

# British Packet



## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 929]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 8th, 1844.

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### BUENOS AYRES.

The last advices from Montevideo draw a frightful picture of the state of that city; the violence of the intrusive authorities increasing as their situation becomes more desperate. Latterly, Béjar, who held nominally the porte-feuille of Finance, was kicked out of the ministry because he would not consent to adopt the new projects of spoliation that were in contemplation by his more unscrupulous colleagues; and that whole hog Jacobin, the Chief of Police, was called to occupy his place. Scarcely had this worthy compeer of Pacheco y Obes kissed hands with Rivera's vice-gerent, on receiving the seals of office, when he hastened to give to the public his stupendous financial programme, in the shape of three projects of laws to be submitted *pro forma* to the representatives of the French ex-legionists. The first of these schemes imposes upon the property of the citizens absent from the country, even with passports, a contribution equal to the amount forcibly extorted from those who had been so senseless as not to withdraw in time from the reach of the intrusive authority. The second confiscates the property of all emigrants, that is to say, of by far the greater part of the native citizens; and the third levys an impost upon all articles of provisions retailed for the public consumption in Montevideo. Great hopes, it seems, were entertained by the Riveristas of the success of these infamous expedients, and a promise was even made that there would be no more exactions; but, if we may believe report, these sanguine expectation were suddenly blasted by strong remonstrances from a high quarter, which, founded as they are in indisputable justice, will not, we trust, be abandoned. In the mean time the confirmation of the report of Commodore Purvis's removal had reached Montevideo, and caused no slight increase to the embarrassments of the Riverista rulers, who have to contend not only with the demoralising influence of incessant desertion, but also with the spirit of discord which has found its way among the foreign corps. Among the late accessions to the ranks of the besieging army we notice the names of Col. Olleros and Sr. Cané, aide-de-camp to the minister of war himself. The defection of the latter individual was generally regarded in Montevideo as very ominous to the rebel cause. A few days since the French and Italian mercenaries in one of their frequent orgies came to blows, and the result of the affray was to add considerably to the number of inmates of the already crowded hospitals. Notwithstanding all these sinister events, the organs of the faction are as magniloquent and mendacious as ever, and would still gull their dupes with the hope of succour from Rivera, who, though he has enough to do to keep out of reach of the lance of the Liberating Army, the *Nacional* unblushingly maintains, will

raise the siege and annihilate the enemy without firing a shot! People generally, however, have lost all faith in such prognostications, and the tide of emigration of foreigners from Montevideo to this city and Rio Grandé, begins to flow with additional rapidity.

A decree was published on the 28th ult., determining the qualifications to be possessed by the directors, teachers and ushers of Colleges and Schools. We shall insert it at length in a future number.

Thursday last was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres, it being the day of "Corpus Christi."

*The following is from Sir Robert Peel's speech which we partially noticed in our last.* No effort has been left untried for the purpose of inculcating on these two parties the policy of terminating their disputes; but hitherto we have entirely failed; and in my opinion it would not be for the interest of these countries, certainly not for this country's interest, to interfere, by force of arms, to compel the restoration of peace. I very much doubt whether tranquillity, obtained by such forcible means, is likely to be lasting. It probably would be necessary that the same armed intervention which has been effectual in restoring a temporary calm should be continued in Rio de la Plata for the purpose of insuring the observance of conditions which we had forcibly imposed on the reluctant parties. Brazil, France, and England could unite for the purpose of insisting on the terminating of hostilities. Into that I will not inquire, but it is quite clear that armed intervention, if justifiable at all, can only be justified in case the three powers most deeply interested in the maintenance of tranquillity cordially concurred in insisting as was done in the case of Greece, on the termination of this war. As to the conduct pursued by the diplomatic agents, the ministers of this country at Buenos Ayres, or by the naval officers, I believe that they, being on the spot, lamenting the continuance of these hostilities, disgusted at the atrocities with which they are disgraced, have laboured most zealously to terminate them; and it is very possible that in their zeal they may have acted rather beyond what their instructions justified; but I am quite sure that if they have exceeded their instructions in any particular, they have been influenced by the best motives, and from a sincere desire to terminate the war. I believe that the best thing which could happen would be that peace should be, in any way, restored, and I confidently hope that such will be the case. The probability is that the Buenos Ayreans will prevail. I trust that, on the restoration of peace, the party which may prevail will use their good offices to heal the wounds so wantonly and unnecessarily inflicted on the two countries, by taking immediate measures for the restoration of peaceful industry, and cementing their good understanding by means of the extension of their commercial relations with the rest of the world (hear, hear).

A frightful accident occurred on the 28th February, on board the steamer Princetown in the river Potomac, below Washington, when on a pleasure excursion and having on board the President of the United States, and more than 200 guests.

The ship proceeded down the river below Mount Vernon, and on its return, when in about twenty minutes run of Alexandria, the large gun on the bow was fired, it being the second or third time it had been discharged with ball, and the usual service charge, and exploding at the breech, spread death and destruction on the deck.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Upshur, the Secretary of the Navy, Gov. Gilmer, Com. Kennon, Chief of the Bureau of Construction of the Navy, Virgil Maxcy Esq., and Mr. Gardiner, of Southampton, New York, were instantly killed, and six sailors are reported badly wounded. One of the President's servants, a colored man, has since died.

The above melancholy news, arrived in Buenos Ayres on the evening of 27th ult., by way of England, and on the following day the flag at the United States Consulate in this capital was displayed half mast. The American vessels in the port also hoisted their colours half mast.

### Advertisements.

#### ANGLO PORTENO Cricket Club.

An adjourned meeting will be held at Mrs. Smith's Hotel, on Wednesday evening, 12th inst., at 7 o'clock; when a punctual attendance of the members is requested.

#### PORT WINE.

Of superior quality, and of different kinds, both in bottles and in casks, is on sale at the house of

BARBER and ORR.

Calle del Peru, No. 13.

MESSRS. Geronimo Rizzo, and Vicente Rosa, inform the commercial community, that they have formed a new mercantile establishment, under the firm of RIZZO and ROSA.

THE commercial establishment in this city under the firm of Rizzo, Galo and Co., which firm consisted of Messrs. Geronimo Rizzo, Carlos Galo and Vicente Rosa, is this day dissolved in consequence of the decease of Carlos Galo. Messrs. Geronimo Rizzo and Vicente Rosa, empowered with the liquidation of the affairs of the said establishment, give notice that the name of the firm above mentioned will be used until the final liquidation takes place.

Buenos Ayres, April 12, 1844.

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 English Church, on Tuesday June 11th, at 2 o'clock P. M., to which the minutes of last year will be presented, and also the Report of the Committee appointed to make enquiries respecting the proposed Hospital.

ROBERT HUDSON, Chairman.

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

No. 33, 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 execute and study to please, he trusts to merit a share of their favours.

N. B. Cooking Apparatus made to order, and Horseshoeing done.

#### LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES

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

#### PEGGED BOOTS AND BOTINES.

FOR sale at D. Fleming's, 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.

# 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 CORRUMPTUR VEL  
SILENTIO.

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

MDCCLXXV.

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

(CONTINUED.)

In sooth, however, we are not constituted the general police of nations for the repression of crime and the preservation or purification of morals. Official intervention has served but to exasperate sanguinary vengeance, and to protract a fratricidal war from whose horrors outraged humanity bleeds at every pore,—a war, the fatal fruits and legacy of the unjust aggression of France, consummated by a peace so little glorious to her. For the protraction of that war by many months, the action of Commodore Purvis in the matter of the blockade, and growing out of it, whether unadvised and against or without instructions or not, has rendered his country responsible. In equity, Buenos Ayres should be entitled to ample indemnification for damages incurred. The bill of costs would be enormous, morally, politically, and pecuniary; are we prepared to pay it?

It is notorious, my Lord, that an extraordinary discordance has existed, would seem to exist still, betwixt the functions purely diplomatic and the commander of Her Majesty's naval forces in the River Plate, who, with his attributes as such, has exercised the functions of diplomacy. From this discordance most grave inconveniences and discredit have resulted to British interests. This singular introduction of the military element into the civil or diplomatic service in that quarter of Spanish America I cannot but consider of very questionable import. I shall content myself with observing, that it has led undoubtedly to great embarrassments and confusion; for betwixt the sayings and doings of Mr. Mandeville, British minister, and Commodore Purvis, British commander, in the River Plate, the differences are irreconcilable. The mission to protect British subjects and property still leaves great latitude to the action of the naval commander, within the circle of his former prejudices. It may indeed be feared lest the continuance of his presence in the ports of La Plata should have the effect of confirming his errors, and of embarrassing more and more the political and commercial relations between that country and England, instead of promoting the increase of friendly feelings and relations.

I cannot think that it should be British policy to raise up at the extremity of South America, another Texas, like that by which Mexico has been dismembered in the north and weakened, all to the profit of the United States. For the question of Montevideo has in truth all the elements of a new Texas about it. It would be a farce to regard the fraction of a native population in the city of Montevideo as the incarnate embodiment of the Republic of the Uruguay. Out of a population of some 22,000 or 23,000, the number of natives is not more than 4,000; they are powerless whatever their disposition in the face and amidst the overwhelming numbers of intrusive foreign people. I gather from sources entitled to credit that the population may be thus classed:—

Orientales, or native-born inhabitants	4,000
Argentines, being Unitarians emigrants and other citizens of the Argentine federation	1,000
Bizzainos, or emigrant settlers from the Bizzaino provinces of Old Spain	1,500
French and Italians	17,000

In the Chamber of Deputies, the French inhabitants alone are claimed as 17,000. The number of native citizens embodied as troops, and taking part in the defensive operations of the national feeling arrayed against Oribe, is less in proportion still in the comparison with foreigners. The component parts of the combined force may be resolved:—

French and Italian	3000
Bizzainos	500
Argentine Unitarians	300
Orientales, or natives of Montevideo	120

In the petition for aid from the French residents, lately before the Chamber of Deputies; embodying also a strong remonstrance against the neutrality observed by the French commanders on the station, it is broadly asserted in substance that Montevideo is in fact a French city and colony, and as such the protection of France is called for. Your Lordship will perceive that in the numerical sense the assertion is plausible enough. It cannot certainly be for the interest of this country that a colony of France should be located and in command of the left bank of the River Plate. It will be recollected, that, by a stipulation of the marriage treaty, one portion of dowry in the Brazilian province of Santa Catharina, to be selected at the option of the French Prince, her husband, and stocked with a French colony. Another grant of twenty-five leagues square has been conceded to a Belgian

Company for colonisation purposes in the same province. We all know, that, for all intents and purposes, Belgium and Belgian interests are subservient to those of France, and that a Belgian is little else than a convertible term for a French colony. Now the Oriental Republic borders upon Santa Catharina, so that Montevideo, a French colony, would have ready communication with the Brazilian province, colonised with French and Belgians. Brazil, Buenos Ayres, and Paraguay, therefore, would be manœuvred on the River Plate, and on the Parana, in the southern part of South America, whilst, at its northern extremity, the Empire of Brazil is threatened by the pretensions and usurpations of France to be dismembered of extensive possessions on the left bank of the River Amazonas. France assumes to stretch the limits of French Guiana to the mouth of that great ocean river, involving an extent of coast of more than three hundred miles, and, in earnest of resolution, did, some few years since, take military possession of Macapa, a small island in the lake Mapa, immediately contiguous to the mouth of the Amazonas. Although the post, after the passage of various remonstrances from Brazil, not unsupported by this country, was at length abandoned, the question was not; it is the unsettled subject of negotiation still; one of those, indeed, which remain as a record of Lord Castlereagh's unhappy or blundering oversight of negotiation at the Congress of Vienna, where the question should and would have been settled—but was not. The claim of France has no foundation whatever beyond the misnomer of a cape or river from geographical ignorance in the treaty of Utrecht, corrected or remedied, after all, by the general text and spirit of the treaty. Baron Humboldt, to whom, as the most scientific authority of the age, the disputed question was submitted in Paris, somewhere about the year 1819, decided, after mature examination, and in a scientific and argumentative exposition, that the claims were untenable (10). They still, however, persevered in. Whilst M. Guizot conducts, or his principles preside over, the foreign policy of France, unjust and ambitious aggression may be foregone, but the war party *à tout prix*, the uneasy opposition spirits of the Chambers have already seized and are impregnated with the seductive idea, the *grandee pensée à la Napoleon*, of a French Texas in Montevideo, and a large share in the spoils of an unwieldy territorial empire like Brazil.

Apart high and generous considerations of state policy and expediency—apart those great principles of eternal justice which consecrate a religious regard for international rights—principles and considerations with which I believe the statesman yet of a nobler more righteously impressed or profoundly conversant with, than your Lordship—Great Britain has a state of precious import—material interests of large and ascending consequence involved—in the conservation and cultivation of good opinion and friendly alliance with the States of the New World. In most of the States of the Old World, and in one leading State of the New, the conflicts of interests real or imaginary, bitter rivalries political or commercial, or all combined, are, as they have long been, gradually impairing the value, and circumscribing the share of our commercial relations. Fresh barriers of restriction or prohibition are raised against us every year, and on every side. From exclusion as competitors at home these States have advanced, in favour of home protection, to open and compete with us in foreign national markets,—even in those of Spanish and Portuguese America amongst the rest. Conciliation, concession, corn-law abolition, customs laws abolition, full and entire, on our part, would be now, as they ever would have been, powerless to stem this current of hostile feeling,—this combination of exclusive tariffs,—this concurrence of rival interests. It would require the faith, all the more implicit and enthusiastic because unreflecting, of the anti-corn law league leaders to believe otherwise. Untaxed foreign corn might, perhaps, cheapen manufactured products at the cost of the wages of labour, and so far diminish the pressure of competition in neutral consuming countries, but it would not open an opposing market the more to British manufactures; hostile tariffs would only be surcharged the more to compensate the difference of price and ward off competition. And, after all, domestic industry has its rights everywhere, the defence and promotion of which are of the bounden interest, no less than of the obligation, of the governing powers. With the Americas West and South of the United States, we have no clash of industry or interests. There we have not to encounter rival power or looms, or self-acting mules, or steam power in all its gigantic forms of force, still more deprecating human labour, deteriorating the standard of the human species, condemning and casting out an adult male population to the brute functions alone of propagation (11). The traffic, with Spanish America at least, is one of almost simple barter. We exchange finished fabrics and wares against the raw products of which manufacturing ingenuity and industry are again expended and made reproductive.

I find, on reference to Parliamentary returns, that the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures to the "State of the Rio de la Plata" (no separate account being kept under each head of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo), is declared for:—

1841 at	£389,362
1842	969,791

These amounts are irrespective of foreign and colonial merchandise re-exported thither, value not stated. I have little doubt that these returns fall short of the real amount exported, in consequence of the custom which greins so much with merchants of entering their ships for other parts, so as to conceal the nature and extent of their operations for the time. Thus I learn from a mercantile friend, himself of high standing in the Spanish American

trade, that one house alone, during the last year (1843), entered two vessels at the Custom-house well freighted with cargoes for ports in the Brazil instead of Buenos Ayres, for which in reality destined. Assuming those cargoes at £20,000 each, there would be £40,000 more to be carried on their account to the official returns, which are yet to be published, of the trade with the River Plate for that year. The conjoint population of the Argentine federation, and the republic of the Uruguay, may be taken at about or not much in excess of one million. The consumption, therefore, of British wares would be at the rate of 11 per head by those returns, and supposing the whole consumed in those two States. Some, although not a very considerable proportion would, however, pass by the Parana into Paraguay. The exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures to the United States of North America were, for

1841	£7,098,642
1842	3,526,807

The average would give upwards of five millions and a quarter, or say at the rate of 6s. 3d. per head of seventeen millions of population. I find in the *Journal des Debats* of February 25th, last year, quoting from returns of the Buenos Ayres Custom House, that the exports of products from that port alone, for the fourteen months running, from November 1840 to the end of December 1841, were estimated or declared at sixty-six millions of francs, or say, in round numbers, £2,640,000 sterling, and the calculation of the imports in the same paper is carried to about the same amount, making the large total commercial movement for that State alone of £5,280,000. The returns of value per foreign country, are not given, but of 638 vessels, of 124,981 aggregate tonnage, in which the exports were shipped, 157 vessels of 37,897 total burthen were British; or not far short of one-third of the whole tonnage employed. It is more than probable that one-half, or nearly, of the imports, consisted of British wares and products. The trade is moreover, an ascending trade; in 1837, the exports by the Custom-house returns of Buenos Ayres were estimated at the value of 5,637,188 Spanish dollars only, or about 1,127,500 sterling; and the Board of Trade tables here render the declared values of produce and manufactures exported thither, at no more than a large 1041. The commerce of Montevideo, by the latest returns received, employed in—

1840, Vessels inward and outwards 1522	
aggregate tonnage	270,363
Of which British 271 do.	58,150
Total imports, value approximate	£1,185,000
Of which from Great Britain	440,000
Total exports	1,380,000
Of which British	373,000
In 1837 the total imports were valued only at	785,000
Exports at	740,000

The Blockade of Buenos Ayres by the French squadron will account for much in the traffic of Montevideo during the time, to the close of 1840, of its continuance. Some considerable proportion of the imports were destined for the consumption of the Argentine republic, into the interior of which ingress was not difficult though more costly by the Uruguay and Parana. The exportation of raw products, &c., from Montevideo, was probably rather stimulus through the same cause operating against the Argentine State. The population of the Oriental State cannot exceed 200,000, and is hardly so much.

Not to overlag my letter, which has already transgressed the limits I contemplated, with a load of tabular matter, I shall content myself with remarking, my Lord, as susceptible of proof, that the trade with the different States of Spanish America in British and Irish products and manufactures, direct and indirect, through neighbouring British colonies, and contraband as on the coasts of Mexico, considerably exceeds in its aggregate value that with the United States. Yet the aggregate population of Spanish America does not probably reach more than two-thirds that of the Union, whilst one-half of that population at least consists of rude Indians in a very low stage of civilisation. The trade in purely British products is far, however, from constituting the whole importance of our intercourse with Spanish America. There is an extensive carrying trade betwixt the new States and various foreign countries, which gives beneficial employment to a large proportion of British shipping. There is a trading intercourse with the British western and eastern colonies, with India, the Indian Archipelago, and China. Betwixt the Chileno ports alone, and Australia, New Zealand, with the Sandwich Isles, nearly 28,000 tons of British shipping, inwards and outwards together, were engaged in 1841. There can be no question, besides, that the *profitableness* of our commercial relations with the Spanish American States, greatly surpasses the entire of that, large and beneficial though it be, with the American Union, on the balance of account.

I am thus circumstantial, my Lord at the risk of being tiresome, not because, in the even scales of justice, self-interest should weigh a feather to incline the beam in the impartiality of our bearing between friendly States, but that unfortunately, in the supposed absence of great interests at stake, indifference or oversight may supervene, and real injustice be perpetrated. The apparent unimportance of some in the presence of other more sensibly pressing, because closer at hand, concerns, too readily gives, if not a postscript of examination into the merits of a case, to recourse and independence upon a vicarious and, if not interested, less responsible agency. Greece, with its half-million of pauperized people occupies a far larger space in the public eye than Spanish America. But, if our attention be distracted from the main chance, that of our rivals is not, France and the United States are diligently alive to their own interests, and pursuing them with laudable perseverance. France, indeed, was guilty of unjust aggressions upon Mexico and Buenos Ayres, provoked assuredly by the small respect in which held among new and comparatively unenlightened populations from the results of the great war. But she is diligently repairing past injuries. It may cite the cautious and conciliatory demeanour of her Admiral in the River Plate in proof. And I have now before me the conditions of an agreement concluded last year, with Buenos Ayres, by which France secures all the favourable terms she desires for the establishment of steam-packets of 220 horse power, which are to run betwixt Rio Janeiro and

(10) A summary of the Baron's laborious disposition is in my possession. The document itself must exist in the archives of the Foreign Office, to which a copy was served by the Portuguese Government.

(11) I beg to be understood as casting no imputation on the goodness of humanity and all the charities of life, as they are unsurpassed for talent, energy, and the honourable industry which has enriched themselves and their country. They are themselves but the subjects of that iron necessity which Lord Brougham had in view, when he wrote that, "a nation which founds its greatness on manufactures sleeps on a volcano."



the River Plate in connexion with the great line of ship-steamer betwixt France and Brazil. She employs special agents, and accords special facilities, for drawing the youth of Brazil and Spanish America to Paris for education, where they are received and courted with flattering attentions, and accordingly speed thither. The rising generation in those countries among the better orders is, and will be, one and all *afancesado*. Small things are not neglected in the midst of greater urgencies.

Your Lordship is doubtless aware of the feelings prevalent throughout Spanish America in favour of a *sistema Americano*, to be organised by a grand convention, a sort of Amphictyonic council, of delegates from all the States, (the idea originally of Bolivar), which has not been carried into effect, solely because of the wars, foreign and intestine, in which some of the States have been involved. Chile, peaceful and prosperous, has taken the lead in this great design, and waits only the auspicious moment for maturing it, all being with Brazil inclusive, already agreed. It is no secret, my Lord, that this design has been provoked by the incessant intrigues, interventions, and aggressions on the part of one or other European power, and of the United States, and its import and combination will be directed in a spirit of resentment, distrust and compacted alliance against the offenders. Why should Great Britain be found in the category of such, in the evident absence of any and every point of conflicting interest, political or commercial? Yet we have given abundant cause so to be classed in the River Plate about which, however, having dealt with it already, I need not further expatiate. But our offences do not commence, although they may conclude, in that quarter. I pass over questionable proceedings some years ago on the coast of the Spanish main, where might seems to have been the rule of right. But what shall we say, my Lord, to the extraordinary, the unprecedented, the clandestine flight of a high British functionary, resident in a southern State, from his post, to seek safety and shelter on board a British merchantman, under the fear expressed and notorious of assassination? And why the threats which put a representative in bodily fear, whose person should be held sacred among the most barbarous nations of the earth? There were charges of partisanship, but the most barbarous nations of the earth? There were charges of partisanship, but the most barbarous nations of the earth? There were charges against various consular agencies in the same quarter of the world. I am bound to believe that the charges in his case were disposed of to your satisfaction, or that other and balancing considerations were taken into account and accepted as atonement, seeing that the diplomatic fugitive was promoted soon after to a more desirable post elsewhere. But I may opine with the great Duke, on an occasion which concerned a near and gallant relative of the functionary, equally fortunate in a lucrative appointment about the same time. His Grace being advised in a despatch, intended for the public eye, how desperately the Duke had fought in a hard-earned action with the French in which forced to succumb to superior numbers, whilst in a private *officio* the same troops (a Portuguese legion) were charged with rank cowardice and running away at the first fire, replied with characteristic coolness and straightforward simplicity, that he could not comprehend how troops, who behaved so well in one despatch, could conduct themselves so rascally in the other; if he had sent both despatches home to speak for themselves.

If I do not, my Lord, choose to dip deeper at present into the subject of diplomatic and consular misdoings or indiscretions in various parts of Spanish America, it is not for want of the means and appliances. I might have made them the groundwork of a more extended publication on Spanish American affairs, and such was at one time my design. But I have reason to believe that those animadversions which, through the press, I have been enabled heretofore to address, have not been without their effect in those distant quarters, in moving to a more advisable circumspection. I cannot, indeed, but deem it a misfortune for the public service that consular agencies are so indifferently retributed. Compelled by their position to exercise a certain hospitality to many comers and goers, their official appointments are notoriously in arrears of the claims upon them. (12) Traders as well as Consuls, they are exposed to all those influences and temptations which the hope of gain and the necessity for eking out a scanty income predispose them too readily to entertain. Civil wars are a lottery rich in chances of fortune. Rival chiefs bid prodigally against each other for suit or service of any kind, whether in the shape of hard dollars, or in covering correspondence for conspiracies with a seal which should be sacredly neutral. Wealth bestowing contracts, exclusive privileges, Custom-house exemptions, are the rich rewards which wait upon, and are dispensed by, gratified ambition. When some desperate or discontented officer, beggared, it may be, at the gaming-table and *Monte*, or placeless and without a province to pillage, resolves upon a *pronunciamiento* against the powers that be, he casts about for some adventurous friend or merchant willing to risk the few thousands of *duros* required for debauching a battalion short of its pay, or thirst for plunder. Lavish of promise in the hour of need, he is still sufficiently punctual of performance when rebellion has ripened into successful revolution, and, having escaped the hang man, the rebel is sanctified as a patriot, saluted as President, and invested with power supreme. Such is a brief, but faithful outline of Spanish American revolutions, and those of Peru in especial. That unhappy land of the Incas is worse distracted now than ever Egypt was with all its plagues than ever it was when the Pizarros and Almagros, its first conquerors, fell by the ears about the division of the spoil, and butchered each other without mercy, until Gasca, honest and incorrupt, deputed from old Spain to vindicate the rights of his Sovereign, and avenge law and order outraged so long with impunity, established the galleys in permanence, and hung the *conquistadores* and cut-throats wherever he caught them. Within the space of five years last past unfortunate Peru has witnessed half a hundred insurrections, and more than half a score of revolutions. It would be already one of the most venerable of States, though with only a score of independent years over its head, were its existence to be measured by the endless changes of ruling dynasties. Memory and sight are not equal to follow and register the flight of these birds of prey and messengers; but take a few only. We have Santa Cruz, Gamara, Bellavista, Formosa, San Román, La Fuente, Vidal, Vivero, and, by last news, comparing Castillo and Nieto. I cannot complete the list, because at the moment the names escape me. Of all the host, two only exhibited signs of capacity. Vivero showed earnest of fair intentions and good policy; but his hour-glass of reign has run out within the half-year. The presidency of Santa Cruz, which left so many heirs to litigate the succession of, gave promise of some duration; there seemed vitality in it; his administration was vigorous; he displayed the energy and capacity of an enlightened mind—crushed all opposition, and the dynasty was already some four or five years old—an age in Peruvian annals—when dreams of external domination crossed his slumbers. Led on by Casimiro Olaneta, his scheming hair-brained Secretary-general, he would intervene by his intrigues in the affairs of Buenos Ayres; whilst, at the same luckless moment, Chile, unscrupulously ambitious of preserving supremacy over Peru, denounced his authority, invaded his territory, and expelled him from his republican throne.

Doubtless one great cause of the tribulations of Spanish America, as the first and the origin of all other, has been the want of such institutions as might harmoniously have reconciled the enjoyment of the greatest degree of liberty with the peculiar genius, the traditions, manners, laws, religion, and prejudices of the people. The newly-fledged legislators might have cautiously winnowed the wheat from the chaff in the crumbling granary of colonial dependence, for sound legislation and wholesome institutions were not wanting in the colonial system of Old Spain, however perverted or fallen into desuetude through colonial misrule. The *Recoleccion de las Leyes de Indias*, a monument

(12) Their appointments should be doubled at the least, with a total prohibition of traffic in all. If the treasury can not conveniently suffer the burden, it might be made up by fees, upon mercantile documents, or merchandise. The trivial impost would the less be felt, or rather not be felt at all, as the Consuls would then have ample leisure, without personal interest one way or the other, for the collection of correct information and statistics of the greatest utility to the trading public. In these respects we are lamentably deficient—discreetly so as the first commercial nation on the face of the globe. We have no consecutive foreign reports in this sense, for Mr. McGregor's meritorious compilations can not be so regarded. The examples of France and Russia would be worthy imitation. So far is the solicitude for the promotion and instruction of national industry carried by the government of the latter, that, exclusive of the regular establishments of Consuls, Russian Commercial Agents, practical men are maintained in the manufacturing and commercial countries of most eminence, for the purpose peculiarly of acquiring and transmitting in continuous course all such information as may be useful or interesting to the home manufacturer and merchant. I can speak from some experience to the want in this country of the diffusion of a constant stream of foreign commercial statistics, and collected by our own Consular agents abroad, which, in the great desideratum, as the reports would be best adapted in that case to our special requirements. I have been myself for years past an assiduous collector, and I have translated, arranged, illustrated, compared and published more, I believe, in the daily press, and in Blackwood, than any living writer; the whole together would form many heavy volumes. But I have been mainly indebted for my materials to foreign sources of information; to the kindness and confidence with which I have been honoured by various foreign ministers; to the obliging attention with which mercantile friends have assisted my researches; and something also to acquaintance acquired through occasional associations with the members of the *Societe Francaise de Statistique Universelle*, and other scientific societies, of which I have the honour to be a member. From official sources at home I have been able to draw but slender assistance in labours whose utility so greatly depends upon the comparative freshness of date and relationship, so far as that is possible, with the present time.

of legislative wisdom and philanthropy combined, is still there to attest the fact. The wisdom of our ancestors" was no more implanted in the organs of generation of the regenerators of new Spain than contemporaneously in those of the old country. *De fond en comble* the old structure was razed to the foundation, and, sound to the core as some of the materials undoubtedly were, they were all cast indiscriminately to destruction, as unworthy a place in the splendid Liberty Hall about to be raised. These were the halcyon days of fanatics and philosophers, when

"Each seized a flambeau with haste to destroy." In the glorious work of elaborating new fabrics the philosophers of the New World called to their aid the practitioners of the Old. Profoundly ignorant these of climes and peoples thousands of miles away, it was like asking builders to make bricks without straw; but they went to work with none the less confidence. Codes and constitutions were the order of the day, the changes on which have been ringing more or less ever since right sonorously, with indeed a fresh set of ringers for every change, but the bell-metal from the European foundry. It is so easy to cast codes and constitutions. *Qu'est-ce qu'un code à priori?* asks a learned writer. *Une production d'esprit, une composition scientifique, en un mot, un livre. Aujourd'hui qui n'en fait pas? \* \* \** *L'auteur d'un philosophe dédaigneux de tout élément national, n'admettant aucun principe qui ne peut rendre incessamment compte de lui-même, faisant passer les exigences de la logique avant celles de la société.*" (13) Having let loose the people at once from the durance to which brought up, the philosophers fondly conceived they would return on call to passive obedience, within the lath and plaster fabric of new laws and government, under the magical style and titles of "rights of man, glorious constitution," &c. &c. As well might they have hoped to whistle the bird into a new cage when unconditionally enfranchised from the old! as well have expected the untamed *unlashed* would have come on call to be bit and bridled, instead of scouring away over the Pampas! If perchance the wild and wayward people were tamed for a passing day, the cry of a new constitution fresh from a new school set them only more wild and wayward than before.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

(13) *Vide Revue Ettrangère et Francaise de Legislation, &c.*, No. 8, Août, 1841, the article *Code—Svéd.* "By a Russian Jurisconsult;" being one of a series, displaying an acute and cultivated intelligence. It is a triumphant vindication of the superiority of the *Svéd* system over the *Code*, as exemplified more specially in that stupendous labour with which the late Count Speranski, Director of the Legislative Commission, has endowed Russia. "The *Svéd* system of legislative codification "constructs with indigenous materials; the *Code* draws them from abroad." The *Svéd* is a reglementary embodiment and orderly reconstruction of the whole legislation, political, organic, administrative, military, financial, civil, and penal, of Russia, preserving the animating spirit of the ancient and fundamental laws from the chaotic elements of which drawn, but refined of corruptions, and reconciled into a consistent whole.

### 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>				
Mar. 16	Barque William Carson, David Young	210	Nash, Wilson & Co.	London
Feb. 6	Barque Emelyn, Thomas Toogood	294	Rettram, LeBreton & Delisle	Great Britain
14	Brig Mary Turcan, Robert Drysdale	196	Barber and Orr	Falmouth.
23	Brig Fortis, Henry Drysdale	234	John Best & Brothers.	Coast of Africa
Apr. 13	Brig Chamos, George Jary.	195	Charles K. Horne.	Plymouth
17	Barque Airey, John Nicholson	304	John Galt Smith & Co.	
22	Barque Chalco, James Hellyer	236	Charles Tayleur & Co.	Liverpool.
26	Barque Pantaloon, James Candler	252	Flowers, Noble & Co.	
30	Brig David Grant, George Lawrence	197	Hughes and George Dawse.	Londou
May 2	Brig Fortis, Henry Drysdale	234	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	Falmouth.
3	Brig Aristocrat, William Thompson	200	R. & J. Gardis & Co.	Liverpool.
6	Brig Lady Charlotte Guest, J. Frazier	185	Hughes & Brothers.	Great Britain
12	Brig Amelia, John Teasdale	237	Barber & Orr.	
27	Brig Adino, John Ross Baxter.	228	Briscoe, Twyford & Co.	
June 1	Brig T. H. Haviland, Samuel Thompson	192	Henry & George Dawse.	
4	Brig Lady Mary, S. Stone	253	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	
<b>American.</b>				
Sept. 13	Barque Hobart, Collier	204	Daniel Gowland & Co.	
Mar. 8	Brig Premium, David Flurer	174	Jacob Paravicini	
Apr. 17	Brigque Mason Barney, Francis Scott	240	Oiver J. Hayes & Co.	New York.
17	Brig Delight, John Wootton	253	Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	Boston.
25	Brig Maria Theresa, W. F. Clark	223	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Philadelphia
25	Ship Coriolanus, Elias Elwell	268	Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	Boston
25	Brig Venezuela, Benjamin Randall	195	Zumaran & Treserra	Boston
May 14	Barque Rosabella, George E. Binley	224	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Salem.
20	Brig George Henry, William Crossley	307	Samuel B. Hale.	Boston
21	Schooner Sarah Ann, Francis Abel	60	Jacob Paravicini	
<b>French.</b>				
Apr. 17	Brigque Soleil, Pierre J. Mouton	228	Zumaran & Treserra	Cette.
May 3	Brig José Estelle, Félix Lannaud	176	José Ortis Basualdo.	Havre de Grace
5	Barque Universel, Louis Vignere	227	Masca, Dunoyer & Vanni.	Havre de Grace
6	Brig Frederic & Eugene, P. Bronzon	167	Bartholomé Herand	Cette
14	Brig Alphonse, A. Leconte	154	Bertram, LeBreton & Delisle	Havre de Grace
<b>Sardinian.</b>				
Jan. 20	P. del. Bella Emilia Domingo Folanza.	175	Tomas Rousse	Genoa
Apr. 23	Zum. Nues. S. del Rosario, L. Corveto	67	Llavall & Sons.	
May 6	Brig Cesar, Pedro Viale	141	Manuel Acevedo Ramos.	Brazil.
13	Barque Hercules, Pedro Narizano	195	Llavall & Sons.	Marseilles.
June 6	Polacre Jove, J. B. Chiozza	127	Jacinto Caprile	
<b>Spanish.</b>				
Mar. 9	Brig Vigilante, Francisco Maristany	115	Enrique Ochoa & Co.	Bilboa.
Apr. 17	Brig Umco, Antonio Roy	142	Pedro Antonio Sanchez	Havana
22	Brig Monte Carmelo, José Valentin	150	Zumaran & Treserra	Malaga
May 3	Barque Bella Dolores, Juan Sandelis	162	Llavall & Sons.	Coruna
6	Brig Aquiles, Juan Requero	150	Llavall & Sons.	Havana
20	Brig Arrogance Emilio, J. P. Sandelis	204	Llavall & Sons.	Havana
25	Brig Venador, Juan Roses	150	Llavall & Sons.	Havana
25	Brig Dos Amigos, Jaime Ferrer	110	Llavall & Sons.	Havana
25	Brig Leon, Julian Ibarraan	160	Zumaran & Treserra.	Havana
June 4	Brig Cacique, B. Autilh	158	Pedro Antonio Sanchez	
<b>Brazilian.</b>				
Apr. 5	Brigantine Suspiro, Antonio Cribeiro	178	João Sousa Monteiro	Brazil.
June 6	Brig Ana Maria, M. C. Lana	202	Manuel Acevedo Ramos	
<b>Swedish.</b>				
May 2	Brigantine Orion, Nicholas Larsson	170	Mmanuel Acevedo Ramos.	Rio Janeiro.
June 6	Brig Christian, C. V. Dietrich	250		
<b>Danish.</b>				
Feb. 8	Ship Adelsid, William Jorgensen	280	Mohr, Ludovici and Co.	Falmouth for order
Mar. 25	Brig Ana Cecilia, C. C. Fischer	176	Thode & Co.	Altona.
Apr. 27	Schooner Odin, Niels L. Engers	105	Oliver J. Hayes, & Co.	Falmouth.
May 25	Schooner Adel, Peter Matzen	62	Oliver J. Hayes & Co.	Continent
<b>Hamburg.</b>				
Mar. 13	Schoon. Neptunus, Frederick W. Waller	83	Mohr Ludovici & Co.	Antwerp.
Apr. 17	Barque Laura & Louisa, C. H. Marks	300	Thode & Co.	Falmouth.
<b>Norwegian.</b>				
Apr. 22	Brig Jane, Andreas W. Bonhoff	200	George P. Becher	
<b>Kuphusen.</b>				
Apr. 22	Barque Elizabeth, Diedrich J. Hugg	280	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Cape de Verd
<b>Prussian.</b>				
June 1	Schooner Pargany, F. Bloedorn	124	Nash, Wilson & Co.	
<b>French.</b>				
June 2	Brigantine Delia, Daniel D. Spillo	130	Dickson & Co.	
3	Brig Luisa Cesar, Martin Wenke	120	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.  
BRITISH.—Packet schooner Spider, 6 guns, Lieut. James Carter, Commander

# MARINE LIST

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

June 1st.—Wind N, E., thick fog all day.  
 Arrived, Prussian schooner Paraguay, 124 tons, F. Bloedorn, from Parnagua 15th ult., with yerba, &c. to Nash, Wilson & Co.

British brig T. H. Haviland, 192 tons, Samuel Thompson, from Lisbon 20th March, Montevideo 24th inst., with salt &c. to Henry and George Dowse.

Sailed, Danish schooner Elinna, A. E. Amundsen, for Hamburg, despatched by Charles R. Horne, with 5822 dry ox hides, 492 salted do. one bale with 100 horse hides, 3 do. with 165 doz. deer skins. Passenger, Capt. R. Carlsen of the Swedish Royal Navy.

Swedish brigantine Experiment, F. Reuter-crona, for the Azores, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., in ballast.

June 2nd.—Wind E. foggy  
 Arrived, Bremen brigantine Delfin, 130 tons, Daniel D. Spille, from Bremen 26th March, Island Mayo 20th April, Montevideo 30th ult., with salt, &c., to Dickson & Co.

French schooner of war Eclair, Lieut. Morier, from Montevideo 30th ult.

British hired schooner Iberia, (tender) from Montevideo 29th ult., Colonia 1st inst.

Brazilian corvette Bertogi, 18 guns, Captain Joaquim Marquez Lisboa, from Montevideo 24th ult.

American packet schooner Fame, George Baker, from Montevideo 31st ult., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with passengers.

National schooner Mariana, 50 tons, Juan Bautista Scott, from the Bucoo 31st ult., with produce, to Eduardo Freyer.

Sailed, Brazilian brig Incantador, Juan Francisco Fernandez, for Rio Grande, despatched by Sa Pereira y Meyrelles, with 1000 fanegas of salt Brazilian lugger Electra, Mariano Francisco Sousa, for the Bucoo, despatched by Carlos Galeano, with merchandise and passengers.

June 3rd.—Wind S. S. E.  
 Arrived, Sardinian packet brigantine Lusitano, Bartolomé Dassory, from Montevideo 1st inst., to Llavallol & Sons, with passengers.

Bremen brig Luisa Cosar, 120 tons, Martin Wenke, from Bremen 15th March, Montevideo 1st inst., with part cargo, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

National schooner Adelaide, 99 tons, Marcelo Ambrocio, from the Bucoo 1st inst., with produce to order.

Sailed, Hamburg galliot Carl Heinrich, Henry Valentin, for Falmouth or Cowes for orders to the continent, despatched by Thode & Co., with 12,160 dry ox hides, 752 salted do.

Passenger—Master Thomas James Gowland, son of Daniel Gowland Esq. of this city.

June 4th Wind E. thick fog all day.  
 Arrived, National schooner Lucinda, 122 tons, José Romero, from the Bucoo 2nd inst., with produce, to order.

Spanish brig Cacique, 158 tons, Buenaventura Aurih, from Barcelona 25th March, with wine, &c. to Pedro Antonio Sanchez.

British brig Lady Mary, 253 tons, Shedrick Stone, from Liverpool 9th March, with general cargo, to Brownell, Stegmann & Co.

H. B. M's packet schooner Viper, 6 guns, Lieut. James Carter, Commander, from Montevideo 2nd inst.

June 5th.—Wind N. fog all day.  
 Arrived, National barque Serene, 313 tons, James W. Goodrich, from New York 24th March, with general cargo, to Nelson Hartwig.

Sailed, French schooner of war Eclair, Lieut. Morier, for Montevideo.

Sardinian packet schooner Ninfa del Plata, Santiago Antonio Barbaro, for Montevideo, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with passengers.

June 6th.—Wind E. N. E. rain at night.  
 Arrived, Swedish brig Christian, 250 tons, Charles Von Diederich, from Malaga 5th April, Montevideo 3rd inst., with wine &c. to order.

Sardinian packet schooner Eufracia, Cayetano Duran, from Montevideo 4th inst., to Antonio Lopez, with passengers.

Brazilian brig Ana Maria, 202 tons, Manuel Correa de Lima, from Parnagua 26th April, Maldonado 22nd ult., Montevideo 2nd inst., with yerba to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.

Sardinian polacre Jove, 127 tons, Juan Bautista Chiozza, from Rio Janeiro 2nd April, Montevideo 1st inst., Colonia 5th, in ballast, to Jacinto Capile.

Sailed, Brazilian corvette Bertogi, 18 guns.

Captain Joaquim Marquez Lisboa, for Montevideo, Norwegian barque Ledaal, J. C. Westergaard, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Charles R. Horne, in ballast.

Passenger—Señor Manuel Royes Riveira Branco.

British brigantine Renard, Philip Francis Poingdestre, for the Coast of Africa, despatched by Dickson & Co., in ballast.

Spanish ship Modesta, Ramon Senandez, for Valparaiso, and Callao, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 1500 cases with 12,000 arrobas melted tallow, 10 bags with 95 arrobas yerba, 50 boxes with 25 quintals cream of tartar.

French brig Rose, F. Tanguerey, for Marseilles, despatched by Bertram, Le Breton, & Delisle, with 6228 dry ox hides, 2723 salted do. 7184 ox horns, 407 dry horse hides, 9 pipes and 89 boxes with 1000 arrobas tallow, 25 bales with 750 arrobas wool, 25 do. with 750 doz. sheep skins, 4 do. with 120 arrobas horse hair, 1 do. with 30 arrobas ostrich feathers, 7 do. with old hide seroons.

Passengers—Monsieur Sarrien and his wife. Spanish brig Cuakera, Antonio Alvarez, for Malaga and Barcelona, despatched by Pedro Antonio Sanchez, cargo next week.

June 7.—Wind N.—thick fog all day  
 No arrivals or sailings.

## Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT HAVANNA.  
 January 30th—Bremen brig Johanna Cesar Ellerfeld, hence 3rd December.

February 8th—Prussian brig Mentor, Schroder, hence 8th December.

AT ANTWERP.  
 March 10th—British barque Jean Baptiste, Honeyburn, hence 13th December.

AT CADIZ.  
 February 29th—Spanish brig Santanderano, Gorordo, hence 10th December.

AT GENOA.  
 February 24th—Sardinian brig San Guiseppe Fortuna, Sicardi, hence 26th. November 28th, do. do. Maria Teresa. Villarino, hence 24th December.

AT NEW-YORK.  
 February 25th—American ship Mexican, Denning, hence 18th December.

Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 7th inst.

British.....	16
American.....	10
French.....	5
Spanish.....	10
Sardinian.....	5
Brazilian.....	2
Hamburg.....	2
Swedish.....	2
Danish.....	4
Norwegian.....	1
Knipphausen.....	1
Prussian.....	1
Bremen.....	2
	61

THE WEATHER has been calm this week with almost continual fog.

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

Saturday.....	47
Sunday.....	50
Monday.....	54
Tuesday.....	49
Wednesday.....	54
Thursday.....	55
Friday.....	58

## Advertisements.

### A CARD.

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

THE subscriber begs leave to inform 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 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.

## 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 Candlesticks, Steel Snuffers and a large assortment of Cooking Utensils, also superior Double Barrel Guns, Shot Belts, Patent Powder Flasks, Patent Slouting Boots &c. Edge Tools for Carpenters of the very best quality.—The Advertiser pledges himself to give great satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

## TO LET.

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

## Wine and Spirit Store

CANGALLO STREET, NO. 132.  
 JUST received and for sale in any quantity, at the following very low prices:

Superior Cettie wine.....	86	per gallon
do. Catalan.....	7	"
do. Bourdeaux.....	8	"
do. White Wine.....	9	"
do. Malaga.....	10	"
Best Holland Gin.....	11 1/2	"
Bordeaux in boxes of 1 doz. .	45, 55, 60	"
Holland Gin in boxes and baskets.....	36	"
do. in cases and Demijohns.....	38	"

## Marine Railway at St. THOMAS.

A COMPANY was formed three years since in the Danish island of St. Thomas, for the purpose of building a Marine Railway, capable of taking up vessels of 1000 tons burthen. Engineers were sent out from England, as well as all the machinery for its construction. The Railway is now completed, the Directors having spared no expense in building it in the most substantial and perfect manner; competent persons, after very careful examination, and witnessing the practical operation of its powers, have pronounced it a finished piece of workmanship, equal in every respect to any Marine Railway in Europe or the United States.—The harbor of St. Thomas is safe, commodious, and easy of entrance to vessels of the largest capacity, and all the necessary materials, of the best description for repairing vessels, are constantly for sale at reasonable prices. The mechanics are as skilful as can be found elsewhere, and the expense of repairing are more moderate than at any other port in the West Indies.

Masters of vessels sustaining injury at sea, and under the necessity of proceeding to a southern port for repairs, are invited to consider the many advantages enjoyed by St. Thomas, as, not only as it respects the despatch and facility with which their repairs can be completed, but for the certainty of finding there every thing requisite and necessary to complete them, and at prices varying but little from what would be charged in the principle cities of this country.

JAMES H. HICKS & Co.  
 Boston, Feb. 7, 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. Fat Kidd's Hotel, will meet with attention

## Wants a Situation

A S Housekeeper or Housekeeper and Cook to one or more single gentlemen, an elderly female without meumbrance who perfectly understands her business, and can give most respectable references.  
 Apply at No. 89 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	221	a 222	each
Do. Patriot.....	220	a 221	do.
Plata macquima.....	13	a 131	do for one
Dollars, Spanish.....	134	a 134	do each.
Do. Patriot & Patricons.....	134	a 134	do.
Six per cent. Stock.....	62	a 65	do. per cent.
Exchange on England.....	34	a 313-16	per dol.
Do. France.....	39	a 40	cent per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	134	a 14	per cent premium
Do. Montevideo.....	134	a 131	do. do.
Do. United States.....	134	a	per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, for Engld. & Germy	55	a 56	per pesada
Do. France.....	48	a 50	do.
Do. North America.....	44	a 45	do.
Do. Spain.....	47	a 48	do.
Do salted.....	38	a 50	do.
Do. Horse.....	17	a 18	do. each
Sheep skins.....	44	a 45	per pesada.
Calf skins, common.....	20	a 28	per dozen.
Do. fine.....	35	a 40	do.
Doat skins.....	10	a 12	do.
Goat skins.....	23	a 30	do.
Nutria skins.....	64	a 7	dol per lb.
Chinchilla skins.....	60	a 65	dol. per dozen
Horse hair, short.....	30	a 31	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed.....	35	a 38	do.
Do. long.....	30	a 35	do.
Wool, common, washed.....	20	a 21	do.
Do. picked.....	34	a 35	do.
Do. shorn from skins.....	33	a 34	do.
Do. mastiza, dirty.....	25	a 35	do.
Tallow, pure.....	20	a 22	do.
Do. raw.....	11	a 12	do.
Do. with grease.....	16	a 17	do.
Jerked beef.....	27	a 28	per quintal.
Horns, mixed.....	250	a 260	per thousand
Do. Ox.....	400	a 450	do.
Shin bones.....	75	a 80	do.
Hair cuttings.....	30	a 31	per 100 lb
Ostrich feathers, white.....	14	a 15	per lb.
Do. black.....	10	a 12	do.
Salted tongues.....	8	a 12	per dozen
Salt, on board.....	15	a 17	per fanega
Discount.....	14	a 2	per ct. per month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 221 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