lindsey, for New York, despatched by Jones and Johnson, with 300 dry hides, 157 bales and 351 chiguns with 6400 arrobas wool, 9 bales with 200 arrobas hair, 110 do. with 2750 doz. sheep skins, 10 do. with 8400 lbs. nutria skins, 2 do. with 300 calf skins, 1 do. with 45 doz. deer skins.

American barque John Philip, John Willm, for Montevideo to finish her lading for Salina, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 1450 dry hides, 2200 salted do., 3500 hams.

Passenger for Montevideo, Mr. M. Monson.

Brazilian brig Orestes, Juan Gonzalez Belchoir, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Juan Bello Soriano, with 2495 quintals jerked beef, 157 marquetas with 1266 arrobas tallow, 300 boxes tallow candles.

Brazilian schooner Virginia, José Pereira de Sa, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Dodero, Pietrera & Co., with 1210 quintals jerked beef, 650 arrobas tallow.

Brazilian brig Lilia, Prudente J. do Oliveira, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Sa Pereira, Meyrelles & Co., with 1200 quintals jerked beef.

Brazilian brigantine of war Argus, 12 guns, Captain Antonio Felix Correa do Mello, for Montevideo.

February 3.—Wind S. E. No arrivals or sailings.

February 4.—Wind N. No arrivals.

Sailed, Sardinian polacre Carolina, Roque Piaggio, for Marsailles and Genoa, despatched by Lixalval and sons, with 4884 dry hides, 4000 hams, 96 bales with 2400 arrobas wool, 510 arrobas hair, 402 doz. nutria skins, 385 doz. goat skins.

Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres late entering (Admitt.)

British.....	27
American.....	8
French.....	8
Spanish.....	8
Sardinian.....	4
Belgian.....	2
Brazilian.....	4
Danish.....	1
Prussian.....	7
Swedish.....	8
Bremen.....	2
Norwegian.....	1
Hamburg.....	1
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.

VESSELS EAST POINT INDIO.

28th ult., at 4h. 30m. A.M., Smyrna, AT 5 A. M. Russian, both hence 27th, wind N.

29th, at 9h. 30m. P. M., wind E., J. & M., hence 28th.

30th, AT 1 A.M., wind N.E., Edward and Rufina, AT 6 A.M., wind N.; Alpha, all hence 28th. AT 6 A.M., same day, Active, hence 29th.

1st inst., at 11 P.M., wind N.E., Merin, hence 30th ult.

VESSEL FOREN.

On 7th ult., in lot 23 N., the British ship Valparaiso, from Liverpool for Valparaiso, by the Cirus, arrived at this port.

Shipping Memoranda, continued from third page.

ARRIVED AT NEW YORK.

November 23rd, American schooner Shalpsere, Foxwell, hence 18th September.

The American Squadron on the Brazil and River Plate Station, anchored off Montevideo on the 30th ult.—it is composed of the following vessels—

- Delaware, 92 guns, Captain Charles S. McCauley, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Chad Morris.
- Potomac, 56 guns, Captain George W. Storer.
- Cotacomb, 24 guns, Commander William Bocrum.
- Marion, 16 guns, Commander William J. Belt.
- Decatur, 16 guns, Commander Henry W. Ogden.
- Enterprise, 12 guns, Commander L. M. Goldsborough.

We understand that Commodore Morris is shortly expected to visit our harbour with most of the smaller vessels of his squadron.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 29th ult., was performed for the benefit of Señor Pizarro, the Mechanist to the Theatre, a piece called *Exposá y Trono a un tiempo, or the Magic of Servant*.

On 30th, "Robert Dillon, the Irish Catholic." On 1st inst., was repeated the "Magico de Servant."

On 2nd, for the benefit of Señor Villario, "Resumada."

On 3rd, for the benefit of Señor Benito Jimenez, the "31 grades of crime."

On all the above occasions the house was well attended, particularly on the 3rd, when it overflowed in every part.

Margaret of York is advertised for this evening, for the benefit of Señor Calcheta. The action of it, is in the time of Henry VII. It is a play possessing considerable interest, and the intriguing character which history has given to Margaret is well kept up. Some of the persons who figure in this drama and their fate may not accord with historical facts, but the difference is not so great as in other French dramas of the same class. The part of the young lady (Maria) who is secretly married to Perkin Warbeck, and to whom Lord Lincoln makes a strong love, not known of this marriage, is very pretty to watch. The scene of the play is mostly in Dublin.

"The Laton of Marshal of France," observes the *Nottawid*, "is no longer borne except by septagenarians and octogenarians. Marshal Moncey is in his 89th year; Marshal Soult in his 73rd; the Duke de Reggio in the 79th; Count Molitor in his 71st; Marshal Clausel in his 70th; Marshal Grouchy in his 76th; Marshal Sebastiani in his 70th. The two youngest are Marshal Gérard and Marshal Valée, who, however, are both in their 69th year. The joint age of all the Marshals is 737 years—the average age 73 7/10."

SPAIN.—Of the bitter hostility of feeling produced in Madrid by the recent conduct of France, some idea may be formed from the following toasts drank amid loud cheers, at a banquet of the National Guards of that capital, given to celebrate the defeat of the attack upon the Palace:—"To the happy day when we shall drink the blood of tyrants as easily as we do this cup of wine." "To the advent of pure democracy." "If the Pope excommunicate the Duc de la Vittoria, may Spain shake off the

yoke of Rome." "May the Supreme Being soon take into his holy keeping the King of the Barricades." The recent news from this ill-fated country contains little of interest. The Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to all the political chiefs, enjoining them to enforce, respect to their authority, and to allow no other power to be exercised within their jurisdiction except that which is recognized by the Constitution. The legitimate authorities, who, through fear, weakness, or any other motive, should suffer the establishment of any unconstitutional power, recognized or merely tolerated, are declared to be no less criminal, and expose themselves to the heaviest penalties of the law. The intelligence received from Andalusia is of a most satisfactory nature. No Junta had been formed either at Malaga, Cadix, Seville, Granada, or Cordova. The most perfect tranquillity prevails in the whole Province. Accounts from Pamplona state that General Ruffin had issued an order for the destruction of all the fortified places in Navarre and the Basque Provinces, which, it appears, had given general dissatisfaction. Advances from Madrid of the 9th instant, record the execution of two executions of the late captivity. Their names were Manuel Boria and José Gobernado, both of the Princess Infantry. They were shot in the middle of the day, in the field where Quiroga suffered, and died worthy of a better cause. The partners who expected to reach Barcelona on the 16th. On the 9th the provincial deputation begged Van Halen to enter the town; but he refused, until he should receive further instructions from his government.

WITU.

On the 28th ult., Hexas, the infant son of Mr. James Richardson.

On the 30th, General Reiz Herzogom.

On the 2nd inst., aged 10 months, ANN MARGARET, the daughter of John Macfarlane, Esq., of this City.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	dollars each
Do. Patriot.....	do. do.
Plata mexicana.....	do. for 100
Dollars, Spanish.....	do. each.
Do Patriot and Patascones.....	do. do.
Six per cent Stock.....	69 1/2 do. per ct.
Exchange on England.....	31 pence per dol.
Do. France.....	3 1/2 centimes per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	1 1/2 per peticon.
Do. Montevideo.....	89 do.
Do. United States.....	per \$, dollar
Hides, Ox, for Eng. & Ger.....	63 a 65 dis. pesada
Do. for France.....	55 a 57 do.
Do. for N. America.....	58 a 60 do.
Do. for Spain.....	62 a 63 do.
Do. salted.....	51 a 53 do.
J. A. Horse.....	21 a 23 do. each.
Calf skins.....	58 a 60 do.
Sheep skins, common.....	33 a 31 per dozen
Do. fine.....	28 a 40 do.
Deer skins.....	48 a 30 do.
Goat skins.....	35 a 40 do.
Nutria skins.....	41a 51 do. per lb.
Cinchilla Skins.....	60 a 100 do. per arroba
Hares, mixed.....	40 a 43 per arroba.
Do. mixed.....	43 a 48 do.
Do. long.....	75 a 100 do.
Wool, mixed.....	12 a 22 do.
Do. picked.....	39 a 40 do.
Do. shorn from skins.....	45 a 40 do.
Do. merino, dirty.....	15 a 35 do.
Tallow, pure.....	28 a 30 do.
Do. raw.....	30 a 22 do.
Do. with grease.....	23 a 27 do.
Jerked beef.....	14 a 25 per quinta
Hams, mixed.....	200 a 400 per mill.
Do. Ox.....	500 a 900 do.
Ship bones.....	34 a 25 per 100 lbs
Horn bones.....	14 a 20 per 100
Quartz feathers, white.....	a per lb.
Do. black.....	15 a 20 do.
Salted beef.....	14 a 20 per quintal
Salt, on board.....	10 a 30 per fan
Discount.....	1 a 2 1/2 per cent. p. 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 3s. The lowest ditto 3 pence.

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