

British Packet

AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

N^o. 860]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1843.

[Established in 1826

BUENOS AYRES.

The prevalence of contrary winds during the week has deprived us of intelligence from Montevideo later than Monday last. We are, consequently, unable to afford our readers any positive information respecting the operations of the beligerent forces in the vicinity of that city. It is believed, however, that a strong skirmish has taken place about four leagues from the town, as heavy firing was heard on Sunday last on board the vessel in the bay. Rivera rode into the city on the 2nd inst, with his escort, and upset the existing ministry, appointing for the Home and Foreign departments Don Santiago Vasquez, in room of Don Francisco A. Vidal, who was accused of lukewarmness, and is said to have repaired on board a foreign vessel, and for the War Department a young man named Obes y Pacheco, who has lately acquired some notoriety for the excesses he committed in the department of Mercedes. The Chief of Police was likewise changed, as also the Commandant of the National Guard. Nor was even Paz spared in this sweeping reform: from Commander in Chief of the Army of Reserve, he was reduced to mere Commandant General of the City and its District. After making these and a few other changes, Rivera again delegated the government and returned on the 4th to the country.

Accounts from Paysandú acquaint us, that on the 28th ult. the Oriental Commandant José de Arzua, overtook, at a place called Quazu, the Riverista Col. Baz, and completely cut to pieces his entire force, killing 65 men and capturing all the horses and baggage. This force of Baz, composed the 3000 (3) men said by the "Britannia" to be operating on the flanks and rear of the Confederates army.

Two Envoys from Paraguay to the Argentine Government are hourly expected in this city. They reached Corrientes on the 14th ult., and again set out for their destination on the 15th.

A number of Argentine emigrants have returned from Montevideo during the last fortnight. We are credibly informed that H. E. the Governor being consulted on the expediency of admitting a certain class of these individuals, returned for answer, "That all the Unitarian emigrants, not excepting the contriver of the infernal machine himself, who, confiding in the clemency of the Government, should choose to return to the country, might do so in the full assurance of enjoying every guarantee." The magnanimity which prompts such a use of victory cannot be sufficiently extolled, and it is to be hoped that this fresh trait of General Rosas's generosity will effectually silence his detractors.

It is with the most sincere regret we announce the loss of the National brig of War General San Martín, 18 guns, Captain W. Bathurst. This distressing event took place on the night of the 1st inst., from her having struck on a ridge of rocks, lying off the point of the Cerro de Montevideo, shortly after 10 o'clock that night on her return from Colonia, the wind being then N.N.W., but in less than a quarter of an hour afterwards it shifted to S.W.—strong. Every effort was made to save this beautiful vessel, but all proved abortive. Never was discipline more conspicuous; indeed, every officer, seaman, and marine, seemed to feel it as an individual loss—the indefatigable

exertions during that unfortunate night and the following day merited a happier result. Signals of distress were made during the night and next morning. At day break several launches and boats from the British, Brazilian, Sardinian, and Portuguese vessels of war, came with anchors and hawsers to the assistance of the brig, but all in vain was likewise unavailing. As soon as the tide changed, Admiral Brown, with the national vessels of war General Belgrano, Twenty-fifth of May, and Ninth of July, beat up towards the brig, but she had then nine feet water in her and no hope remained of saving her. The brass guns, small arms, sails, cordage, and other stores, were got out and sent to the Belgrano; the officers and crew were conveyed to the national squadron. Captain Bathurst, in a boat of H. E. M.'s ship *Peary*, was the last person who quitted the wreck, which was shortly afterwards visited by three armed boats from Montevideo, but they retired on observing the schooner Ninth of July getting under way. In the course of the afternoon boats from the national squadron went to the wreck and succeeded in saving some valuable stores.

The pilot who had charge of the *General San Martín*, is a very steady, attentive man—he awaits the judgment of the Court of Enquiry. The unfortunate accident may have proceeded from error in judgment, but certainly not from neglect on his part or on that of the commander, officers, or crew, all of whom were on deck at the time preparing to anchor. On discovering the danger, the vessel was attempted to be hoisted, but too late; she struck on some sunken rocks near the white rock, and soon began to beat so heavily, that in a very short time pieces of her false keel floated alongside.

We with pleasure insert the subjoined communication from Captain Bathurst:—

To the Editor of the British Packet.

The undersigned commander of the late Argentine brig of war General San Martín, (wrecked off Montevideo on the night of Wednesday the 1st inst.) begs leave to offer his most sincere acknowledgments to the Commanders and Officers of the *British, Brazilian, Sardinian, and Portuguese* vessels of war, lying at Montevideo, for their spontaneous and generous assistance on that melancholy occasion, in endeavouring to save the vessel, and afterwards in removing the officers and crew from the wreck to the Argentine squadron.

The kind and sympathetic feeling exhibited by those gentlemen towards the undersigned will ever be remembered with the most heartfelt gratitude.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM BATHURST.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 6, 1842.

The influx of strangers lately to Buenos Ayres, has been very great, particularly from Montevideo, every packet from which has, during the last month, been crowded with passengers. Merchant vessels have also brought an portion.

The flag at the fort was displayed on Saturday last, and there were grand *fuegos* on that and the following day, with a splendid exhibition of fire works in the evening of Saturday in the Plaza de Victoria, in celebration of the victory at Arroyo Grande.

We received by H. B. M.'s packet *Viper*, London papers to 7th December, from which the following are extracts:—

We are enabled in our second edition of Saturday to announce that the Emperor of China had accepted the treaty of peace concluded with Sir Henry Pottinger by his officers, and is to ratify it upon notice being received in China that it has received the ratification of Queen Victoria. We have since received the fullest particulars both of the peace with China and of fresh successes in Afghanistan.

We are also informed that one half of the first instalment (6,000,000 dollars) is on board of the *Blonde frigate*, and by this time, we may conclude, advanced some distance on its way to England. Upon this subject there is little to be added to the observations which have been already suggested by the arrival, a fortnight ago, of substantially the same information. But there is another item of Chinese news, which furnishes matter of speculation, political, ceremonial, and fashionable, entirely new, and very striking. "His Imperial Majesty proposes," we are told, "sending an Ambassador to London."

Now, in sober earnest, we do think that this Celestial measure is likely to have an important effect in preserving friendly relations between the British and Chinese empires, as any one expedient which could have been devised for that purpose. The difficulty of dealing with our late adversary has arisen in a great measure from that potentate's crass ignorance of the power with which he had to contend. Even at this moment he probably regards the "Devil's ships" which have so battered his people, much as our ancestors may have viewed an irruption of savage Northmen—with that peculiar mixture of fear and disgust which is excited by the operations of a more brutal or mechanical force, exercising a savage tyranny over refinement and civilization. And nothing would seem more calculated to dispel this cloud, which as yet interposes itself between the facts of the case and His Majesty's conceptive organs, as the report of a trustworthy eye-witness upon the spectacle of wealth and power which must meet him in London. Without any wish to bally the most ancient empire in the world, we cannot avoid seeing that a real acquaintance with the magnitude of British resources upon the spectacle of wealth and power of British strength and skill, with the modes of thought of the British people, and the determined conduct which the public opinion of that people ever prescribes to their statesmen, is the most probable guarantee which can be imagined for the observance of those terms to which the Chinese Government, not famous in any case for strict adherence to its promises, has just given the most reluctant possible assent.

The proceedings of the British armies in the neighbourhood of Cabul have been eminently successful. The whole of the British prisoners have been liberated from the hands of the Afghans. Their number was 31 officers, 9 ladies, and 12 children, with 51 European soldiers, 2 clerks, and 4 women, making in all 109 persons, who had suffered the horrors of captivity from the 10th of January to the 21st and 27th of September. The names of the prisoners rescued will be found in another column. The meeting between the veteran General Sney and his wife and daughters is described as highly affecting.

(SEE LAST PAGE.)

Advertisements.

CAPTAINS OF VESSELS

A ED other *Gasolina* who visit Montevideo, are respectfully invited to call on the undersigned, with comfortable Board and Lodgings at William Z. Nuttall's, Calle de San Francisco, third door from the Church, Montevideo.

W. Z. Nuttall returns to this country to thank his friends who have patronized him since his commencement, and hopes that by strict attention to his business and their comforts, he will always merit a continuance of their patronage.

Disiners of required text to private houses. e28 5

NOTICE.

THE Mirror for January and July 1842. The Literary Gazette, Nos. 1298, 1299 and 1290, for July 2nd, 9th and 16th 1842.

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

HARDWARE STORE.

D EALERS and Consumers are respectfully informed that the Hardware Store 147 Calle de la Piedad, so long owned by Mr. George Nuttall, has been re-constituted, and in addition to the previous large stock a large variety of useful household articles are admitted for inspection. During the late commercial pressure in England, it is well known the iron trade suffered very much, and the manufacturers were compelled to sell at a considerable reduction in price. The Proprietors of this establishment have, therefore, arranged their terms in accordance with the reduction made in Great Britain.

NUTTALL, McCANN & CO.

PASSENGERS

For Cows and Havre de Grace. The fine fast-sailing Barque **ELIZABETH**, 280 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. # 10

Mc-CHARLES R. HORNE, Ship Broker.

JOHN REYNOLDS

REYNOLDS leave to visit his Friends and the Public, that he has just purchased a large Assortment of CHINA, of various Colours and Patterns, and which comprise the most complete and spacious Tea and Coffee Sets which he has ever yet received, and which he will sell at the following low Prices.

Dollars. Dollars.

White, with Gold Edges at 250 to 300 per Set. # 10

Red Ditto Ditto 250 # 10

And other Colours at ... 500 to 600 # 10

He has likewise a beautiful Assortment of FLOWER STANDS, in Sets, 3 to a Set, of the most beautiful Patterns and Colours, at from 100 to 150 Dollars per Set.

Calle de la Pte. No. 40.

BIBLES

AND the Book of Common Prayer, printed since the accession to the throne of our present Majesty, may be had at the Bookseller's shop, No. 54, University-street, fronting the College Church. e28 3

Literary Gazette, for September, 1842.

It is particularly requested that the above may be returned to No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

PORTRAITS

Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, also, a choice selection of Coloured and Plain Engravings, and a few copies of Ackerman's Fugate No. 1842, for sale, at the Bookseller's Shop, No. 54, University Street, fronting the College Church. e28 3

ARCHIBALD GLOVER,

BRICK-LAYER, STONE-CUTTER, &c.

RESPECTFULLY presents his thanks to his Friends for the Patronage he received in Years past, and he begs to remind them and the Public generally, that he has the honour of signing off his Services in all the varied Departments of his Business, and he begs to inform his Country, the increasing attention he has given to all systems practiced, and by a full determination to please, to merit a share of Public Favour.

Apply at No. 278, Calle de la Representacion. e28 3

ATKINSON,

TAILOR.

REMOVED from Calle Chacabuco No. 102, to Balneario No. 3. Orders executed on the shortest Notice, and upon the Lowest Terms. e28 3

WANTED.

IN a Small Family, A WOMAN TO COOK AND IRON. For further Particulars, apply at No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

NOTICE.

THE Committee entered with the execution of sundry Reports for the Preservation and Improvement of the Canal de San Fernando, designated "Fiducia de Beneficencia," to those persons who would be willing to undertake the work in full on the Chairman of said Committee, who resides at the Town of San Fernando.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE coppered and copperfastened SHIP "EDWARD," of 300 tons burden, built in 1838, master, newly-coppered and coppered last November.

For further particulars apply to her Consignee, ZIMMERMAN, FRAZIER, & Co., No. 69, Calle de la Reconquista.

Exports of Jerked Beef from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo to Havana in the year 1842.

January 11 cargoes, together 37,219 quintals.	
February 10 " " 41,340	
March 12 " " 49,950	
April 7 " " 34,942	
May 8 " " 28,550	
June 1 " " 2,960	
July 49 " " 109,691	
August 5 " " 3,000	
September 5 " " 23,799	
October 6 " " 19,200	
November 3 " " 10,000	
December 6 " " 25,000	
26 " " 104,199	
75 cargoes in all with 303,889 quintals.	

Of which were 60 cargoes 244,794 quintals from Montevideo, and 15 cargoes 59,106 quintals from Buenos Ayres, which is 36 cargoes or 140,165 quintals less than in 1841. The above stated 75 cargoes were carried to

48 Spanish vessels, together 174,662 quintals.	
5 Hamburg " " 23,519	
5 Danish " " 21,203	
5 British " " 24,609	
4 Bremen " " 17,990	
3 French " " 18,805	
2 Montevidean " " 4,000	
1 Swedish " " 5,020	
1 Portuguese " " 3,800	
1 American " " 3,000	

Havana, 10th November, 1842.

The last mentioned Hamburg brig *Charlotte's* cargo was sold at 9 1/2 rials per arroba, since when arrived the—

British brig *Angstroms*, 5030 tons, sold at 11 rials.

Spanish brig *Ferrolana*, 2900 " " 10

British barque *Laurina*, 4000 " " 10 1/2

Spanish brig *Banaras*, 4000 " " 10

Spanish brig *Denmark*, 3999 " " 9 1/2

Hamburg barque *Carl* 8000 " " 9 1/2

Prussian brig *Maria* & *Henrich*, just in, unsold.

The stock on ship board and in store is estimated to amount to 70,000 quintals, which will last fully three months, and the future prospects for this article will entirely depend on the number of vessels coming in.

CHINA AND INDIA.

The news from these countries is both interesting and important. It seems that after various successes in China, a brigade of British troops under Lord Saltoun, was landed at Chin-Keang-foo, and advanced towards a corps of 3000 Chinese, who, however, took to flight in so hasty a manner, that it was impossible to overtake them. Another brigade, destined to attack the city, was landed—the Tartars who defended it evincing every disposition to resist. The war steamer *Auckland*, covered the operations of the troops, the Tartars fought well, but the walls, which were 20 to 30 feet in height, were scaled, Lieut. Cuddy, of the 53rd regiment, was the first who mounted them. In a few minutes afterwards the British Standard waved in different parts of the city, which was instantly occupied by the victors. The British had, in this instance, 170 killed and wounded, including several officers. The Chinese lost nearly 1000 men. After leaving a strong garrison at Chin-Keang-foo, the squadron proceeded to Nankin, 40 miles in the interior, and immediately made dispositions to bombard it, the larger vessels being towed to their stations by steamers. Lord Saltoun, with the land forces took up a position a quarter of a mile from the city, which was garrisoned by 14,000 Tartars. The British were on the point of commencing the attack, when a flag of truce was displayed by the Chinese. A treaty of peace was signed, on the 29th August, the terms of which according to the circular of the British Commissioner, Sir Henry Pottinger, are in substance as follows:—

- 1.—There shall be lasting peace between Great Britain and the Chinese Empire.
- 2.—China shall pay to Great Britain 21 millions of dollars in the course of the year 1842, and the three succeeding ones.

3.—The ports of Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow-foo, Ningpo, and Shangai, shall be free to British vessels, consular agents, shall reside in each of these ports, and a regular tariff established.

4.—The island of Hong-Kong shall be ceded in perpetuity to H. B. M., her heirs and successors.

5.—All the subjects of H. B. M., European and Indian, detained in the Empire, shall be liberated.

6.—An amnesty shall be given by the Emperor to those of his subjects who have assisted the Chinese.

7.—The correspondence between the two Governments shall be conducted on terms of perfect equality.

8.—When the Emperor shall have ratified this treaty, and the first instalment of 6 millions of dollars be paid, the forces of H. B. M. shall retire from Nankin and the Great Canal, and evacuate the military posts in China; but the island of Chusan, and Kelangsan, shall remain occupied until the payment of all the indemnifications, &c., be arranged.

Sir H. Pottinger, at the conclusion of his circular, highly eulogises the conduct of the British forces employed against China. It was confidently expected that the Emperor would ratify the treaty, especially as in addition to the destruction of commerce and industry which the war had occasioned to China, few were entertained of revolution.

Whilst the British arms were thus successful in China, they were not less so in Afghanistan. General Nott, on the 30th of August, obtained a complete victory over the Afghans, who endeavoured to prevent his march on Ghuznee, which fortress and city he captured and afterwards destroyed. General Pollock took possession of Cabul, on the 16th of September.

Lord Ellenborough, in announcing these events, concluded his address as follows:—

"The Governor General views with the highest admiration the noble ardour displayed by the forces in these operations, which he looks upon as destined to a decisive triumph, he calculated to impress upon every enemy of the British Government, the conviction of the folly of resisting forces, which, under the blessing of Providence, will obtain the much desired object—the re-establishment of peace in Asia."

THE BRAZILIAN TREATY.

While the greatest success continues to be kept with regard to the mission of Mr. Ellis to Brazil, and the terms of expectation which may possibly be held out, it is something to be able to gather, by a side wind, the feelings, if not intentions, of the Government of Rio Janeiro. We copy, therefore, the following notice on the subject from Hamburg, which, if true, settles some very important points in relation to the probable grounds of our new trade:—

HAMBURG, Oct. 28.—The last news from Rio Janeiro is remarkable. The Finance Minister has named a committee of 45 members, divided into nine sections, to thoroughly examine the new tariff. The Brazilian Government does not seem, then, to adopt the system of the English, who wish to prolong the old treaty until 1844. It is banished with a change in the system of customs, and there will probably be presented a project to this effect. From the instructions which the commission has received, it is clear that the lowest duty will not be under two per cent., and the highest not over sixty per cent. of the value of the articles imported. Woollen stuffs, cotton, silk, and linen, will not pay twenty-five per cent. The question of differential duties seems to have been resolved in the negative. Germany has nothing to fear in the Brazil from the English and other German imports, from the Brazilians for about seven millions of dollars, while its exports do not amount to millions."

Between the British and the Brazilian Government there has always existed a dispute as to the construction of the clause of the existing treaty which determines its expiry. The former is of opinion that it terminated in force till 1844—the latter that it terminated two years sooner. It would seem, from the above proceedings of the Brazilian Government, that it adheres to its own construction, and that all the arguments and remonstrances of

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

The two British brigs noticed in our last as having arrived on the 3rd inst., were—the Charles Kid, 165 tons, George Leslie, from Cadix 2nd December, Montevideo 1st inst., with salt, to John Best & Brothers.

John Thomas Carr, 240 tons, James Faddy, from Rio Janeiro 15th ult., Montevideo 29th, in ballast, to Henry & George Dowse.

February 4.—Wind N. shifted to E. in the evening—strong.

Arrived, British brig Middleton, 261 tons, John Fennion, from Island of Sal 30th November, Montevideo 31st ult., with salt, to Charles R. Horne.

Passengers from Montevideo—Messrs. Thos. Anderson and James Pettit.

The Lusitano was despatched, but remained weather bound.

February 5.—Wind N.

Arrived, French brig Tancredo, 164 tons, Blar, from Havre de Grace 29th October, Montevideo 3rd inst., general cargo to Hermann Dufoury & Co.

Spanish pleasure Union, 133 tons, Junn Matara, from Matanzas 12th November, Montevideo 3rd inst., with sugar, tobacco, rum, &c., to Llavallol & Sons.

Sardinian brigantine Joven Alberto, 173 tons, Angel Testa, from Genoa 6th November, Montevideo 4th inst., general cargo, to Llavallol & Sons.

American brigantine Dirigo, 170 tons, Christopher E. McNea, from New York 22nd November, Montevideo 1st inst., with lumber, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Danish brig Catherine, 200 tons, Martin Adolph Andersen, from Altona 10th November, Island Mayo 27th December, Montevideo 3rd inst., with salt, to John Jacob Klick & Co.

Passengers from Montevideo—Messrs. L. Winter, Edward Eggers, and A. Mestern.

Brazilian packet schooner Carmen, José Antonio Sampallo, from Montevideo 3rd inst., to Risso, Gallo & Co., with passengers.

Brazilian packet schooner Eufracia, Vicente de Paula Freire, from Montevideo 3rd inst., to Angel G. de Elia, with passengers.

Sardinian packet schooner Luisa, Antonio Cabañer, from Montevideo 3rd inst., to Carlos Galeano, with passengers.

Sardinian packet schooner Rosa, Pablo Muratorio, from Montevideo 4th inst., to Carlos Galeano, with passengers.

Sailed, Brazilian packet Brigantine Lusitano, José Pedro de Mora Paula y Lima, for Montevideo, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with passengers.

Sardinian brigantine Fortunata, Juan Bautista Riguelmi, for Montevideo, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, in ballast.

Brazilian brigantine Suspiro, Antonio Coelho Ribeiro, for Brazil, despatched by Juan Sousa Monteiro, with 80 dry hides, 2970 quintals jerked beef.

February 5.—Wind N.W.—rain before sun-rise.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Brazilian brig Dos Hermanos, Juan Evangelista Gonzaga, for Parmaguá, despatched by Sa Pereira & Meyrelles, with 200 dry ox and cow hides, 265 quintals jerked beef, and 200 fanegas salt.

February 7.—Wind W.—rain before sun-rise—bazy.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Brazilian packet schooner Carmen, José Antonio Sampallo, for Montevideo, despatched by Risso, Gallo & Co., with passengers.

Brazilian packet schooner Eufracia, Vicente de Paula Freire, for Montevideo, despatched by Angel G. de Elia, with passengers.

Sardinian packet schooner Rosa, Pablo Muratorio, for Montevideo, despatched by Carlos Galeano, with passengers.

February 8.—Wind N.

Arrived, Sardinian schooner Aurora, 42 tons, Antonio Chiquero, from Catania 7th inst., to Juan Antonio Boasi, with passengers.

British barque Ferris, 263 tons, James Hillier, from Liverpool 3rd November, Montevideo 4th inst., general cargo, to John Best & Brothers.

British brig Wilton Wood, 243 tons, Matthew Russell, from Liverpool 20th October, Montevideo 4th inst., general cargo, to John Best & Brothers.

Passengers from Montevideo—Thomas Best, Esq., lady, child, and servant, and Miss H. Campbell.

British brig Rambler, 206 tons, George D. Bruce, from Cadiz 9th December, Montevideo 4th inst., with salt, to Hughes, Brothers.

British brig Lady Mary, 353 tons, Sherbrick Stone, from Cadiz 20th December, Montevideo 4th inst., with salt, wine, oil, &c., to Rennie, MacLachlan & Co.

Hamburg brig Eden, 140 tons, B. H. Behn, from St. Ubes 24th October, Montevideo 5th inst., in ballast, to Charles R. Horne.

American ship Edward, 340 tons, Thomas S. Steel, from Philadelphia 25th November, Montevideo 5th inst., general cargo, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Sailed, British brig Scotsman, Thomas Carmichael, for Falmouth, for orders, despatched by Charles R. Horne, with 10,714 salted ox and cow hides, 123 salted calf skins, 8470 ox and cow horns, 177 hides with 425 arrobas hair.

Spanish barque Paula, Juan Domingo Zabala, for Cadix, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 16,213 dry ox and cow hides, 104 horse hides, 120 slunk calf skins, 100 calf skins, 50 doz. nutria skins, 10 arrobas hair, 25 doz. deer skins, 50 doz. and 600 lbs. ostrich feathers, 1 bale with 45 doz. sheep skins, 1 do. with 25 arrobas wool.

Passengers—2.

Sardinian packet schooner Luisa, Antonio Cabañer, for Montevideo, despatched by Carlos Galeano, with passengers.

February 9.—Wind S.S.E.—rain nearly all day.

Arrived, H. B. M.'s packet Piper, 6 guns, Lieut. James Carter, commander, from Rio Janeiro 20th ult., arrived at Montevideo on the evening of the 5th inst., and sailed thence on the evening of the 6th, with the mail of the packet Linnet, from Falmouth 9th December.

Passengers—Messrs. E. Nash, Jonathan Appleyard, and another—the former from Rio Janeiro, and the two latter from Montevideo.

February 10.—Wind S.W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Danish barque Orion, John G. Mattiesson, for Cotto, despatched by John Jacob Klick & Co., with 2091 salted ox and cow hides, 177 bales with 4425 arrobas wool, 163 do. with 4075 doz. sheep skins.

The weather—Some general rains have fallen this week, and the atmosphere has felt a corresponding change. The wind yesterday was *pauzero*, and the glass stood at 64.

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

Saturday	54
Sunday	52
Monday	50
Tuesday	56
Wednesday	78
Thursday	72
Friday	64

Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 10th inst.

British	22
American	13
French	13
Spanish	4
Sardinian	11
Danzon	3
Hamburg	3
Swedish	3
Danish	5
Prussian	2
Heinen	2
Russian	2
Norwegian	2
Lucca	2
Portuguese	2

Total 84

Continued from first Page.

On the arrival of General Nott's division at Cabul, the resolution adopted by the British Government to destroy all the Afghan strong-holds was carried into execution. An expeditionary corps of about 4000 men were sent to demolish the strong forts of Istaful and Charackar. On the 29th of September, General McCaskill and Brigadiers Tulloch and Stacy, who commanded this force, were met by a strong body of Afghans, led on by Ameen Gola and 16 of their most determined chiefs, who sought to defend Istaful. This town consisted of masses of houses built on the slope of a mountain, in the rear of which were lofty eminences shutting in a defile leading to Turkistan. The number of its inhabitants exceeded 15,000, who, from their defiance and the difficulties of approach, considered their position unassailable. The great part of the plunder seized last January from the British was placed there, and the chiefs kept their wives and families in it, and many also of those who had escaped from Cabul had sought refuge there. The British troops soon made themselves masters of the town, driving the enemy before them with considerable slaughter. Two brass field-pieces were taken. The loss to the victors consisted in one officer, Ensigns (Lieut. Col. Her Majesty's 41st Regiment) killed, and four wounded. The demolition of the forts was immediately begun. The expedition, after the destruction of Charackar, was expected to return immediately to Cabul.

Dirig.

On the 3rd inst., Colonel ANTONIO RAMIREZ. On the 7th inst., of the small *pac*, aged 5 months, MARGARET, daughter of Mr. John Reynolds, of this city.

On the 10th inst., of the same disease, aged 6 years, JOHN, son of Mrs. John Reynolds.

Advertisement.

WANTS SITUATIONS.

IN A Store or Baracas, a respectable Young Man, who has been brought up to Business, understands accounts, and writes in Spanish, French, and English, and is well acquainted to keep Books, accounts, &c. of the Merchants. He is well calculated to attend to the duties of a Clerk. He would be glad to be employed in any situation where he may be useful. He is a respectable man, and has a good character. He is a native of Buenos Ayres, and has resided in the city for many years. He is a native of Buenos Ayres, and has resided in the city for many years. He is a native of Buenos Ayres, and has resided in the city for many years. He is a native of Buenos Ayres, and has resided in the city for many years.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	280	do. dollars each.
Do. Portugal	270	do. do.
Pata macquiria	15	174 do. for one
Dolla, Spanish	174	18 do. each
Do. United States	174	18 do. each
Six per cent. Stock	65	65 p. per cent.
Exchange on England	3	3 p. per do.
Do. Rio Janeiro	184	184 p. per do.
Do. Montevideo	18	18 do.
Do. United States	nominal	per U. S. dollar.
Hides, Or, England & Germany	38	60 dollars per peso.
Do. France	33	56 do.
Do. North America	52	55 do.
Do. Spain	56	58 do.
Hides, salted	50	51 do.
Do. Home	16	18 do. each.
Calf skins	58	60 per pound.
Sheep skins, common	29	30 per dozen.
Do. fine	32	37 do.
Do. Dorsetshire	11	11 do.
Do. Merino	25	25 do.
Nutria skins	24	24 dol. per lb.
Chinchilla skins	70	80 dol. per dozen.
Do. Hides	32	37 do.
Do. mixed	37	41 do.
Do. with great horns	70	80 do. per arroba.
Wool, common, washed	16	32 do.
Do. fine	27	27 do.
Do. shorn from skins	36	46 do.
Do. absters, dirty	15	40 do.
Yellow grease	27	21 do.
Do. raw	18	23 do.
Do. with grease	26	27 do.
Jerked beef	16	20 per quintal.
Horns, mixed	200	200 per thousand.
Horns, shorn	100	100 do.
Shun bones	150	150 do.
Hide or leather	24	24 per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white	18	20 per lb.
Ostrich quills	9	9 do.
Salted tongue	1	1 per lb.
Salt, on board	16	18 per fanega.
Discount	1	11 per cent. per month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week 281 dollars. The lowest price of Doublons during the week 274 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3 p. per do. The lowest do. 3 p. per do.

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