

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 857.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1843.

[Established in 1826.

BUENOS AYRES.

Our latest dates from the Confederate Army only reach to the 17th inst. The main body was then within four days march of the Pass of Quinteros on the Rio Negro, and from the length of time that has elapsed it is supposed by competent judges to have, ere this, completely effected the passage of that stream. As the Pass of Quinteros is little more than 60 leagues from Montevideo, it is not too much to presume that by the end of this month or the beginning of the next, President Oribe will arrive in the vicinity of that city.

Commodore Pinedo, with a division of the national flotilla, had proceeded up the Rio Negro for the purpose of taking possession of the town of Mercedes.

ADVICES from Corrientes to the 29th ult. state, that the legal order of things had been thoroughly consolidated, and the name of Ferré's brother is mentioned as one of the persons who most contributed to this result.

The Paraguayan Government is said to have unceremoniously dismissed Ferré and his followers, who had in consequence been obliged to seek an asylum among the Farroupilhas in Rio Grande.

NAVAL FEACAS AT MONTVIDEO.

On the 13th inst., about 7 A.M., two privateer whale boats were observed in shore between the Cerro and Punta de Yeguas; they were immediately chased by three boats of the National squadron, viz., two from the flag ship General Belgrano, and one from the General San Martin, but as it seemed probable they would escape, Admiral Brown signaled the schooner Ninth of July to join in the chase. She pursued the furthestmost boat into a creek, and then tacked after the other, which, however, had got so far into the bay, that the chase was given up as fruitless. The Admiral then came on board the Ninth of July, and stood in after the boat which had entered the creek, and belonging to the French 28 gun ship Arethuse. The Commander of the Ninth of July, Lieut. Edward Brown, boarded the boat by order of the Admiral and found her with a French flag flying aft, which had been transferred to her from the launch; in fact, it was the flag which the launch had previously displayed, and which when the boat of the Ninth of July got alongside, was taken out of the boat by the French officer and replaced in his launch. The boat was then taken possession of by Lieut. Brown, without the least violence being offered to any person, and all that passed was an altercation between the Lieutenant and the French officer as to whether all the parties should go on board the Ninth of July, where Admiral Brown was in person, or proceed to the Arethuse, which was at anchor at a great distance from the spot. On the coming up of a boat from the General San Martin, commanded by Lieut. Alzogaray, and one from the General Belgrano, the French officer yielded the point, but not until Lieut. Alzogaray finding he was going away with the privateer boat in tow, decidedly told him she must be given up, and all the boats, including the captured one, went to the Ninth of July, where an explanation was entered into with the Admiral, which ended in the French officer returning in his launch to the Arethuse. The Ninth of July then stood along the coast with the boats, to discover if there were more

of these privateer craft; the one captured had two muzzles—the rest it is said were thrown away—two Orient flags, a pennant, a white signal flag with four deaths heads and a black cross, and a quaker 4-pounder. She had no register. She had only three men, an Italian and two Orientals, others having got on shore. The schooner having tacked and stood towards her consorts in the Bay of Montevideo, she served the French schooner of war Eclair coming out; the two schooners soon approached each other, and Captain Penharose, of the Arethuse, who was in the Eclair, came at once on board of the Ninth of July, where another explanation took place, which appeared to end in an amicable manner. Captain Penharose, after inspecting the captured boat in company with the Admiral, returned to the Eclair, which then made sail and anchored in her former position in the bay. The Ninth of July also anchored in her former station—the captured boat and her crew having been previously despatched to the national squadron in charge of a boat of the Corvette Twenty-fifth of May, and was left towing astern of the General Belgrano, at 5 P.M., the Arethuse was seen coming out of the bay in full sail right before the wind. On arriving at the distance of 300 yards from the General Belgrano, she luffed up, thereby laying herself astern of the latter vessel, and it was perceived she had a 14 oared launch astern, with a stream anchor and hawser, intended doubtless to act as a spring. After remaining in this position about ten minutes, she filled her mizen topsail, stood on to about 100 yards of the starboard beam of the General Belgrano, took in all sail and anchored. Nothing further occurred that night. In the mean time the necessary preparations were made on board the Argentine vessels in order to meet any emergency that might arise. On the following morning the Eclair got under way from her anchorage, and took the same position as it regarded the Ninth of July, as the Arethuse had done towards the General Belgrano. The weather, which had been thick and rainy, having cleared up at 11 A.M., Captain Hynes of H. B. M.'s brig Fantome, came on board the General Belgrano, and after some conversation with Admiral Brown, proceeded to the Arethuse, whence he soon after returned to the General Belgrano, accompanied by Captain Penharose, Captain Stopford, of H. B. M.'s ship Pearl, also came to the General Belgrano. Satisfactory explanations immediately took place, the result of which was, that the officer of the French launch who had so improperly transferred his flag to the privateer, having been placed under arrest by his Commander, Admiral Brown consented to the delivery up of the three prisoners to Captain Penharose, on the understanding that they were to be placed in deposit on board the Fantome, to await the decision of the Government of Buenos Ayres and the Minister of France in this city, the Admiral retaining possession of the boat. The Arethuse and Eclair instantly returned to their former anchorage.

The Brazilian Commodore had sent an officer to the General Belgrano with profere of mediation, which were received with every mark of gratitude, the officer being at the same time informed, that the affair had been already arranged through the medium of the British officers.

Thus, happily, concluded an affair which might have been productive of the most melancholy consequences. Had the General Belgrano and Ninth of July, been fired into, they would have resisted to the utmost. Every one acquainted with the character of Admiral

Brown must be aware of this; and it is well known that, in this respect, his son Edward of the Ninth of July, is a "chip of the old block."

We ought to mention, that at the outbreak of the business, while Admiral Brown was absent in the Ninth of July, boats of H. B. M.'s vessels, Fantome and Pearl, came to the General Belgrano, and asked whether any attack against the shore was meditated. They returned on being informed by the Admiral's flag officer, Captain John Thorne, that the operations were directed solely against privateer boats.

During the progress of these transactions considerable excitement prevailed in Montevideo, and not a little chagrin was evinced by the Riveristas on finding that the upshot of such portending demonstrations was as harmless as we have described. The "Britannic" actually stopped the press to announce—the bursting of the bubble.

House of Representatives of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

The House at its sitting of the 11th inst., appointed Señor Juan Alsina to be President of the Administration of Public Credit, and Señor Miguel Riglos Vice-President.

The following Members were named as the Committee of Finance—Señores Eduardo Lahtite, Agustín Garrigo, Pedro Lecica, Manuel Arrotes, and Felipe Senillosa. And as the Committee of Accounts—Señores Innocencio Escalada, Simon Pereira, and José Ormó.

THE WEATHER this week has been fine and seasonable.

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

Saturday	.....	82
Sunday	.....	76
Monday	.....	75
Tuesday	.....	72
Wednesday	.....	76
Thursday	.....	82
Friday	.....	84

Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 20th inst.

British	.....	16
American	.....	10
French	.....	6
Spanish	.....	4
Sardinian	.....	11
Brazilian	.....	6
Hamburg	.....	2
Swedish	.....	3
Danish	.....	5
Prussian	.....	2
Bremen	.....	1
Russian	.....	2
Norwegian	.....	2
Lucca	.....	1
Portuguese	.....	1

Total..... 72

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

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE Mirror for January and July 1842. The Literary Gazette, Nos. 1288, 1289 and 1290, for July 2nd, 3rd and 10th 1842.

It is requested that the above-mentioned works may be returned.

Mrs. M'GAUV.

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends, that she has removed her private Reading Room, No. 25 calle de Cangallo next door to the Argentine Theatre, and hopes to merit their kind patronage as hitherto.

HARDWARE STORE.

DEALERS and Consumers are respectfully informed that the Hardware Store 119 Calle de la Facultad, so long owned by Mr. George Nuttall, has been remodelled, and in addition to the previous heavy stock a large variety of useful household articles are introduced for inspection. During the late commercial seasons in England, it is well known the people tended sufficient very much, and the manufacturers were ignorant of this establishment have, therefore, arranged their terms in accordance with the reduction made in Great Britain. NUTTALL McCANN & CO.

UNION LIBRARY.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Institution will be held at the Library on Tuesday the 24th inst., at half past 7 o'clock.

BY ORDER of the Committee.

PASSENGERS For Coves and Havre de Grace.

ELIZABETH,

385 Tons,

ROBERT HYNNE, Master.

Will sail for the above ports early in the ensuing month. She has excellent accommodations for passengers, including a separate cabin for a family.

Apply to the Consignees,

Messrs. NICHOLSON, GREEN & Co.

or to

Mr. CHARLES R. HORNE,

Ship Broker.

SCOTCH NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers of the Scotch National Schools, will be held in their School-room, on MONDAY Evening the 26th inst., at 7 o'clock.

By order of the Directors, ROBERT McCLYMONT, Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, 17th January, 1842.

Statement of Foreign Merchant Vessels which have arrived in the Port of Buenos Ayres in the Years herein mentioned.

1821.		1822.	
British.....	128	British.....	133
American.....	42	American.....	73
French.....	19	French.....	21
Swedish.....	7	Swedish.....	11
Sardinian.....	3	Sardinian.....	7
Dutch.....	2	Dutch.....	4
Danish.....	1	Danish.....	1
Total.....	202	Total.....	252
1823.		1824.	
British.....	113	American.....	143
American.....	80	French.....	21
French.....	6	Swedish.....	14
Swedish.....	6	Danish.....	10
Sardinian.....	6	Dutch.....	8
Dutch.....	6	Sardinian.....	6
Danish.....	5	Total.....	312
Total.....	240	Total.....	382

The port was blockaded from 1st January, 1826, to 30th September, 1828, by the Brazilian.

From the rising of the blockade, viz. — From 1st October, 1828, to 31st December, 1829.

1825.		1826.	
American.....	102	American.....	132
British.....	99	French.....	41
French.....	29	Brazilian.....	20
Danish.....	14	Sardinian.....	22
Swedish.....	11	Dutch.....	9
Dutch.....	5	Hamburg.....	4
Hamburg.....	5	Danish.....	4
Bremen.....	5	Swedish.....	3
Russian.....	1	Neapolitan.....	1
Prussian.....	1	Russian.....	1
Hanoverian.....	1	Chilian.....	1
		Hayan.....	1
Total.....	276	Total.....	382

1830.		1831.	
American.....	63	American.....	77
British.....	73	British.....	44
Brazilian.....	38	Brazilian.....	44
Sardinian.....	23	Sardinian.....	20
French.....	16	French.....	10
Dutch.....	8	Bremen.....	5
Danish.....	6	Danish.....	3
Hamburg.....	3	Hamburg.....	2
Swedish.....	1	Dutch.....	2
Tuscan.....	1	Tuscan.....	1
Roman.....	1	Russian.....	1
Portuguese.....	1		
Chilian.....	1		
Total.....	257	Total.....	207

1832.		1833.	
American.....	55	American.....	61
British.....	48	British.....	74
Brazilian.....	44	Brazilian.....	47
Sardinian.....	26	Sardinian.....	30
French.....	22	French.....	17
Hamburg.....	4	Hamburg.....	9
Bremen.....	4	Danish.....	5
Dutch.....	2	Bremen.....	5
Belgian.....	2	Neapolitan.....	3
Danish.....	2	Dutch.....	2
Roman.....	1	Tuscan.....	2
Hanoverian.....	1	Roman.....	2
Neapolitan.....	1	Austrian.....	2
		Russian.....	1
		Hanoverian.....	1
		Portuguese.....	1
		Chilian.....	1
		Swedish.....	1
Total.....	213	Total.....	294

1834.		1835.	
American.....	67	British.....	54
British.....	61	American.....	51
Brazilian.....	43	Brazilian.....	42
Sardinian.....	43	Sardinian.....	23
Hamburg.....	14	French.....	14
French.....	10	Hamburg.....	8
Bremen.....	5	Bremen.....	7
Portuguese.....	4	Danish.....	6
Neapolitan.....	2	Swedish.....	3
Dutch.....	2	Dutch.....	3
Belgian.....	2	Portuguese.....	1
Russian.....	1	Prussian.....	1
Chilian.....	1		
Roman.....	1		
Total.....	261	Total.....	213

1836.		1837.	
British.....	49	British.....	61
Brazilian.....	39	Brazilian.....	42
American.....	37	American.....	40
Sardinian.....	21	French.....	24
French.....	19	Sardinian.....	20
Danish.....	9	Spanish.....	12
Swedish.....	6	Danish.....	9
Spanish.....	6	Hamburg.....	7
Hamburg.....	5	Swedish.....	4
Bremen.....	4	Bremen.....	2
Dutch.....	2	Kniphausen.....	2
Belgian.....	2	Portuguese.....	2
Tuscan.....	1	Russian.....	1
		Tuscan.....	1
		Dutch.....	1
Total.....	290	Total.....	228

From 1st January to 28th March, 1838—the latter being the day on which the blockade was declared by the French.

American.....	20
British.....	18
Brazilian.....	8
French.....	5
Dutch.....	5
Belgian.....	3
Sardinian.....	2
Spanish.....	2
Danish.....	1
Prussian.....	1
Bremen.....	1
Total.....	70

From the rising of the blockade, viz. — From 1st November, 1840, to 31st December, 1841.		1842.	
British.....	178	British.....	82
American.....	106	American.....	62
Brazilian.....	87	Brazilian.....	60
French.....	56	Sardinian.....	44
Sardinian.....	49	French.....	41
Spanish.....	46	Spanish.....	36
Danish.....	35	Danish.....	20
Hamburg.....	21	Hamburg.....	17
Swedish.....	18	Swedish.....	13
Belgian.....	16	Luce.....	6
Bremen.....	13	Portuguese.....	5
Prussian.....	8	Bremen.....	5
Austrian.....	6	Prussian.....	3
Dutch.....	3	Neapolitan.....	3
Portuguese.....	4	Norwegian.....	3
Norwegian.....	4	Hanoverian.....	2
Russian.....	3	Austrian.....	2
Neapolitan.....	2	Belgian.....	1
Tuscan.....	2	Chilian.....	1
Lubeck.....	1	Tuscan.....	1
Oldenburg.....	1		
Kniphausen.....	1		
Total.....	662	Total.....	406

Recapitulation.

In 1821.....	202 Vessels.
" 1822.....	252 "
" 1823.....	240 "
" 1824.....	312 "
" 1825.....	275 "
From 1st October, 1825, to 31st December, 1829.....	382 "
1830.....	257 "
1831.....	207 "
1832.....	213 "
1833.....	294 "
1834.....	291 "
1835.....	213 "
1836.....	200 "
1837.....	228 "
From 1st January to 28th March, 1838.....	70 "
From 1st November, 1840, to 31st December, 1841.....	662 "
1842.....	406 "

The Portuguese and Brazilian vessels which entered the port in the years 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, and 1825, and those under the Oriental flag which have arrived since, are not noticed in the above list, as they were chiefly coasters.

During the Brazilian war, 106 merchant vessels broke the blockade and arrived at the ports of Buenos Ayres, Ensenada, and the Salado, viz. —

American.....	73
British.....	18
French.....	8
Swedish.....	2
Sardinian.....	2
Tuscan.....	1
Hamburg.....	1
Total.....	106

The Liverpool Mercury of 4th November, says, that an extensive land-holder in Buenos Ayres writes to his brother in Galway — "We commenced about the beginning of the present month (September) to slaughter 4000 bullocks and 20,000 sheep, for the Liverpool market, to be cured under the new process of curing."

Dr. Negrier, a French physician, announces an accidental discovery of the fact, that bleeding at the nose may be stopped by simply raising the arms above the head.

The Prince of Wales has just been warned; and, according to the *Court Newsman*, his Royal Highness "has borne his deprivation well."

According to official returns, the total population of the Kingdom of France is now 34,494,875 souls.

The Mahomedans resident in Paris, are about to have a new mosque erected in the Quartier Beaujon, in which to celebrate their worship.

January 19.—Wind N.

Arrived, Sardinian brig Cocodrilo, 237 tons, Juan Maria Pellas, from Parangua 16th November, Montevideo 17th inst., in ballast, to Jacinto Caprice.

Sailed, Brazilian brig Convencion, Joaquim Antonio da Costa, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Sa Pereira and Meyrelles, with 1024 dry ox and cow hides, 1280 quintals jerked beef, 600 boxes tallow candles.

Hamburg brig Elize, John A. D. Bothmann, for Maroim, (Brazil) despatched by Ferdinand Delisle, Jun., in ballast.

January 20.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

The Bannars for Marseilles, and Carmen for Montevideo, are to sail this day.

The brigs Plata and Dispatch were on the berth at Liverpool on the 13th November for the River Plate. The former is commanded by Captain Pringle, late of the Farns.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 15th inst., was performed a good house the old, yet always attractive, melo-drama of the 'Siege of Granada.'

A grand performance, in honor of the victory at Arroyo Grande, is advertised for this evening, at this Theatre, the proceeds of which are to be made over to the Governor in aid of the war. The National Anthem is to be sung, as also the air 'Al Gran Rosas salud.'

The play is to be 'El Cacique Mohicano.'

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

On 14th inst., was performed a play for the benefit of Señor J. Villarid.

The audience we hear was numerous.

On 17th, 'The Troubadour.'

CIRCO OLIMPIO.

The theatrical performances at this establishment are under the direction of that excellent actor Señor Benito Ximenez, who is advertised to perform here on the 22nd, in 'Moetagon and Capletio.'

In our last we mentioned the victory in China. We learn from the English papers that the Mandarins in the two most fertile provinces of China were dreadfully alarmed lest Wang-chow-Foo and Nankin should be taken and seized. They sent a flying express for a son, or some other relation of Howqua, the old Hong merchant of Canton, in order to interpret between them and the English. They exhibited a wish to make terms, but whether with the object of merely gaining time, does not appear certain. The approach of the expedition to the mouth of the Great Canal, and the dangers that threaten Nankin, would, it was thought, induce the Emperor to make an equitable arrangement, but doubts were still entertained of his being exactly informed of the truth. The efforts of the Chinese authorities to make resistance, have hitherto been very great. A proclamation issued by the Emperor in the beginning of June, breathes the most decided hostility to the "barbarians," but does not lack of the valour of his generals and soldiers. This proclamation, it ought to be remarked, is dated prior to the attack on Shang-hai.

It is worthy of remark, that while Russia is described as busy, not only in exciting the Chinese against the just demands of Great Britain, but in assisting them with officers, the United States and France have sent their ships of war race, and, as it is openly declared, with the intention of demanding all the advantages that we may obtain by the expenditure of so much blood and money. The American and French

frigates have sailed from the Canton river to the northern ports of China, which their ships were never permitted to enter.

The intelligence from Canton is not important, it appearing that preparations are again being actively made for the defence of the city and province. The Chinese have erected a fort of considerable size, some distance below Whampoa, on a parallel branch of the river, and large quantities of cannon are said to be cast for the use of the Government, at a foundry near the foreign factories at Shanghai, which is reasonably private property. They have also obtained shells of foreign manufacture for Paikhan guns. Considerable sensations have been caused in the city by the renewal of the horrible system of poisoning. Howqua (the hong merchant) issued a notice to the effect that the Hoorna (Porter) soldiers had poisoned some of the wells, and that as many as twenty Chinese had died through inadvertently drinking the water. It is necessary, therefore, for foreigners to use much caution, as the fug of suspicion is intended to direct to this atrocious design, its effects may not be confined to them alone. The greatest animosity appears to prevail between these Tartar troops and the inhabitants of the province of Canton, and several encounters, attended with bloodshed, have taken place in the neighbourhood.

A report was circulated in Bombay on the 1st of October, to the effect that Ghuznee had opened its gates without any great resistance on the appearance of Nott's army. Sir Charles Napier left Bombay in the beginning of August, and is again in India to take the command of the troops from General England. Her Majesty's 28th regiment had suffered severely from cholera during its passage to Karachi. The corps under the orders of General England was, after the districts around Quetta had been placed under the jurisdiction of the young Khan of Kheilat, to come through the Bolan Pass on the 26th of September, in order to take up its station near the Indus. The presence of this corps had become necessary, in consequence of a quarrel and a conflict which had taken place between the Amerees of Hyderabad and some of their neighbours, the consequence of which was calculated to be, that both parties, or at least the weaker one, was likely to appeal to the British authorities for protection.

It seems to be expected in India that the British army, on the junction of the two corps at Cabul, will, subsequently to the liberation of the prisoners, be called upon to take decided steps for introducing a proper system of government and the administration of justice into the Sikh country. General Pollock, on his return towards India, may therefore have another object to attain worthy of the most energetic steps, viz., the taking possession of the Sikh country. The mass of that population, who are fully aware of the blessings produced by the British administration, are described as eager to obtain the management of civilized rulers, such as the British people have given to the other parts of Hindostan.

Lord Ellenborough arrived on the 10th of September at Simla, the proximity of which place to Lahore, as well as many other indications, led many to consider the occupation of the Punjab as probable. The Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief, being in the immediate vicinity of the Sikh capital, could, without difficulty, learn how the British forces, during their passage through the Punjab, ought to conduct themselves, so as to support the introduction there of a good and just government.

In the interior of India tranquillity generally prevails. There have been some serious losses in her Majesty's 50th and 62d Regiments while proceeding up to the Ganges. A boat was swamped near Cawnpore, and eighteen men of the 50th were drowned. A wing of the 62d going in boats near Bhagpore was overtaken by a storm at night, which forced the boxes from their moorings, and thirty-eight men, including Lieutenants Scoble and Gason, were lost.

The Delhi Gazette of the 21st of September, the latest paper received at the closing of the mail from the north-west of India, states that Akbar Khan had resolved to abandon Cabul, and to take the prisoners to Hindoo Koosh.

The failure of the house of Ferguson Brothers and Co., at Calcutta, was much talked of. The amount of their liabilities in India was stated to be little more than £10,000.

ETIQUETTE UNDER OLIVER CROMWELL.—Ambassadors were received by the Protector standing on a platform raised three steps above the floor, on which was a chair of state. They were instructed to make three reverences; one at the entrance, a second at the midway, and a third at the lower step, each of which Cromwell acknowledged by a slight inclination of the head. The ambassadors of the States were invited to dine with him. Oliver sat alone on one side of the table; they, with some lords of the council, on the other.

Birth.

On Friday the 20th inst., the Lady of John Wyatt Smith, Esq., of a son.

Died.

Suddenly, on the 19th inst., aged 46 years, Mr. PETER RAGLE, many years a resident of this city. He was buried in the consecrated ground of the Cemetery of the Recoleta on the 20th.

Advertisements.

ALE & PORTER BREWERY,
AT THE RETIRO,
IN THE HOUSE OF AZCUEGANA.

A quantity of Superior Pale Ale, equal to the best imported from England, is on sale at this establishment.

Orders for the delivery at the houses of the purchasers are received at the Brewery; at Mr. Charles Zangher's Store, No. 60, Calle de la Piedad, and at Mr. Adolph Buller's Store, at the Corner of Calle de la Piedad and Peru. The price delivered at the houses is the following, viz: 24 dollars per dozen, returning the bottles; 9 dollars per gallon, the cask being furnished by the purchaser. 21 3

NOTICE.

THE SLIPS or PENS of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be read on Tuesday Afternoon next, at 5 o'clock, on the Premises. All Persons wishing to effect Pledges are requested to attend. The Church will be open on Monday and Tuesday for inspection.

By order of the Committee,

AMORY EDWARDS, U. S. Consul,

Chairman.

Barros Ayres, 18th January, 1843.

PRICES CURRENT.

Deshbois, Spanish,	284	a	dollars each
Do.	292	do.	do.
Piata macapuanu,	164	174	do. for use
Dollars, Spanish,	19	do.	each
Do.	171	174	do.
Pens per cent, Stock,	65	64	do. per cent,
Exchange on London,	124	124	per cent.
Do.	304	31	cent per dollar.
Do.	184	184	per gallon.
Do. Montevideo,	184	184	do.
Do.	nominal	per U. S. dollar.	
Hides, Or, Gold and Silver,	54	60	dollars pr. pounds
Do.	54	57	do.
Do.	54	55	do.
Do. Spain,	57	53	do.
Hides, salted,	52	54	do.
Do.	56	50	do. each.
Calf skins,	58	60	per pound.
Sheep skins, common,	29	29	per dozen.
Do.	35	37	do.
Bear skins,	11	12	do.
Goat skins,	34	35	do.
Nutria skins,	32	34	do. pr. lb.
Chinchilla,	80	80	do. pr. dozen
Hares hair, sold,	39	30	do. per arroba
Do.	39	39	do.
Do. long,	70	80	do.
Wool, common, washed,	14	17	do.
Do.	14	17	do.
Do.	36	46	do.
Do.	36	46	do.
Tallow, pure,	29	23	do.
Do.	19	20	do.
Do.	26	27	do.
Do.	26	27	do.
Do.	400	400	per thousand.
Do.	400	500	do.
Do.	19	20	do.
Hide cuttings,	22	23	per 100 lbs.
Outer leather, white,	9	10	do.
Do.	9	10	do.
Salted tongues,	1	1	per cent.
Do.	1	1	per cent.
Discount,	1	1	per cent. pr. month.

The highest price of Desbois during the week 284 dollars. The lowest price 281 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2 15-16 pence. The lowest do. 2 15-16 pence.

PRINTED AT THE MERCANTILE GAZETTE OFFICE,

No. 75, Calle de Cangello.

PRICE—EIGHTEEN DOLLARS (currency) PER QUARTER—Single number 12 rials. Published every SATURDAY, at No. 59, Calle del 8o Mayo; where Subscriptions and Communications are received by the Editor.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.