

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.



No. 930]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 15th, 1844.

[Established in 1826

BUENOS AYRES.

Accounts from Montevideo state that Paz, who, ever since the disastrous sortie of the 24th of April, when the French legions made such a woeful handle of their Oriental citizenship, has been at daggers drawn with Pacheco y Obes, to whose intermeddling he ascribed no small share of the misfortune, has at length resolved to leave the War Minister alone in all his glory. Though the capacity of Paz has been greatly over-rated by his admirers, we are free to confess, that, as a military man, he is incomparably superior to any other officer in the service of the rebel cause; and his withdrawal may be justly considered as the infallible forerunner of its downfall, for the ineptitude of Pacheco y Obes, his would-be successor, is acknowledged on all hands to be most deplorable. The Riverista give out that Paz intends to proceed to Rio Grande and from thence traverse the country to Corrientes, with a view to give an impulse to the rebellion in that province, which has turned out a complete failure under the guidance of Madariaga. But, even assuming the connivance of the Imperial authorities—a thing we cannot bring ourselves to believe, notwithstanding many unexplained antecedents—we do not think that Paz will seek new adventures, especially as he is known to have improved every opportunity to enable him to enjoy a "dignified leisure."

In the mean time Lamas is concocting with wonderful rapidity fresh schemes of finance. Three more drafts of laws have been sent to the so-called Representatives, the first sequestering all legacies left for pious purposes, and the other two authorising the grant of exclusive privileges for the importation of salt and coal, for a period of from 5 to 10 years. This proposal does not surprise us from its manifest unconstitutionality, but from the supine ignorance, or rather recklessness, it supposes in foreigners, whom it is hoped to engage in such a preposterous speculation. We hear nothing more of the confiscating projects, whether from the protests before alluded to, or in consequence of late decrees of President Oribe, we cannot undertake to say. But even should they be carried into effect, we are satisfied no available resources will accrue to the Riverista exchequer; and, without this, the French and Italian mercenaries will soon experience a greater curtailment in their rations than what they have hitherto suffered, though their families have been latterly deprived of the allowances formerly dealt out to them. The

consequences ultimately to be anticipated from such a state of misery may be readily calculated from the effects already produced, some 150 of the ex-legionists having embarked a few days since for Rio Grande, and a number having arrived at this port during the week. Indeed, it appears that the foreign corps are now reduced to a mere shadow of what they were, not being able to muster more than 900 effective men. Under such circumstances, it is no wonder that Paz should reflect that the better part of valor is prudence.

A meeting of the supporters of the British Medical Dispensary was held according to advertisement, on Tuesday the 11th inst., James Barton Esq. in the chair. The accounts were produced, and a statement read, detailing the operations and expenditure of the last year, which shewed that considerable exertions had been made and a balance remained in hand after paying all debts. Afterwards was read the Report of the Committee appointed to make inquiries respecting the establishment of a receiving house or Hospital for patients; which recommended premises in Calle de Independencia, which might be prepared for a commencement by an outlay of \$2500, and maintained on a moderate scale by a monthly expenditure of \$1600 or 1700, under the management of a respectable widow, who had for some years been nurse in a dispensary at Newcastle.

The meeting agreed to the following proposals:—

1.—Moved by Mr. Lodge, seconded by Mr. T. Armstrong:—

That from the balance in the hands of the Treasurer the sum of \$2500 be appropriated towards providing necessary furniture for the proposed Hospital, as soon as a sufficient sum shall be promised for its support.

2.—Moved by Mr. Whitaker, seconded by Mr. J. Hughes.

That the subscriptions of British residents be forthwith solicited: and at the end of the year a report of the expenditure be forwarded to H. M.'s Government with an application for aid according to the provisions of Act 6. Geo. 4. Chapt 27.

3.—Moved by Mr. T. Hughes, seconded by Mr. Twyford:—

That, in the event of \$1500 per month being promised, the proposed Hospital be immediately adopted by the Dispensary, and placed under the direction of the Dispensary Committee.

4.—Moved by Mr. J. W. Smith, seconded by Mr. Nash.

That the following be the members of the Committee for the ensuing twelve months:— The Clergymen of the British Episcopal and Scotch Presbyterian Churches; Messrs Armstrong, Jas. Black, T. Hughes, J. Hughes, R. Hudson, F. Hargrave, S. R. Pibbs, and J. Whitaker.

Thanks were voted to the Chairman and the meeting separated.

Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 14th inst.

British.....	18
American.....	13
French.....	3
Spanish.....	10
Sardinian.....	5
Brazilian.....	5
Hamburg.....	2
Swedish.....	1
Danish.....	5
Norwegian.....	1
Prussian.....	2
Bremen.....	2
67	

THE WEATHER in the latter part of the week was cold, so much so that yesterday there was ice a quarter of an inch thick, with the thermometer in the morning at 35.

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

Saturday.....	64
Sunday.....	60
Monday.....	60
Tuesday.....	50
Wednesday.....	45
Thursday.....	44
Friday.....	37

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership of the undersigned, heretofore carried on in this city, under the firm of HODGSON & ROBINSON, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Messrs. Jaime Llavallol & Sons, of this City, being duly empowered to recover all debts in this place, due to our said firm.

J. C. THOMPSON, Witness. JAMES HODGSON.
W. C. THOMPSON, Witness. JOHN ROBINSON.
Buenos Ayres, June 15th, 1844.

MEN'S ENGLISH CLARENCE BOOTS AND DRESS SHOES.

JUST received at David Fleming's, No. 8 and 17 Calle de la Reconquista, two cases of Men's strong double soled Clarence Boots, an excellent article to preserve the feet from damp during Winter; one case of do. with single soles; also three cases of English Dress Shoes, of excellent quality.

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 morocco 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.

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 steady to please, he trusts to merit a share of their favours.
S. B. Cooking Apparatus made to order, and Repairing done.

GRATES STOVES & C.

FOR Sale at 52 Calle de Paz, together with a large assortment of goods, consisting of Fenders, Fire Irons, Fire Brasses, Iron and Copper Coal Boxes, Coal and Cinder Shovel, Bellowses, Iron and Copper Tea Kettle; superior Brass Chamber Caudles, 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 favor him with their patronage.

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, PAUL MALL, LONDON.

MDCCLXXII.

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

(CONCLUDED.)

I need not add, that the banner of each new constitution was dyed red in the blood of the civil war which buried its predecessor. The gory annals are here of Colombia, Peru, Guatemala, (14) Méjico, and La Plata, in evidence. Chile alone, the special land of aristocracy and *haciendas*, escaped the contagion; Chile, where, as Ercilla sang in his *Araucana* of the *Araucana* aborigines—

La gente que produce, es tan granada,
Tan soberbia, gallarda y bellosa.
Constitution-mongering has not, however, been the sole misfortune of Spanish America. Independence has not been unfruitful, but on the contrary prolific, in the development of the native talent which abounded, and, but for emancipation from metropolitan thralldom, would have been condemned to "waste its sweetness in the desert air."

Few, however, have been the men of strong overmastering mind, of men born to command and sway the destinies of nations, it has not produced, and assuredly, among the select few whose pretensions may be acknowledged, not one philosopher. Of the practical school we may cite San Martin, Bolivar, Paez, and Rosas; but of these, two only, the two latter chiefs, have succeeded in the difficult task of founding upon, and combining with, institutions the most liberal, the vigorous action of a governing power. San Martin, the most cautious, sagacious, and successful of Spanish American generals and liberators, and, withal, one of the most patriotic and disinterested, was early impressed with the persuasion, from the civil distractions of Buenos Ayres, his native land, of the absolute necessity of a countervailing counterpoise more effective still for reducing to order and checking the unceasing elements of a fierce democracy than the prestige and authority of a victorious commander, though backed by an imposing array of military force which had marched under his banner from triumph to triumph. The jealousy and intrigues of Bolivar led San Martin to abandon the field before the consummation of his designs, rather than stain the laurels he had nobly won by mingling in the unwholy fights of faction, and imbruing his hands in the blood of his Columbian brethren, which Bolivar was but too ready to perill.

Simon Bolivar himself was finally brought, and that soon afterwards, to the conviction that popular anarchy could only be averted by the absolute predominance of one single will; less disinterested than San Martin—that will was his own; he could bear no rival near the throne. Montevideo, (not long afterwards assassinated), his minister, as before of San Martin, and of an impetuous character, but perhaps the ablest statesman the revolution had brought forth, tutored and confirmed him in the conviction, the first fruits of which were seen in the constitution of conquered Bolivia, framed by himself, in which, besides the Presidency for life, he was empowered to nominate his successor—a sovereignty *de facto*. He committed, moreover, the impolitic act of separating Bolivia from Peru, the after-cause of so much heartburning and bloodshed. The Bolivian constitution sealed the fate of Bolivar on his return to New Granada to resume the functions of the Presidency, and displace Santander become his locum tenens. Venezuela seceded from the Colombian federation, and Paez, the formidable *heros del desierto*, declared against Bolivar and the monarchy it was believed he designed to found in his own person; and so fell the Great Bolivar (15)

(14) I have it from Guatemalteco friends, that when Guatemala, last in the race, made its gritto for independence, Don Juan del Valle, one of the leaders in the newly declared Government, if not in the movement, himself a most learned, philosophic and excellent man, applied to the late Mr. Jeremy Bentham, as by just repute the most profound thinker and theorist of his age, to advise with him about a code and constitution for the young republic. Nothing more grateful than such an application to the venerable philosopher, who had studied men only in his closet, and was as innocent of practical knowledge of them as when he left his cradle. The code and constitution were not long to wait for, and the State was duly invested with the constitutional garment; the Centaurs tunic was not more fatal to Hercules. From that epoch to the present Guatemala has been one field of carnage between Centralists and Federalists; between Guatemalteco metropolitan, and San Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, Costa Rica, &c., &c., federal.

(15) The late General Santander, whose acquaintance I made in Paris, in 1820, some few months before his return to New Granada, to assume the post of President to which he was elected on the deposition, or abdication and death of Bolivar, showed me letters of the Liberator, conclusive, if genuine, of which he offered proof, to found the mortality of Simon the First. There is no question that he had long been worked upon to the elder Bourbons then reigning. Paez, his ancient sworn brother-in-arms, was fully satisfied of his

Paez planted the separate State of Venezuela, which with one exception of a sanguinary insurrection, has since enjoyed tranquillity.

Paez, the Gaucho chieftain, established and protected the independence of Venezuela; a rude but gallant soldier he aspired, not because not competent, to become a political character or legislator further than the externals of highest office forced upon him, for he retired to and lives in his own native plains. Rosas, the Gaucho chief of La Plata, aborted the same period delivered his own country from the factions and civil convulsions with which it was so long tormented. The term "Gaucho" is used in the reproachful sense of caste against him by his foes, as if the country proprietors (*estancieros*) and cultivators, signified by the term, were not of the best blood of Spain, the descendants in fact of the ancient Spanish settlers, whereas the dwellers in the city are greatly commixed with the more recent importations. He did more; he reformed and consolidated institutions which experience so far would seem to shew were most in harmony with the genius and inclinations of the people. The inherent virtue and stability of institutions are not to be determined by theoretical dogmas, perfect as abstract truisms as they may be. The federal system in the Anglo States of America lies open to the reproach of want of due cohesion in the separate parts; the elements of weakness, the absence of unity, the seeds of dissolution, germinating to ripen at a period more or less remote, are thought to be discernible even on the surface. The separate parts, indeed, possess more or less all the conditions and requirements of a separate independence within themselves. Multifarious ports and rivers connect them separately with, whilst their territories rest against, the ocean. A federal system in States so circumstanced and coalesced is wanting in that characteristic of mutual dependence which would correct the evil of conflicting divisions and attributes of power, and communicate many of the advantages of centralization without its tendency to metropolitan monopoly. But the federation of the Argentine States presents no inconveniences such as in the United States. They have but one outlet to the sea, and that is the estuary of the River Plate. There is, moreover, but one port commanding ingress and egress, and that is Buenos Ayres, *Rayon sin puerto, chimenea sin fuego*, say the Spanish proverb. The State and City of Buenos Ayres hold the keys of the house; and where is the central system, or central despotism, which holds a position so commanding and absolute? State rights and local independence, however latitudinarian, may be safely conceded and enjoyed without peril to the union which imparts vigour of action in a federation so circumstanced (16).

I am persuaded, my Lord, for my part, that the time is not remote when Paraguay will, by force of circumstances or of arms, re-enter within the domain of the ancient viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, now the federal Republic of La Plata, notwithstanding its recent declaration of independent sovereignty in solemn convocation of Congress evoked at Assumption. The sole highway to the sea for Paraguay lies down the Parana, all Argentine, which terminates in the River Plate. The agents despatched from the government of Paraguay are vainly soliciting the recognition of independence by Rosas. Neither in the face of such his evasion is Chile, the next bordering Spanish state, willing to risk the enmity of Buenos Ayres by an acknowledgment. I do not perceive that any damage could result to British commercial interests from such amalgamation of Paraguay with the Argentine federation. Inaccessible to commerce now, except on capricious sufferance and subjected to arbitrary vexations and exactions, that State would then become liable to all the obligations of treaty existing now with the Republic of La Plata, of which it would constitute a part, and open, therefore, to the free and unrestricted entrance of British products. This is one interest the more why our relations should be managed and maintained with greater circumspection in the river Plate; inferentially, it is one aggravation the more of the offensive impolicy of our proceedings there. The obligation of strict neutrality should be evident and imperative; if it would be unjust, as it would be, openly or covertly to assail Rivera, it cannot be just to wage war in disguise against Rosas.

The subject has carried me far beyond the limits I had proposed myself. But I may be pardoned, my Lord, for some discursiveness on affairs to me, of no ordinary interest. Partaking of the general enthusiasm in the cause of Spanish American independence, I was careful to watch its progress—to mark its various phases and fortunes in each separate State, with attention and anxiety commensurate. The interest and anxiety were not diminished when, on my return from Cuba several years ago, I had the honour to become officially connected with one of the Spanish American legations to this Court, during the period of its existence; I might almost say with another subsequently. This is one interest which then and since I have been enabled to maintain with distinguished and intelligent men of the new States of various shades of opinion, could scarcely fail to familiarise me with many complications of parties and policy which naturally escape the more indifferent looker on. I am perhaps enticed, therefore, to be heard when Spanish American affairs are in question; and I should ill answer to those feelings and recollections which must ever affectionately bind me to the interests and welfare of those young States of a new world—still rising and elastically destined, however now under cloud and depressed, to take high rank among nations—if in the hour of need I were a laggard in the ranks of their defenders against the arrogant oppressions of the strong, and

design. I was permitted to copy the letters (three) which must be among my papers, though I have lost sight of them since.

(16) The fatal error—an error which has perpetuated revolution in Spain—of patriots so enlightened and pure of intention as Agustin Arribeles and his party, was their laborious legislation and efforts as deputies and ministers to break down the federal system of Spain. I have discussed within him and these opinions; and I am inclined to believe, that the events of late years have induced no inconsiderable modifications of sentiment. The fact is, the federal principle is so deeply rooted in Spain that revolutions and generations may fall of its eradication.

the foul slanders of the malignant. I feel, in the sense of my epigraph, that, in such circumstances, truth may be equally outraged by the silence of friends as by the falsehood of foes.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient
Humble Servant,
Alfred Mallalieu.

The Bank, Highgate,
Feb. 23, 1844.

February 29. N.B.—As these pages were actually at press I am placed in possession of information from Buenos Ayres, by the kindness of a mercantile friend in the city, who, though long in commercial relationship with that country, was never resident there. The date is of Dec. 19—the latest received. In evidence of the consequences flowing from offensive and unadvised intervention and partisanship, to the prejudice of British interests, I present the following extracts:

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 19, 1843.

It may be considered that the war is drawing to a close. The French Admiral had visited General Oribein his camp, on the subject of disarming the French, and was received with great honours; Oribe gave him a *carte blanche* to guarantee the protection of their lives and property, but it remained to be seen whether the Admiral would succeed in disarming the French residents Oribe had commenced a general attack on the lines, and Commodore Purvis had ordered all the boats of the British vessels to the Mole, to render help to the British. The town (Monte Video) was quite deserted, and no succours expected from General Rivera.

A very angry feeling exists in Buenos Ayres against the English, chiefly owing to the decided partiality of Commodore Purvis for the Montevideans. The French there are doing all in their power to gain the ascendancy; at the same time that the French Admiral was so graciously received by the Buenos Ayrean Governor, two British merchants were refused an audience.

That I am not singular in indignant reprobation and exposure of the atrocious system of calumny so long directed against the government of La Plata, and personally against General Rosas and Oribe, will appear by the following article, which I cannot deny myself the pleasure of extracting from a late number of that respectable member of the Paris press, *La Presse*—

"Dans les derniers journaux arrivés de Buenos Aires, nous trouvons un article remarquable sous plus d'un rapport, en réponse à un travail publié en Avril, 1843, par la *Revue des Deux-Mondes*, sous le titre: *Les deux rives de la Plata*.

"Nous prenons texte aujourd'hui de cet article, pour faire voir combien l'ons s'inquiète de l'opinion de la France dans cette extrémité de l'Amérique, et pour démontrer, par ce fait, que toutes les fables absurdes ou intéressées qu'on vient nous débiter sur ses pays lointains, et que nous acceptons comme vérités, sont toujours relevées dans les journaux de l'Amérique. Le fameux retentissement que ces démentis obtiennent au del à de l'Atlantique, sans qu'on s'en doute en France, retombe donc sur nous, et compromet notre influence, en faisant douter de notre esprit de justice et notre amour de vérité.

"N'a-t-on pas publié, par exemple, que Rosas était un tyran extravagant qui, dans un moment de caprice, se faisait promener dans les rues sur un chartraine par des femmes nues? Cette fable, parmi tant d'autres, a passé sans contradiction dans nos journaux et jusque sur la tribune parlementaire. Ne pouvait-on ajouter aussi, puisque nous étions en veine de crédulité, que les représentants de toutes les puissances civilisées qui résident à Buenos Aires assistaient à ce spectacle et applaudissaient, comme des Romains du Bas-Empire?"

"Qu'on s'écoute donc bien que, dans ces contrées en proie à toutes les haines de parti, il se trouve toujours des gens qui ont intérêt à semer le mensonge et la calomnie, et qui spéculent sur notre crédulité, si obéissante et si facile, pour déconsidérer un ennemi qu'ils ne peuvent vaincre. Or, qu'on cherche bien à se rendre compte de l'effet que produisent à distance ces contes absurdes, que nous acceptons comme vrais et qui ne sont que ridicules en arrivant dans les pays dont ils font mention.

"L'autre jour encore, le *Journal des Débats*, qui s'était jusqu'ici prudemment abstenu, a pris, lui aussi, le parti malencontreux d'entrer dans la question en reproduisant la nouvelle la plus notoirement fautive qui nous soit parvenue des rives de la Plata; nous voulions parler de l'assassinat de quatre prisonniers de guerre pris sur un bâtiment lequels par l'Amiral Brown. Le journal officiel de Buenos Ayres, pour rassurer les familles de ces prisonniers dont on annonçait l'assassinat à Montevideo, publie leurs noms et fait connaître le lieu de détention où leurs amis peuvent les aller visiter."

Advertisements.

To Let.

A NEATLY furnished room for a single gentleman, who can be accommodated with breakfast if required. Apply at No 57, Calle de la Piedra.

For Sale.

CHEESES of first-rate quality at the shop of John Reynolds, No 49, Calle de la Paz.—Price twenty rials to three dollars per pound.

Just Received,
At No. 35, Calle de Cangallo,
A complete assortment of
WINTER GOODS

CONSISTING of Gentlemen's morning gowns, velvet and satin waistcoats, French chaquetons, worsted and woolen socks and stockings, merino shirts and pantaloons, linen and cotton shirts, gloves, cravats, stocks, braces, cloth and hair brushes, boots, shoes and slippers of all classes, men and boy's hats and caps of all descriptions, bed rugs, listen shoes, fancy hair rug, sailor's mittens and various other articles, all selling at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

A superior assortment of Spanish Blankets.

From the "Atlas" London paper of 23rd March.

DEATH OF THE KING OF SWEDEN.

The King of Sweden died on the 8th inst., at four o'clock in the morning. His son and heir assumed forthwith the Royal authority, under the style of Oscar II., and announced his intention of continuing the government of Sweden and Norway in the footsteps of his late father.

The death of the King of Sweden recalls to mind the memorable events of that great drama in which he figured as one of the prominent actors. He was almost the last surviving personage elevated to power by the French Revolution who continued to occupy a throne raised out of the wrecks of so many nationalities and dynasties—as much, perhaps, to his own astonishment as to that of the rest of the world. BERNADOTTE was the last specimen of that short-lived race of martial heroes whom democracy had thrust into the circle of hereditary kings, and who have now become subjects of history, to point a moral or adorn a tale.

Now that he is gone, that circle may be said to have purged itself entirely of its unwelcome intruders, and to present to view a legitimacy as spotless as if the French Revolution had never occurred. It is literally true, that in the political arrangements of Europe nothing more material has been affected by that mighty effort than the substitution of a son of a French inkeeper for a descendant of GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, and the transference of the poor peasants of Norway from the Danish to the Swedish sceptre. Everything has been replaced as it was. The heir of so many heroic efforts, and of so many millions of lives and treasure, is the Prince OSCAR, son of BERNADOTTE, now King of Norway and Sweden. He, and not NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE, has been the true son of destiny—the heir of the Revolution, as matters have turned out. Certainly, when the deceased Monarch recollected these things, and thought of his own merits compared with those of so many other great men, untimely slain, he must have been the last man in the world to exclaim, with the general of antiquity, while boasting of his successes—"In this fortune had no part!"

Looking, therefore, at BERNADOTTE as the most lucky military adventurer of the age, it is interesting to note how far he owed his success to the aid of his talents or character, and how far to pure accident or to the unprincipled conduct of the aristocracy of the country that elected him; lastly, to mark how far he served the true interests of his adopted country during his reign, as a friend of peace and freedom; or, on the contrary, rendered her subservient to the foreign and despotic power of Russia, and aided to endanger the balance of power in Europe.

With scarcely any exception, the press has painted his character in terms of glowing and indiscriminate eulogy. At the worst, it has appeared as if all that could be said against him was that, although of most honourable principles, and with an excellent heart, he was not perhaps of the highest order of intellect. Compared with NAPOLEON, the greatest of his generals display an immeasurable inferiority—inferiority of mere talent to genius. But even of this universality BERNADOTTE is said to have displayed no inconsiderable share in the administration of civil as well as of military affairs, and by his just *coup d'état* of the political world. There can be no doubt that BERNADOTTE, like the greater number of the French generals of the revolution, was a staunch Republican, and up to the time when BUONAPARTE upset the government of the Directory, considered that he, along with many others, stood upon a perfect equality as to talents and fame, and was quite ready to defend the Republic against any dictator; but this feeling on the part of BERNADOTTE appears, from CAFFIÈRE's narrative of his conduct on the 18th Brumaire, to have amounted to neutrality, if not to a guilty knowledge of the treasonable attempt, at a moment when he might have arrested NAPOLEON with the greatest facility. The truth appears to have been this, that NAPOLEON, after tampering with BERNADOTTE and SLAVES, outwitted both by his Italian cunning. BERNADOTTE did not scruple to take a command under the Consulate, and to receive farther additions to his honours on NAPOLEON's assumption of the imperial purple. In these circumstances, either it became him to resign his commission, or to be loyal to the master who heaped such wealth and honours on his head.

At the battle of Wagram his division of French and Saxons was beaten by the Austrian. BERNADOTTE complained of not being supported by NAPOLEON; and NAPOLEON alleged that he had not maintained his ground with sufficient firmness. A quarrel, at first concealed and then open and undisguised, broke out between them, and from that moment all reconciliation was hopeless.

Meanwhile, the corrupt aristocracy of Sweden, who had assassinated the chivalrous GUSTAVUS III. by the hand of ARKARSTROM, deposed GUSTAVUS IV. and raised to the throne his uncle the Duke of SUDERMANIA, a man steeped in intrigue, and suspected of participating in the fratricidal tragedy which had recently taken place. The death of the Crown Prince in 1810, and the infirmities of the reigning King, induced the Swedes to look around for some successor, whose alliance would be profitable to their interests; and ignorant of the coolness between NAPOLEON and BERNADOTTE (who was connected to the imperial family by his marriage to the sister of JOSEPH BUONAPARTE's wife), these "French of the North" elected the latter as their monarch.

From that time BERNADOTTE considered himself entirely freed from his allegiance to France, and at perfect liberty to act either for or against her interests, as if he had been a true descendant of ODIN himself. The conventional laws of kingdoms are strong, but the laws of nature are stronger; and it cannot be denied that the zeal with which BERNADOTTE turned his arms against his native country, and fought on the bloody plains of Leipsic against that power to which he owed all his rise, still detracts greatly from his merit in the eyes of most men, and assimilates him too much to MORRAU, or MURAT, or the Emigrants. In the eyes of the French common soldier BERNADOTTE remained to the last a traitor and deserter. The transference of Norway to Sweden, by the Congress of Vienna, was a cruel and unprincipled act. The poor but independent inhabitants of that country had no desire to be removed from the paternal rule of Denmark, which allowed them their local freedom, to the arbitrary sway of the Swedish King. BERNADOTTE would have crushed their opposition by military force, had they not risen simultaneously in arms against him, and compelled his respectful recognition of their constitution. Since that time a perpetual struggle has been going on between the Court of Stockholm and the Storthings.

MERCHANT VESSELS

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

Date of Arrival	Vessels and Captains Names.	Tons	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
British.				
Feb. 16	Barque William Carson, David Young	210	Nash, Wilson & Co.	London
Mar. 14	Brig Mary Tarcan, Robert Drysdale	196	Barber and Orr	Falmouth.
22	Barque Fortis, Henry Buttersfield	394	John Best & Brothers	Coast of Africa
Apr. 13	Brig Chamus, George Inry	195	Charles R. Home	Plymouth
22	Barque Chalce, James Hellyer	236	Charles Taylor & Co.	Liverpool
26	Barque Pantaloon, James Candler	252	Flowers, Noble & Co.	London
30	Brig David Grant, George Lawrence	197	Henry and George Dowse	London
May 2	Barque Waterville, James Mills	198	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	Falmouth.
3	Brig Aristocrat, William Thompson	200	R. & J. Corliss & Co.	Liverpool.
6	Brig Lady Charlotte Grest, J. Frazier	183	Hughes & Brothers	Great Britain
13	Brig Amelia, John Teasdale	237	Barber & Orr	
27	Brig Adino John Ross Baxter	228	Brace, Twyford & Co.	
June 1	Brig T H Haviland, Samuel Thompson	192	Henry & George Dowse	
4	Brig Lady Mary, S Stone	253	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	Great Britain
11	Brigantine Chitas, Samuel Chumpton	171	Bertram, LeBreton & Delisle	Exeter.
11	Brigantine Charles, George Gilbert	115	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	
12	B. William McDougall, A. McDougall	170	Rennie Macfarlane & Co.	
13	Barque Isabella, Samuel Herbert	221	Rennie Macfarlane & Co.	
American.				
Sept. 13	Barque Hobart, Collier	304	Daniel Gowlard & Co.	
Mar. 8	Brig Premium, David Purser	174	Jacob Paravicini	
Apr. 25	Brig Maria Theresa, W. F. Clark	223	Daniel Gowlard & Co.	Boston
25	Ship Coriolanus, Elias Elwell	268	Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	Boston
25	Brig Venezuela, Benjamin Randall	193	Zumaran & Treserra	Boston
May 14	Barque Rosabella, George E Bailey	234	Daniel Gowlard & Co.	Salem
20	Bar George Henry, William Cressney	307	Samuel B. Hale	Boston
24	Schooner Sarah Ann, Francis Able	60	Jacob Paravicini	Patagonia.
June 8	Barque Niagara, Stephen Hersey	232	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co	
9	Brig Quincey, Samuel P. Savage	216	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	
9	Brig George Gardner, Hugh S. Walker	334	Daniel Gowlard & Co.	
12	Brig Junia, Henry Cooper	225	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	
13	Brigantine Delaware, J. C. Benedict	119	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co	
French.				
May 5	Barque Universel, Louis Vuigner	267	Mosca, Dunoyer & Vanni	Havre de Grace
6	Brig Frederick & Eugene, P Bronzon	167	Bartolomè Herand	Cette
14	Brig Alphonse, A Leconte	154	Bertram, LeBreton & Delisle	Havre de Grace.
Sardinian.				
Jan. 20	Pol. Bella Emilia Domingo Fidanza	175	Tomas Rousse	
Apr. 23	Zum. Nues. S. del Rosario, L Corveto	67	Llavallo & Sons	Genoa
May 6	Brig Cesar, Pedro Viale	141	Manuel Acevedo Ramos	Brazil.
13	Brig Herculio, Pedro Narizano	195	Llavallo & Sons	Marseilles.
June 6	Polacra Jove J. B Chiorza	127	Jaicinto Caprile	
Spanish.				
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 Sandelia	162	Llavallo & Sons	Coruna
9	Brig Aquiles, Juan Requero	150	Llavallo & Sons	Havana
9	Brig Arrogante Emilio, J. T Sandelia	204	Llavallo & Sons	Havana
25	Brig Vencedor, Juan Roses	150	Llavallo & Sons	Havana
25	Brig Dos Amigos, Jayme Ferrer	110	Llavallo & Sons	Havana
25	Brig Leon, Julian Barraran	160	Zumaran & Treserra	Havana
June 4	Brig Lacique, B Antrih	158	Pedro Antonio Sanchez	
9	Polacra Fransa, Gerardo Maristany	147	Enrique Ochoa & Co.	
Brazilian.				
June 6	Brig Ana Maria, M C Lima	202	Manuel Acevedo Ramos	Brazil.
10	Brigantine Tentador, Antonio Pesa	190	Juan G. Martinez	do.
11	Brigan. Espectador, José C. Vieira	150	José Pereira Carneiro & Co	do.
12	Br. Bonto Porto, Anselmo M Vieira	122	Juan G. Martinez	do.
12	Brig Jacuba, M anuel Joaq. Rodriguez	208		do.
June 6	Brig Christian, C V Diadrich	250		
Danish.				
Feb. 8	Ship Adolph, William Jorgensen	280	Mohr, Ludovici and Co.	Falmouth for order
Mar. 25	Brig Ana Cecilia, C. G. Fischer	176	Thode & Co	Altona.
Apr. 23	Schooner Ann, Peter Matzen	62	Oliver J. Hayes & Co.	Continent
June 8	Bar. Sarah & Johanna, J W Wittusen	186	Thole & Co.	
9	Brig Codan, H. Eckel	162	Zumaran & Treserra	
Hamburg.				
Apr. 17	Barque Laura & Louisa, C.H. Marks	300	Thode & Co.	Falmouth.
June 9	Brig Alwina, John Both	150	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	
Norwegian.				
Apr. 22	Brig Juno, Andreas W. Bomhoff	200	George P. Becher	Rio Janeiro
Prussian.				
June 1	Schooner Paraguay, F Bloedorn	124	Nash, Wilson & Co.	Rio Grande
9	Brig Memphis, G. G. Hansson	190	Mohr, Ludovici & Co.	
Bremen.				
June 2	Brigantine Delfin, Daniel D Spille	130	Dickson & Co.	Continent
3	Brig Luisa Cesar, Martin Wenke	120	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co	
FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.				
BRITISH.—Packet schooner Viper, 5 guns, Lieut James Carter, Commander				
Packet Spider, 6 guns, Lieut Richard Elworthy Pym, Commander.				

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Cargo of the Spanish brig Cuakero, whose sailing on the 6th inst., was noticed in our last.—14,368 dry ox and cow hides, 544 dozen slunk calf skins, 24 bales and 7 chiguas with 800 arrobas wool.

June 8.—Wind W. N. W.—foggy.

Arrived, Prussian brig Memphis, 190 tons, G. G. Hamann, from Memel 6th January, Montevideo 2nd inst., with lumber, to Mohr, Ludovici and Co.

American barque Niagara, 232 tons, Stephen Hersey, from Batavia 7th February, Montevideo 4th inst., with rice &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier and Co.

Danish barque Sarah and Johanna, 186 tons, John Waldemar Wittusen, from Cape de Verds 28th April, Montevideo 6th inst., with salt, to Thode and Co.

Luca balandra Virgen Santa, 21 tons, Agustin Maud, from Montevideo 6th inst., in ballast to order.

Luca schooner Relampago, 26 tons, Pedro Onetto, from Montevideo 4th inst., in ballast, to order.

Sailed, British barque Emelyn, Thomas Toogood, for Exeter, despatched by Bertram, LeBreton and Delisle, with 10,276 salted ox and cow hides, 15,000 shin bones, 100 pipes with 3800 arrobas tallow.

British barque Airey, John Nicholson, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Charles R. Home, in ballast.

National brig Fanny, Edward Gahan despatched by Nelson Hartwig, National brigantine Corsario, Antonio Banovich, and National brigantine of war Vigilante, 5 guns, Captain John Thorne, all for the Bucoo, with clothing, stores and armament for the army. The Fanny also took 21 bales and 38 cases of British manufactured goods.

June 9th.—Wind E. S. E. foggy.

Arrived, Danish brig Codan, 162 tons, H. Eckel, from Valparaiso, 20th March, Talcahuano 4th April, Montevideo 4th inst., with cacao &c. to Zuzaran and Tressera.

Hamburg brig Alwina, 150 tons, John Both, from Hamburg 20th March, Montevideo 4th inst., with general cargo to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

H. B. M's. packet Spider, 6 guns, Lieut. Richard Elsworth Pym, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 19th ult., arrived at Montevideo 6th inst., sailed thence 7th with the mail of the packet Express, from Falmouth 5th April.

Spanish polacre Pronta, 147 tons, Geraldo Maristany, from Barcelona 2nd March, Malaga 22nd do., Algeiras 29th do., Montevideo 6th inst., with wine &c., to Enrique Ochoa & Co.

American brig Quincy, 216 tons, Samuel B. Savage, from Boston 20th March, Montevideo 6th inst., with general cargo, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

American brig George Gardner, 334 tons, Hugh S. Walker, from Baltimore 5th March, Montevideo 6th inst., with general cargo, to Daniel Gowland & Co.

British barque Airey, put back for news, per packet.

Sailed, British hired schooner Iberia, (tender) for Montevideo.

June 10th.—Wind S.

Arrived, Brazilian brigantine Tentador, 196 tons, Antonio Pessoa, from Rio Janeiro 15th ult., Montevideo 4th inst., with sugar, coffee &c., to Juan Geronimo Martinez.

Sailed, British barque Airey, for Rio Janeiro. French barque Soleil, Pierre Jules Martin, for Cette, despatched by Zuzaran & Tressera, with 987 dry ox and cow hides, 5899 salted do. 29 horse do. 538 calf skins, 12,000 shin bones, 1500 horns, 149 bales with 4470 arrobas wool, 137 do. with 4110 dozen sheep skins.

French brig Jeune Estelle, Felix Lamaud, for Havre de Grace, despatched by José Ortiz Basualdo, with 4529 dry ox and cow hides, 4000 horns, 385 boxes with 3080 arrobas tallow, 48 bales with 1440 arrobas wool, 62 do. with 1860 arrobas hair, 11 do. with 280 arrobas ostrich feathers.

Passengers—Messrs. Alexander & Armand Michel, and 2 others.

American brig Delight, John Wooten, for Philadelphia, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 627 dry and 1050 salted ox and cow hides, 236 bales with 7005 dozen sheep skins, 148 do. with 3815 arrobas wool.

Swedish brigantine Orion, Nicholas Larsson, for Pernambuco, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 1085 dry ox and cow hides, 2535 quintals jerked beef.

Spanish brig Vigilante, Francisco Maristany, for Bilbao, despatched by Enrique Ochoa & Co. with 4909 dry ox and cow hides, 8 bales with 210 dozen slunk calf skins.

June 11th.—Wind E. strong.

Arrived, Brazilian brigantine Especulador, 160 tons, José Cayetano Vieira, from Pernambuco 4th ult., Montevideo 10th inst., with sugar &c., to José Pereira Carneiro & Co.

British brigantine Clitus, 171 tons, Samuel Chantpaton, from Exeter 13th February, Cadiz 10th March, Montevideo 7th inst., with salt, to Bertram, Le Breton & Delisle.

British brigantine Charles, 115 tons, George Guilbert, from Liverpool 1st April, with general cargo, to Brownell, Stegmann & Co.

June 12th.—Wind E.

Arrived, Bardinian packet schooner Rosa, Andreas Priario, from Montevideo 11th inst., to Carlos Galeano, with passengers.

Sardinian packet schooner Carmen, Pablo Bartolomé Cavassa, from Montevideo 11th inst., to Rizzo & Rosa, with passengers.

American brig Junius, 255 tons, Henry Cooper, from Boston 4th April, Montevideo 11th inst., with general cargo, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

British brig William Mc Dougall, 170 tons, Alexander Mc Dougall, from Glasgow 11th March, with general cargo, to Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.

Brazilian brigantine Bonito Porto, 129 tons, Anselmo Marquez Vieira, from Pernambuco 1st ult., Montevideo 11th inst., with sugar &c., to Juan Geronimo Martinez.

Brazilian brig Jacuba, 208 tons, Manuel Joaquin Rodriguez, from Parnagua 25th ult., with yerba to Angel G. de Eila.

Sailed, Brazilian brigantine Suspiro, Antonio Coelho Ribeiro, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by José Marquez de Sousa, with 37 dry ox hides, 85 barrels and 4 sacks with 690 arrobas tallow

and grease, 2910 quintals jerked beef, 168 r^{ols} tobacco.

Kniphausen barque Elizabeth, Diedrich Jacob Hugg, for Brazil, despatched by Nicholson, Green & Co., in ballast.

June 13th.—Wind S. S. W.

Arrived, British barque Isabella, 221 tons, Samuel Herbert, from Liverpool 29th March, Maldonado 11th inst., with general cargo, to Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.

Passengers—Cabin—Messrs. S. Webster, James Gouldin, D. Robertson, wife and child, Syms and son, Mrs. Telford and two daughters, and the two Miss Thompsons.

Steerage—Mr. Atkinson and daughter, and Messrs. Mc Cann and Moore.—total 16.

American brigantine Delaware, 116 tons, Isburn C. Bendsick, from Philadelphia 1st April, Montevideo 12th inst., with general cargo, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

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

Sardinian packet brigantine Luisitano, Bartolomé Dassory, for Montevideo, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with passengers.

Hamburg schooner Neptunus, Frederick William Waller, for Falmouth and the continent, despatched by Mohr, Ludovici, & Co., with 9296 dry ox and cow hides, 500 salted do.

Danish schooner Odin, Niels L. Engers, for Falmouth, for orders to the continent, despatched by Thode & Co., with 6567 dry ox and cow hides, 1000 salted do.

American barque Mason Barney, Francis Scott, for New York, despatched by Oliver J. Hayes & Co., with 8143 dry ox and cow hides, 145 bales with 3672 arrobas wool, 2 do. with 48½ dozen sheep skins, 3 do. with 2100 lbs. ostrich feathers, 30 do. with 912 arrobas horse hair, 12 do. with 1800 dozen nutria skins 1 box with 3000 cigars.

Passengers—Mrs. George W. Blake, and daughter, Messrs. James Atherton and Justin Barker, Masters Leon and Avelino sons of General Alvear, Master Policarpo, son of Don Pedro Mom, Master Guillermo Saubidet, son of Don Marcos Saubidet, and Master John F. Hallet, son of Mr. Stephen Hallet.—total 9.

June 14th.—Wind V.

Arrived, American brigantine

BIRTH.

On the 13th inst., the lady of Patrick McLean, Esq., of a daughter.

Advertisements.

Wine and Spirit Store

CANGALLO STREET, NO. 132.

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

Superior Cete wine.....	86	per gallon
do. Catalan.....	7	"
do. Bourdeaux.....	8	"
do. White Wine.....	9	"
do. Malaga.....	10	"
Best Holland Gine.....	11½	"
Bordeaux in boxes of 1 doz.	45, 55, 60	"
Holland Gine in boxes and baskets.	36	"
do. n 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 skillful as can be found elsewhere, and the expenses 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, 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. F. at Kidd's Hotel, will meet with attention.

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

Wants a Situation

A S Housekeeper or Housekeeper and Cook to one or more single gentlemen, an elderly female without incumbrance who perfectly understands her business, and can give most respectable references.

Apply at No. 89 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

FOR SALE.

CHEESES of first-rate quality, at the shop of John Reynolds, no 49 Calle de la Paz. Price 30 rials to three dollars per lb.

THE PICTORIAL TIMES.

OF 10th and 24th February 1844. The above papers having been taken from the Commercial Rooms, it is requested they may be returned.

TO LET.

A NEATLY furnished room for a single gentleman, who can be accommodated with breakfast if required. Apply at No. 37 Calle de la Piedra.

WANTED

BY a young man 28 years of age, a situation as general servant, or House Steward, in a Mercantile House; he can be highly recommended from his last place, and thoroughly understands his business. Apply at Mr. Price's London Hotel, Calle del 25 Mayo.

To persons having Chacras to rent.

A PERSON fully competent to take the management of a Chacra, or large Quinta, would be glad to meet with some one who may wish to employ him either on halves or on such terms as may be agreed upon. For further particulars apply at Kidd's Hotel, 72 Calle de la Paz.

Alexander Fraser, Boot and Shoe Maker.

BEGS to inform his friends and the public in general that he has commenced business in the above line and by supplying a first rate article he hopes to gain a share of their favours.

No. 59, Calle Piedras, near San Juan's church.

N. B: On hand a large stock of Wellington and Clarence Boots, with double soles, and Men's strong Shoes well suited for the season, at Moderate Prices.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	219	a 220	each
Do. Patriot.....	218	a 219	do.
Plata maoquina.....	124	a 123	do for one
Dollars, Spanish.....	132	a 131	do each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones.....	134	a 133	do.
Six per cent. Stock.....			do. per cent.
Exchange on England.....	34	a 33-16	per dol.
Do. France.....	39	a 39½	cent per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	124	a 123	per cent. premium
Do. Montevideo.....	12	a 13½	do. do.
Do. United States.....	134	a 134	per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, for Enghd. & Germy	55	a 57	per pesada
Do. France.....	51	a 53	do.
Do. North America.....	46	a 47	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.....	32	a 30	per dozn.
Do. fine.....	10	a 46	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
Horse hair, short.....	33	a 33	dol. per arroba
Do. long.....	35	a 35	do.
Do. mixed.....	70	a 80	do.
Do. long.....	70	a 80	do.
Wool, common, washed.....	22	a 28	do.
Do. picked.....	35	a 38	do.
Do. short from skins.....	38	a 40	do.
Do. mestiza, dirty.....	18	a 35	do.
Tallow, pure.....	10	a 11	do.
Do. raw.....	10	a 11	do.
Do. with grease.....	16	a 17	do.
Jerked beef.....	25	a 22	per quintal.
Horns, mixed.....	300	a 300	per thousand
Do. Ox.....	500	a 500	do.
Shin bones.....	80	a 100	do.
Hide cuttings.....	39	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, on board.....	15	a 16	per fanega
Discount.....	14	a 14	pr. ct. pr. month.
The highest price of Doublons during the week 220 dollars			
The lowest price 218 dollars.			
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3 13-16 pence. The lowest do. 34 pence.			

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor