

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 927]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 25th, 1854.

[Established in 1826

BUENOS AYRES.

From the long absence of any new overt act of outrage on the part of Commodore Purvis, it might have been inferred that the ardour of his political partisanship had been cooled down by the reprimands of H. M.'s government. Indeed, the opinion that an important change had taken place in his ideas was beginning to become somewhat general; and even Mr. Mallalieu conceived it but justice to the Commodore to state "that late events were understood to have made a certain impression upon his mind, which if so, should hardly fail to influence his demeanour." But this charitable judgment was not founded on a proper appreciation either of the Commodore's character or of the nature of his connexion with the rebel party in Montevideo. Though for some time past reluctantly keeping up the appearance of obedience to "the special and imperative instructions transmitted from home for the rectification of his first great errors," and for his future government," he has not ceased to act in an underhand manner, if not with equal efficiency, at least with as much zeal for the interests of the Riverista cause as when he cannonaded the Argentine squadron, obstructed the blockade, and rode roughshod over the dearest rights of an independent nation in perfect amity with his own country. It is now ascertained beyond a doubt* that the communication between the beleaguered town and the erratic hordes of Rivera has been kept up entirely through his instrumentality; vessels belonging to Her Majesty's naval forces in this river, being employed for the specific purpose of conveying correspondence between Montevideo and a distant point on the coast accessible to the Riveristas. The evidence now before us does not warrant the conclusion that the vessels so employed did occasionally carry other freight, in the shape of arms, clothing or munitions of war; but can it be denied that there is strong reason to suspect that such is the fact? It matters little, however, whether this suspicion be confirmed or not. The delinquency of the offender against the obligations of neutrality would be, certainly aggravated in the first case, but, in either, his disregard of the solemn injunctions of his government is equally criminal. Under these circumstances it is to be wondered at, that pacific British subjects in these countries, should be as impatient as the native citizens themselves for the removal of this "rock of scandal," and "stumbling-block" in the way of the restoration of the cordial feeling formerly cherished towards us? Nor is it possible that it should be otherwise, in view of the confidence placed in the honour and integrity of our national character, and the anxiety displayed honorably to discharge not only the obligations contracted by treaty but also those solely resting on the good faith of the Republic. Whilst other States, unafflicted by the difficulties which beset this country, are unceremoniously repudiating their debts, the Government of Buenos Ayres, notwith-

* Vide *Gaceta* of the 20th inst., in which are published the affidavits of an English Carpenter named Thomas Holladay, and a Riverista Sergeant taken prisoners at S. Carlos.

standing the untiring efforts of Commodore Purvis to protract a contest which absorbs the greater part of its revenue, is making endeavours to fulfil, as far as practicable, its engagements towards its creditors in England. Latterly an agreement has been entered into between the Argentine government and Mr. Falconet, agent for the house of Baring Brothers, in London, by which the former obliges itself, as a preliminary step towards a final arrangement, to appropriate the sum of £12,000 per annum to the payment of the loan negotiated in 1824. Shall Old England be outdone by this new Republic, in the faithful performance of international duty, and in the generosity of its comportment under the most irritating provocations? We trust not—and we believe we may confidently assert that the speedy supersession of Commodore Purvis, is a matter of certainty. Letters of a recent date from Rio Janeiro announce the appointment of the Hon. Capt. Gordon as the successor to that fatal man who has reflected so much discredit on the British name, and inflicted such immense injury on British interests, by his outrages against an unoffending friendly nation. We know not on what foundation this statement rests, but we are satisfied that any change will be for the better.

A fracas is said to have lately taken place among the Coryphees of the Riverista circle in Montevideo, which, although hushed up for the present, is likely to produce serious consequences. Pacheco y Obes appears to have laid the blame of the disaster of the 24th ult., to the charge of Correa, and resolved consequently to dismiss him; upon which Paz, backed by Vasquez, took fire and said he would not allow his fellow-emigrant to be sacrificed. Pacheco y Obes then announced his intention of resigning, when in stepped the redoubted Thiebaud and declared that if the War Minister left his post, he and his ex-legionists would immediately lay down their arms. At this threat all jarring instantly subsided, though a good deal of resentment is understood to be yet lurking in the breasts of the high contending parties, and ready to explode at the least incitement.

Accounts from Rio Grande state that the number of deserters, both officers and privates, from the hordes of Rivera, who seek refuge in that province, was every day increasing to such a degree as to warrant the belief of its speedy dissolution, irrespectively of the harassing pursuit of which it is the constant object. The misery of the rebel force was immense, and if, as there was reason to believe, the Imperial authorities should not allow the neutrality of the Rio Grande territory to be again violated, it would be impossible for Rivera to keep the field during the rigour of winter, even in the manner he has hitherto done, running to and fro along the vast line of frontier.

Mr. Turner, H. M.'s Chargé d'Affaires at Montevideo, is reported to have lately repaired to President Oribe's head-quarters at the Cerrito, whether merely on a visit or to transact business, no one pretends to know.

A decree was published in the *Gaceta* of the 21st, prescribing a simple rule for mourning in lieu of the extravagantly expensive custom which has hitherto prevailed. In future, a strip of black crape for gentlemen, and a black bracelet for ladies, to be worn on the left arm, are to be considered as the only public badge of mourning, without prejudice to the taste of parties in their mode of dress.

The strong South and S. W. winds on the 9th, 10th, and 11th. inst., little felt here, have caused great damage at Montevideo and the Bucoo. The following vessels, amongst others, were driven on shore at the former port:—

H. B. M.'s steamer 'Gorgon.'
British brigantine 'George & Henry.'
American brig 'Susan.'

Brazilian do. 'Asylo de la Virtud.'

A schooner and two gun boats of the Riverista Flotilla, and numerous small craft. Nearly all the vessels in the Bay received damage.

The vessels stranded at the Bucoo, were,— Argentine schooners 'Baron Mackau,' 'Concepcion,' a schooner, brigantine Colon and two small schooners, (armed.) Sardinian polacre 'Tres Hermanos' and a brigantine. Spanish brigs 'Minerva' and 'Teneriffe,' the latter with emigrants, some of whom were drowned.

The 'Gorgon,' with so much assistance at hand from the other men-of-war, will doubtless be got off. She was lying buried in 8 feet of sand, near the river Miguelete, 3 miles on this side of Montevideo.—The other vessels it is thought will be entirely lost. The buildings situated near the water side, both at Montevideo and the Bucoo, were ~~also~~ greatly damaged.

All the foreign vessels of war off the port of Montevideo with the exception of the Argentine squadron, (which held firmly on) drove more or less during the gale, particularly the ship bearing the flag of the French Admiral.

Advertisements.

A CARD.

THE public are most respectfully informed that the new establishment No. 32, Calle del 25 de Mayo, has been recently 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, 1854.

JUST RECEIVED

At No. 35 CALLE CANGALLO.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF WINTER GOODS.

CONSISTING of gentleman's Polish Frocks, morning Gowns, satin and velvet Waistcoats, Pantalons, woolen 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, linnen Shooes, fancy walking Sticks and various other articles, all selling at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Also a beautiful assortment of HEARTH RUGS.

William Richardson.

SHIP-SMITH and SMITH in general.

No. 25, CALLE 25 DE MAYO.

BEGS leave most respectfully to intimate to Merchants, Captains of vessels, and the public in general, that having entered on the premises lately occupied by Mr. Stephens, he intends carrying on the above business in all its branches, and that from long experience in the various departments of the trade, together with strict attention to execution and study to please, he trusts to merit a share of their favours. N. B. Cooking Apparatus made to order, and Horseshoeing done.

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.

MDCCLXXIV.

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

(CONTINUED.)

Spanish vindictiveness is often known to extend even to the third and fourth generations of those that are hated—but mark the conduct of Rosas towards the nearest kith and kind of his deadly foe. Lavalle had murdered his friend, Governor Dorrego; defeated and expelled by Rosas, he still intrigued against and threatened the head of his party. On came the war with France, and the blockade of Buenos Ayres. At the head of a formidable force, supported by the French, Lavalle invaded Buenos Ayres, and advanced unopposed to the very outskirts; never was Rosas placed in such imminent peril of life and government; his troops far away, and not even a garrison in the city. In time, and after several actions with varying success, Lavalle, defeated again and again, finally met with the fate I have before described. Well, during all this eventful period of years, with Lavalle in exile or in arms, and bent on nothing less than the extermination of his hated rival, the father of Lavalle, was still preserved by Rosas in the important post of custom-house collector; and, when unable from advanced age longer to discharge the duties, was permitted to retire, gratified with the enjoyment of his full salary, and a pension in addition. The brother of Lavalle, moreover, was continued in his post of accountant of customs, and though no longer discharging the duties, through illness, left in possession of full pay. These are surely examples—I could multiply them were it necessary or I was disposed to enlarge—not alone and simply of generosity, but of a magnanimous mind, rare under the circumstances.

I feel, my Lord, that I have dwelt much more at length on the personal matter than would seem in due proportion with those larger questions of public policy which I have already initiated, and must now proceed to discuss. The personal question, I may observe, however, has been made the key-stone of the arch; the acts and the character of Rosas, not as affecting the interrelations of Great Britain and the Argentine federation, but as exclusively connected with the internal affairs of that federation, and its warfare with Montevideo have been made the corner stone of British policy in the River Plate, as administered by Commodore Purvis. The personal question has become confounded and mixed up in popular feeling with the public question; it was indispensable to deal therefore with both, and to extricate the one from the other, in order to a due apprehension of the merits of each, and of the nature of their real connection with each other. Let me add, my Lord, that higher, and, I hope, honourable considerations have moved me to the encounter of that unreasoning mass of popular prejudice so ignorantly arrayed but so astutely and perseveringly built up against the conduct and character of General Rosas. You are not to learn, my Lord, the fearful odds at which popular delusions are often to be combated: on that score I am not without my experience; but we have both doubtless found, also, that, in the long run, truth is mighty, and must prevail. Whatever the wrongs—crimes if you will—justly chargeable against General Rosas and his administration, he is not less a man most foully calumniated to the world. He is unquestionably one of the ablest and most extraordinary men which the hotbed of Spanish-American revolutions has brought forth. If his achievements in arms do not equal in brilliancy those of San Martín and Bolívar—and they are scarcely second—he has surpassed both one and the other in the arts of organisation and government, in the sagacious estimation of the peculiar genius of his countrymen, and in the politic combinations of forms and institutions best adapted to conciliate ancient habits and associations with the new state of political and social existence to which they have been called, and in which they are destined to abide and advance. He found his country—a new state—grey headed already with twenty years of anarchy and misrule; a republic, one and indivisible decreed, split into factions and factions, with far more potentates than provinces; governments which existed only in the Gazette, and succeeded each other with the pillage which in all ages has been the perquisite of patriotism; auxiliary more mercenary than the Praetorian bands; an exchequer long empty, though always open to receive; a church without ministers or religion, and a people without morals. Within some half score years, in the midst of foreign wars, perplexed by federal insurrections, harassed by domestic conspiracies and outbreaks, not infrequently on the brink apparently of ruin—all that has been miraculously changed. Order has sprung out of chaos; before the one will of a vigorous government the hordes of petty tyrants have disappeared; revenue

enters the treasury, and debtors no longer dun it in vain; religion may be found in the temples, even if waited on by monks for ministers; peace and an immense territory have been reclaimed and secured from the savage Indians, and these sons of the desert have been raised some degrees in the scale of civilisation. The people are doubtless somewhat curtailed of liberty, so far as the liberty of licentiousness; the soldiery no longer make chiefs, but obey them; and all this is confessedly the work of Rosas—tyrant Rosas, if you will: but when has the Spanish-American riot of liberal licentiousness produced such fruit? I have had the pleasure of acquaintance and of friendly communion with some of the most accomplished, enlightened, and conscientious among the leaders of what may be called the central government system (or Unitarian) party of Spanish America; I am sure they cannot but avouch the general fidelity of this re-presentation. I ask them, with all respect, for the counterpart results of their own theories in practice. I am free to own, moreover, my accordance with their theories on the general principle. I have thought, and I am disposed to think still, the central superior to the federal system, in the governmental sense, as a means to an end—that end being the constitution of a strong government, the indispensable condition of the largest measure of individual liberty. But the rule is not without exceptions. So far as the Argentine Republic, General Rosas has established the fact beyond cavil. That republic, it must be admitted, was placed in exceptional circumstances, with its territories of vast extent and its population of pastoral races thinly scattered, of which his sagacity was not slow in the discrimination. Your Lordship has not to learn that the federal principle is as old as, and at the very root of, the Spanish monarchy. That principle was the ark in which the liberties of Spain found refuge from the destructive onslaught of Charles V., and safety from the encroachments of his successors. It was the cradle and shield of the communal or municipal rights which, for centuries past to this present day constituted Spain provincially, and Spaniards individually, the freest people in Europe, with, at the same time, a government metropolitan the most despotic in policy and externals. Hence the earnest efforts by professing liberals to destroy the federal system in Spain at the present time; hence the long-meditated and lately-promulgated decree for the extinction of the ayuntamientos, and the persevering efforts for accomplishing a complete imitation of the centralising, and, for Spain, disorganising system of France. In Spanish America, peopled from all parts of Old Spain, in the provinces of La Plata more especially, that federal principle had struck root as deeply as in the parent state. The early revolutionists did not, or would not, comprehend the fact. The constitutional learning they possessed was too exclusively limited to the reading and studies, not of the history and institutions of their own fatherland, but of the thousand-and-one revolutionary reveries and arbitrary centralisation schemes of all the constitution-mongers of the French Revolution and before, from Jean Jacques and the Abbé Sieyès down to Barrere and Babeuf, with a stouthead dash of the Benthamite codification-philosophy of later times. It is undeniably, that Buenos Ayres possessed many men of much talent and ability, more numerous, perhaps, than any other part of Spanish America; but one and all, they were the victims of these delusions; they resolved quite consequently to make the people free after their own fashion, and with themselves for masters or not at all. (4) It was *liberté, égalité*, therefore, in constitutions, laws, and ordinances, and in print and theory; military rule, club law, mob law, proscriptions and persecution in regular practice. Senor Rivadavia himself, now cooled and schooled of his pre-occupations, will, scarcely controvert the fact. After many years of anarchy, Rosas appeared, happily unschooled, except in the knowledge of men and things; as for statesmen and governors,

"The proper study of mankind is man."

He restored the federal principle; with it the traditions of the past resumed their sway over the popular mind, and disposed it towards long-forgotten veneration of law, and order; founded on this return in popular feeling and habits, a larger share of individual and political freedom was assured to people and departments than could be, than had been, possible under new-fangled charters and centralisation systems. Exotic and odious innovations, were avoided; the revolutionary rags were discarded; and then the wheels of government began to work smoothly, and without the grating friction which had so often led to ignition and explosion of the whole machine. So complete a reaction in public sentiment, with change accompanying in the governing power, drew after it its natural consequences. The party of national regeneration, *a la mode de Paris*, during so many years of misrule, revolutions, and divisions within itself, was still numerically strong, and union cemented by the common interest added to its strength. The army was besides devoted to its cause. Insurrection followed insurrection, therefore, against Rosas and his system; the situation was critical, although he had the people with him. In such an emergency of affairs it was that it became necessary to invest him, with special and extraordinary powers, as so invested he remains yet, in view of wars still raging. Granted that these powers were rigorously used for the repression of rebellions, conspiracies, and agitation—for the ejection of insurgents and a giatators—what then? When the constitution is suspended a reign of terror commences for the intriguing, the traitorous, and the ill-disposed; but the peaceful citizens suffer no harm, and fear none. In all constitutional countries it is the same. The murky atmosphere is not brightened without storms.

Elected for the second time (the first in 1829) and recalled from the private station to which he had retired for some time, to become Governor of Buenos Ayres. Gen-

(4) A member of the Buenos Ayres Congress, residing now in London, made this remark to his colleagues in a session of 1827, in the following remarkable words: "El Presidente Casca, en un día por el Emperador Carlos V. a pacificar la rebelion de Pizarro en el Peru, se expresó en el tono soldadesco, para heroico y patriótico de aquellos tiempos, diciendo: *quede la tierra por el Emperador mi Señor y gobernador el diablo; pero nosotros decimos, Décese el diablo la tierra, si yo no la gobiernare.*" Presided the court martial for the Emperor, let the devil rule it; but we say on the contrary, let the country go to the devil if we are not its masters.

eral Rosas entered into office in 1835; at the latter end of the same year, Oribe was also constitutionally raised by his fellow citizens to the post of President of the Republic of the Uruguay. In 1836, Rivera, the former President, attempted a revolution, the results of which left him little more than the captain of a band of marauders in the open country, compelled sometimes, on pressure, to take refuge in the contiguous Brazilian province of Rio Grande, until 1838. Then came the famous quarrel betwixt France and Rosas, with the blockade of the River Plate. On the peremptory refusal of Oribe to join in active warfare against Rosas, and his perseverance in reserving a strict and equitable neutrality, the French commanders contracted alliance and made common cause, by sea and land, with Rivera. Against such overwhelming odds,—besieged on the land side by Rivera, with semi-barbarous hordes of Indians and outcasts of all the country parts, banded with Rio Grande insurgents; vigorously blockaded seaward by all the naval appliances of a numerous French squadron, with a corps of French marines disembarked and in possession even of the port of Monte Video, under the vague pretext of protecting French citizens in the event of storm and capture of the city,—Oribe, hopeless of succour and desirous to avert from his country the inevitable misfortunes of a longer resistance, abdicated his post of President, in a note dated October 23, 1838, addressed to the two houses of legislature, remarkable for its dignified tone and the measured reserve of its language. Rivera, of course, took possession of the vacated throne, was duly installed President, and, as such, saluted with salvos of broadsides from the fleet of France, his patron and protector. He embarked at once in open hostilities against Rosas and Buenos Ayres, who neither had nor could have assisted Oribe, whatever the disposition, seeing the very life-struggle in which so desperately embarked with France. Scarcely was Rivera securely seated in his government, when, in 1839—I pray your Lordship's notice of date and circumstance—his *formal manifesto of war was proclaimed* against Rosas, by which he stands convicted of being the first to cast the gauntlet of defiance, or rather say, he was in headlong haste to establish his claim to a large share in the spoils of a Republic about to be dismembered, as he deemed, for apparently in *extremis* under the colossal pressure of French assaults without, and civil wars—the direst of all calamities—

without—
"Omnibus hostes
Reddit nos i populi, civile avertite bellum."

This was war the seeking of Rivera, not Rosas. In the deplorable state of his fortunes then, Rosas—indomitable of resolution though he be, even to an unyielding doggedness scarcely less conspicuous than that of the iron-nerved Charles of Sweden himself—would have been mad as that heroic madman so to have advisedly diverged from his path to court the chance of more embarrassments and more instant destruction. The memorable events of the war which followed have already passed into the domain of history; further than the leading results I can only glance over them. Felled on all points, France, wearied out with a costly, and disgusted with an interminable war, was fain to purchase peace at the humiliating price of unjust and arrogant pretensions foreign. Though ever and anon almost past hope of safety from the multitude of foes which successively, as suddenly, rose around him on every side, like so many dragon's teeth sown by the intrigues, and springing up armed men under the fostering aid of France, Rosas all the while was not the less inexorable against surrender or compromise. His armies more than once worsted if not dispersed, with Lavalle, his irreconcilable foe, at the head of numerous and successful forces at the very portals of Buenos Ayres—with French squadrons blockading seaward, and infesting the shores whilst supporting the movements of Lavalle, inwards, on the Parana and Uruguay—with Corrientes and Entreos openly banded against him, and the fidelity of the federal states more than doubtful—with his own troops far away in the interior, discouraged by reverses, dispirited by the overwhelming number of foes, and wearied with the difficulties ever increasing to be encountered and surmounted in the midst of commercial stagnation and fiscal misery from the blockade,—yet, with all this wreck and ruin surrounded stood this remarkable man—in a city beleaguered, without land defences, and unarmished with troops, with not even, personally, the *corlege* of a guard—in fierce and fearless defiance, unconquered and unyielding still. The very fact that so he stood in the midst of a population of 100,000 of his fellow-citizens, gathered round and looking to him with confidence, though almost unarmed, and entirely unfashioned for combat, bears answer conclusive on its face to the flimsy fabrications circulated abroad, of the universal abhorrence inspired by the grinding terrors of his government.

From out those overcasting clouds of tribulation he was not slow to reappear. One by one his foes melted away before him. Lavalle, routed in successive conflicts, closed a precipitate flight by a miserable death. Insurrection was put down in the insurgent states at the cost of life to Cullen, Governor of Santa-Fé. La Madrid and Lopez became outcasts. General Paz, of Corrientes, succeeded in a timely escape to Monte Video, where, nominally, he now commands. France retreated from a contest where neither laurels nor profit were to be reaped. Finally, came the decisive battle of Arroyo Grande, where the army of Rivera, who of all the late so multitudinous foes of Rosas alone remained, well appointed and formidable as it was with all the *matériel* of war, and reinforced besides with the skill and counsels of European officers and volunteers, was irretrievably broken, dispersed, annihilated.

At this juncture,—whilst the victorious army of Rosas and Oribe was preparing to close the campaign and the contest with the passage of the Uruguay and the capture of Monte Video, and immediately following on the conjoint inscription of the notes of the British and French ministers to Rosas, dated the 16th December, 1842, intimating the decision of their respective governments, that the "sanguinary warfare at present carried on between the governments of Buenos Ayres and Monte Video must cease."—Commodore Purvis made his first appearance on the scene of action, an event pregnant with various cameleon changes in the character of British agency.

It is with unfeigned reluctance, my Lord, that I now approach this not the least important branch of the subject—matter to have in hand. It is not on light grounds that the conduct of a British officer should be arraigned, and that officer, I am free to admit, one of the most gallant in the most renowned service of the world. It is not, therefore, on light grounds I would presume to arraign his conduct. I have, indeed, the precedent of high, indeed the highest, authority for putting it to the question—no less than that of your Lordship, as in due order I shall manifest when the occasion arises for introducing certain extracts from your Lordship's despatches in pointercertain, familiar in Buenos Ayres, and from whence copies in substance, it is believed, correct, if not literally, have found their way in course to this country. I shall be brief, much more from the repugnance I have to the matter than from the want of materials, or the absence of a profound conviction of the grave consequences to national interests and possible compromise upon high questions of state policy, to which such conduct unapproved and unexpressed, cannot fail to lead.

I commence with the suggestion, in a friendly feeling, of circumstances which may be admitted in explanation, if not in palliation, of the course of proceedings adopted by the Commodore on his arrival in the River Plate. He had been, I believe, an habitual sojourner for a certain period, and on various occasions, in Rio Janeiro—in the course of his employment on the station. Now that city, as it were, the headquarters of the real and far the most reputed chiefs of the Unitarian party, unhappily in exile. Whether Commodore Parvis came personally into contact and communion with them it is not necessary to inquire, nor is the fact material. It is enough to say, that public opinion in Rio was strongly and naturally influenced by the presence, the conversation, the correspondence, the representations of parties, known or their reputation no less than respectability, and sympathised with their misfortunes. It is more than possible that a public opinion so formed may have swayed the prepossessions of the Commodore; for I cannot entertain the current gossip of Buenos Ayres, that his antipathetic impressions against Rosas could be derived from communications with Mr. Hamilton, the British Minister at Rio; who, as slightly reported, was still prejudiced through the remembrance of certain unexplained slights suffered when resident in that capital, as well as annoyed against Oribe, then President of Monte Video, from failing to bring about the conclusion of a treaty at that time in course of negotiation with him, which subsequently was accomplished by his successor. To whatever cause attributable, however, it may, I conceive, without offence be assumed, that the Commodore did not reach the shores of La Plata with sentiments unbiassed, with a mind as free from impression as a "blank sheet of paper."

The first overt act indicative of the course he meant to steer, was the formal intimation, on the 17th of February, 1843, to Admiral Brown, commanding, and for some twenty or thirty years Commander-in-Chief of the flotilla or small naval armament of Buenos Ayres, that, as a British subject, he could not be permitted to take part in the contest with Monte Video, and accompanying the Act of Parliament denouncing pains and penalties on disobedience of the injunctions contained. I shall not dispute the technical legality of this interference, which according to the strict letter of the law might be borne out; its propriety, under the circumstances, may be questionable. Coe, an American, commanding the flotilla of Monte Video, was not interfered with. Singularly enough, Brown was in command of the Argentine squadron during the French blockade, and did some service on occasion; but neither did the French Admiral demand, nor the British Commander then on that station, enter his suppression or recall on such, or any ground. Brown, I may observe, was a long naturalised denizen of Buenos Ayres, where domiciled and married to a native of the country, beyond the order. (5)

On the 20th of March, 1843, the city of Monte Video, then invested by the army of General Oribe on the land side, and the port covered seaward with an ample naval force under Brown, was formally declared in a state of blockade so far as the prohibition of the entrance of vessels carrying munitions of war, fresh or salted meat, live cattle, or any kind of poultry, for the consumption of the town, &c. &c. If ever declaration of blockade was legal, this was not legal only in the broadest sense, but moreover, most especially considerate towards foreign and neutral states for the commerce of other merchandise; the entrance of vessels otherwise laden into the blockaded port not being interdicted at all. On the representations of the foreign ministers the terms of this blockade were even modified subsequently, so that they were not to be "understood as extending to foreign merchant ships arriving from overseas;" the foreign ministers engaging simply, that the "consuls and commanders will use all the means in their power to prevent the said merchant ships belonging to their countries which may arrive from beyond seas, from engaging in the coasting trade, or in the traffic in arms or provisions with Monte Video." This supplementary notice was issued expressly "in order to obviate as much as possible the inconveniences which may result to the commerce of neutrals," &c. from the terms of the former blockade decree. Your Lordship will bear me out that blockade, not, I would say, more strictly in accordance with the law of nations—for the character of strictness appertains not to it—but more considerate, more latitudinarily tolerant, towards friendly and neutral states, it would be vain to register centuries of the annals of maritime warfare for. Here is no right of search insisted on, or to be exercised as entitled; no confiscations summarily pronounced; the rights of blockade, and the nonimportation of articles contraband of war, are submitted to the honour and arbitration of the official functionaries of the foreign neutral powers themselves interested, and to them only. From Vattel, from Puffendorf, from Grotius, from a score of other high authorities on the law of nations, it would be easy, were it necessary, to adduce proof, abundant as irrefragable, of the rights of belligerents, and the obligations of neutrals, in case of blockade, but it would be an insult to your Lordship, it would be an abuse of common sense, to cite even one.

This duly notified blockade, so qualified, and so conciliatory of neutral interests, Commodore Purvis refused, however, to acknowledge, or at least, to permit it to be carried into effect. The Buenos Ayres squadron made prize of a large quantity of gunpowder in the Isla de las Ratas. Under protest of its being British property he compelled the restitution; it reached, consequently its destination in the besieged town, whether with or without his knowledge or collusion, is immaterial. Whilst thus the blockaded were favoured and relieved, the blockaders themselves changed places with the blockaded. The Commodore stands charged with obstructing the operations of the Argentine squadron, in carrying supplies through the small port of Buenos to the City of Monte Video, where the besieging force was encamped, and he proceeded so far as to board and search the Argentine brig Maria, laden with provisions for the squadron itself. As the climax of all—quote from the papers both of Monte Video and Buenos Ayres, the former his apologists of course—he "intimated, that he would not tolerate any act of hostility against the city of Monte Video, by which the life or property of a British subject might be placed in jeopardy; and, in fulfilment of such resolution, the blockading squadron of Buenos Ayres was brought to by the compliment of cannonshot, upon which Admiral Brown struck his flag, in accordance with established maritime usage, on the unjust pressure of superior force, and with his vessels of war surrendered to and remained the imprisoned prize of the British commander. In all these extraordinary proceedings, the Commodore appears to have acted of entirely independent volition. Counsel he took not, if he asked it. It would seem that the British Minister should have had a voice on questions falling within the scope of his mission; yet, Mr. Mandeville writes on the 28th of June last, in reply to the remonstrances of the Minister for foreign affairs of Buenos Ayres, that "Your Excellency knows that he (Mr. Mandeville) has done all in his power to restrain Commodore Parvis within the line of strict neutrality, which the undersigned (Mr. M.) according to his instructions, is bound to maintain, and to which he has been strongly reminded he must circumscribe himself."

The record of facts and accusations of notorious publicity, which I submit, I am unwilling to surcharge with such animadversions upon the compartment of a gallant officer of H. M.'s navy as are suggested and would be justified upon the merits, and yet the mechanical tenour of his course, according to the most recent accounts, might well justify a less lenient procedure. I shall, however, content myself with the more effective lecture, in the shape of admonition, administered so consistently by your Lordship in a dispatch dated the 5th of April last, to Mr. Mandeville, as cited by him in a communication to the government of Buenos Ayres, and there circulated. "With respect to the future, your Lordship observes, you will understand, that the government of H. M. is averse to any interference in the contest between Buenos Ayres and Monte Video, on the part of the officers in command of any of H. M.'s ships of war in the River Plate, unless force be necessary for the protection of the lives and properties of the subjects of H. M. resident in either of those ports." It would be a strange doctrine to broach for Great Britain, with Commodore Purvis for its apostle, that one belligerent may not blockade or

(5) The Act of Parliament, as applied by the Commodore, prohibits British officers from taking service abroad without permission, and prohibits every British subject (private individuals) from serving against their own sovereign, or the allies of their sovereign. But Admiral Brown, although an Englishman by birth, is not an English officer; England is not a party to the war, and Monte Video is not the ally of England. See the case of Sartorius and Napier in the contests of Portugal, and of the English Legion in the Spanish civil war of Don Carlos.

make war upon another, because by such blockade or warfare neutrals might casually be injured in person or property, and cruelties perpetrated upon the refractory foe. (6) Had the gallant officer been in command in the River Plate during the French blockade, what would have been his feelings at the sight of British merchantmen visited, searched, papers examined in pursuit of munitions contraband of war? A war with France, so narrowly escaped, so imminently impending in the Syrian affair afterwards, might have been blazing in full fury in the great estuary of La Plata long before, without the aid of faggots from the incendiary stores of M. Thiers.

I have abstained from pressing conclusions, so far as pleading in aggravation of the misdoings of the Commodore; but I do not preclude myself from the narration of facts and the citation of judgments nevertheless—they shall follow in their order. On entering, with his army, the territory of Monte Video, Oribe, reassuming his title and functions of President of the Republic of the Uruguay, previously abdicated under the pressure of force as before shown, made proclamation of free grace and protection to all the citizens of Monte Video who should observe neutrality, or come over to his standard. Subsequently, on notorious evidence of occurrences he issued another proclamation, announcing that he would "not respect the character of foreigners, neither in property nor in persons, of the subjects of other nations" who took active part against him. There surely was no thing so very unreasonable or barbarous in this. The foreigner who chooses to abdicate his neutral character for that of partisan, incurs the pains and penalties of his new character with his eyes open to the consequences. There are some hundreds of Englishmen in Monte Video; Frenchmen are counted there by thousands—French and Italians the extraordinary number, it is stated, of 17,000 in a population of about 20,000.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

(6) I would recommend to the gallant commander the study of Vattel, especially lib. 3, cap. 7 on the liabilities of neutrals to the chances of war and blockade. The recent case in point, of the bombardment of Barcelona, should also be worthy of his reading. Neither Great Britain, nor France, nor their consuls and commanders, presumed to oppose or to protest against that bombardment, compromising, as it evidently did, the lives and properties of British and French subjects. The damage to property was immense; I believe, also, that some individuals, of both nations, lost their lives during the bombardment. Such are the inevitable and unavoidable, however lamentable, incidents to which neutral residents are necessarily subject in beleaguered places during war.

The Liverpool merchants petitioned the Government in the time of the French blockade of Buenos Ayres, to the effect that negotiations should be opened with France for leave to export from the blockaded city an immense quantity of hides piled up in their storehouses there, and which were daily spoiling from delay of shipment. Lord Palmerston, after consultation with the law officers of the Crown, declared in answer, that he could not comply with the petition, because entirely in discordance with the doctrines always held by Great Britain in the matter of blockades, a departure from which would be quoted against her in the case of future wars which might occur.

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.				
Nov 13	Brig Fife, John Wood Fiddes	268	Daniel Gowland & Co.	London
Feb 14	Brig Jonathan Fell, Harrison Tat	163	Anderson, Weller & Co.	Falmouth for orders
10	Barque William Carlos, David Young	210	Nash, Wilson & Co.	London
16	Barque Emelyn, Thomas Tuogood	224	Bertram, LeBreton & Delelle	Great Britain
14	Brig Mary Turcan, Robert Drysdale	196	Barber and Orr	Falmouth
22	Barque Fetris, Henry Butcherfield	294	John Best & Brothers	Coast of Africa
Apr. 13	Brig Chamons, George Jory	155	Charles R. Horne	Plymouth
17	Barque Ayes, John Nicholson	324	John Galt Smith & Co.	Great Britain
22	Barque Chalco, James Hellyer	333	Charles Taylor & Co.	Liverpool
26	Barque Pantaloon, James Candler	332	Plowes, Noble & Co.	Liverpool
30	Brig David Grant, George Lawrence	197	Henry and George Dowe	London
May 2	Barque Waterville, James Mills	198	Brownell, Stagnann & Co.	London
3	Brig Aristocrat, William Thompson	300	R. & J Corlie & Co.	Great Britain
4	Brig Lady Clifton, Gust. A. Frazzi	183	Hughes & Brothers	Great Britain
13	Brig Amelia, John Teasdale	337	Barber & Orr	Great Britain
19	Brigantine Renard, P P Paingiestre	152	Dickson & Co.	Coast of Africa.
American.				
Sept. 13	Barque Hobart, Collier	304	Daniel Gowland & Co.	London
Mar. 8	Brig Premium, David Pir	174	Jacob Paravicini	London
2	Schooner Tremont, Samuel Edgely	143	Daniel Gowland & Co.	London
Apr. 17	Barque Mason Barney, Fran. Is. Scott	240	Oliver J. Hayes & Co.	New York
13	Brig Delight, John Woodten	253	Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	Philadelphia
25	Brig Maria Theresa, W. F. Clark	223	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Boston
25	Ship Coriolanus, Elias Elwell	468	Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	Boston
25	Brig Venezuela, Benjamin Randall	195	Zumaran & Treserra	Boston
May 14	Barque Rosabella, George E. Bailey	234	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Salem
20	Bar. George Henry, William Hayes	307	Samuel B. Hale	Boston
French.				
Feb. 17	Brig Rose, F. Tanguerey	187	Bertram, LeBreton & Delelle	Marseilles.
Apr. 17	Brigque Soleil, Pierre J. Moran	228	Zumaran & Treserra	Cette.
May 3	Brig Jeanne Estelle, Felix Lemaud	176	José Ortis Basnardo.	Havre de Grace
5	Barque Universel, Louis Vignere	267	Masca, Dunoyer & Vanni	Havre de Grace
6	Brig Frederic & Eugene, P Bronzon	167	Bartolomé Herand.	Cette
14	Brig Alphonse, A Lecoute	154	Bertram, LeBreton & Delelle	Havre de Grace.
Sardinian.				
Jan. 20	Pol. Bella Emilia Domingo Fidenza	175	Tomas Rousse	Genoa
Apr. 23	Zum. Nues S. del Rosario, L Corveto	67	Llavallol & Sons.	Brazil.
May 6	Brig Cesar, Pedro Viale	141	Manuel Acededo Ramos.	Brazil.
13	Barque Hercules, Pedro Narizano	195	Llavallol & Sons.	Brazil.
Spanish.				
Mar. 5	Brig Cunkaro, Antonio Alvarez	162	Pedro Antonio Sanchez	Malaga.
9	Brig Vigilante, Francisco Maristany	115	Enrique Ochoa & Co.	Bilboa.
14	Brig Incento, Pedro Siche	105	Llavallol & Sons.	Havana
20	Ship Madosta, Ramon Semanides	369	Llavallol & Sons.	Callao
Apr. 17	Brigunico, Antonio Roy	142	Pedro Antonio Sanchez	Havana
22	Brig Monte Carmelo, José Valentin	150	Zumaran & Treserra	Malaga.
May 5	Barque Bella Dolores, Juan Sandelis	162	Llavallol & Sons.	Malaga.
6	Brig Aquiles, Juan Requero	150	Llavallol & Sons.	Malaga.
9	Brig Arrogante Emilio, J T Sandelis	204	Llavallol & Sons.	Malaga.
Brazilian.				
Apr. 5	Brigantine Suspiro, Antonio CRibeiro	178	Juan Sousa Monteiro	Brazil.
May 3	Brig Ingatador, Juan F Fernandez	183	Sa Pereira & Meyreilles	Brazil.
Swedish.				
Mar. 25	Brigantine Experiment, F Rustereron	200	Zimmerman, Frazier & Co	Azores
May 2	Brigantine Orion, Nicholas Larsson	170	Manuel Acededo Ramos.	Azores
Danish.				
Feb. 8	Ship Adelheid, William Jorgensen	280	Mohr, Ludovici and Co.	Falmouth for order
Apr. 25	Brig Ana Cecilia, C. C. Fischer	176	Thode & Co.	Altona.
Apr. 1	Schooner Ellina, A. E. Amoldsen	127	Charles R. Horne	Hamburg
27	Schooner Odin, Niels L. Engers	105	Oliver J. Hayes, & Co.	Falmouth.
May 23	Schooner			
Hamburg.				
Mar. 9	Galliot Carl H-inrich, Henry Valentin	138	Thode & Co.	Coustant
13	Schoon. Neptunus, Frederick W Waller	88	Mohr Ludovici & Co.	Antwerp.
Apr. 17	Barque Laura & Louisa, C.H. Marks	300	Thode & Co.	Antwerp.
Norwegian.				
Apr. 2	Barque Ledaal, J. C. Westergaard	224	Charles R. Horne	Brazil.
22	Brig Juno, Andreas W. Bomhoff	200	George P. Becker	Brazil.
Kniphausen.				
Apr. 22	Barque Elizabeth, Diedrich J. Hugg	280	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Cape de Verde

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH. Packet schooner Viper, 6 guns, Lieut James Warter Commander.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

May 18th—Wind N. W. hazy.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Spanish barque Eliza, José Roldos, for the Havana, despatched by Zumaran & Treserra, with 3000 quintals jerked beef.

British brig Creole, William Stephenson, for Liverpool, despatched by John Best & Brothers with 798 dry ox and cow hides, 5298 salted do., 10 tons bones, 5000 horns, 158 pipes with 6500 arrobas tallow, 52 bales with 6020 horse hides, 4 do. with 2996 sheep skins, 4 do. with 120 arrobas cow hair, 100 do. with 2850 arrobas wool.

Passengers—Mr. Richard B. Newton and his two sons Richard & Henry, Mr. James Mitchell, Master Eustaquio Borchas and Master William M'cCann.

Sardinian packet schooner Eufracia, Cayetano Duran, for Montevideo, despatched by Angel G. de Eliza, with passengers.

May 19th—Wind N. W. hazy.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Swedish brig Linnea, A. Ollsen, for New York, despatched by Eduardo Freyer, with 610 dry ox hides, 144 bales and 60 chiguas with 5000 arrobas wool, 35 bales with 1000 doz. sheep skins, 29 do. with 840 arrobas horse hair, 1 do. with 25 doz. deer and 30 do. calf skins.

British barque Airey, John Nicholson, for Colonia, to take in ballast.

May 20th—Wind S. E. foggy.

Arrived, American barque George Henry, 307 tons, William Creesey, from Boston 15th February. Montevideo 18th inst., with part cargo, to Samuel B. Hale.

National brigantine of war Vigilante, 5 guns, Captain John Thorne, from the Bucoo 18th inst. Sailed, Danish schooner Niord, A. Kaufmann, for Brazil, despatched by Thode & Co., in ballast.

May 21st—Wind N. N. W. foggy.

No arrivals.

Sailed, British barque Clío, George Sbiro, for Liverpool, despatched by Nicholson, Green & Co., with 8283 salted ox hides, 3200 ox horns, 20,000 shin bones, 112 bales with 3300 arrobas wool, 16 do. with 470 arrobas horse hair, 17 do. with 480 arrobas sheeps pelts.

Passengers—The Swedish Count Heinrich Frolich, Messrs. John B. Mellich, William Eberoll, and Hawkes.

May 22nd—Wind N. N. W. hazy.

Arrived, Sardinian packet schooner Luisa, Antonio Cabaner, from Montevideo 20th inst., to Carlos Galeano, with passengers.

Sardinian packet schooner Ninfa del Plata, Santiago Antonio Barbaro, from Montevideo 20th inst., to Liavallo & Sons with passengers.

Sailed, Spanish barque Paula, Juan Domingo Zabala, for Cadiz, despatched by Liavallo & Sons, with 8480 dry ox and cow hides.

Passengers—Señores Mignel de Castro, José Sanchez, José Ramirez, Vicente Gaete, and Señora Ramona Domingo and daughter.

May 23rd—Wind N.

Arrived, Danish schooner Ann, 62 tons, Peter Matzen, from New York 15 February, with general cargo, to Oliver J. Hayes & Co.

Sardinian packet schooner Carmen, Pablo Bartolome Cavassa, from Montevideo 20th inst., to Rizzo, Galo & Co. with passengers.

Sailed, British barque Hermes, John Smith, for Cork for orders, despatched by Charles Taylor & Co., with 7189 salted ox hides, 18,000 shin bones, 161 pipes and 9 half do. with 4270 arrobas tallow & grease, 15 bales with 650 arrobas wool, 5 do. with 150 arrobas hair, 7 Petacas paraguay tobacco.

Austrian polacre Mina, Marco Iccassovich, for the Bucoo, despatched by Rizzo, Galo & Co. with merchandise.

American barque Mount Wollaston, Joseph Francks, for Boston, despatched by Daniel Gow, with 613 dry ox and cow hides, 615 bales and 200 chiguas with 19,804 arrobas wool, 2 do. with 41 dozen sheep skins, 26,000 horns.

Passenger—Captain Joseph Stansbury.

May 24th—Wind N.

Arrived, American schooner Sarah Ann, tons, George Dawson, from Patagonia inst., with produce, to Jacob Paravicini.

Sailed, Sardinian packet schooner Rosa, Pablo Muratorio, for Montevideo, despatched by Carlos Galeano, with passengers.

In sight a schooner.

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT FALMOUTH.

February 22.—Danish barque Orion, Mathiesen, hence 16th December.

March 4.—British barque Jean Baptiste, Honoryen, hence 13th December.

The Spanish barque 'Gran Canario,' which fell over on her beam ends on the 10th inst., (as noticed in our No. 925) is with her cargo (jerked beef), totally lost.

The British brig Provost, is advertised to be sold, at public auction on the 1st. of June, by order of the Tribunal of Commerce; we have therefore taken her from our list of vessels in port.

DIED.

In the country on the 15th inst., after a few days illness aged 17 years, Helen, daughter of Mr. James Barclay of this city. Her remains were brought to town on the 16th and conveyed to the British Protestant Cemetery accompanied by a numerous retinue.

On the 20th aged 12 months, William Rodger, son of Mr. Thomas Best.

Suddenly on the 22nd, aged 48 years, Captain William Bathurst of the Argentine navy, native of Southampton, England. A post mortem examination of the body took place on the 23rd in the presence of four medical professors, when it was found that his decease was occasioned by an aneurisma of the heart. His remains were conveyed to the British Protestant Cemetery on the 24th, accompanied by the Captain of the Port and all the officers of his establishment &c. &c. The funeral service was read by the Rev. Barton Lodge, and a volley was fired over the grave by a company of the battalion Libertad.

"Ascension" (16th inst.) was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres. In the morning Divine Service was performed at the British Episcopal Church.

Salutes of 21 guns were fired yesterday at 1 p. m., from the fort, National brigantine of War Vigilante, and H. B. M's packet Viper, in honor of the birthday of Queen Victoria who yesterday completed her twenty-fifth year. The Viper and Vigilante were both very tastefully dressed out upon the occasion.

Yesterday was also the birth day of Doña Manuela Rosas, daughter of H. E. the Governor who completed her twenty-seventh year.

To CORRESPONDENTS:—We regret the being obliged to decline inserting the very feeling lines of "The Dominic."

Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 24th inst.

British.....	16
American.....	11
French.....	6
Spanish.....	9
Sardinian.....	4
Brazilian.....	2
Hamburg.....	3
Do. Sweden.....	2
Danish.....	5
Norwegian.....	2
Austrian.....	0
Kniphausen.....	1
	61

THE WEATHER has been seasonable this week.

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

Saturday.....	63
Sunday.....	59
Monday.....	57
Tuesday.....	52
Wednesday.....	63
Thursday.....	60
Friday.....	53

Advertisements.

TO LET.

A SPENDID suite of unfurnished apartments, including a parlour, bed-room, &c. Apply at No. 51 Piedras Street. English Gentlemen, or an English family would be preferred.

"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.

PRAYER BOOKS!

AND Church Services, for sale at J. Steadman's shop, No. 34, Calle de la Universidad fronting the College Church

For sale by auction, ON THE ALAMEDA BY Thomas Gowland & Co.,

ON Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock, the American schooner TREMONT, at present anchored off the mole. She will be found in every respect, and particularly suited to the River trade or to run as a packet.

A CARD.

SADDLERY and HARNESS MANUFACTORY, No. 119 Calle de la Piedad.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City of Buenos Ayres, that he has this day commenced the above business in all its branches, and from the experience he has had during the last 15 years in one of the principal manufacturing towns of Ireland, as well as his determination to employ none but the best workmen the city will afford, combined with a strict attention to business, he respectfully hopes to merit a share of public patronage—all orders entrusted to his care will meet with punctuality and despatch.

(SIGNED) DAVID SUFFERN.

Buenos Ayres, 18th May, 1844.

TO LET.

A SMALL house with boarded floors, garden, well &c., suitable for an English family. Apply at No. 134, Calle 25 de Mayo.

Note Paper!

VARIOUS classes as Queen Size Royal Note, Glazed Ivory Victoria Albert, Royal satin Note, Prince Albert size Royal Ivory Note, &c., in neat packages of 5 quires each.

Also Perryan steel pens, Office Raven Black and National Pens.

A superior assortment of Cloth and Hair Brushes at J. Steadman's Bookseller, No. 24 University Street, fronting the college Church.

Merino Shirts and D awlers.

FULL size, also Pilet cloth of different qualities, at very moderate prices, at No. 55, Calle de la Piedad.

A Journeyman Saddler wanted. HE will find constant employment, apply at the shop No. 193, Calle de la Federacion.

Wine and Spirit store

CANGALLO STREET, NO. 132.

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

Superior Cetto wine.....	60	per gallon
do. Catalan.....	7	"
do. Bordeaux.....	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 barrels.....	36	"
do. c cases and Demijohns.....	38	"

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	220 a 220 1/2	each
Do. Patriot.....	220 a 220 1/2	do.
Plata macuquina.....	124 a 124	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish.....	134 a 134	do. each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones.....	134 a 134	do.
Six per cent. Stock.....	55 a 62	do. per cent.
Exchange on England.....	34 a 3 13-16	per dol.
Do. France.....	39 a 40	cent per dollar.
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	134 a 134	per cent. premium
Do. Montevideo.....	134 a 134	do.
Do. United States.....	134 a 134	per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, for Engld. & Germy.....	55 a 57	per pesada
Do. France.....	51 a 53	do.
Do. North America.....	45 a 46	do.
Do. Spain.....	49 a 50	do.
Do salted.....	42 a 50	do.
Do. Horse.....	15 a 16	do. ench.
Calf skins.....	52 a 54	per pesada.
Sheep skins, common.....	25 a 25	per dozen.
Do. fine.....	32 a 34	do.
Deer skins.....	12 a 14	do.
Goat skins.....	35 a 36	do.
Nutria skins.....	7 a 8	dol. per lb.
Chinchilli skins.....	60 a 70	dol. per dozen.
Horse hair, short.....	35 a 36	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed.....	35 a 36	do.
Do. long.....	70 a 80	do.
Wool, common, washed.....	22 a 28	do.
Do. picked.....	36 a 38	do.
Do. shorn from skins.....	38 a 40	do.
Do. mestiza, dirty.....	18 a 25	do.
Tallow, pure.....	20 a 22	do.
Do. raw.....	10 a 10	do.
Do. with grease.....	15 a 16	do.
Jerked beef.....	38 a 30	per quintal
Horns, mixed.....	200 a 300	per thousand.
Do. Ox.....	400 a 500	do.
Shin bones.....	90 a 100	do.
Hide cuttings.....	30 a 32	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white.....	12 a 14	per lb.
Do. black.....	10 a 12	do.
Salted tongues.....	8 a 16	per doz.
Salt, on board.....	14 a 15	per fanega.
Discount.....	14 a 24	pr. ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 220 1/2 dollars. The lowest price 220 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3 13-16 pence. The lowest do. 34 pence.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.