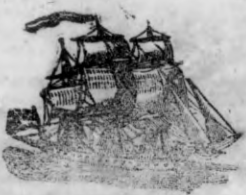


British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

[No. 964.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8th, 1845.

Established in 1826.]

BUENOS AYRES.

If report be true we have yet another complication in the affairs of the River Plate; and M. M. Roger, Le Blanc and Baradere are not the only French Agents, whose names are destined to figure in a disgraceful manner in the annals of these countries.

We are assured that the following is a correct copy of a communication addressed by Mr. Turner, H. M's. Chargé d'Affaires at Montevideo, to the commercial community in that place; and if the fact therein stated be true, as we are bound to believe it is, Commodore Purvis's shameful attacks upon the rights of an independent nation have—notwithstanding the loud animadversions which those scandalous proceedings have called forth in every quarter—found a servile imitator in the French Rear Admiral Lainé. Rumour says, however, that the latter does not, as was the case with the Commodore, assume the entire responsibility of the outrageous course he has adopted, but shares it with M. Bourboulon, the French Charge d'Affaires *ad interim* in this capital. If such be the fact—which, notwithstanding the prevalence of the report, we are disposed to doubt—it does not seem that one would be overhasty in coming to the conclusion that this gentleman has ceased in his official functions; for we believe there is no example on record of a diplomatic of his rank residing near a “dependent” government.

Be this as it may, we feel satisfied, that this new foreign aggression, by which not only the rights of sovereignty of this Republic are set aside, but the evils of war are also indefinitely protracted, will be by no one more sincerely deplored or more energetically reprobated than by the enlightened administration which at present governs France; whose greatness for time it has been on several occasions to be represented abroad by Agents wholly unfitted to carry out its honourable and pacific views, but well qualified to answer the purposes of that political firebrand, M. Thiers, by whom it is so disingenuously combated.

“Montevideo, 29th January, 1845.

“GENTLEMEN,

“I have to inform you, that the French Admiral commanding the French naval forces in this river, has signified to Admiral Brown commanding the Argentine Squadron off this port, his refusal to recognize the strict blockade which has been notified, until he shall receive further instructions from the French Government upon the subject; and that Sir Thomas Pasley has

in consequence thereof addressed a communication to Admiral Brown claiming for British vessels and cargoes exemption from the operation of the strict blockade for as long a period as such exemption shall be accorded to French vessels and cargoes, leaving British vessels only subject to the conditions of the modified blockade hitherto enforced.

“I am, Gentlemen, your most
“obedient humble servant,
(Signed) “Adolphus Turner.”

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Communications from the Chief of Police to the Government state, that in the month of December last, 733 persons arrived in this city, and 620 departed. And that in the month of January 1041 persons arrived, and 348 departed.

Similar communications from the Captain of the Port state that in the month of December 611 persons arrived at this port, and 344 departed. And that in the month of January 800 persons arrived, and 286 departed.

CARNIVAL.

Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday last were the days denominated as those of Carnival, and but for the prohibitory decree issued by the Governor of the Province, Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, on the 22nd of February, 1844, the town would, as heretofore, have been delivered up to the filthy sports of water throwing, and other equally disgusting games. How great the contrast in the present year—the Protestant Churches were for the first time on a Sunday afternoon of Carnival opened for divine service, and every person during the three days pursued his occupations abroad, whether of business or pleasure, without the dread of being drenched with water, rudely pelted, or in any way molested. All were delighted at the “glorious” change, and gratitude was every where expressed to the author of so much good.

Having been informed that Mr. John N. Wardel, known so many years in Buenos Ayres under the title of “Major Wardel,” died some time since in the country, we should feel obliged to any of our correspondents for information on the subject, not only as a matter of record, but to fulfil a promise he repeatedly exacted from us that we should “keep the run of him,” and formally announce his decease in our journal.

H. B. M's. brig Racer was visited yesterday by Mr. Mandeville, H. M's. Minister Plenipotentiary, and a party from the shore, upon which occasion the yards were manned, and the customary salute fired.

BATHING.—The bathers in the river on the sultry evenings at the commencement of the week were again extremely numerous.

THEATRES.

The Theatres closed for the season on Tuesday evening last, after (we presume) a tolerably prosperous career. The performances latterly were confined to the Victoria, the Argentine having been rarely opened. The managers fulfilled their pledges as far probably as in their power, and if nothing very striking was represented, there was at any rate variety, and a disposition to please. The orchestra was excellent.

Our advertising friends must excuse the non insertion of their favours this week.

The Weather continues extremely changeable. The rain of Tuesday night was followed on Wednesday by a strong *pampero*, and a fall in the thermometer of 17 degrees, being a transition in a few hours from sultry heat to autumn cold.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Room since our last:—

| | |
|----------------|----|
| Saturday..... | 88 |
| Sunday..... | 86 |
| Monday..... | 82 |
| Tuesday..... | 85 |
| Wednesday..... | 66 |
| Thursday..... | 68 |
| Friday..... | 60 |

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

| | |
|-----------------|----|
| British..... | 24 |
| American..... | 13 |
| French..... | 10 |
| Spanish..... | 13 |
| Sardinian..... | 8 |
| Brazilian..... | 6 |
| Hamburg..... | 4 |
| Danish..... | 3 |
| Portuguese..... | 1 |
| Belgian..... | 2 |
| Bremen..... | 1 |
| Prussian..... | 2 |
| Swedish..... | 2 |
| Dutch..... | 1 |
| Austrian..... | 1 |
| Russian..... | 1 |
| | 97 |

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

ARRIVED AT ENTERO.

Nov. 8, British barque Amy, Dixon, hence 24th August.

AT CORK.

Nov. 10, British brigantine Navigator, Lefevre, hence 24th August.

AT NEW YORK.

Dec. 9, American barque Creole, Norris, hence 14th October.

AT HAVANA.

Sept. 23, Danish schooner Niels Gylding, Wold, hence 31st July.

Oct. 6, Spanish brig Vencedor, Rosas, hence 7th August.

“ 6, American brig Franklin, from Montevideo.

“ 10, Spanish do. Arrogante Emilio, Sandelis, hence 24th July.

“ 27, Do. do. Aquiles, Requero, hence 29th July.

Nov. 8, Swedish brig Christian, Diederich, hence 29th August.

“ 8, Spanish polacre Pronta, Maristany, hence 24th August.

“ 8, Do. do. Antilla, Millet, hence 25th August.

Advertisements.

KIDD'S HOTEL,

NO. 72, CALLE DE LA PAZ.

JUST received, and for sale, a parcel of fine Old Scotch Whisky, which will be sold in barrels or by the single gallon. J. Kidd has always on hand fine Old Port, Sherry, and Madeira, which may be had either by the dozen or single bottle. Gentlemen visiting Buenos Ayres will find an excellent dinner every day at 2 o'clock; single dinners or breakfast at all hours.

French Boots.

JUST received and for sale at D. Fleming's, No. 17, Calle de la Reconquista, an assortment of fine French calf, dogskin and morrocco boots, manufactured in Paris in a very superior style and from the lightness and flexibility of the material, well suited for the present season.

DENTISTRY.

CHARLES KRAUSE,

DENTIST, having been examined and approved by the Medical Tribunal of this City, has the honour 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. 41, CALLE DE LA CATEDRAL, in the Altos, where they will be punctually attended to moderate prices.

French Summer Botines.

JUST received and for Sale at D. FLEMING'S, No. 17, Calle de la Reconquista, a superior assortment of Gentlemen's Summer Stuff Botines, black and coloured; likewise a small assortment of Ladies black and coloured Boots, Paris manufacture.

John Maria Farina,

The oldest distiller of the genuine EAU DE COLOGNE, No. 23, Rhine Street, Cologne.

BEGS to inform the Public, that in order to prevent the frequent impositions which occur from the large quantity of imitation of his Eau de Cologne which is shipped to the Colonies and Foreign Possessions, which imitation is of a most inferior quality, and not to be compared to his celebrated manufacture, he has appointed Messrs. SIMMONDS & CLOWES, 18, Cornhill, London, as his special Wholesale Agents for shipping to the British Colonies, who will always have a stock on hand, at the following net prices; and J. M. F. requests that his friends will give their orders to the above Agents, which will meet with prompt attention.
1. Quality Eau de Cologne, double, 9s. 0d. | per dozen in short
2. Ditto, ditto, single, 4s. 6d. | or long bottles,
3. Ditto, ditto, 3s. 3d. in long green bottles, in cases, from 25 to 50 dozen, packages included.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN NEWS-PAPER OFFICE.

No. 18, Cornhill, London.

Simmonds and Clowes,

GENERAL NEWSPAPER and Advertising Agents, forward London and Country Newspapers to all parts of the world. Proprietors of Newspapers, Booksellers, and News Agents supplied on liberal Terms. Advertisements are promptly inserted in all the Continental, London, and Country Journals and Magazines.

To Let.

TO Single Gentlemen, convenient Apartments well furnished, and Papered, in the Calle de Corrientes, No. 15. Enquire on the Premises at any hour.

OMNIBUS.

AN Omnibus and Volante will run daily between the corner of Calle de Corrientes and Alameda, to the Thorndike Restaurant, leaving each point at the following hours:—

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Leaves the Restaurant | Leaves the Alameda |
| At 6 o'Clock, A. M. | At 6 1/2 o'Clock, A. M. |
| " 8 " " A. M. | " 9 " " A. M. |
| " 5 1/2 " " P. M. | " 6 " " P. M. |
| " 7 1/2 " " P. M. | " 8 " " P. M. |

On Feast days the Omnibus will leave the above point on the Alameda at every hour after sunrise, until 10 o'Clock A. M. In the Afternoon every hour from 4 to 8 o'Clock, P. M. The price of Tickets to admit a Passenger is \$2 4 reales, to be had at Nauty, Wire & Co., 113, Calle de Piedra.

At the Bar at the Garden Private Parties can secure the entire Omnibus or Volante to convey them to or from the Quinta, by giving written orders at the Quinta one day previous to requiring them, the price of taking a family to the Quinta in the Omnibus is \$25, and Volante \$12 4 reales for working days, all are double for Feast days, each seat requiring 2 Tickets. Private Parties or Families will be taken in and put down at the corner of the Plaza, 25 de Mayo, or Calle de la Paz, other Passengers will be received and brought to the Alameda.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE TEETH.

Mr. TENKER,

SURGEON DENTIST of the City of New York, Washington, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and received with full approbation by the Faculty as Professor of said art in Buenos Ayres, continues his business as usual in the Altos, Calle de Cangallo, No. 31, on the same side as the Merced Church, a half a square on the right hand going towards the Café Catalanes, between Calle de la Paz and Catedral. Fills Teeth with pure gold, (without alloy) silver, tin or lead foil and mineral cement. Inserts Mineral Teeth on the old stumps or on gold plates, without pain,—cleans Teeth, and cures all diseases of the gums, some of which are only peculiar to this climate.—a residence of 4 years has given him a perfect knowledge of them and their mode of cure.

BALSOMO DE LOS ANDES, (Andian Balsom) for removing the tartar and making those firm which have become loose, &c. &c.

AGUA DE LAS PAMPAS, [Pampa Water] for preserving and cleaning the Teeth, hardening the enamel, and removing everything offensive in the breath.

FIRE KING'S REMEDY FOR THE TOOTH ACHIE, well known in Europe and the U. S., the receipt possessed by him alone in South America.

POWDER for cleaning and preserving the Teeth. All have full printed directions upon them, and are very extensively used.

A very superior article of Tooth Brushes just received from Paris.

N. B. Teeth Extracted at all hours in a very superior manner.

Notice.

THE Creditors of the late Peter Sheridan, Esq., who died in Buenos Ayres, South America, in January last, are requested to send in their Claims against his Estate within nine months from this date, to the Curators, Messrs. James Sheridan and Thoms Hughes, appointed by the British Consul to administer to the affairs of the deceased in that place. August 1, 1844.

In conformity with the above advertisement, which has duly appeared in the London Papers, the completion of the period therein stated is appointed for a Meeting in Buenos Ayres of the Creditors of the late P. Sheridan, Esq., for the purpose of receiving and arranging the payment of their respective claims, and to all such in Buenos Ayres, or those representing claims in England, notice is hereby given that it will be necessary in the mean time to present their claims with competent proof and legally authorised documents to the above named Curators. Buenos Ayres, January 20, 1845.

THE Owners of Newspapers addressed as follows may have them on application at the Commercial Room—
Mr. Renshaw.
Mr. J. W. Campbell, at Mr. Wm. Nowell.
Mr. Henry Ritchie.
Mr. Matthew Law, at Mr. White's, blacksmith.
Mr. Hugh Stewart, ship carpenter.
Mr. J. E. Hilliard.
Mr. Andrew Rymer, tinman.

AND LOOSE.
"Scarborough Herald," of Oct. 17.
"The Dunfries and Galloway Courier" of Sept. 30th, and October 21st.
"The Kilmarnock Journal," of Sept. 19th.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.

Mr. H. T. Bradish

IS giving Lessons in this useful and elegant language. May be seen at Mr. Hargreaves, No. 55, Calle de la Piedra, between the hours of 5 and 6 in the evening, and any message left with Mr. Hargreaves will be immediately attended to.

FOR HAMBURG DIRECT,

PASSENGERS ONLY.

The beautiful fast-sailing A. I. Danish barque **SARAH & JOHANNA,**

T. W. WITTUSEN, Master,

WILL sail for the above Port about the end of February; she has splendid accommodation for a few Passengers, to whom the best treatment is promised. For particulars apply to the Captain, or to the Consignees,

THODE & Co.,
Calle de Universidad, No. 150.

Mrs. Hill

HAS the honour to inform her Friends and the Public of Buenos Ayres, that she has just received from London a beautiful assortment of Bonnets, consisting of Fancy Straws of different descriptions, fine Tuscan, Dunstable, &c. &c., which she offers for Sale at Reduced Prices.

To Let,

TO a single Gentleman, in an English family, a Front Room, papered, with the use of algive water. Enquire at No. 196, Calle de Belgrano. At the same house there is a handsome Stova with the Pipe on Sale.

Bienvenida Coffee-House.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public of having recently opened a coffee house and refreshment rooms on the Barraca road, three squares from St. Lucia Church on the same side of the road, where he hopes by attention to give general satisfaction to all those who may honour him with their patronage.

JOHN TRILLIA.

N. B.—There is a safe stand for horses on the premises.

Spirits and Wines

AT CHARLES ZIEGLER'S STORE,
No. 40, Calle de la Piedra.

| | |
|--|------------------------|
| Gin..... | at \$ 8 per gallon. |
| Cognac..... | " 10 " " |
| Spirit 36 degrees..... | " 15 " " |
| Brandy..... | \$15, 20, 25, & 30 " " |
| Catalana Red Wine..... | " 7 " " |
| Lisbon Red Wine..... | " 10 " " |
| Sherry..... | " 9 " " |
| Claret St. Julien..... | " 6 " " |
| Cyder (Champagne)..... | " 50 " dozen. |
| Byass's London Ale and Porter, per barrel, | at \$4 quart |
| Hamburg Pale Ale, per boxes of 1 doz. | |
| Batavia Rack, in cases, &c. &c. | |

From the Gaceta Mercantil of the 27th of January.

The Argentine Government has deemed it just and advisable to exercise the absolute right of strict blockade, which it possesses as belligerent, in consequence of the misapprehensions which have taken place in regard to the prohibition of the articles specified in the notification of the blockade of the port of Montevideo, dated 19th March, 1843, and in the declaration of the 30th of the same month, on the occasion of the Memorandum presented by their Excellencies the Ministers of Great Britain and France, dated 28th. In order to avoid difficulties which might in any manner disturb the perfect understanding with friendly governments, which it sincerely wishes to preserve, it has resolved that from the date of the notification of the late order of the 11th of the present month of January, the ports of Montevideo and Maldonado, (if the latter should be occupied by the ruthless Unitarians,) shall be rigorously blockaded by the squadron of the Argentine Confederation, and that this blockade shall be strictly enforced until the besieging Army under the command of H. E. the President of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, Brigadier Don Manuel Oribe, shall enter the city; and that for this effect the Commander in Chief of the Squadron of the Argentine Government shall take the suitable measures authorised by the law of nations against the vessels which might attempt to enter into the said ports of Montevideo and Maldonado, after having received due notification of the blockade by one of the Argentine vessels of war; permitting the merchant vessels which are at present in the port of Montevideo to go out freely until the twentieth of February of the present year, after which day the interdiction will become general, and will extend to vessels both entering and leaving the said port.

The measure adopted by the Argentine Government is that which is most expedient under the present circumstances. Its necessity is generally admitted by the neutrals themselves, inasmuch as it not only avoids difficulties arising from the concession requested by the Memorandum of March, which might not be conducive to a perfect understanding with friendly nations, but it also prepares the way for a more immediate termination of a violent situation, which is injurious to neutrals, and leaves them no prospect of a conclusion. In addition to this it may be said, that the duration of such a state of things is attributable only to the intervention of foreigners, by which alone it is protracted, whilst the positive orders of strict neutrality issued by the British and French Governments whose Ministers presented the Memorandum of March before the occurrence of these scandalous proceedings, have proved inefficient to prevent it. Nothing has been availing to break up those irregular combatants who obstinately and wantonly protract the evils accruing to humanity and commerce. Such sacred interests and motives compel the Argentine Government strictly to exercise the right of blockade. The declaration of the 30th of March, 1843, in consequence of the Memorandum of the 28th, was an act of friendship revocable, by its very nature, when the force of circumstances would require it. This necessity is now unquestionable; and the causes which have produced it are also wholly independent of the will of the Argentine Government. Besides, it now proposes to itself in making use of a perfect right, the same object which it had in view at that time, namely, to preserve a perfect understanding with friendly governments, and to promote an early termination of the unavoidable prejudices to commerce.

This measure, as might have been expected, has been attacked by the organ of the enemy with insults and evasive sophisms offensive to common sense. The Nacional of Montevideo of the 20th inst. gives

vent to coarse invectives with this specific object. Certainly such a disgusting task devolves upon it as no neutral could undertake it without forfeiting his character. Manifest and uncouth are the cavilings and impostures upon which the *Nacional* establishes its by no means surprising resistance, whilst it endeavours to mould international principles and the facts themselves agreeably to its sole interest, which is to hold out at all hazards. Indeed it declares it in the following shocking language. "The houses of the infamous fugitives shall be given in exchange for rice and flour, and if they cannot be exchanged, they shall be pulled down for fire-wood. . . . A broad and lofty gallows shall be erected to hang up the body of any one who will talk of an accommodation. Conspirators shall be shot; patriotic ar- dour shall be instilled into the luke-warm and the indifferent, at the point of the bayonet. That which has been respected shall be touched, means shall be resorted to that have not been thought of, and things shall be undertaken of which no body has any idea." This atrocious fury with which the foreigners of Montevideo them- selves are threatened, in unparalleled violation of justice and humanity, is got up as a corollary to the paralogies with which it is endeavoured to prove that the powers which are friendly to the Argentine government ought not to recognize the most perfect and legitimate of the rights of belligerents. Strict blockade is a means of hostility of universal right and usage, which neutrals are obligated to respect in one belligerent without thereby giving offence to the other, thus preserving unimpaired their perfect impartiality as neutrals; whereas the right which would be invoked to do that which the *Nacional* proclaims without discrimination neutrals is entirely odious and revolting. No foreign agent in the River Plate, willing to support an honourable character and to fulfill his obligations can put such an infamous con- struction both upon neutrality and upon the laws of war. The first objection of the *Nacional* has reference to the anticipated declaration of the blockade of the port of Maldonado, made by the Argentine government, from which it infers that that place is near falling into the hands of the ruthless Unitarians; pretending likewise that this declaration is an imitation of Napoleon's celebrated decrees of Berlin. This is not a reasonable objection against the right of blockade, because the decrees of Berlin established a paper blockade, of mere intimation or fictitious, without the presence of a blockading force, a pretension contrary to the system of armed neutrality of the Northern powers, which required the presence of blockading vessels. The Argentine government does not intimate that its blockade shall be recognized without a blockading force. Neither does it anticipate the declaration, that the port of Maldo- nado shall be blockaded if it should be in the possession of the enemy, because there is any probability of its approaching occupation, but because it merely looks upon it as possible in the course of subsequent events, and to obviate in such an improbable contingency, the losses which neutrals might suffer, and to show its resolution and ability to exercise with efficiency the right of blockade. Considering the inability of the bandit Rivera, it will be some time, if it ever happens, before Maldonado will be a prey to his rapacity and ruffianism; but as the Argentine government, although victorious and confident in the power of the righteous American cause which it de- fends, observes without useless ostentation a due regard to the interests of all, and as that port is a strategic point, which long ago would have been threatened, but for the complete discomfiture of Rivera, therefore it very properly anticipates this de- claration in respect to that port and to no other. Indeed during last year, whilst the Pardejon Rivera still preserved some semblance of power, his first operation was to possess himself hurriedly and momentarily of Maldonado, with the assistance of Commodore Purvis. If, against all probabilities, some unexpected success should draw him out of his present impotency, and enable him to effect either a surprise or an attack, he might make an attempt against Maldonado; and the Argentine gov- ernment was bound to provide for every contingency.

The second objection of the *Nacional* is, that the Argentine Government has not received any "concession whatever from England, France, or Brazil, by which it may cease to fulfill the Convention of the 30th of March, 1843." But the generous de- claration of the Argentine Government, dated 30th of March, in consequence of what had been asked as a favour, and not as a right in the Memorandum of the 25th, is a revocable act, and by no means a covenant. This appears from the very tenor of those documents. The Ministers of England and France solicited this friendly condescen- sion; the Argentine Government assented, without renouncing the right of strict blockade; as had been the case in the late wars between England and France when favours in regard to navigation and fisheries were granted to neutrals and revoked, without the latter ever pretending, as a reward for the benefits they had derived, to invalidate this perfect right, when it was again exercised in its full extent. With respect to Brazil, every body knows that the Argentine Government spontaneously included it in the benevolent concession, although no request was made to that ef- fect by the Brazilian Minister accredited at that time. To pretend that an act of fa- vour is a convention between nations, and that its revocation necessitates the pre- vious acquiescence of the favoured parties, is rather too absurd. The Memorandum of the 25th of March itself gives evidence of this; because the British and French Ministers would not have asked as a favour that which they could have claimed as a right. And what right, in fact, can be recognised in neutrals to regulate and dis- pose at their will of the rights of belligerents, and nothing less than that of a block- ade the most acknowledged and solemn of all in international relations? The foreign agent who would interfere by denying this right, the exercise of which may be modified or extended with full power by the Argentine Government, would cease to be a friend, because he would attack the national sovereignty; and he would cease to be neutral because he would favour an enemy.

The third objection of the *Nacional* is, "that the Agents of France, England and Brazil, cannot either jointly or separately allow that this Convention should be abrogated by Rosas without being authorised to that effect by their Governments, because, inasmuch as it is a transaction which was approved by the latter it is no longer under their jurisdiction; it has been converted into a national law; and no public writer recognises that Admirals or public Ministers in foreign countries have the power to suspend the laws of their country or to tolerate a deviation from them." If this strange jurisprudence is not attributed to gross ignorance, it will be traced to the same origin as that which was recently extemporized by the *Nacional* for a very different purpose. It was that, by which, in order to vindicate the violent and rash proceedings of Captain Voorlees, it maintained that the latter had the right of peace and war; the exercise of which appertains to the sovereigns alone, by the fundamental laws of nations. Now it asserts that an act of favour is "a national law;" and that those who received it as a favour, should not admit the notification that this favour has ceased, by virtue of the same right by which it was granted. In short, a perfect right of the Argentine government is denied, and sophistries are set forth as a principle. The Ministers who presented the Memorandum ob- tained a revocable favour; they informed their governments of this generous con- cession; and they were approved as a matter of course, because no one declines a favour unless he has particular reasons for so doing. An act emanating from the right of a foreign government, as belligerent, and depending in regard to its

(See last page.)

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 | Tonnage | Consignees. | Destinations, &c. |
|--------------------|---|---------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| British. | | | | |
| Nov. 22 | Brig Wilton Wood, Matthew Russell. | 243 | John Best & Brothers. | Liverpool. |
| Dec. 4 | Barque Sovereign, James Porritt. | 241 | Hughes & Brothers. | Plymouth. |
| 10 | Brig Kate, Robert James. | 171 | Thomas Gowland & Co. | Falmouth. |
| 11 | Brig Ringdove, John Walker. | 176 | James C. Thompson. | Falmouth. |
| 16 | Barque Hermes, Donnoug. | 241 | Charles Taylor & Co. | Liverpool. |
| 17 | Brig Planter, John Reid. | 232 | Brace, Twyford & Co. | Great Britain. |
| 18 | Brig Creole, William Stephenson. | 232 | John Best & Brothers. | Falkland Islands. |
| 19 | Bar. Countess of Durham, J. Presley. | 324 | Rennie, Macfarlane & Co. | Liverpool. |
| 20 | Brig Nestor, William Smart. | 236 | Charles Taylor & Co. | Falmouth. |
| 20 | Barque Chelco, James Hellyer. | 195 | Charles R. Horne. | Liverpool. |
| 31 | Brig Chamois, George Jury. | 195 | Charles R. Horne. | Falmouth. |
| Jan. 1 | Brig Young Queen, Wm. Chalmers. | 281 | John Best and Brothers. | Falmouth. |
| 1 | Barque Diamond, Thomas Irvine. | 290 | John Galt Smith & Co. | London. |
| 1 | Schooner Mastery, John Amy. | 127 | Nicholson, Green & Co. | Falmouth. |
| 8 | British brig Plata, Richard B. Pringle. | 231 | Rennie, Macfarlane & Co. | Liverpool. |
| 14 | Ship Actve, Charles Renaud. | 540 | Zumaran & Treserra. | Mauritius. |
| 21 | Brig Chilmark, George Penney. | 179 | Brownell, Sturgam & Co. | Falmouth. |
| 21 | Brig Catherine, Charles Gill. | 212 | Charles R. Horne. | Cork. |
| 24 | Brig Lightning, William Mellish. | 181 | Bertram LeBreton & Delisle. | London. |
| 25 | Brig Reliance, Charles James Fox. | 191 | Henry & George Dove. | London. |
| 26 | Brig Aristocrat, William Thompson. | 300 | Dickson & Co. | Liverpool. |
| 27 | Brigantine Clitus, Samuel C. Paddon. | 171 | Stanley, Black & Co. | Liverpool. |
| 30 | Barque Alpha, Henry Harrison. | 217 | R. & J. Carlisle & Co. | London. |
| Feb. 2 | Bar. Francis Burn, Stewart Edington. | 248 | Anderson, Wellor & Co. | London. |
| American. | | | | |
| Dec. 8 | Ship Shaw, Thomas W. Rao. | 344 | Daniel Gowland & Co. | Boston. |
| 18 | Barque Mason Barney, Francis Scott. | 240 | Oliver J. Hays & Co. | New York. |
| 19 | Ship Globe, John Wootton. | 479 | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. | New York. |
| 29 | Brig Tweed, Washington G. Hands. | 306 | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. | New York. |
| Jan. 1 | Brig Emerald, Charles Babson. | 191 | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. | Santos. |
| 10 | Brigantine Emma, Edward Smith. | 130 | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. | Baltimore. |
| 16 | Barque Nautilus, John W. Reed. | 283 | Daniel Gowland & Co. | Philadelphia. |
| 16 | Barque Adelaide, E. Eliza, F. Hopkins. | 249 | Daniel Gowland & Co. | Patagonia. |
| 19 | Schooner Sarah Ann, P. Stevenson. | 60 | Jacob Paravicini. | New York. |
| 19 | Brig Pulteney, James Mout. | 231 | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. | New York. |
| 20 | Barque Niagara, John W. Pearson. | 232 | Samuel B. Hale. | Boston. |
| Feb. 2 | Barque Chancellor, Andrew Beauvais. | 277 | Francis Domineck. | Boston. |
| 2 | Bar. Moscow, Thomas C. Simpson. | 277 | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. | Boston. |
| French. | | | | |
| Nov. 30 | Bar. Louise Maria, J. B. E. Maugendre. | 190 | John Baptist Pregel. | Havre de Grace. |
| Dec. 1 | Brig Parana, Leconte. | 256 | Enrique Ochoa & Co. | Havre de Grace. |
| 26 | Barque Boquo Adle, Arias. | 139 | Tomas Rousse. | Havre de Grace. |
| 26 | Brig Autonne, Joseph Marie Noel. | 153 | John Baptist Pregel. | Havre de Grace. |
| Jan. 1 | Brig Autonne, Joseph Marie Noel. | 153 | Mosca, Dunoyer and Vanni. | Havre de Grace. |
| 9 | Brig Alfred, Dubertrand. | 219 | Bartheleme Herand. | Bordeaux. |
| 25 | Brig Juene Estelle, Felix Lamaud. | 176 | Tomas Rousse. | Havre de Grace. |
| 30 | Brig Adelaide, J. Kraoul. | 187 | Mosca, Dunoyer & Vanni. | Havre de Grace. |
| 31 | Barque Adelle & Julie, E. Haruard. | 210 | Tomas Rousse. | Havre de Grace. |
| Feb. 1 | Barque José, Antoine Nazareau. | 206 | Tomas Rousse. | Havre de Grace. |
| Sardinian. | | | | |
| Aug. 5 | Brigantine Francisco, Luis Corvetto. | 125 | Llavallol & Sons. | Brazil. |
| Nov. 28 | Ship Trunfo del Brazil, Nicolas Manara. | 149 | Pietranera, Piaggio, & Co. | Genoa. |
| Dec. 20 | Brig Hidra, Juan Bautista Antola. | 232 | Accinto Caprile. | Genoa. |
| 23 | Brig Maria Teresa, Pedro Badaraco. | 189 | Llavallol & Sons. | Brazil. |
| 23 | Brig Nina, Francisco Reforza. | 182 | Llavallol & Sons. | Brazil. |
| Jan. 22 | Brigantine Iride, Santiago Gaggino. | 84 | Llavallol & Sons. | Brazil. |
| Feb. 3 | Brig Cesar, Pedro Viale. | 141 | Manuel Acevedo Ramos. | Brazil. |
| Spanish. | | | | |
| Nov. 21 | Brig Duende, José Guardia. | 105 | Llavallol & Sons. | Havana. |
| Dec. 15 | Brig Narciso, Salvador Domenech. | 165 | Llavallol & Sons. | Havana. |
| 27 | Brig Monte Carmelo, José Valentin. | 160 | Zumaran & Treserra. | Malaga. |
| 29 | Brigantine Generoso, Luis Puzel. | 132 | Enrique Ochoa & Co. | Havana. |
| Jan. 5 | Brig Invincible, Mateo Maristany. | 140 | Pedro Antonio Sanchez. | Havana. |
| 5 | Brig Cuacaro, Antonio Alsina. | 162 | Pedro Antonio Sanchez. | Havana. |
| 7 | Barque Federico, Gil Gelpi. | 218 | AC.Santamaria, Lambi&co. | Havana. |
| 13 | Palace Vicente, Francisco Oliver. | 114 | Pedro Antonio Sanchez. | Havana. |
| 16 | Brig Segunda Monica, José Conill. | 131 | Felipe Semillosa. | Havana. |
| 21 | Brig Vigilante, Francisco Maristany. | 151. | Felipe Semillosa. | Havana. |
| 24 | Brig Leon, Pablo Domenech. | 122 | Felipe Semillosa. | Havana. |
| 26 | Barque Primera, Pedro Fábregas. | 160 | Zumaran & Treserra. | Havana. |
| Feb. 4 | Palace Jano, José Domenech. | 130 | Felipe Semillosa. | Havana. |
| Brazilian. | | | | |
| Dec. 9 | Brig Principe Augusto, J. A. Carneiro. | 205 | Miguel Raggio Nobrega. | Brazil. |
| Jan. 11 | Brig Orestes, Jose Gonzales Rindo. | 200 | John Guiberto Garcia. | do. |
| 14 | Brig Independente, J. F. H. Ferreira. | 190 | Manuel de Sousa Monteiro. | do. |
| 22 | Brig Fentacion, Francisco de Costa. | 140 | Sa Pereira & Meyrelles. | do. |
| 22 | Barque Improvis, (late Hobart). | 204 | Sa Pereira & Meyrelles. | do. |
| Feb. 2 | Brig Encantador, Juan F. Fernandez. | 190 | Sa Pereira & Meyrelles. | do. |
| Danish. | | | | |
| Nov. 14 | Brig Sarah, G. Bartelsen. | 142 | Zumaran & Treserra. | Antwerp. |
| 18 | Bar. Alwina & Clara, Hans Schmidt. | 200 | Thode & Co. | Antwerp. |
| Dec. 20 | Brig Sara & Johanna, J. W. Wittusso. | 186 | Thode & Co. | Altona. |
| Jan. 4 | Brig Anna Cecilia, C. C. Fischer. | 200 | Thode & Co. | Falmouth. |
| 10 | Schooner Alfred, George Nielsen. | 198 | Thode & Co. | Antwerp. |
| 11 | Schooner Randers, Jens Clausen. | 126 | Charles R. Horne. | Antwerp. |
| Feb. 3 | Brig Fides, H. F. Closter. | 136 | Thode & Co. | Antwerp. |
| 3 | Brig Margarilha, J. J. Moss. | 190 | Bunge, Hutz & Co. | Antwerp. |
| Hamburg. | | | | |
| Nov. 20 | Brig Conrad, John H. Harms. | 180 | Louis Winter. | Falmouth. |
| Dec. 24 | Galliot Carl Henrich, George H. Van. | 146 | John Jacob Klieck & Co. | Hamburg. |
| Jan. 13 | Brigantine Neptunus, F. W. Waller. | 121 | Mohr, Ludowic & Co. | Panama. |
| 30 | Brig Charlotte, John Bestmann. | 120 | Lewis Winter. | Panama. |
| Belgian. | | | | |
| Jan. 13 | Barque Progress, Harm H. Smidt. | 238 | Zumaran & Treserra. | Cette. |
| 31 | Brig Adelo, A. Cornelise. | 237 | Bunge, Hutz & Co. | Cette. |
| Bremen. | | | | |
| Dec. 19 | Schooner Pegasus, Henry C. Schaffer. | 100 | Bunge, Hutz & Co. | Falmouth. |
| Prussian. | | | | |
| Nov. 17 | Brig Dido, Gustave Malchow. | 200 | Mohr, Ludowic & Co. | Falmouth. |
| Jan. 21 | Schooner Uruguay, Otto Schroeder. | 124 | Nash, Wilson & Co. | Falmouth. |
| Swedish. | | | | |
| Jan. 5 | Brig Magas, Samuel Frederick Wulf. | 190 | Thode & Co. | Buseo. |
| 13 | Brig Andreas, Brant Horison. | 250 | John Best and Brothers. | Buseo. |
| Portuguese. | | | | |
| Jan. 24 | Brigantine Flor de Amoria, A. Cuna. | 123 | Juan Geronimo Martinez. | Brazil. |
| Dutch. | | | | |
| Nov. 18 | Galliot Plata, John Henry Henning. | 160 | Thode & Co. | Falmouth. |
| Austrian. | | | | |
| Jan. 13 | Palace Mina, José Gandolfo. | 121 | Risso & Ross. | Buseo. |

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.
BRITISH.—Brig Racer, 16 guns. Captain Archibald Reed

MARINE LIST

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

February 1.—Wind E.N.E.

Arrived, French barque José, 206 tons, Antoine Nazareau, from Bourdeaux 6th of December, Montevideo 21st ult., with general cargo, to Tomas Rousse.

Passenger from Bourdeaux, Mr. Francis Cavaireau. Sardinian packet brigantine Lusitane, Bartolomé Dassory, from Montevideo 31st ult., to Llavallol & Sons, with 89 passengers.

Pilot boat schooner of war Magariños, Captain Mendez, from Montevideo 31st ult. She belonged to the Montevideo flotilla, which she abandoned on the 31st ult. Her armament consists of one 12 pounder, and some small arms—her crew 11 men.

In sight Francis Burn, and Chanceller.

Sailed, British brig Philomela, Robert Bell, for London, despatched by John Best and Brothers, with 4501 salted ox and cow hides, 4000 horns, 30,800 bones, 150 pipes with 5700 arrobas tallow and grease, 50 bales with 1500 arrobas wool, 42 do. with 1200 arrobas hair, 51 do. with 510 quintals hide cuttings.

British brig Urania, Samuel Martin, for Cork, for orders, despatched by Hughes & Brothers, with 7846 salted ox and cow hides, 20,000 shin bones, 100 pipes with 3500 arrobas tallow, 39 bales with 1170 arrobas wool.

American barque Chalcedony, John E. Todd, for Salem, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 7722 dry ox and cow hides, 2060 horns, 125 bales with 3600 arrobas wool.

American brig Olinda, Samuel Hutchison, for Salem, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 10,722 dry ox and cow hides.

February 2.—Wind E. strong.

Arrived, British barque Francis Burn, 243 tons, Stewart Edington, from Canton 1st October, Montevideo 31st ult., with Chinese goods, to Anderson, Weller & Co. Supercargo—Mr. Frederick J. Kauffman.

American barque Chancellor, 277 tons, Andrew Beauvais, from New York 10th December, with general cargo, to Francis Dominick.

American barque Moscow, 277 tons, Thomas C. Simpson, from Boston 7th December, Montevideo 1st inst., with lumber and general cargo, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Brazilian brig Eucantador, 190 tons, Juan Francisco Fernandez, from Santos 22nd ult., Montevideo 31st, with sugar, to Sa Pereira & Meyrelles.

Sardinian schooner Anfibia, 50 tons, Antonio Eschafin, from the Buseo 1st inst., to Pietranera, Piaggio & Co., with produce.

Sailed, Spanish barque Guadalupe, Nicolas Araste, for the Havana, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 3504 quintals jerked beef, 30 boxes tallow candles.

Passengers—Señores Ramon Maria Picos, Mateo Arrambidi, Pedro Bonepelche, Manuel Varela, Isidro Diaz.

Spanish brig Coruñas, Clemente Regui, for the Havana, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 35 dry ox and cow hides, 40 arrobas tallow, 3490 quintals jerked beef.

Passengers—Señores Miguel Padin, Antonio Ventura, Angel Quirolo, Dionisio Reguera.

Spanish brigantine Salvador Alias Procer, Juan Millet, for the Havana, despatched by Pedro Antonio Sanchez, with 3000 quintals jerked beef, 100 arrobas tallow.

Spanish brig Concordia, Angel Domingo de Soto, for Cadiz and Coruña, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 12,884 dry ox and cow hides, 4 bales with 120 arrobas wool, 17 dozen slunk calf skins.

Passengers—Señores Juan Eguoquira, Manuel Beiga, Castes, and his brother.

February 3.—Wind E. strong.

Arrived, Brazilian packet lugger Electra, 121 tons, Mariano José de Sousa, from the Buseo 1st inst., to Carlos Galeano, with produce and passengers.

Danish brig Fides, 130 tons, H. P. Closter, from Hamburg 29th November, Montevideo 1st inst., with general cargo, to Thode & Co.

Danish brig Margarita, 190 tons, J. J. Moss, from Rotterdam 2nd December, Montevideo 1st inst., with general cargo, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

Sardinian brig Cesar, 141 tons, Pedro Viale, from Rio Janeiro 4th ult., Santos 20th inst., with sugar, to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.

Sailed, Swedish brigantine Wallborg, Johan Olof Hillborg, for Brazil, despatched by Jacob Paravicina, in ballast.

February 4.—Wind N. rain at night.

Arrived, Spanish polacre Juvo, 130 tons, José Domenech, from Barcelona 26th October, Montevideo 3rd inst., with brandy, &c., to Felipe Senillosa.

February 5.—Wind W.S.W.—strong—(rain all last night.)

No arrivals or sailings.
February 6.—Wind S.—strong, very high tide.
No arrivals or sailings.

February 7.—Wind N.

Arrived, Russian brig Terpsichore, 202 tons, Carl Lefberg, (late mate) from Malaga 27th November. Gibraltar 6th December, with wine, &c., to Zumaran & Treserra.
Her captain, C. Blumbary, died at sea on the 23rd ult.

Sailed, Swedish barque Skatan, J. O. Sundberg, for Santa Catalina, despatched by Mohr, Ludovici & Co. in ballast.

Danish schooner Odin, N. L. Engers, for Altona, despatched by Thode & Co., with 7997 dry ox and cow hides, 500 cow horns.

American barque Ietzte, William Harron, for Boston, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 861 dry ox and cow hides, 458 bales and 8 bags with 13,700 arrobas wool, 45 bales with 1200 doz. sheep skins, 2 do. and 7 bundles with 1800 lbs. nutria skins, 1 bale with 30 dozen vicuna skins, 2 vicuna skins (loose) 82 boxes tobacco, (retura cargo).

Passenger—Master Daniel Pickance.
British brig Brazilian Packet, John Faddy, for London, despatched by Henry and George Dowse, with 4690 salted ox and cow hides, 42,000 thigh bones, 200 pipes with 7500 arrobas tallow, 40 bundles spades, 1 anchor.

Sardinian packet schooner Eufracia, Nicolas Martinez, for the Buseo, despatched by Antonio Lopez, with passengers.

(Concluded from 3rd page.)

durability on the will of the latter cannot be considered as the national law of another state, without palpable absurdity. The foreign agents, who, without the interference of their respective governments; solicited the favour, are informed that it has ceased, and consequently, ought to assent and make known to their governments, that they could not do less than recognize that identical right, in compliance with international obligations, and with their explicit declarations of neutrality. There is no "jurisdiction" where there is no sovereignty, and no publicist has ever established that of one independent state over another. In order to respect the perfect rights of a friendly government, the foreign agents require no special orders, which would involve as a consequence the subjection of this country and of its rights as beligerent to the approbation or *exequatur* of the governments of Europe. It is therefore evident that by the declaration of the 30th of May, 1843, no renunciation has been made of the absolute right of blockade. The *Nacional* pretends that that declaration has "created" a new situation, upon which mercantile calculation of neutrals have been founded; that the Argentine Government is bound to uphold it; and that it would be neither equitable nor humane to alter it; assuming that it has "resigned the right of doing so by a covenant." But besides that a "resignation" is assumed which has never taken place, and that a concession merely gratuitous and revocable is converted into a "convention" or "compact," not only have the neutrals already derived all possible advantages from that favour although to the prejudice of the government by which it has been conceded, but by its revocation the period is rendered more at hand when there will be an end to their inconveniences and losses, whereby they are considerably more gainers than by the prolongation of a most violent state of affairs. The interests and the outcry of foreign commerce are in favor of the cessation of war, and it will cease the moment that each belligerent shall do every thing that is in his power in conformity with the laws of nations to put an end to it. If the ruthless Unitarians are strong, as the *Nacional* supposes, if victory does not cease to smile upon them as it asserts, they must naturally be desirous of such an issue and of displaying all their expedients. On the other hand the Argentine Government is aware, and every body sees, that a situation has been created since the declaration of the 30th of March, by the unauthorised armament of a part of the French population, by the warlike subsidies constantly supplied by Englishmen and by the intervention of Commodore Purvis, who encouraged those scandals yet subsisting with impunity. This situation created with injustice and inhumanity, notwithstanding the injunctions of the British and French Governments, tends to the indefinite sacrifice of the commerce and interests of neutrals; and the Argentine Government cannot foresee a term to the evils which are suffered by all, through the caprice and inhumanity of a few, but by making ample use of its perfect rights. And in this case, even laying aside those international rights, humanity and foresight recommend to the Foreign Agents not to interfere unjustly in order to prolong, without any prospect of a conclusion, calamities which

through such unjust and indiscreet complications, would be most fatal and irretrievable, and would precipitate the commerce and the interests of neutrals into total and deplorable destruction.

The period of 30 days which is conceded by the Argentine Government is reasonable, and the most extensive that was possible. It not only possessed the right of fixing its limitation, but governments have not always thought it equitable and convenient to prolong it to that extent. It is also a principle of the law of nations, illustrated by the Prime Minister of H. B. M. and of H. M. the King of the French, in discussing the question of the Plata, that foreigners, in these countries, and in any other, are not exempt from the unavoidable casualties and losses which are the consequence of war, and that they could have no right to such an exemption, without infringing universal principles and considering themselves more favourably situated than in their own country. Upon this topic the *Nacional* apostrophizes the foreign Agents in the River Plate with churlish frenzy, as if there could exist any doubt with regard to a common principle or as if the very testimony of their Governments in perfect accord with the law of nations did not deserve its acquiescence. The *Nacional* also endeavours to delude the foreign legionists by the incitement of mistaken honour, and by false assurances of the triple intervention which it has announced to them for months, with all sorts of fables. It falsely surmises mysterious "conferences" between "Viscount de Abrantes" and the "Earl of Aberdeen," "settled determinations of pacification" and "significant expressions of M. Guizot" upon the subject of intervention by France, England, and Brazil, as if the latest English packet from Europe had left any person in ignorance of the complete inefficiency of the obstinate importunities, resorted to from Montevideo through agents at Liverpool, with the Cabinets of London and Paris, and of the rebuffs which they have met with. As regards Brazil every body knows the serious occurrences which have taken place with respect to the barbarous Rivera, and the question now pending with the intrusive authorities of Montevideo—Everything tends to show that the government of H. M. the Emperor, far from deviating from neutrality by making a wanton attack upon the Argentine Confederation, and by favouring the ruthless Unitarians, will not permit them to trample upon its rights or to insult its dignity either on the frontier or in the oppressed city of Montevideo. We should do honour to the shameful fables of the *Nacional*, which are only calculated for the fanatics of the garrison, if we should indulge in more extensive comments, when the official facts and data, which reduce them to evident and despicable fabrications, are so notoriously and publicly known.

PRICES CURRENT.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|-------|-------------------|
| Doubloons, Spanish..... | \$ 205 | 4 268 | each |
| Do. Patriot..... | 196 | 4 197 | do. |
| Plata, macuquina..... | 11 | 4 111 | do. per fanega |
| Dollars, Spanish..... | 124 | 4 124 | each. |
| Do. Patriot & Patcones..... | 121 | 4 121 | do. |
| Six per cent. Stock..... | 80 | 4 | do. per cent. |
| Exchange on England..... | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | per dol. |
| Do. France..... | 43 | 4 41 | cent. per dollar. |
| Do. Rio Janeiro..... | 124 | 4 124 | per ct. premium |
| Do. Montevideo..... | 124 | 4 124 | do. do. |
| Do. United States..... | 12 | 4 | per U.S. dol. |
| Hides, Ox, for Engl & Germ..... | 43 | 4 46 | per pesada. |
| Do. France..... | 39 | 4 41 | do. |
| Do. North America..... | 39 | 4 40 | do. |
| Do. Spain..... | 41 | 4 42 | do. |
| Do. salted..... | 35 | 4 41 | do. |
| Do. Horse..... | 15 | 4 17 | do. each |
| Calf skins..... | 42 | 4 43 | per pesada. |
| Sheep skins, common..... | 24 | 4 25 | per dozen. |
| Do. fine..... | 31 | 4 32 | do. |
| Deer skins..... | 8 | 4 9 | do. |
| Goat skins..... | 18 | 4 20 | do. |
| Nutria skins..... | 6 | 4 61 | dol. per lb |
| Chinchilli skins..... | 50 | 4 60 | dol. per dozen. |
| Horse hair, short..... | 29 | 4 30 | dol. per arroba. |
| Do. mixed..... | 34 | 4 35 | do. |
| Do. long..... | 60 | 4 90 | do. |
| Wool, common, washed..... | 20 | 4 25 | do. |
| Do. picked..... | 36 | 4 40 | do. |
| Do. shorn from skins..... | 36 | 4 40 | do. |
| Do. mestiza, dirty..... | 12 | 4 30 | do. |
| Yellow, pure..... | 15 | 4 18 | do. |
| Do. raw..... | 54 | 4 12 | do. |
| Do. with grease..... | 13 | 4 14 | do. |
| Jerked beef..... | 20 | 4 21 | per quintal. |
| Horns, mixed..... | 200 | 4 250 | per thousand. |
| Do. Cx..... | 350 | 4 400 | do. |
| Shin bones..... | 60 | 4 70 | do. |
| Hide cuttings..... | 22 | 4 23 | per 100 lbs. |
| Ostrich feathers, white..... | 10 | 4 11 | per lb. |
| Do. black..... | 6 | 4 61 | do. |
| Salted tongues..... | 6 | 4 7 | per dozen. |
| Salt, on board..... | 20 | 4 22 | per fanega. |
| Discount..... | 12 | 4 21 | pr. ct. pr month |

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 210 dollars.
The lowest price 196 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 4 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto 4 1/2 pence.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.