

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

N^o. 900.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1843.

[Established in 1826

BUENOS AYRES.

WE have received the Bulletins of the Confederate Army from No. 25 to 29, both inclusive. The first contains an account of the destruction of a party of 40 Riverista marauders on the 28th ult., amongst whom fell two noted malefactors known by the names of *Juan Roldan* and *Antonio the Devil*. No. 26 comprises the despatch of General Servando Gomez, announcing the complete defeat of the Riverista division of 1200 men, commanded by Colonel Fortunato Silva. The next in succession is composed of a list of the deserters from Montevideo, from the 22nd ult. to the 1st inst.; and the following declaration of one of them (Major Santillan) who was officer of the day in the centre of the line when he made his escape:—

Head Quarters, October 26, 1843.

To Colonel FRANCISCO LASALA, Chief of the Staff.

In compliance with your request for information respecting the state of the ruthless unitarians in the town of Montevideo, at the time I abandoned their ranks, from the conviction that only the vile could voluntarily remain in them, I will acquaint you with all that fell under my observation as a Major, and as officer of the day in the centre of the line.

I deem it superfluous to mention any thing relative to the fortifications and entrenchments, conceiving you to be well-informed in that respect. The enemy's battalions appertaining to the country (negroes) are in skeleton—so greatly reduced have been their numbers from constant desertion, and loss in killed and wounded by daily encounters, that none of them can muster more than two hundred men. In the so-called national guard there is not one Oriental; and in all the line they do not number more than seventy to eighty, the officers being ruthless unitarians of the Argentine Republic or foreign adventurers: the troops are, in major part, unfortunate Spaniards, who, being unprotected, are the victims sacrificed in a cause, wherein they have no interest and for men whom they abhor. The renegades of the so-called legions of French and Italian volunteers form the chief part of the besieged force. You and all the world are aware what sort of troops these are. As soldiers, Señor Colonel, they are undisciplined cowards, in proof of which, I will mention two affairs in which I saw them engaged.

On the 2nd June and 5th July the serene and brave aspect of the troops in whose ranks I have now the honour to serve, caused in these wretches the most abject fear, and they soon took to a shameful flight. But, it is the numerical force upon which the ruthless unitarians count for support; they flatter and authorise it to plunder and commit every sort of excess against the country and against every one belonging to the country. They are also cruel in the extreme, and add to this quality that of being men the most foolish and imbecile when it is wished to deceive them. Various proceedings have taken place to which the recreants Paz and Pacheco y Obes have given a ridiculous solemnity, in order to excite these wretches to vengeance. One amongst many others was to cause the so-called French and Italian legions to defile round a grave in order to view a mutilated and burnt corpse, which was that of the overseer of Don Juan Maria Perez, who was barbarously put to death by the renegade Englishman, Samuel, by order of the brutal Prudencio Torres, who caused it to be castrated and burnt for the object above expressed. Commodore Purvis and other persons witnessed that scene. Similar cases of barbarity have been performed by these despicable men, which they have attri-

buted to the besieging army, when it is only such men as they are could be capable of committing them, because they alone are interested in exciting feelings of humanity which they have so scandalously outraged. Even I had been previously invited by the vile wretches, Ramon Caceres and Marcelino Sosa, to take part in operations of horror like those I have described. Were they men of any conscience they should have been struck with repentance and covered with shame at my reply.

I repeat that the ruthless unitarians are necessitated to concede every thing to their worthy allies; they have better quarters than the other troops; they are permitted to plunder every thing they can lay their hands on in the houses outside the trenches; there are now no doors nor windows to be met with, and the roofs are falling for want of beams. They have two carts in which they take away their plunder in triumph. They are authorised not to pay for the houses in which they and their families reside. The natives, the Montevidean people, are those who pay every thing against their will. I do not exaggerate, Señor Colonel, when I assure you that the native population in this war are cruelly sacrificed and oppressed by foreigners to whom they have afforded the most generous hospitality. Surrounded by spies, proscribed and persecuted, their misery is really lamentable.

There are various perverse clubs. The recreants Paz, Vasquez, Correa, Pacheco y Obes, with other ruthless unitarians, form one, in opposition to the interests of the recreant Pardejon Rivera. They frequently meet in the house of the recreant Paz, or in that of a Frenchman, by the side of it. The *lonos negros* or *verdes*, have also their clubs. Another of their scandalous manoeuvres, is the infamous publication of the declarations of persons who pass through this camp. They place them under arrest for three or four days, and they are instructed, by force or otherwise, what to say, by officers employed for that purpose; they are then called before the infamous tribunals, and foreigners are invited to be present at the examination.

This is all that occurs to me at present; should you wish for any other information, you will please to advise me.

God preserve you many years,

Pedro Nolasco Santillan.

No. 28 relates to the successful issue of an ambuscade laid by a party of the besieging forces, on the 9th inst., in which the scouting parties of the besieged lost 12 killed and had a number of wounded. The casualties of the besiegers consisted of only 3 wounded.

The last bulletin in the series contains the circumstantial account of the decisive victory obtained over Fortunato Silva, on the 6th inst., at Cerro del Pelado. After a forced march of 30 leagues by night, concealing his forces in the day, General Gomez succeeded in coming up with the Riverista detachment of 1200 men, commanded by that officer, and with which Flores and the remnant of his forces—the defeat of which we before stated—had formed a junction. Silva used every stratagem to avoid an engagement, but was compelled to fight. After a short contest the Riveristas were completely routed, and pursued in every direction for more than 12 leagues. The vanquished lost 300 killed; the victors took likewise about 70 prisoners, all their spare horses and baggage, and about 300 carbines and lances. General Gomez had 8 killed and 10 wounded, among the latter 1 officer.

In consequence of this victory, we learn by private letters, Maldonado had been occupied by the legal troops on the 9th inst., the rebel garrison having previously withdrawn.

Private advices from the Buceo likewise state that 4 officers, including the two sons of Don Bernardino Rivadavia, had come over from the town to General Oribe's camp. The defection of these individuals is looked upon as no ordinary event from the near relation in which they stand to a personage who has figured so conspicuously in these countries, and has hitherto been considered as the Coryphæus of the Unitarians.

The last intelligence represents Rivera as being on the Brazilian frontier, closely pursued by General Urquiza.

Official Documents.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 9, 1843.

The Government, for just causes, has ordered and decreed:—

1.—The consignees and shippers of vessels exporting salted or fresh beef, of whatever class it may be, poultry of any description, and all articles of provisions, as also tallow, candles, soap, and grease, must give bond conjointly for a sum double the value of the articles exported, that the vessel shall not touch on any plea whatever in the port of Montevideo, nor in any other part of the Oriental State of the Uruguay which is not under the jurisdiction of its legal President, Brigadier General Manuel Oribe, and also that such cargo shall not be conveyed in other vessels to said ports.

2.—The amount of the bond aforesaid shall be demandable by the collector in the same manner as Custom house bills, without any exception, excuse, or pretext whatever.

4.—No bond whatever will be received except from established houses of known responsibility in the country, and to the entire satisfaction of the Collector General.

5.—Let this be published.

Rosas.

Manuel Instiarte.

FESTIVAL OF SAINT MARTIN, PRINCIPAL PATRON OF BUENOS AYRES.

This festival occurred on the 11th inst., and would have been observed with the customary splendour, but for the unfavourable weather. As it was, the civil and military authorities assembled at the Cathedral Church on the morning of the 11th, and salutes of 21 guns each were fired from the fort. Some vessels of the national flotilla in the inner roads, also saluted. Although no troops were drawn up in the Plaza de la Victoria, there was a procession from the Cathedral, which was accompanied by a detachment from the Guardia Argentina, and the town was illuminated on the nights of the 10th and 11th, and decorated with flags on those days.

The performances at the Argentine Theatre on the evening of the 11th were well attended.

Manufacturers' Relief Committee,
London, 30th August, 1843.

REV. SIR,

I am directed by this Committee to acknowledge the receipt of a Bill, payable to the Cashiers of the Bank of England, for £39. 14s., being the balance of collections made in the City of Buenos Ayres and vicinity, for the relief of the manufacturing poor in this country; and to request that you will accept yourself, and convey to the respective donors the cordial thanks of this Committee for this further evidence of the sympathy of British subjects resident in South America, for their suffering countrymen at home.

I have the honor to be, Rev. Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. HARLEY.

Rev. WILLIAM BROWN, D.D.,
Chairman of the British Relief Committee,
Buenos Ayres.

The conduct pursued by Commodore Purvis in these waters continues to meet with the severe reprehension of the provincial press. It avers that he has outraged honour and dignity, and sullied the great name which Britain enjoyed in these countries. That but for him, Montevideo and the Oriental State would now be recovering from their misfortunes, instead of sinking deeper and deeper into ruin, and that as an officious partizan of the Riverista cause, he has by his proceedings given encouragement to strangers, as weak-minded as himself, to take up arms and otherwise aid it.—“A profound sentiment of indignation (says *El Federal Entre-Riano*), pervades every American heart, to see foreigners with arms in hand, forgetting their neutrality, and the generous hospitality afforded them, defending men stained with every crime, which the constant revolutions in which they have been engaged can produce. This faction can never rule in these countries, and the ridiculous and fantastic principles put forth by Commodore Purvis only prove his imbecility. Humanity forsooth! it is he that is wanting in this great quality, and in the due protection of H. B. M's. subjects, whom he has exposed to danger, and outraged by setting at nought national right and national honour. Let then, those baneful men, Rivera and Purvis, go hand-in-hand—Divine Providence will aid us in our struggle to obtain a permanent peace, and those who have been vociferous in abuse will, some day or other, do justice to the eminent man who presides over the Argentine Republic, whose energy and powerful mind has extricated it from that worst of all calamities—civil war.”

The following communication appeared in the Montevideo newspaper *Britannia* of 4th inst:—

“Sir,—

“I beg you will have the goodness to give publicity to the following occurrence. In our present state of imperfect confidence in the protection we have to expect from our national authorities, it is important that every proof of our neutrality in political matters should be made as conspicuous as possible.

“A SUBSCRIBER.

“On one of the idle days during the week, I made one of a party of British merchants who undertook an excursion to the island of Flores in Mr. T's launch. We found the island almost covered with eggs and young sea birds. Notwithstanding the temptation was strong to poor devils cooped up in a besieged city upwards of eight months, so scrupulous were we of preserving that strict neutrality, which we have more strictly maintained since we were frightened by Oribe's celebrated circular of the 1st of April last, that we laudably abstained from bringing away any of the eggs, because there was a possibility of some of them containing young ones, and we might unintentionally have violated Mr. Mandeville's *Cock and Hen* blockade.”

To this communication we have received the following rejoinder:—

Montevideo, November 8, 1843.

To the Editor of the *British Packet*.

Sir,—Can you oblige me so far as to permit the following lines to make their appearance in the *British Packet*.

Trusting that you will join me in a hearty laugh at the wit (Heaven save the mark!) of the writer in last Saturday's *Britannia*.

I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

PAUL PRY.

QUACK! QUACK! QUACK!

Since Gotham's men of ancient fame

In a bowl went out a travelling,

There ne'er was such a great exploit

As that I'm now unravelling.

The worthy members of "OUR CLUB"

Shook off their melancholy,

And friskily gave up themselves

To mirth and pleasure wholly.

For Flores straightway they embarked,

All full of fun and jesting,

And like the eagles they renowned

Their youth, by going bird nesting:

Guess their surprise! their astonished eyes,

On jumping from the launch,

Were greeted by the sight of eggs

Fit for a gourmand's paunch.

The young geese too, came close to view,

They even left their mothers,

And full of fond fraternal love,

Waddled to embrace their brothers.

The prospect, sure, to hungry men,
Could not have been more tempting,
But suddenly, by one consent,
They all began relenting
How could this be? Sure all must see
The reason, else they're blind,
“A fellow feeling,” ’tis well known,
“Makes us most wondrous kind.”

Montevideo, 8th Nov., 1843.

PAUL PRY.

General Espartero, his lady, and a numerous retinue arrived in London on the 25th August, and were extremely well received. He at first took up his residence at Mivart's hotel, but afterwards removed to a mansion in the Regent's Park. He had an audience of the Queen at Windsor Castle, and received visits from the Duke of Wellington, the members of the administration and a number of the nobility and gentry. The Common Council of the City of London met and passed a vote of congratulation to him. This vote, however, has been thus commented on in the *Times* of 4th September:—

“Now, what are the claims which General Espartero has to anything more than that respectful attention which the circumstances of a distinguished foreigner in misfortune naturally inspire? He lately guided the destinies of a great though fallen nation—nay more, we and all Englishmen wished him well in his arduous duty, and therefore must needs regret that he has failed in accomplishing it. But on what were these good wishes grounded? On this one thing, and on this only—that we thought his Government to be, *de facto*, the best practicable for Spain. Thanks to his own irresolution, it has ceased to be a Government *de facto* at all. We wished it well, because, though it performed little, it promised something. It certainly is in no condition to promise now. We wished it well, because it was at least better than in a state of civil conflict. It is now only by civil conflict that it can be restored. We wished it well, because we thought Espartero might prove sufficient for the task of reducing to order a corrupted and disorganized nation. He has proved himself insufficient. These were his claims to support, and there is not one of them which has not been swept away by the events of the last three months.

“The case would have been wholly different, did Espartero's title rest in any degree upon right. But this it would be a mockery to assert. He is one, and his adversaries form a discordant mob. He has held power for some years; they for some weeks. But there the distinction between them ends. His and their possession of power are continued on the same tenure, as they have been gained by means which are almost curiously coincident. He (or his friend Mr. Peacock) complains of his expulsion by foreign influence. It was by English money, English ammunition, English advice—nay, by English bayonets—by Lord Palmerston's Spanish legion—that he arrested the course of Don Carlos's triumph. He complains of the treachery of his troops. It was by the wholesale treason of Maroto that he was enabled to appear as Pacifier of Spain—the popular and successful Duke of Victoria. He complains of the use of rebellious and unconstitutional force. It was a military revolution which expelled the Queen-Mother from her Regency, and placed in his hands the executive of Spain. He rose as his enemies have risen after him. He has fallen as they probably will fall. Superior address, greater wealth, more powerful backing, more happy circumstances, must, for some time to come, form the sole title to power of those who will rule in Spain. In this contest, not of right, but principally, we fear, of force or fraud, foreign Powers can do little more than look on, wish well to any Government which appears a little more honest or effective than its rivals, and defend such right as may, perhaps, still be contended for as existing in the person of their (no longer infant) ally, the Queen Isabella.

“Whether any stable Government can now be formed in Spain upon the *de facto* principle—whether it was right to use English force to crush that intelligible right which seemed at one time upon the point of triumphing in the person of Don Carlos—a right which, without entering upon knotty constitutional questions, we may pronounce to have enlisted in its favour the sympathies of all such Spaniards as cared for

the right or stability at all—these important questions are in process of solution. We earnestly trust that they may meet with auspicious answers. But we must confess we fear the contrary. Lord Palmerston's Espartero experiment has been tried. Whether we should have originally counselled it or not, none certainly more cordially wished it success than ourselves. But it has failed signally and undeniably. Another, perhaps an abler, hand is now employing itself upon the intricacies of Spanish policy. What is to be the next step nobody knows. All is chaos—aimless unmeaning confusion, without even the form of a party watchword to indicate the real direction of the current. But thus much is clear—a fresh influence is dominant, and is to construct a fresh order of things. We doubt its durability. Narvaez or Christina has no stronger hold than Espartero on the feelings of the Spanish people—or Colonel Prim than either. A Government suspected of being French would form as convenient a target for the artillery of the disappointed and disaffected as a Government suspected of being English. Nor will the unhealthy and artificial compression of foreign influence, whether from France or England, suffice permanently to cope with Spanish disorganization. We may be mistaken in our anticipations. We would gladly believe that we are. But for the present we must hold the belief that the man has not yet arisen who can keep Spain in order, and that a strong exertion of foreign influence is the most effectual mode of preventing his appearance, or, if successful, of procuring his downfall.”

Advertisements.

Just Received,

AT NO. 35, CALLE DE CANGALLO,
(Six Doors from the Theatre.)

AN excellent and superior assortment of Gentlemen's Summer Coats, Pantlions, Jackets, and Waistcoats; men and boys' Hats and Caps, of all descriptions; gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, of all classes; a splendid assortment of Cravats, Stocks, Gloves, Cloth and Hair Brushes, fancy Walking Sticks, gentlemen's white and coloured Shirts, Stockings, &c., and various other articles, all selling at the lowest possible price.

A Stock of superior French SILK HATS. o18-3

Advertisement.

A SMALL quantity of very superior quality DRIED SALTED TONGUES for Sale, at No. 41, Calle de la Piedad, at \$15 per dozen. n11-3

A QUANTITY of good SHIP BREAD on Sale, at Mr. JAMES O'GORMAN'S, Ship Chandler, near the Mole, Montevideo, at 5 Patacones per quintal. n18-3

Notice.

TWO or three Gentlemen can be comfortably accommodated with Furnished Rooms and Board, at No. 145, Calle del Parque. n18-3

British Library, Buenos Ayres.

THE Public are hereby respectfully informed that several Proprietor's Tickets are still undisposed of. Apply at the Library, No. 30, Calle de la Catedral, at the hours of 13 to 14 p. m., and from 5 to 6 in the Evening. W. GILPIN, Secretary.

20th October, 1843.

Daguerreotype Portraits.

In the Alto of No. 56, Nueva Recoleta Plaza Victoria,

J. ELLIOTT,

WILL for a short time longer, take Likenesses by the above process. He guarantees to give as good a picture as can be produced from any other part of the world. Hours are from 9 till 4 o'clock every day, cloudy or fair.

Notice.

THE following Articles, imported from China direct, may still be had at No. 12, Calle de la Universidad:—TEAS—Imperial, Gunpowder, Hyson, Souchong, Pouchong, and Caper. FURNITURE—Ornamental Escritorio and Work Tables, Work Tables, Oblong and Round Tables, and Tea. JEWELLERY—Silver Filigree Card Cases, Bracelets, Buckles, and Fans; also Sandal Wood, and wrought Fans, Crepe Scarfs, Satin Ribbons, Card Boxes, Cigar Boxes, Bottle Stands, Mother of Pearl Card Counters, Billiard Balls, Dice, Chess, Side Combs, Rice, Pictures, &c., &c., &c. The whole of which will be Sold at Reduced Prices, for liquidation of the account.

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. o19-4

Situation Wanted,

A PERSON who has resided many years in this country, and in many parts of it, wants a situation as Mayor-domo of an Estancia, or Capataz of a Chacra or Barraca. In short he would accept any suitable employment. He understands several languages. Apply Calle del Peru, No. 13. o23-3

November 14.—Wind S.

Arrived, Swedish brigantine Experiment, 200 tons, F. Reutererona, from Rio Janeiro 2nd inst., with coffee, sugar, tobacco, chocolate, &c., to José Vergueira.

Sailed, Swedish barque Anna Margarethe, E. H. Rundsteen, for the Cape de Verdes, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., in ballast.

National zumaca Charrua, for the Bucoo, with merchandize.

National schooner of war Casualidad, Lieut. José Turnbas, for the Bucoo.

Spanish brig Felipe, Joaquin Vinente, for Malaga, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 10,007 dry ox and cow hides.

Brazilian brig Venus, Antonio José da Acosta, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 2380 quintals jerked beef, and 20 bundles tobacco.

November 15.—Wind W.S.W.

Arrived, Brazilian brigantine Especulador, 150 tons, José Cayetano Vieira, from Santos 31st ult., Montevideo 14th inst., with sugar, to José Pereira Carneiro & Co.

National zumaca Victoria, 95 tons, Christopher Carnelio, from the Bucoo 13th inst., with produce, to Alexander Martinez.

Sailed, French brig Minerve, Jean Baptiste Blanc, for Marseilles, despatched by Zumaran & Treserra, with 1969 dry ox and cow hides, 4125 salted do. do., 2706 horse hides, 600 horns, 219 bales with 6000 arrobas wool.

Lucca packet schooner Eufracia, José Barbero, despatched by Angel G. de Elia, with passengers.

Norwegian barque Ledaal, J. C. Westergaard, for Cape de Verdes, despatched by Charles R. Horne, in ballast.

National brig Argentina, (late Trafalgar) James Harris, for Patagonia, despatched by her Captain, with merchandize.

November 16.—Wind S.—showery.

Arrived, Swedish brigantine Orion, 160 tons, Nicholas Larsson, from Rio Janeiro 3rd inst., with sugar, rice, &c., to Charles R. Horne.

Sailed, British hired schooner brig (tender) Iberia, for Colonia.

National brigantine Nuevo Brillante, Thomas Cannel Smith, for Brazil, despatched by Sa Pereira & Meyrelles, with dry goods.

November 17.—Wind S.S.E.

Arrived, British brig Tallentire, 261 tons, George Holmes White, from Liverpool 2nd September, general cargo, to Brownell, Stegmann and Co.

Passengers—Messrs. Henry and William McCann.

French brig of war Taetique, 4 guns, Capt. Le Compte Pierre Benjamin Denis Pouget, from Montevideo 16th inst., with 105 French emigrants (Basques).

Sailed, Sardinian brig Pampero, José Bozzo, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Antonio Roca, in ballast.

VESSELS POSTED TO SAIL.

- 18th inst., French barque Banares, for Marseilles,
- 18th " American barque Rosabella, for Salem.
- 19th " Danish brig Henrietta Sophia, for Antwerp.
- 19th " British brig Sarah Maria, for Liverpool.
- 20th " British barque Tenedos, for Valparaiso.
- 20th " H. B. M.'s Cockatrice, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

The hull, masts, yards, and other appurtenances of the Sardinian brig Liguro, stranded in the gale of last month, have been sold by public auction.

THE WEATHER.—On Friday in the last week the thermometer was at 81, and on the following day at 64, a difference of 17 degrees; since which unseasonable cold has prevailed.

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

Saturday	64
Sunday	70
Monday	70
Tuesday	64
Wednesday	59
Thursday	58
Friday	60

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

British	43
American	14
French	15
Spanish	15
Sardinian	17
Brazilian	5
Hamburg	7
Swedish	5
Danish	5
Bremen	2
Russian	1
Portuguese	1
Prussian	5
Lubeck	1
Belgian	1
Lucca	3
Oldenburg	1
Dutch	1

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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.

Shipping Memoranda.

Vessels on the berth at Liverpool on the 6th of September:—

FOR BUENOS AYRES.

Brig Wilton Wood, 243 tons, Capt. Matthew Russell.

FOR MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES.

Brig Frisk, 151 tons, Capt. Whiteway.

ARRIVED AT FALMOUTH.

Aug. 29, H. B. M.'s packet Express, from Rio Janeiro 23rd June, Bahia 3rd July, Pernambuco 14th do., and Flores 20th August, with the mail forwarded hence 5th June by H. B. M.'s packet Cockatrice.

Sept. 2, Danish brig Thorwaldsen, Stage, hence 3rd July, and proceeded for Rotterdam.

" 5, Hamburg brig Sirius, Garrn, hence 25th June, and proceeded for Rotterdam.

AT LONDON.

Aug. 15, British brig Ianthe, Hunter, hence 27th May.

" 23, (Plymouth 17) British brig Findon, Willis, hence 21st May.

AT LIVERPOOL.

Aug. 26, British brig Plata, Pringle, hence 14th June.

AT HELVOET.

Aug. 18, Comet, Christiansen, from Montevideo 27th May.

" 22, (Falmouth 9th) Swedish brig Christian, Diederich, hence 14th June.

AT HAVRE DE GRACE.

Sept. 4, French barque Ducoedie, Laplume, hence 20th June.

AT MARSEILLES.

Aug. 29, French brig Jeune Henri, Brun, hence 1st May.

AT BOURDEAUX.

Aug. 11, French brig Nouveau Perseverant, Cugneaux, hence 20th May.

AT CADIZ.

July 30, Spanish brig Ricardo, Andicocha, hence 17th May.

AT ST. UBES.

Aug. 21, Swedish barque Leonidas, Westrom, hence 19th June.

AT GENOA.

July 25, Sardinian brig Precursore, Cano, from Montevideo.

" 26, Sardinian brig Cocodrilo, Pellas, hence 7th April.

" 26, Sardinian brigantine Joven Alberto, Testa, hence 8th April.

AT HAVANA.

June 22, Spanish polacre Union, Mataro, hence 17th April.

Aug. 8, Spanish brig Emprendedor, Schich, hence 13th June.

AT RIO JANEIRO.

8th ult., Brazilian brig Independiente, Maia, hence 17th September.

15th " H. B. M.'s packet Viper, hence 22nd September, Montevideo 26th do.

20th " Prussian barque Hiram, Emann, hence 4th ult.

21st " Hamburg ship Ariadne, Matthiessen, hence 29th September.

23rd " H. B. M.'s packet Crane, from Falmouth 8th September, (calling at Bahia) with the mails for the River Plate.

SAILED FROM RIO JANEIRO.

20th ult., H. B. M.'s packet Swift, for Falmouth, with the mail forwarded hence 22nd September by H. B. M.'s packet Viper.

Died.

On the 15th inst., aged 37 years, after much suffering from lock jaw, James McKinlay, native of Rothsay, N. B., and seaman of the British barque Jean Baptiste, Captain Levi Honeyburn. His remains, accompanied by his captain, shipmates, and several captains of British merchant vessels, were conveyed to the British Protestant Cemetery on the 16th, when a very impressive discourse was delivered by the Rev. Dr. William Brown, of the Scotch Church.

Advertisement.

Salted Tongues,

FRESH and of excellent quality, at the very low Price of Eight Dollars currency per dozen, for Sale, at No. 41, Calle de la Piedad. n 18-3

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	256 a	dollars each.
Do. Patriot	254 a	do.
Plata macuquina	144 a 154 do.	for one Dollar, Spanish
Do. Patriot and Patacones	16 a 164 do.	each.
Do. Patriot and Patacones	154 a 16 do.	
Six per cent. Stock	65 a	do. per cent.
Exchange on England	3 1/8	per dol.
Do. France	32 1/2 a	33 cent per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro	16 1/2 a	16 1/2 do. premium
Do. Montevideo	16 a	do.
Do. United States	16	per U. S. dollar.
Hides, Ox, for England & Germany	63 a 65	dollars pr. pesada
Do. France	55 a 56	do.
Do. North America	56 a 57	do.
Do. Spain	58 a 60	do.
Hides, salted	59 a 60	do.
Do. Horse	22 a 23	do. each.
Calf skins	60 a 65	per pesada.
Sheep skins, common	32 a 35	per dozen.
Do. fine	40 a 45	do.
Deer skins	10 a 12	do.
Goat skins	30 a 35	do.
Nutria skins	64 a 7	dol. per lb.
Chinchilla skins	50 a 60	dol. per dozen
Horse hair, short	32 a 35	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	42 a 44	do.
Do. long	90 a 100	do.
Wool, common, washed	20 a 28	do.
Do. picked	38 a 40	do.
Do. shorn from skins	15 a 40	do.
Do. mestiza, dirty	15 a 40	do.
Tallow, pure	30 a 31	do.
Do. raw	18 a 20	do.
Do. with grease	25 a 26	do.
Jerked beef	30 a 35	per quintal.
Horns, mixed	200 a 300	per thousand.
Do. Ox	400 a 500	do.
Shin bones	120 a 125	do.
Hide cuttings	34 a 35	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white	24 a 25	per lb.
Do. black	15 a 17	do.
Salted tongues	8 a 10	per doz.
Salt on board	18 a 20	per fanega.
Discount	1 a 2	pr. cent. pr. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 256 dollars
The lowest price 255 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3 1-16 pence. The lowest do. 3 1-16 pence.

PRINTED AT THE MERCANTILE GAZETTE OFFICE.
No. 75, Calle de Cangallo.

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

Published every SATURDAY, at No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo; where Subscriptions and Communications are received by the Editor

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.