

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

N. 821.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1842.

[YEAR XVI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The Montevideo government have taken off the interdiction against vessels leaving that port. Two causes have been assigned for their putting it on—one of them (and it is the one most credited) is really so ludicrous, that if true, it will convince Haï says—"be argument for a week laughter for a month, and a good just for ever." At any rate the very idea of the thing has occasioned infinite mirth in Buenos Ayres, and those who laughed probably conceived they had a right to do so, in conformity with the French adage, that "he laughs best who laughs last."

The Confederates army has commenced the passage of the Paraná. On the 28th ult., the first division, with the Commander-in-Chief, General Manuel Oribe, at its head, crossed over from Santa Fé to La Bajada, and was to be followed by the other divisions in quick succession.

A notice from the Postmaster General inserted in the Gaceta yesterday announces the re-establishment of the regular posts to Santa Fé and Entreríos. The first mail is to be made up on Monday next at 4 p.m.

Banquet on board the National brig General Belgrano, Admiral William Brown.

On Wednesday morning last, the National schooner of war Nueve de Julio got under way in the inner roads, and received on board from three government launches under the command of Lieut. Alvaro Alsogaray, Adjutant of orders, the following ladies and gentlemen, in order to convey them to the outer roads—

Doña Manuela Rosa, daughter of H. E. the Governor; Doña Corina Rossa, daughter of General Prudencio Rossa; Doñas Fortunata and Tomasa Medrano, daughters of Don Eusebio Medrano; Miss Sestina and Miss Clara Frank; H. E. Don Miguel Otero, Governor of the Province of Salta, and his Secretary Señor Saravia; Generals Maucilla and Prudencio Rossa, Col. Mariano Maza, Major Pedro Jimeno, Señores Marcos Arredondo, and the two brothers Lucas, Fernando Garcia and Medrano, Jun.

On the schooner's arrival in the outer roads, the Admiral dispatched his gig, commanded by Captain José María Pinado, to convey his guests on board the General Belgrano, which vessel on the boat's bearing he was suddenly dressed out simultaneously with which she fired a salute of 21 guns. On arriving on board at half past 1 they were received by Admiral Brown in full uniform, the marines presented arms, and the honors of Captain General were paid to Governor Otero. The company sat down to dinner at 2 o'clock—the firing during the afternoon from the General Belgrano was incessant—each bumper toast being accompanied by three guns, and the ordinary ones by one, so that altogether nearly 200 guns were discharged. The visitors were conveyed to shore in the three launches, and landed at half past 8—delighted with their excursion, with the attentions and urbanity of Admiral Brown, and regretting that want of time prevented their visiting the other vessels of the squadron, all of whom had made preparations to receive them, expecting that such would be the case. The Nueve de Julio fired 2 guns, one on receiving the company on board and one on their leaving her. The Caguacha was dressed out, and all the other vessels of the squadron had National flags at each mast-head. The General Belgrano looked extremely well from

the shore—she had a profusion of flags very tastefully arranged, and all of them being new and richly coloured the effect was exceedingly brilliant. The weather throughout the day was fine,—which is a great consideration as it regards aquatic excursions in this part of the world.

The National squadron is now in a most efficient state,—the crews have been a long time together, and are in the highest order and discipline. Perhaps the Republic never possessed a more formidable naval force.

House of Representatives of the Province.

At its sittings on 30th ult., Señores Lahitte and Baldomero Garcia were appointed as the permanent Committee during the recess.

The Gaceta of the week continued its list of donations to the Government in aid of the war against the unitarians. Amongst these donations are—

11,940 from the officers and soldiers of the 2nd Battalion of Patricians.

765 in addition to the 26,147 notified in our last from the Commissioners of Serenos.

There are also notes to the government from the Commissioners for the regulation of Capitals of the parishes of Belvalverde and San Telmo, and district of Matanza, making over to the Commission to which they are entitled for their labours.

Havana, February 16, 1842.

We have to report the following sales of Jerked Beef from the River Plate, viz:—Danish brig Ceres, at 7½ rials; British brig Two Friends, at 7½ rials; and Spanish ships Dolores and Simprariana, having superior qualities, fetched 7½ rials. Several cargoes remain still unsold, as also the last arrivals, which are at—

Hamburg brig Victor,	with 3700 quintals.
Spanish " Napoleon,	2400 "
" " San Miguel,	3100 "
" " Vigilante,	3400 "
Danish " Eolus,	4000 "
Spanish " Joven Clemente,	3900 "
" " Gertrudes,	4307 "
" " Pepto,	5000 "
Danish " Hector,	5000 "
British " Cheshire Witch,	3500 "
" " Clo,	3500 "
Spanish " Juanita,	3800 "
" " ship Fama,	7600 "
Dutch ketch Plata,	4100 "
Swedish brig Superb,	8150 "

Since when some cargoes more have been sold, the Victor's at 7½ rials, the Pruba's, very superior, at 7½ rials, the Malaguena's at 7½ rials, and the Plata's at 8½ rials. A few of the above-mentioned arrivals being new beef, but the greatest part is said to be composed of winter qualities, which will be of difficult sale; of the cargoes remaining some 3000 quintals have been stored, which will bring extremely low prices, as being rotten. On the 5th inst., the stock on ship-board and in store was about 65,000 quintals. The planting Capital is expected this year to suffer a very material reduction, in addition to which curtailments of the means of the planters there is a prospect of an increased value of labour, the British measures have been adopted by the authorities against the importation of slaves from Africa; a late arrival of Negroes has been seized, and a similar fate awaits any

subsequent landing; the despatch of vessels for Africa is effectually stopped, and the suppression of this illegal and inhuman traffic may therefore be considered as final.

The following table of the imports of jerked beef, during the years 40 and 41, shows the ruling prices of each month. The consumption for the last year may be given at 275,000 quintals, against 250,000 quintals the preceding year. This increase is to be ascribed in a great measure to the low price of the article, and it is not safe to calculate on a higher average consumption than 340 to 350,000 quintals per annum.

1841.			
Quintals.	Sales.	Quintals.	Sales.
January 19,000, 11	4 12½ rials.	25,048, 10	4 10 rials.
February 19,000, 11	4 11	27,000, 10	4 11
March 36,000, 10	4 11	24,100, 10	4 11
April 14,000, 10	4 11	24,778, 10	4 11
May 18,500, 7	4 10½	25,315, 9	4 9½
June 25,000, 8	4 9	25,000, 8	4 9
July 21,000, 8	4 9	21,000, 8	4 9
August 8,000, 9	4 11½	10,000, 8	4 10
September 8,000, 11	4 11	12,300, 5	4 9
October 10,000, 12	4 18	22,292, 7	4 9
November 14,200, 10	4 11	12,300, 5	4 9
December 17,000, 11	4 12½	20,795, 6	4 7½
422,115 quintals.		300,091 quintals.	

Drake, Brothers & Co.

THE WEATHER this week, although summer-like and therefore unseasonable, has been fine.

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

Saturday	.....	71
Sunday	.....	72
Monday	.....	70
Tuesday	.....	71
Wednesday	.....	70
Thursday	.....	70
Friday	.....	70

We have received by H.B.M.'s packet *Viper*, London papers to 2nd March, Paris to 28th February. We can only this week give the following extract from the proceedings in the House of Lords on the 14th February,

Lord Brougham brought before their lordships the case of the Creoles. In reply to his questions,

The Earl of Aberdeen informed the House that communications had taken place between the Governor of the Bahamas and Her Majesty's government on the subject. Her Majesty's government had given the subject their most anxious attention, and had satisfied themselves that there is no existing authority for bringing the negroes of the Creole to trial for murder and murder, still less for delivering them up or detaining them in custody. The Secretary for the Colonies, Lord Stanley, had therefore sent out instructions for their release.

Lord Denham gave his opinion, that there was no law, authority, or machinery existing by which the Secretary of State for the Colonies could deliver up these men to a foreign power, after taking refuge in our dominions; and he declared, on the authority of the most eminent lawyers, that the Secretary of State so delivering up such men to a foreign state would be liable to the danger of an action of damages for false imprisonment, and the still more awful danger of putting a person upon his trial in a case where the punishment was desirable but perfectly clear that an alien seized in this country for an alleged crime committed in a foreign country might resist his apprehension with force, and if the resistance cost him his life, the seizing party might be arrested for murder, and, if found guilty, executed. It was desirable that an international prescription should be established by treaty; but the existence of the slave trade stood in the way.

Advertisements.

THOMAS TUCKER,

Tuiler, No. 56, Calle de la Piedad.

BEGGERS leave most carefully to return his sincere acknowledgments to his numerous and so highly respectable acquaintances and friends for the valuable preference and support he has received from them during the last season's fair, which will be ever gratefully remembered by him.

T. Tucker has been ever anxious by assiduous attention to cleanliness and the neatness of his orders, to be the possible manner to merit their kind favours and which has proved successful, for he has sold upwards of 100,000 worth of several months past and still precarious state, he has determined to open up his stall of his general Stock in Tuiler to withdraw from business, and to devote all his attention to his health, will permit and every article will be done in the best manner as heretofore; his regular customers will therefore excuse their accounts being deferred at three months, all casual customers will be served on the spot.

T. Tucker has on hand black, blue and various coloured *repurrier* cloth, various enamelled and dills for trousers, elegant cloth fitting for water coats, a large and splendid assortment of rich plain and figured, some silk for waistcoats, and a large variety of figured and neat style pattern materials for do, and various other articles all the best quality.

Mr. George Clark,

RESPECTFULLY offers his services as General Accomptant. Any gentleman wishing to have his books accounts arranged will meet with speedy dispatch by applying to Mr. G. Calle de la Victoria.

Mr. C. will also undertake to translate into Spanish any documents for the Public Offices. He also gives lessons in the Spanish language. 423 4

WOOLLEN YARN,

Of excellent quality, suitable for Winter stockings, for sale at a low price, at Mr. Corcos's, 92 Calle de Cangallo.

ON SALE.

A few boxes of excellent Scotch Hilar and Oatmeal. No. 74 Calle de la Catedral.

Patent leather and Calf skin pumps. These are the best of various sorts of shoes, also English shoes, lace-up and ties, of the first quality.

N. B. Two journeymen, Boot-makers and a Clock-winder. Also two apprentices. Calle de la Piedad, Nos. 71 and 72.

FOR SALE.

THE *Excursion* of Captain Beecher's Voyage to the Pacific, 47 coloured plates. One volume in do., 45 s. Book and a shop No. 24 University-street, facing the College Church. 467 3

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

ENGLISH Printed Bills of Exchange, bought in books containing 100 bills each, for sale at No. 34 Calle de la Universidad, Irente al Colegio. 467 5

'The Atlas,' of 29th January, in speaking of the Christening of the Prince of Wales, says—

The whole week has been a sort of broken holiday. The streets were speckled on Tuesday with closed shops. Although this token of loyalty was displayed with a tolerably miscellaneous impartiality amongst nearly all classes of tradespeople, they seemed to agree upon the propriety of suspending their functions.

We are not a festival-loving people, and we always set about such matters with an air of formality or reluctance; looking either as if we were thinking more of ourselves than of the ceremony, or as if it put us out of our way. You never see the whole people pour out upon an occasion of rejoicing, partly because there is no occasion of rejoicing upon which they can be brought to agree, but chiefly because their temperament is too moody and cloudy to let them enter heartily into any festivity. A common saint's day in a French town would produce more real enthusiasm and a more entire sentiment of ardour than the most exciting commemoration in England.

We have an original objection to frippery and show. We are apt to think that processions and expensive banners and gorgeous robes are very idle things, except where they happen to be linked with substantial advantages; but this happens so very rarely that the objection holds good nearly at all times. We therefore do not care much to follow the cry like a pack of hounds, knowing well that there is no game in view, and that our acquiescence would only swell the pastime of the sportsmen for whose sole entertainment such right costly pageants are usually got up. Our national festivals chafe the people, and renders them to a certain extent indignant.— There is always a place marked off for the performance of the masque, and within that sacred

line nobody is permitted to pass except the actors. The people are compelled to stand huddled and clamorous outside, and, instead of being participators in the festivity, are merely permitted to look on, getting gimped as they may through the turmoil and confusion.

This is a very satisfactory reason for not evincing much unanimity or earnestness about the progress of state ceremonial.

But there is some good in every thing. If we are not easily moved to mirth, we are very slow in our resentments. If we look at the people of other countries, we also lack their instability of purpose, their rashness, their love of change. If we have but a poor genius for fates, we have a still poorer genius for revolutions. We are even wiser than an *emancipator* than at a high festival. The christening at Windsor, looking without prejudice at the *assemblee*, was a much more respectable affair than the skirmish at Newport.— We certainly can manage a procession or an inauguration somehow, but we are stocking bunglers at an insurrection. So that even in our defects we have this sort of compensation—that they unfit us for political disorders. If we cannot dress a fete as well as the French, neither can we erect a barricade with half their skill.

It is a pleasant thing to be able to congratulate ourselves on the dulness of our capacities. But we think it must be admitted that in the matters we are the most backward nation in the world. We lose a great deal of enjoyment by it; but, then, we are so far from considering it a loss that it may be doubted whether we are not happier without it. The *Hyppocresis* is altogether a relative term. The Laplander, stretched on the snowy summits of a seaward hill, gazing at the luminous stars, and forming his own images of the future world, is quite as happy as the Englishman with his ancestral fire, his curran curtains, and confederate carpets, creeping round him an artificial summer in the frosty depths of the year. The man who hugs himself upon the comfort of shutting out the dim and exhaustion scenes which other men love to revel in, is not happier without it. He has no idea of the prohibited pleasures.

OUR FRIEND FROM PRUSSIA.

Dulce mihi ferre ad anglos.

Our visitor from Prussia will be welcome to our house upon the island; for we English are people of strong memories. Old facts produce permanent habits of thought among us, and every one of us has been accustomed all his life to look upon our alliance with our visitor and his family as a steady, respectable, old-fashioned link in some degree to the country friendships still occasionally surviving where a close companionship has descended from generations with the family estates.

All our other alliances have merely wanting to their cordiality. Our cousin just across the water is a flighty, uncertain-tempered fellow, and, although very pleasant and vastly amusing when he happens to be in good humour, is just as likely ten minutes hence to be trying to out our throat, as to be insisting upon kissing us on both cheeks. There is nothing sly or respectable about him. Our worthy friend of Spain also is an old friend—that is to say, we have done him so many favours since he fell into difficulties, that we have long since forgotten the occasion there were for instating him in our use to take the part of our testy cousin of France, and upon other still earlier occasions. But, then, the unhappy gentleman is very proud and very poor, and is, moreover, subject to such hazardous fits of furious madness that, although we may continue to pity and assist him, any cordiality of equal friendship is quite out of the question.

The worthy Don of Portugal, too, is one of our intimates. But, then, the Don is a very small and rather a pettish ally. Our friendship with him consists in something like that which subsists between Harry's Newfoundland dog and his sister Kate's little pet Tasso. Lion will fight for a week to defend Tasso against any larger dog, but, then, Lion is very often obliged to send Tasso rolling in the mud with a clumsy pat from his huge paw, otherwise his presumption and his impudence would be unbearable.

The high-titled personage of Austria is rather a distant acquaintance than a friend. Our intercourse with this gentleman has never been of a

very intimate character; he has never shown any predilection for our society before that of others; he has sometimes mixed himself up with rather respectable families; and, in truth, we care nothing about him except in matters of business.

As to the individual who keeps the great Bear, we look upon him as little better than a professed highwayman. We never hear of a movement in his house, and we do not see the nipples of our pistols, and put fresh caps upon them. Once or twice we have had to put the muzzle of one of them very close to his head. There is very little love lost between us and the Bear.

Our friend of the Black Eagle, however, is a regular old family friend. Our great grandfathers and his great grandfathers used to ply their cudgels side by side; our family helped his family to keep their own when the affairs of the Black Eagle looked very dark indeed; and in truth they have always shown a good courage, bottom, and sterling pluck which made it a real pleasure to have them as our friends. So long ago as that quarrel we had as to whether we or our cousin Louis of France should keep the ground at Blois and at Malplaquet, we had the enlightenments of England with us.—But, as to this small matter of dishonour which occurred with respect to the unfortunate Mr. Poniatowski, we have been excellent friends ever since. In those two journeys which we made to Paris the company of the Black Eagle was of great service to us, and indeed we had a dispute about the road near Brussels we could hardly have got on without them. So recently as last summer, when it seemed probable that our cousin of France was going mad, we had occasion to apply to the Black Eagle to assist us in preparing a strat-jacket for him, and we had no reason to complain of his alacrity.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS.

On the 26th January last, at Windsor, in the quadrangle of the Castle, the Duke of Wellington presented their new colours to the 72nd Highlanders, now stationed there. The King of Prussia, in the uniform of his own royal regiment, France, also in the uniform of his own 11th, Major-General Weymess, and a large party were present at the presentation. Her Majesty and the ladies looked on from the windows of St. George's Hall. Nine hundred tickets of admission had been issued, but the weather was so unfavourable that at an early hour the admission was to postpone the ceremony; soon after, however, the day cleared, and the orders for postponement were countermanded. The first disappointment was the short notice of the last reserve will account for the fact that not above 100 strangers were present.

The regiment, on taking the ground, formed in close column, then deployed into line, and the line took open order, when the Duke of Wellington advanced and presented to the junior ensigns, Mr. Rice and Mr. Sandford Packington, the colours, which had been previously consecrated by the Dean of Windsor; they, kneeling, received and carried them to the grenadier company, the front rank of which immediately moved off to the right, and then the rest of the line, the next rank of the grenadiers passed through the centre, and Colonel Archibald received the colours. The regiment was then formed into a hollow square, which the Duke of Wellington, in his royal and noble persons entered. The officers formed an enclosure, and his grace addressed the regiment thus—

“By the invitation of your commanding officer, and with the gracious permission of Her Majesty, I have the greatest satisfaction in appearing before you on this occasion to present to this regiment a new set of colours. These colours have been consecrated by one of the highest dignitaries of the church, and they are presented to you in the presence of Her Majesty's illustrious guest, the King of Prussia, who has in his career some of the finest troops in Europe—the presence of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and of many other distinguished officers. They compose the colours of the three nations of the United Kingdom, and bear the ensign of Her Majesty, which I have no doubt, you will all prize as a mark of your regard under every possible privation, to the utmost of your power. I have long known the 72nd Highlanders. Half a century has now elapsed since I had the pleasure of serving with them in the name of the British Army. I have known you from that period they have had the honor of performing, in various parts of the world, some of the

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

May 7.—Wind N. N. W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Brazilian corvette Seventh April, 22 guns, Francisco Manoel Barrozo de Silva, for Colonia.

Danish brig *Wilhelmine*, J. D. F. Toosbay, for Havre de Grace, despatched by John Jacob Klee & Co., with 1000 salted hides, 6000 arrosas and 4 bales with 140 arrosas horse hair, 1 do. with 452 lbs. ostrich feathers, 185 do. with 4625 arrosas wool.

May 9.—Wind N. N. W.

Arrived, Brazilian packet lugger *Elcitra*, José Bastas, from Montevideo 6th inst., to Carlos Galeano, with passengers.

Sardinian packet schooner *Rosa*, Juan Bautista Schiaffino, from Montevideo 6th, to Carlos Galeano, with passengers.

Brazilian packet schooner *Eufracia*, Mariano Francisco de Silva, from Montevideo 6th, to Hardoy, Cavaiva & Co., with passengers.

Sailed, Brazilian palanca *Nuestra Señora de la Guardia*, José Federico Lecopoda, for Montevideo, despatched by Carlos Galeano, with 580 arrosas tallow, 1 bale with 1500 calf skins, 4 boxes cigars, &c., and passengers.

Belgian barque *Louise*, Lams, for Montevideo to finish her loading for Cowes and the Continent, despatched by Bunge, Hutz & Co., with 3092 dry hides, 1763 salted hides, 7230 horns.

Passenger for Europe, Mr. Adolf Scheibler.

French barque *Tarone*, Larché, for Havre de Grace, touching at Montevideo, despatched by John Baptist Prelog, with 7929 dry ox hides, 150 do. for lining hides, 1000 salted ox hides, 2000 horns, 9 pipes, 19 half do. and 258 marquets with 2400 arrosas melted tallow, 54 bales with 1051 arrosas horse hair, 1 do. with 5600 do. nutria skins, 34 do. with 850 arrosas wool, 5 do. with 2913 lbs. ostrich feathers.

Passengers for France, Messieurs Fouquet, Henselmann, Doucet, and 2 others.

British brig John Williams, John Copeland, for Cork for orders, despatched by Hughes, Brothers, with 8000 dry hides, 17,000 bones, 50 pipes with 1250 arrosas tallow.

May 9.—Wind W. N. W.

Arrived, Danish schooner *Maria*, 130 tons, 11, Ipland, from Santos 29th ult., with sugar, coffee, tobacco, &c., to R. and J. Carlisle & Co.

Brazilian brigantine *Lusitano*, 145 tons, José Pedro de Mora Paula y Linn, from Montevideo 6th inst., to Lisavalal and sons, with passengers.

Sailed, United States corvette *Decatur*, 16 guns, Captain Henry W. Ogden, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

May 10.—Wind W. hazy.

No arrivals.

Sailed, American brig *Amazon*, William S. Wedge, for Baltimore, despatched by Daniel Goward & Co., with 10,714 dry hides, 1 bale with 30 arrosas horse hair, and return cargo, 2000 cigars and 8 boxes oil.

Passengers, Mrs. Prescott and son.

May 11.—Wind N. N. W.

Arrived, British brig *Fame*, 155 tons, Richard Bird Pringle, from Liverpool 17th February, general cargo, to Parlane, Macalister & Co.

Passengers, Mrs. Mary Maguire, her two daughters Ann and Margaret, and her two sons Patrick and Thomas, Messrs. Robert Carruthers, Thomas Kelly, Peter Banna and Michael Kelly.

Brazilian corvette Seventh April, 22 guns, Captain Francisco Manoel Barrozo de Silva, from Colonia.

Sailed, Danish ship *Creole*, Joseph Peter Boysen, for the Brazils, despatched by R. and J. Carlisle & Co., in ballast.

Sardinian brig *William Tell*, Luis Piaggio, for Genoa, despatched by Jacinto Capricci, with 3184 dry ox and cow hides, 2032 salted ox and cow hides, 295 horse hides, 572 calf skins, 2140 slunk calf skins, 13 bales with 456 arrosas hair, 5 do. with 125 doz. sheep skins, 116 do. with 2900 arrosas wool, 4 arrosas wool, 20 arrosas old copper.

Inight Denmark.

May 12.—Wind N. N. W.

Arrived, Danish brig *Denmark*, 190 tons,

Andrew Thuroe, from Montevideo 9th, in ballast, to Charles R. Horne.

At night, Brazilian packet schooner *Orestes*, Agustin Ceppi, from Montevideo 11th, to Hardoy, Cavaiva & Co., with passengers.

Sailed, British brig *John Bake*, John White-way, for Montevideo, despatched by Dickson & Co., in ballast.

Brazilian packet schooner *Eufracia*, Mariano Francisco de Silva, for Montevideo, despatched by Hardoy, Cavaiva & Co., with passengers.

Sardinian packet schooner *Rosa*, Juan Bautista Schiaffino, for Montevideo, despatched by Carlos Galeano, with passengers.

May 13.—Wind N. N. W.

Arrived, British brig *James Ray*, 233 tons, Alexander Morrison, from Montevideo 11th, general cargo, to Romie, Macfarlane & Co.

H. B. M.'s packet schooner *Viper*, 6 guns, Lieut. James Carter, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 28th ult., arrived at Montevideo 10th inst., sailed thence 11th, with the mail of the packet *Petro*, from Falmouth 4th March.

Passengers from Rio Janeiro to Montevideo, Mr. G. L. R. Gordon, appointed Secretary of Legation on a Mission to Paraguay, for whom the *Viper* was detained 4 days at Rio Janeiro, Don Antonio José de Oliveira (Brazilian), and 2 servants.

Passenger from Montevideo, Mr. Daniel Cash.

Sailed, National brigantine *Nuevo Brillante*, Smith, for Santa Catalina, despatched by Sa Pereira y Meyrelles, in ballast.

Universo, for Genoa, particulars next week.

Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres (last evening 13th inst.)

British.....	22
American.....	7
French.....	6
Spanish.....	4
Sardinian.....	6
Brazilian.....	6
Danish.....	4
Swedish.....	4
Hamburgh.....	4
Russian.....	1
Hanoverian.....	1
Norwegian.....	1
Total.....	66

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.

The following Notice was posted in the Commercial Room.

The letters and papers (with the exception of such as were addressed to houses having branches in Montevideo, which were delivered to such branches) forwarded from here by the British brig *Zoar*, for Cork, on the 22nd ultimo, have been despatched from Montevideo by the British brig *Hebe*, which vessel sailed from there on the 28th ultimo, for Liverpool direct.

Buenos Ayres, May 4, 1842.

ARRIVED AT LONDON.

February 12th, British brig *Janet*, Bines, hence 23rd November.

" " British brig *Urania*, Stratford, hence 27th November.

AT LIVERPOOL.

February 13th, British barque *Dickey Sam*, Coaker, hence 27th November.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 8th inst., was performed the 'Protestant' and a farce.

On 10th, the Sons of Edward IV.

On 12th, 'Edipus' and a farce.

We did not attend these representations.

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

A play and a farce were represented at this Theatre on Saturday evening last, to a full house, being the first performances here this

Season. Doña Manuela Rosas, daughter of H. E. the Governor, was present, and several members of her family.

The Argentine Theatre after all is the favorite, it is better situated than the other.

Often have we regretted the want of judgment which has been displayed in the building of the Victoria Theatre—its beauty and harmony and fitness and effect would not have cost more than insufficiency and abortion.

Circus--Retiro Garden.

This place of amusement continues to attract numerous audiences.

Birth.

On the 10th inst., the Lady of Don Vicente Peralta, of a daughter.

Married.

At Montevideo, on the 7th ult., by the Rev. W. H. Niles, EDWARD HAMILTON GOWLAND, Esq., of London, resident merchant at Montevideo, to MISS LUCIA ELEYX, second daughter of the late GUSTAVUS H. T. WRIGHT, Esq., of Baltimore, United States.

Died.

On the 7th inst., aged 47, MRS. JEMIMA BELL, a native of London. Her remains were deposited in the British Protestant Cemetery on the 9th—the funeral was most respectfully attended.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Communication complaining of the improper conduct of two individuals at a funeral procession on the 9th inst., came too late for insertion this week.

Advertisements.

"British Packet," No. 745—date November 28, 1840.

WANTED to purchase the above number of the 'British Packet' newspaper. Apply to No. 39, Calle de 25 de Mayo.

TO LET.

A First rate Dwelling House, in one of the best streets, containing 16 rooms, garden, cistern and well. Apply to No. 22 Calle de la Paz. 4114

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	dollars each.
Do. Pistoles.....	do. do.
Plata menuda.....	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish.....	do. each.
Do. Piastros and Piastones.....	do. do.
Six per cent. Stock.....	65 do. per cent.
Exchange on England.....	21 s 2 1/2 pence per dollar.
Do. France.....	23 s 3/4 cent per dollar.
Do. Amsterdam.....	17 a per centum.
Do. Montevideo.....	164 a do.
Do. United States.....	101 s per U. S. dollar.
Hides, Or. fat, English and Germany.....	61 s 62 dollars per assida.
Do. France.....	59 s 55 do.
Do. North America.....	55 s 50 do.
Do. Spain.....	60 s 62 do.
Hides, South America.....	18 s 57 do.
Do. Horns.....	18 s 39 do. each.
Calf skins.....	22 s 24 do. per dozen.
Sheep skins, common.....	25 s 28 do.
Do. fine.....	25 s 28 do.
Doer skins.....	16 s 18 do.
Goat skins.....	25 s 40 do.
Negro skins.....	21 s 41 do. per lb.
Chinchali skins.....	30 s 100 do. per dozen.
Horse hair, short.....	13 s 45 do. per arroba.
Do. mixed.....	13 s 45 do.
Do. long.....	15 s 100 do.
Wool, common washed.....	18 s 27 do.
Do. picked.....	27 s 28 do.
Do. extra.....	16 s 18 do.
Do. merino, dirty.....	15 s 40 do.
Yellow, pure.....	22 s 24 do.
Do. raw.....	20 s 27 do.
Do. wash grass.....	25 s 28 do.
Do. lince.....	14 s 26 per quintal.
Horns, mixed.....	200 s 210 per thousand.
Do. Ox.....	700 s 700 do.
skin bones.....	160 s 170 do.
Hide cuttings.....	21 s 26 per 100 lbs.
Sheep skins, white.....	20 s 21 per lb.
Do. black.....	18 s 20 do.
Salts, English.....	18 s 20 per cwt.
Salt, on board.....	18 s 20 per cwt.
Diamonds.....	71 s 21 cent per month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week dollars. The lowest price dollars, no transaction. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 21 pence. The lowest do. 20 pence.

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