

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 926]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 18th, 1844.

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BUENOS AYRES.

The continued prevalence of *Pampero* winds deprives us this week of any recent intelligence from Montevideo, and the Oriental campaign. Thus we are unable to give any particulars of the late blow dealt to Rivera by General Urquiza.—The former having eluded the pursuit of General Gomez, made an attempt to penetrate into the interior of the State, and shew himself for a moment in the vicinity of Montevideo, in order to bolster up for a brief season, the hopes of his desponding partisans, agreeably to the suggestions of Paz, and Pacheco y Obes. But, notwithstanding the rapidity of his march, at the sacrifice of the greater part of the few horses he has left, he was completely frustrated in his design by the vigilance of General Urquiza, and driven back with severe loss to the disorganized remnants of his horde of marauders.

In the absence of other important matter, we think the subjoined letter to Lord Aberdeen, from an English gentleman at home, evidently well conversant with the affairs of this country, will not be read without interest. It is a very timely corroboration of some of the statements contained in Mr. Mallalieu's masterly performance, the publication of which we this day commence. The following is the translation of the letter alluded to, as it has appeared in the *Gaceta* :—

March 4th, 1844.

To the Right Honorable the Earl of Aberdeen, Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c., &c., &c.

MY LORD,

On the subject of affairs in the River Plate, I have on some previous occasions had the honour of addressing your Lordship; the views and predictions expressed in my said communications in respect to the probable result of the present struggle, have been gradually supported by facts as they have occurred, and I now venture to submit to your Lordship as my opinion, that the protraction of the war is almost entirely owing to the interference of Commodore Purvis, who has been persuaded by the majority of our countrymen resident at Montevideo, to adopt their feelings and take part in a question, of the merits or depth of which, he can have but a very slight knowledge.—In confirmation and support of this opinion, I beg to remind your Lordship that the Commodore, as was notorious at the time, refused to acknowledge the blockade of Montevideo against provisions, by the maritime forces of Buenos Ayres, until he received direct instructions from Her Majesty's government to observe a strict neutrality. This was a most unfortunate step on his part, for British interests, inasmuch as there can scarcely be a doubt that the struggle would

have been forthwith brought to a close by the enforcement of the blockade during the severe winter months, whilst during summer there, the privations are not so severely felt, but your Lordship may rely that the ultimate result is not the less certain notwithstanding. I am quite aware that Commodore Purvis is now acting upon a professed neutrality, but his feelings being entirely enlisted in favour of Montevideo, his influence is still used to a very dangerous extent, and for the safety and protection of British life and property, both at Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, the course he is pursuing is really alarming. The object of the Montevideans now is no doubt to hold out until they receive communications from their Minister, Mr. Varela, who came to England in H. M.'s brig "Fantom" and upon whose influence with Her Majesty's Government, prompted no doubt by Commodore Purvis, they are still relying for assistance from England.—As a proof of the strong party feeling of the Commodore, I will now merely call your Lordship's attention to the enclosed copies of his communications to the pro-Consul, Mr. Dale, dated 21st and 25th December last, received this morning, by a vessel called *Havre*, as well as to the enclosed extracts of my own letters referring thereto, and without wishing your Lordship to enter into any lengthened reply, I most respectfully solicit your acknowledgement thereof, and beg simply to enquire, whether the Commodore has been recalled or whether it is the intention of Her Majesty's government to take into consideration the propriety of recalling him, urging at the same time, the absolute necessity of such a step, for the safety and protection of British life and property, and requesting your Lordship's attention to the undignified and unbecoming position in which he has placed himself by the hasty communications alluded to.

H. M.'s packet with the mails for Rio Janeiro and England, was to sail in a day or two after these communications left, by which your Lordship will doubtless be made acquainted with the state of affairs up to the time of her sailing.

I have the honour to be your Lordship's very obedient humble servant, &c.

Advertisements.

JUST RECEIVED

At No. 35 CALLE CANGALLO.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF WINTER GOODS.

CONSISTING of gentlemen's Polish Frocks, morning Gowns, satin and velvet Waistcoats, Pantalons, woollen Jackets, Shirts and Pantalons, worsted and woollen Socks and Stockings, gentlemen's linen and cotton Shirts, Gloves, Cravats, Stocks, Braces. Cloth and hair Brushes, Boots, Shoes and Slippers of all classes. Men and Boys Hats and Caps of all descriptions. Bed Rugs, listen Shoes, fancy walking Sticks and various other articles, all selling at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Also a beautiful assortment of HEARTH RUGS.

A CARD.

THE public are most respectfully informed that the new establishment No. 32, Calle del 25 de Mayo, has been newly repaired and furnished, and is ready to receive boarders and lodgers, and every attention will be paid to those who may honor it with their patronage. There is a parlour and bed room to let, with or without board as may be required. Buenos Ayres, May 17th, 1844.

interesting Notice.

THOSE Ladies who may wish to have their pianos repaired and tuned in a superior and cheap manner, will please apply at No. 66, Calle del Parque, where they will find a person who will make every effort to give satisfaction to those who may employ him.

Jonathan Lewis, BOOT and SHOE MAKER.

BEGS most respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public in general that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches. J. L. hopes from the experience he has had during a residence in this country of upwards of 15 years, having been employed upon the best work by the leading shops, and by furnishing the best of material and workmanship, combined with a strict attention to business, to merit a share of public support.

N. B. Ladies fashionable Winter Boets made to order.

All orders will be promptly executed upon the most reasonable terms.

Calle del 25 de Mayo, No 44, May 2nd, 1844.

MR. TENKER, SURGEON DENTIST

Of the cities of New York, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires.

AS the honor to advise the public that he has again returned to this City, received his Diploma from the Honourable Tribunal of Medicine of this City, and purposes to continue the practise of his profession.

During his absence he has visited the principle capitals of the largest States of the Union, and made himself familiar with every improvement in his profession—has an entire new set of most superior Instruments, also Forceps of the latest improvement for extracting teeth, causing little or no pain when compared with the old mode of the turkey—He has also, the late improved mineral Teeth, incorruptible, always pure in the mouth, of great beauty and duration, being perfect imitation of nature, which he inserts with little or no pain (as many persons in this city can testify), thereby removing the scruples that all persons must have against those extracted from the dead, which have sometimes caused most painful diseases.

He cleans and cures all disease of the teeth and gums, fills with pure gold, silver, tin or lead foil, or mineral cement those that are decayed, arresting their further decomposition, and preserves them generally for life—Instances of their being preserved for 25 or 30 years, can be proved in this city, and in Montevideo one instance of 40 years, a gentleman well known here, whose name he is at liberty to mention.

Teeth extracted with great care at all hours.

He has an excellent remedy for the tooth-ache, which in most cases cures, and in all cases alleviates this dreadful malady.—Also, a chemical composition to render firm those that have from various causes become loose; and superior Tooth powder that preserves and beautifies the teeth, giving them a pearly whiteness.

He has established himself for the present at Mr. PALMER'S, CALLE 25 de MAYO, No. 40, where he can be consulted from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily (and at other hours if requested)—Families attended at their dwellings—Prices moderate.

FOR SALE.

The fine American schooner

"TREMONT."

AT present anchored off the mole. She is a fast sailing vessel, coppered a few months back, loads 1400 barrels under deck, and draws little water. Well provided with anchors and chains; sails in good order; and can be sent to sea without expense.

She is particularly suited either to the River trade, or to run as a packet, having a roomy cabin with fire state rooms, and a good pantry.

Application to be made early to Capt. Edgerly on board, or to the consignees.

DANIEL GOWLAND & Co.

BUENOS AYRES—MONTEVIDEO
AND AFFAIRS IN THE
RIVER PLATE.

IN A LETTER TO
THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF ABER-
DEEN, K.T., F.R.S.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c.

BY
ALFRED MALLALIEU, ESQ.

VERITAS VEL MENDACIO CORRUMPITUR VEL
SILENTIO.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS
EDINBURGH, AND 22, PALL MALL, LONDON.

MDCCLXIV.

**To the Right Hon. the Earl of Aber-
deen Her Majesty's Secretary of
State for Foreign Affairs, etc.**

My Lord,
Whatever the importance of passing events here in the Old World, those of the New are neither undeserving your attention, nor will they escape it. But though, with the country at large, I am intimately persuaded of the enlightened and impartial mind, the consistency and conscientiousness of principle, and the unflinching industry which personally your Lordship brings to bear upon the discussion and decision of every question of foreign policy, and every phase of foreign affairs, yet I cannot but feel how much, for the materials of judgment and action, you must naturally be dependent on the intelligence and fidelity of subordinate agencies far removed beyond the scope of vigilant control, and therefore how, in default of good service, be it the result of prejudice, ignorance, or indolence, the good faith of a minister may possibly be imposed upon, and opinion surprised, to the injury of friendly unoffending governments or individuals, and not less to the detriment of the public interests in his keeping. Unpleasant as the truth may be, the existence of a growing suspicion in the commercial if not in the political world need not be concealed, that Spanish American affairs find but little sympathy in the minor departments of the Foreign Office, if indeed they are embraced in the programme of preliminary studies there for official qualification and promotion. It might be difficult, perhaps, to find one adventurous hand in the various bureaux sufficiently inducted and expert to frame a statesmanlike memoir, embracing a comprehensive range of observation on the various complications of affairs in the States of the New World, with the relations and interests growing out of them, as they might be calculated to affect the States variously of the Old World, and Great Britain as well; yet for treating the concerns of old Europe, diplomatic articles are by no means wanting; and memoirs on any and every given theme would mature at command as promptly, if not as plentifully, as mushrooms after a summer shower. (1) It may be affirmed more hardily still, that the diplomatic, consular, or other representation of British interests in Spanish America, has not been such always to comport with the dignity and objects of a great nation. Where not efficiently performed, it has not unfrequently been officiously and offensively overdone. The high inde pendent official character has been overstrained into arrogance, or sunk in that of a local partisan—the friendly delegate of a peaceful mission lost in the intriguing adherent of rival chieftains struggling for ascendancy, here to-day and gone to-morrow—"come like shadows so depart,"—in some parts of Spanish America at least.

In view of the vast importance of British interests commercial as well as political in charge, commercially, indeed involving the circulation and interchange of millions annually of products and manufactures, the state of official representation in the New World can not be deemed satisfactory as it has existed, if to the same extent it do not now exist. (2) It should be worthy of deliberate verification, therefore, from whatever quarter the diplomatic and consular staff for service in Spanish America be drawn or refreshed, whether from the bureaux of Downing Street or from the general storehouse of national capacities, that the special requirements for such service be possessed for comprehending and dealing scientifically with the peculiar configurations and characteristics, morally, intellectually, industrially, as physi-

(1) And most ingenious are some of these official manufacturers of Memoirs. The story goes—a veritable story too—that one of them performed the surprising feat, somewhere about the year 1855, of accomplishing a Memoir in which it was demonstrated as irrefragably as all the logic of a German College brought to bear upon the subject could establish the fact, that, far from being injurious to British commercial interests, as vulgarly conceded, the German Zollverein did actually operate, whether designed or not, to their advancement. The Memoir, prepared by superior order of the then Chief of the Foreign Office was composed for the perusal and edification of our late Sovereign, and with the view of allaying the anxieties and misgivings expressed by that Father of his people about the tendency then of thither other suspicious incidents of foreign policy.

(2) From the scope of this admission I must in justice except Mr. Mandeville, our Minister at Buenos Ayres, who, during a series of trying and difficult circumstances, has afforded very satisfactory proofs of discretion, firmness and zeal for the service of his country, as hereafter will be found more especially exemplified. His position has, indeed, been the more arduous and embarrassing from the introduction of the intromission of that military element into the affairs of the River Plate,—of which more hereafter,—which is admitted on all hands to have been the fruitful source of confusion and vexation. I have reason to know that Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Fox, two of the predecessors of Mr. Mandeville, were deservedly respected for their conduct of affairs whilst at Buenos Ayres.

cally of such nearly new peoples, if not new regions. Something more is wanting towards an acquaintance with that new world which Canning called into political existence, than historic readings and recollections of the contests of Cortes in imperial Anahuac, or the sanguinary subversion of the throne of Manco Capac by the Pizarros and Almagros. So far as practicable, or the personal material be at command, those should be selected for delegation conversant with the peculiar genius of comparatively new races, mixed of origin and practice. For the profitable and efficient exercise of representation, it would be well that education and antecedents should be practically grounded, more or less, on personal experience, and profound study of the fitful career of countless revolutions, which in these later times have followed the first dawnings of emancipation from metropolitan thral in the states of the New World, and of the eventual scenes and actions of memorable interest by which that emancipation was so triumphantly worked out, through the entire range of that vast World of the West extending from the Gulf of California, north, to Cape Horn its southern extremity. Better still, if to that experience and that study of facts were joined personal acquaintance and appreciation of the chief characters and agents, who, at the point of the sword, or by the more subtle combinations of policy, had succeeded in carving out places among the nations of the earth for realms almost unknown, but in which the seeds of mighty empires are germinating, none the less vigorously per chance because sown amid the wild blasts of war, and their properties hardened, however their onward development retarded, by a long series of internal distractions. I cannot but deem it, my Lord, a misfortune or mistake which may not too soon be remedied, that the study of diplomatic and foreign policy so exclusively by Europe, or so confined to the European portion of our external relations. Extensive and varied as those are, and requiring most special application from their infinitely ramified complexities, it would be a perilous oversight therefore to neglect our transatlantic relations and obligations as of indifferent or less consequential import. Never did statesman disclose a more profound and prophetic comprehension of the true policy of the British Empire—never fix more firmly the rudder of State to that point of the political compass—than Canning, when he made his magnificent, say even rather hyperbolic, boast, that "he had called a new world into existence to redress the balance of the old." With the two most mighty nations of Europe adverse in feeling and the interests of ambition; with Europe, Central and Southern, commercially jealous, or helpless to defend, however politically well disposed; with the United States of North America irrevocably bound up in sympathies and predilections for France,—prepared even withal to join in a crusade against the Fatherland with anticatholic Russia in the van;—how shall the balance be redressed in our behalf, excepting the new world we have called into existence shall gratefully rush to the rescue, and cast itself into the scales on our side? We may not, indeed, look for a long time to Spanish America for such aid as the soldier and his sword could supply; but would moral support, liberal commercial intercourse, sympathy for long-tried alliance count as nothing for inclining the beam? A fable of truthful moral tells that the smallest and humblest of animal creation was able to free the mightiest of the forest from the coils of the hunter, on the spur of benefits remembered. Mexico may in season opportune be made to hang so heavily on the arm of its eastern neighbour as to "take away the use on't." La Plata, still in its infancy, has already defied and successfully resisted, the formidable onslaught of France. Will the more developed manhood best the early promise of the infant Hercules strangling the serpent even in its cradle?

First, foremost, most fearless of the new States in the fight for independence was the ancient viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, now the Federal Republic of the Rio de la Plata; first in the field, it was also first in the triumph. Enfranchised itself the scarcely fledged republic carried its liberating arms into Chile; from Valparaiso, alconquering with the prestige of Maipú, San Martín sailed for the land of the Incas, and planted the standard of liberty in Lima. More than thirty years ago, Buenos Ayres opened its ports to the British flag and to British commerce—an age already of contemporary annals, although scarcely a page in the history of nations. The Republic of the Rio de la Plata then comprehended also Montevideo on the left bank of the River Plate and nearest the Ocean, as well as all other the territory now separately embodied as the Republic of the Uruguay. The senseless ambition of Don Pedro, then scarcely seated Emperor of Brazil, prompted to the unjust usurpation of the Argentine territory, then torn by intestine divisions, although powerless to preserve his own immeasurable domains. Under the mediation of England, a compromise was effected, by which Montevideo was constituted an independent intermediate state. I shall not stop to discuss how far it was the province of sound policy to weaken the less powerful State in view of the gigantic proportion of its neighbour; yet Buenos Ayres might reasonably complain of a lukewarm indifference to its interests on the occasion from a professing friendly quarter. The actual situation of our relations with Brazil, with the paramount influence now achieved by France in that empire, is calculated to excite misgivings for the past; the recent proceedings of British agents in the River Plate have not tended to remedy former lapses, but to exaggerate their consequences into more positive and unmistakable evils.

I shall not stay to trace the countless revolutions by which the new State of La Plata has been extracted. Suffice it, that it was the first to open friendly relations with this country, never interrupted in the whole course of those revolutions; and that the present government, headed by General Rosas, found it in friendly alliance with Great Britain, the favour of which he has not been charged with neglecting. And here, as the personal character of that chief, and the acts of his government, have been brought forward prominently, and with too much popular effect, in vindication of those proceedings of British agency incupated, I do not hesitate to invert the regular order of my remarks, by discharging first of a personal question which ought never to have been pressed into the debate.

I am not constituted either the panegyrist or advocate of Governor Rosas, nor am I called upon to explain or defend all the acts of his administration. That he is and has been the best and the most abused man of his age there can be no question. It would be strange indeed, if the turbid torrent of party calumny and invective rolled against him in continuous current for so many consecutive years, in the press and out of the press, both of the Old World and the New, had not worn at length a passage to the public ear and to the abuse of public faith. And I must say that hard measure was dealt to him in the last session of Parliament both by his overt acts of Robert Peel, seeing that no tangible or overt acts of accusation were preferred. The supreme chief of a State in alliance should be entitled to all forbearance; and the most favourable construction of circumstances; not lightly condemned by those whose judgment, from the authority of high character and station, would pass in public acceptance as without appeal. I cannot but fear less on these occasions, and in the animadversions to which I refer, there was too much of deference to prejudices out of doors—too ready acceptance of insinuations from suspicious quarters in the River Plate, which should have been received with more caution, because *ex parte* in the cause or partial of origin. Against a successful chief the disappointed passions of envy, hatred and all uncharitableness among defeated foes and jealous rivals might not unreasonably be expected to explode through every channel of command, in every form of falsehood and malignity with countless and re-echoing voice.

"Lingue centum sunt, oraque centum,
"Ferreæ vox."

Therefore should confidence be the more carefully withheld, and opinion cautiously suspended for further hearing and more credible testimony. Time, the great teacher has already done justice by leads of detraction and host, odetractors; and his hour glass is no more run out than his scythe has lost its edge.

Acts more than exceptional—rigours beyond all law, times and cruelties whose name is legion—abound against the administration of General Rosas, and against himself personally. The injurious fabrications of tales for the nursery never yet embodied an ogre of such terrific dimensions—*monstrum horrendum, inferum, ingens*—as scaring froward children, as the portrait of a General painted by his foes for afflicting the world of growing nations out of their property. One great passage, however, is yet wanting to the tableau; and when Tom Thumb the Great is placed *en scene*, it will be time enough to believe that ogres do really rage and revel in the River Plate as well as *Pampas*. My Lord, for far the largest proportion of these atrocious libels I have never yet been able to find the slightest foundation, other than the random or calculated mendacity of unscrupulous and audacious calumniators; for many of the remainder, where a semblance of plausible evidence may appear, the facts are grossly overcharged, while the extenuating circumstances, the previous provocation, or the plea of reprisals in justification, are carefully kept out of sight; for the rest, there are, I am free to admit, some acts which can be viewed as deserving only of the severest reprobation, and which no political necessity could justify. But I am bound also to add, that in such deplorable acts, for the most part, if not in all, the direct agency of General Rosas, or his connivance and complicity indirect, never yet been proved, denied as they are. Committed by his commanders, or by subordinate functionaries, or the result of popular outbreaks, in the midst and the direful effects of civil war, and domestic conspiracies, such crimes were, unhappily, not unprecedented under such circumstances. Perpetrated with apparent impunity, because, though disavowed, the offenders unpunished, the responsibility, morally, would seem to lie at the door of Rosas. But it may not be forgotten that the chief is not always absolute sovereign in his own house,—not even a chief so energetic as Rosas, in times of internal distractions; and that partisans, as well as the people, are apt to conceive them selves entitled to exercise very plenary powers of action, with full immunity from account, and often proceed to exercise those powers without fear or scruple, entitled or not. But even were castigation as safe and possible as could be desired for the ends of justice, it would be reckoning too largely, perhaps, on the perfectibility of human nature, and withal that nature warm with Spanish blood, to expect that the zealous partisan should be forgotten in the well-known delinquency, and guilt retributed which has administered politically the safety of the State, and personally to the gratification of chieftain's revenge in the very crisis, perchance, of the fates and fortunes of one and the other, and in the fever of passions excited in consequence. Let us not forget, my Lord, that we are now discussing the passages of a period when all the horrors of civil war, a *guerra á cuchillo*, were raging throughout the length and breadth almost of the Argentine Confederation, with all the accompaniments of treason, sometimes in the camp, traitors in the senate, conspirators in the federal states, and deadly party feuds everywhere, whilst more critically to complicate the position, a powerful stranger enemy was waging fierce conflict on its shores, and a neighbouring sister State carrying fire and sword to the doors of the very capital of Buenos Ayres.

I present facts as they are, and have been; it is no part of my duty to wade through the details of a long catalogue of accusations, sensibly slanderous when not malignantly discoloured; or to undertake, *seriatim*, the tedious and vindictive imputations for which no credible testimony is adduced on the one side, as naturally no acknowledgement or justification pleaded on the other. Rosas is clearly no more the slave of the opinion and prejudices of the day than high personages who might be named in this and other quarters; he volunteers no defence where there is no court competent to assume cognizance of cause. That defence he appears content to leave to time, which has already stood his friend, and cleared him of much unmerited opprobrium. In the estimate of facts I may claim, my Lord, some title to the expression of an impartial appreciation; for few have followed the course of events on both shores of the River Plate—I may add of all Spanish America,—with more attention and interest than myself, with the advantages moreover, of being personally conversant to some extent with parties and opinions. But how, in truth, could charges be entertained for one moment, the bulk

of which consists in stigmatising Rosas with the "assassination"—that, neither more nor less, is the word—of all and every man, by thousands of course, slain in fair fight and open field.

And who, my Lord, are the accusers? Do they indeed come into court with clean hands? Have they not been, like the father of all sin, the begetters of crime in others, because themselves the original and largest perpetrators? And are we in circumstances thus nicely to scan the conduct of civil by the rules of civilised international war? Let alone the histories of the civil wars of all ages; not to recur to the more modern murderous orgies of La Vendée, let us consult only those scarcely concluded of Carlists and Christians in Spain. Take the annals of the wars of Rosas, and the Argentine republic federal, dark as they may be, or darkly exaggerated as they are, do they make up the back-ground of a picture so blackly horrific of imagery as that laid in a ground-work of blood and massacre by Misa, whose flesh tints were heightened by the retaliatory touches of Zumalacarrqui, painted scarlet over with the brushes of Cordova and Espartaco, and dyed crimson-deep with the decree of Durango and Don Carlos? Even as I write, have we not the blood-stained banner hoisted of another civil war in devoted Spain? (3)

And who are the accusers of Rosas and Buenos Ayres after all? Are they perchance themselves of innocence as blanched and pure as "unsunned snow"? Or rather, are they not, to select only cases on which the rank of the victims has conferred a reprobate renown, of that selfsame party which stands arraigned of the detestable assassinations of Colonel Dorrego, Governor of Buenos Ayres in 1829; of General Quiroga, his secretary, and suite, returning from a special mission, in 1835; of General Heredia, Governor of Tucuman, in the arms of his own son, in 1835; of General Latorre, Governor of Salto, and of General Villafra, the dates of whose murders escape me? The assassin of Dorrego was that same ferocious General Lavalle, military chief of the Unitarian party, who, in 1842, after the repeated defeats and final dispersion of his forces by the troops of Rosas, expiated at length a hideous crime by a miserable death at the hands of the pursuing foe, when flying for life and refuge to the territories of Bolivia. To crown these atrocities comes the diabolical attempt to murder General Rosas and his daughter, by means of an infernal machine, at the very moment when Rivera was soliciting the mediation of the British Minister, and he was endeavouring to promote negotiations for peace.

Abhorrent as the reference to such foul stains upon the early pages of Spanish American independence are, the task becomes imperative in the interest of truth, and as in some sort necessarily preliminary to the impeachment of that objectionable inclination of British policy in the River Plate, which I purpose to establish—so far at least as against Commodore Purvis. Those who have watched the progress, and are conversant with the history of the struggles of the new republics for emancipation and independence, from their earliest commencement, and the melancholy story of their intestine convulsions afterwards, will bear me out in the assertion, indeed, that enormities, such as briefly sketched, are far from peculiar to the shores of La Plata; and that, were Rosas himself as black as he is painted in quarters so bitterly hostile, and therefore more than suspicious, he would still seem not one jot more lepered of spot or blemish, on comparison, than Simon Bolivar, the great Colombian Liberator himself. Countless as the crimes and cruelties of all shades lead to the charge of that extraordinary man, but unsparing and uncompromising chieftain, many with, though a vast deal more without, foundation, yet had he never to undergo for long continuance, that blistering warfare of internal factions and anarchy, with mightier foreign foes to boot,—which, the direst course of humanity, has been the hard fate of Rosas. Merely as Rosas is it may be no small surprise to learn that some of his fellest foes and traducers afford signal evidence in their own persons daily of his remarkable clemency, not to say magnanimity. General Paz, now nominally in chief command at Monte Video, and of all his enemies one of the most implacable, is nevertheless indebted to Rosas for a life forfeited by former rebellion to the laws. And Rosas not only saved but restored him to his rank of general officer, with all his honours and pay. The grateful return of Paz was desertion to Corrientes, then in arms against his benefactor, from whence on defeat he made his way to Monte Video. So also with General La Madrid, another of his most mortal foes, self-condemned to perpetual exile for high crimes and misdemeanors, for which else the last penalty of life would have been exacted. In that exile at Monte Video the generosity of Rosas supplied him with the means of existence by monthly allowances out of his own private resources, as also in the case of Paz. More still; he took the orphan son of the banished man under his protection, and with a father's care provided for his education. Finally, La Madrid himself returned without leave asked or given—threw himself on the mercy of Rosas—reinstated in his rank of general subsequently, and invested with an honourable mission to the provinces of the interior; became traitor the second time, repaid benefits conferred with rebellion, and once more became a wretched fugitive and outcast. Of all the foes of Rosas, General Lavalle was beyond doubt the most formidable for his daring courage and skill, and the most deadly, from his deep, bitter, irreconcilable hatred, personally still more than politically. The feud between them was one which could only terminate with the life of one or the other.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

(3) *Vide* the following decree promulgated by the new government of Madrid, issue itself of a successful rebellion under General Narvaez, against the people of Alicante, who had hoisted the standard of insurrection. (Extracted from the *Times* of February 10):—

- "1. All the chiefs, officers, and sergeants who belong to the army. National Militia, Provisional Militia, Coast-Guard, or Marines who have taken part in the rebellion of Alicante, shall be shot wherever they are taken, with the sole identification of their persons.
- "2. If the private in insurrection, on being invited to rejoin the loyal banners in a short given time (which it is for the discretion of your Excellency to specify), do not present themselves, they shall be decimated on being taken, according to the military rules.
- "3. All the civilians who have appeared as leaders in the insurrection of Alicante shall be shot.

"General MAZARREDO, Minister of War."

The government themselves were not slow to act upon their own decree. A popular pronouncement in favour of the Alicante insurrection, took place immediately afterwards at Alcoy, a small town not far distant, which was put down after a short struggle; on the intelligence of which the following "abolition" death warrant was issued to General Roncali, the Commander-in-Chief at Valencia. Observe the cool calculating ferocity of the decree. (*Vide Times*, February 14):—

"MINISTRY OF WAR.

Madrid, Feb. 3.

"Excelentissimo Señor.—Her Majesty (whom God preserve!) has heard with satisfaction of the loyalty with which the Commander and the National Militia of Alcoy have conducted themselves on the night of the 29th of the past month. In accordance with the contents of the Royal order of the 1st of this month, already forwarded to you, her Majesty wills that the rebels who have been taken prisoners in the abortive insurrection of Alcoy shall, on being identified as concerned in getting up the attempt, be shot (*pasados por las armas*).

"Your Excellency will forward me an account, for the information of her Majesty, of having complied with this order without respect to persons or other considerations whatever. Neither will your Excellency allow yourself to be stopped by any fear of any acts of retaliation which the insurgents of Alicante may threaten; for, although her Majesty will view with grief the victims that the fury of the rebels may sacrifice, yet the absolute necessity that the law and the public vengeance (*la vindexta pública*) shall be a reality, weighs still more in her royal mind, feeling certain that a little blood shed before civil strife have time to inflame will save much afterwards, and also because the country requires that he who, through inattention or negligence, incurs the unlucky fate to become a victim, shall know how to resign himself to it, when a benefit results thereby to the cause of the Republic.

"This I communicate to your Excellency for its fulfilment, &c."

"MAZARREDO.

"Senior Captain-General of the 4th district (Valencia)."
As a specimen of the mode in which the French and Italian *ragouardage* of Montevideo make war, for real citizens and soldiers of that republic scarcely any are to be found in arms, of which see proof hereafter, take the following decree extracted from the *Nacional*—the official paper published in that city on the 7th of October and lately received here. It maybe observed that these foreign miscreants in the habit of beholding their own killed in the sorties they make, and then bringing the headless trunks back and slinging the decapitation on the corpse of Orbe and Rosas, in order to influence the desperation of their partisans:—

"Art. 1. Hasta el dia en que el enemigo cese en su practica de matar a los soldados y Oficiales de la Republica, o de nuestros aliados, y haga la guerra conforme Ala civilizacion, seran irremisiblemente pasados por los armamentos los individuos del Ejercito de Rosas que sean aprendidos, y pertenecian a clase de Gefes u Oficiales.

"Art. 2. Los de la clase de sargento, cabos y soldados que no se hayan hecho culpables de asesinatos premeditados, y no sean nacticos o acaudados en la Republica, seran respetados como prisioneros de guerra, y tratados con toda generosidad.

"Art. 3. Se exceptua de la disposicion anterior a los individuos de la clase de soldado que habien usado alguna vez de mandos, o de mandos de corraje fabricado de piel humana, o resultado de algun modo las cadaveres de los muertos en batalla o en los calabos de los trinitas.

"Art. 4. Comuniquese a los Ejercitos de la Republica, dandose en la orden general por ochos dias consecutivos, publicandose por bando, e insertese en el Registro Nacional, y en los diarios por ocho dias.

"SUAREZ
"Melchor Pacheco y Obes."

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON THURSDAY LAST.
For Arrivals and Sailings of Friday—See Marine List.

Date of Arrival	Vessels and Captains Names.	Tons	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
British.				
June 2	Brig Provost, David Airth.....	232	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	Continent.
Nov 13	Brig Five, John Wood Fildes.....	268	Daniel Gowland & Co.	London
Jan. 15	Brig Cleo, George Sbito.....	217	Nicholson Green & Co.	Liverpool
30	Brig Creole, W. Stephenson.....	181	John Best and Brothers.....	Liverpool
Feb. 14	Brig Jonathan Fell, Harriell Tuttle.....	163	Anderson Weller & Co.	Falmouth & Barbados
16	Barque William Carson, David Young.....	216	Nash, Wilson & Co.	London
Mar. 6	Barque Emelyn, Thomas Toogood.....	244	Bertram, LeBreton & Delisle	Great Britain
9	Barque Hemes, John Smith.....	241	Charles Tayleur & Co.	Cork & London
14	Brig Mary Turcan, Robert Drysdale.....	196	Barber and Orr.....	Falmouth.
21	Brig Ferris, Henry Buttersfield.....	294	John Best & Brothers.....	Coast of Africa
Apr. 13	Brig Chamois, George Jiny.....	128	Charles R. Home.....	Plymouth
17	Brig Airey, John Nicholson.....	304	John Galt Smith & Co.	Falmouth.
22	Barque Chalco, James Hellyer.....	230	Charles Tayleur & Co.	Liverpool.
26	Barque Pantaloon, James Candler.....	252	Flowers, Noble & Co.	Falmouth.
30	Brig David Grant, George Lawrence.....	197	Henry and George Dowse.....	London
May 2	Brig Waterville, James Mills.....	198	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	London
29	Brig Antioch, William Thompson.....	300	R. & J. Corlies & Co.	Great Britain
6	Brig Lady Charlotte Guest, J. Frazier.....	183	Hugh & A. Brothers.....	Great Britain
13	Brig Amelia, John Treadwell.....	237	Barber & Orr.....	Great Britain
15	Brigantine Renard, P F Poingdestre.....	142	Dickson & Co.....	Great Britain
American.				
Sept. 13	Barque Hobart, Collier.....	204	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Boston
Feb. 29	Brig Mount Walliston J R Franks.....	325	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Boston
Mar. 2	Brig Prentiss, David Florer.....	174	Jacob Paravicini.....	Philadelphia
17	Schooner Trenton, Samuel Edgely.....	143	Daniel Gowland & Co.	New York
Apr. 17	Barque Mason Barney, Francis Seitz.....	240	Oliver J. Hayes & Co.	Philadelphia
17	Brig Delight, John Wootton.....	253	Zimmerman, Frazier & Co	Boston
25	Brig Maria Theresa, W. F. Clark.....	223	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Boston
25	Ship Coriolanus, Elias Elwell.....	268	Zimmerman, Frazier & Co	Boston
25	Brig Venezuela, Benjamin Randall.....	195	Zumaran & Treserra.....	Boston
May 14	Barque Rosbella, George E Bailey.....	234	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Boston
French.				
Feb. 17	Brig Rose, F. Thungerey.....	167	Bertram, LeBreton & Delisle	Marseilles.
Apr. 17	Brig Soleil, Pierre J. Mery.....	226	Zumaran & Treserra.....	Cette
May 3	Brig Jeanne Etelle, Felix Lamau.....	176	José Ortis Basualdo.....	Havre de Grace
5	Barque Universel, Louis Vuigner.....	267	Mosca, Dunoyer & Vanui	Havre de Grace
6	Brig Frederick & Eugene, P Bronzon.....	167	Batolomas Herand.....	Cette
14	Brig Alphonse, A Leconte.....	184	Bertram, LeBreton & Delisle	Havre de Grace.
Sardinian.				
Jan. 20	Pol. Bella Emilia Domingo Fidanza.....	173	Tomas Rouse.....	Genoa
Apr. 23	Zum. Nues. S. del Rosario, L Corveto.....	67	Llavallol & Sons.....	Brazil.
May 6	Brig Cos z, Pedro Viale.....	141	Manuel Acevedo Ramos.....	Brazil.
13	Barque Hercules, Pedro Narizano.....	192	Llavallol & Sons.....	Brazil.
Spanish.				
Sept. 22	Barque Paula, Domingo Zabala.....	206	Llavallol & Sons.....	Cadiz
Mar. 5	Brig Cuckero, Antonio Alvarez.....	162	Pedro Antonio Sanchez.....	Malaga.
9	Brig Vigilante, Francisco Maristany.....	115	Enrique Ochoa & Co.....	Bilbon
14	Brig Itacito, Pedro Siecha.....	165	Llavallol & Sons.....	Havana
30	Ship Madesta, Ramon Semandez.....	369	Llavallol & Sons.....	Callao
Apr. 17	Brig Union, Antonio Roy.....	184	Pedro Antonio Sanchez.....	Havanna
22	Brig Monte Carmelo, José Valente.....	134	Zumaran & Treserra.....	Havanna
23	Barque Eliza, José Roldos.....	167	Zumaran & Treserra.....	Havanna
May 3	Barque Bella Dolores, Juan Sandelia.....	162	Llavallol & Sons.....	Havanna
6	Brig Aquiles, Juan Requero.....	150	Llavallol & Sons.....	Havanna
9	Brig Arrogante Emilio, J T Sandelia.....	204	Llavallol & Sons.....	Havanna
Brazilian.				
Apr. 3	Brig Venus, Luis Antonio Rodriguez.....	155	Manuel Acevedo Ramos.....	Brazil.
3	Brigintine Suspiro, Antonio CRibeiro.....	176	Juan Sousa Monteiro.....	Brazil.
May 3	Brig Incensator, Juan P Fernandez.....	182	Sa Pereira & Meyrelles.....	Brazil.
Swedish.				
Mar. 28	Brigantine Esperment, F Reutererom.....	260	Zimmerman, Frazier & Co	Azores
Apr. 16	Brig Linnæ, A. Olin.....	180	Edmund Fryer.....	New York.
May 2	Brigantine Orion, Nicholas Larsson.....	170	Manuel Acevedo Ramos.....	New York.
Danish.				
Feb. 8	Ship Adhelst, William Jorgensen.....	380	Mohr, Ludovici and Co.	Falmouth for order
Mar. 25	Brig Ana Cecilia, C. C. Fischer.....	176	Thode & Co.....	Altona.
Apr. 1	Schooner Ellina, A. E. Amundsen.....	127	Charles R. Home.....	Hamburg.
23	Schooner Niord, A Kaufmann.....	150	Thode & Co.....	Hamburg.
27	Schooner Odin, Niels L. Engers.....	103	Oliver J. Hayes, & Co.	Hamburg.
Hamburgh.				
Mar. 9	Galliot Carl Heinrich, Henry Valentin.....	138	Thode & Co.....	Continent
13	Schoon. Neptuns, Frederick W Waller.....	88	Mohr Ludovici & Co.....	Antwerp.
Apr. 17	Barque Laura & Louisa, C.H. Mareks.....	300	Thode & Co.....	Antwerp.
Norwegian.				
Apr. 3	Barque Ledaal, J. C. Westergaard.....	224	Charles R. Home.....	Brazil.
22	Brig Juno, Andreas W. Bomhoff.....	300	George P. Becker.....	Brazil.
Austrian.				
Apr. 17	Polacore Misa, M. Ievassovitch.....	121	Risso, Galo & Co.....	Cape de Yards
Kuiphausen.				
Apr. 22	Barque Elizabeth, Diederich J. Hogg.....	280	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Cape de Yards

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH. Packet schooner Viper, 6 guns, Lieut James G. Taylor, Commander.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

The Spanish brig noticed in our last, as having arrived on the 9th inst. was the Arrogante Emilio, 204 tons, Juan Tomas Sandelis, from Coruña, 9th March, to Llavallo & Sons, with 98 emigrants.

May 11th.—Wind S. S. W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, French barque Cornelia, J. Kraoul, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Mosca, Dunoier & Vanni, with 5562, dry ox and cow hides, 2007 salted do. 180 lining hides, 2100 ox horns, 78 bales with 2340 arrobas wool, 12 do. with 350 arrobas hair.

British barque Ann, Isaac Henderson, for Falmouth for orders to London or Liverpool, despatched by Lewis Chapeaurouge, with 1401 wet salted ox and cow hides, 98 tons of bones, 509 pipes, 423 half do. 22 quarter do. and 202 boxes, with 28,500 arrobas tallow.

Hamburg brig Johannes, Peter Peterson, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by John Jacob Klick & Co. in ballast.

Brazilian brigantine Disempenho, Antonio Alves Diaz, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Faustino Jovita Jorge, in ballast.

American packet schooner Fame, George Baker, for Monte Video, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. with passengers.

Sardinian packet schooner Luisa, Antonio Cabaner, for Monte Video, despatched by Carlos Galéano, with passengers.

Sardinian schooner Bella Sofia, Miguel Angel Caneo, for Monte Video, despatched by her Captain in ballast.

May 12th.—Wind N. N. W.

No arrivals.

Sailed Prussian barque Frederick, John Sturmer, for Brazil, despatched by Bunge, Hutz & Co. in ballast.

Sardinian packet brigantine Lusitano, Bartolome Dassory, for Monte Video, despatched by Llavallo & Sons, with passengers.

May 13th.—Wind N. N. W.

Arrived, British brig Amelia, 237 tons, John Teasdale, from Liverpool 5th March with general cargo, to Barber and Orr.

Sardinian barque Hercules, 195 tons, Pedro Narizano, from Parnaguá 12th March, Monte Video 8th inst. in ballast, to Llavallo and Sons.

May 14th.—Wind E. N. E.

Arrived, French brig Alphonse, 154 tons, A. Lecoute, from St. Malo 23d January, Monte Video 8th inst. in ballast, to Bertram, Le Breton and Delisle.

American barque Rosabella, 235 tons, George E. Bailey, from Salem 17th February, Monte Video 8th inst. with part cargo, to Daniel Gowlan & Co.

May 15th.—Wind S. S. E.

Arrived, British brigantine Renard, 142 tons, Philip Francis Poingdestre, from Liverpool 23d January, Monte Video 8th inst. with part cargo, to Dickson & Co.

Sailed Swedish brigantine Aurora, John Back, for Pernambuco, despatched by Lewis Winter, in ballast.

British schooner Unique, George Clark, for Cork for orders, despatched by Hughes and Brothers, with 6033 salted ox hides, 15,000 shin bones, 60 pipes with 2280 arrobas tallow.

Prussian barque Herzog Bogislaw, John Frederick Jaeger, for Falmouth or Cowes, for orders, despatched by Bunge, Hutz & Co. with 12,259 dry ox and cow hides 4179 salted do.

British schooner (tender) Iberia, for Colonia H. B. M.'s packet schooner Cockatrice, 6 guns, Lieut. Justus Oxenham Commander, for Monte Video and Rio Janeiro. Passenger for England Mr. Edward Brearey.

National brigantine of war Vigilante five guns, Captain John Thorne, for the Bucoo, conveying the Lucinda.

National schooner Lucinda, J. R. Finn, for the Bucoo, with stores.

May 16th.—Wind W.

No arrivals or sailings.

May 17th.—Wind N. N. W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Brazilian brig Venus, Luis Antonio Rodriguez, for Brazil, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 260 arrobas tallow, and 2530 quintals jerked beef.

British brigantine Highlander, Francis Peter Carrel, for Exeter, despatched by Brownell, Stegmann & Co., with 6301 salted ox hides, 27,000 shin bones.

Shipping Memoranda.

Vessels on the berth at Liverpool, on the 5th March.

FOR BUENOS AYRES.

Barque Isabella, 221 tons, Captain Samuel Herbert.

Brig Lady Mary, 253 tons, Stowe.

ARRIVED AT FALMOUTH.

February 13th—H. B. M.'s packet Express, from Rio Janeiro 24th December, with the mail of the packet Cockatrice, hence 20th November.

AT LIVERPOOL.

February 9th—British brig Sarah Maria, Banerman, hence 21st November.

17th—British brig Wilson, Stoup, hence 9th November, calling at Falmouth 23rd January.

25th—British brig Brookes, Campbell, hence 3rd December.

25th—British barque William Peile, Sprot, hence 20th December.

26th—British brig Catherine, Cumming, from Montevideo.

AT HAVRE DE GRACE.

February 1st—French barque Indien, Devaux, from Montevideo.

27th—French barque Jules, Chedon, hence 25th December.

March 1st—French barque Industrie, Courtois, hence 2nd December.

AT MARSEILLES.

February 10th—French brig Minerve, Blanc, hence 15th November.

19th—French barque Esculduna, Passemont, hence 25th October.

19th—French barque Banares, Tarradoire, hence 20th November.

27th—French brig Louise, Canard, hence 4th December.

AT GENOA.

February 19th—Sardinian barque Victorioso, Bacaro, hence 20th November.

AT ANTWERP.

February 8th—Bremen brig Ocean, Sturje, hence 3rd December, calling at Falmouth 30th January.

11th—Lubeck brig Hermann, Hutter, hence 23rd November.

AT HELVOET.

February 28th—(Falmouth 19th) Hamburg brig Maria Elizabeth, Fokkes, hence 10th Dec.

AT HAVANA.

December 20th—Spanish brig Corina, Madollel, hence 26th October.

25th—Danish schooner Randers, Clausen, hence 1st November.

25th—Spanish brig Duende, Guardiola, hence 22nd October.

January 4th—Prussian brig Gravin Von Bismark, Kel, hence 2nd November.

4th—Bremen brig Siegmund Cesar, Bunje, hence 2nd November.

AT RIO JANEIRO.

March 21st—Spanish brig Veloz, Echevarria, hence 29th February.

23rd—Danish barque Kastor, Iversen, hence 6th March.

24th—Brazilian brig Soares, Cabral, hence 9th March.

26th—Hamburg brig Robert & Louisa, Voss, hence 9th March.

27th—American brig General Pinckney, Ford, hence 19 March.

27th—Brazilian brig Annibal, from the Bucoo 18th March.

29th—Hamburg galliot Carl Adolphe, Prins, hence 14th March.

31st—Danish brigantine Apenrade Packet, Hemmet, hence 15th March.

9th ult.—U. S. schooner Enterprise, from Montevideo 23rd March.

9th—H. B. M.'s packet Viper, hence 22nd March, Montevideo 27th.

10th—Prussian brig Melea, Hallman, hence 24th March.

11th—Danish brig Prebene, Frederichsen, hence 22nd March.

12th Danish schooner Comet, Schmidt, hence 23rd March.

13th—H. B. M.'s packet Crane, from Falmouth 8th March, with the mails for the River Plate.

15th—Spanish brig Esperanza, Netto, hence 23rd March.

SAILED FROM RIO JANEIRO.

March 20th—H. B. M.'s ship Pearl, for England.

3rd ult.—Argentine brig Segunda Amnistia, Hiserne, for the Havana.

H. B. M.'s packet Swit was to sail from Rio Janeiro on the 21st ult, with the Viper's mail

The American schooner Jersey, has been sold and is now under the flag of this Republic.

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

British.....	20
American.....	10
French.....	6
Spanish.....	11
Sardinian.....	4
Brazilian.....	2
Hamburg.....	3
Swedish.....	3
Danish.....	5
Norwegian.....	2
Austrian.....	1
Kaiphause.....	1
	68

THE WEATHER has been reasonable this week.

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

Saturday.....	50
Sunday.....	48
Monday.....	54
Tuesday.....	56
Wednesday.....	55
Thursday.....	56
Friday.....	54

Advertisements.

"Pictorial Times," of 24 Feb. 1844

THE person who has taken the above from the Commercial Room is requested to return it.

Just Received

AND for sale at Mrs. Hill's, a beautiful assortment of Tuscan and Dunstable Bonnets of the newest fashions.

PRYER BOOKS!

AND Church Services, for sale at J. Steadman's shop, No 54, Calle de la Universidad fronting the College Church

PRICES CURRENT.

	£	¢	
Doublons, Spanish.....	222	223	each
Do. Patriot.....	122	123	do.
Plata mexicana.....	122	123	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish.....	131	131	do each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones.....	131	132	do.
Six per cent Stock.....	56	62	do. per cent.
Exchange on England.....	34	313-16	do.
Do. France.....	58	40	cent per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	13	14	per ct. premium
Do. Montevideo.....	121	133	do.
Do. United States.....			per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, for Engl. & Germay.....	54	56	per pesada
Do. France.....	50	51	do.
Do. North America.....	45	46	do.
Do. Spain.....	49	50	do.
Do salted.....	42	49	do.
Do. Horse.....	15	16	do. each
Calf skins.....	52	54	per pesada.
Sheep skins, common.....	25	28	per dozen.
Do. fine.....	32	34	do.
Deer skins.....	12	14	do.
Gout skins.....	35	36	do.
Nutria skins.....	7	8	dol per lb.
Chinchilli skins.....	60	70	dol. per dozen
Horse hair, short.....	34	33	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed.....	35	36	do.
Do. long.....	70	80	do.
Wool, common, washed.....	22	28	do.
Do. picked.....	36	38	do.
Do. shorn from skins.....	38	40	do.
Do. mestiza, dirty.....	18	25	do.
Tallow, pure.....	20	22	do.
Do. raw.....	10	11	do.
Do. with grease.....	15	16	do.
Jerked beef.....	28	30	per quintal
Horns, mixed.....	300	300	per thousand.
Do. Ox.....	400	400	do.
Shin bones.....	90	100	do.
Hide cuttings.....	30	32	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white.....	12	14	per lb.
Do. black.....	10	12	do.
Salted tongues.....	8	16	per doz.
Salt, on board.....	14	15	per fanga.
Discount.....	2	21	per ct. pr. month
The highest price of Doublons during the week 223 dollars			
The lowest price 221 dollars.			
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3 13-16 pence.			
The lowest do. 34 pence.			

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.