

British Packet

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

N^o. 863]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1843.

[Established in 1826

BUENOS AYRES.

No packet from Montevideo having arrived during the week, our advices from that place do not come up to a very late date.

It is stated that Rivera, in his flight towards the Cerro Largo, was overtaken on the 16th ult., by General Ignacio Oribe, on the shores of the Santa Lucia Chica, where he was attacked and routed, losing 200 men killed and 300 prisoners, as also his carts and baggage; and at the date of the last intelligence he was reported to be hemmed in with his remaining followers in the Rincon de la Florida, whence it was considered hardly possible that he could escape.

On the 23rd, President Oribe, in person, made a reconnaissance as far as the Curdon, during which operation half a battalion of Basque troops came over to him from the town.

The head quarters of the Confederate Army where, on the 27th ult., at the Saladero de Chapiten, about two miles from the fortifications. General Angel Nuñez, had landed, and was in command of the besieging line. The lady and family of that officer arrived yesterday in this city from old Montevideo.

As the term of Rivera's four years usurpation expired on the 1st inst., and he was understood to have signified his intention of retiring from the Presidency, modestly contenting himself with the command of the armed force, the form of an election was to have been gone through on Wednesday last, when it was expected that his vicegerent in Montevideo would be dignified with the precarious title of President.

The commercial intercourse between the Oriental Ports in the Uruguay, and those of the Argentine Republic, which was debarred whilst the former were in possession of Rivera, has been re-established within the last few days by order of the Buenos Ayrean Government, the *mure* which gave rise to the interdict having entirely ceased.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir,—On the 1st inst., the launch of the British brig "Wilton Wood," whilst coming on shore, was struck by a sudden squall, which capsized and sunk her in the inner roads, leaving, however, the top of her mast above water, to which the three seamen in charge of her clung, until they were taken off by a boat from a vessel, for whose exertions, I beg to return my most sincere thanks, as also to Mr. Henry Clare, who observing the accident from the beach, immediately manned his boat, and succeeded in raising the sunken launch.

MATTHEW RUSSELL,

Master of the Wilton Wood.

Buenos Ayres, March 3, 1843.

In another part of our paper will be found extracts from the Message of the President of the United States, as its regards Great Britain and Brazil. In speaking of Europe generally, it says—

"Our relations with the powers of Europe continue on the most amicable footing. Treaties now existing with them should be rigidly observed, and every opportunity compatible with the interests of the United States should be seized upon to enlarge the basis of commercial intercourse. Peace with all the world is the true foundation of our policy, which can only be rendered permanent by the practice of equal and impartial justice to all. Our great desire should be to enter only into that rivalry which looks to the general good, in the cultivation of the sciences, the enlargement of the field for the exercise of the mechanical arts, and the spread of commerce—that great civilization to every land and sea. Carefully abstaining from interference in all questions exclusively referring themselves to the political interests of Europe, we may be permitted to hope an equal exemption in what relates to the States of the American continent."

Official Documents.

The *Gaceta* of 24th ult., contains a list of individuals to whom the "Contribucion Directa" applied for the year 1842, according to the registry of the respective Justices of Peace.

Treasury bills in circulation on 1st inst. 4,385,600 dollars.

A note from the Chief of Police to the Government states that 1350 persons entered this City in the last month (February) and 510 departed, the major part of whom were, for the Confederate Provinces.

The "Athenaeum," in noticing Dr. M'Pherson's narrative, entitled "Two Years in China," says:—

Both Dr. M'Pherson and Capt. Bingham describe how, on the taking of Tanghai, the capital town of the island of Chusan, the necessities of the commerce between our troops and the natives gave birth to a new language, by which they intercommunicated. The device may furnish our Doctor with a hint as to the origin of languages, if he should have occasion to enter upon philological inquiries—but will add nothing to the list of Chinese peculiarities—being much such a method as would have been adopted anywhere else under identical circumstances:—

"After the troops had taken up cantonments in the city, the Chinese, as they returned, upon philological inquiries—but will add nothing to the list of Chinese peculiarities—being much such a method as would have been adopted anywhere else under identical circumstances:—

"After the troops had taken up cantonments in the city, the Chinese, as they returned, upon philological inquiries—but will add nothing to the list of Chinese peculiarities—being much such a method as would have been adopted anywhere else under identical circumstances:—

"The 'tolah' and 'lojee' becoming most familiar terms, a *lingua franca* rapidly sprang up, composed of words and sounds from the European, Asiatic, and Chinese languages. Nor was it confined to these in particular, for the imitation of the lowing of cattle, and cackling of poultry were introduced: the repetition of the

words 'cackla, cackla,' being the first method of making known the want of cocks and hens, they were henceforth called 'kak,' while ducks were 'wak,' and geese were 'his-wak;' the oxen and cows being select 'boo,' which had originated from our first foraging parties indicating that they were in want of those animals by putting their arms over their foreheads, and exclaiming, 'boo! boo! boo!' Dogs of course were naturally 'bow-wows;' and thus quickly all the articles in common use got named."

An amusing anecdote is told by Dr. M'Pherson of Capt. Anstruther, during his confinement in Ningpo, in connexion with this subject:—

"One day a mandarin sent him a very savoury stew, garnished with shark's fins and bird's nests, in compensation for a likeness which he had taken of the nodding gentleman. Anstruther having tasted the delicious contents, gave an inquisitive look at the attendant, and pointing to the stew, said—'Quack, quack, quack?' The servant shook his head, and replied, 'Bow, wow, wow.'"

General Bugeaud's pamphlet on Algiers, is, in the opinion of some of the best informed men of the day a piece of profound Mischievousness, originating with a much higher personage than the Governor-General. No one who has ever heard the General in the Chambers deliver his rude, unpolished speeches, for one moment suspects him of the authorship of the work which bears his name, and is certainly written in a clear, manly, frank, and straightforward style. It appears that the Algerian territory in Africa, of which the French hold military possession, is at present 600 miles long and 150 miles broad, and the number of Europeans resident within the district, and not engaged in military duties, is about forty thousand. These Europeans all reside in five towns on the sea coast—viz. Oran, Mostaganem, Algiers, Philippeville, and Bona, and are chiefly engaged in commercial pursuits, rendered profitable by the wants of an army of upwards of 75,000 men. The expenses for governing and supporting the army in this dependency for the past year exceeded £2,500,000 sterling; while the revenue was under £400,000 sterling, the greater part of which was derived from duties on articles consumed by the army and the sale of booty. The General contends that an army of not less than 80,000 must be maintained in Algiers for some years to ensure the complete subjugation of the territory, at present, in many districts, only nominally under the control of the French. This may easily be credited, on reading his description of the tribes against whom he is carrying on incessant and apparently interminable war—"all warriors from their earliest youth to extreme old age, only requiring that force, which is the result of organization, discipline, and tactics, to make them perfect soldiers!" "A people who are influenced by none of the great interests by means of which the nations of Europe have always been obliged to capitulate when their armies were defeated; a country possessing no great centres of government, of population, and of commerce, which, once occupied, enable the conqueror to subdue the rest of the country. They have none of those arteries in which the life blood of civilized nations circulates; no internal navigation, no fixed abode, but a horse and a gun include every thing."

Advertisements.

FRESH ENGLISH SHOES.

JUST received, and on sale, at moderate prices, at DAVEN... FLEMING'S BOOT AND SHOE STORE, No. 8, Calle de la Recreacion...

FOR SALE.

GENTLEMEN'S best-made BOOTS and SHOES; also, Daniel Lenthall and Galt Sash Pumps, at No. 71 and 73, Calle de la Florida.

N.B.—WANTED, TWO GOOD BOOT-MAKERS AND TWO SHOE-MAKERS.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

The following are now offered at a CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION in Price, in order to complete the SALES OF THE PRESENT STOCK as rapidly as possible...

APANNED Nut Mag Centers; Spiced Dressed Bones; Fattry Shadys and Centers; Soup Turners and Blades; Spooned Sugar Buns and Tea Concoction; Sugar Niggers; Captured Beer and Milk Cans; varnished Milk Kettles; Headers of all kinds; Black Lard; for Grocers; Black Tin Kettles; Hollandia Metal Spoons; for Grocers; Black Tin Kettles; Grocers; Presses and Covers; Glass, wood, and iron Pans, Tea, Shave, and Hair Cutters; all kinds of Sewing Machines; Laying Pins; Cutlery in great variety; Coffee Mills; Red Iron and Kitchen Cast-iron Stoves; and Fire Irons, Grates and Stoves, &c. &c.; together with a large Stock of Hardware, suitable for Town and Country consumption.

NUTTALL, McCANN & CO., 140, Calle de la Florida. F18-1f

FOR BALTIMORE. THE EAST-SAILING, FINEST RATE, COPPERED, AND COPPER-EASTENED BERG "ORLEANS."

Captain WILLIAM C. LEWIS, Will Sail for the above Port on or about the first of March, and has room for small Cargo or Freight. The On-board is very desirable Accommodations for a few Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ZIMMERMANN, FRASER & Co., No. 69, Calle de la Reconquista. F18-1f

FOR NEW YORK. THE GOOD BERG "DIRIGO."

OF 170 TONS BURTHEN—ABOUT 2 YEARS OLD. Captain—E. C. McNEAR, Will sail for the above Port, with all convenient Dispatch, on or about the first of March. The On-board is very desirable Accommodations for a few Passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to ZIMMERMANN, FRASER & Co., 61, Reconquista. F18-1f

ZIMMERMANN, FRASER & Co., 61, Reconquista. F18-1f

TO LET.

A FURNISHED ROOM in Aliso, for single Gentlemen, apply to No. 55, Calle de la Concordia. F18-3

In consequence of the death of Mr. MARCEL LEWIS, the Co-owner of FERRALL & LEWIS is dissolved since the last of February. Mr. George Ferrall being duly authorized to liquidate all the pending Accounts of said Concern. Buenos Ayres, February 13th, 1842. (Signed) DANIEL GOWLAND, [Executor. GEORGE FERRALL.] F18-3

DANIEL GOWLAND, [Executor. GEORGE FERRALL.] F18-3

FOR SALE.

A CHRONOMETER, by Hunkley. Apply at the Store of Mr. Patrick Fleming, Calle del 25 de Mayo. F18-3

WANTS SITUATIONS.

A MAN and his Wife. The former an inshore or outboard stevedore, the latter an experienced Cook. The latter can speak English, Spanish, and French. Apply at No. 14, Calle de Cangallo. F18-2

Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 1st Jan., 1843.

THE Undersigned informs the Public that the Patenteche holders existing here and in Montevideo, under the name and Messrs. Wm. Belmont & H. Thole, under the Firm of J. Kieck & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent on the 27th December of last Year, the liquidation of the pending business being effected on the 1st of January. And that hereafter, he will carry on the business in both Places, in company with Mr. F. A. Dahl, and under the Firm of J. J. Kieck & Co. JOHN JACOB KIECK. F18-2

JOHN JACOB KIECK. F18-2

Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 1st Jan., 1843.

THE Undersigned by to inform the Public that they have established themselves in this Day for transacting a general Commission Business in the City of Buenos Ayres, under the Firm of H. J. Eggers & Co. and hope to receive the confidence of their Friends through strict attention, and being provided with a competent Capital. H. THODE. H. J. EGGERS. C. E. D. OFFE. F18-2

H. THODE. H. J. EGGERS. C. E. D. OFFE. F18-2

Literary Gazette, for September, 1842.

It is particularly requested that the above may be returned to No. 39, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

WANTED.

TO purchase, a good EIGHT-DAY CLOCK, perpetually clear, with a good Case. Any Person wishing to dispose of the same, may apply to the Watch-maker's Shop, No. 25, Calle Universidad. F18-1f

NOTICE.

THE Mirror for January and July 1842. The Literary Gazette, Nos. 1239, 1259 and 1280, for July 20th, 24th and 16th 1842. It is requested that the above-mentioned works may be returned.

WANTED.

A HOUSEMAID, with good Recommendations, at 24 Calle de San Pedro. F18-3

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT, THE WELL KNOWN BERG WILTON WOOD,

MATTHEW RUSSELL, Master, HAVING more than two-hundred of his Cargo engaged, and now ready to sail on the 15th inst. will meet with no small dispatch. For freight at a low rate, and for the Accommodations for Passengers are of the first order.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A Lady going to England, a Married Woman, to visit her family during the Voyage. Apply, 154, Calle Universidad.

The Message of the President of the United States was delivered to Congress on the 8th December. The following is an extract from that part of it which relates to Great Britain, &c:—

I congratulate you, fellow-citizens, on the happy change in the aspect of our foreign affairs since my last annual message. Cause of complaint at that time existed between the United States and Great Britain, which, attended by irritating circumstances, threatened most seriously the public peace. The difficulty of adjusting amicably the questions at issue between the two countries was in its most degree augmented by the lapse of time since they had their origin. The opinions entertained by the Executive on several of the leading topics in dispute were frankly set forth in the message at the opening of the late session. The appointment of a special minister by Great Britain to the United States, with power to negotiate upon most of the points of difference, indicated a desire on her part amenable to adjust them, and that minister was sent by the Executive in the same spirit which had dictated his mission. The treaty consequent thereon, having been duly ratified by the two governments, a copy, together with the correspondence which accompanied it is herewith communicated. I trust that through you may see in it nothing objectionable, it may be the means of preserving, for an indefinite period, the amicable relations happily existing between the two governments. The question of peace or war between the United States and Great Britain, is a question of the deepest interest, not only to themselves, but to the civilized world, since it is scarcely possible that a war could exist between them without endangering the peace of Christendom. The immediate effect of the treaty upon ourselves will be felt in the security afforded to mercantile enterprise, which, no longer apprehensive of interruption, advances its speculations in the most distant sea; and freighted with the diversified productions of every land, returns to their own shores. There is nothing in the treaty, when in the slightest degree, compromise the honour or dignity of either nation. Next to the settlement of the boundary line, which must always be a matter of difficulty between States as individuals, the question which seemed to threaten the greatest embarrassment, was that connected with the African slave trade.

By the 10th article of the Treaty of Ghent it was expressly declared that "whereas the traffic in slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice; and whereas both His Majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavours to accomplish so desirable an object." In the enforcement of the laws and treaty stipulations of Great Britain, a practice had threatened to grow up on the part of its cruisers, of subjecting to visitation ships sailing under the American

flag, which, while it seriously involved our maritime rights, would subject to vexation a branch of our trade which was daily increasing, and which required the fostering care of the government. And although Lord Aberdeen, in his correspondence with the American Envoy at London, expressly disclaimed all right to detain an American ship on the high seas, even if found with a cargo of slaves on board, and restricted the British pretensions to a mere claim to search, and if captured, and if not found to be so, would not be seized by the executive of the United States how such visit and inquiry could be made without detention on the voyage, and consequently interruption to the trade. It was regarded as the right of search, presented only in a new form, and expressed in different words; and I therefore felt it to be my duty distinctly to declare, in my annual message to Congress, that no such concession could be made, and that the United States had both the will and the ability to enforce their own laws, and to protect their flag from being used for purposes wholly forbidden by those laws, and obnoxious to the moral censure of the world. Taking the Message as his letter of instructions, our then minister at Paris felt himself required to make a statement in that respect, inasmuch as he felt it to be his duty to present to M. Guizot, and through him to the King of the French, against what has been called the Quintuple treaty; and his conduct in this respect met with the approval of this government.

In close conformity with these views the eight article of the treaty was framed, which provides that "each nation shall keep afloat in the African seas a force of not less than eighty guns, to act separately and apart, under instructions from their respective governments, and for the enforcement of their respective laws and obligations." From this it will be seen that the ground assumed in the message has been fully maintained, at the same time that the stipulations of the treaty of Ghent are to be carried out in good faith by the two countries, and that all pretence is removed for interference with our commerce for any purpose whatever by a foreign government. While, therefore, the United States have been standing up for the freedom of the seas, they have not thought proper to insist on the strict fulfilment of a fulfillment of their treaty stipulations, or a ground for giving countenance to a trade repudiated by our laws. A similar arrangement by the other great powers could not fail to sweep from the ocean the slave trade, without the interpolation of any new principle into the maritime code. We may be permitted to hope that the example thus set will be followed by some, if not all of them. We thereby also afford suitable protection to the fair trader in those seas, thus fulfilling at the same time the dictates of a sound policy, and complying with the claims of justice and humanity.

It would have furnished additional cause for congratulation, if the treaty could have embraced all subjects calculated in future to lead to a misunderstanding between the two governments. The territory of the United States, commonly called the Oregon territory, lying on the Pacific Ocean, north of the 42d degree of latitude, to a portion of which Great Britain lays claim, begins to attract the attention of our fellow-citizens, and the desire of settlement which has claimed what was at first an unbroken wilderness, in more contiguous regions, is preparing to flow over those vast districts which stretch from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. In advance of the acquirement of individual rights to these lands, our policy dictates that every effort should be resorted to by the two governments to settle their respective claims. It became manifest at an early hour of the late negotiations, that any attempt for the present to settle the boundary line, on those rights, would lead to a protracted discussion, which might embrace in its failure other more pressing matters, and the executive did not regard it as proper to waive all the advantages of a harmonious adjustment of other difficulties of great magnitude and importance, because this, not so immediately pressing stood in the way. Although the difficulty referred to may not for several years to come involve the peace of the two countries, yet I shall not fail to urge on the Government with the most importunate earnestness, Nor will other matters of commercial importance to the two countries be overlooked; and I have good reason to believe

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

February 25.—Wind N.—shifted to E. in the evening.

Arrived, British brig Gazelle, 169 tons, James Mathew, Cetto 17th December, with wine and brandy, to Bartolomé Herand.

Sailed, at 5 a.m., British brig Llewellyn John Harvey, for Liverpool, despatched by Nicholson, Green & Co., with 4000 wet salted ox hides, 35,000 tones, 10,000 hore tins, 121 pipes with 4598 arrobas tallow, 284 baics with 7100 arrobas wool.

Passenger—Mr. Albert Bayly.
The Llewellyn was under way last evening, but anchored again during the night from head wind.

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

February 26.—Wind N.—shifted in the afternoon to S.E.—slight rain.

Arrived, Brazilian brig Descubridor, 135 tons, Juan Francisco Fernandez, from Santos 15th inst., with sugar, tobacco, and yerba, to Sa Pereira & Meyrelles.

Brazilian schooner Buen Jesus, 26 tons, Pedro Antonio Pons, from Montevideo 24th inst., to Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with passengers.

Brazilian packet brigantine Lusitano, 145 tons, Juan Polidoro da Silva, from Montevideo 25th inst., to Llavallol & Sons, with passengers.

Sardinian schooner Domingo, 87 tons, Joa Schafflin, from Montevideo 24th inst., to Juan Antonio Boassi, with passengers.

Sardinian schooner Aurora, 42 tons, Antonio Chiquero, from Montevideo 24th inst., to Juan Antonio Boassi, with passengers.

Sardinian brig Triunfo del Brazil, 159 tons, Nicola Manass, from Pernambuco 4th inst., Montevideo 24th, with sugar, caña, and timber, to Sa Pereira & Meyrelles.

British barque Veneta, 203 tons, Stewart Patrick, from Cadiz 19th December, Montevideo 24th inst., with 928 tons sail, to R. & J. Carlisle & Co.

Sardinian schooner Rosita, 63 tons, Salvador Roviss, from Montevideo 22nd, Colonia 25, to Patranaera & Co., with passengers.

February 27.—Wind E.N.E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, French brig Bonne Sophie, Lemarequier, for Cotto, despatched by Zeman & Trezera, with 250 dry ox and cow hides, 4139 salted do. do., 1000 horse hides, 868 slunk calf skins, 8 pipes and 2 barrels with 350 arrobas tallow, 298 baics with 7450 arrobas wool.

Portuguese brigantine Rival, Francisco Rodriguez Santos, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 92 dry ox and cow hides, 1780 quintals jerked beef.

February 28.—Wind N.W.

No arrivals or sailings.

March 1.—Wind W.—strong.

No arrivals.

Sailed, American barque Mason Barney, Francis Scott, for New York, despatched by Oliver J. Hays & Co., with 14,313 dry ox and cow hides, 14 coils with 1,620 lbs. hide rope, 8 bu with 700 arrobas wool, 8 do. with 1,525 doz. nutria skins, 14 do. with 729 doz. deer skins, 6 cases of oil of turp.

Passengers—Messrs. Richard Hale, John Aymar, Edward F. Treadwell, and Don Manuel Carrega.

Sardinian packet schooner Luis, Antonio Cabaner, for Montevideo, despatched by Carlos Galeano, with passengers.

March 2.—Wind S.E.

Arrived, Sardinian schooner Bella Sofia, 64 tons, José Didonnie, from Rio Janeiro 15th ult., Montevideo 25th, with tobacco, sugar, rice, &c., to Angel G. de Elia.

Sardinian schooner Providencia, 21 tons, Ramalo Ronalde, from Montevideo 27th ult., Colonia 2nd inst., to Juan Buen, with passengers.

Brazilian schooner Santa Elena, 50 tons, Alfonso Jose de Accosta, from Montevideo 26th ult., Colonia 2nd inst., to Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with passengers.

Sailed, British brig Sophia, James Patterson Moore, for Valparaiso, despatched by Anderson, Weller & Co., with 328 whole tines and 804 half do. yerba, 1 bale and 2 boxes with 26 arrobas ostrich feathers.

Passengers—Mr. Parr, wife and family, and Señor Jorge Suarez.

Brazilian packet brigantine Lusitano, Juan Polidoro da Silva, for Montevideo, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with passengers.

March 3.—Wind N.

H. B. M.'s ship Pearl, the Sardinian brig Maria Teresa, and American brig Arcurus, were under way this evening.

Arrived national brigantine Teller, 94 tons, John Smith, from off Montevideo 2nd inst., in ballast, to Nelson Hartwig.

Spanish brig Romantico, 241 tons, José Pachot, from Barcelona 23rd September, Cadiz 6th December, Montevideo 1st inst., general cargo, to Llavallol & Sons.

Sailed, Norwegian brig Harmonie, Walker Konaw Lund, for Havana, despatched by Thompson, Mellis & Co., with 4500 quintals jerked beef.

The Sophia which sailed yesterday, was in sight this morning.

Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 3rd inst.

British.....	25
American.....	10
French.....	7
Spanish.....	7
Sardinian.....	20
Brazilian.....	7
Hamburg.....	3
Swedish.....	5
Danish.....	2
Prussian.....	2
Bremen.....	1
Russian.....	2
Norwegian.....	1
Lucas.....	3
Portuguese.....	1
Total.....	94

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

The WEATHER during the week has been variable.

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

Saturday.....	80
Sunday.....	80
Monday.....	71
Tuesday.....	68
Wednesday.....	71
Thursday.....	72
Friday.....	72

Portsmouth, December 30.

The Cambridge, 78, Captain Barnard, is being equipped in the harbour with all practicable despatch, under orders to proceed to Plymouth. Rumour sends her to Brazil, to reinforce the squadron there.

The Thunderer, 84, Captain Pring, still remains in Plymouth Sound, waiting Admiralty orders. Commander Macdonald, and several Assistant-Surgeons, to join the Dublin, are to proceed in the Thunderer to Rio de Janeiro.

The Phare des Pyrénées states the excavations have been for some time going on near the citadel of Saint Esprit, behind Montevig, in search of a treasure said to have been concealed by some English officers in 1814, when the English and Spanish troops were investing Bayonne. According to the Phare, a Basque smuggler, who was bringing provisions to the allied camp, saw, in the morning of April 14, just before the battle, a party of English officers concealed in the earth, with great precautions, a casket of gold and silver, and frequently attempted, subsequently, to discover the place, but could never find it. At last he disclosed the secret to a famous fortune-teller of his neighbourhood, who lately came to the proprietor of the land, and on certain conditions obtained permission from him to turn up the ground. Two rich merchants of Bayonne have joined in the business, but as yet there is no sign of the treasure.

CARNIVAL—Commenced on Sunday and ended on Tuesday—three guns from the Fort at 2 p.m. and at sun-down, on each of these days, being the signal for its commencement and conclusion. We regret to say that the uncivilized sports usual to the occasion were more violent this year than on several preceding ones. It is true the water throwers were chiefly women, and we certainly think, that if those fair ladies who now engage in the affair, but there were numerous of those fair abettors. It has often been a matter of astonishment to us, how any respectable person could give countenance to divisions so degrading, and we certainly think, that if those fair ladies who now engage in them with such spirit, were aware of how unamiable it makes them appear, they would instantly consign them to the Tomb of the Capulets? Numerous quarrels occurred in consequence of persons traversing the streets and striking people with hand-drawers. This nuisance, at any rate, might be corrected—it has caused several accidents.

Mr. Mandeville, H. B. M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary, with Mr. Diehl, his Secretary, embarked yesterday afternoon in a boat of H. B. M.'s ship Pearl, and went on board that vessel, in order to proceed to Montevideo. The Captain of the port, Don Pedro Ximeno, accompanied them to the boat. The Pearl sailed Mr. Mandeville with 15 guns on his going on board.

Advertisements.

ENGLISH POTATOES.

SOLE SALE, a small lot of very superior ENGLISH POTATOES, at No 30, Calle del 25 de Mayo. —

THOMAS TUCKER, Jun.,

TAILOR,

No. 56, CALLE DE LA PIEDAD.

THOMAS TUCKER respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced Business at the above place, where he keeps by giving satisfaction to those Gentlemen who may favour him with their orders, a neat & durable style of the Public Favour. —

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	373	dollars each.
Do. Parrot.....	272	do.
Para macanuco.....	150	161 doz. for one
Para, Spanish.....	168	17 do. each.
Do. Fatigado and Paisanos.....	166	16 do.
Six per cent. Stock.....	65	68 do. per cent
Exchange on England.....	21	211 cent per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	18	181 per patron.
Do. Montevideo.....	17	18 do.
Do. United States.....	52	54 nominal prl. S. dollar
Hides, Oryz., English.....	2	2 per patron
Do. France.....	52	54 do.
Do. Spain.....	56	52 do.
Hides, salted.....	11	12 do.
Do. Horse.....	16	18 do. each
Calf skins.....	58	59 per patron.
Sheep skins, common.....	28	29 per dozen
Do. fine.....	33	34 do.
Deer skins.....	11	11 do.
Goat skins.....	14	15 do.
Nutria skins.....	21	22 dol. per lb.
China skins.....	20	20 dol. per arroba
Horn hair, short.....	59	59 dol. per arroba
Do. long.....	20	21 do.
Do. short.....	20	21 do.
Wool, common, washed.....	15	15 do.
Do. picked.....	24	27 do.
Do. shorn from skins.....	25	25 do.
Do. matted.....	27	27 do.
Yellow, pure.....	27	27 do.
Do. raw.....	18	18 do.
Do. with grease.....	25	27 do.
Jerked beef.....	34	35 per quintal
Horns, with.....	32	32 per 100 lbs.
Do. Ox.....	409	50 do.
skin bones.....	15	16 do.
Hide cuttings.....	32	32 per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white.....	15	15 per lb.
Do. black.....	15	15 do.
Salted butters.....	14	14 per per bushel
Do. fresh.....	14	14 per per bushel
Discount.....	1	1 1/4 pr. cent. per month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 373 dollars.

The lowest price of Exchange upon England during the week 3 pence. The lowest do. 3 pence.

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