

British Packet



AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

[No. 969.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 15th, 1845.

Established in 1826.]

BUENOS AYRES.



Extract from the observations of the "Archivo Americano," on the last message of the Government to the House of Representatives:—

The Government has rendered an account to the new Legislature of the political, economical and administrative state of the Province during the last year. The debates which the outrages of the English Commodore Purvis, and the inexplicable conduct of the Agents of Brazil in the Rio de la Plata gave rise to, had thrown so much light upon the duties of neutrality, that it might have been hoped that no other event of such a nature would have disturbed the amicable relations of the Argentine Confederation with friendly powers. But new incidents have frustrated this hope, and the question of the blockade of Montevideo would have again assumed an alarming character, if the excesses of an Officer of the North-American navy had not been restrained by the Honourable Commodore Turner, Commander in chief of the naval forces of the United States in the waters of the South, and by both the Agents of the Government of Washington near that of Buenos Ayres. Without the opportune intervention of these illustrious Americans, Captain Voorhees would have continued the outrages of Commodore Purvis, which have left such lamentable celebrity amongst us.

It would have been desirable that the Admiral of the French station off Montevideo should have also met with a superior authority who should have obliged him to abandon from the beginning the course which he has pursued, against the declarations of his own Government, and disregarding the essential object of his mission, which is not certainly that of maintaining the French population of Montevideo under arms. This insurrection is a scandalous act which neither admits of subtlety nor subterfuge. The soldier who fails in the fulfillment of his duty, cannot avoid chastisement by giving up his commission, and can foreigners, merely by divesting themselves of their nationality, elude the action of the laws which they have violated? Is it possible that the interests of France should be compromised, that the French name should become odious in the American States, only because a few turbulent men are obstinate in opposing the policy and orders of their Government? Shall foreigners then, who are admitted under the guarantee of treaties have the singular privilege of infringing them, and of living in a total independence of all public power? These are nevertheless the principles acknowledged by Admiral Lainé, and which would of themselves suffice to render the relations of his nation with other countries impossible; because no society would wish to expose itself to the eventual danger of an armed insurrection of the foreign population.

The French Admiral has done what is incompatible with the character of constitutional institutions which impose upon public functionaries the duty of sustaining the measures of the administration to which they belong. What difference is there between the conduct of Mr. Lainé off Montevideo, and that of Mr. Thiers in the Chambers? Have they not both declared themselves against the Ministry, the one by his words, and the other by his actions? And the Admiral appears to us much more culpable, for, charged with carrying into effect the orders of his Sovereign, he has omitted nothing in order to frustrate them. Recent events prove in an undeniable manner the protection which Mr. Lainé dispenses to the refractory French, and we will relate them circumstantially in order that our assertion may not be doubted.

After various excesses perpetrated by the French legionaries against their own country-men, on Sunday the 26th of last month, some individuals of the 3d. Battalion attacked the house of a certain Syndic,

with the intention of murdering him: but not meeting him there, they proceeded to Mr. Dodo's, who also was obliged to secrete himself; there they helped themselves to twenty four bottles of port, which they paid for with vociferations and threats. It was ten o'clock at night, an hour at which every one shuts his house in order to avoid accidents, when the same individuals attempted to break open the door of Mr. Huguet, which fortunately resisted their blows, or he would have been sacrificed owing to the impossibility of his being able to escape them. Convinced of the uselessness of their efforts, they assaulted the store of the brothers Sallano, where they destroyed every thing they met with, and would have undoubtedly murdered them had they found them. All these disorders have been made known to the Admiral, who is not ignorant that the motive of these outrages is the resistance offered by the individuals we have just named, to enlist in the French Legion. Thus it is that those who follow the line of conduct marked out to them by their Government, have to defend themselves against the revolted, and the Chief of the French forces who ought to protect the life and property of those who respect orders of the King, which leaves them exposed to the vengeance of those who have violated them!!!

This is not the only contradiction observed in the conduct of Mr. Lainé. All what he has done up to the present proves that he has not sufficiently comprehended the character of his mission, or that he has not paid due attention to it. The European powers have no political questions to discuss with the American States; all their relations are mercantile, and their principal interest is to foment them. If their Agents should wish in any manner to interfere in the internal policy of these States, it ought to be in favour of the legal Government, who are the only ones who can preserve tranquillity and order, indispensable elements for the prosperity of commerce. Its greatest enemy is war, and this would have long ago terminated; had the rights of the belligerents been respected. The first who invaded them was Commodore Purvis, whose audacity was carried so far as to fire upon the Argentine Squadron. The questions with the Brazilian Agents followed, the outrages of Captain Voorhees, and all the episodes of the French armament which commenced with the siege of Montevideo, and have not yet terminated, to the great astonishment and scandal of the civilized world. Without these incidents, the conflict would have ended at Arroyo Grande, where the Oriental and Argentine arms obtained the most complete victory over the invading forces of the bandit Rivera who initiated it. In lieu of two years of a desolating war, which has been the cause of so many evils to the country, its inhabitants would have reaped the fruit of the immense sacrifices which they have made for liberating themselves of an immoral faction. The responsibility of all these misfortunes weighs upon those who have impeded the action of the Government of the Confederation by unjust acts, or by unfounded pretensions; and Admiral Lainé, who might have caused them to cease in a manner honourable to France, assents with indifference to the misconduct of his countrymen, and is satisfied with saying they are not Frenchmen! The Government in its Message has with prudent reserve spoken of these events, and has done so, it is our opinion, out of respect to the dignity of France, and not to exasperate the national sentiment which it has found so difficult to repress!

The National schooner of war *Federal*, Capt. Charles Roberts, captured on the 3rd inst., off Cape St. Mary's, after a chase of ten hours, the Riverata privateer boat *Veloz*, commanded by a Frenchman named Bariteaud. The crew, consisting of 17 men, of whom 15 are French and 2 Italians, have volunteered for the Argentine service.

The British brig *Mary Ann*, 290 tons, Benjamin Brown, Master, from Cadiz 3rd January, to Messrs. Santamaria, Llambi and Cambaceres, of this city, with 3525 fanegas salt, was wrecked on the Ortiz Bank, on the 10th inst. at 5 P. M. The captain and crew were taken from the wreck on the morning of the 12th by the pilot boat "Hare," and conveyed to this port.

The *Mary Ann* had been notified off Montevideo of the decree of the 13th ult, prohibiting entry in this port to vessels touching at Montevideo, and having proceeded direct up the river—had no pilot.

TEMPERANCE SHIPS.

Mr. James Haughton, of Dublin, a zealous friend of the temperance cause, has availed himself of a passage in Sir Henry Pottinger's speech, at Liverpool, to address a long and earnest appeal to the merchants and ship-owners of the kingdom, urging them to adopt the temperance principle, personally, and in their vessels.

Sir Henry said, at the Liverpool banquet, in allusion to that enlightened Chinese, the high commissioner Keing—

"To revert once more to my friend, Keing. In one of his beautiful letters he says—'Our people are prone to ill-treat those who are dissolute and inclined to excess. Your sailors, and particularly the black sailors, (alluding to our Indian vessels,) are apt to get drunk. Pray have this put astop to, lest they go ashore and be ill-treated, and we, thereby, acquire a bad name.'"

With this text for his remonstrance, Mr. Haughton repeats, impressively, the usual arguments in behalf of the great cause he has at heart, and says—

"I therefore ask you to encourage the practice of teetotalism among our seamen, and the best way to encourage it is to practice it yourselves. What I now propose to you is no novelty. There are hundreds of vessels sailing in all climes manned by teetotalers. It is well known in many ports that such vessels get a preference; it is well known that insurance companies in America insure them at a lower rate of premium than their general charge, solely on the ground that the risk is less. When Mr. Buckingham was in Parliament, the commission of inquiry which he was instrumental in procuring clearly proved that the use of intoxicating drinks is owing a large portion of the losses which take place at sea; and recently, at a public meeting in Exeter-hall, held for the purpose of raising funds for the relief of Father Mathew out of his pecuniary embarrassments, Sir Edward Codrington declared that in their use originated nearly all, (I think this was his expression,) the punishments which took place in the navy. So that whether we look at this question in a moral, a physical, or economical point of view, it seems to me our bounden duty, as men and as Christians, to do all in our power to banish intoxicating drinks from the world—in an especial manner to banish them out of our commercial navy. Let us henceforth send sober men to represent our nation in China. I do not believe you would have any difficulty in inducing seamen to navigate your ships on teetotal principles. Ship no intoxicating drinks as part of their stores; give the men tea and coffee, and increased wages, instead; your business will be better done, you will in a little time have less insurance to pay you will strengthen the bonds of amity between us and other lands, you will show a fine example to the world, you will spread peace and civilization over the earth, you will promote an unbounded intercourse with the three hundred millions of men who dwell in China—thus promoting prosperity at home by giving abundance of employment to the people and giving lustre to the character of our country in the eyes of a great nation, who now look upon us as barbarians."

Advertisements.

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 6½ o'Clock, A. M. |
| " 8 " A. M. | " 9 " A. M. |
| " 5½ " P. M. | " 6 " P. M. |
| " 7½ " 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 Naulty, Wire & Co., 113, Calle de Piedad.

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.

**UNION HOTEL
AND
FAMILY BOARDING HOUSE,**
Calle de la Piedad, No. 6.

MRS. HANDY begs to inform her friends and the public that she has fitted up the above commodious premises as a Hotel and Boarding House, with an especial regard to personal comfort and accommodation, and by unlimited attention and moderate charges, she trusts to secure a share of that patronage and support, which it will be her constant study at all times to deserve.

Buenos Ayres, February 1st, 1845.

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 Piedad, between the hours of 5 and 6 in the evening, and any message left with Mr. Hargreaves will be immediately attended to.

Notice to Ladies.

THE MILLINER, Calle de la Victoria, No. 33, a square and a half from the Plaza, has received an assortment of Ladies Bonnets of all kinds, and also boys' Velvet Caps. She has also an assortment of Flowers and Ribbons.

**SPANISH AND ENGLISH
SCHOOL.**

WITH the permission of the Government, Miss Henrietta and Miss Clara Bradish have opened their School, Calle de Lima, No. 46.

SEGARS!!!

HAVANA SEGARS of superior quality as well as Paraguay segars and Paraguay tobacco are sold at very moderate prices at No. 30 Calle de Cangallo, in front of the Merced Church

To Let,

A FIRST-RATE Establishment on the beach, fronting the river, (No. 18, Calle Alameda,) consisting of rooms and yard below, suitable for a Tavern or Coffee House, and a splendid large room upstairs, besides bed-rooms, cook-house, &c., &c., with fixtures, furniture, and stock on hand. There is a bar below and another above, and affords an excellent opportunity for any one desirous of embracing it, because it is already stored and provided with every requisite to take possession and commence business immediately.

For particulars of rent, and the mode of disposal of stock, furniture, &c., apply at Mr. KIDD'S Hotel, No. 72, Calle de la Paz, who will show the Premises, and give every necessary information.

Buenos Ayres, February 28, 1845.

To Let,

A SMALL HOUSE, enquire at the Quinta of Admiral Brown.

**E. steinfeldt & Co.,
BUTCHERS & PROVISION DEALERS.**

Respectfully inform Captains of vessels that they will find every day a good supply of fresh Beef and Vegetables at their Store on the Beach, No. 19. Orders for Poultry, Sheep, Pigs, &c. will be punctually attended to.
Prime Salted Beef \$100 per barrel.
Salted Tongues in barrels of 8 dozen each, \$100.
Westphalia Hams, best quality, 20 reais per lb.

For London,

For Passengers only, having all her freight engaged,
The A. L. brig

"RELIANCE,"

CHARLES JAMES FOX, Commander,

HAS excellent accommodation for Passengers. Will positively sail on or before the 25th of March. Apply to **H & G DOWSE**, 35, Calle de Potosi; the Captain, at No. 153, Calle del 25 de Mayo, or **CHARLES R. HORNE**, Ship Broker, Calle de la Paz.

Estancia for Sale.

THIS Property is an eligible purchase, being situated at the distance of only twelve leagues from the City to wards the north, the land being good, and the water permanent, consequently suitable for Sheep, Cattle, or a Dairy Farm. There is an excellent and commodious Brick House upon the estate, with an azoteo roof, in good repair, a large and productive Monte of Peach Wood, besides other Plantations of various kinds of trees, protected by a superior fence. Particulars may be known and a map of the property seen by application at No. 45, Calle de Maypt.

For Sale.

A TAVERN, including the Billiard Room, all in the most complete state, situated at No. 12, Calle de Cangallo, carrying on a most extensive business, and having many advantages from its proximity to the river. The owner wishes to dispose of it, as the state of his health will not permit him to attend to it. Apply on the premises.

**Rodolfo Carlsen,
PORTRAIT PAINTER,**

And Professor of the Fine Arts,

RESIDES Calle de Belgrano, No. 196, where he may be seen from nine till two.
R. C. gives Drawing Lessons, and paints Decorations in Oil and a fresco.

VACCINE.

Important notice addressed to the Public in general
The Director of the vaccine establishments deems it his serious duty to make known to fathers of families that there is at the present moment in those establishments vaccine matter of the most superior quality, which is on the point of being lost from the non-attendance of children to be operated upon, and once lost, by the neglect or indifference of the public, they alone will be responsible if the dreadful disease of the Small Pox should make its appearance and destroy a portion of the population. In these circumstances the Director conceives it to be his bounden duty to let the public be aware of the imminent peril to which the invaluable blessing of vaccination is exposed, and trusts that parents, who of course must be anxious for the precious life of their beloved offspring, will hasten to take them to the public establishments, ere so grievous and irreparable a loss as that above noticed occurs.

SATURNINO PINEDA.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 28, 1845.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

ARRIVED AT HAVANA.

Nov. 23, Danish brig Catherine, Andersen, hence 28th September.
" 26, Bremen brig Louisa Caesar, Wenke, hence 11th September.

AT BALTIMORE.

Dec. 21, American barque Catharine, Wingate hence 22nd October.

AT VALPARAISO.

Dec. 16, American ship Mexican, Deming, hence 24th October.

AT FALMOUTH.

Jan. 7th, H. B. M.'s packet Crane, from Rio Janeiro 20th November, with the mail hence 22nd October by Packet Spider.
" 12th, British barque Jean Baptiste, Honeyburn, hence 22nd October.

Mr. Oliver J. Hayes, sailed on the 7th inst., in the Mason Barney, for New York, after a residence in Buenos Ayres of 22 years, with the exception of some few intervals of absence in the United States. It is not, we believe, his intention to return, and thus Buenos Ayres loses another of its esteemed "Old Standards." He bears with him the respect and best wishes of all who had the happiness of his acquaintance. We most sincerely wish him an agreeable voyage and every happiness.

From the Liverpool European Times, of Jan. 4, 1845.

The principal interest of the Foreign news centres in France. The King opened the chambers on the 25th ult., in a speech with which little fault can be found, even by Frenchmen, and with it everyone else must necessarily feel satisfied. The King eulogises everybody and everything. The war with Morocco is, of course, alluded to, in complimentary terms. The visit to Queen Victoria produces the most elaborate passage in the speech. The prosperity of France is mentioned with an earnestness that would seem to indicate belief in its existence. The marriage of the Duke d'Anmale, the happiness of the royal family, and the burdens which the royal speaker has imposed upon himself for the good of his people—these make up the remainder of his budget of kingly congratulations. The King's speech seems to have disarmed the hostility of the opposition press, and it is said that the Soul-tuizot cabinet, in the present dearth of materials for the opposition to work with, is safe during the session. The affairs of Tahiti and Morocco are the only vulnerable points of attack, and even these must disarm hostility from the successful termination of the war in Africa, and the present position of matters in the Pacific. Nevertheless, Marshal Bugeaud and Admiral Dupetit Thouars may, if they turn restive, do the ministry much damage. But of this, there is little chance, as the soothing powers of the King, which are known to be irresistible, will be brought to bear alike upon the soldier and the tar. The Admiral, by the way, has arrived at Brest, and his appearance in France is hailed as an "event." M. Sauzet has been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies, after two ballots, and Messrs. Salvandy, Bignon, and Dufaure, Vice-Presidents. The election of a fourth Vice-President was decided in favour of M. Debellemys, by a majority of four only. The smallness of the majority gave rise to rumours affecting the stability of the Ministry; but these rumours have almost died away, and the probability is that the Cabinet will, as we said at the commencement, weather the session. M. Villmain, Minister of Public Instruction, has become insane, and M. Rossi, Peer of France, is likely to be his successor.

From Spain there is little that is new—nothing that is encouraging. Zurbano continues to escape the pursuit of his bloodhounds. Craft seems to have exhausted itself in discovering his whereabouts. A glance at another column will show how much blood has been spilt in political movements since Espartero left the country. The Queen of Portugal closed the Cortes in person on the 14th instant. That body was, however, to be opened again on the 21d of January. The Government, it is said, contemplate the introduction of an act to abrogate the privileges of foreign residents. It is aimed more especially at the English in Portugal. The papers report a misunderstanding between Sir Stratford Canning, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, but it does not seem to have been serious, although Sir Stratford left the city for a time.

On the 26th of December the King of the French opened the Chambers. The royal procession was enveloped in a mist, and so far were the people kept from it by the military, that neither his Majesty nor any of the royal family excited any enthusiasm on the part of the people. The King delivered the following speech:—

"At the close of last session, complications, which might have become grave, were the objects of my solicitude. The necessity of securing our possessions in Africa against hostile and repeated incursions obliged us to carry war into the empire of Morocco. Our brave armies of land and sea, worthily commanded, attained with glory, and in a short time, the object marked out to their valour. Peace promptly followed victory, and Algiers, where three of my sons had this year the honour to serve their country, has recorded a double pledge of security, for we have proved at once our power and our moderation.

"My government was engaged with that of the Queen of Great Britain in discussions which might have given reasons to fear that the relations of the two States might have been affected; a mutual spirit of good will and equity has maintained between France and England this happy accord, which guarantees the peace of the world.

"During the visit which I paid the Queen of Great Britain to testify to her the price that I attach to the amity which unites us, and to that reciprocal friendship of which she has given me so many marks, I have been surrounded by manifestations the most satisfactory for France and myself. I have gathered in the sentiments that have been expressed to me additional guarantees for the long duration of that generous peace, which assures to our country abroad a dignified and strong position, and at home an eternally increasing prosperity, with the enjoyment of her constitutional liberties.

"My relations with all foreign powers continue to be friendly and amicable. You are, Messieurs, yourselves witnesses of the prosperous state of France. You see manifested upon all parts of our territory our national activity, protected by wise laws, and reaping in the bosom of order the fruits of its labours. The rise of public credit and the equilibrium established between our annual receipts and expenditure attest the happy influence of this situation upon the general affairs of the State for the well-being of all.

"Financial laws will be immediately presented to you. Projects of laws for the amelioration of our roads, of our ports, and of our internal navigation, for the completion of our railways, and for different objects of general utility, will be equally submitted to your deliberations.

"In the midst of the general prosperity of the country, Heaven has blessed my family. It has increased the number of my children, and the marriage of one of my well-beloved sons, the Duc d'Aumale, with a Princess, who already was related to us by so many ties, has been for me and mine a lively satisfaction.

"Messieurs, Providence has imposed upon me many labours, and painful trials. I have accepted the burden. I have devoted myself, I have devoted my family to the service of my country. To lay a lasting foundation of union and happiness has for fourteen years been the object of our constant efforts. I feel confident that with your loyal aid you will enable me to attain it, and that the gratitude of France, free and happy, will be the reward of our mutual devotedness, and be, too, the honour of my reign."

Cries of "Vive le Roi!" interrupted some of the passages of the foregoing speech, and were renewed at the close.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

The debate in the Chamber of Deputies, on the address in reply to the speech from the Throne, is, according to the opponents of M. Guizot, to decide the fate of his administration. This debate was to commence yesterday, and in all probability it will not terminate before the close of the present week. The address on which the battle is to be fought was drawn up by Count Portalis, and was on Saturday last presented by him to the Chamber. The passages which will be most interesting to the English reader are the following:—

"Your Majesty assures us that the intercourse between France and England has not been altered by certain discussions which might have endangered it. We congratulate ourselves on this, Sir, with you, being well convinced, that the government of your Majesty is persevering in its efforts to smooth down, in a manner conformable to the dignity and interests of France, the difficulties which might menace the peace of the future. The good intelligence of the two states is necessary for the repose of the world; the interests of civilization and of humanity are involved in it, and the high degree of prosperity enjoyed by the two grand nations which have equal claims to the esteem of each other, depend on it. May a mutual spirit of equity always preside over their relations!

"In the visit which your Majesty made to the Queen of Great Britain, the reception which you received, the spontaneous manifestations which burst forth in every direction along your passage, express in an unequivocal manner the sentiments of the British nation. Your presence at Windsor, Sir, the striking testimony of an intimate and reciprocal friendship, will not have been barren of results. It will have afforded a happy occasion to the inhabitants of the two nations to better appreciate, to understand each other."

It is the manly and dignified expression or sentiments such as these, in the midst of so much anti-English feeling, which constitute the external strength and the interior weakness of the Guizot ministry—which secure for it European approbation, and bring down on it the condemnation of a portion of the French people. If M. Guizot must fall, it is impossible that he can fall more nobly than in the expression of such sentiments. There is still, we perceive, every appearance of a violent intrigue against the ministry; but the probability is that M. Guizot will fight through all the difficulties that now beset him, and that this fresh attempt to overturn his administration will only result in fixing it upon a firmer basis.—(From the Liverpool Times of January 14.)



SPAIN.

The cold has been dreadfully severe at Madrid. On the night of the 8th, a sentinel was found dead upon his beat at the Punta del Diamante, an advanced post near the palace and exposed to the keen blasts of the Guadarrama mountains.

Zurbano is still missing, although every effort has been made to discover his hiding place. The lives of General Rengifo, Captain Garcia, and S. Avila have been spared. On the night of the 9th ult., owing to a few musket shots having been fired in Madrid, the whole garrison turned out under arms. A misunderstanding had taken place between Mr. Bulwer, the British Ambassador, and Mr. Cochrane, an itinerant musician, who had travelled through England with a guitar, soliciting money; the money he handed over for the benefit of some Spanish refugees. Cochrane, it seems, wanted a decoration of honour from the government for his services. Martinez de la Rosa would have granted him a cross of honour, but was reluctant to do so without the approbation of the British Minister. The latter saw nothing in the conduct of Cochrane to merit such a distinction, and Cochrane declared he would have challenged Mr. Bulwer, if his diplomatic character had not protected him. The affair seems to have excited much stir amongst the Madrid journals, who have been highly eulogising the services and virtues of Mr. Cochrane.

The number of political offenders who have been executed since the removal of Espartero is 214, and of this large number only twelve had been tried.

Gen. Jauregui, one of the most renowned of the guerrilleros, lately died at Vittoria. He was, like Mina, Merino, and Zurbano, one of those men of iron who neither require sleep nor food, and who, a cigarette in their mouth for their sole food and the water of the torrents for their drink, walk twenty leagues a day with a musket on their shoulder. Jauregui enjoyed the esteem of all parties.—(From the Liverpool European Times, January 4, 1845.)



GUANO ISLAND.

The news from the Guano regions is highly important. The London Shipping Gazette, of Wednesday last, contained an announcement that a guano island had been discovered in the neighbourhood of Saldanha Bay, near the Cape of Good Hope, which being within the limits of the colony, had been claimed by the British Government. Licenses, it is said, will be granted to vessels at the rate of £1 per ton. We have since ascertained that the name of the island is Malagassin, or Malagas, a difference of but little moment, which may be settled forthwith by our immediately adopting the latter orthography and defying the Dutch commentators. The

(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 | Tons. | Consignees. | Destinations, &c |
|--------------------|---|-------|----------------------------|------------------|
| British. | | | | |
| Jan. 1 | Brig Young Queen, Wm. Chalmers | 284 | John Best and Brothers | Great Britain. |
| 1 | Barque Diamond, Thomas Irvine | 290 | John Galt Smith & Co. | Liverpool. |
| 1 | British brig Plata, Richard B. Pringle | 231 | Rennie, Macfarlane & Co. | Liverpool. |
| 2 | Brig Chalmers, George Penney | 179 | Brownell, Stegmann & Co. | Liverpool. |
| 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 Dowse | Liverpool. |
| 26 | Brig Aristocrat, William Thompson | 200 | Dickson & Co. | London. |
| 26 | Brigantine Clitis, Samuel C. Paddon | 171 | Stanley, Black & Co. | London. |
| 30 | Barque Alpha, Stewart Edgington | 245 | John Best & Brothers | Liverpool. |
| 30 | Barque Canilla, Robert Holmes Wright | 243 | Rennie, Macfarlane & Co. | Liverpool. |
| 12 | Brig Content, James Hamilton | 186 | Rennie, Macfarlane & Co. | London. |
| 12 | Brig David Grant, George Laurence | 197 | Henry & George Dowse | Liverpool. |
| 12 | Brig Fame, David Broadfoot | 159 | Parlane, Macalister & Co. | Liverpool. |
| 18 | Brig Andes, John Gavery | 212 | Bertram LeBreton & Delisle | London. |
| 18 | Barque Rosa, Henry Le Patourel | 232 | Henry and George Dowse | Valparaiso. |
| 20 | Barque Amy, John D. Dixon | 233 | Bertram LeBreton & Delisle | Great Britain. |
| 21 | Brig Ann Henzell, T. S. Henzell | 277 | Anderson, Weller & Co. | Great Britain. |
| 21 | Schooner Agneria, Thomas Renouf | 104 | Hughes & Brothers | Great Britain. |
| 21 | Brig Urgent, Alexander D. Wilson | 250 | John Greenway | London. |
| 21 | Brig Glenmore, Robert Henry Barnett | 258 | Bertram LeBreton & Delisle | London. |
| 27 | Brig Cossack, Frederick Longstaff | 136 | John Galt Smith & Co. | Great Britain. |
| 27 | Barque Waterville, James Mills | 198 | Charles Taylor & Co. | Liverpool. |
| 27 | Barque Chandos, David Wighton | 275 | Anderson, Weller & Co. | London. |
| Mar. 2 | Brig William Carson, Joseph Park | 210 | Nash, Wilson & Co. | London. |
| 2 | Brig Matima, John Wilson | 148 | John Best & Brothers | Great Britain. |
| 5 | Brig Active, Alexander Hamilton | 200 | John Galt Smith & Co. | Great Britain. |
| 7 | Ship Ephraim, James Monro | 557 | Charles R. Horne | Mauritius. |
| 8 | Barque Argentina, Thomas Tillsen | 246 | Parlane, Macalister & Co. | London. |
| 8 | Barque Baronet, Jacob Scotland | 297 | Barber & Orr | London. |
| 8 | Barque Sultani, Hugh Longmuir | 198 | R. & J. Carlisle & Co. | London. |
| 13 | Barque Johanna, James Davidson | 295 | Nash, Wilson & Co. | London. |
| American. | | | | |
| Jan. 20 | Barque Niagara, John W. Pearson | 222 | Samuel E. Hale | Boston. |
| Feb. 2 | Barque Chancellor, Andrew Beauvais | 277 | Francis Dominick | New York. |
| 2 | Barque Moscow, Thomas C. Simpson | 277 | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. | Boston. |
| 13 | Ship Hamilton, William Read | 308 | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. | Boston. |
| 25 | Schooner Nile, Thomas Dean | 108 | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. | Boston. |
| 28 | Barque John A. Roby, B. Carlton | 230 | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. | Rio Janeiro. |
| 28 | Brig Delight, Joseph O. Barley | 170 | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. | Boston. |
| 30 | Barque Chief, Parker Brown | 135 | Samuel E. Hale | Baltimore. |
| Mar. 6 | Barque Creole, Isaac H. Norris | 228 | Daniel Gowland & Co. | Baltimore. |
| 7 | Brig Emily Farnham, Daniel Hodgson | 216 | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. | Baltimore. |
| Adelphi. | | | | |
| Dec. 6 | Barque Bonne Adele, Arias | 283 | John Baptist Prelog | Havre de Grace. |
| Jan. 3 | Ship Conetie, J. Krauhl | 187 | Moses, Danoyer & Vanni | Havre de Grace. |
| 3 | Barque Adele & Julie, E. Harnauer | 210 | Thomas Rousse | Havre de Grace. |
| Feb. 1 | Barque José, Antoine Nazareen | 206 | Tommas Rousse | Havre de Grace. |
| 1 | Brig Veloce, N. G. Pignoniabano | 135 | Lavallol & Sons | Havre de Grace. |
| 1 | Brig Frederick & Eugene, P. Bronzon | 167 | Bartolome Herand | Cette. |
| 2 | Ship Caroline, Jacques V. Legrain | 366 | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. | Island Bourbon. |
| Mar. 7 | Barque Baures, Augustin Texares | 171 | Marion Laplane | Marseilles. |
| 9 | Barque Soleil, Pierre Juhé Martin | 229 | Vignol & Sons | Cette. |
| 9 | Brig Astronomie, Louis J. M. Ferrer | 173 | Thomas Rousse | Marseilles. |
| Sardinian. | | | | |
| Aug. 5 | Brigantine Francisco, Luis Corvetto | 125 | Lavallol & Sons | Brazil. |
| Nov 15 | B. Triunfo del Brai, Nicolas Manara | 149 | Lavallol & Sons | Genoa. |
| Dec. 23 | Brig Maria Teresa, Pedro Balaraeo | 189 | Lavallol & Sons | Genoa. |
| 9 | Brig Paupere, José Buzzo | 120 | Jaquito Caprie | Genoa. |
| 13 | Brigantine Solieno, Juan Gandolfo | 184 | Jaquito Caprie | Genoa. |
| 23 | Polacre Teso, Domingo Camogly | 136 | John Jacob Klick & Co. | Malaga. |
| 23 | Brig Capriccio, Jacomo Capello | 155 | Jaquito Caprie | Malaga. |
| 25 | Polacre Narciso, Juan Vasallo | 186 | Pietranera, Piaggio & Co. | Malaga. |
| 28 | Barque Esperanza, Juan B. Gastaldi | 202 | Jaquito Caprie | Malaga. |
| Spanish. | | | | |
| Jan. 2 | Brig Vigilante, Francisco Maristany | 115 | Felipe Senillosa | Malaga. |
| Feb. 9 | Brig Endiviges, Rafael Sellers | 122 | Lavallol & Sons | Havana. |
| 15 | Brigantine Napoleon, Pedro Senesto | 118 | Zumaran & Treserra | Havana. |
| 24 | Polacre Union, Juan Matero y Juris | 123 | Lavallol & Sons | Havana. |
| 24 | Brig Margarita, Simon Anategui | 184 | Zumaran & Treserra | Malaga. |
| 26 | Polacre Casimira, Antonio Maturo | 170 | Santamarina, Llambi & Co. | Havana. |
| 27 | Barque Eliza, José Roldos | 167 | Pedro Antonio Sanchez | Havana. |
| Mar. 5 | Barque San Narciso, José Domenech | 218 | Zumaran & Treserra | Havana. |
| 10 | Brig Veloce, Juan Antonio Chavarrin | 239 | Lavallol & Sons | Havana. |
| 11 | Brig Anuncia, Antonio Mirambell | 151 | Manuel Bianco Gonzalez | Havana. |
| Brazilian. | | | | |
| Feb. 17 | Brig Pereira, José A. Pereira Alves | 166 | Manuel Acevedo Ramos | Brazil. |
| 20 | Brig Jacuba, Antonio de los Santos | 208 | Manuel Acevedo Ramos | do. |
| 21 | Brigantine Espectador, A. José Dias | 150 | Manuel Acevedo Ramos | do. |
| 27 | Brigantine S de Julio, J. A. de Almeida | 140 | Juan Galbarto Garcia | do. |
| 28 | Brig Atala, Santiago Vicente | 182 | Juan Balbino Soriano | do. |
| 28 | Brig Tentador, Antonio Carneiro | 121 | Zumaran & Treserra | do. |
| 28 | Brigantine Cabouelo, J. M. Bargas | 104 | Zumaran & Treserra | do. |
| Mar. 1 | Barque Diana, Faustino M. Bastos | 256 | Miguel Rayo Noreaga | do. |
| 6 | Brig Venus, Luis Antonio Rodriguez | 155 | Manuel Acevedo Ramos | do. |
| 7 | Brig Feliz Union | 155 | Sa Pereira & Meyrelles | do. |
| 8 | Brig Cacique, Felipe F. José Suarez | 194 | Zumaran & Treserra | do. |
| Danish. | | | | |
| Jan. 4 | Brig Anna Cecilia, C. C. Fischer | 200 | Thode & Co. | Falmouth. |
| 10 | Schooner Alfred, George Nielsen | 128 | Thode & Co. | Falmouth. |
| Feb. 3 | Brig Fides, H. P. Closter | 130 | Thode & Co. | Falmouth. |
| 3 | Brig Margarita, J. J. Moss | 190 | Bunge, Hutz & Co. | Falmouth. |
| 12 | Schooner Pampus, C. L. Wardinger | 94 | Mohr, Ludovici & Co. | Havana. |
| 14 | Brig Eola, C. Christensen | 140 | Juan Balbino Soriano | Havana. |
| Mar. 9 | Brig Henriette Sophia, John F. Moller | 317 | Thomas Armstrong | Hamburg. |
| Hamburg. | | | | |
| Dec. 24 | Gall. Carl Henrich, George H. Vass | 146 | John Jacob Klick & Co. | Hamburg. |
| Jan. 13 | Brigantine Neptunus, F. W. Waller | 124 | Mohr, Ludovici & Co. | Hamburg. |
| Feb. 13 | Brig Eden, Boy Jurgen Bohn | 140 | John Jacob Klick & Co. | Hamburg. |
| Belgian. | | | | |
| Jan. 13 | Barque Progress, Harm H. Suidt | 236 | Zumaran & Treserra | Callao. |
| 31 | Brig Adele, A. Cornalike | 237 | Bunge, Hutz & Co. | Brazil. |
| Portuguese. | | | | |
| Mar. 4 | Schr. Juven de Lima, A. G. de Avellar | 134 | Juan Geronimo Martinez | Brazil. |
| French. | | | | |
| Jan. 2 | Schooner Uruguay, Otto Schroeder | 124 | Nash, Wilson & Co. | Philadelphia. |
| Mar. 4 | Brig Franz, William Pottlich | 212 | Rennie, Macfarlane & Co. | Philadelphia. |
| Swedish. | | | | |
| Feb. 17 | Brigantine Orion, Nicholas Larsson | 110 | Manuel Acevedo Ramos | Brazil. |
| 27 | Brigantine Lafayette, L. Olson | 120 | Zumaran & Treserra | Brazil. |
| Feb. 7 | Brig Terpsichore, Carl Lefberg | 202 | Zumaran & Treserra | Brazil. |
| 22 | Brig St. Petersburg, E. M. Wittmann | 218 | John Galt Smith & Co. | Bahia. |
| Austrian. | | | | |
| Jan. 12 | Polacre Mina, José Gandolfo | 121 | Risso & Rosa | Buenos Aires. |
| Kniphausen. | | | | |
| Feb. 14 | Barq. Elizabeth, Diedrich Jacob Kluge | 285 | Nicholson, Green & Co. | Antwerp. |

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.
NONE.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

The Brazilian brig which arrived on the 7th was the *Feliz Union*, from Bahia, to Sa Pereira & Meyrelles, but having touched at Montevideo she was not allowed entry here.

March 8.—*Wind E. strong—slight rain last night.*

Arrived, Brazilian brig *Cacique Catriel*, 194 tons, Florencio José Suarez, from Rio Janeiro 23rd ult.; with sugar, tobacco, &c., to Zumarán & Treserra.

British barque *Baronet*, 297 tons, Jacob Scotland, from Liverpool 18th December, Cork 17th January, with general cargo, to Barber and Orr.

British barque *Argentina*, 246 tons, Thomas Tillson, from Liverpool 14th January, with general cargo, to Parlane, Macalister & Co.

Passengers—Messrs. Joseph Green and George Rowe.

British barque *Sultana*, tons, Hugh Longmuir, from Liverpool 14th January, with general cargo, to R. & J. Carlisle & Co., but having touched at Montevideo she was not allowed entry here.

The *Poultney* was under weigh but anchored again from head wind.

March 9.—*Wind E.—strong.*

Arrived, French barque *Soleil*, 228 tons, Pierre Julien Martin, from Cete 4th January, with wine, &c., to Vignal & Sons.

French brig *Astronomie*, 173 tons, Louis Jules Maglione, Ferrier, from Marseilles 22nd December, with wine, &c., to Tomas Rousse.

Danish brig *Henriette Sophie*, 217 tons, John Frederick Moller, from Cadiz 23rd January, with salt, to Thomas Armstrong.

Sailed, American brig *Poultney*, James Monat, for New York, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 1000 salted ox and cow hides, 13,620 horns, 187 bales with 6600 arrobas wool, 7 do. with 680 doz. nutria skins, 110 do. with 2500 doz. sheep skins, 1 bundle with 50 lbs. ostrich feathers.

Spanish brig *Cuacaro*, Antonio Alsina, for the Havana, despatched by Pedro Antonio Sanchez, with 40 dry ox hides, 8 quintals wool, 1000 arrobas tallow, 4040 quintals jerked beef.

March 10.—*Wind E.—strong.*

Arrived, Sardinian schooner *Paloma*, 122 tons, José Capurro, from the Buseo 8th inst., to Risso & Rosa, with produce and passengers.

Spanish brig *Veloz*, 239 tons, Juan Antonio Charvarria, from Vigo 23rd January, to Llavallol & Sons, with 158 emigrants.

Sailed, Spanish barque *Primera*, Pedro Fabregas, for the Havana, despatched by Zumarán & Treserra, with 3529 quintals jerked beef, 400 arrobas tallow.

British barque *Countess of Durham*, John Presley, for Liverpool, despatched by Rennie, Macfarlane & Co., with 3084 dry ox and cow hides, 10,000 salted do., 21,000 bones, 80 pipes and 40 half do., with 8300 arrobas tallow, 178 bales and 39 bags with 5400 arrobas wool.

Passenger—Mr. John Mackenzie.

Sardinian brig *Cesar*, Pedro Viale, for Pernambuco, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 146 boxes with 1460 arrobas tallow, 65 do. with 845 lbs. tea.

The *Sara* & *Johanna* was under weigh, but anchored again from head wind.

March 11.—*Wind N. shifted to E. in the afternoon, strong.*

Arrived, Spanish brig *Amnistia*, 151 tons, Antonio Mirambell, from Barcelona 16th November, Tarragona 28th do., Malaga 24th January, with wine, oil, &c., to Manuel Blanco Gonzales.

Sailed, Danish barque *Sara* & *Johanna*, John Waldemar Wittusen, for Altona, despatched by Thode & Co., with 12,765 dry ox and cow hides, 1000 salted do., 2 bales with 60 arrobas hair.

Sardinian packet schooner, *Carmen*, Pablo Bartolome Cavassa, for the Buseo, despatched by Risso & Rosa, with merchandise and passengers.

The *Planter* was under weigh, but anchored again from head wind.

March 12.—*Wind N. shifted at mid day to S.*

No arrivals.

Sailed, British brig *Planter*, John Reid, for Liverpool, despatched by Briscoe, Twyford & Co. with 2079 salted ox and cow hides, 42,100 bones, 4000 horns, 178 dry horse hides, 301½ pipes and 206 boxes with 13,000 arrobas tallow, 83 bales, and 111 chiguas with 3200 arrobas wool, 32 bales and 5 chiguas with 1000 arrobas hair.

American ship *Globe*, John Wootten, for Boston, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 2850 dry ox and cow hides, 20,500 horns, 798 bales and 175 chiguas with 21,732 arrobas wool, 35 bales with 697 doz sheep skins, 9 do. with 299 arrobas horse hair, 1 do. with 217½ doz. nutria skins.

National schooner of war *Maypu*, 6 guns, (late *Fame*) Captain Alvaro Alsogaray, for off Montevideo.

March 13.—*Wind E.—strong.*

Arrived, National pilot schooner *Hare*, from off Point Indio, having on board the captain and crew of the British brig *Mary Ann*, wrecked on 10th inst., on the Ortiz Bank.

Sardinian schooner *Anfibio*, 50 tons, Antonio Eschaffino, from the Buseo 11th inst., to Pietranera, Piaggio & Co., with produce and passengers.

British barque *Johanna*, 295 tons, James Davidson, from Newcastle 2nd December, Plymouth 1st January, with coal, to Nash, Wilson & Co.

Oldenburg brigantine *Feronia*, 150 tons, Claus Henry Eilers, from Lisbon 21st January, with salt, to A. C. Santamaria, Llambi & Cambaceres.

March 14.—*Wind E.—strong.*

Arrived, National brig *Argentina*, 160 tons, Edmund Elsgood, from Patagonia 20th January, Bahia Blanca 3rd inst., with hides, &c., to Vicente Casares & Sons.

National schooner of war *Federal*, (late *Estrella del Sud*) Captain Charles Roberts, from off Montevideo 13th inst.

H. B. M.'s brig *Racer*, 16 guns, Captain Archibald Reed, from Montevideo 18th inst., with the mail of the packet *Penguin*, from Falmouth 17th January.

Sailed, Spanish brig *Eudiviges*, Rafael Sellers, for the Havana, despatched by Llavallol and Sons, with 59 dry ox hides, 50 arrobas ostrich feathers, 3132 quintals jerked beef.

The Portuguese brigantine *Flor de Amarin* is ready to sail.

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

| | |
|--------------------|------------|
| British..... | 34 |
| American..... | 10 |
| French..... | 10 |
| Spanish..... | 9 |
| Sardinian..... | 9 |
| Brazilian..... | 12 |
| Hamburg..... | 3 |
| Danish..... | 7 |
| Portuguese..... | 2 |
| Belgian..... | 2 |
| Prussian..... | 2 |
| Swedish..... | 2 |
| Austrian..... | 1 |
| Russian..... | 2 |
| Kniphausen..... | 1 |
| Oidemburgh..... | 1 |
| Total | 107 |

The Weather has been again boisterous throughout the week, with one or two days of sultry heat.

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

| | |
|----------------|----|
| Saturday..... | 76 |
| Sunday..... | 78 |
| Monday..... | 78 |
| Tuesday..... | 80 |
| Wednesday..... | 83 |
| Thursday..... | 76 |
| Friday..... | 76 |

(Concluded from 3rd page.)

neighbourhood of Saldanha Bay is covered with the farms of the Anglo-Dutch settlers. Bullocks and sheep are abundant and cheap; and, although water is, occasionally, a scarce commodity, it can easily be procured from Cape Town, distance only one day's journey, whence it is brought to the bay, twenty tons per trip, in decked, cutter-rigged boats, built expressly to encounter bad weather. There are some small islands in the neighbourhood literally swarming with rabbits, and plenty of fish can be had on application to the net and line. The guano on Malagas (we take leave to set the example of using the short word) is estimated to be ten feet deep.—*Liverpool Advertiser*.—[We understand that very good water has been recently discovered in Saldanha Bay, so that the want of it will prove no impediment, but we are also informed that a ship of Messrs. James Aikin and Sons, of this port, brought a quantity of Guano from the Island a year ago, which proved to be of very poor quality.] (From the *Liverpool Times* of 4th January.)

H. B. M.'s steamer *Gorgon*, sailed from Rio Janeiro on the 6th inst., with the *Penguin*'s mail from England, and arrived at Montevideo on the 12th February. The Rio Janeiro mail was left for the *Dolphin*, which was to sail from that port on the 8th inst., for the River Plate.

H. B. M.'s steam frigate *Firebrand*, Captain Armar L. Corry, was to sail from Plymouth for the Brazil and River Plate, about the 20th of February. She will find plenty of namesakes in Montevideo and Rio Janeiro. She will probably bring out the new Minister Plenipotentiary to this Republic.

FALMOUTH, JAN. 12.—Her Majesty's packet *Penguin*, Lieut. Leslie commanding, shipped her mails for Madeira, Tenerife, the Brazils, and for the River Plate, on Friday morning; the weather in the afternoon, and towards night, was exceedingly boisterous and adverse, so that she did not proceed. Her bags were consequently on Saturday landed, for those letters received at the Post-office for her, subsequent to her mails being closed, to be added in their respective destined divisions.

Advertisements.

Notice to British Subjects.

THE Undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, hereby gives notice that a General meeting of the Subscribers to the British Episcopalian Church, will be held at said Church, on Monday 24th inst., at half past 1 o'Clock, for the purpose of nominating and appointing the Trustees of this Establishment for the present year.

CHARLES GRIFFITHS, H. M. Consul.

British Consulate, Buenos Ayres, 13th March, 1845.

Notice to British Subjects.

THE Undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, hereby gives notice that a General meeting of the Subscribers to the Scotch Presbyterian Church, will be held at their Chapel on Wednesday the 26th inst., at 1 o'Clock, for the purpose of nominating and appointing the Trustees of this Establishment for the present year.

CHARLES GRIFFITHS, H. M. Consul.

British Consulate, Buenos Ayres, 13th March, 1845.

Notice.

ALL Members of the Albion Cricket Club are requested to attend on Monday Evening, 17th inst., at 8 o'Clock, at Mrs. Smith's Hotel, Calle Cangallo, to elect a new Committee and transact other necessary business.

Notice.

THE Undersigned, Consignee of the British barque "William Carson," of Carlisle, now in this port, hereby give notice, that in consequence of the conduct of Joseph Park, master of said vessel, no debts which may be incurred by the master or crew will be admitted without the previous approbation of the Consignees.

NASH, WILSON & Co. Buenos Ayres, 14th March, 1845.

PRICES CURRENT.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Doublons, Spanish..... | \$ 308 a 310 | each |
| Do. Portugal..... | 290 a 292 | do. |
| Plata, magueyana..... | 114 a 111 | do. for one |
| Dollars, Spanish..... | 123 a 123 | each. |
| Do. Patriot & Patagones..... | 124 a 123 | do. |
| Six per cent. Stock..... | 80 a | do. per cent. |
| Exchange on England..... | 4 a 4½ | per dol. |
| Do. France..... | 44 a 44½ | per cent. dollar |
| Do. Rio Janeiro..... | 124 a 121 | per ct. premium |
| Do. Montevideo..... | 12 a 12 | do. |
| Carneiro United States..... | 12 a 12 | per U. S. dol. |
| Hides, Ox, for Englt & Gormy..... | 45 a 43 | per pesada. |
| Do. France..... | 41 a 43 | do. |
| Do. North America..... | 38 a 29 | do. |
| Do. Spain..... | 42 a 43 | do. |
| Do. salted..... | 28 a 44 | do. |
| Do. Horse..... | 15 a 18 | do. each |
| Calf skins..... | 43 a 44 | per pesada. |
| Sheep skins, common..... | 25 a 26 | per dozen. |
| Do. fine..... | 30 a 31 | do. |
| Deer skins..... | 26 a 30 | do. |
| Goat skins..... | 6 a 6 | do. |
| Nutria skins, washed..... | 6 a 6 | dol. per lb |
| Chinchilli skins..... | 70 a 80 | dol. per dozen. |
| Horse hair, short..... | 33 a 34 | dol. per arroba. |
| Do. mixed..... | 36 a 35 | do. |
| Do. long..... | 20 a 25 | do. |
| Wood, common, washed..... | 22 a 28 | do. |
| Do. picked..... | 25 a 40 | do. |
| Do. short from skins..... | 35 a 40 | do. |
| Do. mesta, dirty..... | 15 a 30 | do. |
| Tallow, pure..... | 14 a 18 | do. |
| Do. raw..... | 13 a 14 | do. |
| Do. with grease..... | 25 a 26 | per quintal. |
| Jerked beef..... | 200 a 250 | per thousand. |
| Horns, mixed..... | 350 a 400 | do. |
| Do. x..... | 30 a 70 | do. |
| Shin Bones..... | 30 a 32 | per 100 lbs. |
| Hide cuttings..... | 8 a 9 | per lb. |
| Ostrich feathers, white..... | 6 a 6 | do. |
| Do. black..... | 5 a 6 | do. |
| Salted tongues..... | 10 a 12 | per dozen. |
| Salt, on board..... | 14 a 12 | pr. ct. pr month |
| Discount..... | 14 a 12 | pr. ct. pr month |

The highest price of Doublons during the week 210 dollars The lowest price 200 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 44 pence. The lowest ditto 4 pence.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.