

British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

N^o. 865.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1843.

[Established in 1826.]

BUENOS AYRES.

ACCUSTOMED as we have been for some time past to witness the most extravagant proceedings on the part of the Montevideo clique who dignify themselves with the name of British merchants; prepared as we have been for still more violent demonstrations of their reckless folly; we confess, notwithstanding, that we never imagined that their aberrations could reach such a degree of insane fury as they now exhibit. Not content with having, by their base fabrications and vexatious importunities, induced the British Cabinet, in an unguarded moment, to adopt, in its official correspondence with the Argentine Government, a tone that every intelligent Englishman in this country most sincerely deprecates, they labour with indefatigable industry in order to rivet the stigma of indelible disgrace on the British character by some flagrant act of unjustifiable interference in the concerns of independent nations. Every one who would oppose the accomplishment of their mad design is rendered obnoxious to their foulest abuse, and the greatest dereliction of official duty, or the most unwarrantable assumption of authority, provided it tends to favour their views, is lauded as an energetic act of patriotism and loyalty. In their frantic zeal they scruple not to despise the common civilities of social intercourse; and if perfidious suggestions should unfortunately so far overcome the better judgment of a British officer as to allow him so far to forget his own dignity as to evince a supercilious bearing towards a brother veteran in a foreign service, the deed is immediately proclaimed as one calculated to enhance the glory of the British flag! Unmoved by the imminence of interests at stake, or by the alarm naturally felt by thousands of their fellow subjects in this country—regardless of the appalling calamities of war—they would extinguish at its dawning the prospect of general permanent pacification, and, in lieu of so desirable a boon, entail upon this devoted land all the miseries of foreign hostility, superadded to the horrors of protracted civil strife. And why all this? Merely to gratify the malignity or selfish views of a set of adventurers, whose element is turmoil, and who have no feeling or interest in common with the great majority of Englishmen on both sides of the River Plate, with whom they would claim fellowship.

We have been led into this train of reflection by the perusal in the *Anglo-Riverista* journal of the account of the proceedings of a meeting got up in Montevideo by some of the clique, on the occasion of Mr. Mandeville's late visit to that place. We do not recollect having ever met with a piece of more revolting arrogance than the address to Her Majesty's minister connected at last meeting. The effrontery with which its authors presume to catechise that functionary

on the subject of the negotiations in which he has been lately engaged, is only paralleled by the vile and disingenuous nature of the censures they attempt to cast upon him; whilst the letter addressed to Commodore Purvis, at the same time that it betrays the whole extent of the perverse designs of the writers, shews the artful sycophancy with which they endeavour to enlist that officer's sympathies in their cause. As for Mr. Mandeville, we are confident he will view this exhibition of factious violence with the contempt it deserves; nor can we believe, notwithstanding what appearances would seem to indicate, that Commodore Purvis will allow himself to be entangled in the toils in which it is sought to entrap him. The promoters of the late meeting have unwittingly afforded him an excellent criterion to judge of the number and importance of those brawlers for a rupture between England and this country. What Englishman of talent or distinction attended the meeting? Why have the names of those who did attend been suppressed? Does not the very account of the proceedings acknowledge that it was a complete failure as it regards attendance? And as for the rest, does not the name of the chairman, *Edward O'Neil, Esq.* speak volumes? Shakespeare tells us that "Some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them." *Edward O'Neil, Esq.* certainly belongs to this last category, inasmuch as this gentleman's standing among the mercantile community of Montevideo never went beyond that of the managing clerk of a mercantile establishment? Whence then this sudden celebrity, that the publication of his name alone is deemed sufficient to confer a character of respectability on a public meeting! If a short time ago any one had ventured to predict that circumstances would arise in which he should appear as the representative of the British merchants arraigning the conduct of the British minister and dictating to the British naval commander, we really believe he would have laughed outright in the prophet's face. Indeed, there is something so irresistibly ludicrous about this Montevideo exhibition altogether, that although it involves a subject of deep concern to British residents in this country, one cannot help indulging in a smile when reflecting upon it.

THE COMET.

The observations made on this body since our last cannot be considered more than approximations. We partly anticipated the obstacles that might probably intervene. Our readers will have noticed that in the meantime it has made considerable progress in a northerly direction—that the tail is diminishing in length and its velocity is retarded. These are sure indications of its proximate disappearance. On the evening of the 14th we

observed a star of the second magnitude (*γ Eridani*) right in the centre of its fan-like tail. It was then in the constellation *Cetus*, with about 2hr. 12m. right ascension and 10° south declination. In our first notice of this phenomenon, it had then 12° declination and 1hr. 32m. right ascension, and not 92 as was erroneously inserted. The deficiency of our observations here will be amply supplied in Europe, where it was probably visible as soon as with us.

The present is the third comet that has been visible during the last twelve months—viz. two in the telescope, and one to the naked eye. Encke's comet, which returns at short intervals, made its appearance early in March last. On this occasion, an attempt was made at the observatory of Paris, to ascertain the diameter of this comet, which is said to diminish at each return—an extremely difficult operation, on account of the vast extent of the pale and vaporous body, but one of great interest. M. Laugier, in the observation he made, concluded that the angular diameter was one of three minutes, which would give an enormous size to it, considering its immense distance from the earth. On the 28th of October in the same year, M. Laugier discovered another telescopic comet, which was likewise noticed almost at the same time by one of his colleagues without his cognizance. M. Arago, in making the communication to the Academy of Sciences, in allusion to the opinion which has been frequently expressed that comets are so numerous in the heavens that many must pass even within our planetary system without being noticed, particularly adverted to this fact of the simultaneous discovery of M. Laugier and M. Mauvais, as indicative of a great degree of perfection in the observations of European astronomers. The work of Pingre mentions a comet that was seen in China in 1801, the elements of which, calculated according to the observations of the Chinese, accord in a remarkable manner with the results obtained by M. Laugier in his calculation of the parabolic elements of this comet. It is, therefore, possible that this astronomer has had the fortune to record the second passage of a comet, whose period of travelling occupies more than 500 years.

Encke's comet will re-appear in 1845 and Biela's in 1846; Halley's, the other of the three periodic ones, which constitute a part of the solar system, will not return until 1911.

The last accounts from Montevideo come down to the 13th inst. The operations in front of the town continued to be of the same desultory nature as we before noticed; but as President Oribe had received the heavy ordinance latterly forwarded to him from this, it was expected that something of a decisive character would be soon undertaken. Rivera, unable any longer to keep his forces in a compact body, had divided them into outlying parties. One of the largest of these, commanded by General Aguado, had been routed in the department of Maldonado by Commandant Melgar. The Riveristas had previously entered the town of Minas and assassinated the Vicar at the door of the church, on account of the regiment's attachment to the legal cause.

General Urquiza, having satisfactorily arranged everything in Corrientes, had passed over into the Oriental territory with a division of 4000 cavalry and 500 infantry, in order to act in combination with President Oribe.

Advertisements.

WANTED.

By the Undersigned, an APPRENTICE, who will be treated as one of the Family
FAY, 105, Caugallo.
m 18-11

Mr. McGAW

BEGS leave to state that he has some excellent Furnished Apartments at his House, No. 23, Calle de Cruz, just next door to the old Theatre, where Gentlemen and Families can be accommodated with Board and Lodgings, on Lady-like terms only.
m 18-4

An English Gardener and Agriculturist.

WHIO has been in this Country for more than a Year, and is well acquainted with his business, desira to take a Quinta on Shares. Any Person who feels disposed to make an arrangement, will please apply to No. 31 Calle de Mexico.
m 18-11

FOR NEW YORK.

THE GOOD BRIG

"DIRIGO,"
OF 170 TONS BURTHEN—ABOUT 2 YEARS OLD.
Captain—E. C. McNEAR.

WILL sail for the above Port, with all convenient dispatch, and take Freight on reasonable Terms. Has also good Accommodations for a few Passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to

ZIMMERMANN, FRAZIER & Co.,
61, Reconquista.
m 18-11

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Worship, for the choice of Officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the Methodist Episcopal Chapel, on Monday Evening, 28th, at half past Seven o'Clock. A punctual attendance is requested.

Rev. W. BLAKE, Secretary.
Buenos Ayres,
March 18th, 1843.
m 18-11

Literary Gazette, for September, 1842.

IT is particularly requested that the above may be returned to No. 59, Calle del 2o de Mayo.

WANTED.

TO Purchase, a good EIGHT DAY CLOCK, portable, neat, with a good Case. Any Person wishing to dispose of one, can apply to the Watch-maker's Shop, No. 33, Calle Universidad.
m 18-11

NOTICE.

THE Mirror for January and July 1842. The Literary Gazette, Nos. 1238, 1269 and 1320, for 3rd, 5th, 9th and 10th 1842.
It is requested that the above mentioned Works may be returned.

A HOUSEMAID, with good Recommendations, at 34 Calle de las Plumas
m 4-2.

THOMAS TUCKER, Junr.,

TAILOR.

No. 56, CALLE DE LA PIEDRA.

TUCKER respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced Business at the above place, where he hopes by giving satisfaction to those Gentlemen who may favor him with their custom, to merit a share of the Public Patronage.
m 3-2

Concentrated Disinfecting Solution of Soda.

THOSE infected from Small Pox and other contagious Diseases, cleaning Rooms of the Sick, purifying the Atmosphere, &c., with Directions for using. For Sale at No. 7, Calle Reconquista.
m 11-3

BOOTS AND SHOES.

IJUST received a fresh supply, consisting of BOOTS, Half Boots, Hinch's, Waterloo's, Wrist Ties, Dress Shoes, Pumpes, Boys' Botines, and a great Variety of other kinds to be sold on the most Moderate Prices, at the Calle de la Paz, No. 34, at M. PARKER'S.
m 11-3

NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

THE Undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, hereby gives notice, that a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Spanish Freemasonry Church, will be held at their Chapel on Thursday the 28th instant, at 1 o'Clock, for the purpose of nominating and organizing the Trustees of this Establishment for the present Year.

CHARLES GRIFFITHS,
H. M. Consul.
British Consulate,
Buenos Ayres, 16th March, 1843.
m 18-11

FOR SALE.

A CHRONOMETER, by Horley, Apply at the Store of Mr. Patrick Fleming, Calle del 2o de Mayo.
m 18-11

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT,

THE WELL KNOWN BRIG

WILTON WOOD,

MATTHEW RUSSELL, Master.

HAVING more than two hundred of the Cargo engaged, and now going on Board, she will meet with unusual dispatch. For freight of a cargo apply to John Best and Brothers, or to the Captain. Her Accommodations for Passengers are of the first order.

Interesting to Hotels, and Spirit Dealers.

FOR SALE, AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

SOME Half Pips of the best BRANDY, imported per "Melbourne" from London, very rich. White and red. Liqueur WINE, in quarter Cases, received per "Firmen" from Lisbon, and a Parcel of good Havana SEGARS, in quarter and half Boxes, at 240 Dollars per Thousand; at Captain Zigler's Store, No. 40, Corner of Piedad and Paz.
m 11-3

THE LIVERY STABLES

IN the Calle de Mexico, half a Square from the River, belonging to THOMAS DALY, have been engaged with sufficient Accommodations for keeping Horses, and an excellent Livery Room to attend to them. There are also excellent Saddle Horses to Let, and a Stand for Carriages.
m 11-3

We have been favoured with the "Canton Register" to November 15, from which the following are extracts:—

Report from the imperial commissioner Keying, the touting of *Teapo, Elepoo*, and the Governor-general of the two *Koang* provinces, *Neukuen*.

On the 26th day of the 7th moon (August 31) we reported on the affairs connected with the barbarians, and the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which we duly sealed; we now make a list of the several articles and report them for the imperial inspection; and we also take the management of the affairs (with H. M.'s plenipotentiary) and respectfully report them in a duly prepared memorial, and looking up pray for the imperial examination of the matter.

We humbly state that we went on board the barbarian ship, having been invited by the English barbarian; and we found it difficult to oppose his requisitions: of these, we have already made a report by a post-haste despatch: this is our record.

On the 22nd day of the 7th moon (August 27) we received a despatch from the privy council, stating that on the 17th of the moon (August 22), they had received the imperial commands, as follows:—

Keying and his colleagues have reported, that for several successive days they have met the English barbarian in consultation to determine and settle the articles of the treaty; and with reference to the subject matter of their conferences, there is still something that is not right. I order that the consultations be immediately settled, and a report sent back of all the circumstances.—Respect this.

In obedience to the imperial will, as communicated in the said despatch, we have examined and found that the said barbarian had requested to enter the city (Nanking), in order to deliberate upon and settle the terms of the treaty, and thus to manifest that there were no doubts or suspicions. We, observing that he had already become obedient and submissive, immediately appointed the 21st day of the 7th moon (August 26) to arrange a military guard to meet and accompany the foreign leader (*Teepo*—valiant—an epithet of martial valour; used in the *Ses-kuo-che*), Pottinger, with his suite, consisting of nineteen persons, peaceably into the city, to consult with us at a personal conference in the public hall on the terms of peace. At that time he restored an intercepted despatch from the Nanking general, *Thchoopoo*. We consulted together on the different articles for several days, and in translating into the Chinese language, the papers that were presented, we publicly reading them, although the style and phraseology were not good, perfect, or pleasing, still we understood the general and important meaning, and the various articles before requested were not added to; neither were there any seditions or traitorous expressions. All the facts were accurately reported, and we received the imperial will in an edict, pointing out that there was something unsafe, and direct-

ing a more delicate investigation. The affairs of barbarians have always hitherto been reflecting in the divine intelligence (the emperor's mind and knowledge) as in a mirror; to which we most respectfully submit, and will immediately debate the acting treasurer of Nanking, the judge of *Koangsoo*, &c. to go on board the barbarian ship to promulge the gracious imperial will; and taking the imperial orders and explaining them to and instructing H. M.'s Plenipotentiary. The said barbarian leader Pottinger, bearing that all he had requested had been granted, was highly excited to gratitude; and at once dismissed all doubt and suspicion.

(Here the commissioners quote what H. M.'s Plenipotentiary has said or written:—we presume not very correctly).

As to rebuilding the forts and military defences, &c., it has all been respectfully and willingly accorded; and nothing different was said.

With reference to the affair of the Hong merchants' debts, he stated that the Hong merchants of Canton owed his countrymen a very large sum of money, and he wanted three millions of dollars to clear the score; and exclusive of this, he did not presume to require the government to supply any further deficiency.

As to the future course of trade, as the emperor had said its details were trifling, petty matters; he (*Keu*, a vulgar word) also did not dare to beg that they should be under the superintendence of the public officers; but as the trade of Canton had hitherto been subjected to the scruples and parsing of the Hong merchants, and as hereafter they were to trade with whom they liked—the duties being paid according to law—their being cheated in the dark would be prevented.

He is very grateful for the imperial favour allowing trade at the five ports; and merchants' halls, or consulates, most forthwith be established, as places for the warehousing of goods; and at each place there must be consuls who shall hold the general control over his countrymen, and be able to restrain the multitude of merchants, and not permit them to create disturbances.

Further, his country is distant from China upwards of 70,000 *li*, passing over a vast ocean; and ships can come and return only once a year; it is, therefore, necessary to allow the English to bring their families with them, to prevent them from being separated and scattered.

He, since he has obtained trade, and also permission for the families of his countrymen to dwell in China, is still more grateful for the substantial favour of the heavenly dynasty; and resting content in the affairs of trade and the due payment of duties, he will assist our officers and soldiers in pursuing and searching for pirates, in order, by their strenuous exertions, to repay the imperial favour.

As to *Fukchow*, that is the district whence the *bohea* tea comes; a custom house is already there established, for the purposes of trade and the payment of duties, and matters are managed with great facility. At *Fukchow* there are formerly *Lockoo* merchant's hall, and his affairs (the English) can be regulated on the same plan; therefore he importantly requests the bestowal of favour; and he now earnestly entreats the emperor will rescind the order—not to allow trade at *Fukoo*, and as a mark of extraordinary and additional favour to permit trade at that port like the rest.

But *Tienjing* is near to *Peking*, and he dare not, rashly and disorderly prefer a request as to that port; and besides this, of all places on the coast there is not one at which tea can be bought and sold with greater advantage or convenience, than at *Fookow*. Moreover, it is one of China's principal seven ports, and its relations may be compared with those of Canton. It is right, therefore, that I (H. M.'s Plenipotentiary) should request of the emperor's favour to allow that—liberty to trade at *Fookow*—be conferred: such are his words.

The said *Shewei* (deputed officers) in every possible way, again and a third time indicated the difficulties to this arrangement; but he obstinately adhered to his first request.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

March 11.—Wind N.—shifted to S.S.E. in the evening.

Arrived, Danish brigantine Comet, 110 tons, Christian Christensen, from Hamburg 1st December, Montevideo 10th inst., general cargo, to Jacob Parrizuela.

Belgian brig Marco Polo, 192 tons, Charles Theodore Timm, from Antwerp 10th December, Island Mayo 3rd January, Montevideo 9th inst., with 72 myos salt, &c., to Mohr, Ludovici & Co.

Brazilian schooner Angelita, 30 tons, Joaquin Antonio Pereyra, from Montevideo 9th inst., Colonia 10th, to Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with passengers.

Sailed, British brig Aristocrat, William Thompson, for Liverpool, dispatched by John Best & Brothers, with 249 dry ox and cow hides, 1256 salted do., 6000 horns, 4 tons bones, 37,000 shin bones, 114 pipes with 4200 arrobas tallow, 191 bales with 4775 arrobas wool, 33 do., with 825 doz. sheep skins.

Passengers—Messrs. Archibald Cooke and Mason Schofield.

March 12.—Wind E.—Rain early this morning.

Arrived, Portuguese brig Cazador, 163 tons, Joaquin Francisco Narcis, from Bahia 5th ult., Montevideo 10th inst., with timber, &c., to Ferdinand Delisle, junr.

French barque Tarrenno, 214 tons, Felix Larché, from Havre de Grace 5th December, Montevideo 10th inst., general cargo, to Blanc & Constantia.

Brazilian schooner Celoso, 16 tons, Tomas Joaquin Barbosa, from Montevideo 7th inst., Colonia 11th, to Francisco Moreira, with passengers.

Luca schooner San Juan, 9 tons, Bartolo Vidal, from Colonia 11th inst., with wood, to the Captain.

Sailed, Brazilian packet schooner Eufracia, Vicente de Paula Freire, for Montevideo, dispatched by Angel G. de Elis, with passengers.

America brig Vintage, John A. Phipps, for Salem, dispatched by Daniel Gowlard & Co., with 9015 dry ox and cow hides, 1400 salted do., &c., and 4000 horns.

Passenger—Captain William M. Harron (late of the American ship Lydia).

French brig Autonne, Joseph Marie Noel, for Havre de Grace, dispatched by Ferdinand Delisle, junr, with 5655 dry ox hides, 3507 salted ox hides, 2160 dry horse hides, 4000 horns, 26 pipes and 11 half do., with 1180 arrobas tallow, 43 bales with 1075 arrobas wool, 14 do. with 350 doz. sheep skins, 15 do. with 475 arrobas hair, 8 do. with 4000 lbs. ostrich feathers, 2 do., with 60 doz. deer skins.

March 13.—Wind E.—rain early this morning.

Arrived, Sardinian packet Lazio, 120 tons, Francisco Vieri, from Rio Janeiro 27th ult., Montevideo 11th inst., with sugar, tobacco, &c., to Liviavoli & Sons.

America barque Elvira, 312 tons, Samuel Graves, from Boston 28th December, Montevideo 11th inst., with general cargo and lumber, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

March 14.—Wind S.

Arrived, H. B. M.'s ship Pearl, 20 guns, Captain Richard Henry Stophord, from Montevideo 18th inst.

Passengers—Mr. Mandeville, Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. M., and his Secretary, Mr. Diehl.

Sailed, Danish barque Doris, Bonson, for Havre de Grace, dispatched by Charles R. Horne, with 205 dry ox hides, 1611 salted ox hides, 43 bales with 1075 arrobas hair, 362 do. with 9850 arrobas wool.

Passengers—Monsieur Blaise Despouy, and family—5 persons.

March 15.—Wind S.S.W.

Arrived, Brazilian brigantine Desampenho, 161 tons, Antonio Alves Diaz, from Santos 2d inst., with sugar and timber, to José Pereira Carneiro & Co.

Brazilian brig Salvador Eliza, 175 tons, Antonio Scardo, from Pernambuco 19th ult., Montevideo 13th inst., with sugar and rum, to Liviavoli & Sons.

British brigantine Dispatch, 135 tons, Matthew Gruché, from Liverpool 2d January, Montevideo 14th inst., general cargo, to Mohr, Ludovici & Co.

Sailed, Brazilian packet lugger Electra, Mariano Sousa, for Montevideo, dispatched by Carlos Galeano, with passengers.

Brazilian packet schooner Carmen, José Antonio Sampaio, for Montevideo, dispatched by Risso, Galo & Co., with passengers.

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

Sardinian schooner Domingo, José Schiaffino, for Montevideo, dispatched by Juan Antonio Boasi, with passengers.

March 16.—Wind E.N.E.

Arrived, Sardinian schooner Aurora, 43 tons, Antonio Chiquero, from Montevideo 14th inst., to Juan Antonio Boasi, with passengers.

Sailed, Brazilian brigantine Peliz Amizade, (late Sardinian Bella Union) Amalie José de Araujo, for Rio Janeiro and Pernambuco, dispatched by Juan Balbino Soriano, with 29 dry ox hides, 1750 quintals jerked beef.

March 17.—Wind E.N.E.

Arrived, Sardinian packet schooner Rosa, Pablo Martorito, from Montevideo 15th inst., to Carlos Galeano, with passengers.

French schooner of war Relais, Gust. Jules Clos, commander, from Montevideo 16th inst.

National polacre Colombo, from off Montevideo, and two Sardinian schooners from do.

Sailed, Prussian barque Elizabeth, Robert Herz, for Havre de Grace, dispatched by Nicholson, Green & Co., with 13,338 dry ox and cow hides, 6000 horns.

Sardinian schooner Bella Sofia, José Diadominis, for Rio Janeiro, dispatched by Angel G. de Elis, with 1054 quintals jerked beef.

Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 17th inst.

British	.....	28
American	.....	10
French	.....	9
Spanish	.....	7
Sardinian	.....	20
Brazilian	.....	10
Hamburg	.....	4
Swedish	.....	4
Danish	.....	5
Prussian	.....	2
Russian	.....	1
Norwegian	.....	1
Luca	.....	3
Portuguese	.....	2
Belgian	.....	1
Total	.....	109

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

The weather has been fine and seasonable this week. On the mornings of Sunday and Monday, heavy rains fell.

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

Saturday	.....	80
Sunday	.....	76
Monday	.....	74
Tuesday	.....	68
Wednesday	.....	74
Thursday	.....	69
Friday	.....	71

H. B. M.'s ship Pearl, exercised great guns yesterday by firing at a mark.

H. B. M.'s ship Pearl, Captain Stophord, arrived on Tuesday evening from Montevideo, having on board Mr. Mandeville, H. B. M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary, and his Secretary, Mr. Diehl. They landed on Wednesday morning with Captain Stophord, and were received at the landing place by General Corbalan, principal aide-camp to the Government, and the Captain of the Port Don Pedro Ximenes. A Government coach was in waiting, in which Mr. Mandeville proceeded to his residence, accompanied by the General and Mr. Diehl.

Advertisements.

To be sold or Let for a Term of Years.

JOSÉ SALADERO of the Loma, with Establishment for steaming, calculated for extensive business. Apply to MATIAS DOWSE.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

WILLIAM GARRETT.

TAILOR, &c.

DESires leave to inform his Friends and the Public generally that he has removed his Establishment from No. 45, Calle de la Paz, to No. 9, in the same street, within a few Doors of the Plaza de la Victoria, where he hopes to receive such patronage as his exertions to business, the Government, and the public may favor him with their orders.

WANTED, A PARTNER in a Brewery with some Capital, who, if possible, will keep the Dispensing the Beer, &c., in Brewery and attend to the Sale of it. The Manager of said Brewery has already manufactured Ale and Porter equally as good as that imported from England, and he has the sufficient experience in Manufacturing Vases from Spain, as well as of all the various kinds of Glass, and the best Quality of Starch, Gin, and Liquors.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

CIVIL ENGINEERING and LAND SURVEYING according to the most approved method of the United States. Leave my office at the Mercantile Exchange, to advise that his long and tried experience in the United States has afforded him with the general satisfaction of all who may favor him with their patronage. A note left at the Office of Mr. Patrick Fleming, Calle del 22 de Mayo, stating where an interview may be had, will meet with unobscured attention.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons Spanish	.....	392 a	dollars	do.
Do. Port.	.....	368 a	do	do.
Plata macanico	.....	15	16	do. for 100
Dollars Spanish	.....	161 a	161	do. each.
Do. Port.	.....	16	164	do. do.
Six per cent. Stock	.....	65 a	68	do. per cent.
Exchange on England	.....	12	12 1/2	per cent.
Do. France	.....	22	24	per cent.
Do. Rio Janeiro	.....	17	17 1/2	do.
Do. Montevideo	.....	2	2	per cent. premium.
Do. United States	.....	nominal	per U. S. dollar.	
Hides, Or, for England & Company	.....	51	51	dollars per piece.
Do. Spain	.....	50	51	do.
Hides, salted	.....	50	51	do.
Do. Horns	.....	16	19	do. each.
Calf skins	.....	56	57	per piece.
Do. Sheep	.....	36	39	per piece.
Do. fine	.....	24	28	do.
Goat skins	.....	11	11	do.
Nutria skins	.....	21	21	do. per lb.
Do. mixed	.....	20	20	do. per dozen.
Horse hair, short	.....	89	90	do. per arroba.
Do. long	.....	70	90	do.
Wool, common, washed	.....	16	22	do.
Do. shorn from skins	.....	36	46	do.
Do. mixed	.....	25	37	do.
Tallow, pure	.....	28	30	do.
Do. raw	.....	18	22	do.
Do. will grease	.....	25	27	do.
Jerked beef	.....	30	42	per quintal.
Carne, mixed	.....	20	25	per thousand.
Do. Ox	.....	350	450	do.
Do. Mutton	.....	32	33	per 100 lbs.
Hale cuttings	.....	13	16	per lb.
Do. Onions	.....	8	9	do.
Salted tongues	.....	14	16	per fanega.
Salt onions	.....	1	2	per cent. munt.
Duquenois	.....	1	2	per cent. munt.

The highest price of Doublons during the week 270 dollars.

The lowest price 268 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3-1/2 pence. The lowest 3 pence.

PRINTED AT THE MERCANTILE GAZETTE OFFICE.

No. 75, Calle de Cangallo.

PRICE—EIGHTEEN DOLLARS (currency) PER QUARTER—Single number 12 rials.

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GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.