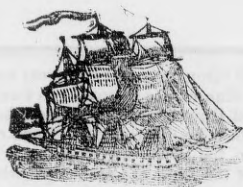


British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.



Nº 914.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1844.

[Established in 1826

BUENOS AYRES.

We have received Montevideo papers to the 22nd inst. The *Britannia* of the 17th contains the following barefaced tergiversation of facts, the malicious design of which is obvious, from the fact of the packet being on the eve of sailing.

"A variety of reports are in circulation since yesterday evening, indicating that some serious disaster has befallen the invading army. By some it is asserted that Urquiza suffered a defeat on the 24th ult., and other parties state that 1200 men under Don Ignacio Oribe, have been routed by Colonel Fortunato Silva's division, near San José. We have been unable however as yet to obtain any sufficiently circumstantial information to judge at all of the importance of these rumours, but should any interesting intelligence be published officially before the departure of the packet, we will endeavour to furnish our readers with a translation of it in a supplement. Signals are now being made from the Mount, which announce the approximation of a considerable body of cavalry, apparently belonging to the national army; and the movements observable in the enemy's camp shew that their attention is called to some occurrence of extraordinary character."

Now the fact of Rivera's complete defeat on the 24th ult., is authenticated, by the most positive evidence, and confirmed by his arrival on the 5th inst., at Tacuarembó, on the Brazilian frontier, with a body of only about 300 men, General Urquiza following actively in pursuit. Again, the united forces of Fortunato Silva, Flores, Estivao and Centurion, having been driven out of the department of Maldonado by the division of the liberating army under the command of General Ignacio Oribe, were overtaken on the 17th inst., by the same General, on the Coast of Santa Lucia, and completely cut to pieces, leaving upwards of 120 killed on the field of battle; the remainder dispersing in every direction pursued by the victors. A number of these dispersed, including Flores, Estivao and Centurion, had no other alternative left but to adopt the perilous expedient of seeking shelter in the fortress of the Cerro. After experiencing great difficulty and suffering immense loss, they succeeded in the attempt on the evening of the same day of their defeat. Those officers are now in Montevideo making every endeavour to colour over their forlorn situation; but, according to all private accounts, the truth was apparent, in this instance, even to the most infatuated. At this moment the Riveristas, in any thing like a respectable force, are to be met with in no part of the Oriental territory. Still the unblushing impudence of the *BRITANNIA* would represent them as everywhere dominant and victorious!

The Riverista writers in Montevideo greatly exult at the realization of another of those infamous financial transactions by which the best interests of the country are sacrificed to the exigencies of a grovelling faction and to the cu-

pidity of a knot of sordid speculators. It appears that a number of merchants, including, we blush to relate, not a few British subjects, have come forward at this juncture to advance to the tottering Riverista government a considerable sum of money, on the assignment of one half of the Custom house duties for 1845! This monstrous operation was prepared by an announcement in the *BRITANNIA* that no risk whatever attended the embarking of capital in such a speculation; and in support of this assertion, a late occurrence in Mexico was cited. The British Government, it was stated, had declared its intention of supporting the claim of an English Merchant there, who insisted that the Government of the Republic should strictly perform the original conditions, upon which it had made an assignment of part of the Custom house duties against certain advances, in the terms of which assignment it had afterwards proposed some variations. With all due deference to the *BRITANNIA*'s sagacity we would submit that "circumstances alter cases." Though unacquainted with the nature of the Mexican transaction, we have no doubt but that it was perfectly in accordance with every principle of right, inasmuch as both parties were fully qualified to enter into the contract. The Mexican Government is in every sense a National Government; for although its authority may not be recognized in Texas and Yucatan, these exceptions are insignificant when compared with the immense extent of territory, comprising a vast majority of the inhabitants, over which it rules. Besides, though its authority may be disallowed in these two provinces which it claims as integral portions of the Mexican State; still the legality of the authority it exercises in the territory actually under its sway has never been questioned. British Merchants could, therefore, enter with perfect safety into any contract with such a Government, without giving any just offence to its enemies, for the latter are as yet but contending with the mother country for an independent existence. But this is not the case neither with the Riverista Government nor the English merchants in Montevideo. The former, irrespectively of its intrusive and illegal character, exercises no authority beyond the entrenchments of the besieged capital; and both from this circumstance as well as from its existence being wholly dependent on foreign bayonets, does not possess a single one of the essential qualities of a NATIONAL Government, the limits of whose constitutional authority, besides, it notoriously transcends. A contract with such a Government, pretending to bind the whole nation, would under any circumstances, be to all intents and purposes invalid. But how much more irretrievably null and void is not its character, when one of the parties to it are British subjects, and those British subjects advance money for the sole and avowed object of enabling the other party to protract a contest in which H. M's Government have declared their firm intention of observing the strictest neutrality? The duties of neutrality are to explicit to admit of any chicanery. To assist one belligerent to the prejudice of the other, is voluntarily to subject oneself to be treated in every respect as the enemy of the injured party. This is an axiom of the public law of nations, which is a part and parcel of the common law of England, and refers not only to States, but also to individuals. Even had the subsidy been given before H. M's Government had signified their determination not to swerve from the principle of non-interference, which duty as well as interest and sound policy prescribed to them, the parties giving such subsidy, would still have been in the highest degree culpable; but the offence becomes doubly aggravated when commit-

ted in contempt of a solemn declaration of neutrality by H. M's Government, coupled with the expression of an anxious wish to see as speedily as possible an end put to the hostilities at present carried on between the belligerents in La Plata. The parties so offending, are subject to the most severe punishments; for as Judge Blackstone justly remarks—we quote from the French translation of his Commentaries—"when individuals of any one State violate the general law of nations, it is the interest as well as the duty of their Government to punish them with proper severity, in order to maintain the peace of the world. For it would be of no avail that nations taken collectively should be confined to the observance of those universal rules, if individuals were at liberty to infringe them at their pleasure, involving countries in war. It is therefore right for the offended nation to demand redress, and the punishment of the aggressors by the State to which they belong." After this, is it possible for those British subjects in Montevideo, who have made common cause with the Riverista Government, by advancing to it their money, really to flatter themselves with the hope that their gross breach of duty will be allowed to pass with impunity? They will be sadly deceived, we apprehend, if they imagine that the British Government will violate the eternal principles of right, merely to rescue them from the natural and legitimate consequences of their inordinate cupidity. No—to use a vulgar phrase—"as they have made their bed, so they must lay."

It is worthy of remark that contemporaneously with this advance of money to the Riverista Government, the long-talked-of exclusive privilege of navigating under the British flag, with vessels propelled by steam or other mechanical power, in the ports and on the rivers of the Republic, was granted for 12 years, to Mr. John Halton Buggiein. Thus the humiliating scheme of surrendering the coasting trade—always reserved by every independent country to its own subjects—into the hands of foreigners, which was indignantly rejected when the Orientals could even faintly make their voice be heard in the capital, has been accomplished at a moment when all expression of national feeling is effectually suppressed by the predominance of refractory Frenchmen, fed by English money. What will Luis Philippe say to this artful turning to account of a rival interest the warlike propensities of his subjects in America? However, even were the power by which this concession has been made, competent; as regards the Uruguay—the great object of aspiration—it might just as well, for any practicable purpose, have been authorized by the Grand Turk, as by the Viceroent of Don Fructuoso Rivera.

In prosecution of the internecine war which, during our editorial career, we have uniformly waged against the hated sports of Carnival, we have inserted elsewhere our customary annual attack. Scarcely however, had the paragraph gone to press, when we had the pleasure of reading the decree of H. E. inserted in the *GACETA* of the 22d inst., by which the **PLAY OF CARNIVAL IS ABOLISHED AND PROHIBITED FOR EVER.** We regret the necessity we are under, from want of room, of postponing the insertion of this document in full, till next week, when we shall publish it with the remarks which a measure of such importance naturally suggests.

CARNIVAL.

These filthy sports commenced on Friday, (in defiance of the decree ordering otherwise,) when a number of persons in passing the streets had water thrown upon them, and ended at gunfire, on Tuesday evening.

We regret to state that this pitiful amusement, has this year, been kept up with what some would term 'great spirit,' not however, by the natives, comparatively few of them joining in it, but by foreigners, servants, children, &c. Such being the case, is it not possible to abate still further so great a nuisance, or entirely put it down? We know that an admitted nuisance of ancient standing should not be abated without some caution, but we feel confident, that the great majority of the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres, would hail with joy, any interference tending to relieve them from the rude, uncivilized play, which tyrant custom has imposed upon them. At the present Carnival, the vendors of egg shells filled with water, were numerous. Without being an enemy to trade, we do most sincerely wish that the manufacturers and vendors of these missiles were all declared "lame ducks," or uncertificated bankrupts, which however, will not be the case, as long as 'flats' can be found in the market.

The notice from the Police office, forbidding the use of bladders was strictly observed—This is something gained.

Theatres.

The Theatres closed for the season on Tuesday last. They have not during the season put forth any very great attraction, but we believe they have been tolerably successful. A drama has been recently performed at both Theatres in which an English Commodore was made to appear in no very amiable light. He was not, however, like Commodore Purvis, seduced from duty by party spirit, but was the seducer of a noble Spanish Lady, and deserted her at a time when she needed all his tenderness, that is to say when she was in a most "interesting situation." She was young and beautiful, and was reproached by her friends for being so fond of this heretic Englishman, and moreover, they averred that he must be false hearted because he had grey eyes, acting, we presume, upon Lord Byron's opinion, that you cannot rely upon grey eyed men or women. Their rhetoric, however, was in vain, they could not reduce to consistence that most inconsistent of all created things—the heart of a beautiful and admired female. She followed the wayward Commodore from Spain to England, but did not lodge her complaints at the Admiralty, preferring to let her wrongs be known as in the old ballad

*"Will you hear of a Spanish lady,
How she wooed an Englishman
Garments gay as rich as may be
Deck'd with jewels, she had on,
Of a comely countenance and grace was she,
And by birth and parentage of high degree."*

The play ended as it ought to end, the wicked Commodore rendered justice to those he had injured, which all wicked Commodores ought to do.

The notoriety which Commodore Purvis has obtained in this part of the world, has caused us to be inundated with communications, in some of which, his life, birth, parentage and education, have been touched upon, but whether truly or falsely we have no means of ascertaining. One of these documents, in commenting upon the remark that the Commodore, with all his faults, possesses a good heart and an even temper, gives the Irish definition of an even tempered man—"He was born in a passion and continued in it all his life."

John Bull often laughs at the great number of christian names bestowed on foreign Princes and Princesses. This laugh, however, may now be retorted on his own royal family in the seven names given to the daughter of the Duke of Cambridge, whose marriage was noticed in our last.

The Editor of the "New York Weekly Herald," in one of his numbers, says:—"No establishment—and above all, no newspaper establishment, that is doing well would ever take a partner. I never shall have a partner in my establishment, unless it be a sleeping partner, and then I shall be very particular about the sex."

The famous Doctor Malachi Postlethwayt, died September 13th 1764, suddenly, as he had often wished, the coffin at his request being filled with unslacked lime.

Advertisements.

Wine and spirit Store CANGALLO STREET, NO. 132.

JUST received and for sale in any quantity, at the following very low prices:

Superior Cotte wine.....	56	per gallon
do. Catalan.....	7	"
do. Bourdeaux.....	8	"
do. White Wine.....	9	"
do. Malaga.....	10	"
Best Holland Gin.....	11	"
Bordeaux in boxes of 1 doz. . .	45, 55, 60	"
Holland Gin in boxes and baskets. .	36	"
do. in cases and Demijohns.....	38	"

MRS Mc.Gaw and Mrs. King respectfully inform their friends and the Public that Gentlemen or Families can be accommodated with board and lodging at No. 33 Calle de Cangallo.

Peter Wait,

MILLWRIGHT AND ENGINEER.

BEGS most respectfully to return thanks to his friends and the public for past favours and to inform them that he still continues to take orders for the fitting up of steam boilers, vats for Salderos, mill-work, machinery of every description, and hopes by strict attention to business to secure a further share of their favours. Apply at No 84 Potosi.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership that existed between the undersigned in this City, under the firm of John Jackson and Co., was dissolved on the 31st of December last, by mutual consent. Pending transactions will be liquidated by Mr. Jackson.

Montevideo, February 9th, 1844.

JOHN JACKSON.
EDWARD GOWLAND.

EDWARD GOWLAND begs to announce to his Friends, and the Commercial community in general, that he has established a House for the transaction of Commission business in this City, Calle de las Piedras, No. 64, where he will be happy to receive their commands.

Monte Video, February 12th, 1844.
EDWARD GOWLAND.

Dr. Tewksbury, SURGEON DENTIST,

Calle 25 de Mayo, No. 40.

ATTENDS to all the operations upon the teeth, such as inserting, filling, extracting, in the most scientific and skillful manner. Particular attention is given to the treatment of all diseases of the GUMS, and also to the regulation of all deformities of the teeth in children. All operations on teeth, warranted, and charges moderate.

Office open from 10 a. m., till 7 p. m.

For sale.

AT Ensenada, from 150 to 200 fine mules. Address to Mr. Robert Taylor, at Jeffery's Hotel, No. Calle de Paz.

Wanted.

An English Lady, to assist as Governess or instructress in a foreign Boarding School. It would be preferred, she was provided with some knowledge, respecting female education. Apply for further particulars, Calle del Peru near 219

Just Received, At No. 35, calle de Cangallo,

Six doors from the Theatre.

An excellent and superior assortment of Gentlemen's cloth and stuff boots, coats, pantaloons, jackets and waistcoats, a beautiful assortment of bed rugs and blankets, men and boys hats, and caps of all descriptions, Gentlemen's boots, shoes and slippers of all classes, cravats, gloves, braces, stockings, socks, cloth and hair brushes, fancy walking sticks, Gentlemen's white and coloured shirts, and various other articles all selling at the lowest possible prices

A stock of superior French silk hats

The FIRST PRODUCTION in the WORLD for
THE HAIR! THE SKIN! & THE TEETH!

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.

This ELEGANT, FRAGRANT, and PELLUCID OIL, in its preservative restorative and beautifying qualities, is unequalled over the whole world it preserves and reproduces the hair even at a late period of life; prevents it from turning grey; or if so changed, restores it to its original colour; frees it from scurf and impurity, and renders it soft, silky curly, and glossy.

CAUTION. Each genuine bottle has the words ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, engraved in two lines on the wrapper, and on the back of the wrapper, nearly 1,500 times, containing 29,025 letters, WITHOUT THIS NONE ARE GENUINE: Price 3s. 6d.; 7s.; Family Bottles, (equal to four small,) 10s. 6d. and double that size, 21s. per bottle

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR.

An odoriferous creamy liquid of Balsamic Exotics It pleasantly dissipates all Pimples, Spots, Blotches, Redness, Tan, Freckles, and other Defects of the Skin, heals Sunburns, Stings of Insects and reduces inflammation. It imparts a youthful rosate hue to the most bilious complexion, and renders the Arms Hands and Neck transparently fair and delightfully soft and smooth. GENTLEMEN will find it peculiarly grateful after shaving in allaying the irritation o the Skin.

Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or Pearl Dentrific,

A fragrant white powder prepared from Orienta herbs. It eradicates Tartar and decayed Spots from the Teeth; polishes and preserves the Enamel to which it imparts a Pearl-like whiteness and sweetens the Teeth firmly in the Gums; and imparts sweetness and perfume to the breath.

Price 2s. 9d. per box duty included.

OBSERVE! The Proprietors' Signature is engraved on the Government Stamp thus
A. ROWLAND & SON, 20 Hatton Garden which is affixed to the Kalydor and Odonto.

None are Genuine without the Stamp. Be sure to ask for "ROWLAND'S articles." Sold by Perfumers Chemists.

GENERAL AGENCY AND COMMISSION OFFICE,

18, Cornhill London.

(Opposite the Royal Exchange.)

To Merchants, Commercial News Rooms
Public Libraries, Printers, Publishers of
Newspapers, &c.

P. L. Simmonds,

GENERAL AGENT AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

IN offering his services to his friends and the colonial public in general, begs to acquaint them that he is now ready to receive orders for supplies of any kind or quantity, including Stationery, New Books, Music, Periodicals, British and Foreign Newspapers, Printing Materials, Portumery, fancy Articles and Goods of every description of first-rate quality at the very lowest market prices of the day, and to transact business upon the most liberal terms, provided he is previously furnished with funds, or drafts at either long or short dates, or reference to some London or Liverpool house for payment.

P. L. SIMMONDS will receive consignments of any description of Merchandise to be sold on commission, and upon receipt of the bills of lading, will accept bills drawn upon him at three months for two-thirds of the amount. Consignments entrusted to his care, will meet with every possible dispatch in their disposal, and sales be conducted with the greatest attention to the interests of the consignors.

An extensive knowledge of General Agency business, acquired during a long residence in the West Indies, and subsequent extensive course of business with all the British Colonies; the experience of several years residence in London as a Colonial Agent, coupled with promptitude, attention, and judgment, will, he trusts, enable him to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their commands.

Reference may be made to the Editor of the "British Packet," Buenos Ayres, with whom Mr. S. has been in long and frequent communication.

THE

BRITISH PACKET

Is regularly filed by Mr. P. L. SIMMONDS, Agent for the Press, British & Foreign Newspaper and Advertising Agency Office, 18 Cornhill (opposite the Royal Exchange) London, by whom orders and Advertisements, will be received.

For Sale,

A MOST excellent new Chronometer by Hornby: any one a passion of purchasing one, will find this a most excellent opportunity.

Apply to Mr. Brown, Watchmaker, Calle de Piedra.

Sailed, National brig Amnistia No. 2, Antonio Hisern, for the Havana, despatched by Llavallo and Sons, with 3860 quintals jerked beef.

February 21.—Wind S. E.—Rain all day
No arrivals or sailings.

February 22.—Wind N.—Rain in the morning.

Arrived, French brig Nouveau Perseverant, 153 tons, Pierre Cugneaux, from Bordeaux 3rd December, Montevideo 19th inst., with wine, &c., to Llavallo and Sons.

Luca schooner Volador, 20 tons, Isidro Bautista Martin, from Montevideo 14th inst., Colonia 22nd, in ballast, to Antonio Rodriguez.

Danish ship Thetis, 250 tons, Nicholas With, from Memel 20th October, Montevideo 17th inst. with lumber, to Mohr, Ludovici and Co.

February 23.—Wind S.—strong.

Arrived, Sardinian packet schooner Rosa, Pablo Muratorio, from Montevideo 22nd inst., to Carlos Galeano, with passengers.

Sailed, British barque Hesperia, John Morgan for Exeter, despatched by Bertram, Le Breton and Delisle, with 9082 salted ox hides, 20,000 shin bones, 130 pipes with 4900 arrobas tallow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE Province of Buenos Ayres

The House at its sitting on the 5th inst., took into consideration the answer proposed by the Committee of Constitutional affairs, to the message of the Government at the opening of the Sessions, which, after some discussion, was sanctioned with a few alterations.

Señor Garrigos in the course of his speech, said:—

"All are aware of the order, prosperity, and tranquillity which the Argentine Republic now enjoys, and that it is to that Great Citizen Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, that we are indebted for these blessings. The army of the Republic, always triumphant, would have conquered Peace in the Oriental territory, but for the fatal interference of Commodore Purvis. He is the whole and sole cause of the prolongation of the war, and it is well known he was the chief instigator of the arming of the French in Montevideo. It is also well known that he does every thing in his power to favour the introduction of provisions into that town, under the protection of the British flag, and latterly, he has carried his audacity so far, as to violate the Oriental territory, and take thence by force, a number of hides, which had been stolen by his ally the bandit Rivera. With this iniquitous and villainous object, Commodore Purvis landed British forces in the port of Maldonado and took thence by force, the plunder of the infamous Rivera, under the false pretext of its being British property. Offences of such magnitude loudly claim reparation, from the Cabinet of St. James's, to allay the great irritation which they have produced in every part of the Republic, and without this, the good understanding and friendly ties which the Government has made such efforts to preserve with Great Britain, cannot subsist, nor the treaties so religiously complied with on the part of the Confederation, and so perfidiously violated by Purvis. It relies confidently that the energetic remonstrances of the illustrious Chief of the State, will meet with that attention from the British Government which honour and rectitude demand. The miserable remnants of the unitarian band have sought refuge within the walls of Montevideo, where they are protected by seditious foreigners under the auspices of Commodore Purvis, and thus the miseries of war are more and more extended. But resistance is vain, the power of the defenders of order and legality is irresistible, and will most assuredly triumph."

Señor Eustaquio Ximenes followed on the same side, averring that he would support the Government to the utmost in their determination to ask from the British Government due reparation for the infamous

proceedings of Commodore Purvis. This fatal man has outraged the rights of nations wounded the honour of the citizens of this country, and done every thing in his power to provoke revenge. For more than ten months, has this English Commodore, forgetting his own dignity, and that of his nation, declared himself an enemy of the Argentine Confederation, and of the legal Government of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay. I am (continued the honorable Member,) surprised and confounded that the powerful Government of Great Britain should so long have permitted such aggressions, in opposition, as we are led to believe, of their positive orders. For the honor of a friendly nation, which never received offence from us, one might believe that the orders of the British Government, had been misunderstood, and that the barbarian Purvis, had acted on his own responsibility, but even this persuasion cannot stifle the sentiments of indignation which his outrageous aggressions have occasioned.

Señor Baldomero Garcia, in remarking upon the resignation of office made by General Rosas, and the impossibility at the present moment of admitting it, said:—

"But let us view the affair under another aspect: the war! The war is not yet concluded, was the observation of the House, to General Rosas, in the last year, and this was the principal reason why the resignation was then declined, and if this argument was at that period found so irresistible, how much greater force does it not now possess. Our professed enemies in the last year, were only Frutos Rivera, and the ruthless unitarians. The national will of both Republics would have prevailed on either side of the Plata, had they been left to themselves, but unfortunately for this country and the Oriental State, this has not taken place—Commodore Purvis is now in defensive alliance with Frutos Rivera, and the rebellious, infamous, unitarians. The intervention of last year was only in perspective, the defensive intervention which now subsists, is a fact, consummated and in active operation."

The Montevideo papers say but little now, of Rivera and his great army, of their doings and what they were going to do. Many were deceived by the gross falsehoods contained in Rivera's despatches, and propagated by his partizans. We are told that he is yet endeavouring to keep up the delusion, but that his followers are getting discontented and that in order to pacify them, he asserts that great things are in agitation, and that he is exerting himself in mind, body and soul, to ensure a happy result, counselling them at the same time to patience, and subordination, and closing his exhortations in the style of the renowned Bombastes,

"Go, go, great army,
Don't kick up a row,
You'll hear more soon,
You see I'm busy now."

A short time since we conversed with a person, who in December last, had an opportunity of seeing and in a manner inspecting the army of Rivera. He described it as being admirably adapted for marauding expeditions, but totally incompetent to fight a pitched battle with any chance of success with his more numerous and better equipped opponents. Events have proved the accuracy of this opinion.

Mr. Burke, in one of his speeches in the House of Commons, said:—

"Peace and order are to be preserved at any price; if the voice of the magistrate cannot do it, the constable must do it; if the constable cannot do it, the sword of the soldier must do it; if it cannot be purchased without blood, it must be purchased by blood. Liberty ought not to exist in a country where peace and order are not observed."

"If a person is bent on quarrelling with you, leave him to do the whole of it himself, and he will soon become weary of his unencouraged occupation. Even the most malicious man will soon cease to butt against a disregarding object, and will usually find his own head more injured than the object of his blind animosity."—Rev. W. Colton, U. S. N.

The above contains true philosophy; and he who adopts and practises upon it, will find he has done wisely. The man who has so much to do, that he has no time to notice the frothings of mad-caps, who thus seek to obtain that notice which their insignificance would never entitle them to, finds, in the long run, that the "even tenor of his way," has secured him much joyousness of feeling, and won respect from those whose good opinion is worth having.

Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 23rd inst.

British.....	37
American.....	15
French.....	7
Spanish.....	11
Sardinian.....	17
Brazilian.....	6
Hamburg.....	7
Swedish.....	5
Danish.....	10
Bremen.....	1
Russian.....	1
Portuguese.....	1
Prussian.....	6
Dutch.....	2
Belgian.....	1

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THE WEATHER has been remarkable this week for almost continual rains, accompanied by vivid lightning, and tremendous thunder claps. The lightning we hear, has struck several buildings in town, without however doing material mischief.

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

Saturday.....	82
Sunday.....	83
Monday.....	80
Tuesday.....	77
Wednesday.....	74
Thursday.....	75
Friday.....	70

PRICES CURRENT.

	\$	\$	
Doublons, Spanish.....	238	a	240 each
Do. Patriot.....	236	a	238 do.
Plata macuquina.....	13	a	124 do for one
Dollars, Spanish.....	143	a	do each.
Do. Patriot & Patuques.....	14	a	do "
Six per cent. Stock.....	70	a	do per cent.
Exchange on England.....	37-16	3d	per dol.
Do. France.....	32	a	33 cent per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	14	a	14 per ct. premium
Do. Montevideo.....	14	a	do. do.
Do. United States.....	14	a	do. do.
Hides, Ox, for Eng'd & Germ'y.....	54	a	56 per U. S. dol.
Do. France.....	50	a	52 do.
Do. North America.....	47	a	50 do.
Do. Spain.....	50	a	52 do.
Do salted.....	40	a	45 do.
Do. Horse.....	17	a	18 do each
Calf skins.....	52	a	54 per pesada.
Sheep skins, common.....	27	a	29 per dozen.
Do. fine.....	32	a	34 do.
Deer skins.....	10	a	11 do.
Goat skins.....	34	a	35 do.
Nutria skins.....	60	a	70 dol. per dozen
Chinchilla skins.....	60	a	70 do. per dozen
Horse hair, short.....	30	a	32 dol. per arroba;
Do. long.....	34	a	26 do.
Do. mixed.....	70	a	80 do.
Wool, common, washed.....	22	a	28 do.
Do. picked.....	35	a	40 do.
Do. short from skins.....	38	a	40 do.
Do. mestiza, dry.....	18	a	40 do.
Tallow, pure.....	22	a	24 do.
Do. raw.....	14	a	15 do.
Do. with grease.....	15	a	1 do.
Jerked beef.....	200	a	200 per quintal
Horns, anad.....	400	a	300 per thousand.
Do. Ox.....	400	a	500 do.
Shin bones.....	170	a	175 do.
Hide cuttings.....	30	a	32 per 100 lbs.
Ostrich leathers, white.....	18	a	20 per lb.
Do. black.....	12	a	16 do.
Salted tongues.....	8	a	16 per doz.
Salt, on board.....	15	a	16 per fanega.
Discount.....	1	a	3 pr. ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 240 dollars.

The lowest price 237 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 31 pence. The lowest do. 37-16 pence.

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GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.