

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 950]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2nd, 1844.

[Established in 1826.]

BUENOS AYRES.

From the *Gaceta Mercantil* of the 24th ult.

The question of the Rio de la Plata presents a new episode, without a precedent in the maritime annals of modern times. Captain Voorhees, of the U. S. ship "Congress," has committed off Montevideo an act of unheard of temerity and gratuitous outrage against the Squadron of the Confederation blockading that port. He has perpetrated it in the midst of profound peace and of the best understanding between his country and ours; violating without the slightest pretext the law of nations, and setting at naught that noble and forecasting system pursued by the Government of the U. S. in preserving its policy clear from those fatal and scandalous aggressions which some naval commanders and officers have committed against these Republics. On seeing Captain Voorhees start on that course—on being informed of what has taken place—we doubted our own convictions. So serious and so astounding has been the character of that proceeding! Although the national voice is making an urgent call, we will restrain as much as possible our own feelings on relating and commenting facts which it is scarcely in the power of language alone to reprobate with sufficient severity. We owe this tribute to the sympathies which the Government of the U. S. has evinced towards these Republics, and to the considerations of which the Special Agent of that Government, H. M. Watterston, Esq., has rendered himself worthy by his enlightened justice, frankness and benevolence in all his acts, and on occasion of this disagreeable and unexpected occurrence. The revolting and arbitrary proceedings of the North American Commander originate in his own counsel and self-will, without the most remote or fancied injunction of the Government of the U. S. The simple reprobation thereof is sufficient to prove it, and to stigmatize the offender with all the right justice give us, and national honour prescribes. In the course of the oscillations and wars which have occurred in the South American States there have been different periods when these new countries have experienced inhuman aggressions on the part of other functionaries to the ruin of the just system of reciprocal rights and duties—the only one that can render profitable to certain strong Powers the independence of the American States for ever separated from the Spanish and Portuguese domination, and resolved to resist any other foreign one whatever. It was reserved to Captain Voorhees to act the sorry and unbecoming part of an impolitic imitator of those offences; and we call attention to the greatest interests of the U. S. themselves, when, in the posture of the contest of La Plata with respect to the various Powers, we reprobate with just severity acts that would appear to have had their origin in some sinister intrigue that endeavours to enlist among the number of our enemies a people whose nature, reason and expediency counsel to draw closer with these Republics intimate and friendly relations. At a time when the chaos was about to be disentangled, by which the criminal treacheries of Commodore Purvis, preceded by very serious events and followed by inexplicable deeds, have protracted the present war, the sudden and arbitrary proceedings of Captain Voorhees tend to compromise the U. S. in a quarter where their interests are least to be found. And so true is this, that the reprobation of the Special Agent, of the Consul, and of the citizens of the U. S. in this country has promptly followed. This is a very significant fact, in view of which the public will judge the conduct of Captain Voorhees, and the present state of this disagreeable question in every thing that from its nature, bearings and circumstances relates to the Argentine Confederation and the Oriental State of the Uruguay.

On the 29th of September last the Oriental schooner of war "Sancala," one of the small craft

armed by order of H. E. the legal President of that Republic, Brigadier Manuel Oribe, approached the Argentine Covetto "25th de Mayo," having the Oriental flag flying. The Commander of the "Sancala" delivered a note from President Oribe, of which he was the bearer, and immediately afterwards got under weigh to return to the Buseo. In coming out at 5 A.M. of the same day the Oriental schooner chased and fired musketry at an enemy's boat employed in fishing for the supply of the beleagured and blockaded town of Montevideo. The pursued boat sought refuge alongside of the merchant barque "Rosalba," the Captain of which was requested by the Commander of the schooner to make the fishing boat to haul off from his side: and refused to do so, the "Sancala" retired without insisting thereon or making any demonstration, leaving there the boat, and proceeding inside the bay in chase of two other fishing boats. During this interval the "Rosalba," which had no flag flying, hoisted that of the U.S. and sent a boat to the U.S. ship "Congress." In returning to the Buseo, the "Sancala" was boarded by order of Captain Voorhees; the Oriental colours were hauled down, the flag and pennant of the U. S. substituted in their place, and the Oriental officer and crew carried prisoners on board the "Congress." The Argentine schooner "9 de Julio" being under sail at this time about half a shot's distance from the U. S. brig "Bainbridge," the "Sancala," now converted into an American vessel of war, with the support of the "Bainbridge," made the officers and crew of the "9 de Julio" prisoners, and took possession of the latter. Simultaneously with this, Captain Voorhees with the "Congress" came along side of the Argentine corvette "25 de Mayo," fired upon her, and ordered her commander, Fitton, to strike his flag. The latter refused to comply, requesting explanations with regard to such a summons. Without giving any, Captain Voorhees, who saw the Argentine brig of war "Republicano" under way, made sail upon her, seized her officers and crew, taking also possession of the vessel, her magazine and arms chest, as in the case of the "9 de Julio." Captain Fitton had at this time sent a boat with an officer on board of the "Congress" to demand explanations with respect to such outrageous aggressions. Captain Voorhees seized the boat, making the officer and crew prisoners! Thus relieved from the incumbrance of the two Argentine vessels of war, and in possession also of the Oriental schooner "Sancala," he fell safely upon the corvette "25 de Mayo." He again summoned Captain Fitton to haul down his flag, and the latter refusing to do so unless compelled by main force, the "Congress" fired a cannon shot, the "25 de Mayo" answered with another, and yielded to the superior force of which the North American commander made so unworthy an abuse. Voorhees made the captain, officers and crew prisoners, and took possession of the "25 de Mayo." He then broke the disingenuous silence with which he had proceeded, and informed Captain Fitton that his motive was the alleged fact that the Oriental schooner of war "Sancala" when in pursuit of the fishing boat that had taken refuge alongside of the "Rosalba," had fired some musket shots at this vessel. Captain Fitton expressed his surprise that he should have commenced such hostilities against the squadron of the Argentine Confederation for an alleged act of an Oriental vessel of war, as clearly appeared by her flag, and which for the first time had communicated that morning with the Argentine Squadron for the purpose of delivering the above mentioned note. Captain Voorhees then told Captain Fitton that he and his officers were at liberty. Captain Fitton stated in answer that, after the gratuitous outrage that had been committed against the Argentine flag, he could not take charge of the vessels which had been under his orders, and that he therefore from that moment held himself exempt from all responsibility, leaving all the contingencies at the risk of Captain Voorhees, under the most formal protest in

the presence of the officers of both squadrons. Captain Voorhees replied that he might act as he thought proper. An hour afterwards Captain Fitton drew up that protest in writing; and Captain Voorhees, adding scoff to the infraction of international principles, answered officially that "he would respect the Argentine forces and belligerent rights as long as the former respected the forces of the U. S. and their neutral rights." In the mean time he had set at liberty the fishermen who were prisoners on board of the Argentine Squadron for having violated the blockade, and taken out of it six seamen, North Americans by birth, who had voluntarily entered the service, without deigning to explain the cause. And he still detains the Oriental schooner "Sancala" with with her officers and crew prisoners, awaiting the arrival of Commodore Turner from Rio Janeiro. On returning to the corvette "25 de Mayo," Captain Fitton manifested in a note, dated the 1st of October, to Captain Voorhees, that the Argentine Squadron having been insulted without any provocation or offence whatever on its part against the rights of, and, the respect due to the U.S., he expected reparation for the outrage; and that, in order to rehoist the Argentine flag it was necessary that the American squadron should salute it with 21 guns which would be answered by the Argentine vessels, upon which the affair would be terminated between the two commanders, and would be referred to the superior resolution of their respective governments. Captain Voorhees did not accede to this proposal, and, pretending to have acted on the defensive, even proposed that on the Argentine flag being displayed, that of the U. S. should be hoisted at the main-top with a salute of 21 guns: and that then the "Congress" would do the same! Thus, then, the unjust aggressor, after the outrage, has required for himself a satisfaction that he denies to the offended party!

Under such extraordinary and delicate circumstances, produced by the aggressions of Captain Voorhees, Commodore Toll, Commander-in-Chief *ad interim* of the vessels of the Argentine squadron off Montevideo, arrived; and it is deeply to be regretted that he should have taken upon himself the responsibility of officially notifying to the commanders of the several naval forces the re-establishment of the blockade, re-hoisting the Argentine flag; whereas he ought to have confined himself to reporting to his Government an affair which, from its gravity, importance and results could not be discussed nor arranged by mere naval commanders, but by the respective Governments, immediately, or through Public Agents with sufficient character and full powers. When Commodore Purvis refused to acknowledge the blockade, and committed cruel acts of hostility against the two Republic of La Plata, the blockade was suspended by the interposition of force, and in order to continue it it was not necessary—nor did any foreign naval commander require it—to make a fresh official notification. And if recently any foreign naval commanders has been able to imagine that pretension, none of the rest have intimated it, it being in itself contrary to the established maritime law, and to the precedents in this same question of La Plata. And still less admissible is that pretension when, as we shall state, it appears from the explanations given by the Special Agent of the U. S., that the latter has explicitly reprobated the above related aggressive conduct of Captain Voorhees, as far as concerns the vessels of the Argentine squadron; and that in virtue thereof the same Special Agent has acknowledged our good right. An unjust act, and one reprobated in such a solemn manner, cannot, according to the law of nature and of nations, in anywise interrupt, for legal and necessary effects the continuance of the exercise of such a perfect right as that of blockade, nor require a new official notification, much less when the interruption has been so short that it can nowise have any influence on neutral relations. [Continued in our last page.]

Advertisements.



H. KNIGHT, CHIROPDIST,

Begs leave most respectfully to inform the Public in general, that he is the Inventor of an Elixir by which he is enabled, without Cutting in the brief space of two minutes, to eradicate the most painful Corn, or other Excrescences of the Feet.

H.K.'s method of curing Corns is different to any thing hitherto known in this Country, nor does he attempt to offer a Nostrum requiring secrecy or faith, to insure its efficacy, but confidently assures those who suffer from them, that they may have the satisfaction of carrying away their tormentor, the Corn in their hands.

H. K. can produce upwards of 10,000 Certificates from the principal States in America, & testimonials from various Professors & Doctors of Medicine; & during the short time he has been in this City, numerous Ladies & Gentlemen of the highest respectability, are so satisfied with the manner in which he performs the Cure, that they have presented him with Certificates of the strongest recommendation.

Resides at No. 86, Peru street, nearly opposite the British Consulate—
Persons by leaving their address will be waited on at their residence.

**WARWICK INGLIS,
UPHOLSTERER,**

No. 68, Calle de la Piedad, at the back of the Cathedral.



W. T. takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, and hopes that from his long experience in business, and earnest desire to please, he shall meet with the continuance of their favours.

Elastic spring hair, wool and straw mattresses made to order, old sofas, chairs and old furniture repaired to look like new, curtains cut and hung to the latest fashions, easy chairs and chintz sofas made in the most approved manner and with neatness and despatch, carpeting made up.

N. B.—Blinds of every description made to order, old ones repaired to look like new, trunks made of any description.

**New Saddlery and Harness
MANUFACTORY,**

No. 119, CALLE DE LA PIEDAD.

DAVID SUFFERN late foreman at Mrs. Kennedy's—In returning his sincere thanks to the Public in general for the kind and liberal support he has experienced since his commencement in the above business, begs leave to state that he has this day landed per "Hamble", from Liverpool, a general assortment of Saddlery, comprising, Ladies' best hogskin side Saddles, quilted safes and pocket, Gentlemen's best full shaft and stuffed hogskin hunting Saddles, spring bars, bit and bradon Heads and Reins, Pelham Heads and Reins, snaffle Head and Reins, Ladies' Twigs in gold plate and silver mountings wrought whalebone handles, engaged flamed Gentlemen's best lockey cutting, Whips wrought whalebone handles and silver mountings, Gentlemen's hunting Whips wrought whalebone handles and brass mounted hammers, do. do. in bronze mounted hammers, brass mountings for coach Harness Victoria patterns, English patent leather maddings, hunting trees spring bars, Ladies' side trees, from the successors to Lavrin's celebrated tree manufacturers, London, made to order 4 dozen best hogskins English lannage best colour, patent leather pistol holster, saddle girth web all worsted, English spurs, &c. &c. He further expects per "Hollywood," a variety of every article connected with the business. The advertiser in announcing the above property wishes to state his claims on a discerning public: first—Every article in his concern has been got up within the last 4 months, fresh and from the manufacturers hands, and have been selected in accordance with the orders forwarded by him to England, and he believes that on inspection, the present goods in style, workmanship and material, will be found superior to anything of the kind in the market. He expects per "Hollywood" the arrival of a first-rate tradesman, whose assistance joined to his own fifteen years experience in his business, he hopes will enable him to give satisfaction to his customers, and merit public support.

**JOBBER CAREFULLY EXECUTED ON THE
SHORTEST NOTICE.**

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 12th, 1844.

DENTISTRY.

CHARLES KRAUSE.

DENTIST, having been examined and approved by the Medical Tribunal of this City, has the honor to offer his professional services to the Public.

He sets and fills teeth in various ways, cleans and extracts them, without much pain, having excellent modern instruments for the purpose.
During his long residence in Montevideo, he has practised his profession punctually and faithfully, and promises to do the same in this City. He begs to request his friends and the public generally either to call or send their orders to No. 86, CALLE DE CANGALLO, between Cathedral and Peru, where they will be punctually attended to at moderate prices

To the Public.

"Palmarum qui meruit ferat"
**MOST EXTRAORDINARY RELIEF FROM
SUFFERING!!!**

HAVING had the misfortune to lose nearly all my back teeth many years since, my front teeth from constantly striking upon each other in an oblique manner had got worn down almost to the gums and the edges of some of them were nearly as sharp as needles, so that my jaws were wounded and lacerated in a shocking manner, making me at times nearly desperate, and particularly while eating, that I resolved several times to have them extracted. Having resided in Europe many years I had consulted the Dentists of both London and Paris, but they would not, or could not devise any remedy to relieve me—the Dentists in this country gave up my case as entirely hopeless, until about five or six months since seeing the advertisement of Mr. TENKOR, Calle de Cangallo, No. 31, Surgeon-Dentist of the Cities of New York, Rio Janeiro and Montevideo, and his unanimous reception by the Hon. Tribunal of Medicine in this Capital as Professor of Dentistry, I was induced to call on him, but did not flatter myself with any hope whatever of his doing anything to benefit me, but, to my great joy and surprise he undertook my case and invented a kind of Cap or Plate made of gold, and attached it with springs in such a manner as to be worn without pain or inconvenience, relieving me from present pain and suffering, and the fear of the ultimate wearing away of my teeth and their final loss, and I now have the comfortable hope of retaining them useful for life—the whole operation has caused me no pain, and I make this communication from my judgment of him as a skilful Dentist, and the obligations I am under to him—He is at liberty to refer to me in confirmation of the above.

A FRIEND TO MERIT.

SUMMER GOODS.

**Just Received
AT THE HOSIERY & HABERDASHERY,
No. 35, CALLE DE CANGALLO,**

A COMPLETE assortment of gentlemen's stuff boots and shoes, French silk hats, summer coats, jackets and pantalons, silk and cotton vests, stocks, gloves, handkerchiefs, linen and cotton socks, shirtings, drawers and shirts, braces and brushes, men and boys blue cloth caps, white and coloured shirts, bed rugs and blankets, straw hats of all classes, boots and shoes, fancy walking sticks, and various other articles all selling at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

LEATHER STORE

Wholesale and Retail.

THE subscribers respectfully informs their friends and the public they have now opened their new Stores Nos. 111 & 113, Calle de Piedad, with a complete assortment of every description of Leather suitable for Saddles and Harness Manufacturers, Boot Shoe and Raecado Makers, amongst the the stock, may be found French Morocco and Lining of all colours, French and English Calf-Skins, together with a large and beautiful assortment of their own finishing which is done by machinery and enables us to sell at very reduced prices, a superior article.

A general assortment of Shoes findings—liberal Cash advances will be made on Leather or Morocco left to sell on Commission.

Nauty, Wire & o.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 23rd, 1844.

**THORNDIKE'S
RESTAURANT.**

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has leased the Mansion and Garden of the late Andrew Thorndike Esq., where he has now opened a Public Establishment under the above name for the reception of fashionable visitors during the summer.

The House has undergone a complete repair, and additional rooms built, many new Arbours have been added, also Ball Alleys, Swings, Billiards, &c. are now being fitted up together with Swimming Pools and Bath Houses.

The walks in the front part of the Quinta facing the River which divide the Flowers, Shrubs, Plants, Fruit Trees and Vineyard, are at the service of the visitors, where they may see but not touch, Shrubs, Fruit and Trees from almost every quarter of the globe, they being the selections of the late Mr. Thorndike, which cost an incredible amount of money, together with 15 years of his personal attention. From the Baranacas of the Quinta is a fine view of the entire shipping in the harbour on one side, and on the other may be seen the beautiful Mansion and Quinta of H.E. the Governor of this Province, Don Juan Manuel de Rosas.

The greatest pains has been taken to procure the choicest Wines and Liquors.

Private parties can secure dinner for any number of persons in separate Rooms by giving one days notice. Attached to the house is safe Stabling for Horses at Moderate Rates.

The subscriber thinks it unnecessary to reiterate the many advantages this Quinta possesses, as the public can better satisfy themselves to call and see it, which they can do in 15 minutes ride along the side of the River to the northward of the City, in short no expense or exertion will be spared to render the THORNDIKE RESTAURANT a House of Pleasure, a Garden of Recreation.

JOHN TRILLIA.

Buenos Ayres, 18th October, 1844.

THE parties who have taken the following periodicals from the Commercial Room, are requested to return them:

"THE PICTORIAL TIMES"
Of 10th February, 16th March, 20th and 27th April
and May 11th, 1844.

"THE PEOPLE'S GALLERY OF
ENGRAVINGS,"

Part first.

"OLD ENGLAND,"

With numerous plates of its "Popular Antiquities."

Part No. 5.

Mr. Edward Billon.

ON personal application at Messrs. Dickson's & Co, No. 20 Calle de Reconquista, will receive a letter lately arrived from England, which may be of importance to him.

WANTED

TO buy a Tiger, two Nutrias, two Chinchillas and two Ostriches. Apply at No. 53, Calle de Balcarac.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of Leys & Mollison being this day dissolved by mutual consent, request all persons having any claims against the same, to present them for liquidation within the term of twenty-five days from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to them are requested to settle the same with Robert Leys, within as short a period as possible.

ROBERT LEYS,
JOHN MOLLISON.

Witnesses,
Peter Rosenbald,
James Brown.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 11th, 1844.

WANTED.

A PERSON in the capacity of Preceptor to instruct 6 children in the rudiments of the Spanish and English languages, in a family residing two leagues from this city. To a person qualified to fill the said place a liberal salary will be given, in addition to his board, lodging &c. For further particulars apply at No. 232, Calle Balgarano.

LITERARY GAZETTE.

FOUR DOLLARS per number will be given (at the Commercial rooms) for all or any of the following seven.—
994. 995. 996. 997. 1047. 1192. 1193.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late Mr. JOHN WALKER, are requested to pay their accounts to Mr. George Bell, No. 68, Calle de Restaurador, and those persons having claims against the deceased are requested to render their accounts within one month from this date.

Buenos Ayres, October 24th, 1844.

Claret Wine

THOMAS GOWLAND & Co. have on sale a few cases of superior quality. MEOC, MONTEFRAN &c., &c.

THOMAS'S HOTEL

No. 58, CALLE DEL 25 DE MAYO,

OPPOSITE THE COMMERCIAL ROOMS.

JOSEPH THOMAS begs leave to inform the public that he has opened an establishment at the above convenient premises and fruts from its locality, the arrangements he has made, combining comfort with respectability and the moderation of his charges that he shall obtain public patronage which he will endeavour to merit by every means in his power.

Breakfast will be placed on the table at 8 o'clock, and the ordinary at 3 in the afternoon daily, besides which, Coffee can be had at a very early hour in the morning, and refreshments at all hours. Select dinner parties can be accommodated at short notice, there being every convenience thereto, and they may depend upon being served with wines of the best description.

N.B. Extensive livery stables are close to the premises.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The prices current of articles of importation and exportation for the month of September, were inserted in the *Gaceta* of 3rd ult.

The same paper of various dates, contains a list of donations in aid of the war.

A note from the Chief of Police, to the Government, states that during the month of September, 904 persons entered this city and 541 departed.

A similar note from the Captain of the Port, states that in the same period 807 persons arrived at this port, and 360 departed.

NOTICE FROM THE POLICE OFFICE.

The season having arrived for repairing the pavements many of which are in a very bad state, even those which have been recently repaired owing to its not having been effected in a proper manner, the proprietors of houses are therefore warned to repair those pavements which appertain to them, within the term of two months from the present date, under the penalty prescribed by law and with the understanding that in case of non-compliance, the police will effect the work in question at the cost of the proprietor.

Buenos Ayres, September 30th, 1844.

The Hon. William Brent, Charge d'Affaires of the United States, to the Argentine Republic, accompanied by his lady and son, and by his secretary, arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 5th ult., in the ship Gaston, from New York. They were to sail from Rio Janeiro on the 12th for Montevideo, in the United States frigate *Ararat*, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Daniel Turner.

The late Austrian brig "Restaurador Rosas," which has been added to the Argentine navy and which is to carry 22 guns, is to be named the "General San Martin."

A clergyman in the north of Scotland, very homely in his address, chose for his text a passage in the Psalms, "I said in my haste, all men are liars." "Ay," premised his reverence, by way of introduction, "ye said it in your haste, David, did ye? Jin ye had been here, ye might have said it at yer leisure, my mon."

GERMANY.

The riots which took place in the early part of June in Silesia have been followed by others in Prague; and commissions are sitting in both districts to explore the real causes of these excesses. From the various accounts from those districts these causes are pretty plainly excessive lowness of the price of labour, and, to a great extent, utter want of work. For a long period the distress among the hand-loom linen weavers has been dreadful. This has now extended itself to the cotton spinners, and the description of the appearance of these workpeople—the formerly simple, peaceful, industrious, and happy inhabitants of the Silesian valleys, is heartrending. Pale, consumptive, weak-eyed men, languidly gliding down from the mountains, staff in hand, clad in their blue linen jackets, and bearing wearily the bundle of linen to the master's, which they have woven at eighteen-pence the 120 ells! is the picture of the linen weavers. That of the cotton spinners is worse because it is more morally revolting. Before Christmas some disturbances took place—the distress has gone on increasing. On the one hand the formidable competition of England; on the other, the strict closing of the trade across the frontiers with Russia, has at length brought the people to desperation. They attributed all their miseries to the introduction of machinery, and accordingly against that they turned their fury. Collecting in a mass of more than a thousand, they marched with a white curtain torn down from a window, and hoisted on a pole as a banner, and to the singing of a song which had long been sung through all the district to express their injuries, into the populous manufacturing villages of Peterswaldau and Langenbielau, where they attacked the chief factories, those of Messrs. Zwanziger, Hilbert and Andritzky, and Dierig. Attempts were made to turn away their fury by the distribution of money, but, in most cases, in vain. The fury of the rioters was terrific. Windows, roofs, machinery, furniture, all met with one common destruction. The stores of yarn, indigo, manufactured goods, spindles, &c., were all carried out and flung into the millstreams. During four and twenty hours that it required to get an order from Breslau for the employment of military, this work of demolition and plunder went on. The soldiers, on their arrival, fired on the mob, and killed thirteen on the spot, besides wounding many others. The rioters then fled to the hills and woods, whence the soldiers hunted them out. Upwards of a hundred were conveyed to the prison at Schweidnitz. The Prince Adalbert of Prussia has hastened to Breslau, to ascertain the real facts of the case. There, also, the mob manifested a disposition to the same excesses; broke the street lamps, and the windows of houses and of the reformed church. No sooner did the news arrive in Prague, than the cotton spinners also assembled on the 17th and 18th of June, and demolished the machinery of the factories, to which they attributed the lowness of their wages, and all their consequent miseries. All these excesses, except those at Peterswaldau, have been attended without loss of life.

Thus Germany is beginning to taste some of the sour as well as the sweets of the manufacturing system. With all their ambition to become a great manufacturing power, and to make themselves independent of us, it is plain that, spite of our corn laws, and excessive taxes, they find it a severe contest with us; and if these things "are done in the green tree, what will be done in the dry!" If these miseries stare them in the face in the youth of their manufactures, what may they expect when they have converted millions of their labourers into spinners? It is a prospect that may well inspire the most serious reflections. In the meantime, the manufacturers raise a loud cry for fresh import duties, not only on our fabrics but on our yarns. Till they can make their own yarns, they assert that they cannot fairly compete with us, as they lose the profit on the manufacture of those yarns. To effect this object fresh duties must be imposed both on webs and yarns. This now will be the vehement cry on the Zollverein, and this our manufacturers, must expect, for nothing less than this can remove the dreadful misery that haunts the once happy Silesian valleys, or, indeed, save from premature decay the manufacturing system of Germany. At the root of all this forced and unnatural system lies our corn-law. Abolish that, and the whole convulsive effort is annihilated, and a healthy exchange of our goods for their corn is secured to both countries. (From a recent London paper)

FESTIVAL OF OUR LADY OF THE ROSARY.

This festival which ever causes the greatest interest in Buenos Ayres, was celebrated with the same splendour as on former occasions at the Church of Santo Domingo, the aisles of which were richly carpeted and adorned with pilasters, vases &c., bearing flowers both real and artificial. The decorations of the High Altar, were magnificent in the extreme, artificial flowers and other ornaments, festooned and interspersed with brilliants, the whole being splendidly illuminated gave to it a gorgeous appearance. The prevailing colours were crimson, red and white. The Novena commenced on the evening of the 5th ult., and concluded on the 13th, and on each evening the congregations were immense, particularly of females. The choir was excellent. Sunday the 6th ult., was however, the principal day, upon which occasion at 5 P.M. the images of "Our Lady of the Rosary" and Santo Domingo de Gusman, were borne through the streets in procession, accompanied by the Dominican friars, the *Cofrades del Rosario* and a number of the clergy, all bearing lighted tapers, with the attendance also of the Grenadier company of the Guardia Argentina, and the band of that regiment, the whole being followed by a vast assemblage of both sexes. During the Novena &c., sermons were delivered by the Rev. Francisco Majeste, José M. Vera and the Canon Felipe Palacios.

The Major-domos of the festival were Señores José Lopez Seco and Exzequiel Realdeazua.

The Major-doma—Doña Maria Josefa Ecurra.

RECOLETA FAIR.

This was wont to be a great festival in Buenos Ayres, on the day of Nuestra Señora del Pilar, (12 October) and succeeding days, but like Bartholomew fair in London, it has fallen into disuse. The unfavorable weather prevented any observance this year except on Sunday last, when there was a function in the plaza of the Recoleta, which was attended by a considerable concourse of pedestrians, equestrians, and carriage company, the former would have been more numerous, but that recent rains had rendered the Calle Larga, the chief entrance to the scene of diversion, full of pantana's. Two military bands performed, and booths were erected in which dancing took place in the evening. A number of ladies were present, many of them on horseback.

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. | | | | |
| Aug 5 | Brig James Gibson, James Stuart | 221 | Brownell, Stegmann & Co | Liverpool |
| 7 | Brig Prince of Wales, James Russell | 199 | Charles R. Horne | Falmouth |
| 30 | Brig Betsy, Randall Doughty | 175 | Nicholson, Green & Co. | London |
| Sept 2 | Brig Speed, Edmund Brewer | 201 | Briscoe, Twyford & Co. | Liverpool. |
| 3 | Brig Ianthe, James Hunter | 205 | Nicholson, Green & Co. | Falmouth. |
| 12 | Brig Maid of Athens, H. Laing | 235 | Rennie Macfarlane & Co. | London. |
| 17 | Brigantine Minalto, Ste. Tregarthen. | 193 | Hughes & Brothers | Great Britain. |
| 20 | Barque Delhi, John Young | 342 | John Best & Brothers | London |
| 23 | Brigantine P. Dean, George Dean | 187 | Hughes & Brothers | Falmouth. |
| 23 | Brig Ventila, William Martin | 303 | Henry & George Dowse | London |
| 24 | Brig Hubbert, Luke Bruce | 259 | John Galt Smith & Co. | Liverpool. |
| Sept 26 | Brig Mary Winch, Samuel Bingham | 231 | Brownell, Stegmann & Co. | Rio Grande to load for Great Britain. |
| Oct 1 | Barque Ann Best, James Maychell | 335 | John Best & Brothers | Great Britain. |
| 6 | Barque Nerio, C. N. French | 326 | Hriscoe, Twyford & Co. | Great Britain. |
| 6 | Barque Nerio, Robert Wright | 338 | Thomas Armstrong | London |
| 17 | Schooner Thos. Edwards, G. Brinkley | 178 | Rennie, Macfarlane, & Co. | Falmouth. |
| 23 | Barque Arabella, Thomas Jackson | 267 | Thomas Armstrong | London. |
| American | | | | |
| Sept 13 | 1843 Barque Hobart, Collier | 204 | Daniel Gowland & Co. | London |
| Sept 12 | Barque King Philip, George Upton | 201 | Daniel Gowland & Co. | Saïen. |
| 20 | Brig Consort, James B. Ames | 225 | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. | New York. |
| 25 | Bar. Lucy Penniman, Thor. P. Chase | 270 | Moss & Pardon | Valparaiso. |
| 29 | Brig Emerald, Charles Babson | 191 | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. | Panama. |
| Oct 5 | Brig Odessa, Henry Smith | 183 | Charles R. Horne | Valparaiso. |
| 5 | Brig India, William A. Selby | 184 | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. | For sale. |
| 17 | Ship Philadelphia, W. Atkinson | 540 | Moss & Pardon | Rio Janeiro. |
| 22 | Barque Merlin, Abner Goodhue | 310 | Daniel Gowland & Co. | Boston. |
| 26 | Brig Cynosure, E. C. Matloon | 233 | Samuel B. Hale | |
| 27 | Schooner Sarah Ann, P. Stevenson | 60 | Jacob Paravicini | |
| 28 | Brigantine Columbia, G. W. Barney | 63 | Daniel Gowland & Co. | |
| French | | | | |
| Aug 30 | Brig Louise, Joseph B. Canard | 179 | Zumaran & Treserra | Cette. |
| Sept 6 | Bar. Jeune Nelly, Bignon | 150 | Thomas Rousseau | Havre de Grace. |
| 22 | Brig Indien, Adolphe Devand | 215 | John Baptiste Freig | Havre de Grace. |
| Oct 9 | Barque Napoleon, Nicole Rabardy | 227 | Thomas Rousseau | Havre de Grace. |
| 15 | Barque Diana, Androie Armateur | 338 | Zumaran & Treserra | Bordeaux. |
| 24 | Brig Finette, Hilaire Goutier | 149 | Louis Chapeaurouge, & Co | Marseilles. |
| 25 | Brig Finette, Hilaire Goutier | 152 | Bartolome Herand | Cette. |
| Sardinian. | | | | |
| July 11 | B. N. S. de la Misericordia, Rocata Rocata | 479 | Jacinto Caprile | Genoa. |
| Aug 5 | Brigantine Francisco, Luis Corvetto | 725 | | |
| Sept 19 | Brig Bella Teresa, Bernado Vallierino | 170 | Zumaran & Treserra | Genoa. |
| 30 | P. Siempre lo Steano, Aug. Ferraro | 141 | Manuel Acevedo Ramos | Brasil. |
| Oct 1 | Brig Graciosa Viny, P. L. Tiscornia | 192 | Sa Pereira & Meyrelles | Goicoa. |
| 1 | Brig Solicio N'ra. S'ra. del Carmen | 184 | Jacinto Caprile | |
| 23 | Polacere Farfalla, Juan Gallino | 86 | John Jacob Klick & Co. | |
| 23 | Brigantine Lina, Santiago Gaggino | 84 | Llavallo & Sons | |
| 23 | Schooner Adalida, J. Dibutuenoc | 66 | | |
| 29 | Barque Prudencia, H. Caravottio | 235 | Henrique Octavo & Co. | |
| 29 | Barque Egilda, Francisco Vierchi | 172 | Pietratera, Piaggio & Co. | |
| Spanish. | | | | |
| Aug 20 | Barque Provisional, Santiago Matosoa | 241 | Llavallo & Sons | Havana. |
| 20 | Brig Manuel, Pedro Garcia | 155 | Zumaran & Treserra | Malaga. |
| 4 | Polacere Emorilda, José Millet | 118 | Llavallo & Sons | Havana. |
| 12 | Barque Palemon, José Ros | 207 | Zumaran & Treserra | Havana. |
| 13 | Brig Florentino, Jacinto Maristan | 183 | Zumaran & Treserra | Havana. |
| 20 | Polacere Teresina, Francisco Maristan | 115 | Zumaran & Treserra | Havana. |
| 20 | Polacere Intrepido, Pedro Maristan | 142 | Llavallo & Sons | Havana. |
| 24 | Brig Eolo, Joaquin Pares | 147 | Pedro Antonio Sanchez | |
| 24 | Polacere San Antonio, Joaquin Duratt | 103 | Felpe Senillosa | Havana. |
| Oct 29 | Brig Triunfo, Juan Pons y Morro | 100 | John Jacob Klick & Co. | |
| 31 | Brigantine Procer, Juan Millet | 90 | Pedro Antonio Sanchez | |
| Brazilian. | | | | |
| Oct 7 | Brig Encantador, Juan F. Fernandez | 191 | Sa Pereira & Meyrelles | Brasil. |
| 7 | Brig Jacuba, Antonio dos Santos | 208 | Elia | do. |
| 14 | Brig Fantea, J. Cay. Viana de Silva | 180 | Juan Geromimo Martinez | do. |
| 18 | B. Oceano, J. Francisco dos Santos | 165 | | do. |
| 18 | Brigan. Douro, Antonio Alves Diaz | 166 | Faustino Jovita Jorge | do. |
| 23 | Brig Ana Maria, Manuel Correa Lima | 202 | Manuel Acevedo Ramos | do. |
| Swedish. | | | | |
| Sept 15 | Brigantine Solide, M. Mattsson | 163 | Zumaran & Treserra | Cette. |
| Danish. | | | | |
| Aug 18 | Barque Doris, Peter Bousen | 240 | Jacob Paravicini | |
| 30 | Brig Phoenix, Hans Lyster | 180 | Thode & Co. | Antwerp. |
| Sept 14 | Brig Eduard, Carsten Smidt | 170 | Bunge, Hutz & Co. | Falmouth. |
| 15 | Brig Ortelius, Charles T. Timm | 200 | Mohr, Ludovici, & Co. | Antwerp. |
| Oct 29 | Brig Aolus, Conrad Erichsen | 161 | Juan Balbino Soriano | |
| Hamburg. | | | | |
| Sept 6 | Bar. Mercurius, Jan Jansen Ney | 226 | John Jacob Klick & Co. | Havana. |
| Oct 2 | Barque Meiners, Claus Linat | 232 | Jacob Paravicini | Antwerp |
| 31 | Bar. Dorothea Wilhelmina, H. Reimer | 244 | | |
| Austrian. | | | | |
| Oct 3 | Polacere Mira, Marco Iccassovicho | 121 | Risso & Ross | Buseo. |
| Belgian. | | | | |
| Sept 14 | Brig Minerve, Frederic Knudsen | 221 | Bertram LeBreton & Delisle | Antwerp. |
| Oct 16 | Brig Lesseliers, John Henrichsen | 221 | Mohr, Ludovici, & Co. | |
| 21 | Brig Plantin, Frederic Knudsen | 236 | Bunge Hutz & Co. | |
| Bremen. | | | | |
| Oct 9 | Brig Helena, Gerhard Ihler Junr. | 170 | Mohr, Ludovici & Co. | Antwerp. |
| 17 | Brig Johann Caesar, Gerd. Eiberfeld | 168 | Zimmermann, Frazier, & Co. | Havana. |
| 29 | Barque Maria Albina, J. Haenloop | 200 | Bunge, Hutz & Co. | |
| Prussian. | | | | |
| Oct 27 | Schooner Uruguay, Otto Schroeder | 124 | Nash, Wilson & Co. | |

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

October 26th. Wind N. shifted to S. at 8 P.M. a squall with rains.
 Arrived, American brig Cynosure, 230 tons, Ebenezer C. Matloon, from Boston
 29th July, Montevideo 24th inst., with lumber, to Samuel B. Hale.
 Sailed, H. B. M.'s schooner Viper, 6 guns, Lieut. James Carter, Commander, for
 Montevideo, Rio Janeiro and England.
 Spanish brig Enrique, Juan Barcelo, for Malaga, despatched by Zumaran & Tre-
 serra, with 11,854 dry ox and cow hides, 2194 salted calf skins, 2 bales with
 1400 lbs. ostrich feathers.
 French barque Creisquear, Gravereaux, for the Buseo to load for Bourdeaux,
 despatched by Portal & Brothers, with 76 half pipes wine and a few other articles
 of return cargo.
 French barque Deux Freres Unis, Lemenager, for Havre de Grace, despatched
 by A. C. Santamaria, Llambi & Cambaceres, with 5445 dry ox hides, 580 salted do.
 6000 ox horns, 6000 ox bones, 100 pipes and 75 boxes with 4250 arrobas tallow,
 69 bales with 2070 arrobas hair, 24 do. with 650 arrobas wool.

October 27th. Wind S. E. strong.

Arrived, French barque Deux Freres Unis, put back, having parted with 2 anchors and 2 chain cables, near the Ortiz Bank, in the squall of last evening.

Sardinian packet schooner Luisa, Antonio Cabaner, from the Buseo 25th inst., to Carlos Galeano, with produce and passengers.

Sardinian schooner Bella Camila, 35 tons, Pedro Agustin Frugues, from the Buseo 25th inst., to order, with produce.

National brigantine Especulacion, 94 tons, Juan Bautista Bonsignor, from the National squadron off Montevideo 26th inst., to Vicente Casares & Sons, in ballast.

British schooner Iberia (tender), from Montevideo 24th inst.

Prussian schooner Uruguay, 124 tons, Otto Schroeder, from Patagonia 18th inst., with salt, to Nash, Wilson & Co.

American schooner Sarah Ann, 60 tons, from Patagonia 17th inst., with wheat and salt, to Jacob Paravacini.

October 28th—Wind E. S. E. strong.

Arrived, American brigantine Columbia, 63 tons, George Washington Barney, from Patagonia 23rd inst., with salt, to Daniel Gowlan & Co.

Sardinian schooner Adelaida, 66 tons, José Didumenico, from Puerto Alegre 12th inst., with yerba, to order.

National schooner Agata, 121 tons, Vicente Repeto, from Rio Janeiro 10th inst., with sugar, tobacco &c., to Pietranera, Piaggio & Co.

Sailed, National brigantine Corsario, Antonio Banovich, for the Buseo, despatched by Rieso & Rosa, with merchandise and passengers.

October 29th. Wind E. strong.

Arrived, Spanish brig Trunfo, 150 tons, Juan Pons y Morro, from Barcelona 17th July, Malaga 30th do., Rio Janeiro 10th inst., with wine &c., to John Jacob Klick & Co.

Sardinian packet schooner Ninfa del Plata, Santiago Pertiga, from Montevideo 28th inst., to Llavallo & Sons, with 61 passengers.

Bremen barque Maria Albina, 200 tons, Johann Haesloop, from Bremen 14th August, Montevideo 28th inst., with general cargo, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

Danish brig Aeolus, 161 tons, Conrad Erichsen, from Santos 15th inst., Montevideo 28th, with sugar, to Juan Balbino Soriano.

Sardinian barque Prudencia, 235 tons, Henrique Caraviotto, from Santa Catalina 14th inst., Montevideo 28th, with yerba, &c., to Henrique Ochoa & Co.

Sardinian barque Egilda, 172 tons, Francisco Vierchi, from Parnagua 29th September, Montevideo 27th inst., with salt for ballast, to Pietranera, Piaggio, & Co.

October 30th. Wind N. shifted to W. in the afternoon. Rain.

Arrived, Sardinian packet schooner Carmen, Pablo Bartolomé Cavassa, from Montevideo 29th inst., to Rieso & Rosa, with 22 passengers.

October 31st. Wind S. W.

Arrived, Spanish brigantine Salvador alias Procer, 90 tons, Juan Millet, from Barcelona 29th August, Montevideo 29th inst., with wine &c., to Pedro Antonio Sanchez.

Belgian brig Plantin, 236 tons, Frederick Knudsen, from Cadiz 3rd September, Montevideo 29th inst., with salt, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

Hamburg barque Dorothea Wilhelmina, 244 tons, Heinrich Reimers, from Trapani (Sicily) 6th August, Rio Janeiro 18th inst., to order, with 400 tons salt.

Sailed, French barque Deux Freres Unis, for Havre de Grace, having been supplied with anchors and cables.

National brig Ceñiro, Laurens C. Nielsen, for Brazil, despatched by Nicolai Peter Hansen, in ballast.

American brigantine Emma, Edward Smith, for Santos, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., in ballast.

Sardinian packet schooner Orestes, Pablo Carvallo, for Montevideo, despatched by Zunaran & Treserra, with passengers.

Brazilian brigantine Especulador, Alejandro José Diaz, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 1380 quintals jerked beef, 270 arrobas tallow, 400 boxes tallow cardles, 22 hogs-heads tobacco.

Portuguese brigantine Flor de Amorin, Antonio Cunha, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Juan Gerónimo Martinez, with 1274 quintals jerked beef, 1172 pieces of tanned hide.

November 1. Wind W. S. W.

Arrived, American schooner Cohasset, 86 tons, Charles Saunders, from Rio Janeiro 22nd ult., with salt and sundries, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Brazilian brig

Sailed, Spanish barque Provisional, Santiago Matoso, for Havana, despatched by Llavallo & Sons, with 80 dry ox hides, 3300 quintals jerked beef.

American ship Philadelphia, Benjamin Watlington, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Moss & Purdon, in ballast.

Passengers in the Finette, from Cette. Madame Manent and 3 children, and Monsieur Masson.

Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of the 1st inst.

| | |
|-----------|----|
| British | 17 |
| American | 12 |
| French | 7 |
| Spanish | 10 |
| Sardinian | 12 |
| Brazilian | 7 |
| Hamburg | 3 |
| Swedish | 1 |
| Danish | 5 |
| Austrian | 1 |
| Belgian | 3 |
| Bremen | 3 |
| Prussian | 1 |
| | 82 |

The Weather since our last has been changeable. The Thermometer on Saturday bordered on 80, and on the following day it was at 66.

Thermometer in the Mirador of the Commercial

| | |
|-----------------------|----|
| Room since our last;— | |
| Saturday | 79 |
| Sunday | 66 |
| Monday | 66 |
| Tuesday | 64 |
| Wednesday | 66 |
| Thursday | 69 |
| Friday | 66 |

The United States frigate Rariton, arrived at Montevideo on 29th ult., 5 days from Rio Janeiro.

Yesterday (1st inst.) being "All Saints Day," was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres.

[Continued from 1st page.]

Our Government, being informed of the rash and outrageous proceeding of Captain Voorhee, hastened to call the attention of the Special Agent of the Government of the U. S., H. M. Watterson, Esq., to such a deplorable scandal, in the expectation that he would reprobate it in a serious and satisfactory manner. The Argentine Government was at a loss sufficiently to characterize the enormity of the aggression of the commander of the ship "Congress" when, for a deed foreign to the Argentine Squadron, he, shielded by a superior force, dared to fire upon its vessels, haul down their flags, arrest their officers, suspend the blockade they maintained, and carry off individuals of their crews, who, even were they natives of the U. S., had voluntarily entered the Argentine naval service. And it trusted that such proceedings of the commander of the "Congress" would call for the unqualified disapprobation of the enlightened cabinet of Washington, whom it intended to acquaint with what had occurred for the purpose of obtaining the corresponding satisfaction and redress; and that the well known capacity of the Special Agent of the U. S. government in this country would not fail to remove every motive that unfortunately might disturb the relations of good understanding subsisting between both governments, and give that of this republic adequate satisfaction and redress for the atrocious insult offered to the Argentine flag—in pursuance whereof it expected clear and prompt explanations regarding the causes that could have given rise to such disagreeable events. It is satisfactory to learn, in the midst of the profound national feelings that such scandalous aggressions have excited, that the Special Agent of the U. S. has replied to the government, expressing his deep regret that the commander of the "Congress" before proceeding against the Argentine Squadron, should not have asked the explanations which he subsequently solicited and received, and that in doing so he has certainly acted with a rashness that no one deplora more than the Special Agent. Mr. Edwards, Consul of the U. S. in this city, and the North American population in general are of this opinion; and by the unequivocal manifestation of their sentiments have seconded that official disapprobation of such an unheard of and unjustifiable scandal. The Special Agent, on forwarding without delay to his government all the facts, has renewed very positively the declaration that both the naval officers and others in the River Plate are specially

instructed to maintain the strictest neutrality in the present war, and to avoid every cause that can tend to disturb the friendly relations which at present subsist between the Government of the U. S. and that of the Argentine Confederation. At the same time our Government has directed the Argentine Minister at Washington to demand due satisfaction and redress for the overbearing, unprovoked and unheard of attacks made upon the rights, honour and dignity of this Republic. And it has ordered the continuance and maintenance of the blockade of the ports of Montevideo and Maldonado in the manner already established.

DIED

On the 26th inst., aged 32 years, Doña FELICIANA GRIMAU DE PIZARRO.

Advertisements.

Alexander Frazier, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

BEGS most respectfully to return his most sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for the kind support he has received from them since he commenced Business in the above line, and beg also to inform them that having engaged one of the first-rate Boot Makers in this City, that he will be enabled to supply an article that is impossible to be excelled.

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| Prices of Articles made to order:— | |
| Wellington Boots, 1st class | \$150 |
| Do. do. 2nd class | 140 |
| Clarence do. | 90 |
| Gentlemen's Walking Shoes | 55 |
| Ladies Prunella Boots | 60 |
| Do. Shoes | 40 |
| Children's Boots | 30 to 40 |
| Wellington Boots remounted at | 90 |

Repairing done in general, at Prices equal to the above. 33, Calle Piedra, near San Juan's Church.

Notice.

JUST Arrived and for Sale at J. KERNOLD'S, No. 49, Calle de la Paz, a complete assortment of China, consisting of Breakfast Tea and Coffee Sets of the superior class called Broad Band of Metallic Gold, as also Red and White China, which will be Sold at Moderate Prices.

Wants a Situation,

A YOUNG Englishman, as Clerk in a Mercantile House, or in a Barraca or Saladero. He would do all in his power to make himself useful in any of the above employments. References as to character can be given, and a line addressed C. G. at Thoma's Hotel, No. 58, Calle del 25 de Mayo, will be immediately attended to.

Just Received

AT D. FLEMING'S, No. 17, Calle de la Reconquista, a superior assortment of fresh English Waterloo Shoes, which will be Sold at Moderate Prices. N.B. Likewise on hand an extensive assortment of Children's English and German Shoes, black and coloured.

To Let

TWO Front Rooms near the River, for single Gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished, in Calle de Cuyo, No. 16.

PRICES CURRENT.

| | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------------------|
| Doublons, Spanish | 220 | \$ | each |
| Do. Patriot | 218 | 4 222 | do. |
| Plata, macquina | 12 | 13 | do. for ons. |
| Dollars, Spanish | 124 | 134 | each. |
| Do. Patriot & Patcoener | 121 | 124 | do. |
| Six per cent. Stock | 63 | 75 | do. per cent. |
| Exchange on England | 3 1/2 | 3 3/4 | per dol. |
| Do. France | 39 | 40 | cent. per dollar. |
| Do. Rio Janeiro | 124 | 124 | per ct. premium. |
| Do. Montevideo | 134 | 134 | do. |
| Do. United States | 13 | 134 | per U.S. dol. |
| Hides, Ox, for Engl & Germ | 49 | 50 | per pesada. |
| Do. France | 42 | 43 | do. |
| Do. North America | 40 | 42 | do. |
| Do. Spain | 43 | 45 | do. |
| Do. salted | 40 | 50 | do. |
| Do. Horse | 16 | 17 | do. each |
| Calf skins | 48 | 50 | per pesada. |
| Sheep skins, common | 30 | 32 | per dozen. |
| Do. fine | 34 | 40 | do. |
| Deer skins | 7 | 8 | do. |
| Gout skins | 24 | 26 | do. |
| Nutria skins | 6 | 7 | dol. per lb |
| Chinchilli skins | 60 | 70 | dol. per dozen. |
| Horse hair, short | 32 | 33 | dol. per arroba. |
| Do. mixed | 38 | 42 | do. |
| Do. long | 110 | 115 | do. |
| Wool, common, washed | 24 | 30 | do. |
| Do. picked | 40 | 42 | do. |
| Do. shorn from skins | 40 | 42 | do. |
| De. mestiza, dirty | 18 | 30 | do. |
| Tallow, pure | 16 | 17 | do. |
| Do. raw | 8 | 9 | do. |
| Do. with grease | 12 | 13 | do. |
| Jerked beef | 50 | 25 | per quintal. |
| Horns, mixed | 150 | 200 | per thousand. |
| Do. C | 300 | 500 | do. |
| Shin bones | 20 | 30 | do. |
| Hide cuttings | 30 | 32 | per 100 lbs. |
| Ostrich feathers, white | 10 | 11 | per lb. |
| Do. black | 7 | 8 | do. |
| Salted tongues | 6 | 7 | per dozen. |
| Salt, on board | 20 | 22 | per fanega. |
| Discount | 11 | 11 | per ct. premium. |

The highest price of Doublons during the week 225 dollars. The lowest price 215 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto 3 13-16 pence.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.