

# British Packet



# AND

# ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 928]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 1st, 1844.

[Established in 1826

## BUENOS AYRES.

FESTIVAL OF TWENTY-FIFTH OF MAY, Anniversary of the Emancipation of this country from the Dominion of Spain.

This festival went off with infinite eclat—the town on the 24, 25 and 26th ult., was decorated with flags and illuminated, and the Plaza de la Victoria was elegantly adorned. At sunrise on the 25th, the Fort and National brigantine of war "Vigilante," saluted with 21 guns, and those salutes were repeated at the conclusion of Divine Service and at Sun-set. H. B. M's packet Viper, was dressed out and also saluted with 21 guns, and the foreign merchant vessels displayed their national flags.

The troops assembled in the Plaza de la Victoria on the 25th, consisted of—

INFANTRY.	MEN.	CANNON.
Guardia Argentina, Col.		
Quevedo	650	2
1st. Battalion Patricios Col.		
Ramon Rodriguez	300	2
2nd. do. do. Col.		
Quevedo	500	2
3rd. do. do. Com.		
V. Aguilar	550	2
4th. do. do. Com.		
Pedro Ximeno	750	2
Restauradores, Com. J. Narbona	600	2
Serenos, Com. Marino	450	2
Municipal Corps, Com. A. Herrero	600	2
	4400	16
<b>CAVALRY.</b>		
1s. Regiment, Col. Sanchez	600	
Horse Vigilantes, Com. A. Parra	160	
Government Escort, and Abastecedores	340	
<b>Total.</b>	<b>5500</b>	

The whole were under the command of of General Mariano Benito Rolon, and each regiment had its band.

After the operations in the Plaza, the troops passed in front of the private residence of H. E. the Governor Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, where they joined in the *vivas* and *mueras*, proposed by their General—Their steadiness, numbers, and uniform clothing and equipment excited much admiration, particularly when contrasted with other times.

High Mass and *Te Deum* were celebrated at the Cathedral to an immense congregation, including the civil and military authorities, the Minister of Finance Don Manuel Insiarte representing the person of H. E. the Governor—the Bishop of the Diocese Dr. Mariano Medrano assisted, and the Sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Miguel Garcia.

The fireworks were brilliant in the extreme, and added another wreath to the fame of the Pyrotechnician, of Buenos Ayres—the illuminated pavilion evaporating in fire balls was beautiful. The arcade was on each evening thronged with ladies to witness these splendid exhibitions which were enlivened by military music. The Theatres were crowded on the evenings of the

24th 25th and 26th, the national anthem was sung &c. In conclusion it behoves us to state that an English Sailor climbed to the summit of one of the greased masts in the Plaza de la Victoria, and obtained as a reward the prize goods placed thereon.

We received by the brig Adino, London papers to the 15th of March. In the House of Commons on the 8th, Mr. Ewart spoke of the war in these countries, the injury it inflicted upon commerce, and advised forcible intervention; he eulogised Mr. Guizot and Sir Robert Peel for their peace policy, and in the course of his harangue, made the following very liberal observation, which of course must have double weight as coming from a Liberal member.—"For his own part, he (Mr Ewart,) did not know or care whether justice was on the side of Rosas or Rivera, but let it be on which side it might, he did hope the present state of things would be speedily put an end to."

Sir Robert Peel, after a panegyric on Mr. Guizot, said he was fully aware of the importance of British commerce in the River Plate, and the injury it suffered from the war, but that he would ill deserve the character of being a minister of peace, were he to take of forcible measures with a view to the settlement of these disputes. England had done all she could do short of armed intervention, and the honorable gentleman would surely see the difficulties which presented themselves to the employment of that means of bringing about an adjustment, and certainly, the only way in which it could be effected would be by a conjunction of the forces of England, France and Brazil—the three countries most deeply interested, and by a proceeding similar to that which had taken place with respect to Greece, where we had said "It is for the interests of the world that these disputes should cease, and we must insist on an immediate arrangement." Sir Robert added that it seemed likely the war would be brought to a speedy termination, though not by means of any sort of intervention—that it was decidedly a party war, and that the defeated party whichever it might be had little claim on the sympathy of England, refusing heretofore of mediation; He trusted that after when tranquility was restored, measures would be taken to revive the peaceful industry of the whole country.

It appears that the French Government after granting leave of absence to Count De Lurde, their minister to this Republic, received despatches announcing the difficulties that their agents had to contend with in disarming the refractory legionists, and thereupon immediately appointed a new Minister in the person of M. Marenes, clothed, it is understood, with full powers to put an end to the scandalous interference of the French population in Montevideo.

## Advertisements.

### JUST RECEIVED

At No. 33 CALLE CANGALLO.

### A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF WINTER GOODS.

CONSISTING of gentlemen's Polish Frocks, morning Gowns, satin and velvet Waistcoats, Pantalons, woolen Jackets, Shirts and Pantalons, worsted and woolen 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 Socks 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 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 there may be required. Buenos Ayres, May 17th, 1844.

## TO PERSONS IN THE WINE TRADE PRIVATE FAMILIES &c.

A PERSON perfectly conversant with the above, is desirous to get employment in this line, such as Bottling, Packing &c. Can be well recommended as to character and competency.

A line left for M. F. Kidd's Hotel, will meet with attention

## LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES

JUST received at D. Flemings, No. 8 and 17, Calle de la Reconquista, a small assortment of Ladies fine calf and morocco water Shoes, and 500 pairs children's black and coloured prunella shoes.

## PEGGED BOOTS AND BOTINES.

FOR sale at D. Flemings, No. 8 and 17, Calle de la Reconquista, 150 pairs Men's strong pegged Boots, and 800 pairs Men's and Boy's pegged Botines of excellent quality and at moderate prices.

## ANGLO PORTENO

### Cricket Club.

A MEETING of the share-holders will be held at Mrs. Smith's Hotel, on Monday evening 3rd inst. at 7 o'clock. A general attendance is particularly requested. June 1st.

## GREAT BOOK SALE OF NEW WORKS.

IBARRA & Macome will sell at public auction, on Tuesday evening the 4th of June, commencing at 6 o'clock, a large and valuable collection of English works, comprising about 500 volumes by the most celebrated modern Authors, amongst which are 300 volumes of the latest fashionable novels, and many valuable standard works, all of which will be sold without reserve, to close an Invoice.

## COMMITTEE OF BRITISH MERCHANTS.

A GENERAL meeting of British Merchants and others connected with the trade between Great Britain and this country, will be held in the school room behind the British Episcopal Church, on Wednesday the 5th inst. at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a new Committee. Buenos Ayres, June 1st, 1844.

DANIEL GOWLAND, Secretary.

## William Richardson. SHIP-SMITH and SMITH in general.

No. 25, CALLE 25 DE MAYO.

BEGGS 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 execute and study to please, he trusts to merit a share of their favours. N. B. Cooking Apparatus made to order, and Horseshoeing done.

THE Subscribers to the British Medical Dispensary, and others interested in making necessary provision for poor Englishmen, during illness, are requested to attend a general meeting to be held in the School Rooms of the British Church, on Tuesday June 11th, at 3 o'clock P. M. to which the accounts of last year will be presented, and also the Report of the Committee appointed to make enquiries respecting the proposed Hospital.

ROBERT HUDSON, Chairman.

## ALBION CRICKET CLUB.

THE Second field day will take place on the 6th inst. weather permitting.

## Wants a Situation

AS Housekeeper or Housekeeper and Cook to one or more single gentlemen, an elderly female without imbecility who perfectly understands her business, and can give most respectable references. Apply at No. 59 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

# 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 CORRUMPTITUR 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.)

In a discussion, during the session of 1842, on the state of affairs in La Plata, M. Guizot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, thus delivered himself on the subject of protection—

"Lorsque la France protège ses nationaux dans les pays où ils résident, cela ne s'agit pas de dire qu'elle fera la guerre à toutes les puissances qui la déclarent à ces mêmes pays. Ce serait un acte insensé. La protection de la France est le soin des intérêts de ces nationaux, ce sont les mesures prises pour la sûreté de leur personne, c'est l'emploi de tous les moyens possibles pour défendre leur vie, leurs droits, leurs intérêts; mais ce n'est pas la déclaration de prendre part dans toutes les guerres auxquelles ils pourraient se trouver exposés. Les Français qui s'établissent sur un territoire étranger ne peuvent pas avoir la prétention d'y être entièrement à l'abri de toutes les chances fâcheuses que pourraient leur attirer les guerres dans lesquelles ce territoire se trouverait engagé: ce serait plus que les Français n'ont en France."

Against this proclamation of Orbe, issued on the 1st of last April, by which "foreigners resident in Monte Video" who should "use their influence to allure partisans to the rebel ruthless Unitarians," and others who "take up arms in favour of the same rebels," were warned that they forfeited thereby the character and, of course, the privileged protection accorded to neutrals, and would be dealt with on the same footing as the enemy, Commodore Purvis fired off a broadside of a rejoinder, which appeared to him effective and eloquent as but raw practice. The *tierras calientes* of the West would seem almost as inspiring of the magnificence of phrase as those of the East. "The language," writes to Orbe our ambitious nautical representative, "in which it (the proclamation) is couched is such as, in my opinion, would disgrace even the petty states of Barbary." The vituperation is neither of the most sublime nor refined, but let that pass; sailors are somewhat privileged of speech. It is not exactly clear, although Mr. Mandeville, the Minister, implemented partially the denunciation of the Commodore by his own remonstrance, that the proclamation was not strictly warranted by, and in accordance with, the laws of war and civilized nations. Three thousand French and Italian residents were notoriously enrolled and embodied in arms at the time, and the *Nacional* declared that there were not "two British residents" who were not actively assisting and taking part with the Monte Video authorities. The assertion, I must add, was not without foundation; and the fact reflects the greatest discredit also upon British merchants resident, some of whom I could name, who, from low-necessary considerations, could so compromise their own standing, and fall in duty to their country. By what right could they claim protection when in flagrant contempt of law and disobedience of orders?

Encouraged in his diplomatic assumption by Orbe's withdrawal or qualification of this proclamation, the gallant Commodore, prompted doubtless by the sentiment of humanity which would have done him more honour but for the unfortunate one-sidedness of their application, followed up his success by another note to General Orbe on the 16th of May, in which, after advertising to the "severity with which the troops under his command treated their prisoners of war, of which he had been fully convinced by acts committed almost under his own eyes," he proceeds to offer his own mediation for the promotion of a "mutual arrangement" betwixt the contending parties, which might "alleviate, as far as possible, the hardships and misery incident to war." In this proceeding there was nothing, I repeat, which did not reflect honour on the character of the commodore; but unfortunate antecedents had impaired that feeling of confidence which could alone have rendered him eligible as a mediator, or his services profitable. His offer was unceremoniously declined—his representations were met with insulting recriminations which he could neither resent nor retaliate in the false position in which he had placed himself. I do not pretend to justify the refusal of Orbe, which, in the interests of humanity was to be deplored. I state the simple facts; but as it is right that General Orbe should be heard before he is judged, I take leave to submit the following translated extract from his reply to the *oficio* of Commodore Purvis, dated from his Cuartel General (before Monte Video), May the 18th, 1842, a copy of which *in extenso* was doubtless placed in course before your Lordship, and should still be found among the papers of the Foreign Office.

After recapitulating the contents of the note of the Commodore, with certain public proofs of his own elegant dispositions (as recorded in his decree of December,

1842), commencing at once with the severe reflection, that "for his part (Orbe *loq*) he is satisfied the note of the Commodore was dictated in no impartial spirit," he goes on to show what had been, by contrast with his own, the system, what the practices, of his opponents. "Consignad," says he, "they are also in the decree inserted the *Nacional* official journal of the government of Monte Video of the 13th February last, the second article of which imports, that every *Original (citizen) or inhabitant of this Republic, who shall be taken with arms in his hands, or with the ensigns of the foreign invading army, shall be shot (por la espalda) on the spot; and third article, that 'the names of those thus executed shall be published for eight successive days in general orders, and in the daily journals of the Republic, by way of warning and eternal ignominy.'*" "Thus," as Orbe observes, "not prisoners of war only, but peaceable inhabitants," foreign or native, were subjected to a terrible and instant execution, if found only with the merest device of the invading army. "And not only," he continues, "was it decreed, but carried into effect in the Plaza (great square) of Montevideo, and in the Cerro, upon unhappy inhabitants, shot under the very eyes of Commodore Purvis, who, neither impelled by his sentiments of humanity, nor in exercise of the protection which he owes (as in the special case expressed) to his compatriots, made the least attempt to save, nor opposed the slightest obstacle." General Orbe then challenges the Commodore to produce any document or public declaration of his in which "such a barbarous condemnation against nationals or foreigners, soldiery or people, can be found." "Why," he asks, "having read this sanguinary document, having seen it executed, did he not first direct himself to the styled government of Montevideo" which ought, primarily, to have provoked those same sentiments of humanity that had urged him to interpose his good offices in favour of his (Orbe's) prisoners? "Why did he presume to stigmatise the treatment of the prisoners of Orbe with barbarism, and 'forget that the first to practise it were the savage Unitarians?' I need not scruple to reprobate as utterly unworthy of credence, the implied accusation that a man, an officer, so estimable and honourable, however mistakenly acting, as Commodore Purvis, could never stand by and tacitly permit the execution of a British subject, even though by embarking in a foreign cause against express inhibition he had forfeited, in strict legal construction, the claims to protection.

That note of Orbe, my Lord, is a document of more than ordinary interest; it is more than a retaliatory *argumentum ad hominem* upon the Commodore; it is a vindication of the principle upon which his own hostile operations were conducted. It is worthy of remark, that in the proclamation against intrusive and intermeddling foreigners so ostentatiously denounced by the Commodore as a *wold-be* "disgrace to the petty States of Barbary;" he nowhere consigns them to execution, to be "shot in the back" (*por la espalda*)—ferociously and at once. His words are, that, under the circumstances stated, they shall be "treated without consideration whatever." I wish it were in my power, which it is not, to give that reply and representation of Orbe entire. I have not heard that any rejoinder was adventured by the Commodore; I believe it remains unanswered still. Although I cannot speak from any personal knowledge of President Orbe, it is but just your Lordship should be informed of the opinions entertained of him by those who do know, and have long known him; my authorities are merchants of the first standing and character of that and in this part of the world. He is spoken of, my Lord, as a gentleman of good family, whose antecedents are altogether respectable and unimpeachable; and he is especially characterised as of a mild, unassuming deportment, kind manners, naturally benevolent of disposition; and withal intelligent and well educated, as became the social station of his fathers. It may that of late years his nature as somewhat changed for the worse; that the milk of human kindness has been soured; for what moral and physical phenomena may not be worked by the disorganising influence of civil war and political convulsions? It would be marvellous indeed, if amid the carnage and horrors of such a war, Orbe alone stood unshaken with blood and unchallenged of barbarity.

True it is, my Lord, as I have already admitted, that in obedience to precise instructions conveyed through the Admiralty from the Foreign Office, seasoned, as there is cause to believe, with considerate reflections upon his previous erratic deviations from the strict line of neutrality, Commodore Purvis withdrew his opposition to the blockade. But it was a withdrawal, I may say, at the eleventh hour; the wrong was done past recovery, and where was the redress? The siege of Monte Video, but for this ruinous wrong, would not, could not, have been protracted more than one or two months at the utmost, assuming a fixed determination at the time to hold out to the last extremity. The entertainment of such a determination may, however, well be doubted at a moment when the city was invested by water as well as by land, with no prospect of relief from without, with, for all defence, a parcel of raw, unorganised rabble of foreign recruits, hastily got together within the place, only too ready to desert their standards on the first pinch of short commons and no pay. It is more than probable, therefore, that the first fruits of blockade would have been a parley; and that negotiations would have bloodlessly concluded a hopeless contest. I need not dilate to your lordship, about the thousand ills, the massacres without and the murders within the devoted city, which might thus have been spared to suffering humanity; not to speak, besides, of the lesser but still inestimable gain of industry and commerce restored with peace and security to their accustomed channels. What, instead, is the converse of the picture, as resulting from the dashed hand with which the gallant Commodore brushed off the legal blockade? The unfortunate capital of the Republic of the Uruguay has now been subjected to the miseries of a siege protracted for twelve months; the band of foreign vanguard, by which almost alone garrisoned and dominated, alternately employed in combating the enemy in the field, or plundering the peaceably inclined citizens at home; martial law in permanence, and military execution the order of the day, as the guillotine in other times of blood and violence; the whole territory of the republic a wild desert of devastation and dissolution—one blaze of incendiarism—successively overruled, pursuing and pur-

sued, by the fiercely contending guerrillas of one party or the other, so that in this *guerra a cuchillo* the cultivated *estancieros*, and the guiltless *estanciero* tillers of the soil that escaped the sword, the espialer, the firebrand on the one side, are proscribed, pillaged and persecuted to the death on the other; but, I am bound to say, most ferociously by the desperate faction of Monte Video (7). This is on some fancy sketch of mine, my Lord; it is now all red and rife, reeking with reality on the vast plains enclosed by the Uruguay, from the outskirts of Monte Video to El Cauroy.

Such are among the deplorable consequences of a deplorable disregard of the rights of nations. And yet I have no doubt,—there can be none,—that those rights were violated in the first instance with the best intentions, under the influence of kindly and philanthropic feelings, and with a conscientious anxiety for serving the cause and interests of humanity. But good intentions cannot justify the perpetration of actual wrong that right might ensue; much less for the gratification of a seductive sentimentalism, however honourable to the heart in which cherished. Popular sentimentalism exercises doubtless, no small action in national policy for war or that, for many years, and on many occasions, to begin only with Greece and the "untoward" battle of Navarino, it has plunged this nation in a sea of troubles. There is no proper kinship betwixt sentimentalism and policy in a national sense, and there should be none, excepting where the former happens to accord with the more selfish but not unrighteous calculations of the latter. To compare small things with greater, it would be just as forecasting and commendable in a trader to play the philanthropist with his wares and give them away to distressed customers for a mere return of empty thanks, as for a nation to play Don Quixote and squander the national treasure in the success of every people oppressed, and depressed, on the face of the globe. A nation, however, may stand excused for a blind betrayal of its own interests, seeing it is its own master; but the servant, the subordinate, is endowed with no such vicarious volition. The worst is, that one false step, so easy to make, as if from an overruling necessity leads to more, until the right path cannot be regained, or, at best, not without much prejudice and perplexity—

"Sed revocare gradum—

His labor, hoc opus est."

C'est le premier pas qui coûte, in more senses than one. The reluctance to confess error, the self-love that is wounded, the station in opinion that is shaken by the avowal, all conspire to render retrogradation and repentance so painful as to be seldom retraced, even in the subordinate acting upon compulsion from superior authority. I cannot but fear the case of Commodore Purvis is no exception to the general rule. Private advices from respectable quarters in Monte Video, lately received, in a circumstantial narration of the forced dissolution of the French legion mounting the French cockade as such, would seem to show a sympathy still on the part of the Commodore with those offensively-intrusive foreigners in their reluctant obedience to the orders of the French Admiral and Consul. These honorable functionaries, with the perfect good faith which might be expected from the faithful representatives of the policy of M. Guizot, had repeatedly remonstrated with their countrymen composing the legion, and with the acting government of Monte Video also, against their armed and unauthorised association; offering the men refuge and safety on board of the French squadron, in answer to their fears, real or pretended, of vengeance, from General Orbe, when the city should fall into his power; but, in any case, insisting on their dismount and disusing the French cockade so ostentatiously worn. At length on the 13th of October last, the demand about the cockade was complied with; the legion was drawn up, the ensigns taken off, and the corps rechristened as "volunteers." A crowd of people were present to witness the ceremonies laid; and some two or three voices were heard to cry out, "Frenchmen, ground upon which one of the volunteers fired, and the whole corps charged the assemblage. Great was the confusion; the Brazilian Consul himself was taken and maltreated, with many others, and some taken and lodged in prison to await martial law. Subsequently the staff of the defunct legion of honor, by way of bravado, paraded the streets at night with a band of music, visiting and serenading Donna Bernadina, the wife of Rivera the nominal and absent President—Vasquez, his minister—and Commodore Purvis, apparently looked upon as an ally; whilst the French Consul, apprehensive of violence for the part he had taken against his contumacious countrymen, took refuge on board of the French squadron. During the scene of the cockade Commodore Purvis is reported to have been a spectator in the balcony of the house where he resided, along with M. Pouget, commander of the French ship of war "The *Actique*." "The latter appeared," says the account, "to be acting as a kind of aid-de-camp" to the former, from his frequent passages to and fro and communications with the legion. I must add here, that upon this occasion, as during the whole course of the contest, the upright and impartial conduct of Admiral Massieu, in command of the French squadron in the River Plate, was worthy of all praise, and was a fair representation of the honorable policy of his government. He was not content, indeed, with stripping his

(7) Take the following as one instance in point of the cold-blooded *faulades* in which Melchor Pacheco y Obas the prime minister of the actual Government of Montevideo figures as chief actor. General Orbe had conceded a passport of leave to eleven individuals, who were leaving the *estancia* (farm) on which employed, to pass through his forces to the Cerro, a hill near the city. For some days after their departure they remained unmolested, until Melchor Pacheco heard they were spies. He went to their residence, summoned them to his presence and asking the first if he was a native of that republic, received for an answer that he was; he was shot on the instant. Two more on the same answer shared the same fate. The remainder being Corsicans and Entre-rinos, he ordered to be taken into a boat to the city, to be judged by the military tribunal; but in the moment the boat was being taken on board, one of the garrison of the Cerro observed to Pacheco that an individual amongst them was one of the *degradadores* (beheaders) of Orbe. "That was enough; the unhappy wretch was dragged out of the boat and immediately shot."



mised countrymen of the national emblem. Justly indignant on hearing how contemptuously his orders were treated, and more so on learning that various French and English officers of the respective squadrons were seen, out of uniform, actively mingling in the files of the disbanding legion, and by their language encouraging disobedience to his orders, he announced his intention of disembarking an armed force from the squadron, and in its presence making a formal repetition of his injunction upon the soldiery of the legion. I need not observe, that the officers of his own squadron were, with an indifference to duty not singular in that quarter, antipathetically disposed against his measures and policy.

Fortunately, this disastrous warfare must be near its termination, or is more probably at an end, before this publication sees the light. According to the latest and most accredited accounts, the paraphernalia of government and garrison was falling to pieces. On the 4th of October, the commanders of all the foreign naval forces, American, Brazilian, Portuguese, &c., in the River Plate, and foreign Consuls, excepting Commodore Purvis and the British and French, held a meeting on board the French ship *Gloire*, to deliberate on the critical position of their compatriots in Monte Video, and on the propriety of urging the authorities to make peace with General Oribe, or in case of refusal, compelling them by force. A form of representation to the effect was drawn up. Admiral Massieu and Commodore Purvis then applied to their respective ministers in Buenos Ayres for instructions; the answer to both was, the absolute prohibition of interference, in conformity with the latest instructions from their governments. Advice still later, received by the French government represent the ruling party to be in the last agony. As a well-deserved tribute to the good faith and candid compartment of the French government, I give below certain extracts from despatches received from the French commander and other functionaries in La Plata, as read by Admiral Mackau in the Chamber of Deputies (session of the 24th January last), on occasion of a bitter imputation of their policy, together with a portion of the Admiral's own remarks and vindication. The passages in italics are peculiarly worthy of attention, as a confession and strong condemnation of the intrigues of the French diplomatic agents of that time, by which the unjust aggression of France upon Buenos Ayres was provoked and fomented (8). I quote from the *Moniteur* and the *Journal des Debats*.

Although I am ready to admit that no act so overt impachment of the neutrality to which he was enjoined can be brought against, and, therefore, laid to the charge of Commodore Purvis, posterior to, and in contravention of, the special and imperative instructions transmitted from home for the first great error, and for his future government; yet may it be permitted to doubt whether his personal conduct, on all occasions, has reflected the equal and unbiased mind which should have been so desirable. The courteous comment of Admiral Mackau to British forbearance and impartiality must be taken, I fear, *cum grano salis*, not in reference to the Commodore alone, but to British residents and mere haut-traders of the lower standing, and not over scrupulous morality, in Montevideo. Even in the city of Buenos Ayres there have been some whose department may be challenged as not exactly consonant with that legitimate character of neutral abstention from partisanship which is, as it should be, the ruling condition in the peaceful pursuits of commerce. For the feeling of hostility to Rosas, a reasonable measure of allowance may be made, on the score of ancient, personal connexion with, and therefore, predilection for, the chiefs of the party in opposition to him, notably Rivadavia; I am justified in, however, stating, that one and all almost have seen and acknowledged their error; none have been latterly more earnest in condemnation of the parties by whom the policy through which the hopeless agony of Monte Video has been prolonged. I shall impress on my mind, which, if so, should hardly fail to influence his demeanour. It appears, that in accordance with the acting government in Monte Video, he had entered into overtures with Admiral Brown, commanding the *Flotilla* of Buenos Ayres, for the arrangement of a mutual compact between the contending parties, by which the prisoners on each side should be entitled to the humanities common among civilized nations; on the interim understanding with the Oriental chiefs, that no further executions—murders rather is the word—should take place. Before a definitive answer could be received from Brown to the proposal, and in open affront of the word pledged to the Commander of Her Majesty's naval forces, so favourably prepossessed as he had shewn himself to their cause, Captain Garcia, a native of the Uruguay Republic, and an officer of Oribe, was ignominiously shot, *par la espalda*, being at the time in a dying state, and his body gibbeted afterwards for six hours. The wolves, his executioners, were fearful lest death, more merciful, should rob them of their prey. Need I describe the natural horror and exasperation of an honourable man like the Commodore? Immediately following on this atrocious act, and one of the visible signs of the desperation of the cause, Vasquez and Bejar, two of the ministers of the actual government, resigned their offices; Senor Pacheco Obes remained in his glory, minister and dictator general, always on sufferance of the foreign legionaries. A Christian may be pardoned, my Lord, who shall not deplore the condign punishment of such a barbarian, whenever, and however, it may occur. The gallant Commodore was not alone in his abhorrence of the act, of which, as may be imagined, the expression was not tardy. The more respectable French residents themselves were not slow, at length, to understand that no time was to be lost. (9)

The fall of Monte Video cannot long, therefore, remain a question to be solved. It ought to have been solved months ago, and, but for officious interference, it must have been. Before the army of Buenos Ayres had left the victorious field of Arroyo Grande to advance upon the capital of the Uruguay Republic, Governor Rosas promulgated a general oblivion of offences, with the invitation to return to their homes, under the assurance of freedom from molestation for acts and opinions of the past, to all the Argentine citizens of the Unitarian party in compulsory or voluntary exile. Some hundreds availed themselves of this act of grace; they have had no reason to repent of their confidence, for not an act of accusation has been preferred that the word of faith has been broken. So also Oribe; on commencing his march towards his ancient Presidency, he issued similarly a proclamation of recall to order, with impunity for the past and security for the future. It is not imputed that the promises have not been fulfilled towards the many who took advantage of the declaration. I submit, therefore, that both Rosas and Oribe, in the very moment and amidst the natural excitement and exultation of final and decisive triumph, and afforded evidence of praiseworthy moderation, than which a more satisfactory guarantee could hardly be desired against the occurrence of those sanguinary reactions which it was pretended, or asserted, must follow the occupation of Monte Video, itself.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

(8) "MR. LE MINISTRE DE LA MARINE (ADM. MACKAU).  
"Qu'il me soit permis de rendre hommage à la conduite de M. le contre-amiral Massieu. Placé dans une situation hérissée de difficultés, entouré d'intrigues de tous genres, il a fallu toute sa sagesse pour mener à bien l'affaire dont il était chargé. M. le contre-amiral Massieu a constamment maintenu à Montevideo les forces navales nécessaires pour couvrir les personnes et les propriétés de nos compatriotes, quelle que fut l'issue de la lutte engagée entre les deux chefs se disputant la domination."

"Maintenant, voici deux pièces qui montrent la Chambre au courant des affaires.  
Montevideo, 20 Octobre 1843.  
"Le gouvernement de Montevideo, pour prolonger son existence, a adopté un système de terreur, sur la population de cette ville."  
"De par où il a tiré, ceux de la ville et ceux du camp, toujours sous le prétexte de représailles et de représailles à l'égard des prisonniers, agissants de la manière la plus barbare."  
"Voici maintenant une lettre partielle de M. le vice-amiral Massieu à M. le ministre de la marine—"

Montevideo, 9 Novembre 1843.

"Ce sont toujours les mêmes hommes qui veulent à tout prix jouer un rôle dans les affaires du pays, et s'opposent à ce que le gouvernement français, la nécessité de s'armer, qu'ils ont invoquée, n'est qu'un faux prétexte. Ils ne pouvoient obtenir de garanties plus complètes, que celles qui nous ont été données par Oribe, et qui nous étaient assurées depuis long-temps. Mais les meneurs ne voulaient ni garanties; ils voulaient que tout fut remis en question, que je débarrassasse des marin armés, que je fisse attaquer l'escadille de Brown au profit de certains marchands de Montevideo, et au leur."

"Ce qui a été dit à Paris est la vérité; les négociations respectables se tiennent en dehors de tout ceci. Les autres sont de simples artisans et des sous-officiers qui sont venus chercher fortune ici, en prenant du service dans la légion dite volontaires.—Du reste, le gouvernement s'abandonne aux mesures les plus illégales; il est difficile qu'il puisse tenir long-temps."

"Malgré ses décrets révolutionnaires, malgré qu'aujourd'hui le gouvernement de Montevideo n'aît plus rien d'illégal, que ce soit, en fait des mesures illégales et subversives de toute justice, il me paraît très-difficile qu'il puisse tenir long-temps désormais."  
"Admiral Mackau in the course of his speech had the following frank confession and observations—"

"Savez-vous quels sont ceux qui l'ont envisagé différemment?  
"Ce sont ceux qui ont cherché à faire prendre à la France dans ces contrées un rôle qui ne convenait ni à sa dignité ni à ses intérêts; ce sont ceux qui, avant la mission que j'ai été chargé de remplir dans la Plata, ont intervertis les personnes, de leurs conseils, par les armes, avec l'argent de la France dans les querelles intestines du pays."

"Soyez persuadés, Messieurs, que la France n'a pas qu'un seul rôle à jouer dans ces contrées elle doit se montrer secourable aux malheureux, et, quels qu'ils soient, et ne pas prendre part à des querelles intestines qui ne la regardent pas. Et, agissant de la sorte, en se bornant à mettre la cocarde française à son chapeau, au moment où la guerre civile éclate, on est assuré d'être partout respecté, quels que soient les événements qui s'advientent entre les partis en présence. Mais lorsque, nos compatriotes retirent leur cœur, nous nous contentons de leur titre de Français, nous leur faisons pour se mettre dans les rangs des belliqueux, comment pourrions-nous, avec les sentiments les plus français au cœur, les garantir des terribles chances qui accompagnent l'état de guerre de ces pays?"

"Les seuls véritables amis des Français établis en pays étranger, sont ceux qui leur diront qu'ils doivent, avant tout, se garder de prendre part aux guerres civiles des populations au milieu desquelles ils résident; qu'ils doivent imiter l'exemple des Américains du nord, des Danois, des Anglais, qui ont eu grand soin de se tenir à l'écart des dissensions intestines dans les diverses républiques de l'Amérique, quelle qu'elle soit, et qui, par ce motif très-simplifiable, ne sont jamais inquiétés.—(Très-bien! très-bien!)"

"Les personnes qui s'occupent exclusivement de leurs affaires, qui ne se mêlent pas aux guerres du pays, n'ont rien à craindre ni pour leurs personnes ni pour leurs propriétés. Et M. l'amiral Massieu en donne l'exemple et le témoignage en citant la convention par laquelle le général qui se trouve à l'écart de Montevideo s'oblige, dans le cas où cette ville tomberait en ses mains, à préserver les Français de tout dommage. Vous ne pouvez pas en demander davantage ni aux officiers qui commandent nos bâtiments dans ces parages, ni aux agents consulaire qui sont chargés au lieu de veiller aux intérêts de la France.—(Nouveaux applaudissements)"

For the state of affairs in Montevideo take the following extract of a letter in the *Chronicle*, dated December 5, 1843.

Things remain here much on the same state as then. Immense numbers are leaving daily for different parts, fearing to remain longer. The city is now entirely dependent upon fish, which last week, since Admiral Brown attempted to put a stop to, but has been frustrated in his intentions by the valiant commanders of the port. We know nothing of Rivera's movements, but this you may depend upon, if he does not make his appearance off the town soon, it must fall. The frightful consequences are strongly foretold in previous letters.

(9) To oppose the desperate measures of proscription and forced military service in progress upwards of 400 sought refuge in Buenos Ayres, were conveyed safely in vessels carefully provided by the French Admiral. Several officers of the "French Legion," deeply respected and dubious of reception from the French Consul, their countrymen, had solicited the protection of the American Consul. In evidence of the atrocious calamities in the papers of Montevideo, I may add, that letters are evidence from the American Vice-Consul, at that port, laudatory of the moderation and good conduct of General Sorando Gomez in command, who had visited him, and expressed his acknowledgments for the confidence demonstrated in not giving ear to the slanderous reports in circulation against him and his forces, and leaving the place. As matter of the late news, I may add, that the two sons of Rivadavia had abandoned Montevideo and the cause; that Medina one of the chief partisans of Rivera, had been routed in the distant locality of Tacu-sucur to the beleaguered city, of which nominally the chief.

### 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.
<b>British.</b>				
16	Barque William Carson, David Young	210	Nash, Wilson & Co.	London
Mar. 6	Barque Emelyn, Thomas Toogood	294	Bertram, LeBreton & Delisle	Great Britain
14	Brig Mary Turcan, Robert Drysdale	156	Barber and Orr	Falmouth
22	Barque Ferris, Henry Buttersfield	294	John Best & Brothers	Coast of Africa
Apr. 13	Brig Chaunos, George Jory	195	Charles R. Home	Plymouth
17	Barque Airey, John Nicholson	304	John Galt Smith & Co.	
22	Barque Chaleo, James Hellyer	236	Charles Taylor & Co.	Liverpool
26	Barque Pantaloon, James Candler	252	Flowers, Noble & Co.	
30	Brig David Grant, George Lawrence	197	Henry and George Dowse	London
May 2	Brig Walsley, William Mills	198	Brownell, Stogmann & Co.	Falmouth
3	Brig Aristocrat, William Thompson	300	R. & J. Carlisle & Co.	Liverpool
6	Brig Lady Charlotte, Gust. J. Frazier	183	Linghes & Brothers	Great Britain
13	Brig Amelia, John Teasdale	237	Barber & Orr	
15	Brigantine Renard, P F Poingdestre	142	Dickson & Co.	Coast of Africa
27	Brig Adino, John Ross Baxter	325	Briscoe, Twyford & Co.	
<b>American.</b>				
Sept. 13	Barque Hobart, Collier	204	Daniel Gowland & Co.	
Mar. 8	Brig Premion, David Plurc	174	Jacob Paravicini	
Apr. 17	Barque Mason Barney, Francis Scott	240	Oliver J. Hayes & Co.	New York
17	Brig Delight, John Wootton	253	Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	Philadelphia
22	Brig Maria Theresa, W F Clark	323	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Boston
25	Ship Coriolanus, Elias Ward	195	Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	Boston
25	Brig Venezuela, Benjamin Randall	195	Zumaran & Treserra	Malaga
May 14	Barque Rosabella, George E Bailey	234	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Boston
20	Bar. George Henry, William Creesey	307	Samuel B. Hale	Salem
21	Schooner Sarah Ann, Francis Abel	60	Jacob Paravicini	Boston
<b>French.</b>				
Feb. 17	Brig Rose, F. Tangueny	187	Bertram, LeBreton & Delisle	Marseilles
Apr. 17	Barque Soleil, Pierre J. Maréchal	228	Zumaran & Treserra	Cette
May 3	Brig Jeune Estelle, Felix Lamand	176	José Ortis Basualdo	Havre de Grace
5	Barque Universel, Louis Vuigner	267	Mosca, Danoyer & Vanni	Havre de Grace
6	Brig Fredrick & Eugene, P Bronzon	167	Bartolomé Hornad	Cette
14	Brig Alphonse, A Leconte	154	Bertram, LeBreton & Delisle	Havre de Grace
<b>Sardinian.</b>				
Jan. 20	Pol. Bella Enilia Domingo Fidanza	175	Tomas Rousse	Genoa
23	Zum. Nues, S. del Rosario, L. Corveto	67	Llavallo & Sons.	Brazil
May 6	Brig Carlos, Pedro Viale	141	Manuel Acevedo Ramos	Brazil
13	Barque Hercules, Pedro Narizzano	193	Llavallo & Sons.	Marseilles
<b>Spanish.</b>				
Mar. 5	Brig Cuskaro, Antonio Alvarez	162	Pedro Antonio Sanchez	Malaga
9	Brig Vigilante, Francisco Matias	115	Enrique Ochoa & Co.	Bilbao
23	Ship Maria, Ramon Semandez	269	Llavallo & Sons	Callao
Apr. 17	Brig Unico, Antonio Roy	142	Pedro Antonio Sanchez	Havana
22	Brig Monte Carmelo, José Valentin	150	Zumaran & Treserra	Malaga
May 5	Barque Bella Dolores, Juan Sandela	162	Llavallo & Sons	Corn
6	Brig Aquiles, Juan Requero	150	Llavallo & Sons	Havana
9	Brig Arrogante Emilio, J T Sandela	204	Llavallo & Sons	
25	Brig Vencedor, Juan Rosas	150	Llavallo & Sons	
25	Brig Dos Amigos, Jayme Ferrar	110	Llavallo & Sons	
25	Brig Leot, Julian Ibarra	160	Zumaran & Treserra	
<b>Brazilian.</b>				
Apr. 5	Brigantine Suspiro, Antonio CRibeiro	178	Juan Sousa Monteiro	Brazil
May 2	Brig Incutador, Juan F Fernandez	185	Sa Pereira & Meyrelles	Brazil
<b>Swedish.</b>				
Mar. 25	Brigantine Experiment, F Reuteroronn	300	Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	Azores
May 2	Brigantine Orion, Nicholas Larsson	170	Manuel Acevedo Ramos	Rio Janeiro
<b>Danish.</b>				
Feb. 8	Ship Adelsbo, William Jorgensen	280	Mohr, Ludovici and Co.	Falmouth for order
Mar. 25	Brig Anna Cecilia, C. Fischer	176	Thode & Co.	Alona
Apr. 1	Schooner Ellina, A. E. Amoudsen	127	Charles R. Home	Hamburg
27	Schooner Odin, Niels L. Engers	105	Oliver J. Hayes & Co.	Falmouth
May 23	Schooner Ann, Peter Matzen	162	Oliver J. Hayes & Co.	
<b>Hamburg.</b>				
Mar. 9	Galliot Carl Heinrich, Henry Valentin	138	Thode & Co.	Coventry
13	Schoon. Noptanus, Frederick W Waller	88	Mohr Ludovici & Co.	Antwerp
Apr. 17	Barque Laura & Louisa, C.H. Marks	300	Thode & Co.	Falmouth
<b>Norwegian.</b>				
Apr. 2	Brig Todal, J. C. Westergaard	224	Charles R. Home	Brazil
22	Brig Juno, Andrew W. Bonhoff	200	George P. Becher	
<b>Kuiphusen.</b>				
Apr. 22	Barque Elizabeth, Diedrich J. Hugg	230	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Cape de Verdes

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.  
NONE.

# MARINE LIST.

## PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

May 24th.

Arrived American schooner Sarah Ann, 60 tons, Francis Abel, from Patagonia 14th inst., with wheat &c. to Jacob Paravicini.

National schooner Elena, from Colonia, 23rd inst. with produce and passengers.

May 25th Wind W. S. W.

Arrived, Spanish brig Vencedor, 150 tons, Juan Roses, from Barcelona, 27th January, Malaga 21st February, Bahia 10th ult., Rio Janeiro 25th, Montevideo 20th inst., with sugar &c. to Llavallol, & Sons.

Spanish brig "Dos Amigos," 110 tons, Jayme Ferrer, from Barcelona 7th December, Malaga 5th January, Pernambuco 30th March, Monte Video 15th inst. with sugar &c. Llavallol and Sons.

Spanish brig Leon, 160 tons, Julian Ibarran, from Bilbao 9th March, Montevideo 21st inst. with general cargo, to Zamaran and Treserra, passengers from Bilbao.—18.

May 26th Wind West.

No arrivals or sailings.

May 27th Wind W. S. W.

Arrived, British brig Adino, 228 tons, John Ross Baxter, from Liverpool, 16th March, with general cargo to Briscoe Twyford &c.

Sailed, Spanish brig Inacito, Pedro Siche, for the Havana, despatched by Llavallol and Sons, with 2800 quintals jerked beef.

May 28th, Wind N.

Arrived, British barque Airey, from Colonia, whither she went to ballast.

Sailed, British brig Five, John Wood Fildes, for London, despatched by Daniel Gowland &c. with 2665 salted cow hides, 2828 salted horse hides, 689 salted calf skins, 50 tons bones, 364 pipes with 13,832 arrobas tallow, 54 bales with 1620 arrobas wool.

Passengers—Mr. Robert Offer, his two daughters and Master Richard D. Kidd, son of Mr Thomas Kidd of this City.

British brig Jonathan Fell, Harrison Tait, for Liverpool, despatched by Anderson Weller & Co. with 7200 salted ox hides, 18,000 shin bones, 48 pipes with 1845 arrobas tallow and grease, 33 bales with 990 doz. sheep skins.

May 29th Wind N. N. W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Sardinian packet schooner Carmen, Pablo Bartolome Cavassa, for Montevideo, despatched by Risso, Rosa & Co. with passengers.

May 30th—Wind W. S. W. foggy.

No arrivals.

Sailed, H. B. M's. packet schooner Viper, 6 guns, Lieut. James Carter, Commander, for Montevideo.

May 31st—Wind N. N. W. foggy.

No arrivals or sailings.

## Shipping Memoranda.

The American schooner Tremont, has been sold.

ARRIVED AT FALMOUTH.

March 13th—H. B. M's packet Petrel, from Rio Janeiro 28th January, with the mail of the packet Viper hence 28th December.

8th—Hamburg brig Mary, Henrichsen, hence 27th December, and proceeded next day for Hamburg.

9th—Danish brig Edward, Smidt, hence 31st December, and proceeded the same day to Antwerp.

AT LIVERPOOL.

March 7th—British barque Pampero, Roberts hence 12th December.

7th—British brig Molson, Wright, hence 30th December.

14th—British brigantue Navigator, Lefevre, hence 31st December.

AT PLYMOUTH.

March 6th—British schooner Minalto, Tregarthen, hence 7th January, and proceeded on the 9th for London.

AT LONDON.

March 8th—British brig Habnab, Hocquard, hence 20th December.

AT CORK.

March 6th—British brig Olive Branch, Haman, hence 5th January.

## Births.

On Monday last, Mrs. R. Pickance, of a daughter.

## Married.

On Tuesday last, at the British Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Barton Lodge, John Laing Esq, to Miss Harriet third daughter of James Barton Esq, of this city.

## DIED.

On the 24th ult., sincerely lamented by all who knew him, Mr. Edward Lopez Guibaras, native of Gibraltar. His remains were accompanied to the cemetery of the Recoleta, by nearly all his countrymen resident in Buenos Ayres.

On the 8th March last, at Liverpool, aged 52 years, Captain David Smith.—Also about the same period and in the same city, Captain Stephen Thorp. Both were well known and highly esteemed in Buenos Ayres, to which port the vessels they commanded constantly traded.

In our obituary of last week, we were only able cursorily to notice the death of Captain William Bathurst, of the Argentine navy and had not space to give a sketch of his professional career in this country, and to offer a tribute of respect to the memory of one with whom we were acquainted during a period of eighteen years.

Bathurst was a well educated man and came of respectable family in England. He served throughout the Brazilian war, in which he commanded the brig *Independencia* of 24 guns, and afterwards officiated as astronomer in the expedition of General Rosas, to the desert, with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of those who employed him. We are told that from his having served in that expedition, he incurred the displeasure of the government of General Balcarce, who in consequence thereof placed him on the shelf. In the wearisome and trying times of the French Blockade when the gloomy aspect of affairs often times caused alarm even to the very best friends of the government, the conduct of Bathurst, was marked by courage, firmness and fidelity. He has latterly been in command of five of the national vessels of war, viz.—the General Belgrano, General Echagay, General San Martin, Vigilante, and 9th July, and was in all the actions with the Riverista squadron, excepting that at *Costa Brava*. The country has lost in him a brave, skilful, and devoted officer and his friends only whose memory will be ever dear to them.

There will be a Book Sale by "inch of candle" (as they say at Garraways), at the Auction Room of Messrs. Ibarra & Macome, No. 5 Calle de la Reconquista, to commence at six o'clock in the evening of Tuesday the 4th inst. Among the works to be offered for sale on that evening, we have placed the "World of Fashion," monthly magazine of the Courts of London and Paris, from 1832 to December 1843, and the "Beau Monde," monthly journal of fashion of London and Paris, from 1835 to December 1843, the whole comprised in 8 vols. and nearly in a complete state. These works abound not only with elegant plates of the fashions of London and Paris, for the last eleven years, but with sketches of high life, the fine arts, literature, music, poetry, fashionable scandal and gossip, tales of horror and romance worthy of the pen of Monk Lewis, tales of love, &c. &c. all instructive, interesting and amusing. Indeed the chief motive for our disposing of these publications is the shame of keeping so much knowledge to ourselves.

## Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 31st ult.

British.....	15
American.....	10
French.....	6
Spanish.....	11
Sardinian.....	4
Brazilian.....	2
Hamburg.....	3
Swedish.....	2
Danish.....	5
Norwegian.....	2
Kniphansen.....	1
	61

THE WEATHER this week has been dry, but wintry, with a continuance of Pampero winds.

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

Saturday.....	50
Sunday.....	45
Monday.....	46
Tuesday.....	45
Wednesday.....	54
Thursday.....	52
Friday.....	47

## Advertisements.

### 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 principle manufacturing towns of Ireland, as well as his determination to employ only 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 Porryan 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. awers.

FULL size, also Pilot 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.

## GRATES STOVES & C.

FOR Sale at 52 Calle la Paz, together With a large assortment of goods, consisting of Fenders, Fire Irons, Fire Brasses, Iron and Copper Coal Boxes, Coal and Cinder Shovels, Bellowses, Iron and Copper Tea Kettles, superior Brass Chamber Caudlesticks, Steel Snuffers and a large assortment of Cooking Utensils, also superior Double Barrel Guns, Shot Belts, Patent Powder Flasks, Patent Shooting Boots &c. Edge Tools for Carpenters of the very best quality.—The Advertiser pledges himself to give great satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.

## PRICES CURRENT.

	\$	¢	
Doubloons, Spanish.....	221	a 222	each
Do. Patriot.....	220	a 220	do.
Plata macanum.....	127	a 127	do for ons
Dollars, Spanish.....	131	a 131	do each.
Do. Patriot & Patacona.....	131	a 131	do.
Six per cent. Stock.....	55	a 62	do. per cent.
Exchange on England.....	31	a 31-16	per dol.
Do. France.....	29	a 40	cent per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	131	a 131	per cent premium
Do. Montevideo.....	131	a 131	do. do.
Do. United States.....	131	a 131	per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, for Engl. & Gerny.....	55	a 59	per pesada
Do. France.....	51	a 53	do.
Do. North America.....	45	a 46	do.
Do. Spain.....	50	a 52	do.
Do salted.....	40	a 50	do.
Do. Horse.....	16	a 17	do. each
Calf skins.....	52	a 54	per pesada.
Sheep skins, common.....	28	a 30	per dozen.
Do. fine.....	34	a 36	do.
Deer skins.....	10	a 12	do.
Goat skins.....	35	a 36	do.
Nutria skins.....	7	a 8	dol per lb.
Chinchilli skins.....	60	a 70	dol. per dozen
Do. mixed.....	29	a 33	dol. per arroba
Horse hair, short.....	25	a 26	do.
Do. long.....	70	a 80	do.
Wool, common, washed.....	22	a 28	do.
Do. picked.....	36	a 38	do.
Do. shorn from skins.....	28	a 40	do.
Do. mestiza, dirty.....	15	a 25	do.
Tallow, pure.....	21	a 28	do.
Do. raw.....	10	a 11	do.
Do. with grease.....	16	a 17	do.
Jerked beef.....	25	a 30	per quintal.
Horns, mixed.....	200	a 300	per thousand
Do. Ox.....	200	a 100	do.
Shoe boxes.....	80	a 100	do.
Hide cuttings.....	20	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 dozen
Salt, or board.....	14	a 16	per fanega
Discount.....	11	a 2	pr. ct. pr. month
The highest price of Doubloons 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. 31 pence.			

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor