

# British Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

N<sup>o</sup>. 883.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY, 22 1843.

[Established in 1826

### BUENOS AYRES.

We have received advices from Montevideo to the 19th inst. On the 16th a detachment of the Riverista garrison, under the command of Col. Prudencio Torres, having made a sally, fell into an ambush laid by the besiegers, and were driven back into the town after suffering very severe loss. Torres himself, one of the bravest of the Riverista officers, died of his wounds on the 17th.

Rivera is stated to be in Maldonado dangerously ill, according to some accounts, from the effects of a wound, and to others, from sickness. It is added that Commodore Purvis had placed one of H. M.'s steamers at the disposal of M<sup>r</sup>. Rivera, in order that she might repair to Maldonado with the greatest expedition to attend upon her husband.

President Oribe's decree declaring the Buceo to be a port of entry had given great uneasiness to the Riverista government and its foreign friends. In order to counteract the effects of the measure Commodore Purvis had proposed to throw every possible obstacle in the way of the shipment of produce, under the ridiculous pretext that there might be some hides belonging to foreigners. This outrageous scheme was deservedly scoffed at by the agents of the other neutral nations. H. M.'s Consul-General *ad interim*, who appears to be hand and glove with the Riveristas and the Commodore, had acquiesced in the requisition of the former to warn British subjects against trading to that port, as they would thereby incur the penalties attaching to the commission of an illegal act. Pretty doctrine this, and well may our rivals rejoice at the odium that has been brought upon the British name from the system of crouching partiality to the rebel cause that has been unhappily exhibited by our agents in Montevideo!

We have no news from the main body of the Confederate Army. General Nuñez, after having collected a large number of horses, has proceeded with them to join General Urquiza in the department of Mercedes. The Riveristas General Medina endeavoured to intercept him, but was foiled in the attempt.

#### LUNAR RAINBOW.

On the evening of the 8th inst., the exterior and interior arc of the above phenomenon appeared clearly defined in the western part of our horizon. It was first observed at 7 and was lost in a nebulous state of the atmosphere about 8 P.M.

Recent advices from Montevideo say, that Commodore Purvis, in his fatherly care and anxiety for the welfare of the Riveristas, had proposed to the Foreign Consul, at Montevideo, that a Lieutenant from each Squadron should be sent to the Buceo, to see that there were no hides embarked with marks that could be claimed as foreign property. The British and United States Lieutenants were quite indignant at the prospect of their being called upon to inspect bullocks' hides, and the foreign agents at Montevideo seeing the absurdity of it, the plan was abandoned.

It is well known that the Riveristas in Montevideo have made every exertion to engage England and France in a crusade, in their behalf, against the Government of Buenos Ayres. There is scarcely a printing office in London or Liverpool but has been besieged with their communications, and there is no falsehood, however base, to which they have not had recourse in their vituperations against General Rosas. Of such a nature is the communication from Montevideo, which appeared in "Gore's General Advertiser" (Liverpool paper) of the 4th April last, and which has been so triumphantly related in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of this city. We confess that we are surprised that so respectable a journal as Gore's should have inserted such a production. However, it has been well observed by Dr. Wheatley, that "truth works silently: we are apt to over estimate the effect of opposition to truth, simply because opposition makes itself heard—whereas conviction assents without any noisy efforts or boasting."

We regret to learn by the last newspapers from Copenhagen, that His Danish Majesty has lost one of his most faithful servants, in the person of Rear Admiral Christian Wulff, who expired on the morning of the 18th March last, at Copenhagen, without any painful or preceding illness.

Many of our readers will recollect the visit of this distinguished officer to Buenos Ayres, in December 1840, and the important mission with which he was intrusted by his Government. He was then in command of the *Bellona*, a superb frigate of her class. On his return to Denmark, after fulfilling other important missions in South America, he was promoted from the rank of Commodore to that of Rear-Admiral, with the honorable addition of being appointed Naval Aide-de-Camp to his Sovereign, and Captain of the Royal Yacht. In the midst of all these honors, beloved by every one who had the happiness of knowing him; and when from his robust frame there was every reason to believe he would enjoy lengthened days—he suddenly expired.

The late Admiral Christian Wulff, arrived at Buenos Ayres on the 18th December, 1840, in the *Bellona* 46 gun frigate, and quitted it on 25th January, 1841, for the Pacific. During his residence in the capital he mingled freely in society, both native and foreign. His kind and amiable manners made him always a welcome visitor.

NEW POST-OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS.—A treaty with France on Post-office affairs has been brought to a conclusion, and will come into force next June. The more immediate result of diminishing by one-half the cost of sending letters from England to France, and from France to England, is but a small part of the object of this

treaty. It considerably reduces the cost of postage on all letters passing through France, as well as on those addressed to France, and therefore at once effects the vast correspondence between this country and our East India possessions. It also regulates and reduces the cost of correspondence between the British colonies and France, and of course between France and our colonies. It facilitates the correspondence with those European countries to which France is the highway from Great Britain, and gives to this country the advantage of postage arrangements subsisting between those countries and France.—*The Atlas* of April 15.

#### INVASION OF TAHITI BY THE FRENCH.

On Wednesday a meeting was held at Exeter Hall, to adopt measures required by the recent aggression of the French on Tahiti. The chairman, the Rev. Mr. Tidman, detailed all the circumstances which marked the different attempts of the French to take possession of the island, until their ultimate success. The danger likely to arise to Protestantism by the introduction of Catholics was forcibly illustrated, and resolutions were unanimously agreed to, expressive of some strong apprehensions at the unjust assumption of sovereignty by the French, and the establishment of Popery by force.

No one can have forgotten how often Lord Palmerston was censured by the Conservatives for allowing the French to retain peaceable possession of Algeria. In office, however, these statesmen appear to have no alarm at the extension of territory by the French, even although its possession may not have been acquired very honestly or fairly. When Lord Aberdeen was asked, a short time ago, by the Marquis of Lansdowne if he was satisfied with the recent proceedings of the French at the island of Tahiti, he did not seem to have much information upon the subject, allowing he at once said that he did not look with any apprehension at the establishment of the French there. Sir Robert Peel, when questioned in the House of Commons, avowed an equally confiding disposition towards the French, and seemed as if he did not dream that they could be actuated by a love of conquest.

The essential fact connected with the acquisition of this new possession is, that the island of Tahiti occupies an important position in the South Pacific Ocean, it being equidistant from New Zealand and New South Wales. Until the French admiral thought fit to seize upon the island, its inhabitants were attached to English habits, and studied English institutions. They were taught Christianity by British missionaries, and the island, in short, might be regarded as an English colony.

We suspect that no long period will have elapsed before the French will be able to exclaim "*Nous avons change tout cela.*" Already have they begun to stipulate for changes in the laws and social institutions of the island. As to its religion, the chance for Protestant ascendancy may be easily calculated, when it is recollect that our missionaries, instead of pursuing the even tenor of their way as formerly, will hereafter be the subjects, or at all events the dependents, of his Most Christian Majesty Louis Philippe, the protector of French honour and the defender of the Catholic faith. How long a war, whose sands are occupied by such belligerent inhabitants as the French, can be slyly termed the Pacific ocean, remains to be proved.

**Advertisements.**

**For Rotterdam,**

(PASSENGERS ONLY)

The fine, very fast sailing, coppered and copper-lined Bremen ship

**"HELENE,"**

Capt. G. HILDER, Junior, WILL sail for the above port about the middle of August, and accept accommodations for the first Cabin Passengers. Those that are desirous to avail themselves of this fine-rate conveyance, will please apply to the Consignee

ZIMMERMANN, FRAZHER & Co., No. 55, Vincennes.

**For Cape of Good Hope,**

A fine first class British Ship, 200 to 230 Tons burthen, elegantly fitted up for Cabin Passengers, with Second Cabin and Saloon, to arrive in the River Plate in August; will, after discharging his Cargo, be dispatched immediately for ALGOSA BAY, touching at TABLE BAY.

Persons desirous to engage to that beautiful and fertile country, will be furnished with every particular regarding the Soil and Prospects, &c.; also, the Terms of Passage, by applying to Wm. S. WILSON, Calle de Paz, No. 115.

**CARD.**

THE Subscribers beg to intimate to Owners and Captains of vessels, and the Public in general, that they have commenced Business as Agents for the Companies and Offices in the newly fitted up Premises No. 401 and 41, Alameda, (opposite the landing place) with a general assortment of Ship Stores and Groceries, and large stock of stationery, particularly of moderate terms, to meet a share of the public patronage.

FRIGER, MALCOLM & Co. Families supplied with Groceries on the most reasonable terms. Buenos Ayres, July 14, 1843.

**Hugh White, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,**

No. 71 and 73, Calle de la Piedad.

IN returning Thanks for the opportunity which he has been happily favoured with, the opportunity of commencing his Cork Sole Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen. Also, Children's and Boys' flat Shoes, which are made in his Establishment on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

Wanted, two Journeyman Boot Makers and one Apprentice.

**Roman Cement.**

A FEW Casks recently arrived, and for Sale, at No. 44 Calle de Potos.

THE Mirror, for February, 1843, and the London newspaper, Age, of the 27th March, 1843, April, 1842. Those who may have the above named in their possession, will please return them to No. 55, Calle de S. de Mayo.

**To be Sold,**

THE large and Convenient HOUSE, No. 15, Calle de S. Augustin; it has 17 rooms in front, and 22 more in depth, has 10 fire Rooms and two Kitchens, a large Hall, well surrounded by corridors, a fine large Orange Tree, and numerous Grape Vines, of the best quality.

For particulars apply to Don DOMINGO PITA, — or at the Escudero, No. 30, under the principal arch of the Arcos.

**Just Arrived from England.**

A SPLENDID Assortment of Hanging Lamps, with 2, 3, 4, and 6 Lights, likewise, Table, Bracket, and Binnacle Lamps, of a superior quality; also, the Vases of Florence Ayres, coloured, with handsome Rose Wood and Maple Frames, with glass mouldings, and the East and West Views of Windsor, with a general assortment of Hardware and Shop Signs. For sale, at the ALMOGATA & Co., 94, Calle Reconquista.

**JUST PUBLISHED,**

**At the Imprenta Republicana,**

A FAMILIAR, in prose and verse, entitled "EL CLAMOR ARGENTINO." Its principal object is to present the odious usurpations and the wrongs which all them in their insidious enterprises are perpetrating.

It is for sale at the Printing Office, No. 194, Calle del Buenavista, at that of La Libertad, No. 10, Calle de Goyalla, at the Lithographic Printing Office of Señor Aldao, No. 35, Calle de la Federación, at that of Señor Berra, No. 28, Calle de Potos, and at the Escudero, No. 30, Calle de Paz, next door to No. 19, under the Alcor of Payson. Price Seven Dollars.

**Mr. Rowley, MECHANICAL DENTIST,**

FROM LONDON, CONTINUES to apply ARTIFICIAL TEETH upon the principles of the new pneumatic, which renders springs and ligatures unnecessary. Teeth constructed on the above principle are the most perfect and pleasant, with the greatest facility, which for some years he has practised with success in this country, and is prepared to be applicable to cases of the greatest difficulty, and which will be found to answer all the purposes of the natural teeth in articulation, mastication, and in the most delicate manner. He has been a great dissembler among the most Scientific Dentists in Europe, a method of applying springs of steel, as he is now using the natural teeth; these teeth may be set in gold or ivory so as the case may admit. All the operations on the teeth performed upon the most approved principle, and Sereno-gene named in cases of new mechanical contrivance is required. Apply at No. 17, La Piedad.

N.B.—M. R. has an excellent Remedy for the TOOTH-ACHE, which, if properly applied, gives immediate relief.

**BOOKS!**

POCKET Bibles and Prayer Books, the print and binding of a superior description for Sale, at J. STEADMAN'S shop, No. 54, Universidad Street, facing the College Church. —

**Seeds and Plants for Sale,**

At No. 140, CALLE DEL PERU.

UPWARDS of 300 Species of Seed, 300 Species of Citrus, Bulbs, and other ornamental Plants, all of the Argentine Republic and South Brazil. The whole can be shipped packed for Europe or North America, so as to stand a three months voyage without damage. —

**SUPERFINE BEAVER & PILOT CLOTH,**

It is to be had by the Yard and by Pieces, at the reduced Price from 25 to \$45 per yard, at

J. J. HAYERS, Tailor, No. 50, CALLE DE CANGALLO,

Also, Blue and Black CLOTH, at 34 and \$35 the yard.

J. A. M. has also a complete Assortment of superior Cloths and Cambrims, Satins, Silks, and Velvets, which he offers to make up to the latest fashion, at the very lowest possible Prices. —

**NOTICE.**

THE Literary Gazette, for September, 1842. Literary Gazette, for December, 1842. Literary Gazette, for July 2nd, 9th, and 15th, 1842. The Mirror for January and July 1842. The Literary Gazette, for July 1st, 1842.

It is particularly requested that the above works may be returned to No. 55, Calle de S. de Mayo.

**Lost,**

A VOLUME of the "BRITISH PACKET" Newspaper for 1832. Whoever will bring it to No. 39, Calle del 25 de Mayo, will be generously Rewarded.

"El Clamor Argentino," advertised in our columns of this day, is written, as the announcement states, in prose and verse. The following is an extract from the preface:—

"The ruthless unitarians have long been in possession of legitimate claims which ensure them an odious celebrity. They may rejoice in the contemplation that they have, and ever will have, a detestable historic name. They will not fear that any one will strive to deprive them of this patrimony. They may, therefore, enjoy it in the most exclusive manner, whilst future generations will preserve the remembrance of their iniquities; and this remembrance will be as durable as that of traditional transmission.

"Argentine history will convey to the most remote posterity the ungrateful catalogue of the unexampled crimes, treachery, and infamy, by which these prostituted men have been defiled themselves.

"The irruption of the barbarians of the north, did not produce (relatively speaking) so much devastation and calamity in Europe, as have been caused amongst us by those western barbarians.

"There is, besides, an enormous difference between both incursions, which gives to the last named a peculiar character which the other does not possess. When the invasion of the northern barbarians took place, the world was immersed in the chaos of ignorance, and brutal force decided the fate of nations. In the present day this force is in a manner domesticated under the mild influence of civilization; consequently there is less excuse for committing the same or worse excesses, than those which took place in barbarous ages.

"There is another difference. The primitive barbarians carried their ravages and the scourge of war amongst distant people, in whose fate they had no interest. They made incursions into foreign countries for purposes of plunder, to mitigate hunger and cover the nakedness of their families. These necessities were at times so pressing, that even the weaker sex accompanied their kindred, in order that the spoils of war might be instantly divided on the very spot where those sanguinary scenes took place.

"But this has not been the situation of the brutal unitarians. It is not to foreign nations, but to their own country, that they have made their desolation, violence, death, incendiarism, mourning, tears, and every other calamity attendant on war. It has not been to supply real wants, but to gratify their devouring thirst for command, for gold, and for vengeance, that they have covered their native land with mourning, and

retarded the epoch in which its happiness might be secured. . . . Unfortunate men, unfortunate from your brutal obstinacy! Let even yourselves decide, if there be or be not abundant reason to characterise you as barbarians *par excellence*, or rather as *grato barbaros et proto barbaros*.

"The atrocious deeds of this anti-American and anti-Argentine are well known; and form a considerable, though melancholy portion of contemporary history. Let it not be believed that those furious men will take the trouble to deny them. On the contrary, they glory in them like convicted and confessed criminals. Certain it is, that error has also its martyrs, and a peculiar crown destined to decorate them! But this crown is that of public opprobrium and execration, when an obstinate adherence is persisted in."

The poetical portion of the publication is divided into four cantos, or "Grutas," and is a "serio-comic" illustration of political events, past and present, with reflections thereon, and friendly advice to those whom it may concern. The versification is both easy and natural. The following is the commencement of *Gruta 1*—

El amor de la Patria siempre ha sido Origen del poder de los Estados: Por su influjo han sido respetados; Sin él, ninguno pudo ha florecido. Que América jamás legue al olvido Lecciones que los tiempos le han dejado; Pues si a la voz egoísta é indolente, Humillada será de extraña gente.

In *Gruta 2* the conduct of Commodore Parvia is arraigned in several stanzas. The 1st says— El Señor Pares, Comodoro Inglés, Violando las leyes internacionales, Nos ha irrogado vejámenes, males Que pudieran con él dar al traves. Lo positivo de este caso es, Que las resultas le podrian ser fatales, Pues se ha hecho responsable en alto grado, Por haberse a su gobierno anticipado.

And the last— En fin por escrito, de palabra y obra El Comodoro nuestro honor ha vulnerado: Su agraves llegó a mi alto grado, Solo porque naval fuerza le sobra. El mundo culto quedará en zozobra, Incredulo tal vez de este atentado; Mas todo consta en documentos intercambiables, Que nuestro Gobierno ha hecho palpables.

(Communicated.)

**LOANS.**

In the *Britannia* of Montevideo, dated June 24th, 1843, we notice a project to dispose of the customs duties for the coming year, to raise the amount of \$500,000. This big project is enveloped in no less than 15 articles—the projectors are old hands at their trade—they have *herr* the citizens and merchants of Montevideo many times before. We call upon readers to look over article 8th of this project, and then ask what dependence can be placed on loans so deeply manifesting schemes of fraud and deceit as this article is.—"Article 8th.—That the Ministerial Billees and documents which are still outstanding against the Custom House, proceeding from the loans of June, 1842, and the one effected so late as in April last, be admitted in the Custom House in payment of duties in the form in which they now exist, only until the end of the present year, &c." So we may justly conclude that they are ever after to rest on the shelf. From so intolerable a violation of faith, what expectation but a total failure can the present projectors look for? Could the mercantile state of Montevideo and the security of money there furnish another loan? It is, and can only be one answer which inevitably would occur, and that is, it would bring great distress on many of the commercial houses there. We farther ask the projectors, should they decline admitting the documents for the loan created in June, 1842, and April last, would they ever adjust the one they now propose? It is nothing else but juggling, puffery, and insatiable self-interest.



Brazilian brig Ana Maria, 302 tons, Manuel Correa Lima, from Paraguana 15th inst. Montevideo 15th inst. with yerba, &c., to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.

Sailed, Lincea packet brigantine Lusitano, Bartolomé Dastory, for Montevideo, despatched by Llavallol and Sons, with passengers.

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

French barque Henri & Louise, Paul Gautier, for Cetto, despatched by Bartolomé Herand, with 205 dry ox and cow hides, 4026 salted do., 223 bales with 5600 doz. sheep skins, 45 do. with 1200 arrobas wool, 3 doz. chinchilla skins.

July 20.—Wind E.—strong at night.

Arrived, Spanish barque Industria, 200 tons, Salvador Millet, from Barcelona 11th March, Malaga 30th do., Montevideo 16th inst., with part cargo, to Llavallol & Sons.

Prussian brig Lucia, 226 tons, Henry Albrecht, from Cetto 24th April, Montevideo 16th inst., with wine, &c., to Zamaran & Treresera.

British man-of-war launch Ileria (hired) from Colonia 10th inst.

Sailed, National schooner of war Chacabuco, 6 guns, Captain Nicolas George, for the Buceo. Nacional polacre Trinidad, Francisco Truco, for the Buceo, despatched by Angel G. de Elia, with merchandise.

British brig Lightning, William Mellich, for Antwerp, despatched by Betram, Le Breton & Dalais, with 8850 dry ox and cow hides, 2580 salted do.

British barque Ceylon, Samuel William Hurry, for London, despatched by Charles R. Horne, with 31 pipes bone ashes, 111 tons bones, 345,000 shia and thin bones.

French brig Jeune Estelle, Felix Lamaud, for Havre de Grace, despatched by José Ortiz Basualdo, with 10,030 dry ox and cow hides, 1000 salted do., 6000 horns, 2 boxes sweet meats and minors.

July 21.—Wind E.—half a gale—heavy rain and foggy.

Arrived, Lucea packet schooner Orestes, August Coppi, from Montevideo 16th inst., to Zamaran & Treresera, with passengers.

Lucea packet schooner Eufracia, José Borben, from Montevideo 19th inst., to Angel G. de Elia, with passengers.

British barque Ann Best, from Montevideo.

British brig

A brig

Brigantine

Bremen brig

**Vessels posted to sail—**

22nd inst., American barque Sagamore, for New York.

" " Dutch galliot Anna Agust, for Amsterdam.

23rd " Bremen barque Maria Albina, for Bremen.

24th " British brig Creole, for Liverpool.

**VELLS WITH WIND YESTERDAY.**

H. B. M.'s packet Spider, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

American brig Oriole, for Cetto.

American schooner Jersey, for the Buceo.

Sardinian brig Paradiso, for Genoa.

Sardinian polacre Cesar Augusto, for Genoa.

The weather yesterday was boisterous, with heavy rain, but, with this exception, it has been fine during the week.

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

Saturday	50
Sunday	51
Monday	52
Tuesday	54
Wednesday	50
Thursday	51
Friday	50

**Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 21st inst.**

British	32
American	10
French	13
Spanish	12
Sardinian	10
Brazilian	10
Hamburg	4
Swedish	3
Danish	11
Bremen	5
Russian	2
Belgian	2
Dutch	1
Austrian	1
Prussian	3
Lubeck	1
Total	120

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.

**ÆRIAL TRAVELLING.**—The following passage will be found in the "Mathematical and Philosophical Works of the Right Rev. John Wilkins, late Lord Bishop of Chester, printed in London by J. Nicholson, in 1708. Wilkins flourished during the Commonwealth and reign of Charles II. Page 132:—"I do seriously and upon good grounds affirm it is possible to make a flying chariot, in which a man may sit, and give such a motion into it as shall convey him through the air. And this perhaps might be large enough to convey divers men at the same time, together with food for their victual, and commodities for traffic. It is not the bigness of anything in this kind that can hinder its motion, if the motive faculty be answerable therunto. We see a great ship swims as well as a small cork, and an eagle flies in the air as well as a little gnat. I conceive it would no difficult thing if a man had leisure to show more particularly the means of constructing it."

**THE COMET IN THE WEST INDIES.**—The following is an extract of a private letter received by the last West Indian mail. It is dated Barbados, March 7th, 1843:—"We are all, at present, in a state of very great consternation at the appearance of a tremendous comet, which is supposed to be the one Halley predicted would cover half the heavens. It is certainly a beautiful sight—such a beautiful light, and so exceedingly graceful. It is, on the whole, awfully grand. It seems strange to us here that so short a time should have elapsed between the late destructive earthquake and the comet, and we sincerely hope that it is not the forerunner of still further evil tidings. All these things combined have thrown a gloom over us."

**LAUNCH OF A STEAM FRIGATE.**—On Thursday, (12th April) at half-past ten o'clock, the steam frigate "Rattler," was launched from the slips at the Royal Dockyard, Sheerness, into the waters of the Medway. This vessel is built with the screw propeller, and will be immediately fitted up with boilers and engines and the necessary apparatus for working the screw.

—Ailes.

**Married.**  
On the 10th inst., at the British Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Barton Lodge, Captain THOMAS CANNE SMITH, native of Liverpool, to Miss ANNE FROGATT, native of Buenos Ayres.

**Advertisements.**

**Scotch Presbyterian Church.**  
The services of the Church, which were suspended, will be resumed for Divine Worship on Sunday the 23rd inst., at the usual hour.  
Buenos Ayres, July 20, 1843.

**Madame Paris**

HAS the honor to inform the Ladies who fly honor her name for their confidence, that her residence is at No. 52, Calle de la Catedral, where she continues to make Dresses, Cloaks, Bonnets, and Riding Habits, of the latest fashion.

1-3

**George Lucas,**

LATELY FROM ENGLAND,

TAKES the opportunity of informing the Gentlemen of Buenos Ayres, that he has been accounted for years past to fill the first station in a Cork Cutting Manufactory, and as a consequence, he has the instruments requisite for the purpose, to any that can be imported. He therefore, is desirous of forming a connection, either with some mercantile house, or in order to obtain the Cork in its original state, or to communicate with some person of capital on shares.

Application can be made at No. 6, Alcaz Escalada, Plaza Grande.

12-3

**Notice.**

TO THE IRISH ROMAN CATHOLIC COMMUNITY.

THE Meeting convened for the 15th inst. has been adjourned till the 22d, at 4 P.M., when a punctual attendance is requested at No. 20, CALLE DE LA PIEDAD.

**Sherry, Whisky, and Cognac.**

THE subscribers have received a few quarter casks of Sherry, of a quality rarely to be met with in this country.

Some quarter casks and half pipes of fine Scotch Whisky. Also, a small parcel of brown and pale Brandy (some as received last season) first brand of Cognac, &c., &c. Samples may be seen with us, at Calle Tucuman, No. 30, or with Don Carlos Henz, whose stores, opposite the Custom-House, the goods are deposited.

THOMPSON, MELLIS & CO.

12-3

**Just Received,**

AT No. 35, CALLE DE CANGALLO,

AN Excellent and superior assortment of Polish Frocks (Julia Chapeau), Velvet Waistcoats and Vestings, also a choice assortment of French Silk Hats, Men's and Boys Caps, of all classes, French Cravats and Morning Gowns, Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of all classes, Woolen Vests, Pantalons and Stockings, Cravats, Gloves, Hoses, Club and Hair Brushes, Fancy Walking Sticks, and various other Articles, all selling at the lowest possible Prices. A small Stock of Beaver Hats selling off at 75%.

12-3

**PRICES CURRENT.**

Doublons, Spanish	355	a dollars each.
Do. Port.	367	do do.
Plata marcuques	15	16 for one of our Dollars, Spanish
Do. Montevideo	104	20 17 1/2 do. each.
Do. Patricio and Patriconea	151	16 1/2 do.
Six per cent. Stock	65	do. per cent.
Exchange on England	60	do. 45 per. do.
Do. France	321	23 cent per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro	17	17 1/2 per cent. prom. ann.
Do. Montevideo	104	do.
Do. United States	nominal	per U. S. dollar.
Hides, Ox, for England and Germany	60	45 dollars or pesos.
Do. France	59	60 do.
Do. North America	56	57 do.
Do. Spain	61	62 do.
Hides, salted	50	52 do.
Do. Horse	18	20 do. each.
Call skins	64	65 per pesos.
Shamp skins	24	20 per dozen.
Do. fine	34	35 do.
Do. skins	10	do.
Do. tanned	22	25 do.
Nutria skins	3	4 6 d. per lb.
Chilli skins	70	80 do. per dozen
Horse hair, short	25	35 do. per arroba
Do. long	45	45 do.
Do. maird	74	100 do.
Wool, common, washed	30	35 do.
Do. shorn from skins	49	45 do.
Do. shorn from fleeces	49	45 do.
Tallow, pure, dirty	28	30 do.
Do. raw	21	22 do.
Do. with grease	32	30 do.
Jerked beef	50	55 per quintal
Do. with grease	32	30 per thousand
Do. Ox	350	450 do.
Skin bones	120	150 do.
Hide castles	25	35 per 100 lbs.
Outish leathers, white	24	35 per lb.
Do. black	19	30 do.
Salted tongues	10	12 per fan. pt.
Salt, on	1	3 per cent. per month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 368 dollars. The lowest price 352 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3 1-16 pence. The lowest do. 3 1-22 pence.

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GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.