

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 891.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1843.

[Established in 1826

BUENOS AYRES.

It is understood that the order of the Argentine Government prohibiting the introduction of provisions and munitions of war into the ports of Montevideo and Maldonado was to commence to take effect yesterday, agreeably to a notification issued by Admiral Brown on the 12th inst. Little doubt is entertained that Mr. Mandeville's proposition, that the measure would be respected by Commodore Purvis, will prove to have been well-founded. It has, however, been hinted that the Brazilians would endeavour to throw some obstructions in the way of its execution; but we think there is at present no other ground for this surmise than the reluctance said to have been evinced by the Imperial naval Commander to contract, without previously consulting his government, the obligations imposed on the Commanders of the British and French naval forces by the Memorandum of the 29th March. The only consequence, however, of this hesitation will be to preclude in the meantime Brazilian commerce from a participation of the advantages secured to their flags by the British and French Ministers on engaging that the Commanders of the respective naval stations should see that the modifications of the original interdict consented to by the Argentine Government, should not be abused.

This sudden acquiescence on the part of the Brazilian Commander is, it must be confessed, rather singular, and gives some plausibility to the report that the new Brazilian Minister at Montevideo, Sr. Simbiba, who appears to have raised the scruples in the breast of the British Commander, has been caught in the toils of the furious D. Santiago Vasquez. This wily intriguer is said to have been entrusted with the negotiations for realizing a fresh expedition which desperation has suggested by the Montevideo rebels in the forlorn condition to which they are reduced. All hope in Commodore Purvis's forcible intervention being blasted—the offer to barter the independence of their country for foreign support having been spurned alike by England and France, to whom it was successively made—they appear to have, as a last resource, concocted a plan for enjoining Brazil into an hostile alliance against the Argentine Republic. The bases of this project, in which it is reported that Sr. Simbiba has not lent an unwilling ear, are described to be the cession to the Empire of that extensive and valuable tract of land, hitherto in dispute, on the frontier of Rio Grande, known by the name of the neutral territory. For a pecuniary consideration amounting to some half million of dollars, and the stipulation of an alliance, defensive and offensive, by which Frates will engage to throw overboard his former bosom-friends, the Rio Grande insurgents.

Preposterous as are these proposals, they are, nevertheless, so completely characteristic of the baseness and perfidy of the men now at the head of affairs in Montevideo, that we have not the least doubt that they have been actually made to the Imperial Cabinet. But we are at the same time persuaded, that even if Brazil had not so many irrefragable proofs of Rivera's Punic faith, they would not be for a moment entertained by the government. Indeed, to imagine the contrary it were necessary to suppose that her statesmen laboured under the effects of that melancholy bereavement with which, we are told, the powers above are wont to visit those mortals whom they devote to irrevocable destruction.

Absurd, however, as we consider the design of inveigling the Empire into a rupture with this

Republic, and confident as we are that it can only end in shame and confusion to its authors; we nevertheless regret the occurrence of a circumstance so little adapted to promote between the two countries those mutual kind feelings, upon the substance of which not only their own internal tranquility but also the peace of the whole of this section of the American continent so much depend. We trust, therefore, that if the Imperial Minister in Montevideo, has, as is represented, been guilty of the indiscretion of hearkening to the perfidious proposals of Rivera's Foreign Secretary, H. M.'s Cabinet will at once see the necessity of immediately disclaiming such conduct, and of hastening to adopt measures effectually to remove the sinister impression which it is calculated to produce on the mind of the Argentine Government.

We have received bulletins Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12, of the Confederate Army. The first contains a list of two officers and 20 privates who had come over from the town of Montevideo, from the 1st to the 5th inst. From the declarations of the officers it appears that the Riverista chiefs, Ramon Caseres and Marcolino Sosa, had substituted the late President Torres in directing the barbarous operation of collecting the bodies of the slain, for the purpose of cutting their throats, castrating and burning them, with a view to induce foreigners to follow the example that these atrocities are perpetrated by the Argentine soldiers. It is likewise appears from these declarations that among the besieged garrison there are scarcely eighty native citizens! All the rest are foreign adventurers. No. 10 consists of the despatch of Col. Donicco Coronel, and several other documents relative to the triumph obtained on the 19th ult. over the Riverista division, commanded by one Camacho, in the department of Cerro Largo. The Riveristas lost upwards of 100 killed, including 5 officers, besides 30 prisoners, the greater part negroes. The division originally consisted of 400 men. Pursuit was still being made after the fugitives, and a requisition had been sent to the General of the Imperial Army, to disarm the groups that had sought shelter in the territory of Rio Grande. No obstacle now remained in the way of the occupation of Maldonado, of the capture of which we may specify expect intelligence. Bulletin No. 11 contains a list of 26 deserters from the Montevideo garrison, who had presented themselves at the head quarters of the besieging army on the 6th and 7th inst.: 26 of these deserters were Spanish Basques and 4 Italians; the former were the Spanish cockade.

We believe the corps to which they belonged fight under the Spanish flag. Indeed every corps in Montevideo has a separate flag; even San, the English cast away, who is so much spoken of as commanding a guerrilla band, is said to sport a banner of his own with death's head and cross bones. How revolting must it not, therefore, be to hear the Montevideo ruiers talk of National honor and National dignity, when their whole dependence rests upon such a motley crew! No. 12 contains despatches from General Urribe, who to President Oribe, acquainting him with several victories obtained over detached parties of Rivera's forces. Rivera was continuing his retreat towards the Yi, closely pursued by General Servando Gomez.

On the 6th inst. there was a heavy skirmish out side of Montevideo, when the besieged, as usual, suffered severely. They confess their casualties to have been 3 officers and 3 privates killed, and 3 officers and 5 privates wounded. The officers

would seem to be far more numerous or far more daring than the privates, when such a large proportion of them were struck by the enemy's balls.

The following decree issued by the Riverista Government is strikingly illustrative of the present situation of Montevideo and of the character of the men who tyrannize over that unhappy town—

War Office, Montevideo,

Sept. 6, 1843.

Experience has shewn that the military commission created by the decree of the 18th March last, does not possess the necessary elements to give to its action that promptness and infallible celerity in the punishment of crime which the serious nature of the circumstances requires. It is, therefore, necessary to substitute in its stead a tribunal to punish treason, cowardice, debility, or lukewarmness in defending the country. In these moments he who bears arms against it is not the only criminal; he that does not exert his energies with all the vigor commanded by honor and the National danger, is also an infamous culprit. For these considerations the Government has ordered and decreed—

Art. 1.—The military commission created by the decree of 18th March last, is annulled.

2.—A military tribunal is established, which shall consist of three field-officers, to be nominated by the General commanding the forces of the capital and its department, and its duty shall be to try summarily and verbally all crimes of treason, perfidy, desertion, cowardice, or lukewarmness in defending the country, committed by individuals belonging to the corps of the line or militia of this capital.

3.—The penalties for each of these crimes shall be the same as established by military law for troops in front of the enemy.

4.—Nothing shall be written on the indictment sent to the tribunal but the sentence, after a short recapitulation of the crime; the advocate of the prisoner being present throughout.

5.—Every sentence shall be immediately communicated to the Commander-in-Chief, stating the hour of the day when it was delivered, and he shall cause it to be executed within the 12 following hours at the farthest.

6.—Let this be published by proclamation, and in the newspapers and general order of the army for eight successive days; and let it likewise be inserted in the National Register.

Signes.

MELCHOR PACHECO Y OBES.

It appears that this tribunal, worthy of the days of Robespierre in France, is to be presided over by a British born subject, named Oribe, to whom Paz has assigned this unenviable situation in recompense for the Colony of a situation of which he is lately deprived him. His colleagues, we believe, are likewise foreigners.

The conduct of the French agents in Montevideo in discountenancing the enlistment of the French residents there in the Riverista cause, having met with the full approval of the King's Government; the Consul General, M. Pichon, has given public notice of the facts to his countrymen, calling upon them immediately to lay down their arms, under pain of the irrevocable forfeiture of their citizenship, and, in case of their persistence in refusing to comply with the wishes of H. M.'s Government, to discontinue forthwith the use of the French colours.

Advertisements.

James Coyle

DESIRE most respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has recommenced his business of Publishing in all the languages of Europe. J. C. has now set on foot, at his present Establishment, No. 15, CALLE PERALTA, an extensive assortment of Woolsens and Yarns, besides a selection of new French Articles, particularly adapted for summer wear, of which he solicits inspection, and trusts, by the attention addition to his former, he may be favored with, to meet a return of that patronage which was so liberally extended to him in former years.

Wants Situations.

TWO young Men, lately arrived from England, having a general knowledge of business and agriculture, are desirous of procuring situations, either in a mercantile house, or as present at once to the contrary. References can be given, and a line addressed X. Y., care of Mr. Richard Price, London Hill, Nos. 41 and 63, Calle del Sr. Xayro, will be respectfully attended to.

Just Received,

AT No. 35, CALLE DE CANGALLO,
(6 DOORS FROM THE THEATRE)

AN excellent and superior assortment of Gentlemen's Polish Frocks, Surtouts and Dress Coats, Jackets, Fancy Waistcoats, Pantalons and Drawers, Men and Boys' Hats and Caps, of all descriptions; Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, of all kinds. Also, a splendid assortment of Cravats, Stockings, Gloves, Stockings, Woolen Shirts, Flannels, Gentlemen's truly-made waist and colored Shirts, Linen Handkerchiefs, Braces, Cuffs, and Hair Brushes, fancy Walking Sticks, Ladies' Laces Shoes, and various other Articles, all selling at the most reasonable prices. A Stock of superior French Hats of the latest fashion from Paris.

Furnished Apartments.

MRS. GAW

RESPECTFULLY announces that she has Apartments at present unoccupied, consisting of furnished or unfurnished Salons and Bed-Rooms, either with beds without as most agreeable. Her House is excellently situated, being next door to the Theatre, and perfectly adapted for single Gentlemen, or Families. Calle de L'Agullo, No. 23.

Scotch Whisky.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate that he has a large supply of the above. Article of superior quality and strength, which is credited to sell on very moderate terms, either in bottles, in barrels, in kegs, or by the cask. He has likewise a few quarter casks of Sherry of the finest flavor and quality.

JNO. REUES.

No. 149, Calle de la Reconquista.

For Sale,

A SMALL Farm, proper for raising Butter or Cheese, with Tame Cattle, Sheep, Horses and Mares, situated at Las Guandinas, about 6 leagues from this town, formerly the estate of D. Juan Barragan, or particularly agreeable to H. Fleming's Store, corner of Calles Cangallo and 25th of May.

Brandy, Gin, &c.,

AT FIRST HAND,
CHARLES ZIEGLER

INFORMS his customers that he has received a fresh stock of the following Articles:—
French Brandy, in half pipes, first quality.
Gin, in half pipes.
Bordeaux Wine, in casks, superior for private use.
Scotch Gin, in casks.
Old Lisbon Wine, in quarter casks.
Cherry Brandy and Claret, in butts.

The prices of the above are so low that it would be impossible to run any risk, by families and individuals providing themselves with articles so very good and so very cheap.

Wanted to Buy,

POSTS (POSTES) of Sanlúcar de Barrameda's Permis, who ever should be disposed to sell, please apply to the Subalterno of Madrid, else to the Bojador de Barrameda—they must be pretty large and cheap.

Daguerrotypy Portraits.

J. ELLIOT

RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Buenos Ayres, that he is now taking Portraits, Groups, or Copies of Families, &c., either in studio or far, together, at his rooms, No. 56, New Recoleta, Plaza de la Victoria. Those who may wish a perfect face-simile of themselves, executed in the best style, by this beautiful process, may save an opportunity. The pictures are fastened in the plate, and can never fade or sustain any injury either from fire, change of climate, or other causes. His stock is limited, and his stay here may be short. His hours are from 10 till 4 o'clock.

Havannah Cigars.

A SMALL Lot of superior quality in half boxes, quarter boxes, and loose, on sale, at moderate prices.
AT No. 64, TWENTY-FIFTH MAY STREET.

Ship Bread at Montevideo.

A Superior Quality, for sale, at Five Patucos per one hundred pounds, at the Warehouse of Hoppell & Co. No. 189, Calle 25 de Agosto, near the Male.

In an eligible Situation, at No. 129, Calle de Balnear, near the Custom House, there is to Let, in an English family, a Bed Room and a Sala, furnished, both Rooms are dry and spacious, and the latter has a fine place.

THE ATLAS, of 24th June, and 1st July, 1843. The Age, of 25th June, and 6th July, 1843. Should any person have the honor to send the mentioned London Newspapers by mistake, it is hoped he will have the kindness to return them.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,—Grateful for your kind acceptance of my last verses, and for your esteemed proffer to receive more, I take the liberty of enclosing a few lines, addressed to a little girl, composed since my last; should you deem them worthy of a place in your paper, by publishing them, you will oblige,

Your Humble and grateful,
W. A. T.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 12, 1843.

TO A LITTLE GIRL.

Gems of worth and beauty,
Cherish from on high!
Glimpses dwell about thee,
Nith is in thine eye.
Not the rose abiding,
Summer's lovely low,
Not the dawn of morning,
Fairer seems than thou.
Mother's hope and glory,
Father's joy and pride;
'Twere needless to adore thee,
Fond affection's bride.

Ocean's unknown treasure,
India's brightest gem,
Could not yield the pleasure,
Thou dost yield to them.
Flourish, gentle spirit!
Ope to beauty's worth,
Fate bid to inherit
Joy's unknown to earth.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 12, 1843. W. A. T.

We have for some years subscribed for the medical publication called "The Lancet," edited by Mr. Wakley, M. D., but as the parties for whom we subscribed have quitted Buenos Ayres, the work is now offered to any of our medical friends here, to whom we presume it would be a great acquisition, and for which reason we have not wished to countermand it. "The Lancet" appears in weekly numbers, price 8d. to 1s. per number, forming two volumes annually. We receive them regularly by every packet, and those now in our possession are from the 3rd of December, 1842, to the 1st July, 1843, viz., thirty in number.

The order from the Police Department for the repairs of the pavements, has already caused many people to set about 'mending their ways.' We do hope that the reproach of this being one of the worst paved and worst lighted cities in the universe, will soon be done away with. Voltaire remarked, that the well paved streets of London was a proof of the Government's attention to the comforts of the people.

A London paper says, that the fashion now so prevalent in France of wearing long beards had travelled to England, but the few who adopted it were so ridiculed that they soon laid it aside. The paper adds, that the children of Israel in various parts of the world had cut off their beards, in order that they might not be mistaken for Frenchmen.

Shipping Memoranda.

Vessels on the berth at Liverpool on the 5th July:—

- FOR BUENOS AYRES.
Barque Bella Portefa, 257 tons, Captain Pyott.
- Schooner Minalto, 193 tons, S. Tregarthen.
- FOR MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES.
Brig Frisk, 181 tons, Captain Whitway.
- Brig Hibbert, 220 tons, Captain Bruce.

H. B. M.'s packet Swift, was to bring the August mail from Falmouth, for the Brazils and River Plate.

ARRIVED AT FALMOUTH.

- July 6, British brig Havana Packet, Kemp, from Montevideo 22nd March.
- " 10, H. B. M.'s packet Swift, from Rio Janeiro 23rd April, Bahia 3rd May, Pernambuco 11th do., with the mail, forwarded hence 1st April, by H. B. M.'s packet Viper.

AT PORTSMOUTH.

- July 18, H. B. M.'s brig Partridge, from Montevideo 4th April.

AT LIVERPOOL.

- July 28, British brig Spartan, Spittle, from Montevideo.
- July 3, British brig Zuleika, Reid, hence 30th April.

AT FLYMOOTH.

- June 10, British brig Trio, Hooper, from Montevideo.

AT LONDON.

- June 9, British brig Porcia, Hatchard, from Montevideo.
- " 11, British brig Brilliant, Cowan, from Montevideo.

AT HAMBURG.

- June 22, Danish brigantine Hortensia, Fuglsang, hence 3rd April.

AT MARSEILLES.

- June 9, French palaco Pilotin, Tavera, hence 10th March.
- " 9, Hamburg Brig Elizabeth, Marshall, hence 26th March.

AT LISBON.

- May 22, Portuguese brigantine Firmeza, hence 9th March.

AT CADIZ.

- July 17, Spanish brig Prueba, Estapé, hence 17th April.

AT GENOA.

- May 28, Spanish brig Roncolo, Badaracco, from Montevideo.
- " 28, Sardinian barque Esperanza, Gastaldi, hence 7th March.
- June 7, Sardinian barque Eden, Ferraro, from Montevideo.
- " 10, Sardinian brig Angelo, Pierangioli, hence 7th April.

AT BOSTON.

- June 10, Russian brig Alexander, Prouss, hence 21st March.

AT MATANZA.

- May 17, Spanish brig Cisne, Maristany, from Montevideo.
- " 17, Spanish brig Cronometro, Hombrella, hence 19th March.
- " 29, Spanish brig Lidia, Vila, from Montevideo.

AT HAVANA.

- May 9, Spanish brig Aurora, Mendicollans, from Montevideo.
- " 12, Spanish brig Maria, Illas, from Montevideo.
- " 13, French brig Unité, Baillaut, from Montevideo.
- " 14, Norwegian brig Harmonie, Lund, hence 3rd March.

AT RIO JANEIRO.

- 5th ult, H. B. M.'s packet Spider, hence 22nd July, Montevideo 27th do.
- 5th " Brazilian zamacoa Aquia de Mangarabita, Belham, hence 11th July.
- 18th " H. B. M.'s packet Penguin, from Falmouth 7th July, with the mails for the River Plate.
- 21st " Brazilian brig Suarez, Cabral, hence 25th July.

SALLED FROM RIO JANEIRO.

- 13th ult, H. B. M.'s packet Linnet, with the mail, forwarded hence 22nd July, by H. B. M.'s packet Spider.

The American brig Trafalgar has been sold. The Brazilian brig Salvador Felix, (damaged in the gale of 30th May last) has been sold.

The Pizarro was under way, but anchored again from strong head wind.

September 13. - Wind E.

Arrived, American brig Allen King, John Manson, from Boston 17th July, Montevideo 12th inst., with lumber, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

American brig Messenger, 213 tons, E. Sampson, from Boston 24th June, Montevideo 12th inst., general cargo, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.
Passenger—Mr. Frederick Dorr.

American barque Hohari, 204 tons, Collier, from New York 4th January, Rio Janeiro 14th May, Montevideo 12th inst., with flour, to Daniel Gowland & Co.

Spanish brig Paquete Malguelo, 83 tons, Juan Piasco, from Malaga 12th April, Rio Janeiro 30th July, Montevideo 12th inst., with part cargo, to Zumaran & Trestra.

National brigantine of war Vigilante, 5 guns, Captain John Thorne, from Colonia 13th inst.

Sailed, Danish brig Pizarro, C. Bornson, for Brazil, despatched by Thode & Co., in ballast.

Brazilian brigantine of war Argus, 12 guns, Lieut. Ezequiel Tavares, commander, for Montevideo.

September 14. - Wind E.

Arrived, French barque Parana, 256 tons, Leconte, from Bayonne 2nd May, Montevideo 13th inst., with part cargo, to Hermann Dufoury & Co.

British barque William Peio, 270 tons, Joseph Spoot, from Warkentin 20th June, Cadix 20th July, Montevideo 12th inst., with salt and coal, to John Best and brothers.

Passengers from England—Stoerage—Patrick O'Neill, John Maguire, Christopher Kennedy, James Fox, John Highland, Henry Eliff, Edward Maguire, John Financan, Christopher Henley, Downs, James Slavin, Edward Martin, Patrick Eagen, James Fleming, James Magin, John Shaughness, John McDonnell, Coanor Brauner, James Carry, John Cunningham, William Dalton, John Keniff, Hugh O'Neill, Matthew Eliff, Larrain Brauner, Patrick Naughten, Edward Donohoe, B. Kourk, James Casey, Patrick Hodwin, Patrick Gallahan, Patrick Garner, John Shaughness.

Margaret Keniff, Bridget Elmas, Bridget Dillon, Mrs. Dillon, and seven children, Ann Carsay, Margaret Carney, Ann Fenning, and child, Mary S. Kelly.

National brigantine Nuevo Brillante, 107 tons, Thomas Canal Smith, from the Bucoo 13th inst., with produce, to Sa Pereira and Meyers.

Lucna packet schooner Ocelest, Agustin Ceppi, from Montevideo 13th inst., to Zumaran and Trestra, with passengers.

H. B. M.'s packet schooner Viper, 6 guns, Lieut. James Carter, commander, from Montevideo 13th.

Ship Herald, detained, and sent in by the Argentine Squadron off Montevideo.

Sailed, British barque Emilia, Anthony Danson, for Montevideo, despatched by Thomas Armstrong, in ballast.

American barque King Philip, George Upton, for Salem, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 2204 dry ox and cow hides, 126 barrels with 91,136 lbs. wool.

Passenger—Captain Henry Barber, late of the American brig Desalgrat.

September 15. - Wind N.E.

Arrived, national polacre Colombo, and Sardinian brigantine Victoria, from the Bucoo 14th inst.

Sailed, British man-of-war schooner Iberia, (sailed) for Colonia.

VESSELS POSTED TO SAIL.

On 16th inst., British brig Lily, for Exeter.

French brig Frederick Eugene, for Cetta.

18th " H. B. M.'s packet Viper, for Montevideo, Rio Janeiro and Palmyra.

THE WEATHER has been reasonable this week.

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

Saturday	54
Sunday	52
Monday	50
Tuesday	51
Wednesday	52
Thursday	58
Friday	60

Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 15th inst.

British	33
American	16
French	13
Spanish	16
Swedish	10
Brazilian	7
Hamburg	6
Swedish	1
Danish	1
Russian	1
Russian	1
Portuguese	1
Austrian	1
Croatian	6
Lubeck	1
Belgian	1
Lucna	3
Norwegian	1
	127

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 following proclamation of the Regent of Spain, addressed to the Spanish nation, appeared in the Madrid Gazette of the 21st June:—

"Spaniards,—Three days since I addressed you; it was the voice of the chief of the state, solely occupied with your welfare, that of a soldier who fought for his country, that of a man who swore to devote himself entirely to the preservation of the laws, the independence, and the liberty of the nation. It is from the moment that the evil dates, the Exerdy day the audacity of the rebels who mendaciously invoke the name of the laws increases, they persist in opening an abyss under your feet. Shall I be satisfied at present with addressing you, with demonstrating to you the sincerity of my principles, of which no good man can doubt? No; at present my duties are greater, at present my political conscience tells me that I shall not fulfil them except by going in person to combat the enemies of my country, and by overthrowing the seditious standard under which they shelter themselves. The enemies of public tranquility are known, as well as their plans and their intentions. Men of liberty, of the constitution, and Liberal, who honestly aspire to the complete recovery of your country, you have already seen more clearly than the light of day that those disturbances have all a character of reaction and of vengeance. That it is endeavoured to deprive you of the fruit of the glorious revolution of September, 1808, and to precipitate the nation into anarchy, in order to establish tyranny. How could the Regent remain inactive whilst so black a tempest covers the political horizon of Spain? This is what the enemies of the country desire, those who wish to humiliate it, and those who are preparing letters for it. On two analogous occasions I quitted the capital; the present is more critical, the dangers I have to brave are greater, but my valour and my firmness become for that reason more solid and more sure, and the courage of those who regard me with reason as the banner of our liberties will increase. At present I am about to conquer this title. Yes, valiant Liberals, your expectations shall not be disappointed. Spaniards! the Regent promises you again this day that he will deliver up the reins of state to anarchy and revolt. At present I swear to you, in the most solemn terms, to remove with energy all the obstacles opposed to the liberty, the greatness, and the glory of a nation so worthy of being happy and prosperous. Patriots, place yourselves near me. Long live the constitution and liberty, and long live Queen Isabella II., the constitutional Queen of Spain!"

"DUKE OF VICTORIA."

HIBERNIAN ARBITRATOR.—An Irish consul for having lost his cause, which had been tried before three judges, one of them was esteemed a very able lawyer, and the other two but indifferent, some of the other barristers were very merry on the occasion. "Well, now," says he, "the devil could help it, what there are an hundred judges on the bench!" "An hundred!" said a stand-by, "there were but three." "By St. Patrick," replied he, "there were one and two CYBERS."

The performances at the Argentine and Victoria theatres continue as heretofore, presenting but little attraction, at least to strangers.

A SPORTING PEN.—Two sporting men discussing about a horse that had lost a race, one of them, by way of apology, observed, his running against a WAGON? "to which the other, who affected not to understand him, archly replied, "Why, what else was he fit to run AGAINST?"

CARDS.—Cards came from Egypt; the colours are two, red and black, which answer the two equinoxes; the suits are four, answering to the four seasons. The twelve court cards answer to the twelve months, and were formerly depicted as the signs of the Zodiac. The thirteen cards in each suit to the number of weeks in a lunar quarter. The aggregate of the pips, calculated in the following manner, amount to the number of days in a year. The number of all the suits, 120. The court cards as multiplied by ten, 120. Number of court cards, 12. Number in each suit, 13,—which added together make 52.

Punch says that the reason the wind blows so hard round corners, is because pawbrokers' shops are stationed there, which are designed for raising the wind.

Died.

On the 11th inst., aged 37 years, at his farm, Mr. GEORGE SHEDDEN, native of Ayrshire, North Britain. His remains were brought to the environs of town in the afternoon of the 13th, where they were met by a body of his friends, who accompanied them to the British Protestant Cemetery.

At sea, on the 10th ult., in latitude 20, 21 south, and longitude 34, 6 west, on board the British barque Pampero, of Liverpool, HENRY GILLARD, aged 19 years, second mate of that vessel. The deceased was a native of Salcombe, Devon, and son of Dr. Gillard, of that town.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	259 a dollars each.
Do. Patriot	257 a do. do.
Franc marcquion	144 a 151 do. for one
Dollars Spanish	164 a 165 per cent premium
Do. Patriot and Patagonian	16 a do. do.
Six per cent Stock	65 a 65 do. per cent.
Exchange on England	3 1/2 % per dol.
Do. France	32 1/2 cent per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro	164 a 165 per cent premium
Do. Montevideo	16 a 16 1/2 do.
Do. United States	nominal per U. S. dollar.
Hides, Ox, for England and Germany	63 a 65 dollars per penda.
Do. France	50 a 56 do.
Do. North America	54 a 56 do.
Do. Spain	58 a 60 do.
Hides, salted	51 a 52 do.
Do. Horse	18 a 19 do. each.
Do. Sheep	62 a 65 per penda.
Do. Sheep skins, common	32 a 35 per dozen.
Do. fine	38 a 40 do.
Do. mutton	20 a 22 do.
Goat skins	30 a 12 do.
Nutrin skins	5 a 6 dol. per lb.
Do. mutton	15 a 20 do.
Horse hair, short	33 a 35 dol. per arrobin
Do. long	40 a 50 do.
Wool, common, washed	25 a 28 do.
Do. picked	28 a 30 do.
Do. shorn from skins	40 a 45 do.
Do. mutton, dry	15 a 20 do.
Tallow, pure	27 a 28 do.
Do. mixed	24 a 25 do.
Do. with suet	24 a 25 do.
Isked beef	30 a 35 per quintal.
Horse	200 a 250 do. per head.
Do. Ox	400 a 500 do.
Shoats	100 a 150 do.
Hole cuttings	35 a 36 per 100 lbs.
Ox, hickling, dry	24 a 25 per lb.
Do. black	18 a 20 do.
Salted tanned	18 a 20 per doz.
Salt, on board	12 a 14 per wagon.
Discount	1 a 2 per cent. per month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 259 dollars. The lowest price 255 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange on England during the week 3 1/2 pence. The lowest do. 3 1/2 pence.

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