

# BRITISH PACKET

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1848.

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### BUENOS AYRES.

In consequence of the appearance of the cholera-morbus in several parts of Europe, with which we are in almost constant communication, the Medical Board, at the instance of Government, has submitted to its approbation several precautionary measures of rather a sweeping character, and the full carrying out of which would, we apprehend, be attended by much public inconvenience and individual loss, without a commensurate advantage to the health of our favoured city. With regard to the precautions proposed to be adopted respecting vessels proceeding from infected ports or having sickness on board, we have nothing to object, for from that quarter danger is really to be apprehended, and, on the other hand, the skill and experience of the health officers of the port are a sure guarantee for the exercise of a sound discretion in the performance of their duty. But with respect to the proposed removal of several industrial establishments, without denying that some of those enumerated in the report of the Board may be in a certain degree noxious to the health of the city, we are of opinion that in the greater number of cases the evil might be materially mitigated, if not altogether eradicated, by the enforcement of proper sanitary regulations, which should secure that perfect cleanliness, the neglect of which alone is but too often the fomenting, if not the efficient, cause of disease. In this connection, we would also respectfully suggest that all private dwellings should not be exempted from the inspection of a vigilant police. It is well known that the great influx of immigrants from every quarter has caused an unrevoked scarcity of houses and such high rents that numbers of a certain class of foreigners, not over fastidious about cleanliness, are in the habit of huddling together in very confined apartments, and it is to be feared that it happens here, as elsewhere under similar circumstances, that those places of abode are not infrequently the depositories of great quantities of filth of the grossest and most pestiferous description. Though this circumstance has been overlooked by the Medical Board, we trust it will call attention in another quarter.

The term for the payment of the *Contribucion Directa* has been extended to the 17th of January next.

**INTERIOR**—The Government of Entrerios, following the example set by that of Buenos Ayres, has decreed the total abolition of the ordinary carnival, and also of another established by the preceding administration to celebrate the peace with France in 1840—the latter to be substituted by the ceremony of adjudging premiums to the widows, orphans, and indigent relatives of those who have fallen in the war against the Anglo-French intervention and Unitarian faction.

The Governor of Salta, Col. José Manuel Saravia, having concluded his term, the House of Representatives of that province has elected in his room Don Vicente Tanayo, and the latter has appointed Dr. Nicolás Carezco, Secretary of Government. As a mark of respect to the late Governor, the House has promoted him to the rank of General, and presented him with a sword.

The intrusive government in Montevideo has recently forwarded to the so-called Assembly of Notables several drafts of decrees, one of which provides that so long as the present siege of that city lasts and for a year after no property of any description can be distrained for the payment of debts contracted previous to the 1st of January, 1843; but when the debtor has not sufficient property to guarantee the payment of his liabilities the exception will not be allowed in his favour.

This sage law consequently amounts to this—if the debtor has property wherewith to meet the claims against him he may laugh at his creditors, but if he has not he must pay forthwith, or be ruined. Admirable equity!

### PEACE CONGRESS AT BRUSSELS.

Last week the Congress of Delegates for the Promotion of Universal Peace held their assembly at Brussels. The proceedings lasted two days. About 150 gentlemen formed the party of English delegates, who met with a hospitable reception upon their arrival in Belgium.

The first sitting was held at one o'clock on Wednesday, at the Salle de la Société de la Grand Harmonie. This magnificent saloon was decorated for the occasion with great splendour. Behind the platform was placed an allegorical statue of industry, holding a bee-hive in her hand. At her feet were grouped the different emblems of the sciences, of the arts, agriculture, and commerce. The whole was surrounded with evergreens, garlands of flowers, and flags, with the national colours of Belgium. In front was placed the bust of the King. All around the hall were hung the banners of Holland, England, Germany, France, the United States, and Young Italy. M. Vischers occupied the president's chair, assisted by MM. Burson and Lchardy de Boudelin.

The following vice-presidents were appointed:—W. Ewart, Esq., M.P., for England; M. Francisque Bouret, member of the French National Assembly, for France; Mr. Elinu Burritt for America; and M. Surin, for Holland.

The President delivered his inaugural address, in which he gave a sketch of the rise, progress, and operations of the various societies formed in England and America for the diffusion of the principles of permanent and universal peace. He alluded also to the various forms in which, during former times, it had been attempted to embody the same principles, such as Amphictyonic Council in Greece, the league between Athenians and Lycians, the Teutonic league, and the Helvetic union, as well as the vast projects entertained by Henry IV. of France, to unite all European states into one great federation. He then passed in review the history of some of the leading European nations, in relation to the wars they had waged, and compared the results they had obtained from their wars with those they had realised from the progress and triumph of the peaceful arts. *Atlas.*

[From the London Mirror.]

### SKETCH OF CAVIGNAC.

This noted soldier of fortune, or military adventurer, as some are disposed to call him, whose position and whose fate are at present so uncertain; who, if he have not altogether realised greatness, has at least in a remarkable degree had greatness thrust upon him; who, today at the head of the greatest Continental power, may ere another month, be a fugitive on our shores, or wallowing in some Parisian kennel, is the son of a well-known Conventualist, of the name—A Conventualist, too, we may add, unfortunately conspicuous for his crimes. Calumny may, as has been asserted, have exaggerated the misdeeds of the elder Cavignac; and as it has recently been officially contradicted by the present, we have no desire to believe in the horrible report that in 1791—eight years before the subject of this sketch was born—he was guilty of the enormity of saving a father's life solely on condition of sacrificing a daughter's honour; but little doubt, we fear, can be entertained that he participated in many of the most sanguinary deeds which have contributed to cast an unglorious shade on the career of Robespierre. If recent writers, indeed, are to be credited, the greater part of the atrocities of Robespierre emanated not from himself but his subalterns; and none assuredly were more revolting than those which marked the sway of the elder Cavignac at An- when, in common with another of the fierce republican promiscuous then dispatched to all parts of France, he consigned men, women, and children indiscriminately to the guillotine, fusillades, or the sea. The district was decimated—almost depopulated; magistrates were marched in mock procession, while convents of priests and men were consigned to the scaffold, or the ditches by whose sides they shot them; the executioner was publicly entertained in a neighbouring department by some of these worthies in compliment of his dexterity, and it was not until the living were in danger of being cut off by the diseases engendered by the putrescent bodies of the dead that the carnage at last was terminated; but of such deeds the subject of this sketch was, of course, wholly innocent.

Eugene Cavignac, the present ruler of France, was born at Paris on the 15th of December, 1812. The family is said to have been of Irish descent; but with the exception of the Conventualist, the chief of the executive power, and a brother named Godfrey, since deceased, it can boast of no member with claims to distinction. Eugene was educated at St. Barbé and the Polytechnic school. In due season he entered the second regiment of Engineers, and made the campaign of the Morea in 1830; but as may be readily surmised, with such Conventualist reminiscences about him he obtained but small promotion under the elder Bourbons; and in 1831, shortly after the accession of the younger branch to the throne, having had the misfortune to incur the enmity of Louis Philippe's government too, by joining the projectors of a National Association at Metz, he was placed in a state of non-action—corresponding to our half-pay, without the attendant pecuniary advantages—which threatened still more effectually to impede his future progress.

But Algiers was already beginning to act as a drain on the kingdom, and Louis Philippe quickly adopted the policy of dispatching to that country all whose turbulence or disaffection might have been dangerous at home. Of neither of those could Cavignac well be accused. He had shown himself rather gloomy than turbulent, and, if secretly discontented, evinced no outward sign. His conduct, on the other hand, rather indicated a phlegmatic, if not phisosophic indifference. Of ambition he seemed devoid; and, as his recent declaration has placed it on record, that he served Louis Philippe with fidelity, we may, without attaching the slightest credence to any Legitimist imputations, freely surmise, that notwithstanding early disappointment, he bore and bears the late monarch no grudge.

Still, whatever may be the feelings of the present towards the late ruler of France, unquestionable it is in the estimation of his friends that Cavignac was one of those who in 1832, when the opposition of the natives first began to be dangerous, were promptly sent abroad in expectation that the climate and hardships, with the resentment of the Arabs, would quickly cut them off; and the surmise probably was right, had he and his thousands of the French, including many of their most daring officers, having perished. But Cavignac was of a temperament more cool, a frame more enduring. No fierce passions animated, no fatigue consumed him. Cold, meditative, and enduring, he viewed, or seem to view, neglect and scornings with equal indifference; sought shelter in books or contemplation when persecuted, or hardships oppressed him; and during four years, without apparently being in the smallest degree annoyed, remained in his original position of a Captain of Engineers.

In 1835 he first began to be distinguished, and in the following year his claims became so conspicuous that it was impossible further to overlook them, without leading to the supposition that he was marked out for persecution, and thus exciting an emotion which it has always been considered dangerous to raise in the French service. Early in 1836 he projected and carried into execution a *razzia*, which, without being attended by any such terrible effects, was the most successful perhaps of any ever achieved in Africa till nearly ten years later, when his sub-tern on the occasion finished by smothering four hundred men and women to death in a cave. Cavignac's expedition was still more productive; and plunder and provisions being at the moment especially an object with the French army, he was soon attached to the predatory corps formed by Marshal Clausel after the capture of Tlemecen. Entrusted with the command of the citadel of this place, he made forays out of it in every direction, and the corps under his command became perhaps the most accomplished body of cattle-stealers which have existed since the days of Rob Roy and the old Border freebooters, when it was the subject of remark that nothing escaped unless too hot or too heavy for abduction. "If" exclaimed one of these Scotch worthies, surveying a huge hay-stack with envy and admiration, "if you had only four feet you should not stand long there;" and Cavignac's company was equally unscrupulous as well as possessed of infinitely more facilities for carrying their designs into effect.

But a superior spirit it was at hand. In 1833 Abdel-Kader suddenly burst upon the scene, and displayed powers as a marauder which

threw the others into the shade. Prompt as had been Cavignac's movements, those of the Arab chief far outstripped them. Daring, rapid, and ubiquitous, with a thorough knowledge of the country, a consummate trust in himself, and enjoying the complete confidence of his countrymen, the African presented himself here, there, and everywhere; was sometimes on the French heels; next moment threatened their flank; then opposed them in van; and in an incredibly short period again assailed their rear; so that Cavignac and his followers were soon compelled to take refuge in the fortress. He was besieged, and with forces so superior, while his own resources were circumscribed, that his position became dangerous. Bugaud, who had now taken command of the troops, was distant; and though Abdel-Kader frequently drew off, he returned so promptly and an expected that the French could rarely venture to quit the walls. Provisions sometimes failed, and the garrison was reduced to the utmost extremity. Horses, dogs, rats, cats, and every species of animal eventually disappeared; but the unflinching fortitude of their commander sustained the spirits of his men, and at last the marshal having advanced to their assistance, they were relieved at midsummer, after having endured sufferings incredible.

Cavignac, with the rank of Chef de Battalion—corresponding with our Major—was again entrusted with the command of the fortress, and maintained it till the middle of the following year, when he obtained the command of Cherchell. When this citadel was afterwards assailed by the Arabs, he displayed the same fortitude and abilities—beat off the enemy's attack, and ultimately secured a triumph still more brilliant. Few actions performed in Africa, it was remarked, exhibited more dash and intrepidity when audacity was requisite, or more resolute endurance when passive courage was more advantageous. The field was comparatively limited, but he evinced all the ardour, prudence, and circumspection calculated for a wider sphere; and in every post with which he was afterwards entrusted, the same qualities were prominent. The forays in which he took part were innumerable; the positions which he had to defend, often from sudden and almost overwhelming attacks by Abdel-Kader, were equally various. Frequently he was in great peril. On one occasion he had three horses shot under him in the brief space of fourteen hours; on another, he was wounded or received a severe confusion in the side, from a bowitzer which the African chief had obtained, along with some other pieces of field artillery, from an English merchant—with the confederacy, it was said, of the English Government—and on a third, he narrowly escaped death or captivity at the hands of a fierce squadron of African horse, who suddenly assailing with superior force the French while in bivouac, overthrew them, and rode pell-mell over the encampment. Numbers of his men were killed; still more, including the greater part of his sub-terns, captured; and Cavignac himself, like Blucher on a similar emergency, escaped only by crouching under a horse which one of his attendants had shot dead at the moment of the inburst. The whole troop of the enemy rode over him; but with the exception of some severe contusions he was thus comparatively unharmed.

The injuries he sustained in this attack, however, ultimately were so serious that Cavignac was placed for a while in a state of inaction, and he returned to France in 1839, where shortly afterwards he published an able though unpretending volume "On the Regency." Without being in any degree brilliant or profound, this work is marked by all the sagacity, coolness, and sound sense which distinguish the writer's character, and in this respect places a wide line of demarcation between him and so many of his countrymen. Had Cavignac been of Scotch instead of Celtic origin, we should indeed have been more disposed to credit his alleged Irish descent. All the calmness and circumspection conspicuous in the former, and so different from the recklessness and mere animal audacity characteristic of the other race, are prominent in his temperament, and the germs of them are to be found displayed in that work. It excited considerable attention at the period, and if he maintains his present position, the views there developed will probably secure it still more attention. Without being in any degree written to obtain their support, the government of Louis Philippe quickly perceived that it was

marked by the meditation and resolution of no ordinary man. Had he been a more unscrupulous supporter, his services would doubtless have been engaged at home; if he had displayed less intuitive anxiety he would have been summarily dismissed or consigned to neglect. But neither course in his case was deemed expedient or safe; and the following year, 1840, accordingly again beheld him in Africa with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

The views propounded by Cavaignac in this work on the Regency, as it was termed, or government of Algiers, were carried out by him so far as possible in his future commands. Under the system of forbearance and equity which he recommended, amicable relations were for a short period established between Abd-el-Kader and the invaders, and hopes were entertained of the speedy improvement and tranquil colonization of the country. But they were of brief duration. Bugaud, or his cousin's, now recognized supreme at the Turis, and the unscrupulous Louis Philippe was readily induced to enter upon a system of brutality and extermination which might prove ruinous to the country or the natives, but would secure the great object of his desire—military fame or notoriety for his offspring. With this view in his eye, "Pof France," as the overweening old king designate them, was sent out to Algeria to join the troops, assail the unhappy Arabs, carry terror and devastation wheresoever they could, advance men to encounter with the natives, but themselves always remain in safety to reap all the advantages of the enterprise in the rear. A venal government press at home, and Louis Philippe's unblushing laudations, seconded their efforts; and country and Chamber rang with praises of these "infants of Orleans," and their bravery, though to all who witnessed events in the colony it was notorious that the princes were never present in action, and that on every occasion they rather avoided than courted danger.

This course, which doubtless was dictated from head-quarters—for the princes have never been destitute of personal courage—excited considerable ridicule and disapprobation in the ranks of the army; and Cavaignac having expressed some discontent, was deprived of his colonelcy until the autumn of the following year, when his services were so conspicuous at the head of a brigade of Souaves, that it became impossible to overlook them. Till 1845, however, he was permitted to remain in his rank; though Lamoriciere, Changarnier, any many others of less merit, but more subserviency, were in the meantime placed over his head. To the advancement of the first-named of these generals Cavaignac is understood to have submitted without repining, as he really possessed claims to distinction, though he owed it more to court favour; but the second having notoriously been promoted by his uncle, a feeling of jealousy or distrust arose, which is said still to exist in their respective positions of Chief of the Executive Power and Commander of the National Guards of Paris. Changarnier, indeed, is one of the agents relied on by the Orleansists and Reactionists now, and were he in any degree possessed of the eloquence or elocutionary power requisite to address a popular assembly, there can be no doubt he would prove a formidable rival still. As it is, by the partisans of the late monarchy Lamoriciere is the party now put forward with the view of undermining and supplanting Cavaignac, whose less showy abilities are understood to have excited the Orleans faction's envy and distrust.

Feelings of this nature are supposed to have been engendered as early as 1844, when Cavaignac was present at the capture of Orleansville, but raised some objection to its receiving this designation, inasmuch as the princes of the house of Orleans had displayed no claims to the honour. In the question of nomenclature, however, the voice of Bugaud, Lamoriciere, and Changarnier prevailed; and it was not till September of the following year, consequently, that Cavaignac at last attained the rank of General of Brigade. Even then it was grudgingly bestowed, and he was despatched with a force of only twelve hundred men by Bugaud to assail Traras, in the full expectation that it would prove inadequate, and that he would reap nothing but disgrace from the enterprise. Cavaignac, however, unexpectedly prevailed. Assailed by three the number of Arabs on the way, he twice overthrew them; compelled Abd-el-Kader to raise the siege of Nedroma; and finally, after accomplishing his object, effected a victorious junction with Lamoriciere at Tiencoen, to which that general had sent with a larger force, for the purpose of averting the consequences likely to flow from Cavaignac's anticipated overthrow.

A terrible insurrection next broke out, which called into activity all Cavaignac's energies. Entrusted with the duty of suppressing it, over a wild and extensive district, he by mingled firmness and subdity, and carried the flames of war from the Algerine into the Morocco territory, by whose ruler these internal disturbances in Algeria were supposed to be instigated. At the head of five or six thousand men he put the Dheira to flight, and paved the way for three triumphs which Bugaud and the princes of France nominally obtained over the Emperor Abderrahman, in 1846 and following year.

It were superfluous now to repeat the details of the campaign of July—the capture of the umbrellas—and bombardment of Mgador, in all of which Cavaignac co-operated. He bore no

inconsiderable share of the danger and hardships; but, as usual, the princes and marshal came in for the whole of the applause and reward. On one occasion Cavaignac's position was most perilous. Surrounded by Mohamed-ben-Abdallah, with vastly superior numbers, he was offered the alternative of death or submission to Islamism; and escape appeared so imminent, that most of his followers were inclined to accept the condition of conversion to the doctrines of the Prophet. Cavaignac, however, though by no means bigoted in his attachment to Catholicity, made it a point of honour to refuse compliance; and the enemy having, in their exultant confidence, left a pass comparatively unguarded, he succeeded in forcing his way through, and rejoining Bugaud, though not without the loss of a large majority of his men, most of whom fell victims either to the enemy, or the still more deadly climate, in retreat.

To the submission of Abd-el-Kader, which shortly afterwards followed, Cavaignac contributed; and he is understood to have vehemently joined Lamoriciere in protesting against that breach of faith of which the Emir was the victim. The attitude of Bugaud, however, was now viewed with such distrust, if not alarm, by the cabinet of the Tuileries, that their opposition was overlooked, and with the design of counteracting the supposed ambitious intentions of the marshal, who was expected to aim at the establishment of an independent authority in the country, Lamoriciere was entrusted with the government of Algiers, while Cavaignac replaced him in that of Oran; and in this position both remained till the former was recalled by the Provisional Government of February, and the other appointed to the entire command of the province.

Into subsequent events it were needless to enter. The part which Cavaignac played, indeed, in the occurrences following the revolution of February is at present unknown, or known only to a few members of the Provisional Government. Recalled to support them in the ministry of war, he has been accused by their partisans, if not themselves, of having deserted and betrayed them, by accepting from the National Assembly an independent command. When an administration goes out, or is dismissed with us, assuredly the whole of its members retire together; but whether Cavaignac sacrificed considerations of delicacy to personal ambition, or the crisis did not justify the course he adopted, yet remains to be seen.

The personal appearance of Cavaignac would not lead to the inference that he was influenced by other motives of ambition; yet his appearance in this, as in many other respects, may be his character. His aspect assuredly is unimposing. Spare, but loosely formed, with a figure somewhat above the middle size, his face is gloomy, repulsive, and bewildered. Judged by his aspect, indeed, he would be considered a most unpropitious and doubtful personage; but a high forehead reclaims the coarse and rigid outlines of his face, and a contemplative eye contracts an otherwise harsh, if not ferocious expression of countenance. We should say that even if he entertains the desire, he wants the boldness, decision, and firmness of purpose necessary for a despot. That he either contains, or is capable of performing the part of Napoleon, we should suppose incredible; neither the man nor the circumstances admit it. He is possibly more desirous of imitating the example of Washington; yet to this his conduct in annulling the liberty of the press is opposed. Of the whole he appears to be a man of honest but temporising views, animated by good intentions; these, however, unfortunately cannot altogether support him in his present position; and, probably like Espartaco in a similar predicament, if he escape the fate anticipated for him at the outset of this brief sketch, he will find his power and resources in the hour of need give away.

## MARINE LIST.

### PORT OF BUENOS AYRES

December 16.—Wind N.

Arrived, British brig Mary Jones, 170 tons, Edward Parry, from Liverpool 5th October, to Nicholson, Green & Co., with 345 bales, 143 boxes and 55 casks merchandise, 143 kegs, 10 bundles scythe handles, 39 anvils, 350 stores, 35 barrels wine, 163 boxes soap, 101 barrels porter, 3 boxes and 5 packages samples, 37 tons iron, 24 tons coal.

Sailed, Spanish polacre Primera Florida, 139 tons, Filipo Pá, for Havana, despatched by E. Ochoa & Co., with 3429 quintals jerked beef, 80 dry ox and cow hides, 2000 horns.

Sailed, Spanish barque Urania, 260 tons, Francisco Mestank, for Havana, de-patched by E. Ochoa & Co., with 5574 quintals jerked beef, 97 ox and cow hides, 4964 horns.

French barque Anna, 247 tons, J. A. Lecomte, for Havre, despatched by E. Ochoa & Co., with 2505 dry ox and cow hides, 1331 salted do., 8831 horns, 92 bales wool, 42 boxes tallow, 11 bales sheep skins, 1 tercio yerba.

American brig Consort, 225 tons, Thomas Frye, for Boston, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazer & Co., with 5508 dry ox and cow hides, 410 horse hides, 192 bales wool, 25 do. horse

hair, 4 do. deer skins, 7 do. sheep do., 2 do. goat do., 54 bundles do.

December 17.—Wind N.W.

Arrived, Brazilian brig Santa, 238 tons, Joaquin F. Coelho, from Rio Grande 9th, Bucoo 15th inst., to order, with 25 pipes wool, 21 barrels sugar, 178 dozen bards.

Sailed, Brazilian brigantine of war Olinda, 10 tons, Lieut. Candido José Ferreira, for Montevideo.

December 18.—Wind N.W.

Sailed, H. B. M. packet schooner Spider, Lieut. Charles Haydon, for Montevideo & Rio Janeiro, with the mail for Patagonia.

Spanish polacre E-merald, 145 tons, Juan Millet, for Marselias, despatched by Luvall & Sons, with 12351 dry ox and cow hides.

December 19.—Wind N., fresh.

Arrived, Italian polacre Caballo Marino, 112 tons, Francisco Avogno, from Genoa 13th September, Gato 21, Gibraltar 24th October, to José Avogno, with 100 tons salt, 180 quintals potatoes, 5 boxes silk, 1 box and 2 bags seeds, 700 strings garlic.

Italian schooner Ninfá, 122 tons, José Barboza, from Montevideo 17th inst., in ballast.

Passengers—64.

Bremen brig Courier, 200 tons, Johan Havighor, from the Isle of May 4th November, to Zimmermann, Frazer & Co., with 80 maves salt.

Danish barque Aladin, 246 tons, W. H. Moller, from the Isle of May 9th November, Rio Janeiro 2d inst., to José Gregorio Lezama, with 133 maves salt.

American barque Success, 203 tons, C. Conway, from Boston 7th October, to Zimmermann, Frazer & Co., with 85,000 feet pine lumber, 153 spars, 4 masts.

British schooner Harriet L., 165 tons, Esnouf, from Cadiz 14th October, to Louis Chaparrone & Co., with 113 lasts salt.

Sailed, Brazilian brig Luisa, 305 tons, Manuel dos Santos Ornela, for Pernambuco, despatched by Felix Buxireo, with 2453 quintals jerked beef, 60 dry ox and cow hides.

Brazilian brig Pereyra, 165 tons, Alejandro Antonio Perayra, for Parana, de-patched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, in ballast.

Norwegian barque Frei, 249 tons, Peter E. Brechan, for Cape de Verdes, despatched by Vicente Casares & Sons, with 150 tons stone ballast.

December 20.—Wind N.E.

Arrived, Brazilian brig Mito, 145 tons, Juan Antonio de Souza, from Rio Grande 9th inst., to Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 47 pipes c-h, 15 d tin boards, 20,000 pieces of wood, 1 barrel preserves, 1 box soap.

Portuguese brigantine Parana, 138 tons, Antonio de Silva, from Rio Janeiro 31st inst., to Diego Calvo & Sons, with 94 crates and 1 large head corkery ware, 217 bags rice, 30 barrels vinegar, 21 do. cocoa, 2 boxes perfume, 2 do. tin, 2 bales bice, 1 box and 10 bundles sundries, 83 empty bgs.

British brig Crocodile, 291 tons, James Douglas, from Liverpool 12th July, Rio Janeiro 22th November, to James McDougal, with 225 tons coal, 20 boxes and 14 barrels goods.

Passengers—92.

Sailed, American barque Edward Koppisch, 250 tons, Edwin Upton, for Saum, despatched by Daniel Towland & Co., with 11,650 dry ox and cow hides, 2155 salted do.

Brazilian polacre Comdor, 189 tons, Joaquin Antonio Diaz, for Pernambuco, despatched by Anderson, Water & Co., with 3100 quintals beef, 80 dry ox and cow hides.

British brig James Ray, 234 tons, John Couch, for Liverpool, despatched by John Galt Smith & Co., with 3,911 salted ox and cow hides, 225 boxes tallow, 150 pipes do., 89 bales hair, 13 chignas do., 41 bales sheep skins, 41 do. wool, 30,000 horns.

December 21.—Wind S. W.

Arrived, Odenburg barque Republik, 250 tons, Stephen Jacob Schütz, from Baltimore 21st September, to Bocher, Preuss & Co., with 18 hogsheds and 34 boxes tobacco, 50 barrels tar, 60 do. resin, 80 do. pitch, 48 boxes and 20 casks merchandise, 1 box samples, 20 barrels pork, 10 do. beef, 30 do. hams, 25 do. rum, 93,814 feet pine lumber.

American schooner Jubilee, 64 tons, Charles Parsons, from Montevideo 19th inst.

Passengers—11.

Sailed, British brig Susan, 183 tons, R. Luv, for Liverpool, despatched by L. Chaparrone & Co., with 160 bales wool 30 horse hides, 3229 salted ox and cow do., 1120 dry do., 5 bales horse hair, 10,000 horns, 60 pipes tallow.

Danish ship Andriukis, 242 tons, W. J. Schmidt, for Valparaiso, despatched by Charles R. Horne, with 680 tercios yerba.

National schooner Suerte Argentina, 124 tons, José Avenute, for Rio Grande, despatched by Manuel Lopez, in balla t.

Brazilian schooner Bolla Jovita, 122 tons, Prospero Aheri, for Rio Grande, despatched by Carlos Maria Huerge, with 393 bags maize, 25 boxes dried peaches, 12 do. champagne, 78 kegs iron, 2 tercios yerba.

National schooner Luisa, 131 tons, Jose Muratore, for the Baeco, despatched by Carlos Galvane, with 159 dozen jars gin, 1 tercio yerba, 67 bars tin, 39 bundles sheet do., 343 soles, 45 joints, 9 half pipes, 18 quarter cask, 35 kegs, 71 boxes, 16 bales, 8 hogsheds, 6 bundles and 23 barrels merchandise.

Italian polacre Revoca, 180 tons, J. B. Sanmiguel, for Brazil, despatched by Piaggio, Pie-

travera & Co., with 3459 quintals jerke l beef, 93 boxes candies, 150 dozen salted tongues, 60 dry hides.

December 22.—Wind E.N.E.

Arrived, Italian schooner Carner, 121 tons, A exandro R-cagno, from Montevideo 20th inst. Passengers 41.

Brazilian brig intin San Manoel, 150 tons, J. B. Mataran, from Rio Janeiro 8th inst., to Juan Gronioo Martinez, with 32 pipes aguardiente, 8 do. wine, 1189 rolls tobacco, 635 bags rice, 143 barrels arrow root, 2 bundles coloured paper, 5 boxes preserves, 22 boxes merchandise.

American brig Grandst, 273 tons, E. H. Tech, from New York 21st September, to Zimmermann, Frazer & Co., with 170,000 feet pine lumber, 1 box yeast.

H. B. M. brigantine Griffin, 3 guns, Lieut. James P. Tharburn, from Montevideo 21st inst.

Sailed, Hannoverian brig Express, 170 tons, S. Chiaro-Fres, for Antwerp, despatched by B. cher, Preuss & Co., with 114,9 dry ox and cow hides, 600 salted do.

British barque Mary Worral, 253 tons, James Gardner, for Liverpool, despatched by Renato, Merfariane & Co., with 5375 salted horse hides, 6041 salted ox and cow hides, 3554 dry do. do., 55 bales sheep skins, 59 do. horse hair, 66 pipes, 263 barrels and 233 boxes tallow, 41,000 bones.

Belgian barque Louise, 259 tons, S. Lim, for Antwerp, despatched by José Gregorio Lezama, with 15,653 dry ox and cow hides, 2,59 salted do., 180 horse hides.

British brig Ayrshire Lass, 157 tons, Elvin Bryan, for Falmouth, despatched by Elinaud Mackillop & Co., with 4,000 salted ox and cow hides, 4,000 boxes, 47,80 horns, 194 pipes tallow, 15 bales horse hair, 4 chignas do., 2 boxes shoes.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

ARRIVED AT RIO JANEIRO.

Nov. 23, Brazilian zunicia Rio Negro, A. J. Lemos, hence 11th Nov.

" " " brig Marquez de Pombal, J. F. dos Santos, from the Baeco.

" " " U. S. brig of war Perry, Lieut. Davis, from Montevideo.

Dec. 1, Sardinian polacre Bill Union, Bra-nong, from Rio Baeco.

SALLED FROM RIO JANEIRO.

Nov. 23, American steamer California, 610 tons, Cleveland Forbes, for the Pacific.

" 27, Sardinian brig Brazileiro, J. B. Fidanza, in ballast, for Santos and the River Plate.

" 23, British brig Rig, 257 tons, W. Patrick, in ballast, for Buenos Ayres.

" 30, Brazilian brig Veloz, 173 tons, J. S. Martin, for River Plate.

" " Sardinian polacre San Antonio, 110 tons, M. Dessori, for do.

Dec. 1, American brig Snow, 235 tons, Silas Washburn, in ballast, for Parana-gua and the River Plate.

" 2, Brazilian brig Humbel, 205, M. J. Santa Anna, in ballast, for Parana-gua and the River Plate.

" " Brazilian brig Dnyro de Torreira, 166 tons, F. M. Barros, in ballast, for Parana-gua and the River Plate.

" 3, Sardinian polacre Jupiter, 132 tons, J. B. Chiozza, for Buenos Ayres.

" " American barque Luisa, 299 tons, Charles Rauch, in ballast, for Parana-gua and the River Plate.

The American barque Rothchild which arrived here on the 8th inst., spoke on 27th November, in at 55° 50' S., long 42° 49' W., American brig Oregon, hence 13th November, bound for Philadelphia.

The following omission occurred in our last—December 13. Sailed, French barque Printemps, 230 tons, Tuchtet, for Marselias, despatched by B. Herani, with 11,644 dry ox and cow hides, 240 boxes tallow, 58 half pipes do., 23 barrels do., 21 pipes do., 11 m rapotas do., 27 bales wool, 8 do. hide cuttings, 3 do. sheep skins.

Vessels loading at Rio Janeiro for the River Plate—

Belgian galliot J. Lequeugheim, Dupondel, for Buenos Ayres.

Danish brig Condor, Petersen, for River Plate.

Vessels passed Port Inlio.

On the 16th inst., at 2 P.M., Wind N. W., Min-strel hence 15th.

" " at 3 P.M., Wind W. N. W., Apollo, hence 15th.

" " at 4 P.M., Wind S. W., Libia, hence 15th.

" " at 7 A.M., Wind N., Copernico, hence 15th.

" " at 7-30 A.M., Wind N., Primavera Trigá, hence 16th.

" " at 7-30 A.M., Wind N., Urania, hence 16th.

" " at noon, Wind N., Consort, hence 16th inst.

" " at noon, Wind N., Anna, hence 16th.

" 20 at 1 P.M., Wind E. N. E., Esmeralda, hence 18th.

" " at 1 P.M., Wind E. N. E., Luisa, hence 19th.



**PORT & SHERRY WINE**  
Of superior quality, in boxes of 3 dozen.  
Apply to Bayley Brothers.

**Best Havana Cigars.**

Wholesale and retail, at H. Jones's, 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 Alonster MATTHEW CRABOS have the honor to inform their friends and customers that they have formed a partnership in the Tailoring business at the well-known shop, "Calle La Merced," [former y Congo] No. 50, near y opposite the Argentine Theatre, where they hope by a strict attention to business, and by 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 case of Buen Orden No. 41 will be found mogany of 1/4 inch, 1 1/2, 2 1/2, 3 1/2, 4 1/2, and Scantling, of 5 inches.

**WANTED,**

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

**MARRIED.**

On the 7th inst., Mr. Robert Knox to Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John McLean.

**WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.**

**IMPORTS.**

ALE and Porter—Duty, 54 per cent.	
London .....	4 75
French and German, none.....	50 4 60
ANCHOVIES—Duty 25 per cent.	
Per keg.....	4 40
BEES WAX—Duty 19 per cent.	
White, per lb.....	12 4 14
CANDLES—Duty, 19 per cent.	
Sperm.....	8 4 9
Stearine.....	no demand.
CASSIA—Duty, 25 per cent. p. lb.	4 5
CARDS, Playing—Duty, 19 per cent.	
Spanish, fine.....	4 30
" ordinary.....	14 4 16
German.....	150 4 200
Genoese.....	4 4
CANDLEWICK—Duty 28 per cent.	
American.....	4 140
English.....	4 145
CHEESE—Duty 39 per cent.	
Dutch, round, of about 3 lbs., each, if sound.....	4 12
Do. cream.....	4 14
English.....	4 6
CHUNO.....	4 60
CIDER—Duty, 39 per cent.	none.
CLOVES—Duty, 28 per cent.	none.
COALS—Duty, 5 per cent.	
Coarse.....	per ton on board 100
Blacksmith.....	4 270
COCOA—Duty, 5 per cent.	
Brazil.....	none.
Guyaquil.....	none.
COD FISH—Duty, 28 per cent.	
Per cod of 100 lbs.....	4 160
COFFEE—Duty, 28 per cent.	
Havana.....	4 125
Brazil.....	4 125
DEMJOHNS—Empty, assorted, of 3, 4 and 5 gallons—Duty, 19 per cent. each	4 9
DOMESTICS—Duty, 29 per cent.	
American brown shirting, 27 inches.....	per yard 13 1/2
" Apple on do. 30 in.....	4 15
" India Head do. 30 ".....	4 15
" Appleton do. 33 ".....	4 16
" Do. sheetings 36 ".....	4 17
" Brown drills, 30 ".....	4 17
" Tickings & Stripes 32 ".....	4 26
Scotch Hessians.....	4 2
FARINA—Duty, 28 per cent.	13 4 14
FLOUR—Prohibited—Price on board for re-exportation per barrel 6S Spanish.	
FRUITS—Duty, 28 per cent.	
Almonds, hard shell, unshelled, per arroba.....	4 25
Do. soft do.....	4 20
Do. shelled do.....	4 125
Apples, dried.....	per lb. 3 4 6
Currants.....	3 4 6
Figs, Malaga.....	per mat 4 30
Hazel nuts.....	4 25
Prunes.....	none.
Raisins, Malaga.....	arroba 4 40
Walnuts.....	do. 4 45

FIRECRACKERS, India—Duty 19 per cent.	
Per gross.....	4 14
GLASS, Window—Duty 19 per cent.	
Box.....	4 120
Do. German, assorted.....	dozen 15 4 16
HAMS—Duty, 28 per cent.	
English, superior.....	4 3
American.....	4 2
Westphalia.....	4 3
HONEY—Duty, 25 per cent.	
Per gallon.....	4 12
English, per quintal.....	70 4 130
" hoop do.....	140 4 180
Swedish.....	none.
LARD—Duty, 28 per cent. p. lb.	none.
LEAD—Duty, 19 per cent.	
Pig, per quintal.....	4 150
Sheet do.....	200 4 220
LEATHER—Duty, 19 per cent.	
Calf skins.....	per doz. 4 550
" on shoes, coloured.....	4 600
Patent leather.....	4 600
Sheep skin linings do.....	4 125
Do. d. Morocco.....	4 400
LUMBER—Duty, 5 per cent.	
American pine boards and planks, on shore.....	6 4 6 1/2
Baltic pine 25S silver per 1000 feet on board.....	
Pitch pine, 34S silver per mill on board	
Swedish pine 25 4 28 do. per do.	
MANDIOCA.....	4 54
MATS—Spanish, duty 19 per cent per doz.....	4 120
MATTING—Duty, 19 per cent.	
Spanish, per piece.....	4 180
India, per yard, 4, 5, 6, 7.....	12 4 13
MOLASSES—Duty, 28 per cent.	
Per gallon.....	4 8
NAVAL STORES.—Duty: cordage, pitch, rosin and tar 12 per cent; canvass and duck 19 per cent.	
Canvass—American, per yard.....	4 4
" English, No. 1 to 6 piece.....	4 200
" Ge. man.....	4 200
" Russian, best quality, 250.....	4 260
" Do. 2nd do.....	170 4 180
Cordage—coir, per quintal.....	4 180
" Manila do.....	4 300
" Russian do.....	4 240
Duck—English.....	4 110
" German.....	120 4 130
" Russian.....	140 4 150
Pitch—American.....	barrel. 4 50
" Swedish.....	none.
Rosin.....	4 50
Tar—American.....	4 120
" Swedish.....	4 220
OILS—Duty, 28 per cent.	
Olive—Spanish, in casks, p. arr.....	4 50
" in jars of 4 arroba each.....	4 24
" Genoese, in casks.....	4 55
" refined in bottles.....	60 4 65
" French.....	4 85
OLIVES—Duty 28 per cent.	
Seville, in jars.....	each 4 6
Malaga.....	keg 4 45
PAINTS—Duty, 19 per cent.	
Linseed oil, in casks, per arroba.....	4 16
" in tins or jars p. gal.....	4 17
Turpentine in tins, per gal on.....	4 20
White lead dry.....	4 4
Paints in oil, assorted colours, lb.....	1 1/2 4 2
PAPER—Duty, 19 per cent.	
Spanish, florete.....	ream 4 40
" do.....	4 36
" linen for segars.....	4 40
Genoese, florete.....	4 35
" do.....	4 30
Wrapping, large size, Genoese.....	4 31
" medium.....	4 21
" small.....	4 17
Letter paper.....	4 35
PEAS—Duty, 28 per cent.	
Spanish, (grb usas).....	45 4 50
PEPPER—Duty, 28 per cent.	
Black.....	per arroba 4 55
Chile, red.....	do. 4 100
Spanish, red.....	do. 4 80
Do. sweet.....	do. 4 80
RICE—Duty, 12 per cent.	
Carolina.....	per arroba 4 31
Brazil.....	do. 4 28 4
Piedmont.....	do. 4 30
SALT—Duty, 1 dcl. per fanega	
Cadiz & St. Ubes on board do.....	10 (silver)
Cape de Verd.....	
Table, fine.....	per arroba 4 12
SALTPETRE—Duty, 5 per cent.	
SOAP—Duty, 19 per cent.	
Spanish.....	per arroba 4 30
Marseilles.....	do. 4 35
American, yellow.....	do. 4 27
English.....	do. 4 27
SPIRITS—Duty, 39 per cent.	
Brandy, Spanish, 34 4 35 deg.....	4 2150
" French.....	4 3800
" Aniseed 28 deg.....	4 2150
" from the Baltic 34 4 35.....	4 2200
Gin, German, in pipes, 20 deg.....	4 1650
" in cases and baskets of 1 dozen jars.....	4 52
" in demijohns of 1 gallon.....	4 15
" in do. of 3 gallons.....	4 44

Rum, New England, 140 gals.....	4 1800
" Havana, (caña) 20 deg.....	4 1700
" 128 gallons.....	4 1720
" Rio Janeiro do. do.....	
STARCH, Wheat—Duty, 28 per cent.	
Per arroba.....	4 65
SUGAR—Duty, 28 per cent.	
Loaf.....	per arroba 4 52
Crushed, refined.....	4 52
Havana, white.....	37 4 38
" brown.....	33 4 34
Rio Janeiro, white campos donee.....	4 37
" brown.....	32 4 33
" dark brown do.....	4 28
Pernambuco, white.....	37 4 34
" brown.....	32 4 33
Santos, white, old 34, new.....	4 37
" brown.....	32 4 33
Reconavo.....	none.
TEA—Duty, 28 per cent.	
Gunpowder and Imperial, per lb.....	17 4 18
Hyson.....	4 6
Pouchong, superior.....	8 4 10
Do. inferior.....	3 4 4
Orange Pekoe.....	4 15
TOBACCO—Duty, 39 per cent.	
Baba, 1 st.....	per arroba 4 40
Brazil, black superior.....	4 110
Cavendish, 1st quality.....	4 86
" Do. inferior.....	4 55
Maryland, leaf.....	per quintal 4 200
Cigars, Hamburg.....	300 4 300
" Havana.....	300 4 500
" Regalia.....	4 1000
TWINE—Duty, 19 per cent.	
English.....	per quintal 4 500
India.....	4 300
Spanish.....	4 500
VERMICELLI—Duty, 54 per cent.	
Genoese, assorted.....	per arroba 4 56
Spanish do.....	4 56
VINEGAR—Duty, 39 per cent.	
French, refined.....	per pipe 4 1000
Spanish.....	4 1000
WINE—Duty, 39 per cent.	
Port.....	per pipe 4 4000
" bottles.....	per dozen 4 200
Lisbon, or Figueira, red.....	4 750
" superior.....	4 1200
" white.....	4 1350
Marseilles.....	4 600
Malaga, sweet and dry.....	4 1250
Catania.....	4 700
Cette.....	4 650
Sicilian.....	4 660
Sauternes, per case, 12 bottles.....	4 80
Bordeaux, 1st quality, per case.....	4 450
" 2nd.....	4 400
" Pagon.....	4 300
" superior in bottles.....	4 110
" 2nd quality.....	4 65
Champagna, superior, dozen.....	200 4 300
Muscatel.....	55 4 60
YERBA Paraguai, best.....	33 4 34
ZINCK—Duty, 5 per cent.	

**EXPORTS.**

FEATHERS.	
Ostrich, long black.....	lb. 10 4 11
" white.....	17 4 18
HAIR.	
Horse, short.....	arroba 45 4 48
" mixed.....	do. 58 4 62
" long 18 to 24 in.....	110 4 120
HIDE Cuttings.....	quintal 16 4 18
HIDES.	
Matadero or saladero, fished, 27 to 28 lbs.....	pesada. 52 4 55
Matadero, country, 25 to 29 lbs.....	46 4 52
For Spain.....	45 4 46
" North America.....	44 4 45
Of all stocks.....	42 4 47
Salted ox.....	43 4 50
" cow.....	34 4 36
Horse, salted.....	27 4 29
" dry.....	18 4 20
HORNS.	
Ox.....	thousand 4 800
Cow.....	250 4 300
JERKED Beef.....	quintal 4 40

SKINS.	
Calif, 3 to 12 lbs. per parda.....	46 4 50
Chinchilla.....	none
Goat.....	do.
Nutria.....	do.
Sheep, washed, fine and or-dinary.....	31 4 38
Do. dirty.....	23 4 30
TALLOW.	
Matadero, raw.....	arroba 25 4 26
Do. melted, 1st class, do.....	38 4 40
Do. pure, 2nd class, do.....	35 4 36
Grease and tallow.....	do. 34 4 35
WOOL.	
Ordinary, washed.....	arroba 22 4 27
Do. dirty.....	do. 8 4 10
Mestiza, washed.....	do. 28 4 38
Do. dirty.....	15 4 18
Fine, washed.....	do. 40 4 55
Do. dirty.....	do. 23 4 30

A stagnation in the market is manifest this week, the demand for produce being much less brisk although no alteration has taken place in the prices save in that of horse hair which has greatly fallen.

*Articles of Home Consumption, the growth, pro-duce and manufacture of the Republic.*

BISCUIT, common.....	arroba 4 25
" fine.....	4 30
BRANDY, Mendoza and San Juan.....	per barrel (silver) 4 12
CHARCOAL load of 12 fanegas.....	4 320
FLOUR.....	arroba 24 4 28
FRUIT.	
Apples, dried.....	arroba 4 30
Figs.....	Mendoza, do. 4 24
Peaches.....	" with the stones, do. 4 25
Do. without.....	do. 4 30
Pears.....	do. 4 30
Raisins, Mendoza.....	do. 4 27
Walnuts.....	do. 4 40
GRAIN.	
Barley.....	fanega 4 50
Beans, native (porotos), arroba.....	4 20
" from the interior.....	none
Maiz.....	fanega 4 30
Wheat, best quality.....	4 110
" 2nd.....	70 4 80
" inferior.....	4 50
GLUE.....	arroba 4 25
LIME, Cordova.....	fanega 100 4 105
Do. Parana.....	32 4 35
OLIVES.....	arroba 4 35
POTATOES.....	arroba 4 20
SOLE Leather.	
Corrientes.....	none.
Paraguay.....	each, (silver) 34 4 4
Tucuman, ox, each.....	(do.) 4 42
Do. cow.....	(do.) 4 34
TOBACCO, Paraguay, Villarica.....	50 4 52
TONGUES, salted.....	dozen 4 14
VERMICELLI.....	arroba 4 36
YERBA, Paraguay superior.....	60 4 65

**MONY MARKET.**

EXCHANGE—England, per oz. 4 64s.	
" France, per oz. 82 4 83 1/2	
" Montevideo, pre-mi m per cent.....	4 1 1/2
" Rio Janeiro, d.....	1 1/2 4 2
" United States, at par.	
STOCK—Six per cent.....	103 4 104
" Four per cent.....	in proportion.
BULLION—Spanish Doubloons.....	347 4 347 1/2
" Patriot.....	344 4 344 1/2
" Do. Dollars.....	4 21 1/2
" Spani-hilo, and.....	21 1/2 4 22
" Patacones.....	19 1/2 4 20
" Plata Macaquina.....	19 1/2 4 20
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 64s. per oz.	
The lowest, 64s. per oz.	
In currency, at 2 1/2 d. per dollar.	
The highest price of Doubloons during the week 350	
The lowest 343.	
Perm its for shipping specie, premium per cent.....	4 2

**FREIGHTS.**

DESTINATIONS.	DRY HIDES.	SALTED HIDES.	TALLOW.	BALES.	JERKED BEEF.
Great Britain.....	£4 1/2 per 2240 lbs.	40-44 s. 6d. p. 2210 lbs.	47s. 6d. p. 2240 lbs.	30s. 4 36s. p. 40lb.	nominal.
France.....	90 fs. p. 900 k.	45 f. p. 1000 k.	50 fs. p. 1000 k.	70 fs. p. 42 ft.	In British and American vessels only.
Conciant.....	£4 10s p. 2240 lbs.	none.....	none.....	none.....	
Cadiz.....	\$32 p. 2000 lbs & 10 p. cent.	none.....	none.....	none.....	
United States.....	\$15 per 2000 lbs.	none.....	none.....	\$6 per 40 ft.	
Rio Janeiro.....	none.....	none.....	none.....	none.....	\$1 p. 100 lbs. nominal.
Havana.....	none.....	none.....	none.....	none.....	