

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

N. 875.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1843.

[Established in 1826

BUENOS AYRES.

FESTIVAL OF TWENTY-FIFTH MAY, ANNIVERSARY OF THE EMANCIPATION OF THIS COUNTRY FROM THE DOMINION OF SPAIN.

In consequence of unfavourable weather the observations this year were on a reduced scale. The town was decorated with flags on the 24th, 25th, and 26th, and illuminated; the Plaza de la Victoria had the usual adornments: music was stationed there, and fire-works discharged, but the heavy rain on the 25th prevented the government procession; the troops had assembled in the Plaza, but were soon dismissed by their Commander General Rosas.

The following salutes took place on the 25th:—

From the Fort 21 guns at sun rise and sun set.

From the National Squadron 21 guns each vessel at sun rise, 1 r. m., and sun set.

From H. B. M. brig *Fantome*, French brig of war *Tactique*, and Brazilian brigantine of war *Argus*, 21 guns each, at 1 r. m.

All the foreign vessels of war had the national flag at their fore. The firing from the heavy guns of the squadron in the evening had a fine effect on shore, the weather being calm.

There were appropriate performances at the Victoria Theatre, which, we are told, were numerously and respectfully attended.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH DAY OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

This anniversary occurred on the 24th inst., on which day Her Majesty completed her 24th year.

The salutes fired on the occasion at 1 r. m. were:—

From the Fort 21 guns.

The National Squadron 21 guns each.

H. B. M.'s brig *Fantome* 21 guns.

French brig of war *Tactique* do.

Brazilian brigantine of war *Argus* do.

The *Fantome* was dressed out, as were nearly all the British merchant vessels.

Mr. Mandeville, H. M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary, had a dinner party in the evening.

The 24th was also the anniversary of the birth of Doña Manuela Rosas, daughter of H. E. the Governor, on which day she completed her 36th year. Numerous parties left town for the *Quinta de Palermo*, to compliment her on the occasion.

EXTRACTS

From the leading articles of the *Gaceta Mercantil*.

The British Commodore could not have adopted a more pernicious and efficacious mode, not to protect the commerce, lives, and property of Her Majesty's subjects in these countries, but to injure and destroy them.

The period when British commerce first began to suffer in these Republics was on the 1st December, 1828, when the ruthless Unitarians kindled civil war by a scandalous military mutiny. The Republic was then in profound peace, industry was reviving and extraordinary animation was given to commerce. Of all these blessings it was bereft by the ruthless Unitarians.

General Rosas, in his first administration, repaired these misfortunes. The re-establishment of peace and perfect security reanimated industry and commerce. And in 1833, in order to render agricultural pursuits secure and guarantee the immense property in the country districts, he undertook the glorious expedition to the Deserts of the South, which the ruthless Unitarians so much detested.

In 1835, 36 and 37, they raised insurrections in the provinces of the interior, and identified themselves with Santa Cruz and also with Rivora, who had rebelled in the Oriental State; and the suffering of national and foreign commerce commenced anew.

In 1838 they promoted and excited the French question and the blockade. It was then that the ruthless Unitarians, Cullen and Beron de Astrada, intrigued to *tear in pieces and burn the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation with Great Britain*. The original documents which prove these truths, were, at the period in question, placed by our Government in the hands of H. E. the Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. M., John Henry Mandeville.

In 1839, 40 and 41, they made armed incursions into the Provinces of Entrerios, Buenos Ayres, and others of the interior. Defeated in all quarters, annihilated at Arroyo Grande, they were on the point of receiving the last blow at Montevideo. Then it was that Commodore Purvis and the major part of the foreigners in that city, interposed to wrest from both Republics the glory of triumph and the inestimable blessing of peace.

This is the origin and cause of the injuries which British commerce has suffered and still suffers. And it is a naval officer of Her Britannic Majesty who has taken upon himself to inflict upon it a mortal blow in these countries. He it is who has thrown vast combustibles into a fire which was about to be extinguished. He labours against the very interests he professes to sustain; and in favor of the ruthless Unitarians who have caused and still cause incalculable injury to national and foreign commerce.

There is no crime, however atrocious of those which the laws of nations and universal legislation classify as horrible and anti-social, that the ruthless Unitarians have not committed. To crown them all they associated themselves with the savage Indians of the Desert, and have on different occasions encouraged them to murder and rob the Christian inhabitants.

Humanity and civilization must ever deplore that British Commodore has united himself with this band of miscreants to augment the shedding of blood and prolong the miseries of two nations faithful friends of Great Britain.

Let it not be objected that the ruthless Unitarians have formed armies to present them selves in the strife.

This very fact proves that they contend against public opinion in these countries.

When Lavalle landed in Entre-Rios in 1839, from the island of Martin Garcia, he could not recruit a single man.

When by surprise in 1840, he threw himself on the shores of Buenos Ayres, and penetrated as far as Montanza, General Rosas had no army assembled. The Province spontaneously declared itself; and this declaration restrained and terrified the invader. Overwhelmed with this result, he solicited the assistance of a French army, which was refused. He then took to a precipitate and shameful flight.

And this occurred under circumstances when the Province was at variance with a powerful nation, and when all its ports were blockaded.

The British Commodore cannot be ignorant that when his country declared in mass against King James II., and that when the Prince of Orange, William III., was kept on the throne by public opinion, James, after having stirred up rebellion in Ireland, presented himself with the powerful aid of France, on the banks of the Boyne in 1690, with 40,000 men. There he was completely overthrown. Notwithstanding that he had presented himself with this army, and the circumstances invoked in his favour, it is well known that public opinion was decidedly against him.

Fifty five years afterwards, from 1745 to 1748, in the midst of the difficulties experienced by Great Britain in its sanguinary war against France and Spain, a fresh attempt was made to subvert the established order of things. Prince Charles Edward, son of the Pretender, invaded Scotland by sea, and routed various detachments. He took Perth, triumphed at Preston Pass, besieged Edinburgh, and with the aid sent him from France and Spain marched upon London. Victorious at Falkirk over an army superior to his own; he was utterly routed at Culloden, and his army and adherents were overwhelmed by national indignation.

In such cases, then, an army assembled by such means proves nothing against public opinion.

British commerce to be prosperous requires a solid peace in both Republics. The ruthless Unitarians and the rebel chieftain Rivera, are not, however, the men who are capable of ensuring to the people and to foreigners this inestimable boon; because lacking popularity, ability and character, besides the atrocious injustice of their cause, they never can rule in these countries, and if they should attempt it by foreign aid, all security and property would be lost in the sanguinary results of a desolatory war.

The administration of General Rosas, or another acting upon the same principles, is the only one which can guarantee to national and foreign commerce this solid peace, this prosperity which British commerce enjoyed in 1837.

This pleasing prospect should be now extended before us; and commercial speculations should be now enabled to be undertaken upon the sure foundation of a solid peace, guaranteed by the principles and deeply rooted stability of an administration the most popular that has ever been in the country since its political emancipation.

But Commodore Purvis has wished to deprive all of this invaluable blessing, without even excepting the very subjects of her Britannic Majesty, who in their commerce, industry, and mercantile interests, lose so much more from the greater advantage of the position in which they are placed by a treaty the most favourable in its nature for Great Britain, inasmuch as the reciprocity rebounds absolutely to her benefit.

Advertisements.

**SUPERFINE
BEAVER & PILOT CLOTH,**

Is to be had by the Yard and by Pieces, at the reduced Price from 30 to 845 per yard, at

J. J. McJEEVES, Tailor,

No. 50, CALLE DE CANGALLO,

Alto, Hilo and Black CLOTH, at 24 and 330 the yars.

A. A. Hise also has a COMPLETE Assortment of Superfine Cloth and Cassimeres, Satins, Silks, and Velvets, which he offers to make up to the latest fashion, at the very lowest possible Price.

PORT AND SHERRY WINE.

A SMALL quantity of the first quality, in 3 dozen Cases, to be disposed of, apply to Mr. Ludlam. Also, a complete and handsome Writing Table and Letter Press, and a superior Tobacco, with Stand.

ARLEQUIN.

SEILLER se trouve ici quelque'un qui sache faire le rôle (more) of ARLEQUIN, et le vendrait sans entreprendre, qu'il se fasse connaître à No. 52 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

WANTED.

A PERSON of middle age, speaking the English and Spanish languages, who can produce unexceptionable references as to character, may hear of a good situation in the country, with a moderate salary, and light employment. Apply by letter to this office—address—G. R. in 27-3

FOR SALE.

At DAVID FLEMING'S, No. 2, Calle de la Reconquista, 4 Dooras from the Plaza.

A small assortment of the best ENGLISH KID SHOES for Ladies, having and black colour, also, Ladies' Boots, and a few pairs of White Satin, an elegant article.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and Citizens Residents at Buenos Ayres, that he has located himself at the House of Mr. Henry Payne, Shoemaker, two Door below the Palace, on the corner of the Plaza, House No. 18, opposite the Fort, where he intends carrying on the Tailoring Business, in all the various kinds of cutting and having worked for some Months in one of the first Establishments in the City, and equipped with the latest Machines. Also, Clothes neatly repaired and cleaned. Those Persons who may favour him with their employ, may be assured of the most assiduous attention thereto.

SAMUEL B. ALLSTONE.

NOTICE.

THE Literary Gazette, for September, 1842. Literary Gazette, for July and 20th, and 16th, 1842. The Mirror for January and July 1842. British Navy List, for January, 1842.

It is particularly requested that the above works may be returned to No. 29, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

THE LET. APARTMENTS FURNISHED, No. 116 Calle de Fern.

TO BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

ABOUT 40 Dozen superior French dressed French CALF SKINS, newly imported, for sale, at No. 23, Calle de Bakera.

HONG-KONG.

(From the "Penny Magazine," of December 24, 1842.)

This island has now become an integral part of the British empire, and likely to become also the chief seat of a most important and extensive commerce, destined perhaps to unite in amicable intercourse the three hundred and sixty millions of the hitherto isolated, though certainly not uncivilized Chinese, with the most active and enterprising inhabitants of what we are accustomed to call the civilized world. Fencible but independent relations with such a country cannot but be productive of reciprocal benefit to all parties, and will, we hope, be henceforward maintained. Our purpose, now, however, is to give a short account of the present state of the island, in which commerce with its attendant population will probably speedily work extensive alterations.

Hong-Kong is one of a group of rocky islands at the extreme eastern boundary of the estuary of the Choo-king or Canton river, and of these it is the most northerly, and nearest to the continent, from which it is divided by a strait varying in breadth from one mile to six. It is situa-

ted in lat. 22° 17' N. and long. 114° 13' E., about forty miles east from Macao, and about a hundred miles from Canton. It is about eight miles long, and, according to Dr. McPherson, two and a half in breadth at its widest part, while K. S. Mackenzie and Captain J. Elliott Bingham speak of its being five miles long. The island is rocky, and of a forbidding appearance at a distance, but on a nearer examination there are found many rich and fertile portions interspersed, and it is abundantly supplied with good water; indeed its name is a corruption of the Chinese words *Hong-Koang*, the red current, so called from the colour of the soil through which a stream flows, affording great facility to ships, taking in fresh water.

The number of native inhabitants is variously stated at from one thousand to seven thousand five hundred, but all the recent writers concur in stating the great influx of inhabitants since our possession of it, and one, Captain Bingham, estimates the present number at fifteen thousand. The most distinguished advantage of this island is its magnificent harbour. Dr. McPherson says of it, "The bay of Hong-Kong cannot probably be surpassed by any in the world, not only by reason of the infinite number of ships which it can accommodate, but also of its safe anchorage from typhoons, accompanied with severe hurricanes in China, and the depth of water close to the land, which along the greater part of the bay is sufficient for a seventy-four to float at a distance of a cable's length from shore. From this circumstance alone the island must prove a possession of enormous value as a commercial acquisition. Magnificent granite-quarries are found all over the island, so that warehouses on any scale can be built close to the water's edge, and wharfs with ease thrown out, which will enable ships to approach for the purpose of loading and unloading. There is at all seasons an abundant supply of fresh water procurable on the island.

"In other respects this new colony possesses but few advantages. Its northern side is formed by a continued ridge of mountains, the summit of which is about two thousand feet above the level of the sea. Except in a few spots, these mountains are barren and uncultivated, formed by black projecting masses of granite, the intervals between them being covered with rocks. There are no trees of any size, and, unlike the generality of mountainous districts, it possesses but a few valleys, and these not of any extent. The mountains, for the most part, fall perpendicularly into the sea, thus leaving but little space for building at their base. The interior and south side is chiefly formed by level and undulating land, and appears to be far better adapted for private residences than on the north side. Here, too, there are some very fine bays, the chief of which are Ty-tan and Choo-ki-owan. At the former place a military post has been established. The latter place, which is about five miles from Ty-tan, forms a very convenient and well sheltered site for building dockyards, &c. Partridge, quail, and snipe have been found on the island, and in the jungle pheasants and deer have been seen. . . . A peninsula of considerable size, with only a few Chinese hamlets upon it, extends from the town of Canton in a south-easterly direction. This mostly consists of rich level ground. . . . The appearance of Hong-Kong is anything but prepossessing; and to those who have hitherto resided upon it the climate has proved far from salubrious. There is a good deal of rank vegetation on the face of the hill, the ground on which, after a heavy rain, becomes elastic and boggy. On the Cowloon side of the bay the atmosphere is at all times more pure, and the change of temperature less sudden; indeed altogether it appears a far more likely spot for a settlement than on the Hong-Kong side.

The climate does not indeed appear to be the only danger to be feared, though this, it is to be hoped, may be found to be ameliorated by local education, a more intimate knowledge of the island; while from the typhoon, the other fearful and more terrific visitant, increased security will probably be obtained by improvements in the harbour through the resources of British engineering art, and on the land from erecting buildings of greater strength and solidity.

AMERICAN CHARACTERISTIC.

I have often spoken of the formalities of Germany in the mere matter of sending a parcel, which any coach-office in England would forward without delay, if only wrapped

in a bit of brown paper, and tied with a string, what difficulties meet you in Germany! A parcel must be wrapped in a certain way. It must have so many seals upon it. Its contents and value must be written outside. If of no weight, must go by one conveyance; if of another, by a third. It must, under certain circumstances, be wrapped in an oil-cloth. Failing any one of these formalities, it cannot go. It is returned, or sent from one office to another, till more time is consumed than is necessary to take it to its destination. A little deed was sent from England by my signature, which was urgently wanted back by return of post. Though signed and sent to the packet-post the same day, under the directions of our German banker, yet so many obstacles arose, that, after several days' delay, we found it by the omnibus proprietor to the Steam Company at the Rhine. Two months afterwards, the sender in England wrote, in great distress, to know why the deed was not returned; and on inquiry at the omnibus proprietor's, we found it still lying in his house! The Rhine Company had not dared to take it, because it was the property of the Packet-post department; and the poor man could not tell to whom to return it. He had written to inform of it in the Heidelberg newspaper, which we never see; but though there were only about six English families in the place, and he knew it came from one, it had never occurred to him to send round and inquire. A common holder, or boots, in England, would have done it in ten minutes. In four months the parcel reached England!—*Hoult's Rural and Domestic Life of Germany.*

PAINTING.

It is painful to think how soon the paintings of Raphael, and Titian, and Correggio, and other illustrious men who painted and saw away, "How long," said Napoleon to David, "will a picture last?" "About four or five hundred years!—a fine immortality!" The poet multiplies his works by means of a cheap material, and Homer, and Virgil, and Dante, and Tasso, and Molière, and Milton, and Shakespeare, may bid oblivion defiance; the sculptor impresses his conceptions on metal or on marble, and expects to survive the wreck of nations and the wrongs of time; but the painter commits to perishable cloth or wood the visions of his fancy, and dies in the certain assurance that the life of his works will be but short in the land they adorn.

The attraction at the theatres this season has not been very great. We have not had time or inclination to attend them, and have only visited the Victoria, to witness the representation of a comedy, entitled "Que Hombre tan Amable." One of their most promising performers, Señor Benito Ximeno, has quitted the company. With so respectable an orchestra, it is a pity that operatic performances are not got up; it would thus crowd to the theatre, particularly the numerous foreign population. If some exertions are not made, we fear the managers will have to complain of many "beggarly accounts of empty boxes."

Amongst the advertisements in our journal of to-day is one for a *Harlequin*. We hope that Harlequin himself will be found; the motley gentleman will, no doubt, meet with a Columbine, a Pantaloon, a Clown, and the whole festive family; and we opine, with the celebrated Dr. Arbuthnot, that "Laughter"—we quote from memory—"promote health, and that the arrival of a Merry-Andrew in a town does more good to its inhabitants than a dozen ass-loads of medicine.

With the inclination which the people of this country have to pun upon the names of those who have in any way rendered themselves notorious, it would have been strange had Commodore Purvis escaped. They have therefore named him *Commodore Puffins*.

The Brazilian brigantines of war Argus, saluted the town on Tuesday last with 21 guns, which was returned from the fort by a like number.

May 24.—Wind N.—bazy.

Arrived, British brig Georgiana, 130 tons, Thomas Stratford, from Newcastle 3rd March, general cargo, and coals, to Henry & George Downe.

May 25.—Wind S. E.—foggy and heavy rain. No arrivals or sailings. In sight, Phoenix.

May 26.—Wind S. E.—foggy.

Arrived, Danish brig Phoenix, 180 tons, Hains Lyster, from Rio Janeiro 11th inst., Montevideo 23rd, with flour, to order.

Sardinian zumaça Victoria, 72 tons, Pedro Agusto Tregon, from Paragua 25th ult., Montevideo 24th inst. with yerba, to order.

Hamburg brig Charlotte, 120 tons, John Bestmann, from Hamburg 21st February, Island Sal 8th ult., Montevideo 22nd inst., with salt to John G. Lowry & Co.

VESSELS TO SAIL THIS DAY, (27th)—

French brig Tancrede, and barque Turenne, both for Havre de Grace.
British brig Iauthe, for London.
Belgian brig Marco Polo, for Rotterdam.

Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 26th inst.

British	.....	28
American	.....	12
French	.....	12
Spanish	.....	5
Sardinian	.....	9
Brazilian	.....	9
Hamburg	.....	4
Swedish	.....	4
Danish	.....	9
Bremen	.....	2
Russian	.....	1
Belgian	.....	2
Dutch	.....	1
Austrian	.....	1
Prussian	.....	1
Total	.....	100

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

The above list includes French brig Tancrede, French barque Turenne, and British brig Iauthe, which we have taken from our vessels in port on Thursday.

THE WEATHER this week has been humid, foggy, and unseasonably warm.

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

Saturday	.....	60
Sunday	.....	62
Monday	.....	64
Tuesday	.....	69
Wednesday	.....	69
Thursday	.....	64
Friday	.....	66

BRAZIL.

The Legislative Assembly of Brazil opened on the 3rd inst., at Rio Janeiro, when H. M. the Emperor of Brazil, delivered the following speech from the throne.

"August and Most Worthy Representatives of the Nation."

"I have the satisfaction of communicating to you that the marriage of my cherished sister D. Francisca with R. H. Prince Joinville was celebrated, in this capital, on 1st instant. My consent to this alliance was the more cheerfully given, as I feel confident that it will still more strengthen the bonds of kindness and friendship already subsisting between Brazil and France."

"I continue to maintain pacific and friendly relations with foreign powers; and, aware of the important events which agitate some of the neighboring republics, my government does not neglect to adopt such measures as are suggested by prudence, for the defence of our legitimate interests, and for the maintenance of our honor and national dignity."

"The repeated proofs of constancy and bravery given by our troops in the province of Rio Grande do Sul merit my especial consideration. From these and from the measures pursued, I hope for such happy results as shall effectually terminate the evils existent in that part of the empire."

"The state of our agriculture and commerce claims serious consideration. I incessantly seek to afford them that protection and extension which they require."

"To improve the condition of our finances, by the raising of new taxes for supplying, at the least, the deficit in the ordinary and indispensable expenditure, becomes daily more imperatively necessary. I again call your attention to this vitally important branch of public administration."

"My ministers will present to you proposals for the improvement of the administration and for the reform of some important legislative enactments."

"Good order and public tranquillity are not only essential, but indispensable to the aggrandizement and prosperity to Brazil. Our united efforts should be directed to plant there upon a solid and durable basis, but this will be impossible unless perfect concord and harmony exist amongst the political powers of the state. From your enlightened patriotism I expect your zealous co-operation in the difficult, but glorious task of promoting the happiness of the Brazilian Nation."

"The first session of the Legislative Assembly is closed and the second is open."

READING SOCIETIES.

The establishment of reading societies is a feature almost peculiar to modern times, and deserves attention, not more as a new organ of instruction, than as a fresh auxiliary to individual and social happiness. Besides that we are made acquainted with a greater number of books than our solitary means could command, the plan secures, in some degree, the pursuit of them, of the parties with whom we stand connected, and with several of whom we may be on terms of intimacy. Hence we are always more or less furnished with materials for rational conversation, which, in the education of a well-instructed mind, is the principal charm of companionship. It is an excellent improvement, which distinguishes many of the societies alluded to, that meetings are regularly convened, for the purpose of mutual discourse, on the various publications which may have engaged our private reading. The prospect of having to advance an opinion on the merits of a work awakens a clearer attention to the sentiments of the author, and to the nature of the subject; and the opportunity of hearing the remarks of different members, which compose the body, strengthens or corrects the views we have entertained, enlarges the sphere of our knowledge, and keeps up a glowing and perpetual interest. The beneficial influence which results from the adoption of this practice, may well excite surprise that it is not more general. No critical acumen, no logical accuracy, no talent for public speaking, is necessary to carry the design into effect. We have only to ascertain the design of the writer, to recollect some of his principal arguments and illustrations, and then to express ourselves with all the freedom of the most familiar intercourse.—*Hibernian Essays.*

Amongst the acts of grace performed by H. E. the Governor in celebration of the 25th of May, the liberation of Captain Robert William Beazley and other naval officers of Commodore Coe's squadron, is worthy of remark. They had been in confinement since the capture of the brig Cagancha, now General CERQUEIRA.

On the clearing up of the fog, yesterday, the Sardinian zumaça Victoria was seen aground near Point Quilmes. The Captain of the Port immediately dispatched a boat with Mr. Turner, the pilot, and by their assistance, she was brought into the inner roads.

Montevideo, May 19, 1843.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,—Are you aware that about 30 river craft, from four to fifty tons, constructed in this vicinity, owned doubtless by Englishmen, but the masters and crews, with few exceptions, foreigners, mostly Italians, are employed under the British flag in conveying cattle, beef, charcoal, fire wood, &c. &c., from Maldonado and other parts to Montevideo. If Commodore Purvis has granted the flag to such craft, I presume he is authorized to that effect, for with all his follies (and they are not a few) I do not think he would otherwise have done so. As it may, none of the other naval commanders of this port, has countenanced their flags in such a description of vessels for such purposes. And does it not appear ridiculous that when hailing these British chandler ship craft, some of which have pointed on their bows the great names of "Queen Victoria" "Prince Albert," and the much less great one of "Commodore Purvis," to be answered in every other language but English, which has actually occurred to me on several occasions.

Y. Z.

HARRID.

On the 12th inst, Mr. JAMES MOONEY to CATHERINE RYAN, both natives of Ireland.

Advertisement.

ANY Person having to dispose of a Pair of malm-arrived SILVER SPINNERS or STIRRUPS (either or both) send me the best price, accompanied, by leaving them at the Georgia office, No. 75, Castlegate.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	.....	272 a 273 dollars each.
Do. Portugal	.....	272 a 273 do. do.
Prata marcones	.....	25 1/4 per 100 for one dollar.
Dollars, Spanish	.....	17 a 18 do. each.
Do. long	.....	16 1/2 do. do.
Six cent cent. South	.....	65 a 68 per cent.
Exchange on England	.....	7 1/2 a 3 1/4 per cent.
Do. France	.....	24 a 22 cent per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro	.....	17 a 17 1/2 per cent premium
Montevideo	.....	14 a 17 do.
Do. United States	.....	nominat per U. S. dollar.
Hides, Ox, for England or Germany	.....	60 a 65 dollars per penda
Do. France	.....	54 a 57 do.
Do. North America	.....	52 a 54 do.
Do. Spanish	.....	57 a 58 do.
Hides, salted	.....	50 a 52 do.
Do. Horse	.....	16 a 20 do. each.
Calf skins	.....	56 a 58 per penda
Sheep skins, common	.....	28 a 30 per dozen.
Do. fine	.....	38 a 36 do.
Do. skins	.....	10 a 12 do.
Do. skins	.....	24 a 26 do.
Natural skins	.....	31 a 4 d per lb.
Chinchilla skins	.....	70 a 80 dol. per dozen
Horse hair, short	.....	5 a 16 per arrobas
Do. mixed	.....	37 a 48 do.
Do. long	.....	70 a 90 do.
Wool, common, washed	.....	16 a 32 do.
Do. packed	.....	35 a 36 do.
Do. short	.....	40 a 45 do.
Do. raw, dirty	.....	14 a 30 do.
Fallow, pure	.....	35 a 37 do.
Do. mixed	.....	18 a 22 do.
Do. with grease	.....	35 a 37 do.
Jerked beef	.....	45 a 50 per quintal
Horn, mixed	.....	290 a 350 per thousand
Do. Ox	.....	290 a 350 do.
Strain bones	.....	120 a 150 do.
Hair, cuttings	.....	21 a 25 per 100 lbs.
Other's feathers, white	.....	15 a 18 per lb.
Do. black	.....	10 a 11 do.
Salt, on board	.....	15 a 16 per fanega.
Do. on shore	.....	1 a 2 per cent per month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 273 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3-1/2 pence. The lowest do. 3-1/2 pence.

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GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.