

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

N^o. 813.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1842.

[YEAR XVI.

BUENOS AYRES.

We have been favoured with a sight of 'The Times' London paper to 6th January, which contains the following—

CIRCULAR.

To H. H. Menzies's subjects in China.

H. H. Menzies's subjects, &c., has the highest degree of satisfaction in announcing to H. H. M's subjects, and others who feel an interest in the question, that the city of Amoy, with its very extensive and formidable line of batteries and fleet of gun boats and war junks (the whole mounting upwards of 500 pieces of cannon), was taken possession of on the 29th inst., after a short but animated defence on the part of the Chinese, by H. H. M's naval and land forces, under the command of their Excellencies Rear-Admiral Sir W. Parker, K.C.B., and Major General-Sir H. Gough, K.C.B.

This brilliant achievement has been happily accomplished with a very trifling loss; and in addition to the works, all of which have been dismantled and destroyed, and the guns spiked and broken, immense magazines full of munitions of war have been either removed or rendered useless.

Arrangements are now in progress for leaving a detachment of troops on the small island of Koolongger, (which is separated from the town of Amoy by a deep channel of water) and some of H. H. M's ships will likewise remain at this port, whilst the great body of the expedition advances to the northward, so that British or other ships, that may touch here during the ensuing season, will find ample protection and be secure from any risk of molestation.

H. H. M's Plenipotentiary deems it quite superfluous to say one word as to the manner in which this important service has been performed. The facts require no eulogium. The Chinese Government vainly imagined that they had rendered Amoy impregnable, but were undeceived in the presence of the Viceroy of the Province of Chekang and Fokien, (who, with a number of high officers, witnessed the attack from the heights above the town) in the short space of 4 hours from the firing of the first gun, and had the opposition been a hundred times greater than it was, the spirit and bearing of all employed, showed that the result must have been the same.

God save the Queen.

H. H. MENZIES.

H. H. M's Plenipotentiary.

Dated the 31st day of August, 1841, on board H. H. M's ship Blenheim, in Amoy harbour.

Further accounts in same paper, state that on the 11th September, the British expeditionary squadron was steering towards Ningpo and Cheuan.

From the London Evening Mail, January 5, 1842.

A correspondent has transmitted a circular (dated London, 31st of December, 1841), noting the amount of hides and some other articles imported into the United Kingdom during the past year, by which it appears that the imports into the United Kingdom of La Plata dry ox and cow hides, during the year 1841, amounted altogether to 101,953, being an increase of 71,250 over the imports of 1840; the imports of salted River La Plata ox and cow hides, during the same period, amounted to 621,797, being an increase of 277,342 over those of the

preceding year. The imports of Rio Grande hides only amounted to 3,253, being 6,444 less than in 1840. The imports of East India hides or kips amounted to 670,000, being 160,000 more than in 1840. The imports of Cape hides show an increase of 16,522 hides and skins over those of last year, but the excess has been chiefly in skins. There has not been a single import of Brazil hides during the past year, although both dry and salted have been in constant request. The imports of African hides in 1841 amounted to 60,787, being an increase of 19,645 over those of 1840. The imports of horse hides amounted to 70,300 against 18,148 in 1840.—

The import of horse hair amounted altogether to 1,339 bales. The imports of nutria skins amounted to 81,750 dozen, against 37,650 in 1840. The demand for fur seal skins was very limited. The imports of chinchilla skins amounted to 4,113 dozen, against 4,230 in the year 1840; those of goat skins amounted to 70,000 skins, against 91,000, in 1840. Buenos Ayrean deer skins have become almost a dead letter. The imports of kid and lamb skins amounted to 1,350,000, against 4,620,000 in 1840. The imports of La Plata tallow into London amounted to 16,400 casks, and those of Russian tallow to 82,300 casks. The circular observes that there is no need of any comments to prove the growing estimation of River Plate tallow in the minds of consumers, and that authors believe that if a regular supply could be depended upon, such is the marked tendency of its increasing importance, that it is now in the power of those engaged in it (by improving the colour to cope with, if not surpass, Russian) the sales of River Plate tallow in England during the past year have yielded upwards of 400,000 sterling. Attention is called, by an examination of the circular in question, to the increasing importance of our commerce with South America, and especially with La Plata, since the opening of the blockade of Buenos Ayres. In comparing the imports of 1841 with those of the preceding year, it appears that there have been received from La Plata into the United Kingdom an increase of 71,258 dry, and 277,342 salted, ox and cow hides, whilst those from Valparaiso, Rio, Brazil, North America, and the West Indies, show a deficiency of about 45,000 heavy hides, as compared with 1840.

H. E. the Governor Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas, attended by an Aide-de-Camp and an orderly, passed the Alameda on horseback on Saturday afternoon last for his quinta, and returned to town on the following day.

Don Clemente José de Maura Magallanes, the new Consul General from H. M. the Emperor of Brazil to this Republic, landed on Wednesday last from the Brazilian brigantine of war Argus, and was saluted with 11 guns by that vessel on his leaving her.

THE WEATHER has been reasonable this week. Thermometer in the *Mirador* of the Commercial Room since our last—

| | | |
|-----------|-------|----|
| Sunday | | 72 |
| Monday | | 71 |
| Tuesday | | 67 |
| Wednesday | | 70 |
| Thursday | | 72 |
| Friday | | 76 |

The *Cardinal* frigate *Des Genesys*, saluted the *Argus* of Commodore Morris with 13 guns as the Decatur passed that ship on the 25th inst., which the Decatur returned by a like number.

Our columns are chiefly occupied this week with a Sermon—Reader, startle not—it is no theological subject that is discussed—it is the merits of the late Dictator of Paraguay that are descanted on, and that, too, by a Paraguayan divine, after the demise of that extraordinary man. We think our readers will attach sufficient interest to a production, whose assertions are so much at variance with our preconceived notions of the character of Dr. Francia, as not only to excuse the space we have allotted to it, but even to thank us for the pains we have taken to 'do it into English' from the *Gaceta* of the 7th inst., in which it originally appeared.

Funeral Oration delivered on the occasion of the celebration of the obsequies of his late Excellency the Perpetual Dictator of the Republic of Paraguay, the Citizen Dr. José Gaspar Francia, by Citizen Sr. Manuel Antonio de Perez, of the Church of the Incarnation, on the 20th of October, 1840.

And when the children of Israel cried unto the Lord, the Lord heard their cry, and sent an angel, who delivered them.—Deuter. 1. 34.

No event more anciently holy could have occurred than that which, with overwhelming grief, assembles us here this day, to celebrate the funeral rites of his late Excellency the Perpetual Dictator of Paraguay, the Citizen Dr. José Gaspar Francia. From the very onset of his martyrdom, the people became seized with grievous apprehensions, on seeing themselves threatened with so great a bereavement. His advanced age and the malignity of the disease warranted the fears of those who foreboded the blow we now deplore; and temperate habits bowed up the hopes of others unwilling to anticipate so fatal a result. Vain hopes, inspired by the desire for his preservation! On the 20th of September the knell of the passing bell announced the fatal intelligence that H. E. was struggling with the agonies of death. This announcement, although in itself confused, appeared to be an articulate voice, for instantly the people flocked in crowds from the most remote quarters of the city to the government-house, and in a few moments universal mourning proclaimed that the Dictator had paid that tribute to which all the children of Eve are subjected.

Brethren! This tomb erected to his memory is the depository of his mortal remains; approach it, and, if possible, communicate his breath and movement to these cold ashes; at least bend them with the tears of your grief; give a loose to the sorrow which oppresses you; and then pause and listen to me, whilst you learn the whole extent of the bereavement we have suffered in the loss of our Dictator.

Trojan! thou hadst a Piny to compose an oration in thy eulogy, and to recite it in thy presence. But that flattery and the hope of recompense had a great share in this compliment may be fairly suspected. And thou, Piny, vest us as the superiority of thy talent and eloquence as over mine, I envy thee not; inasmuch as I, an English one who is no more, and from whom I have nothing to expect, in presence of a people who have been eye-witnesses of thy facts, and of his successor in the magistracy entitled to thy highest respect.

In the midst of the convulsions of revolution, the Lord, looking down with benignity upon Paraguay, raised up Don José Gaspar Francia for its deliverance. "And when the children of Israel cried unto the Lord, the Lord raised up a deliverer to the children of Israel, who delivered them." Behold here His Excellency the Dictator whose death we bewail. Expect not from me, Brethren, a portrait in anywise corresponding to the original: this task apper-

tains to a more able orator. Nevertheless, I shall present to you a rough sketch which a more dexterous hand may perfect. With this you will remain satisfied, as I shall have given a proof of my subservience in undertaking to speak, in a public oration, of the greatest man, in a political point of view, that our age has produced.

America had reached the age of majority, civility speaking, and she had her emancipation in order to take her rank among the nations of the earth. But, how many obstacles stood in the way of her pretensions! Immense distances and conflicting interests between towns and provinces, and what is more, the policy of the Spanish Cabinet, rendered it impossible to live in a state of quietude, whilst every channel by which the complaints caused by her unjust slavery might be made heard, were choked up. The essays of Oruro towards the close of the last century afforded a practical proof of the inability of every effort, showing that whilst America remained a prisoner, Americans themselves were her jailers; and that therefore the more the population increased, the chances of her independence became slighter.

In this state of things, a mighty and formidable conqueror attacked the Peninsula: the latter wholly busied in attending to its own defence, neglected every external care. This was an event which afforded America the favourable opportunity to assert her rights and liberty. Notwithstanding the lethargy in which she had remained since the conquest—the custom of being commanded and of always obeying, deprived her of the means of acting with independence. America, in this situation, resembled a man, who after having been for a long time bound with fetters, is released and bids to walk quickly: every thing embarrasses him—at every step he stumbles or falls.

Setting aside the rest of America, let us speak of Paraguay from the period when she undertakes self government. She raises her voice, overthrows the ancient regime, and erects a junta which, although partially composed of meritorious individuals, comprises some less adapted for the functions of government than for the sanctity of the cloister, and others totally inept in those duties. The State, therefore, also combined the necessary qualifications to govern with independence. This fact establishes the epoch which prepared the formation of an independent Republic.

Brethren! the profix narration of the transactions which took place during the period which elapsed between this event and the appointment of Dr. Francia as Dictator, I deem equally needless and irrelevant: it would greatly swell my subject, and all my hearers are thoroughly acquainted with the whole.

Let us consider this wonderful man, now appointed Dictator, in a situation to be able to act without temporal dependence. A towering and comprehensive intellect, profound reflexiveness, resolute determination, inviolate secrecy, incorruptible integrity and consummate political tact, form the leading features in the character of the personage whom Paraguay chose to place at her head in the quality of Dictator, depositing in him all her confidence.

When I consider her in his retirement, he presents himself to me like one of those sage astronomers in the observatory, taking up the political telescope and viewing wild revolutions in all their phases so as to be able to direct with better effect his operations—surveying the circumference and intermediate points of the State he was called to govern in order more effectually to provide for its wants, and to form a State thing should be original.

What was Paraguay when our Dictator assumed its government? The skeleton of a giant requiring a master-hand to clothe it with flesh, skin, and colour, and to disseminate to it an impulse of life corresponding to its dignity.—And, who more adequate than our Dictator in the critical and difficult times in which he had to govern, preserving his people from the calamities incidental to civil revolutions?

Rome in ancient times, and France in our own days, fully illustrate the catastrophes which countries undergo when the social ties are severed and the moral barriers overthrown by unbridled passions. We should have experienced similar evils had Divine Providence not deigned to raise up a saviour in the person of our Dictator.

What measures did His Excellency not take in order to preserve peace in the Republic, and in order to prevent persons in a situation to place it at a stake, an attitude to command respect from abroad! His first care was directed to obtain supplies of arms and to discipline soldiers. He held out to the importers of the former the inducement of exemption from duty, and permission to export, in payment, of whatever produce they should think most advantageous. By this wise step he procured an abundant supply of fire armament, and was thereby enabled to accomplish the two ends he had proposed to himself.

These objects being attained, he next required means to manage the war-ma. I am not sure he attended to so many avocations! He applied himself to the study of the military art, and in a short time he taught the exercise and directed military evolutions like the best disciplinarian or most skillful veteran. Often have I seen His Excellency go up to a recruit and show him how to take good aim at the target. What Paraguayan would disdain to carry a musket when his Dictator taught him how to manage it?

The cavalry exercise requires a man at once robust and expert in the management of the horse; the practical performance of those dangerous evolutions which occur in this branch of the service. In order to form soldiers of this description, it might seem that he would have chosen some person of confidence to supply his place in a satisfactory manner. But this—he personally presented himself at the head of his squadrons and directed them with so much energy and skill that he infused his martial spirit and vigour into his followers. His voice was more powerful than the trumpet which sounded the signal for march.

It might be surmised that so many and so weighty cares which require the attention of several men, would divert his from the other exigencies of the State. But no—his greatness and activity extended to every thing and provided for every thing, as if each one exclusively occupied his undivided attention.

The tranquility and security of the Republic were the first objects of his care: in order to attain those the adoption of efficient measures became necessary. What evils do the people suffer from (the highest and most heinous crimes, murders, are crimes familiar to these inaccessible mountains and desert plains in which the Republic abounds, secured to them impunity. Our Dictator discovered the secret of striking terror into them, to such a degree, that they entirely disappeared, seeking safety in a change of life. His Excellency conceived that the manner of inflicting the punishment was more efficacious than the punishment itself, and he made this his study. When any of those offences was formed, after a summary process was formed, he was conducted to a guard-house, where as soon as he had made his confession, he was shot. This, indeed, proved an efficacious remedy to free the country from such a scourge. Ere long the Republic was restored to such a state of security that a child might travel with safety from the banks of the Paraná to those of the Uruguay without any other protection than the dread which the Supreme Dictator had inspired.

The Republic being delivered by him from these enemies, again solicited his aid from the fact he entertained of the greatest evil a people can experience—anarchy. This ferocious monster neither respects age nor virtue—it devastates every thing. Every one who can raise a party, fancies himself entitled to the chief magistracy, and qualified to perform its functions. There are as many aspirants as there are men capable of creating for themselves an imaginary merit. The pretensions of the different aspirants soon come into collision, and then the people are the spectators of a division into destructive factions and parties. Oh! Would that I had sufficient talent to draw correctly the picture of the calamities entailed upon a people in anarchy!

And was not our Republic on the eve of suffering the ravages of its malignity? Yes, Brethren! in various parts dangerous assemblies were taking place, and, although we are ignorant of the precise object of which they treated, we are aware that a mine was in preparation, which, had it exploded, would have produced all the evils of anarchy.

Repeated advices assured His Excellency of the perilous situation of the Republic. It behoved him to adopt prompt measures in order to smother this enemy in its cradle. He secured the leaders of the parties, and being subject-

ed to a summary process they were convicted of high treason against the country. What a struggle ensued between his feelings and his duty! I am confident that had the confinement of those persons in prison sufficed for the security of the State, he would have ordered their execution. He has conducted himself on this occasion like a wise surgeon who, when a member threatens mortification, either cauterizes or cuts off the infected part.

The Republic of Paraguay, in this situation, incurred a counter-revolution, the nobility sought to restore the government of the Tarquinis.—Seventy-two nobles were in one day put to death; and Brutus, the First Consul, was obliged by a due regard for the salvation of the country to sacrifice to two sons his political pronouncing the sentence and witnessing the execution.

Nevertheless, brethren, shall I not fear to profane the holy place which I occupy, by approving mixins of blood in opposition to the meekness of the Gospel? No; God himself approved of the conduct of Solomon when he put Adonijah and Jonathas to death. Happily indeed, would have been the government of our Dictator had the public safety not obliged him to execute the disturbers of order.

The Republic once tranquil, His Excellency directed his attention to purge the State of another class of enemies—the dishonest administrators of the public funds, the gatherers of the taxes imposed on the people for the public service. Having discovered malversation in those officers, he obliged the defaulters to make good the demerits by which the occurrence of such malpractices; ordering among other things, that they should punctually present their accounts every year for examination. This was a final stop put to peculation of the public monies.

The conduct which His Excellency observed when he delivered the Republic from the tyranny of the public debt—that prolix and minute counting of things apparently unworthy of his attention—had its origin in the same motive. I am satisfied that he did so, less from a want of confidence in the individuals lately appointed for this purpose, than from a desire to show them with what delicacy they should proceed. Hence likewise his occupation in scrupulously examining every piece of artisans' workmanship.

The accumulation of so many attentions did in no wise prevent him from devoting to each object the special and suitable measures demanded. The beauty, the symmetry and good taste displayed in the building of cities convey an advantageous idea of the dignity of their inhabitants. Thus thou th, Caracas, King of the Angels, and the city of the Sun, are the monuments demanded. The beauty, the symmetry and good taste displayed in the building of cities convey an advantageous idea of the dignity of their inhabitants. Thus thou th, Caracas, King of the Angels, and the city of the Sun, are the monuments demanded. The beauty, the symmetry and good taste displayed in the building of cities convey an advantageous idea of the dignity of their inhabitants. Thus thou th, Caracas, King of the Angels, and the city of the Sun, are the monuments demanded.

His Excellency conceived the design of effecting an union, and he carries it into execution. He orders the streets to be opened and made regular, avoiding in as far as possible all detriment to the inhabitants, he marks out the squares; he raises soon public edifices, which may serve as a guide to individuals; he orders the erection of walls to connect the town; and with this he entirely re-models the city, and leaves the foundations laid for posterity to build with regularity and beauty. Those two public spectacles, the one in the south and west ends of the capital, are works worthy of His Excellency, especially as their sites are upon the ruins of forests formerly the dangerous haunts of evil doers. And that excavation made in the south, how much has it diminished the injurious reflection on the buildings in that quarter by the rain on account of the excessive declivity?—True it is, that the re-modelling and amelioration of the city could only be conceived and executed by our Dictator.

His Excellency conceived the design of effecting an union, and he carries it into execution. He orders the streets to be opened and made regular, avoiding in as far as possible all detriment to the inhabitants, he marks out the squares; he raises soon public edifices, which may serve as a guide to individuals; he orders the erection of walls to connect the town; and with this he entirely re-models the city, and leaves the foundations laid for posterity to build with regularity and beauty. Those two public spectacles, the one in the south and west ends of the capital, are works worthy of His Excellency, especially as their sites are upon the ruins of forests formerly the dangerous haunts of evil doers. And that excavation made in the south, how much has it diminished the injurious reflection on the buildings in that quarter by the rain on account of the excessive declivity?—True it is, that the re-modelling and amelioration of the city could only be conceived and executed by our Dictator.

4025 arrobas wool, 20 do, with 600 arrobas hair, 2 do, with 400 doz. nutria skins, 50 seal skins, 20 quintals hide rope.

Passengers, Messrs. John Milner, W. H. Tingly, Dan el N. Pope, Monsieur Charles Chumel, Jun. Spanish polacre Jno. José Domenech, for ports in the Island of Cuba, despatched by Nicholson, Green & Co., with 12 dry ox hides, 3050 quintals jerked beef, 24 marquetas with 150 arrobas tallow.

Brazilian brig Asilo de la Virtud, José Pereira Torres Mesquita, for Santa Catalina, despatched by Juan Souaqui Antero, in ballast.

The Louis Marie and Miner, which sailed yesterday were in sight to day.

March 13.—Wind E.

Arrived, United States corvette Decatur, 16 guns, Captain Henry W. Ogden, from Montevideo 11th inst.

Brazilian brig Lawsons, 248 tons, Peter Key, from Liverpool 9th January, general cargo, to Brownell, Stegmann & Co.

Sailed, American brig Falconer, Edward Collins, for Boston, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 5000 dry hides, 26000 salted hides, 984 packages with 2500 arrobas tallow, 115 bales with 4000 arrobas wool.

March 14.—Wind S. S. E.

Arrived, Sardinian brigantine Benedetta Maria, 105 tons, Bartolomé Gastavino, from Rio Janeiro 20th inst., with Montevideo 13th inst., with coffee, rice, &c., to Juan Salinas Soriano.

March 15.—Wind N.

Arrived, Sardinian packet schooner Luisa, Domingo Macizo, from Montevideo 14th inst., to Carlos Galeano, with passengers.

Swedish brig Christian, 250 tons, Charles von Diederich, from Lisbon 28th January, Montevideo 13th inst., with 405 moyos salt, to Anderson, Weller & Co.

Brazilian brig Convencion, 132 tons, Joaquín Antonio de Acosta, from Rio Janeiro 21st inst., Montevideo 13th inst., coffee, sugar, &c., to Vieira and Thimo.

Sardinian polacre Cesar Agusto, 200 tons, Juan Bautista Chalchul, from Genoa 21st November, Montevideo 13th inst., general cargo, to Llavallón and sons.

Brazilian brig Agnes, 267 tons, George Green, from Liverpool 2nd November, Montevideo 13th inst., general cargo, to Briscoe, Twyford & Co. Passenger from Montevideo, Mr. Samuel Watkins.

French barque Camoes, 277 tons, Paul Adam, from Havre de Grace 19th December, Montevideo 13th inst., general cargo, to Llavallón and sons.

Passengers from France, Messieurs Auguste Vidal, St. Jean and Edouard.

Passengers from Montevideo, Messrs. Blanchon, Daviant, and 4 ladies.

Brazilian brig Victoria, 165 tons, Henry Street, from London 26th December, Montevideo 13th inst., general cargo, to Henry and George Dawce.

Sailed, Brazilian packet lugger Electra, José Bastas, for Montevideo, despatched by Carlos Galeano, with passengers.

Spanish brig Norma, Vicente Ballesteros, for Havana, despatched by Zumaran and Treserra, with 3070 quintals jerked beef.

March 16.—Wind N.

Arrived, Brazilian brigantine of war Argus, 10 guns, Captain Henri Hoffmann, from Montevideo 15th inst.

National schooner of war Nuevo de Julio, 5 guns, Lieut. Edward Brown, Commander, from off Montevideo.

Danish brigantine Hortensia, 93 tons, C. Fogel-sang, from Hamburg 20th December, Montevideo 15th inst., general cargo, to John Jacob Klick & Co.

Sailed, Swedish brigantine Aurora, C. D. Sandmark, for Falkenah for orders, despatched by Bunge, Hutz & Co., with 7386 dry hides, 100 hark hides.

March 17.—Wind E.

No arrivals or sailings.

March 18.—Wind S. S. E.—Rain.

Arrived, Brazilian packet schooner Eufrasia, Mariano Francisco de Silva, from Montevideo 16th inst., to Hardy, Cavrau & Co., with passengers.

American barque Plata, 263 tons, Joseph Michaels, from Philadelphia 20th December, Montevideo 16th inst., general cargo, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Brigantine

Sailed, Brazilian brigantine of war Argus, 10 guns, Captain Henri Hoffmann, for Montevideo,

VESSELS EAST POINT INDIO.

4th inst, at 5h. 30m. A.M., wind N. W., Chalcedony, hence 3rd.

5th, at 11 A.M., wind N., Argentina, hence 4th. 11h, at 9 A.M., wind N., Conde de Luchana, hence 6th.

12th, at 4 P.M., wind W.S.W., Frisk, at 5 P.M., Helena, both hence 11th.

13th, at 9 A.M., wind N.E., Louise Marie and Minor, both hence 11th.

at 1 P.M., Juno, both hence 12h.—at 9h.30m. P.M., wind S. S. W., Falconer, hence same morning.

Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres last evening (18th inst).

| | |
|-----------------|----|
| British..... | 26 |
| American..... | 13 |
| French..... | 8 |
| Spanish..... | 6 |
| Sardinian..... | 6 |
| Belgian..... | 1 |
| Brazilian..... | 4 |
| Danish..... | 9 |
| French..... | 3 |
| Swedish..... | 3 |
| Norwegian..... | 1 |
| Hamburg..... | 2 |
| Portuguese..... | 1 |
| Russian..... | 1 |
| Hanoverian..... | 1 |
| Total..... | 85 |

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

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT RIO JANEIRO.

10th inst., H.B.M.'s brig Partridge, (packet) leaves 16th January, Montevideo 24th do.

AT LIVERPOOL.

January 3rd, British barque Oriental, Dickson, hence 22nd October.

Birth.

On the 14th inst., Mrs. Thomas Best, of a son.

Death.

On the 8th, aged 40 years, after an illness of some months, Mr. WILLIAM COLLINS, a native of Carman, in the County of Surrey, England. He had resided in this country nearly 20 years, and was one of the inner road pilots of this port. His remains were conveyed to the British Protestant Cemetery on the 9th, accompanied by many friends. The coffin was borne to the Chapel and thence to the grave by six of his brother pilots.

Advertisements.

DR. FETTER.

SURGEON DENTIST of the City of New York and late from Montevideo, has the honor to advise the Public, that he has just arrived in this City, where he proposes to exercise his profession, on a short period previous to his departure for Europe. The progress that has been made in Dental Surgery within a few years in the United States has been very great, and continued greatly to prosper the teeth, so necessary for mastication, clearness of the voice, and to give beauty and expression to the countenance. He has brought a luxurious assortment of Mineral Teeth of great beauty and duration, being perfect imitations of nature, (and which he inserts without pain) liberally removing the scurfiness of all persons must have against those extracted from the dead, and which has sometimes caused most painful diseases.

He cleans and extracts teeth, by the latest improved method, and cures all diseases of the gums. Fills with pure gold, silver or mineral cement, those that are decayed, arresting their further decomposition and preserves them during life. Childrens teeth regulated with great care, and made to grow healthy regular and beautiful.

Mr. Fetter has an excellent remedy for the tooth ache, which in most cases cures, and in all cases alleviates it, and a chemical composition to render that that has from various causes become loose, also superior Powder that preserves and beautifies the teeth, giving them a pearls whiteness.

His office is established himself for the present at Mr. Palmer's, Calle del Venisidico de Mayo, No. 40, where he can be consulted from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Families attended to at their dwellings, if not too far. Prices moderate. m13

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS Undersigned hereby gives notice, that he has the honor to do so, and will sell therein the exclusive privilege of making and selling during six years a preservative which he has invented for preventing hides and skins from being injured by water.

Those gentlemen who wish to use the Patent, may satisfy themselves at the house of the undersigned, No. 25 Calle de la Victoria, and will see therein the numerous facts which prove the efficacy of this preservative, as corroborated by the sworn declarations of a number of gentlemen, and of several different countries, which has since been added the actual experience made with 6 cargoes of skins, which having been shipped in the middle of each summer to different parts of Europe, arrived all of them at the place of destination perfectly free from worm. In fact the coracancy of its being a real Specific is now established beyond all doubt.

The price of this article is 150 dollars, Buenos Ayres currency, per pipe, of 120 gallons, with which quantity 300 ox hides, or a dozen sheep skins or 400 dozen nutria skins may be cured. The former must be fully dipped in the water, the latter only wetted on the flesh-side. The expense of labour is very little more than the usual heaving of skins.—

To save great part of the expense of carriage, the undersigned sells it in a concentrated state, which prevails by being mixed with 12 times the quantity of common water. The price of the article in this concentrated state is 20 dollars per frasco.

Those who wish to be supplied with any quantity of said preservative, will be promptly attended to by applying to Mr. Emilio Vernet, No. 103 Calle de la Reconquista, or No. 76 Calle de la Paz.

LEWIS VERNET.

NOTICE.

ON SALE, at No. 40 Calle de la Paz, Black Tea at 14, 19 and 20 dollars per lb., China Tea from 100 to 130 dollars per set, tea pots at 6 dollars each, white plates 10 and 12 dollars per dozen, and plates at 13 dollars per dozen, blue edged do, at 10 dollars per dozen, blue plates, willow pattern, at 30 dollars per doz.

Likewise other articles of crockery-ware of the same pattern, jug and washing basins at from 30 to 40 dollars per pair. m123

REPAIRERS, &c.

THOMAS WHITEFIELD, begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has just imported from Europe, a select Stock of Sewing Machines, Instruments, which for quality and variety have been rarely equalled, and never surpassed in this City.

He is also ready to attend a quantity of all the requisites for fitting up Apothecarys shops, wholesale and retail. No. 30 Calle de la Catedral.

February 17, 1842. 125 G

PRICES CURRENT.

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Doublon, Spanish..... | dollars each | 2 |
| Do. Piston..... | do. do. | 2 |
| Plata mexicana..... | do. do. | 2 |
| Dallos, Spanish..... | do. each | 1 |
| Do. United States..... | do. do. | 1 |
| Six cent. Stack..... | 60 a 65 do. percent | |
| Exchange on England..... | 2 1/2 to 2 1/2 percent | |
| Do. France..... | 22 a 23 cent per dollar. | |
| Do. Rio Janeiro..... | a per person. | |
| Do. Montevideo..... | 27 a | |
| Do. United States..... | a per U.S. dollar. | |
| Hides, Ox, full English January..... | 48 a 50 do. per pound. | |
| Do. France..... | 24 a 25 do. | |
| Do. North America..... | 25 a 26 do. | |
| Do. Spain..... | 22 a 23 do. | |
| Hides, salted..... | 50 a 54 do. | |
| Do. Havana..... | 18 a 22 do. each. | |
| Calf skins, common..... | 25 a 28 do. | |
| Sheep skins, common..... | 18 a 22 do. do. | |
| Do. fine..... | 25 a 28 do. | |
| Adze skins..... | 25 a 27 do. | |
| Good quality..... | 28 a 30 do. | |
| North skins..... | 4 a 4 1/2 ad. per lb. | |
| Chamois, animal..... | 80 a 80 do. per lb. | |
| Horse hair, short..... | 49 a 41 ad. per bushel. | |
| Do. long..... | 75 a 100 do. | |
| Wool, common, washed..... | 28 a 25 do. | |
| Do. fine..... | 35 a 40 do. | |
| Do. shorn from skins..... | 45 a 60 do. | |
| Do. unshorn..... | 25 a 30 do. | |
| Yellow, pure..... | 28 a 22 do. | |
| Do. dirty..... | 27 a 23 do. | |
| Do. with grease..... | 14 a 25 do. per quintal. | |
| Do. with fat..... | 28 a 29 do. per thousand. | |
| Do. Oils..... | 800 a 850 do. | |
| Do. Olive..... | 28 a 29 do. | |
| Hair cuttings..... | 24 a 28 do per 100 lbs. | |
| Oil of turpentine, white..... | 21 a 22 do. per lb. | |
| Salted tongues..... | 12 a 13 do. per foreign ton. | |
| Salt on board..... | 1 a 2 do. per month. | |

The highest price of Doublon during the week dollar. The lowest price of dollars, no transaction during the week 21 percent. The lowest do. 2 percent.

PRINTED AT THE MERCANTILE GAZETTE OFFICE,

No. 74, Calle de Olaya. Published every SATURDAY at No. 74, Calle del 23 de Mayo, where Subscriptions and Communications may be sent.

PRINTED—EXCHANGES DOLLARS (currency) PER QUARTER—Single number 12 rials. GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.