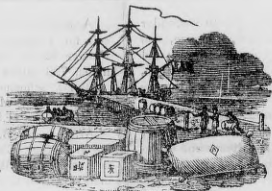


BRITISH PACKET



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1164.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1848.

[Established in 1826.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The last English packet has brought London papers to the 4th of October, but by the way of Rio Janeiro we have advices from Liverpool to the 14th, of which we subjoin a compendium.

The court had returned from Scotland. The South of Ireland continued in a disturbed state, and kept the military and police actively employed. It was expected that a detachment of Royal Marines would be sent over to insure tranquillity. The English Chartists and the Irish Confederates had got up another agitation in London on the subject of the state of Ireland. Smith O'Brien had been found guilty and condemned to death, but it was thought that government would counsel H. M. to commute the sentence. Some cases of Cholera had appeared in London, Hull and Edinburgh; but the change of weather and the preventive measures adopted by the authorities induced the hope that the progress of the scourge would be arrested. In Great Britain the crops were generally good, but in the sister kingdom the prospects for the ensuing winter were exceedingly gloomy. Throughout extensive districts there was as great a failure of the potato as there had been two years since, and with the return of the cause the renewal of its disastrous consequences was naturally apprehended.

In France the public mind was greatly agitated. There was a general presentment of a crisis, which no one could define, but which was regarded on all hands as inevitable. The National Assembly had approved by a large majority the amendments of the committee on the constitution to articles 42, 43, 44 and 45 of the draft of fundamental code relative to the election of President. The amended articles run thus:—**42.** The President of the Republic must be a Frenchman by birth, of 30 years of age at least, and never have forfeited the quality of a Frenchman.—**43.** The President is to be elected by ballot and by the absolute majority of votes, by universal suffrage of all the electors of the French departments and Algeria.—**44.** If no candidate obtain one half of the suffrages of the electors who vote, the Assembly shall choose the President of the Republic by an absolute majority, by ballot, from among the five candidates having the greatest number of votes.—**45.** The President is to be elected for four years, and cannot be re-elected till after an interval of four years.—The Assembly had previously decided by a majority of 530 to 259 votes that the legislative power should be exercised by a single chamber. At the sitting of the 11th of October, M. Xavier Durrieu proposed that in no case, not even in a state of siege, should the government suspend the journals. This motion, warmly opposed by the Ministers of the Interior and Justice, was rejected by nine votes only, the numbers having been 239 in favour and 245 against. In consequence of this vote, the Ministers Sémart, Récut and Vaublanc gave in their resignations, and it was reported on 10th that they had been succeeded by M. Dufaure, for the Interior, M. Havin, for Public Instruction, and General Bédard, for Foreign Affairs. M. Bastide taking charge of another portfolio. It was added that MM. Marie and Godehaux would also leave the ministry, and that M. Vivien, for Justice, and M. Fould or M. Gouin, for Finance, would enter. General Cavagnac, in announcing the withdrawal of the three first, declared that he would

remain in office till the election of President of the Republic, but requested that that election should take place with as little delay as practicable. The commission on the constitution, concurring with General Cavagnac as to the necessity of putting an end as speedily as possible to the provisional system, called a meeting of the representatives who had presented amendments to the project of constitution; and urging the difficulties which stood in the way of the discussion of so many new questions, succeeded in getting those amendments postponed till the discussion of the organic laws, which the Assembly had determined to enact before it dissolved. It was expected, therefore, that, in all the month of October, the constitution would be sanctioned, and that the election of President would take place about the middle of November. According to all probabilities the choice would fall on Louis Napoleon, who had taken his seat in the National Assembly as representative for Paris, the law having been repealed which excluded his family from the French territory. The official reports received by government and confirmed by all the accounts that had reached the representatives, affirmed that, of the 86 departments composing the republic, 60 would vote for the citizen prince.—The National Assembly has had the accession of several deputies from the colonies. Amongst those sent by Guadeloupe and Martinique, and who had taken their seats, were three mulattoes and one negro, all out-and-out Communists.

Contrary to what had been previously stated the Hungary-Croatian question was threatening the dissolution of the Austrian empire. In Vienna a terrible insurrection broke out on the 6th of October, of which the *Times* gives the following details:—

On the 5th great excitement prevailed in Vienna in consequence of the publication of a proclamation of the Emperor against the Hungarians, the concentration of troops in the vicinity, and the appointment of Jellachich, Ban of Croatia, as Viceroy of Hungary. On the morning of the 6th the government determined that the grenadiers should march against the Hungarians. This undisciplined corps came to an understanding with the National Guards of the Gumpendorf suburb and with the academic legion to oppose their march. Leaving their barracks for the Northern Railway, they found the Hundstern national guard assembled there, and the rails torn up. The commander seeing that it was impossible to proceed by the railway, wished to march to Gansersdorf in the hope of being more successful there. A barricade raised at the Tabor bridge prevented his passage. The commander ordering the soldiers to attack the barricade, the latter immediately went over to the insurgents. It was 10 o'clock in the morning. The government caused the artillery and some infantry to march against them. The artillery allowed their pieces to be taken without any opposition. The infantry attempted to resist; but General Brody, who commanded them, having been killed, they retreated in disorder. The insurgents then marched from the suburbs to the city, placed their artillery in the University square, and appointed a committee of management. From this moment the insurrection advanced with gigantic strides. Between 5 and 6 o'clock, p. m., the insurgents broke into the war office, took possession of all the arms and seized the minister of the department, Count Latour. This unfortunate being dragged into the street, was murdered with the blows of an axe, stripped, and hung on a gibbet, where some national guards riddled the body with balls. At half-past 6 p. m., the troops faithful to the government were reduced to the position of the arsenal. They capitulated on the morning of 7th. In the midst of those scenes of blood the Emperor left Vienna at 4 o'clock, p. m., accompanied by all the Imperial family, and escorted by 5000 cavalry. He took the Linz road. The Diet assumed the executive functions, and in the meantime sent an address to the Emperor requesting him to return to the capital,

and stigmatised, full of indignation, the ferocious proceeding of the assassins of General Latour. The Emperor published the following manifesto:—**"I have done all that a sovereign could do for the public weal. I resigned the absolute power which I inherited from my ancestors. In May I was compelled to abandon the palace of my fathers, and I returned without any other guarantee than the confidence I placed in my people. A small, but bold, faction has carried things to the utmost extreme. Robbery and assassination reign in Vienna, and the Minister of War has been cruelly murdered. I have confidence in God and my right, and I abandon my capital in order to collect means to rescue my oppressed people. Let those who love Austria and liberty rally round their Emperor."**

Berlin was in a state of great agitation, and an outbreak was feared. An immense number of troops had been concentrated there, under the command of General Wrangel, for the purpose of protecting the assembly and maintaining public order. General Pfuel had organised a new ministry.

Frankfort was quiet. Prince Lichnowsky died of the wounds he received in the late insurrection. The opposition members of the National Assembly had decided to meet in Berlin to deliberate on the means of convoking a new German parliament. The opposition members of all the assemblies of Germany had been invited to attend.

A republican movement had taken place on the frontiers of Baden, but had been suppressed.

In Cologne there had been conflicts between the military and the populace. The mob pulled down the house of a deputy, named Adams, on account of his having voted for the ratification of the Malinò armistice.

The King of Naples and the provisional government at Palermo had accepted the armistice proposed by Admirals Parker and Baudin. There were hopes of a reconciliation being brought about which would secure the union of Sicily to the Neapolitan monarchy. The Duke of Savoy had declined the crown which had been proffered to him.

Austria had declared that it would not cede an inch of its possessions in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, which would put an end to the Anglo-French mediation; but it was thought that the late events of Vienna would cause the Imperial Cabinet to descend a little from the lofty attitude it had assumed. Meanwhile Marshal Radetzky was concentrating large forces on the lines of the Po, Tesino and Lake Maggiore.

Count Rossi, Louis Philippe's ambassador at the Court of Rome, had renounced both his French and Tuscan citizenship and became a Minister of the Pope's. Under his auspices a new cabinet had been formed, of laymen and ecclesiastics, which, it was expected, would give general satisfaction.

The Duchess of Montpensier had been safely delivered of a daughter at Seville—an event now of comparatively little importance, so far as it affects the relations between Great Britain and France, though a descendant of Louis Philippe may yet mount the throne of Spain.

The cholera had disappeared from Odessa.

The following article from the *Times* of the 13th of October explains the events of Hungary, which gave rise to the insurrection in Vienna:—**"The struggle commenced some months since in Hungary between the Magyars and Croats has now reached the extreme point of an outbreak and civil war, which involves not only the interests of that kingdom but also the peace and stability of the empire. The mask has been raised on both sides and an end has been put to all pretences of moderation and to the hope of a peaceable adjustment.**

"Our readers will remember that the Hungarian ministry organized at Pesth was composed of men whose social position, character and connections were sure pledges of the loyalty to the crown and of their opposition to anarchy. Under the presidency of Count Bathanyi it was hoped that the Hungarian government might secure the constitutional rights of the nation and pursue the work of reform without plunging the country into rebellion, or a social revolution. Unfortunately, however, the violent faction headed by Kossuth and Deak who formed a part of the same cabinet, triumphed over the more moderate policy of their chiefs. The revolution carried all before it.

"Count Szechenyi who devoted his existence to the rational amelioration of his country became insane, and Kossuth the head of the violent party in the Diet, commenced forthwith to dictate the most arrogant conditions to his sovereign. The deputation charged with conveying those proposals to the throne was ill received at Vienna. Their demands were peremptorily refused, but they met with great sympathy amongst the democratic party in the capital who were perfectly aware that the quarrel of the demagogues in Pesth would be the prelude to their own ruin.

"The deputation, on their return from Hungary, had scarcely crossed the frontiers when they presented themselves with red feathers in their hats, as a symbol of the Hungarian Republic and of complete independence. The country people gave these emissaries a bad reception and even fired on them; but, on arriving at Pesth, their return was the signal for rebellion and anarchy.

"The Archduke Stephen, palatine of the kingdom, whose conduct betrays the greatest want of energy and resolution, divested himself of his high office, all legal authority immediately ceasing de facto in the capital, although the fortress of Buda on the opposite bank of the Danube was still in the possession of the imperial generals.

"It was when passing the bridge of boats which unites Buda to Pesth to present to the Diet the credentials which his sovereign had sent to him for the pacification and administration of that unfortunate kingdom, that Count Lanberg, the royal commissioner, became the victim of the most horrid assassination that stains the pages of revolutionary history. As an officer and a statesman the count was respected and beloved by all who knew him. The court of Vienna could not make a choice better calculated to quell the storm which was raging in the capital of the Hungarian kingdom. But on the very morning of his arrival, before opening the despatch appointing him royal commissioner, he was dragged from his carriage and stabbed by one of those ruffians issuing from those schools formerly of learning and morality. Terrified by the enormity of the crime, even the populace stopped short for a moment in their acts of cruelty, according to the request of their victim, who, bathed in blood, begged he might be conducted to the hall of the Diet. The sight of that blood on the balustrade of the bridge did, however, only exasperate the popular fury. Those wretches had proceeded but a few steps when, turning again against the defenceless and wounded representative of their sovereign, they killed him with a thousand blows, even mutilating his wounded body.

"The desperate Kossuth who dealt the first stroke, then invaded the Diet, his sword unsheathed and dripping blood, and was received by the galleries with loud shouts of triumph. It is not to be wondered at if so abominable a crime—and we would say so unexampled a one, if it had not such close affinity to the assassination of General Geyer and the still more recent murders of Major Anerswald and Prince Lichnowsky—should excite the deepest horror and indignation. Whatever may be political merits of the Hungarian cause, the city where so horrid a crime can be committed with impunity deserves the most severe chastisement and repression. From that hour many of the most eminent men, even of the patriot party, hastened to take their departure for Vienna, in order to protest against so monstrous and cruel an act.

"In the meantime the connection which existed between the Court and Jellachich, Ban of Croatia, as chief of the Slavonic party had become more evident by the publication of some letters from the Croatian camp on the borders of lake Balaton. It was proved that the Ban had believed promises of military aid, especially

of warlike stores from Count Lator, Minister of Vienna, although the latter at the same time attempted to dissuade the Croatian chief from attacking the Hungarian provinces. But Jelachich was burning with the desire of seeing the Emperor from the democratic faction in Vienna. He advanced therefore, and in spite of the rumours which have been industriously circulated of his defeat, we believe that his movement he made was no more than the execution of a wisely-conceived plan.

The position of the Croatian camp, or rather of the Imperial army, as it may more properly be called, is not one of great military strength, but it is one of great political importance. The Ban has extended his left wing as far as Raab, on the Danube, where there is an easy communication by water to Vienna, and where he may place himself in communication with Comorn, on the opposite side of the river, should that fortress, the largest in Hungary, remain faithful to the crown. 8,000 men have already marched to his aid from Moravia. His left wing rests on Lake Balaton and the forest of Pakovay, and cannot be flanked. The country, which he at present confines his operations to, contiguous to the German frontiers, where the Magyar population does not predominate. At a short distance in the rear he has the Stryan passes and a line of communication by rail roads with Trieste and the south of Italy. Towards the north he is two days' march from both Pesth and Vienna. An enterprising and adequate general in such a position and with adequate forces, is, or ought to be, master of the destinies of the empire.

It is not probable that the army which is at present under the orders of the Ban, hurriedly assembled and imperfectly equipped, can improve all the advantages of this position. But it is likewise unlikely that the Hungarian levies of the revolutionary government can expel the imperialists from the ground where they command all the resources of the empire.

This struggle is no longer one of provincial rivalries or of local independence. Even the liberties of the country, which we hope will be more respected by the court than by the fanatical leaders of the people, are no longer treated of as a principal point. The central and northern provinces of Hungary, and above all the capital, are in open rebellion, which allows no government or authority at all. To this desperate movement, the natural upshot of the agitation of the radical chiefs, the southern provinces, and perhaps the greater part of the population, are decidedly opposed.

For the welfare of the kingdom, for the salvation of the empire, it is requisite that this conflagration should be extinguished. If the weakness of the Imperial government render this task impracticable, we shall see Russian soldiers on the Danube. The Magyars will also bring upon their unfortunate country the horrors of a foreign occupation.

We trust that the authority of the government will be re-established without the necessity of recourse being had to such fearful and embarrassing measures. The extent of the evil is now known. Jelachich is invested with full civil and military authority. The Diet has been dissolved and the kingdom is under martial law. Reinforcements will join the army of the Ban. The insurrection of Pesth cannot have a chance of eventual triumph, although the violence of revolutionary enthusiasm in that capital, that it will not be possible to overcome it without decisive warlike operations.

In the beginning of last month serious disturbances broke out in several places in the Brazilian provinces of Pernambuco, and an engagement took place between the insurgents and the military, in which the former were defeated with considerable loss. Revolting scenes of anarchy and bloodshed had also been enacted in some towns in Sergipe, on occasion of the elections, in October last.

The following gentlemen have been returned members for this city to serve in the ensuing legislature.—Messrs. Roque Saens Peña, Lorenzo Torres, Estanislao Soler, Lucio Mancilla, José F. Benites, Juan J. Urquiza, Romualdo Gaele, Agustín de Pinedo, Baldomero García, Felipe Ezzeura, Pedro Bernal, Vicente Lopez, Bernardo Victoria.

Correspondence of the *New York Herald*.
THE AFFAIRS OF LA PLATA.
Buenos Ayres, June 19, 1848.

Another act in the ridiculous farce of Anglo-French intervention in the affairs of La Plata is concluded.

Yesterday the blockade was raised from the ports and coasts of Buenos Ayres, and again commerce with this place is nominally, as well as virtually, free to all nations, provided, always, that vessels in coming here do not touch at Montevideo—this restriction is imposed by this government itself. You are aware that Baron Gros and Captain Gore have been the last royal performers in the ludicrous play. They arrived at Montevideo some two or three months since, and have been very busy negotiating with General Oribe, occasionally sending up a steamer with dispatches to Gov. Rosas; but all to no purpose—the "old gaucho" remained firm

and invariable, determining not to surrender the smallest particle of his independence, and he is victorious. Three years have France, and England been settling the affairs of La Plata, and for 999 days have been blockading Buenos Ayres; and what have they accomplished? Nothing—absolutely nothing—save the destruction of their own commerce, and that of other nations with this place. Both Rosas and Oribe are much stronger in their respective positions than when the intervention commenced, and it requires all the proping of both England and France to keep the "anomalous" government of Montevideo from toppling down.

Yesterday morning the French vessel of war off this place, sent an officer ashore to give notice of the discontinuance of the blockade, and to say; that the vessel would sail for Montevideo to-day, and would carry any letters the citizens might wish to send. He also gave notice that the blockade would be continued on the Oriental coast. This retired officer; nothing more was said. An English officer came ashore with dispatches, saying, as it is understood, that England would expect this government to comply with the treaty of 1825 with her, and with the treaty of 1828 with Brazil—thus England made her exit. Baron, or rather, now, Monsieur Gros, has sailed for France; but before leaving, he made some sort of arrangement, or promise, to supply the Government of Montevideo with 40,000 dollars per month for its support. Whether this money can be raised, is rather a *quien sabe* case. Already have some of the bills of the French admiral on his government been returned, protested. Captain Gore, the English commissioner, has presented his credentials, and been received as *Chargé d'Affaires* to Montevideo—to that government which, not a year since, Lord Howden declared was divested of all national character and entirely controlled by a foreign garrison, and which has been getting worse ever since.

The raising of the blockade has caused no excitement, produced no rejoicings here. For months it has been virtually off, and vessels have been loading and discharging at Ensenada without any sort of hindrance. There is no accumulation of produce to be shipped, and no scarcity of foreign goods. The questions between England and France and this government, and the question in relation to the legal government of the Oriental republic, are all unsettled. France still retains possession of the island of Martin Garcia, wrested from this government, and which commands the mouths of the rivers, Paraná and Uruguay. The squadron of this government, captured by, and divided between, England and France, is still kept by them, and used in blockading the city of Governor Rosas.

The war between President Oribe, aided by Governor Rosas, and the government of Montevideo, is still continued. Nothing, absolutely nothing, of good for any party or government, has been accomplished by the three years' intervention of what were considered the two most powerful nations of the world, when they commenced intervening. Is not the government of Rosas in a more stable condition now, than that of either of his would-be-masters? You will probably recollect that in one of my former letters, after the failure of several of the noble missions to arrange matters here, I suggested that it would be better for Louis Philippe and Queen Victoria, to come over and have a little chat with Governor Rosas, and Doña Manuela. May it not be yet, that this royal pair will be glad to receive the protection and aid of the old republican gaucho, and the hospitable attentions of his fair daughter?

A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

P. S.—The Mad of Orleans, from Salem, was the first vessel that presented herself for entrance here this morning, and is now ready to discharge her cargo.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

December 8.—Wind S. E., fresh.
Arrived, Brazilian brig Don Alfonso, 234 tons, Anaxio José de Araújo, from Paranguá 27th ult., to Manuel Accevedo Ramos, with 1207 tercios and half tercios yerba, 37 dozen handspike handles, 12 dozen pieces of timber.
Spanish brig Antonio, 150 tons, José Ruiz, from Havana 13th August, to Santamaría, Llambí & Cambaceres, with 296 boxes sugar, 50 tercios tobacco, 50 pipes aguardiente, 200 barrels flour, 10 serenos wax, 3 boxes cigars.
December 9.—Wind N. W., in the afternoon changed to E.
No arrivals or sailings.

December 10.—Wind N. W., in the afternoon changed to S. W.

Sailed, French barque Australie, 210 tons, Courran, for the Buceo, despatched by Thomas Rousseau, with 1 bale wool, 188 barrels wine, 4 boxes cognac brandy.

Spanish brig Cuakero, 256 tons, Juan Alsina, for Spain, despatched by E. Ochoa & Co, with 16,195 dry ox and cow hides, 1 bale foal hides, 1 bale deer skins.

Danish barque Orion, 257 tons, H. Mathieson, for Brazil, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 3446 quintals jerked beef, 200 dry ox and cow hides.

Italian brig Expresso, 241 tons, Agustín Ferraro, for Genoa, despatched by Jacinto Capille, with 8011 dry ox and cow hides, 3045 salted do, 558 calf skins, 2 bales do, 4080 horns.

Argentine barque Anna, 230 tons, J. Wesels, for Antwerp, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 22,470 dry ox and cow hides, 730 salted do.

Italian schooner Carmen, 121 tons, Andrés Cavagnaro, for Montevideo, in ballast.

December 11.—Wind E. S. E., fresh.

Arrived, B. B. M. packet schooner Spider, 3 guns, Lieut. Charles Haydon, from Rio Janeiro 26th ult., Montevideo 9th inst., with the mail conveyed to Rio Janeiro on 23d ult., by H. M's. packet Linnet from Falmouth 5th October. Passengers.—Messrs. Frederick De Lisle, Saqueel Sporeton, John Green, James Goulding, Thomas Malone.

Brazilian brigantine of war Olinda, 10 guns, Lieut. Candido José Ferreira, from Montevideo 9th inst.

British schooner Lanthé, 188 tons, James Bailey, from Liverpool 30th September, to J. C. Thompson, with 402 bales and 418 boxes merchandise, 3 bundles do., 1 cask and 8 kgs nails, 1036 iron pots, 37 tons iron bars, 5 tons iron hoops, 20 tons coal.

Brazilian brig Navigante, 250 tons, José Joaquín Gomez dos Santos, from Rio Grande 21st ult., to Manuel Accevedo Ramos, with 750 barrels sugar, 80 pipes caña, 1000 cocoa nuts.

Brazilian brig Belisario, 231 tons, Manuel dos Santos, from Pernambuco 8th ult., to Antonio Marquez Mendez, with 1600 barrels sugar, 20 barrels and 1 box preserves, 48 small boxes do., 3200 cocoa nuts, 100 moyos salt.
Bremer brig Plata, 210 tons, J. C. Bering, from St. Ubes 14th September, Rio Grande 25th ult., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 255 moyos salt, 81 spars.

National schooner Luisa, 121 tons, José Muratore, from the Buceo 10th inst., to order, with 50 quarter casks oil, 2 bales horse hair.

December 12.—Wind N.

Sailed, American brigantine Virgin, 122 tons, Daniel Wasgati, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Vicente Casares & Sons, with 1000 quintals jerked beef, 2 2/3 dry ox and cow hides.

Spanish brig Viajero, 200 tons, Juan Curol, for Havana, despatched by E. Ochoa & Co., with 5121 quintals jerked beef, 150 dry ox and cow hides.

December 13.—Wind N.

Arrived, Brazilian brig Flor da Fé, 151 tons, Antonio de Silva Santos, from Rio Grande 4th ult., to Juan Gerónimo Martínez, with 250 bags wool, 25 dozen fine boards, 5 dozen do. planks, 1100 pieces of wood.

Spanish brig Victoria, 162 tons, Jaime Payol, from Barcelona 16th September, to order, with 200 pipes and 26 half pipes wine, 500 jars oil, 8 pipes aguardiente, 40 bags almonds, 300 jars aguardiente, 149 do. rum, 30 boxes soap, 7 bales hemp, 2 boxes guano strings.

French barque Chasseur, 195 tons, Victor Silvester, from Rio Janeiro 27th ult., to Marius Laplane, with 150 pipes wine, 3 empty do, 310 barrels sugar, 15 pipes aguardiente, 410 bags rice, 200 bags cocoa, 11 bags cork stoppers, 40 bags starch, 80 baskets preserves, 100 do. potatoes, 50 tins coffee, 2 half barrels do, 20 barrels preserves, 106 pieces matting, 3 bales tobacco, 202 demijohns pearl brily, 3 bales and 75 boxes merchandise, 555 rolls tobacco.

American brig Francis Lord, 198 tons, G. F. Nolan, from Lisbon 10th October, with 400 moyos salt, to Bates, Stokes & Co.

British barque Whampoa, 376 tons, Edward Geale, from Cape Verdes 27th October, to John Best and Brothers, with 171 moyos salt.

Belgian barque Providence, 232 tons, E. Delemine, from Lisbon 16th October, to John Best & Brothers, with 490 moyos salt.

British brig Dorset, 220 tons, James Sturgeon, from London 25th September, with 105 kegs nails, 1170 kegs, 105 boxes, 12 barrels and 4 half pipes paint, 100 jars oil, 8 boxes and 10 casks drugs, 2 kegs fish, 4 boxes wine, 4 do. spirits, 9 half pipes do, 100 barrels tar, 41 casks whitening, 2 boxes preserves, 2 do. perfumery, 2 do. stationery, 2 do. telescopes, 48 do. merchandise, 5 do. pianofortes, 1 do. jewellery, 575 barrels ale and porter, 1 do. hardware, 4 boxes clothes, 35 barrels salt, 17 do. pearl barley, 41 do. ink, 112 tons coal.

Italian schooner Pio IX, 44 tons, Antonio Gazzo, from Montevideo 12th inst., in ballast. Passengers—14.

December 14.—Wind N. W.
No arrivals or sailings.

December 15.—Wind N. W., rain.
Sailed, British barque Minstrel, 280 tons, Richard Kelly, for Plymouth, despatched by Hughes Brothers, with 3549 salted ox and cow hides, 3574 pipes tallow, 30,000 bones.

Spanish brig Copernico, 178 tons, Pedro Costa, for Havana, despatched by Felix Buxareo, with 4095 quintals jerked beef, 100 dry ox and cow hides.

Italian brig Apollo, 210 tons, Juan Lavarello, for Genoa, despatched by Jacinto Caprie, with 20 quintals oil copper, 60 lbs. ostrich feathers, 4206 dry ox and cow hides, 116 bales wool, 52 small bale do, 39 chigaa do.

Brazilian brigantine Libia, 156 tons, Antonio do Souza Pires, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Juan Gerónimo Martínez, with 2500 quintals jerked beef 230 ox and cow hides.

Italian schooner Pio IX, 44 tons, Antonio Gazzo, for Montevideo, in ballast.

The British brig Jane, Poole, sailed from Liverpool for Buenos Ayres on the 23d Sept. The British barque Kyle, sailed from Cadiz for Buenos Ayres, on the 15th October. The Prussian ship Wilhelm, Schultz, was also to sail thence for this on the 22d.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.	
ARRIVED AT GRAVESSEND.	
Sept. 11	British barque Napoleon, Colos, from Ensenada.
Sept. 26	BRIG VON BROCK, JACOBSEN, from ANTWERP.
Oct. 7	British barque Mercutio, Sewel, hence 2d August.
" 8	" brig Croeze, George Pringle, hence 29th July.
" 10	" brig Bella Portaña, Poyt, hence 21st July.
" 11	" barque Richmond, Grayson, hence 2d August.
Oct. 11	British barque Autumnus, White, hence 31 August.

Havana, 19th September, 1848.
The stock of beef had been reduced to a mere trifle, and dealers had put up their retailing prices to 20 ris, when the American barque Ellen Augusta arrived from Buenos Ayres with 4240 quintals. The dealers were anxious to buy, and might probably have paid 14 or 15 ris for the cargo, but two or three days were allowed to pass before the sellers would make up their minds, and then the following vessels dropped in one after the other:—
Spanish polacre Intrepida with 3900 qts. from Buenos Ayres,
" Barque Elia, with 3180 qts. from Rio Grande,
" Polacre San Antonio, with 3700 qts. from Buenos Ayres,
" Brig Barceló, with 4095 qts. from Buenos Ayres,

American brig Delaware, from Rio de Janeiro, which put an end to any idea on the part of the buyers to pay high prices and the opportunity of a good sale was lost. For the Ellen Augusta's cargo was afterwards refused 134 ris; as the San Antonio's, and with others commenced retailing at 16 ris, and with others commenced the Barceló's cargo, a member of the company, suddenly sold at 12 1/2 ris, being thereby enabled to retail much lower. The other sellers will also have to submit to lower prices, which, however, must again advance, as the stock diminishes if no further arrivals of importance take place for the present. The Delaware was in a hurricane on the Bahama Banks, which has caused a good deal of damage both to the vessel and cargo, part of which latter was thrown overboard, the remainder of which however was sold at 12 ris with 15 days per 1000 qts. for the discharge. The others are retailing very slowly, but the Barceló's cargo is to be out in 40 days.

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

National	2,135	394 tons
British	38	9,044 "
American	16	4,025 "
Danish	3	672 "
French	9	2,234 "
Hamburg	2	455 "
Spanish	14	2,718 "
Brazilian	14	2,779 "
Italian	5	778 "
Bremer	8	2,240 "
Belgian	2	472 "
Hanoverian	2	396 "
Swedish	3	1,016 "
Dutch	1	200 "
Montevideo	1	123 "
Norwegian	2	476 "
Peruvian	1	277 "
Chilian	1	313 "
Lubeck	1	250 "
Neapolitan	1	384 "

125 29,146

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR IN PORT
BRITISH—Steam sloop Alecto, Commander Vincent A. Massingberd.
Schooner Spider, 3 guns, Lieut. Charles Haydon.

BRAZILIAN.—Brigantine Olinda, 10 guns, Lieut. Candido José Ferreira.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Rooms—	
Saturday	74
Sunday	73
Monday	72
Tuesday	70
Wednesday	80
Thursday	77
Friday	72

LAST DATES.	
Antwerp	29 September
Baltimore	6 October
Barcelona	30 September
Boston	6 October
Bremen	27 September
Cadiz	16 October
Genoa	25 September
Hamburg	29 "
Havre	30 "
London	19 "
Lisbon	30 "
Liverpool	15 October
Lydon	4 "
Malaga	30 September
Marseilles	27 September
Montevideo	11 December
New York	8 October
Paris	3 October
Philadelphia	6 "
Rio Grande	25 October
Trieste	25 November
Valparaiso	

MERCHANT VESSELS
FROM SEA IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON THURSDAY LAST
For arrivals and sailings of Friday see Marine List.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Vessels and Captains Names, Tons, Consignees, Destinations, etc. Includes sections for NATIONAL, BRITISH, AMERICAN, DANISH, FRENCH, HAMBURG, SPANISH, BRAZILIAN, ITALIAN, NORWEGIAN, BREMEN, SWEDISH, DUTCH, GREEK, PERUVIAN, CHILIAN, and LUBBECK.

Advertisements.

FOR MARSEILLES direct.
Passengers only.
The fine fast Sailing A. I. American Barque "Barrington," Capt. R. G. Auchincloss, will in a few days sail for said port.
Those who wish to avail themselves of a passage in this good vessel can call on Messrs. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., or

Richard Sutton Jr.,
Licensed Ship Broker.
No. 43, calle "La Reconquista."

FOR GENOA.

Passengers only.
The very superior A. I. Neapolitan Polacre "Vasuvio," Capt. Scarpanti, having all her cargo engaged, will shortly sail.—Persons wishing to go in this excellent opportunity will be perfectly well accommodated and treated.
Refer to the Consignees No. 115 calle "Santa Rosa," or

Richard Sutton, Jr.,
Licensed Ship Broker,
No. 14 calle "La Reconquista."

FALMOUTH.

For orders.
The fast Sailing A. I. Lubek Barque "Jurgen Hinrich," Capt. H. H. Groht, can take 2000 Dry Hides more, or equivalent in Bales, and will shortly sail.

Apply to Messrs. L. de Chapeaurouge & Co., or to Richard Sutton, Jr.,
Licensed Ship Broker,
No. 14, calle "La Reconquista."

FALMOUTH for orders.

The quick A. I. Hanoverian Barque "Matador," Capt. H. Ballier, will be despatched on 20th January next.

There is room for 2000 dry hides, or equivalent in bales—apply to

Richard Sutton, Jr.,
Licensed Ship Broker,
No. 14, calle "La Reconquista."

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The very fine A. I. British brig "Autilla," 250 tons register, Capt. Pearce, this vessel is already half loaded, and has only disengaged room for 2000 salted hides, and a few tons of light freight; she has superior accommodations for passengers.

For further particulars please apply to the Consignees Messrs. John Best & Brothers, for to John Higginbotham,
Licensed Ship Broker,
Calle Reconquista, 53.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The regular trading A. I. British brig "Hibbert," 259 tons, Capt. W. Bruce, is in process of loading and can accommodate about 30 tons of tallow and 2000 salted ox hides. For rates of freight please apply to the Consignees Messrs. R. & J. Carlisle & Co., or to

John Higginbotham,
Licensed Broker,
Calle Reconquista, 53.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The remarkable fast-sailing A. I. British schooner "Autilla," 187 tons, has already engaged a considerable portion of her cargo, and will have quick despatch. For further particulars please apply to the Consignees—James C. Thompson, Esq., or to

John Higginbotham,
Licensed Ship Broker,
Calle Reconquista, 53.

FOR LONDON.

The fine, fast-sailing first class British barque "Albert Edward," 327 tons, has very superior accommodations for passengers, and in every respect a desirable conveyance. For rates of passage please apply to the Consignee J. C. Thompson, Esq., or to

John Higginbotham,
Licensed Ship Broker,
Calle Reconquista, 53.

FOR LONDON.

The superior first-class fast-sailing British barque "Chapman," 281 tons, Capt. Guterie, has only disengaged room for 1500 salted ox hides. This vessel has commenced loading, and will have quick despatch. Please apply to the Consignees Messrs. John Best and Brothers, or to

John Higginbotham,
Licensed Ship Broker,
Calle Reconquista, 53.

FOR NEW YORK.

The fine A. I. Bremen ship "Hudson," 387 tons, Captain Ahorst, has all her cargo engaged, and going on board. This vessel has splendid accommodations for passengers, and will sail in the course of ten days, early application is requested to be made to the Consignees—Messrs. Becher, Preuss & Co. or to

John Higginbotham,
Licensed Ship Broker,
Calle Reconquista, 53.

Notice.

Debts contracted by the crews of the American barques "Walter" and "Rio Grande" will not be paid by either the captain or the consignees.

Sheep Establishment for Sale.
Consisting of three flocks of healthy, fine mestiza sheep, with very large corans in excellent order, and well built ranches, plenty of horses, &c., and is one of the best found sheep establishments in the camp. For further particulars enquire at the Upholstery Store of W. and P. Inglis, Calle Santa Clara, No. 49.

WANTED.

A steward for an English family one who understands his business and can give good references as to conduct, abilities &c.; apply at No. 10 calle Mayo.

For a Port in the British Channel and the Continent.

Passengers only.
The fine fast-sailing A. I. British barque "Ann Dingwall," G. Brown, Master, has most excellent accommodations for passengers, and will be despatched the latter end of this month.
For particulars apply to Capt. Brown, or to the Consignees—
Otte Rosenthal & Co.,
Calle de la Piedad, No. 43.

To Let.
Several rooms furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 107 Calle del Perù,
N. B. A servant wanted in the same house.

Furnished Rooms to Let, apply at No. 110 Calle Mayo.

To Let,
Rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 70 Calle la Reconquista.

To Let,
Several good Rooms in the altos, No. 39 Calle de la Victoria.

WANTED,
For a Shop in town a boy about fourteen years of age. Apply at No. 97 Calle San Francisco (formerly Restaurador Rosas.)

English Letter Paper,
Both blue and yellow vogue, also English fool-cap ruled and plain, all of superior quality, for sale at J. Stoddman's, stationer, No. 46, Calle Santa Rosa, fronting the College Church.

Havana Cigars
Of superior quality. For sale at No. 89 Calle la Merced.

Public Bath,
Calle de la Piedad, No. 134.
This Establishment continues to be open with the same attention to cleanliness and punctuality in the attendance as hitherto.

Libreria de la Merced!
Calle de la Merced, No. 314, near the Teatro Argentino.
JAMES MILLER respectfully informs the public that he has opened the above concern, where a general assortment of Stationery and a few School Books will be found, and that the various branches of Book Binding will be executed with dispatch and neatness.

Bonnet Boards,
Of a light and superior quality, for sale, at J. Miller's, Calle de la Merced, No. 314, a few doors above the Argentine Theatre.
A large stock of Indefinible Ink of a superior quality, cheap.

School Books.
For sale at Greenwood & Co's, No. 33 Calle Julio, formerly Alameda, grammars, arithmetics spellers, &c. Likewise Spanish & English.

Hydraulic Press.
A small one for sale, fit for baling packages for the interior, or pressing oil out of seeds, for tallow, &c., &c., a first-rate article. To be seen at Calle Lima, No. 93.

Notice.
No debt contracted by the crews of the American barque "Quin y" and brig "Consort" will be paid by either the Captains or Consignees.

FOR SALE,
A complete and modern Soda Water Apparatus, with a double glass fountain, counter, etc., and every other article necessary to open a soda water establishment. For further particulars apply at 69, Calle La Merced, formerly Cangallo.

For Sale,
An Estancia, situated 20 leagues South East from Town, suited for keeping sheep.—The same has got ditched mounts and large comfortable houses, which have been kept up in the best possible state. There may be sold also cows horses and a fine breed of sheep, with an extensive lot of land.
Please apply for particulars at Calle de Mayo No. 59, where any information about the person authorised to sell it may be given.

NOTICE
IS hereby given that neither the Captain or the Consignees of the British brig "FLINT" will be responsible for any debt contracted by the crew of said vessel.
Buenos Ayres, October 17, 1848.

Charles R. Horne,
Sworn Ship Broker,
Has Removed his office from No. 574 Calle Mayo to No. 55 Calle la Reconquista, (formerly Calle de la Paz) first street door on the left side of the street from "Calle la Merced" towards the Plaza de la Victoria.

PORT & SHERRY WINE

Of superior quality, in boxes of 3 dozen.
Apply to Bayley Brothers.

Best Havana Cigars,

Wholesale and retail, at H. Jonas', Watchmaker, No. 60, Calle Santa Rosa, fronting the College Church; also the best Paraguay and paper cigars, and French and Brazilian snuff, just received at moderate prices.

A respectable, middle aged woman fully competent to undertake the care of ladies during their confinement, and of children, is desirous of obtaining employment.
Enquire at 59 Calle de Mayo.

To the Public.

J. A. MAYER and Monsieur MATTHEW CRABOS have the honor to inform their friends and customers that they have formed a partnership in the Tai oring business at the well-known shop "Calle La Merced," (former y Congo) No. 50, near y la Operativa Argentine Theatre, where they hope by a strict attention to business, very moderate prices, a new and complete assortment of first-rate cloths, fancy kerseys, merinos, silks, velvets, &c., to continue to receive a share of public patronage.

Orders are executed with neatness and to the latest fashion on the shortest notice.

To Carpenters,

In the cafe of Buen Orden No. 44 will be found mahogany of 1/4 inch, 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4, and Scantling of 5 inches.

WANTED,

A man servant, Calle la Defensa, No. 124.

TWO or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board and furnished lodgings at No. 6 Calle de la Piedra.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

IMPORTS.

ALE and Porter—Duty, 54 per cent.	Dols. rs. Dols. rs.
London per doz.	— á 72
French and German, none	50 á 60
ANCHOVIES—Duty 25 p. cent.	
Per keg	— á 40
BEEH WAX—Duty 19 p. cent.	
White, per lb.	12 á 14
CANDLES—Duty, 19 per cent.	
Sperm per lb.	8 á 9
Stearine	no demand.
CASSIA—Duty, 28 p. cent. p. lb.	— á 5
CARDS, Playing—Duty, 19 per cent.	
Spanish, fine doz.	— á 30
" ordinary doz.	14 á 16
German per gross	150 á 200
Geneose	— á —
CANDLEWICK—Duty 28 per cent.	
American arroba	— á 140
English	— á 145
CHEESE—Duty 39 per cent.	
Dutch, round, of about 3 lbs., each, if sound	— á 12
Do. cream per lb.	— á 4
English	— á 6
CHUNO	— á 60
CIDER—Duty, 39 per cent.	none.
CLOVES—Duty, 28 per cent.	none.
COALS—Duty, 5 per cent.	
Coarse per ton on board	— á 160
Blacksmith	— á 270
COCOA—Duty, 5 per cent.	
Brazil	none.
Guayaquil	none.
COD FISH—Duty, 28 per cent.	
Per drum of 100 lbs.	— á 160
COFFEE—Duty, 28 per cent.	
Havana quintal	— á 125
Brazil do.	— á 125
DEMJOHNS—Empty, assorted, of 3, 4 and 5 gallons—Duty, 19 p. cent. each	— á 9
DOMESTICS—Duty, 29 per cent.	
American brown shirting, 27 inches per yard	13 1/2 rs
" Appleton do. 30 in. "	— á 15
" India Head do. 30 " "	— á 15
" Appleton do. 33 " "	— á 16
" Do. sheetings 36 " "	— á 17
" Brown drills, 30 " "	— á 17
" Tickings & Stripes 32 " "	— á 2 6
Scotch Hessians	— á 2
FARINA—Duty, 28 per cent.	13 á 14
FLOUR—Prohibited—Price on board for re-exportation per barrel 68 Spanish.	
FRUITS—Duty, 28 per cent.	
Almonds, hard shell, unshelled, per arroba	— á 25
Do. soft do.	— á 40
Do. shelled do.	— á 125
Apples, dried per lb.	— á 2
Currants	5 á 6
Figs, Malaga per mat	— á 30
Hazel nuts	— á 25
Prunes	none.
Raisins, Malaga arroba	— á 40
Walnuts do.	— á 45

FIRECRACKERS, India—Duty 19 p. cent.	Dols. rs. Dols. rs.
Per gross	— á 14
GLASS, Window—Duty 19 per cent.	
Box	— á 120
Do. German, assorted dozen	15 á 16
HAMS—Duty, 28 per cent.	
English, superior	— á 3
American	— á 2
Westphalia	— á 3
HONEY—Duty, 28 per cent.	
Per gallon	— á 12
IRON—Duty, 5 per cent.	
English, per quintal	70 á 130
" hoop do.	140 á 150
Swedish	none.
LARD—Duty, 28 p. cent., p. lb.	none.
LEAD—Duty, 19 per cent.	
Pig, per quintal	— á 150
Sheet do.	200 á 220
LEATHER—Duty, 19 per cent.	
Calf skins per doz.	— á 550
Morocco, coloured do.	— á 600
Patent leather do.	— á 660
Sheep skin linings do.	— á 125
Do. do. Morocco do.	— á 400
LUMBER—Duty, 5 per cent.	
American pine boards and plank, on shore per foot.	6 á 6 1/2 rs.
Baltic pine 2 1/2 silver per 1000 feet on board.	
Pitch pine, 3/4 silver per mil on board	
Swedish pine 2 1/2 & 2 3/4 do. per do.	
MANDIOCA	— á 54
MATS—Spanish, duty 19 p. cent. per doz.	— á 120
MATTING—Duty, 19 per cent.	
Spanish, per piece	— á 180
India, per yard, 4, 5, 6 1/2	12 á 13
MOLASSES—Duty, 28 per cent.	
Per gallon	— á 8
NAVAL STORES.—Duty: cordage, pitch, rosin and tar 12 per cent.; canvass and duck 19 per cent.	
Canvass—American, per yard	— á 4
" English, No. 1 to 6 piece	— á 200
" German	— á 91
" Russian, best quality, 250 á 260	
" Do. 2nd do.	170 á 180
Cordage—coir, per quintal	— á 180
" Manila do.	— á 300
" Russian do.	— á 240
Duck—English	— á 110
" German	120 á 130
" Russian	140 á 150
Pitch—American barrel	— á 60
" Swedish	none.
Rosin	— á 50
Tar—American	— á 120
" Swedish	— á 220
OILS—Duty, 28 per cent.	
Olive—Spanish, in casks, p. arr.	— á 50
" " in jars of 1/2 arroba each.	— á 24
" Genoese, in casks	— á 55
" " refined in bottles	60 á 65
" French	— á 85
OLIVES—Duty 28 per cent.	
Seville, in jars each	— á 6
Malaga kog	— á 45
PAINTS—Duty, 19 per cent.	
Lined oil, in casks, per arroba	— á 16
" in tins or jars p. gal.	— á 17
Turpentine in tins, per gal on	— á 20
White lead dry	— á 2
Paints in oil, assorted colours, lb.	13 á 2
PAPER—Duty, 19 per cent.	
Spanish, florete ream	— á 40
" 1/2 do.	— á 36
" linen for segars	— á 40
Genoese, florete	— á 35
" 1/2 do.	— á 30
Wrapping, large size, Genoese	— á 31
" medium	— á 21
" small	— á 17
Letter paper	— á 35
PEAS—Duty, 28 per cent.	
Spanish, (garb nzos)	45 á 50
PEPPER—Duty, 28 per cent.	
Black per arroba	— á 55
Chile, red do.	— á 100
Spanish, red do.	— á 80
Do. sweet	— á 80
RICE—Duty, 12 per cent.	
Carolina per arroba	— á 31
Brazil do.	— á 28
Piedmont do.	— á 30
SALT—Duty, 1 dol. per fanega)	13 (silver)
Cadiz & St. Ubes on board do.	
Cape do Verd	— á 12
Table, fine arroba	— á 12
SALTPETRE—Duty, 5 per cent.	
SOAP—Duty, 19 per cent.	
Spanish per arroba	— á 36
Marseilles do.	— á 30
American, yellow do.	— á 27
English do.	— á 27
SPIRITS—Duty, 39 per cent.	
Brandy, Spanish, 34 á 35 deg.	— á 2600
" French	— á 2400
" Aniseed 28 deg.	— á 2500
" from the Baltic 34 á 35	— á 2300
Gin, German, in pipes, 20 deg.	— á 1650
" in cases and baskets of 1 dozen jars	— á 52
" in demijohns of 1 gallon	— á 15
" in do. of 3 gallons	— á 44

Rum, New England, 140 gais.	Dols. rs. Dols. rs.	— á 1500
" Havana, (casia) 20 deg.	— á 1700	
" 128 gailons	— á 1720	
" Rio Janeiro do. do.	— á 1720	
STARCH, Wheat—Duty, 28 per cent.		
Per arroba	— á 65	
SUGAR—Duty, 28 per cent.		
Loaf per arroba	— á 52	
Crushed, refined do.	— á 52	
Havana, white do.	— á 38	
" brown do.	33 á 34	
Rio Janeiro, white campos do. new	— á 37	
" brown do.	32 á 33	
" dark brown do.	— á 28	
Pernambuco, white do.	37 á 38	
" brown do.	32 á 33	
Santos, white old 34, new	— á 37	
" brown do.	32 á 33	
Reconavo	none.	
TEA—Duty, 28 per cent.		
Gunpowder and Imperial, per lb.	17 á 18	
Hyson	— á 6	
Pouchong, superior do.	8 á 10	
Do. inferior do.	3 á 4	
Orange Pekoe do.	— á 15	
TOBACCO—Duty, 39 per cent.		
Bahia, leaf per arroba	— á 40	
Brazil, black superior do.	— á 110	
Cavendish, 1st quality do.	— á 86	
Do. inferior do.	— á 55	
Maryland, leaf quintal	— á 200	
Cigars, Hamburg	100 á 200	
" Havana	300 á 500	
" Regalia	— á 1000	
TWINE—Duty, 19 per cent.		
English per quintal	— á 500	
India do.	— á 300	
Spanish do.	— á 500	
VERMICELLI—Duty, 54 per cent.		
Genoese, assorted per arroba	— á 56	
Spanish do.	— á 56	
VINEGAR—Duty, 39 per cent.		
French, refined per pipe	— á 1000	
Spanish do.	— á 1000	
WINES—Duty, 39 per cent.		
Port per dozen	— á 4000	
" bottles per dozen	— á 200	
Lisbon, or Figueira, red	— á 750	
" superior	— á 1200	
" white	— á 1350	
Marseilles	— á 660	
Malaga, sweet and dry	— á 1250	
Catalonia	— á 715	
Cette	— á 660	
Sicilian	— á 660	
Sauzetene, per case, 12 bottles	— á 80	
Bordeaux, 1st quality, per case	— á 450	
" 2nd "	— á 400	
" Fagon	— á 300	
" superior in bottles	— á 110	
" 2nd quality	— á 65	
Champaign, superior, dozen	200 á 300	
Muscato!	55 á 60	
YERBA Paraguá, best	33 á 34	
ZINCK—Duty, 5 per cent.		

SKINS.	Dols. rs. Dols. rs.
Calf, 3 to 12 lbs. per pesada	42 á 45
Chinchilla	none
Goat do.	do.
Nutria do.	do.
Sheep, washed, fine and ordinary dozen	32 á 33
Do. dirty do.	23 á 28
TALLOW.	
Matadero, raw arroba	25 á 26
Do. melted, 1st class, do.	38 á 40
Do. pure, 2nd class, do.	35 á 36
Grease and tallow do.	— á 35
WOOL.	
Ordinary, washed arroba	22 á 28
Do. dirty do.	8 á 10
Mestiza, washed do.	28 á 35
Do. dirty do.	12 á 15
Fine, washed do.	40 á 60
" dirty do.	25 á 35

Articles of Home Consumption, the growth, produce and manufacture of the Republic.

BISCUIT, common arroba	— á 25
" fine do.	— á 30
BRANDY, Mendoza and San Juan per barrel (silver)	— á 12
CHARCOAL, load of 1 1/2 fanegas	— á 320
FLOUR, arroba	24 á 25
FRUIT.	
Apples, dried arroba	— á 30
Figs " Mendoza do.	— á 24
Peaches " with the stones, do.	— á 25
Do. " without do.	— á 30
Pears do.	— á 30
Raisins, Mendoza do.	— á 27
Walnuts do.	— á 40
GRAIN.	
Barley fanega	— á 50
Beans, native (porotos) arroba	— á 20
" from the interior	none
Maiz fanega	— á 30
Wheat, best quality do.	— á 110
" 2nd " do.	70 á 80
" inferior do.	— á 50
GLUE arroba	— á 25
LIME, Cordova fanega	100 á 105
Do. Paraná do.	32 á 35
OLIVES arroba	— á 35
POTATOES arroba	— á 20
SOLE Leather.	
Corrientes	none.
Paraguay each, (silver)	34 á 4
Tucumán, ox, each (do.)	— á 42
Do. cow " (do.)	— á 24
TOBACCO, Paraguay, Villarica	50 á 52
TONGUES, salted dozen	— á 14
VERMICELLI arroba	— á 36
YERBA, Paraguá superior	60 á 65

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE—England, per oz.	— á 63s. 6d.
" France, no transactions, per oz. nominally franks	— á 82
" Montevideo, premium per cent.	— á 1 1/2
" Rio Janeiro, do.	— á 2
" United States at par.	
STOCK—Six per cent. 103 á 104	
" Four per cent. in proportion.	
BULLION—Spanish Doubloons 356 á 357 1/2	
" Patriot do. 352 á 353	
" Do. Dollars	— á 22
" Spanish do. and	— á 23 1/2
" Patacones	— á 20
" Plata Macquina	— á 20
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 63s. 6d. per oz.	
The lowest, 63s. per oz.	
In currency, limited transactions, at 2 1/2 p. d. per dollar.	
The highest price of Doubloons during the week 356 1/2.	
The lowest 351.	
Perms for shipping specie, premium per cent.	— á 2 1/2

FREIGHTS.

DESTINATIONS.	DRY HIDES.	SALTED HIDES.	TALLOW.	BALES.	JERKED BEEF.
Great Britain	£41 per 2240 lbs.	40s. 4.42s. 6d. p. 2240 lbs.	47s. 6d. p. 2240 lbs.	30s. á 35s. p. 400.	nominal.
France					