

# British Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

N<sup>o</sup>. 810.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1842.

[YEAR XVI.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

The annals of the Press cannot we should think present anything like a parallel to the depravity which has for some time characterized that of Montevideo. None can blame them for assailing their opponents, but why not strike fair, why not keep in mind the old maxim to "tell truth and shame the Devil."

As it is the Montevideo journals team with the most foul and disgusting falsehoods against the government of this country and all who are suspected of favouring it. It is useless to say that no one believes them here.

"There is no vice so simple, but assumes Some mark of virtue on its outward parts," and party spirit will gulp anything.

The whole population of Buenos Ayres, can bear witness to the order which prevailed during the last Carnival—not the slightest outrage was committed, yet the Montevideo paper *Constitucional* of the 12th inst., has put forth the following article—

"The intelligence to day from Buenos Ayres, is highly disagreeable, for the friends of civilization and humanity. The Carnival has been in that unfortunate Province, a scene of butchery, blood and barbarism. Horrible error to refer to! The wild beast displaying his ferocity has devoured hundreds of victims, without respecting class, age or sex.

"The *Mac-horca* club, assembled in crowds on the Sunday of Carnival in the market place to the sound of music, and with dagger in hand immolating in their cowardly rancour more than 40 persons, including some children and females. From that period until yesterday, the number of victims amounted to two hundred and more, who had fallen in the streets and squares, under the treacherous knife of the assassins, or shot. To what extremes does not madness and despair lead the ferocious tiger who desolates Buenos Ayres! And if this is perpetrated there, in Rosas's own country, what will he not do in ours if unfortunately he should dominate over it!

"A considerable number of foreigners, particularly Italians and Portuguese, were forced in this confusion to march to Santos Lugares to take up arms, without their quality as such, being sufficient to save them.

"The *Mac-horca* have a list of 6000 individuals who have been sentenced by the monster to lose their heads, and throat cutting will not cease until that number be completed. There are likewise some families who are marked out for destruction by the dagger.

"The butchery commenced with the prisoners, and continued on all those said to be unitarians. Some Oriental have likewise been victims of these horrid excesses. Don Demotio Latore, Don Marcos Escalada, Don J. Lezate, and others are amongst those sacrificed. Vengeance, vengeance is claimed by humanity against the authors of such barbarous deeds!—Shame and infamy to the base creatures, who prostitute themselves by serving and adulating such an infamous assassin!...

"An immense number of people escaped and sought refuge on board the foreign vessels anchored in that Port, to save themselves from the fury of a mob, authorised to cut throats by the savage. It is to be presumed that a number of people will at the present moment emigrate to our shores, where they will meet with repose, security and a generous asylum.

The *Nacional* of the same City of the 16th

inst., says that a few days ago General Rosas, for some slight offence, had not only ordered his coachman to receive 500 lashes, but threatened his daughter Manuela, that she should be tied to the rails of the window, and also receive 100 if she persisted in interceding for the sufferer. A friend of ours met coachmen in the street and congratulated him upon his speedy recovery from the effects of the flogging. He at first did not comprehend what was meant, but when told of the article in the *Nacional*, he said that the Montevideo gentry "must be very hard upon us for when they could not let a poor coachman alone." The same paper also contains another Munchausen tale, of a man's tongue being cut out by order of General Rosas.

Although these calumnies will eventually recoil upon their authors, yet in the mean time they mislead and deceive at a distance, and for the time have all the injurious effects which the parties inventing them meditate.

Extract of a Letter from Chile, dated 8th January, 1842.

"The war between Peru and Bolivia has taken a very unfortunate turn for the Peruvians, their army under the command of General Gamarran the President, having been entirely defeated, we may say annihilated, in Bolivia, by General Bolivian, the new President of that Republic, who has since marched and taken possession of Puno, Arica and Tacna, in South Peru, and no doubt his object is to attack the Bolivia the Provinces of Moquegua and Tarapaca, being the most southern ones in Peru, by which Bolivia would have one or two good ports, more especially that of Arica, from whence overtaken by way of Tacna, Bolivia could be supplied with every article that it requires, instead of as until lately having to pay duties to a neighbouring State; for the Province of La Paz the richest and most northern one of Bolivia, must from its locality be supplied with every article of foreign manufactures from Tacna, as the only seaport belonging to Bolivia has been that of Cobija, and as the transit from thence to Potosi is through a desert, where there is neither water nor pasture for the animals, the expense by that route is very heavy, but this has been counterbalanced hitherto by the duties on all goods going through Cobija, being only 5 per cent, whereas if the Bolivian government is allowed to retain the two Provinces previously allied to, and equalize the import duty the port of Cobija would be shut up, because in that case the transit would be less from Tacna, to Potosi and Chuquisaca than from Cobija, so that the export trade from hence to Bolivia would be almost suspended.

"The government of Lima are making every exertion to raise an army of 5000 men to drive out the Bolivians from South Peru, and it is supposed the offices of this government will not be wanting either by mediation or otherwise to effect the same object."

We learn from other sources that the Peruvian troops which invaded Bolivia, consisted of 6000 men of the three arms, and that the action which annihilated them, lasted little more than half an hour—their cavalry first gave way and disordered the infantry. In vain did the gallant Gamarran, their General and President of the Republic of Peru, advance in front banner in hand and urge them to face the foe—they rallied not at his entreaties as did the Peruvians of old at the harangue of 'Peruvian Rolls.'

Gamarran fell pierced with the balls of his enemies.

Havana, November 4, 1841.

The cargoes of jerked beef we stated in our last as remaining unsold, continue retailing, and the following arrivals have taken place, viz.—British brig Charles Kid, with 5340 quintals of fair quality, is retailing for want of offers—Bremen brig Johann Cesar, with 4000 quintals of dark colour; Spanish ship Diana, with 3800 quintals of superior summer quality, which will probably bring about 9 rials. British brig Anacrat, with 4450 quintals; Danish ship Ocean, with 5050 quintals; Spanish brig Bolus, with 8000 quintals, and Spanish barque Amalia, with 6930 quintals, the quality of which is not ascertained, the vessels not having had a chance of a berth at the wharf. The Spanish brig Unico, from Buenos Ayres, with 3400 quintals of fair winter beef, has been sold at 7 rials per arroba. Purchasers dealing in this article having come to a determination to discontinue their purchases, giving as an excuse the large stock they have on hand, but the real object is in our opinion, that it will suit them better to pay 6 or 7 rials for inferior quality or winter beef, which they will likely succeed for want of opposition. The stock of this article on shipboard and in hand, we estimate at about 66,000 quintals.

Drake, Brothers & Co.

In addition to the above advices, we observe that the exports of beef from the River Plate were as follows—

From Montevideo	15,050 quintals.
" Buenos Ayres	11,900 "
Together in November last	26,910 quintals.
From Montevideo	43,200 quintals.
" Buenos Ayres	16,307 "
Together in December last	59,567 quintals.

Which compares the total quantity exported in the course of last year 1841, from the River Plate to the Island of Cuba, at 444,955 quintals, or 310,951 quintals in 82 vessels from Montevideo. 134,074 " 29 " Buenos Ayres. Of which 326,165 quintals were despatched in 83 Spanish vessels.

On Wednesday evening last, His Excellency Don Louis Moutinho de Lima Alvarez & Silva, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of Brazil to the Argentine Confederation, had an audience of H. E. the Governor for the purpose of presenting to H. E. the letter of H. I. M. the Emperor of Brazil, announcing officially to the government of the Confederation, the recognition as a Brazilian Princess of Doña Maria Amelia, born in Paris on the 1st of December 1831, half-sister of H. I. M., and daughter of Don Pedro I. and the Princess Amelia of Leuchtenberg. Señor Silva was conveyed to and from the private residence of the Governor in the government coach, accompanied by General Corbian, first Aid-de-Camp of the government.

The 22nd inst., being the anniversary of the birth-day of Washington, the flag of the United States was displayed from the Consulate of that Republic in this City, the United States ship Decatur, had flags at each mast head, and at mid-day fired a salute of 21 guns. At 1 p. m. the Brazilian corvette Union, hoisted the American flag at her fore, and saluted with 17 guns in honor of the day, which salute was returned by the Decatur.

The American merchant vessels in this port also displayed their National flag.

### Advertisements.

#### TO BE SOLD OR LET,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

**T**he Saladero property of Thwaites, situated on the other side of the Corrales del Alto, with an excellent bottom of 42 cuadras.

Apply to Mr. Jonathan Downes, the owner, on the premises, or at No. 15 Calle de la Paz.

#### HAWAII CIGARS.

**O**f the first quality, are on sale at the house of George S. Macosse, No. 111, Calle de Mexico.

#### ON SALE.

**A** Patent Improved Shower Bath. Enquire at No. 62 Calle de la Pedernera.

#### Passage for England.

The very fine fast sailing A. I. barque

#### HOLYWOOD,

Captain HALLIDAY.

**W**ill sail in about three weeks for Cork or Liverpool, and should like to be ordered from London to Liverpool, a reduction will be made in the passage money.

This vessel has very roomy and comfortable accommodations for three or four passengers.

Apply to the Captain, or

Messrs. JOHN GALT SMITH & Co.

Buenos Ayres, February 10, 1842.

#### FOR SALE.

At No. 49, Calle de la Paz.

**T**WO Sets of China, at 700 dollars per set, E.ilk ware, and about three 50 different patterns, at 35 dollars per dozen. Blue dishes for covering down mat at 11 dollars each. 119-3

#### TO BE LET.

**G**ENTLE and commodious unfurnished apartments, in a central situation, consisting of Parlor, Bed-room, Dressing room, Kitchen, servants room, and Stabling, if required, for further particulars enquire on the Promenade, Calle de la Universidad, No. 167. 119-3

Extract from the Message of the President to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, dated Washington, December 7, 1841.

Since your last adjournment, Alexander M'Leod, a British subject, who was indicted for the murder of an American citizen, and whose case has been the subject of a correspondence heretofore communicated to you, has been acquitted by the verdict of an impartial and intelligent jury, and has, under the judgment of the Court, been regularly discharged.

Great Britain having made known to this government that the expedition which was fitted out from Canada for the destruction of the steam boat Caroline, in the winter of 1837, and which resulted in the destruction of said boat, and in the death of an American citizen, was undertaken by orders emanating from the authorities of the British government, in Canada, and demanding the discharge of M'Leod upon the ground that, if engaged in that expedition, he did but fulfil the orders of his government, has thus been answered in the only way in which she could be answered by a government, the powers of which are distributed among its several departments by the fundamental law. Happily for the people of Great Britain, as well as those of the United States, the only mode by which an individual, arraigned for a criminal offence, before the Courts of either, can obtain his discharge, is by the independent action of the judiciary, and by proceedings equally familiar to the Courts of both countries.

If in Great Britain a power exists in the Crown to cause to be entered a *writ prosequi*, which is not the case with the Executive power of the United States, upon a prosecution pending in a State Court; yet there, no more than here, can the chief Executive power rescue a prisoner from custody without an order of the proper tribunal directing his discharge. The precise stage of the proceedings at which such order may be made, is a matter of municipal regulation exclusively, and not to be complained of by any other government. In cases of this kind, a government becomes politically responsible only, when its tribunals of last resort are shown to have rendered unjust and injurious judgments in matters not submitted to the establishment and elucidation of this principle, no nation has lent its authority more efficiently than Great Britain. Alexander M'Leod having his conviction

either to prosecute a writ of error from the decision of the Supreme Court of New York, which had been rendered upon his application for a discharge, to the Supreme Court of the United States, or to submit his case to the decision of a jury, preferred the latter, deeming it the readiest mode of obtaining his liberation, and he has fully sustained the wisdom of his choice. The manner in which the issue submitted was tried, will satisfy the English government that the principles of justice will never be sacrificed to an illiberal decision of an unjust tribunal. I cannot fail, however, to suggest to Congress the propriety, and in some degree, the necessity, of making such provisions by law, so far as they may constitutionally do so, for the removal at their commencement, and at the option of the party, of all such cases as may hereafter arise, and which may involve the faithful observance and execution of our international obligations, from the State to the Federal Judiciary. This government, by our instructions, is charged with the maintenance of the peace and the preservation of amicable relations with the nations of the earth, and ought to possess, without question, all the reasonable and proper means of maintaining the one and preserving the other. Whilst just confidence in the government ought to be competent in itself for the fulfilment of the high duties which have been devolved upon it under the organic law, by the States themselves.

In the month of September, a party of armed men from Upper Canada invaded the territory of the United States, and forcibly seized upon the person of one Grogan, and, under circumstances of great harshness, hurriedly carried him beyond the limits of the United States, and delivered him up to the authorities of Upper Canada. His immediate discharge was ordered by those authorities, upon the facts of the case being brought to their knowledge—a course of procedure which was to have been expected from a nation with whom we are at peace, and which was not more due to the rights of the United States, than to its own regard for justice. The correspondence which passed between the Department of State, and the British Envoy, Mr. Fox, and with the Governor of Vermont, in relation to the facts here has been made known to this Department, are herewith communicated.

I regret that it is not in my power to make known to you an equally satisfactory conclusion in the case of the Caroline steamer, with the circumstances connected with the destruction of which, in December, 1837, fitted out in the Province of Upper Canada, you are already made acquainted. No such atonement as was due for the public wrong done to the United States by this invasion of her territory, so wholly irreconcilable with her rights as an independent power, has yet been made. In the view taken by this government, the inquiry whether the vessel was in the employment of those who were prosecuting an unauthorized war against that Province, or was engaged by the owner in the business of transporting passengers to and from Navy Island in hopes of private gain, which was most probably the case, in no degree alters the real question at issue between the two governments. This government can never consent to any foreign government the power, except in a case of the most urgent and extreme necessity, of invading its territory, either to arrest the persons or destroy the property of those who may have violated the municipal laws of such government, or have disregarded their obligations arising under the law of nations. The territory of the United States must be regarded as sacredly secure against all such invasions, until they shall voluntarily acknowledge their inability to acquit themselves of the duties imposed on them. And in announcing this sentiment, I do but affirm a principle which no nation on earth would be more ready to vindicate, at all hazards, than the people and government of Great Britain.

It upon a full investigation of all the facts, it shall appear that the owner of the Caroline was governed by a hostile intent, or had made common cause with those who were in the occupancy of Navy Island, then, so far as he is concerned, he will be no claim for indemnity for the destruction of his boat, which this government would feel itself bound to prosecute—since he would have acted not only in derogation of the rights of Great Britain, but in clear violation of the laws of the United States; but that is a question which, however settled, in no manner involves the higher consideration of the violation

of territorial sovereignty and jurisdiction. To recognize it as an admissible practice that each government, in its turn, upon any sudden and unauthorized out-break, which, on a frontier, the extent of which renders it impossible for either to have an efficient force on every mile of it, and which out-break, therefore, neither may be able to suppress in a day, may take vengeance into its own hands, and without even a remonstrance, and in the absence of any protesting or availing itself of the rights of the territory of the other, would inevitably lead to results equally to be deplored by both. When border collisions come to receive the sanction, and are followed by the exercise of force, the result will be to deny the right of any foreign power to adjust their boundary with an armed force. The correspondence between the two governments on the subject, will, at a future day of your session, be submitted to your consideration; and, in the mean time, I cannot but indulge the hope that the British government will see the propriety of renouncing, as a rule of future action, the precedent which has been set in the affair at Schlosser.

I herewith submit the correspondence which has recently taken place between the American Minister at the Court of St. James, Mr. Stevenson, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of that government, on the right claimed by that government to visit and detain vessels sailing under the American flag, and engaged in prosecuting their commerce to the African coast. Our commercial interests in that region have experienced considerable increase, and have become an object of much importance, and it is the duty of this government, to protect them against all improper and vexatious interruption. However desirous the United States may be for the suppression of the slave trade, they cannot consent to interpolations into the maritime code, at the mere will and pleasure of other governments. We deny the right of any such interference; and, on the part of all the nations of the Earth, without our consent. We claim to have a voice in all amendments or alterations of that code—and when we are given to understand, as in this instance, that the British government intend to exercise such a right, we are not content to see such other nations cannot be executed without the establishment and enforcement of new principles of maritime police, to be applied without our consent, we most employ a language neither of equivocal protest, nor of capital remonstrance. American citizens prosecuting a lawful commerce in the African seas, under the flag of their country, are not responsible for the abuse or unlawful use of that flag by others; nor can they rightfully, on account of any such alleged abuses, be interrupted, molested or detained, while on the ocean; and if thus molested and detained, while pursuing honest voyages, in the usual way, and violating no law themselves, they are unquestionably entitled to indemnity. If this government has manifested its repugnance to the slave trade, in a manner which cannot be misunderstood. By its fundamental law, it prescribed limits, in point of time, to its continuance, and against its own citizens, who might be tempted by the prospect of human traffic to engage in that wicked traffic, it has long since, by its municipal laws, denounced the most condign punishment. Many of the States composing this Union have made appeals to the civilized world for its suppression, long before the commencement of these nations had become shackled by the iniquities of the traffic.—Whether this government should now enter into treaties containing mutual stipulations upon this subject, is a question for its mature deliberation. Certain it is, that the right to detain American ships on the high seas can be justified on the plea of a necessity for such detention, arising out of the existence of treaties between other nations, the same plea may be extended and enlarged by no stipulations in new treaties, to which the United States may not be a party. This government will not cease to urge upon that of Great Britain full and ample remuneration for all losses, whether arising from detention or otherwise, to which it may be subjected, heretofore been, or may hereafter be subjected, by the exercise of rights which this government cannot recognize as legitimate and proper. Nor will I indulge a doubt but that the sense of justice of Great Britain will constrain her to



# MARINE LIST

## PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Sailed on the 20th ult., Brazilian zamacua Nova Sociedade, José Gonzales Galmallo, for Montevideo, despatched by Sa Perouy y Meyrelles, in ballast.

February 19.—Wind W. N. W. foggy, slight rain in the morning.

No arrivals.

Sailed, British brig Chamois, Henry Cundy, for London, despatched by Charles R. Hunt, with 3871 dry ox and cow hides, 4000 wet salted hides, 4000 horns, 20 tons bones, 59 pipes, 22 half do. and 2 quarter do. with 2660 arrobas tallow, 100 bales with 14,566 doz. and 7655 lbs. nutria skins, 18 do. with 150 arrobas wool, 2 do. with 50 arrobas cow hair.

British brigantine Port Fleetwood, Richard Visher, for Montevideo, despatched by Henry and George Downe, in ballast.

Sardinian polacre Nuestra Señora del Sufragio, Angel Chiquero, for Genoa, despatched by Jacinto Capricci, with 5391 dry hides, 524 horse hides, 2099 horns, 50 arrobas tallow, 55 stunk calf skins, 3 doz. calf skins, 824 arrobas hair, 68 bales with 1724 arrobas wool.

February 20.—Wind E.

No arrivals or sailings.

The Rapido, Eschbacher, and Amizado, were under way but anchored again.

February 21.—Wind N.

Arrived, Portuguese brigantine Sulmira, 135 tons, Antonio Luis Pereira, from Paragua 3rd inst., with yerba and timber, to Viera and Thimoteo.

Sailed, Belgian brig Rapide, M. J. Cornelissen, for Antwerp, despatched by Bunge, Hutz & Co., with 5093 salted hides, 7599 horns, 199 bales with 4975 arrobas wool.

British brig Enclomates, George Chyave, for Esmondia, to load with mules for the Mauritius.

Brazilian brig Amizade, José Francisco Araujo, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 1900 quintals jerked beef.

Brazilian packet schooner Eufracia, Mariano Francisco de Silva, for Montevideo, despatched by Hardy, Cavrau & Co., with passengers.

Brazilian brigantine Luciano, José Pedro de Moraes Paula y Lima, for Montevideo, despatched by Lavallol and sons, with yerba, &c., and passengers.

February 22.—Wind W. shifted to E. in the evening—strong—slight rain in the morning.

No arrivals.

Sailed, British barque Isabella, Samuel Herbert, for Liverpool, despatched by Rennie, Macfarlane & Co., with 5618 salted hides, 54,000 bones, 8 pipes bone ashes, 155 pipes with 5890 arrobas tallow and grease, 173 bales with 4450 arrobas wool, 25 do. with 625 arrobas hair.

Swedish ship Blixten, G. A. Asander, for Cowes for orders, despatched by Charles Stanhope Brewey, with 51 tons bones.

Havana brig Sigmund Cesar, Bunje, for Havana, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 5135 quintals jerked beef.

Brazilian brig Saudade del Sul, Juan Pedro Cardoso, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Juan Sousa Monteiro, with 271 dry hides, 2900 quintals jerked beef, 1210 arrobas raw tallow.

February 23.—Wind E.

Arrived, Sardinian packet schooner Luisa, Domingo Maccio, from Montevideo 21st inst., to Carlos Galeano, with cargo, &c.

Brazilian packet schooner Orestes, Augustin Ceppi, from Montevideo 21st, to Hardy, Cavrau & Co., with cargo, &c.

Brazilian corvette Seventh April, 22 guns, Captain Francisco Manoel Barrozo de Silva, having on board the Commander in Chief of the naval forces of Brazil on this Station, the Captain de Fragata Marques Lisboa, from Montevideo 21st.

Brazilian brigantine of war Camaron, 5 guns, Captain José Maria Rodriguez, from Montevideo 21st.

Sardinian brigantine S. Giorgio, 119 tons, Gianello, from Genoa 21st November, Montevideo 21st inst., general cargo, to Lavallol and sons.

February 24.—Wind N. E. rain in the morning.

No arrivals or sailings.

In sight Eufracia.

February 25.—Wind W.

Arrived, Brazilian packet schooner Eufracia, Mariano Francisco de Silva, from Montevideo 23rd inst., to Hardy, Cavrau & Co.

Sailed, United States corvette Decatur, 16 guns, Captain Henry W. Ogden, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Charles Morris, for Montevideo.

National brig of war General Belgrano, 24 guns, bearing the flag of Admiral William Brown, on a cruise.

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

British brig Syrian, James Low, for Montevideo, despatched by Rennie, Macfarlane & Co., with 40 tons coal return cargo.

On Saturday last, José Pederos, a seaman belonging to the British barque Twenty-ninth of May, and native of Catalonia in Spain, fell out of the boat of that vessel and was drowned.

### Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres last evening (25th inst.)

British.....	25
American.....	10
French.....	8
Spanish.....	10
Sardinian.....	6
Belgian.....	1
Brazilian.....	2
Danish.....	7
Prussian.....	1
Swedish.....	4
Norwegian.....	1
Hamburg.....	1
Portuguese.....	1
Total.....	77

The above list includes the Brazilian brigantine Espectador, which we have withdrawn from our list of vessels in Port on Thursday last, conceiving they 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 WEATHER this week has been seasonable with some general rains.

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

Saturday.....	82
Sunday.....	77
Monday.....	80
Tuesday.....	78
Wednesday.....	72
Thursday.....	74
Friday.....	80

The fineness of the weather on Sunday last attracted numerous equestrians (including many ladies) to the villages in the neighbourhood of town. The alameda was also well attended.

The Brazilian corvette Seventh April, saluted the town on her arrival on Wednesday last, with 21 guns, (the flag of this Republic at her fore) which was returned from the Fort by a like number. She also fired a salute in return for one from her consort the corvette Union, in the outer roads.

### Vessels posted to sail.

THIS DAY.

H. B. M's packet Cockatrice, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

American ship Chalcedony for Salem.

French brig Indien for Havre de Grace.

British barque Twenty-ninth May for Montevideo and Valparaiso.

On the departure of the United States corvette Decatur, yesterday, the Brazilian corvette Union saluted the flag of Commodore Morris with 13 guns, which was returned by the Decatur with a like number.

### Birth.

On 22nd inst., the lady of DUNCAN MACRAE, Esq., of a son.

### Die.

On the 19th inst., aged 8 years and 6 months, FRANK, the second son of Mr. John G. Fay, of this city.

On the 24th, aged 55 years, MARTIN PERFORMO, Esq., many years a resident in this country.

### Advertisements.

#### NOTICE.

THE Friends of the late Mr. Martin Performo, are most respectfully informed that his Funeral will take place this afternoon (Saturday), the body will be removed from the Hotel of Mrs. M'Gow, at 5 o'clock precisely.

### MEDICINES, &c.

THOMAS WHITFIELD, begs to inform his Friends and the public, that he has just imported direct from Europe, a select Stock of Medicines and Surgical Instruments, which for quality and variety have been rarely equalled, and never surpassed in this City.

He has also received a quantity of all the requisites for fitting up Apothecary's shops, wholesale and retail, No. 36 Calle de la Catedral.

February 17, 1842.

336 B

### PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	dollars each do.
Do. Patriot.....	do. for one do. each.
Plata mexicana.....	do. do. for one do. each.
Dollars, Spanish.....	do. do. for one do. each.
Do. Patriot and Patacones.....	do. do. for one do. each.
Six per cent Stock.....	69 a do. per ct.
Exchange on England.....	43 1/2 pence per do.
Do. France.....	81 a do. per ct.
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	183 patacon.
Do. Montevideo.....	17 a do.
Do. United States.....	part 1/8 dollar
Hides, Ox, for Eng. & Ger.....	62 a 64 sila, p. penda
Do. for France.....	54 a 56 do.
Do. for N-America.....	56 a 58 do.
Do. for Spain.....	60 a 62 do.
Do. salted.....	60 a 62 do.
Do. Horse.....	29 a 23 do. each.
Calf skins.....	55 a 56 do.
Sheep skins, common.....	32 a 33 per dozen
Do. fine.....	37 a 39 do.
Deer skins.....	35 a 20 do.
Goat skins.....	35 a 40 do.
Nutria skins.....	4 a 4 1/2 do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins.....	90 a 100 do. per dozen
Horse hair, short.....	40 a 41 per arroba
Do. mixed.....	44 a 46 do.
Do. long.....	75 a 100 do.
Wool, common, washed.....	18 a 20 do.
Horns, mixed.....	38 a 40 per mil.
Do. shorn from skins.....	45 a 65 do.
Do. mestiza, dirty.....	15 a 40 do.
Tallow, pure.....	31 a 33 do.
Do. raw.....	15 a 22 do.
Do. with grease.....	29 a 38 do.
Jerked Beef.....	14 a 20 per quinta
Horns, mixed.....	38 a 40 per mil.
Do. Ox.....	800 a 900 do.
Shin bones.....	160 a 170 do.
Hide cuttings.....	34 a 38 per 100 lbs
Ostrich feathers, white.....	30 a 40 per lb.
Do. black.....	19 a 21 do.
Salted tongues.....	a a
Salt, on boards.....	19 a 20 per fan
Discount.....	1 1/2 a 2 1/2 pr. ct. pr 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 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto 3 pence.

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GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.