

# British Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

[No. 1007.

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6th, 1845.

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### BUENOS AYRES.



Almost at the same moment when the last number of this journal was issuing from the press, the spirit of him who had so long and so ably conducted it was "shuffling off this mortal coil," and winging its flight toward

"The undiscover'd country, from whose bourn  
No traveller returns———"

This sudden and unexpected consummation, though plunging no family or kindred here in grief, inflicts a severe blow on a large circle of friends, who acutely feel the melancholy bereavement.

Mr. Love's loss will not be deplored merely by those to whom he was endeared, from an intimate knowledge of his many noble qualities in private life. In his public capacity—as director of the Commercial Rooms—he will be sincerely regretted not only by the whole mercantile community, but by the public at large. During his long career, in every thing connected with that useful establishment, his assiduity, his probity, his uniform courtesy were such as to command universal and unqualified commendation; and in this respect he has left a void which will with difficulty be filled up.

As a public writer Mr. Love had rendered himself obnoxious to the obloquy of prejudice, the gibes and taunts of malignity, no less than the aspersions of ignorance; but he ever retained among the foreign population the sincere esteem of every man of correct feeling and upright principle. His opinions were the expression of his honest convictions, and those convictions the result of experience and diligent inquiry.

Though, for some time previous, sole conductor of the *British Packet*, it was not till 1829 that Mr. Love manifested any decided partiality in the politics of the country. The diffidence or scruples which had hitherto restrained him from giving utterance to any opinion vanished before the military insurrection of the 1st December, 1829, and the murder of Governor Dorrego. The Republic had just come out glorious from a severe struggle, and, in the enjoyment of peace both at home and abroad, bid fair to advance rapidly in the career of prosperity, when the bright prospect was suddenly blasted, and gave place in every reflecting mind to the most melancholy forebodings, which have, unfortunately, been too fully realized. Mr. Love at once frankly avowed his hostility to the pernicious tenets held by the men instrumental in bringing about that dire catastrophe, and was not long in falling a victim to the persecution of the intrusive Government, his journal having been suspended for several weeks. The antipathy he then conscientiously conceived to the revolutionists of December, was ever after consistently maintained by him, under whatever guise and in whatever theatre they at different times appeared.

A genuine Englishman, by birth and education, it was one of the fondest objects of Mr. Love's am-

bition to contribute to draw closer the bonds of amity he saw formed between Great Britain and the Argentine Republic; and with this view he ever sedulously endeavoured to impress upon the government of his native country the duty as well as expedience of religiously respecting the rights of sovereignty and independence they had solemnly recognised. Strongly cherishing these sentiments, he could not but reprobate in the most indignant terms the glaring outrages committed by Commodore Purvis, and the frequent violations of neutrality perpetrated by a portion of his fellow-countrymen in the Rio de la Plata; tending as they effectually did to alienate the affections of a generous people who had heretofore evinced a sincere regard for the British name and character. Mr. Love always flattered himself that the British Government would eventually visit the conduct of their refractory agents with condign punishment; and never could bring himself to believe that an administration, at the head of which were his political idols—the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel—could sanction such proceedings as it was at length his lot to witness and deplore. His bosom, which had always glowed with enthusiasm for his country's glory, was doomed to ache under the humiliation of seeing its flag united with that of France in ignoble warfare against an unoffending friendly nation; and—what was the cruellest cut of all—an Admiral of the British navy sunk to the level of a Genoese outlaw and pirate! The only regret he expressed on his death-bed, was that he should be cut off at this interesting period of his career, without having been able to open the eyes of his country to the degradation, folly and iniquity of the cause in which it had been so recklessly involved.

Mr. Love always lent his warm support to the leading measures of General Rosas's administration, both from a sense of gratitude for the uniform protection which had been extended under it to his numerous fellow-countrymen established in the Republic, and from the thorough conviction that this statesman alone possesses the power, the will, and the ability to organize these fair countries on a solid basis of peace and legal order. He was, nevertheless, extremely jealous of his independence; and when one of the public offices intimated a desire to subscribe for a certain number of copies to distribute among the National agents abroad, Mr. Love firmly but respectfully declined the proposal, though fully persuaded of the honorable motives which dictated it, lest he should afford a colouring for the detraction of his political antagonists.

Mr. Love's last moments were in strict keeping with the general tenor of his spotless life. His final dispositions discovered the benevolence of his heart—and as rancour never found harbour in his generous breast, notwithstanding his keen sensibility and the numerous and unprovoked injuries of which he had been the victim, he died in peace with all mankind.

PEACE TO HIS SHADE!

### UNITED STATES.

The Government of the United States, who, during the administration of President Tyler, appeared to be inclined to send a Consular agent to Paraguay, after having been properly acquainted with the political question, and having corrected the erroneous ideas they entertained, by arriving on mature examination at a knowledge of the real state of matters, have relinquished that design. Those ideas originated in the incorrect information of some American merchants, who render themselves remarkable in the River Plate for their want of rectitude and neutrality, in all probability, unfortunately, urged on by the conduct of the U. S. Consul at Montevideo, Mr. Hamilton, one of the partners of the commercial house of Southgate & Co., who have embarked in enterprises of illicit commerce, to the prejudice of the rights of the Argentine Confederation, compromising thereby the upright and elevated principles of the Government of the United States.

The Government of the United States have been informed of the political history of Paraguay; that that Province forms a constituent and integral part of the Argentine Confederation; that from the geographical position it occupies at a distance of nearly three hundred leagues in the interior on the left bank of the river Paraguay, it is absolutely impossible for the Argentine Confederation ever to renounce its perfect rights over this Province, and much less to recognise or legalise the separation it has proclaimed, illegally destroying the compact of State origin and foundation, and the indissoluble treaty of national federative union concluded on the 12th of October, 1811.

The Government of the United States are also well informed on the subject of the mission of the Viscount d'Abrantes for the purpose of procuring Anglo-French intervention in the River Plate, which that Government highly disapproves. They are likewise aware of the noble conduct of the Argentine Government, and the uprightness it has all along observed towards Brazil, especially in the care of the insurgents of Rio Grande during the protracted period of their rebellion, which the Argentine Government has not only refused every species of assistance to, but openly and decidedly combated in all its public and private acts. Most distinct and positive is the condemnation of the Government of the United States, of the fatal policy of the Ministry of M. Ferreira França, which sought armed intervention in questions purely American, and jeopardised the best interests of Brazil. (*Gazeta*, 28th ult.)



### SPIRIT OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN PRESS.

Under this head we purpose occasionally to insert some articles translated from the journals of the sister states of this continent in order to shew the European reader the tone of public feeling in those states on the subject of Anglo-French intervention in the Rio de la Plata. By the extracts we now give it will be seen that in Brazil and Chili all minor differences and national jealousies are merged in a feeling of deep-rooted hatred to foreign interference. This is a result which it was necessary to be blinded by the passions that have impelled Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis on their insane course, not to have foreseen.

(From the *Sentinella da Monarchia* of Rio Janeiro, Oct. 15th.) *Long live General Rosas!—Down with Anglo-French intervention!*—We read to-day with surprise in the *Jornal do Commercio* the manifesto which has been put forth by the two French and English—English and French pirates on occasion of the blockade of Buenos Ayres. It is difficult to cre-





### BATTLE OF OBLIGADO.

Curiosity is a tiptoe to see the Anglo-French official account of this memorable affair. Several versions, stated to be authorised, are in circulation, but as none of them bears sufficiently clear the stamp of authenticity, we refrain from noticing them for the present.

Up to the 23rd ult. the merchant convoy in the Guayzu knew nothing of the conflict; and, according to letters intercepted in a boat proceeding thence to Montevideo, a good deal of discontent existed among the parties engaged in the unlawful enterprise. One man—an Englishman—apprehends that he will have to eat his Christmas dinner there; another fears they will not reach Corrientes before the end of next year; and a third loudly complains that there is no fresh beef to be had, nor any fish to be caught, whilst the mosquitoes shew no mercy to the voyagers. The Englishman alluded to denounces the French diplomatists as being "low speculators," the French transport *Cacique*, said to be loaded with coal, but the chief part of whose cargo was in reality composed of dry goods on account of the Spanish Vice Consul at Montevideo (Zumaran), having been allowed to proceed up the river, whilst the rest of the convoy were left stationary. A Frenchman writing to his uncle in Bourdeaux gives the astounding intelligence that lately 500 Frenchmen had had their throats cut in the vicinity of Montevideo! Such are the sources from which the majority of the Parisian journals derive the revolting romances with which they entertain a deluded public.

### CORRIENTES AND PARAGUAY.

Letters from respectable parties in Paraguay state that the emissaries lately sent by Paz for the purpose of endeavouring to wheedle that province into an alliance, had entirely failed in their mission. The Paraguayans have hitherto kept aloof from war, and they seem determined to guard against the intrigues of those who, for the furtherance of their selfish views, would inveigle them into a departure from the policy which has so long preserved them from revolution and anarchy.

### BRAZIL.

At the date of the last accounts from Rio Janeiro the Council of State was busily engaged in discussing the proper means to be adopted to counteract the designs of Anglo-French intervention in the River Plate. A memorial on the subject had been drawn up and transmitted to the Emperor, who is on a visit to the province of Rio Grande.

The French corvette *Seine*, with 250 troops on board for Tahiti, called in at Rio, and hearing of an English transport with troops having gone to Montevideo, the Captain expressed a wish to do the same, but the French *Chargé d'Affaires*, in the absence of orders from his Government, positively refused to sanction such a proceeding.

### MONTEVIDEO.

Melchor Obes, the former crack-brained Minister at war of the intrusive government, having been expelled from Rio Grande by Count Caxias, lately made his appearance in Montevideo to the no small annoyance of Santiago Vasquez. Obes insists that the latter shall render an account of his speculations, and, if not, that he shall cede the post. It was apprehended, that, unless Messrs. Ouseley and Defaudis interfered, there would be a fracas.

### CERRITO.

The last numbers of the *Defensor de la Independencia Americana*, published at the head quarters of the army besieging Montevideo, continue to insert the names of numerous French residents in all the departments of the Oriental campaign, tendering to President Oribe the offer of their services to resist foreign conquest. They also contain the denunciations of the clergy against the acts of sacrilege committed in the church of Colonia, on the entrance of the invaders. A full account is likewise given of the robberies committed by Garibaldi at the defenceless town of Gualaguaychú. A great proportion of the victims were foreigners.

### SALTO.

Garibaldi remained here at the date of the 9th ult., after having loaded his vessels with the spoils of the unfortunate inhabitants. It was expected that he would decamp, as soon as the River Daiman fell sufficiently to be fordable and allow the passage of the forces coming to the rescue.

### ENTRERIOS.

General Garzon, writing to a friend in this city, encloses the following report from the Commander of one of his advanced detachments:—

"Encampment at Alcaraz, October 28, 1845.  
"Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that 13 Santafesians, deserters from the ruthless Unitarian army at Villanueva, under the command of Paz, the Manco, were forwarded yesterday to the Government. They declare that that assemblage of troops does not consist, at most, of more than 1500 men, that the discontent and disorder is general among all classes, and that consequently desertions in a body are incessant, notwithstanding the fabrications resorted to by Paz, for the purpose of keeping up the delusion. It was publicly reported that an entrenchment was being formed at the *Trasquera de Loreto*."

### OFFICIAL DOCUMENT.

Department of Foreign Relations.

Buenos Ayres, November 27th, 1845.

The Government of Buenos Ayres encharged with the Foreign Relations and the affairs of peace and war of the Argentine Confederation—

It being a strict duty of its to repel by every possible means the new enormous outrage of the naval forces of H. B. Majesty and those of H. Majesty the King of the French, which have entered the inland waters of this Republic with an armed force, by order of the Ministers Plenipotentiaries of France and England, scandalously violating existing treaties, and the perfect rights and immunities of the Argentine Confederation; disturbing its peace and security, inundating by such a hostile and inhuman act the Republic with blood; commencing an unjust war without any previous declaration by the French or English Government; associating in their ferocious aggression merchant vessels of neutral and friendly nations with the iniquitous object of forming serious complications with the Governments to which they belong, and constituting them belligerents and responsible for all the results that may ensue in the just defence the Government may make in order to resist them as actual enemies of the Republic; and the resident Diplomatic and Consular Agents of the nations to which such vessels belong having explicitly condemned the conduct of the captains of said vessels, and declared it to be at variance with neutrality, contrary to the laws of nations and offensive to the sovereign rights of the Confederation, for which most grievous reasons they are placed out of the protection of their respective Governments, and act for themselves and on their own responsibility which gives them the character of real declared enemies of this Republic; it has resolved and decreed:—

Art. 1.—The vessels and cargoes to whatever nation they may belong which have entered the river Paraná, under the protection of the English and French armed naval forces, at whatever part of the coast of this Province, or of the Confederated Provinces of the littoral of this river they may arrive, shall be captured, and declared lawful prizes. If the capture be made by private individuals, both vessel and cargo entire shall be adjudged to them after a summary trial.

Art. 2.—The captains and crews of the captured vessels shall be summarily tried and punished as pirates by the authorities of the Province on the coast, or in the ports of which they may be taken, and a copy of the process shall be forwarded to this Government.

Art. 3.—Let this decree be communicated to their Excellencies the Governors of the littoral Provinces, and to all whom it may concern, &c.

ROSAS.

FELIPE ARANA.

### SALUTES.

December 1st.—At 12 o'clock the Swedish corvette *Charleskrona* fired a salute of 21 guns, in honour of the birthday of Oscar, King of Sweden, which was answered by the vessels of war of other nations lying in the outer roads.

At 1 o'clock the same vessel saluted the town by firing 21 guns, which was answered from the Battery Libertad.

Tuesday 2d.—The anniversary of the Emperor of Brazil's birthday, on which occasion the Brazilian vessels of war were decked out with flags, and fired a salute, which was returned by the other men of war in the roads. The Battery Libertad also saluted.

The WEATHER during the first two days of this week was unpleasantly warm; on Monday night there was a copious fall of rain which cooled the air, since which it has been pleasant.

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

Saturday.....	74
Sunday.....	81
Monday.....	81
Tuesday.....	77
Wednesday.....	74
Thursday.....	76
Friday.....	73

### MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES  
ON THURSDAY LAST:

NONE.

### FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH—Ship *Curaçoa*, 24 guns, Captain Thomas Sparke Thompson.  
UNITED STATES—Brig *Bainbridge*, 10 guns, Captain Lawrence Pennington.  
FRENCH—Schooner late 9th July, 1 gun.  
Corvette *Coquette*, 24 guns, Captain Larrien.  
SWEDISH—Corvette *Charleskrona*, 18 guns, Commander E. G. Klint.  
SARDINIAN—Schooner *Ninfa del Plata*.  
PORTUGUESE—Corvette *Dom João I*, Commander Francisco Soares Franco.  
BRAZILIAN—Brigantine *Olinda*, 10 guns, Captain Amazonas.

### MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

November 29.—Wind E. S.E.—fresh.

Arrived, Swedish corvette *Charleskrona*, 18 guns, Commander E. G. Klint, from Tenerife 7th of October, and Montevideo 28th November.

American brig of war *Bainbridge*, 10 guns, Captain Lawrence Pennington, from Montevideo, 28th, bringing Captain Gregory, Senior Officer of the U. S. squadron on this station.

November 30.—Wind E.

No arrivals or sailings.

December 1st.—Wind E. by S.

Arrived, French schooner of war late 9th of July.

December 2d.—Wind S. W. by W.

No arrivals or sailings.

December 3d.—Wind S. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

December 4th.—Wind S. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

December 5th.—Wind S. E.

Arrived, an English schooner (tender.)  
A schooner under the Portuguese flag, supposed to be the vessel which went down to the Ortiz Bank for the guns that were thrown overboard from the Portuguese corvette *Don Juan I*.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres by the combined Anglo-French squadron.

November 29th.—Nothing new.

December 1st, 2nd, and 3rd.—Nothing new.

4th.—There was a vessel in sight passing down the River. A launch came down the river and went alongside the *Melampus*; the next morning the ship got under way and stood down.

This day (5th inst.) completes the 70th day of the blockade.

**Advertisements.**

**Spanish Language.**

MR. BRADISH, 20 years resident in this country, teaches the Spanish Language grammatically, either at the residence of his pupils, or at his own, No. 68, Calle de Cha. rabuco.

Accompts adjusted, and documents of Business translated from the Spanish, French, and Portuguese Languages.

**To Let,**

FURNISHED or unfurnished Rooms. Apply at No. 26 Calle de Tucuman.

**Daguerreotype Portraits,**

Positively but a Few Days Longer!

AS J. A. BENNET is making arrangements to leave Buenos Ayres. Persons who have deferred having their Miniatures taken by this beautiful process, had better improve the present time, or they may hereafter regret that they neglected so favourable an opportunity of procuring "life-like" resemblances of themselves or friends.

No. 131 Calle de la Piedad, (in the Altos.)

JOHN A. BENNET.



**Dentistry.**

**MR. TENKER, SURGEON DENTIST,**

Member of the Society of Surgeon Dentists in the United States, and received by the Tribunal of Medicine of Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, & Buenos Ayres.

CONTINUES in the practice of his profession at No. 95, Cathedral Street. All the usual operations performed in the most superior manner, such as filling those that are decayed with gold, tin, silver, or lead, and mineral cement, by which method their further decay is at once arrested, and even those most decayed rendered useful.

Mirrored Teeth inserted on the most modern principles and without pain.

His Astringent Balm, Pains, Water, Tooth Powder, and Drops for the Cure of the Tooth-Ache are too well known to require further notice in this advertisement.

Will generally be found at home, (not having time to attend to other people's business) and always between the hours of 9 and 4

Teeth extracted at any hour in the day or night.

**To Let,**

A NUMBER of furnished rooms, with or without board, at No. 6, Calle de la Piedad.

**To Let,**

TWO single Gentlemen, 2 bed rooms and a parlour, at No. 17, Calle Cuyo.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 7, 1845.

**Pictorial Times.**

THE Persons who have taken from the Commercial Room the "Pictorial Times," of June 7th, 14th and 21st, 1845, are requested to return them.

**Wants a Situation,**

A RESPECTABLE young person as Housemaid or Nurserymaid. Apply at Calle de Be'grano, No. 157.

**Notice.**

GENTLEMEN requiring board with furnished lodgings and attendance if desired, will find superior accommodations in a private family on application at No. 172 1/2, Calle de la Piedad.

**To be Let,**

THREE rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, at Calle de Cangallo, No. 541, Altos, at moderate prices.

**Notice to British Subjects.**

THE undersigned, being duly authorized for the purpose, hereby gives notice that a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Scotch Presbyterian Church in Buenos Ayres, will be held at their Chapel, on Wednesday, the 10th December, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of laying before the accounts of the Church Committee, and in order to make the necessary appropriations for this year.

PATRICK McLEAN.

Buenos Ayres, the 26th of November, 1845.

**BUENOS AYRES**

**British Library.**

THE Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Buenos Ayres British Library, will be held in the Library at eight o'clock, on the evening of Tuesday the 9th of December next, for the purpose of electing a committee for the management of the affairs of the Institution for the ensuing year.

FREDERIC HARGRAVE,

Secretary pro. tem.

Buenos Ayres, 24th November, 1845.

**Notice.**

**WILLIAM GARRETT, TAILOR,**

BEGS to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from No. 9, "Calle de la Paz," to No. 35 in the same Street, one square further from the "Plaza Victoria," on the same side of the street, where he hopes to be favoured with a continuance of their custom, which it will ever be his endeavour to merit.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 25th, 1845.

**Public Baths,**

No. 12, CALLE DE LA PIEDAD.

THIS Establishment continues open at all hours of the day until 11 at night. The utmost cleanliness and attention is observed—the water always non-well—and no exertion are spared to give satisfaction to its patrons, and make it equal to similar Establishments in Europe. There are likewise separate apartments for the use of Ladies, attended by persons of their own sex, with the utmost delicacy and care.

There is in addition a VAPOR BATH, perhaps the only one in the country, the beneficial effects of which are acknowledged by all who have used them—many having experienced radical cure of their diseases from them.

PRICES { Six of 12 Tickets \$3 each bath.  
Single bath . . . \$10 do.

**To Let.**

TWO or more Rooms at No 28 Calle Venezuela, either to a small family, or single gentlemen.

**A Card.**

**THE MISSES McLEAN, MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS,**

RESPECTFULLY beg leave to inform their friends, that they have removed from Calle Cangallo to No. 28 Calle Venezuela.

**Liquors for Sale.**

AT No. 52, Calle de Cangallo, there are on Sale 18 dozens bottles of Liquors of four different classes, and of the most superior that are in this country.

English Cognac Sherry Wine  
Jamaica Rum Houghton's Elixir

There are also four pipes and four quarter casks, with iron hoops and painted, fit for water. The prices will be moderate, as they belong to a family who wishes to dispose of these articles.

**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 & CLOWESS 13, 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. 6d. | per dozen in short
- 2 Ditto, ditto, single, 4s. 6d. | or long bottles,
- 3. Ditto, ditto, 3s. 3d. in long green bottle, | in cases, from 25 to 50 dozen, packages included.

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPER OFFICE,**

No. 18, Cornhill, London.

**Simmonds and Clowess,**

GENERAL NEWSPAPER and Advertising Agents, forward London and Country Newspapers to all parts of the world. Proprietors of News-papers, Booksellers, and News Agents supplied on liberal Terms.

Advertisements are promptly inserted in all the Continental, London, and Country Journals and Magazines.

**BIRTH.**

On the 4th inst., of a son, the lady of Charles Rodewald, Esq.

**MARRIED.**

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. Barton Lodge, JAMES PETER SHERIDAN, Esq., of this city, to ELIZABETH, second daughter of Thomas Hughes, Esq., of Liverpool.

**DIED.**

On the 25th ult., after a short but painful illness, aged 53, THOMAS GEORGE LOVE, Esq., native of London, and for the last 25 years a resident of this city. His remains were conveyed, on the 30th, to the British Cemetery, accompanied by a large concourse of friends.

The *Gaceta* of the 29th pays the following just tribute to the memory of the deceased:—

**OBITUARY.**

"With feelings of the deepest regret we announce the demise of THOMAS GEORGE LOVE, Esq., native of England, for many years a resident in this country, and Editor of the *British Packet*—which melancholy event took place yesterday.

"Mr. Love was highly deserving for his virtues, distinguished for his acquirements, and in an eminent degree worthy of esteem in the eyes of Orientalists and Argentines for the honorable interest he uniformly took in defending in his able journal the cause of the justice of these Republics, and that of the rightly-understood interests and true honor of Great Britain.

"The memory of this worthy and virtuous Englishman will ever be cherished in this country; and its citizens, admirers and friends of noble sentiments and of merit, deplore the melancholy loss of so estimable a foreigner.

"May his spirit repose among the just, through the infinite mercy of the Almighty, is the sincere prayer we offer up on so mournful an occasion."

**PRICES CURRENT.**

Doublons, Spanish.....	\$ 340	\$ 342	each
Do Patriot.....	335	341	do.
Plata, macounina.....	15	17	do for one
Dollars, Spanish.....	20 1/2	21	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones.	20	20	do.
Six per cent. Stock.....	76	4	do. per cent
Exchange on England.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	nominal.
Do. France.....	25	27	cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	24	24	cent. per premium
Do. Montevideo.....	15	4	do.
Do. United States.....	16	17	per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, for Engld & Gerny	39	40	per pesada.
Do. France.....	35	36	do.
Do. North America.....	35	36	do.
Do. Spain.....	without price		do.
Do. salted.....	14	15	do. each
Do. Horse.....	32	35	per pesada
Calf skins.....	25	26	per dozen
Sheep skins, common.....	29	30	do.
Do. fine.....	without price		do.
Deer skins.....	do.		do.
Goat skins.....	do.		do.
Watra skins.....	do.		dol. per lb
Chinchilli skins.....	do.		dol. per dozen.
Horse hair, short.....	do.		dol. per arroba
Do. mixed.....	32	35	do.
Do. long.....	65	80	do.
Wool, common, washed.....	15	17	do.
Do. picked.....	without price		do.
Do. shorn from skins.....	do.		do.
Do. mestiza, dirty.....	1	3	do.
Tallow, pure.....	without price		do.
Do. raw.....	do.		do.
Do. with grease.....	do.		do.
Jerked beef.....	do.		per quintal.
Horns, mixed.....	100	200	per thousand
Do. C.....	300	400	do.
Shin bones.....	without price		do.
Hide cuttings.....	5	6	per 100 lb.
Ostrich feathers, white.....	15	17	per lb.
Do. black.....	5	6	do.
Salted tongues.....	without price		per dozen.
Salt, on board.....	do.		per fanega.
Discount.....	1 1/2	2 1/2	per cent. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 344 dollars. The lowest price 335 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2 10 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto 2 9 1/2 pence.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.