

BRITISH PACKET



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES.

The direct consequences of last year's immigration, according to the received doctrines of political economy, should have been a ruinous depression of wages; an enhanced value, if not a dearth and scarcity of provisions; and, on the supposition of active employment for all, an exorbitant rate of interest. Strange to say, not one of the three pet conditions have been realized! The demand for labour is sustained and increasing; provisions are plentiful, of superior quality, and cheap; and money accommodation comparatively easy and moderate.

Such facts argue a returning confidence in the stability of our social institutions, and especially as to the security of property. The greatest curse of civil war is the loss of mutual confidence, and of confidence in the future; without which society can hardly exist, and never can be prosperous and happy. Capital, the connecting link between property and labour, is a delicately sensitive plant, that thrives and expands only in the calm of peace, and sunshine of prosperity. The first and paramount consideration with the capitalist is the safety of his investment, whether in property, or in industrial enterprise. But capital and labour are correlative; and the causes that affect the one, for good or for evil, re-act by a necessary and invariable law, upon its counterpart. Labour without capital is helpless; and capital without labour, useless; and to complete the concatenation, property without capital and labour, becomes unproductive and valueless. So far from any antagonism between them, there is a mutual adaptation and reciprocal dependence. Any attempt to dis sever them, or to foster either at the expense of the others, is certain, sooner or later, to issue in the derangement of the whole.

Europe, with its rampant socialism, furnishes a striking proof and illustration of this remark. The feudal origin, and aristocratic tendency of its institutions, have for ages been pampering property, at the joint expense of labour and capital; till a chronic distemper has been engendered, that modern socialists in vain attempt to eradicate by barricades and revolutions. As might have been anticipated, experience has shown the remedy to be more fatal than the malady; and we to the labour-interests of Europe, if the socialist principle gain even a temporary ascendancy. The fate of the comparatively few proprietors would soon be sealed; capital would instantly escape to some safe and quiet retreat; but the industrial classes themselves, what would become of them? Let the demagogues of faction answer this question, ere they kindle a conflagration, in which they and all must inevitably perish.

In these young Republics, with their democratic institutions, and scanty population, no such dangers need be apprehended on the part of labour. Ages must elapse ere property can exercise any undue influence over either capital or labour. The immediate danger lies in the opposite extreme. Property may remain comparatively unproductive, and the accumulation of capital be unnecessarily retarded, by an inadequate supply of labour. In fact this evil is no longer theoretic; it is neither remote nor problematical. It may be seen with the naked eye, preying like a vulture on the vitals of the state, and sapping the foundations of its progress and aggrandisement.

It is in these circumstances, and when viewed in the light of this great principle, that we can fully appreciate the salutary reform of suppressing the greater part of the holidays. Is it possible to fancy a more self-evident contradiction, than an inadequate supply of labour, and a frequent and compulsory cessation of that inadequate supply? They operated, even latterly, in their modified form, as a direct tax upon labour, to the starting amount of more than six per cent. per annum; that is to say, ten times the amount of the "Contribucion Directa" or property-tax; besides the indirect loss occasioned to capital and property. In other words, the suppression in question is equivalent to an effective increase of six per cent. upon the sum total of the industrial classes throughout the province.

When we consider the importance of the object attained, the difficulties and obstacles that had to be surmounted, the confirmed habits and time-hallowed prejudices, that had to be encountered and overcome, we unhesitatingly pronounce it the most important social reform that has been achieved since the declaration of independence. It has cast off a remaining badge of colonial subjection, when contented ignorance and indolence were the paramount policy; and placed the Republic on a footing of equality with its competitors, in the glorious career of progress and advancement, that characterise this go-a-head age.

Another honourable memento of the past year is the institution of a Female Penitentiary and House of Correction, on the enlightened and approved principle of converting a merely penal, into a reformatory and industrial establishment. Such measures reflect equal credit on the statesman and philanthropist. We hope for the sake of humanity, and for the honor and credit of the country, to see the same enlightened principle extended to every department of criminal jurisprudence. Might not a similar system be adopted, or at least a similar experiment be made, with the vagrants and others of doubtful respectability, against whom necessary measures of repression are recommended? At all events, we gratefully accept the present, as an important instalment. If our information be correct, of which we have no reason to doubt, that a considerable number of troops have already been dismissed, with an indefinite leave of absence, it will prove an acceptable boon, especially to the stock proprietors; many of whose flocks have become wild and unmanageable, from the want of necessary attendance. But the most interesting feature of the case, is to see the attention of the Administration thus gradually withdrawn from the noisy preparatives of war, to the peaceful triumphs of internal order and industry. In the improvements already commenced, and others projected and announced, we hail the advent of a new era; in which the past, with its many unwelcome reminiscences, may be forgotten and obliterated, in the bustle of present prosperity and enjoyment.

An ample field is open before us; and, judging from the financial statement of last year, and the estimate of resources and expenditure for the present, little apprehension need be entertained as to the "ways and means." A balance in hand of nearly twenty seven million dollars, after satisfying all lawful demands appertaining to the year, is an unprecedented novelty; and it is long since we have had the satisfaction of seeing, even in prospect, a surplus of resources over expenditure, as announced in the estimate

for the current year: a surplus, after discharging the recognised debt; liquidating the claims for the war-contributions, that have been levied since 1840; and defraying the important public improvements specified in the Message!!

Of these announced improvements, one is so pre-eminently important, that we can not refrain from bestowing upon it a few concluding remarks. Public roads are the veins and arteries of a State, through which the nutritive juices circulate. As the capital must draw its principal supplies from the adjacent country, its interest clearly is that they may arrive there with the least possible delay and at the least possible cost. On the other hand, the value of the products of each district, for consumption or for exportation. Hence the well-known and obvious fact, that a good public road enhances the value of all property through which, or near to which it appears.

It is an object in which all are interested; and to the realization of which all ought cheerfully and liberally to contribute; and we congratulate the public on the prominent place assigned it, and the emphatic terms in which it is recommended, in the document under consideration.

We have been favoured with the perusal of Caliz papers to the 29th of November.

In Catalonia Cabrera had defeated a division of the Queen's troops, taking the general who commanded it and about 500 men prisoners.

The advices from Paris reach to the 20th. Great uneasiness continued to prevail. As General Cavaignac was the principal opponent Louis Napoleon would have for the presidency, the friends of the latter, it was said, had resolved to address a petition to the Assembly requesting it to call upon General Cavaignac to resign the executive functions he provisionally discharged, inasmuch as his position enabled him to exert an undue influence in the elections.

The news from Vienna is of a serious description. The insurgents, after the bombardment of the 28th of October, had agreed to surrender. But the Hungarian army having advanced to their succour on the 30th, and engaged the Imperial troops at a short distance from the capital, on the very day the latter was to be delivered up, the chiefs of the revolution resolved to break the capitulation, and consequently reopened fire. The Hungarians, however, were routed, and shortly afterwards the city was attacked and taken by assault, at the request of the pacific inhabitants. The loss is represented as having been great on both sides. Martial law was immediately proclaimed, and several executions had already taken place.

The King of Prussia had also withdrawn from his capital and summoned the Diet to follow him; but the latter having expressed its want of confidence in the new ministry appointed by H. M., at the head of which was Count Brandenburg, evinced reluctance to comply; whereupon it was ejected from the hall which it occupied. Enraged at this proceeding the Diet met elsewhere and passed a decree, declaring it unlawful for the Ministry to collect the taxes, and enjoining the people not to pay them!! The court was at Potsdam, and it was rumoured that the king intended to abdicate in favour of his son.

We see in the papers of the U. S. of the 10th November, that Joseph Graham, Esq., has been appointed U. S. Consul to Buenos Ayres in the place of George J. Fairfield, Esq., deceased. Although Mr. Graham might have continued to act under his former appointment, until recalled or until his successor was received, still this appointment by President Polk under the circumstances must be gratifying to him and his friends. He was appointed a short time before President Polk's inauguration, and had not arrived here before James Tate, Esq. of the same political party of the President was named to supersede him.

Mr. Tate came out, but finding the port blockaded did not present his commission or apply for an *exequatur*. Since then several other persons have been named, but all have declined coming to a blockaded port. Mr. Graham has been Consul for three years and a half, and, we believe, has discharged his duties in a manner highly acceptable to his fellow-citizens here and to the authorities of the country. He protested against the blockade when it was first declared, and there has been no instance where an American vessel or American property has been interfered with by the blockaders, that he has not protested against it in the strongest manner. His re-appointment now, that the blockade is off, is the most unequivocal approbation of his course, and shews that although there are different parties in the United States as to their local affairs, yet that there is no difference of opinion as to the course the English and French Governments have pursued in relation to this country. We are glad that there is now a prospect of Mr. Graham's longer continuance with us.

We have the pleasure to announce the return to this country of Admiral Brown, on board the British barque *Fame*, from Liverpool, though he has not yet landed, owing to the vessel having been placed in quarantine till inquiry is instituted into the cause of the numerous deaths which occurred during the voyage among the immigrants who came passengers. We understand the gallant veteran is in excellent health and spirits.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BUENOS AYRES TO THE 25TH LEGISLATURE.

(Continued)

This conduct of the Argentine Minister merited the approbation of the Government. It reserved accrediting him anew, as soon as it had been informed by that of France of its installation. And it ordered him to present to that Government the sentiments of sincere friendship of the Confederation, expressing to it its lively interest for the felicity of France, and that the friendly relations between both countries might be re-established.

The French Government has not yet satisfied the just reclamations of the Confederation. Its Agents and naval forces in the Plate, though they raised the blockade of the ports of the Province of Buenos Ayres, have effected it, not only without the French Government's giving due redress and satisfaction to this Republic, but in doing it, they declared the ports of the Oriental State of the Uruguay blockaded, and have reinforced with troops, artillery, and pecuniary subsidies, the garrison of Montevideo, and intervene in upholding the rebel ruthless Unitarians against the legal Governments of the Republics of the Plate.

The Argentine Minister in Paris has given account of two conferences that he had, in September last, with that of Foreign Affairs of France. The Government has had the satisfaction of highly appreciating the spirit of in-

quiry and discussion, that animated the Government of the French Republic, and its honourable Minister of Foreign Relations.

The Government perseveres in its efforts for re-establishing, in an honourable manner, peace with France, with the previous satisfaction and redress that are due to the Argentine Republic.

In my former Message, on giving you an account of the mission confided, by the Governments of England and France, to the Rt. Hon. Lord Howden and Count Walewski, I announced to you that orders had been given to the Argentine Ministers in the Courts of London and Paris, to manifest to both Governments the views of that of the Confederation respecting the propositions of peace presented by them, placing in transparency the respective position of both Agents, the indispensable obligation in which the Government was placed, of proceeding always in accordance with the Hood bases, and the modifications wherewith it admitted them, and the sanguine hope it entertained, that those of England and France would not allow the present opportunity to pass, of rendering conspicuous their fidelity and their justice towards these Republics.

The Argentine Minister in London gave account of having fulfilled the orders of this Government. The explanations that the Minister of Foreign Affairs gave to him, though benevolent, were not so explicit. He manifested to him the complete approbation of H. M.'s Government of the conduct of the Rt. Hon. Lord Howden, in the discharge of his mission, and of the act by which he had raised the blockade of the ports of the Republics of the Plate, on the part of H. M.'s naval forces. And expressed to him, that the difficulty that had prevented the successful issue of the mission of the Rt. Hon. Lord Howden and Count Walewski would be arranged, but without explaining in what manner.

The Argentine Minister in Paris, likewise gave account of the fulfilment of the orders of the Government. In the conference that he had with that of Foreign Affairs, the latter explained himself in an evasive manner, declining to signify the opinion of his Government, with respect to the conduct of its envoy, Count Walewski, in the discharge of his mission in the Plate, conjointly with the Rt. Hon. Lord Howden, nor respecting the discordance of the two Envoys, respecting the raising of the blockade of the ports and coasts of these Republics, on the part of the British naval forces, and its continuation by those of France. He confined himself to stating that he had the materials necessary for proceeding with a knowledge of the cause, and to submit the subject to the Council of Ministers.

Subsequently to the explanations passed between the Argentine Ministers in London and Paris, and those of Foreign Affairs of Great Britain and France, after the rupture of the Howden-Walewski negotiation, the Honourable Robert Gore and Baron Gros arrived in the port of Montevideo.

From that day they announced to the Argentine Government their arrival, in the character of Plenipotentiaries, sent on a special mission, by the Governments of England and France. They declared that both Governments had not ceased to cherish a confident hope, that they might be able, by a series of joint proceedings, to re-establish order and peace on the left bank of the River Plate. And signified their sincere desire that this happy result might at last be obtained.

This Government retributed the announcement of the Plenipotentiaries, expressing to them, that it would be satisfactory to it to observe that their efforts tended, in their mission, to give as its result the re-establishment of friendly relations, between the Governments of England and France, with both Republics of the Plate. It also showed them that such a happy solution in the questions of the Plate, would be highly acceptable to it; that being the incessant object of its most anxious wishes.

I have given you an account of the development and issue of this mission; and you have accorded your sovereign approbation to the conduct observed in it by the Government.

You know the character of that mission; the persevering efforts evinced in it, by the legal Governments of these Republics, to obtain an honorable and becoming termination of the questions with the Anglo-French intervention; the bases that the Ministers of England and France presented to the legal Plenipotentiaries of the Oriental State, Brigadier Don Manuel Oribe; the powerful motives, founded on the dignity and independence of these Republics, that rendered them inadmissible, and the appeal that in accordance with the views of the Argentine Government, the illustrious ally of the Confederation, President Brigadier Don Manuel Oribe, made to the Plenipotentiaries, to the Hood bases, and the modifications wherewith they were accepted by the legal Governments of the Plate, so as by conforming with them, to arrive at an honourable termination. The Plenipotentiaries declined that appeal, and the negotiation was broken off.

You have likewise been informed of the correspondence that subsequently took place between the Plenipotentiaries and this Government; of the improper declarations that they addressed to it with an unfriendly spirit; and of the repulse that it gave to them, and of the position that the Government in such circumstances assumed.

You are likewise acquainted with the declaration, that the Rear-Admiral of the naval forces

of France made to the Government, to terminate the blockade they kept upon the coasts of the Argentine Republic, and to establish that of the ports of that of the Uruguay; with the protest and reclamation that the Government addressed to him in consequence, and with the re-establishment by the decree of the 15th July of the current year, of that of the 27th August 1845, prohibiting communication, in the Argentine ports, with the vessels of war of the intervening nations, till the Republics of the Plate had obtained the satisfaction and redress that are due to them; with a just modification in regard to Commodore Sir Thomas Herbert, Commander-in-Chief of the naval station of H. B. M. and his crews.

The Government has the satisfaction of hoping, that those of England and France will providently procure the re-establishment of friendly relations with these Republics, rendering them due justice, and redressing the offences they have committed against their honor and independence.

Europe and America, reproaching the attacks of the Anglo-French intervention against the Republics of the Plate, have nobly persevered in their honourable sympathy for the cause of the latter.

The Government had information that that of H. M. the Emperor of Austria, yielding to the suggestions of the Agents of the Brazilian Government, had unduly recognised the pretended independence of the Province of Paraguay. It addressed the corresponding reclamations to the Government of Austria, informing it in detail of the non-existence of said independence in the Province of Paraguay, and of the just claims that impel the Argentine Government to disallow it, and oppose its sanction. The enlightened rectitude of H. M. gives to the Confederation the founded hope that its reclamation will be judiciously and properly attended to.

The Government informed you of the iniquitous project of invasion, against some of the Republics of this Continent, conceived by the spurious Americans, Flores and Santa Cruz, with European elements, and favoured in an under-hand manner by some European Governments in their insane plan. It likewise manifested to you the cause that occasioned so ill-concerted an aggression to break down.

The chieftain Flores, according to the latest news received by the Government, had been banished from New Granada. The leader of his club, Santa-Cruz, still remained in Europe, conspiring from thence against the tranquillity and independence of Bolivia and other American Republics.

(To be Continued.)

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES

January 12.—Wind S.

Arrived, British brig Isabella, 195 tons, James Lenfesty, from Cadiz 25th October, Rio Janeiro 25th December, to De Lisle, Brothers & Co., with 1700 fanegas salt.
 Russian barque Wolga, 265 tons, L. Goede, from Memel 16th October, Glukstadt 11th November, Cape de Verds 12th December, to Bunge, Bornefeld & Co., with 200,000 feet pine lumber, 211 wheel b rows, 25 spars, 12 handbarrows.
 Belgian brig Plantin, 240 tons, F. Knudsen, from Antwerp 23d October, Cape de Verds 20th November, to Bunge, Bornefeld & Co., with 121 moyes salt, 2 barrels hardware, 409 boxes glass, 560 do. window glass, 1033 boxes gin, 32 do. oil.

January 13.—Wind N., in the afternoon changed to S. E.

Arrived, Italian polacre Telegrafo, 130 tons, Peter Morichi, from Bahia 17th December, Baceo 10th inst., to Pietranera, Piaggio & Co., with 57 pipes, 16 half pipes and 20 barrels red wine, 1 box silks, 1 do. velvet, 853 barrels sugar, 50 bags coffee, 21 barrels mazaoto.
 Danish schooner Succors, 130 tons, N. H. Schmidt, from Rio Janeiro 30th ult., to order, with 3460 alqueires salt, 6 barrels arsenic.
 British barque Conier, 273 tons, Pinel, from Rio Janeiro 29th ult., to Ambrosio Lezica, with 1800 fanegas salt.
 Spanish brig Juan, 154 tons, Francisco Gonzalez, from Cadiz 15th November, to Llavallo & Sons, with 1018 jars oil, 600 fanegas salt, 162 kegs olives, 50 barrels white wine, 30 do. vinegar, 3 boxes guttae, 3 do. leeches, 7 do. chocolate.
 French ship Virginie Gabrielle, 253 tons, Berthelot, from Marselles 1st November, to E. Ochoa & Co., with 350 pipes wine, 150 kilogrammes salt.
 Prussian brig Graf von Armin, 245 tons, Edward Jacob Kruse, from St. Ubes 14th November, Rio Janeiro 31st ult., to Bunge, Bornefeld & Co., with 381 moyes salt.
 Danish brigantine Comunque; she has been placed in quarantine.

Sailed, H. B. M. schooner Renia, Lieut. Lambert, for Montevideo.

January 14.—Wind N., in the afternoon changed to E.

Arrived, Danish brig Johanna, 157 tons, C. P. Clausen, from Pernambuco 20th December,

Buceo 11th inst., to Lezica & Co., with 61 pipes aguadiente, 950 barrels sugar.

American schooner Lodemia & Eliza, 131 tons, J. Eastarbrooks, from Rio Janeiro 3rd inst., to Thomas Armstrong, with 3500 alqueires salt.

Italian brigantine Dos Hermanos, 125 tons, Vicente Gama, from the Buceo 13th inst., to Bernardo Delino, with 718 dry ox and cow hides, 7 pipes tallow, 5 boxes books.

British schooner Apparition, 137 tons, James Miller, from Glasgow 30th October, to Thomas Duguid & Co., with 40 tons coal, 3 quintals do., 176 kegs merchandize, 142 barrels and hogheads ale and porter, 233 boxes merchandize, 1185 bars iron, 121 bundles goods, 112 bales cottons, 2264 iron pots.

Sailed, Brazilian brigantine Thoresa, 179 tons, Juan B. M. de Freitas, for Brazil, despatched by Zamaran & Treserra, with 3150 quintals jerked beef, 50 dry ox and cow hides.

Bremen brig Louisa Caesar, 171 tons, Martin Wenks, for Havana, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 4264 quintals jerked beef, 122 dry ox and cow hides, 2500 hogs.

January 15.—Wind N., heavy rain during the night.

Arrived, British barque Margaret Hardy, 295 tons, Robert Martin, from Liverpool 1st Nov., to John Galt Smith & Co., with 51 bales & 141 boxes merchandize, 2 casks brushes, 9 chain cables, 5 anchors, 2 bundles shovels, 3254 boards, 245 bundles iron, 702 bars do., 20 tons slag staves, 39 do. coals.

Italian barque San Juan Bautista, 200 tons, Pedro Ferrare, from Rio Janeiro 31st December, Baceo 13th inst., to Llavallo & Sons, with 139 pipes and 50 quarter casks red wine, 2010 boxes raisins, 84 half boxes do., 207 kegs fish, 90 barrels porter, 165 kegs wine, 80 boxes coffee, 66 do. muskets, 1000 bayonets, 15 muskets, 233 rolls tobacco.

Italian schooner Carmen, 121 tons, Andres Cavignaro, from Montevideo 13th inst., in ballast. Passengers 43.

January 16.—Wind N. E., in the afternoon changed to E.

Sailed, Brazilian sloop of war Bertogio, 18 tons, Capt. Diego Ignacio Tavaros, for Montevideo.

H. B. M. brigantine packet Kestrel, 3 guns, Lieut. Henry Baker, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, with the mail for Falmouth.

January 17.—Wind E. N. E., fresh.

Arrived, Italian three masted schooner of war Fama, Lieut. Louis Orlandini, from Montevideo 15th inst.

Hamburg brig August et Julius, 205 tons, G. H. Fetterlein, from Cadiz 9th November, to Freyer, Brothers, with 100 tons salt.

Bremen brig Don Quixote, 170 tons, J. H. Oest, from Lisbon 1st October, Rio Janeiro 28th January, to Jose Gregorio Lezama, with 159 bundles Russian cordage, 595 rolls tobacco, 6 boxes perfume, 1418 boxes raisins, 30 barrels blacking, 348 bags rice, 24 boxes and 24 bales dry goods, 45 hogheads and 383 quarter casks wine, 357 fifts of a pipe of wine, 1 box billiard balls.

Prussian barque Friedrich, 299 tons, F. C. Stoermer, from Memel 9th October, to Bunge, Bornefeld & Co., with 120,000 bricks, 178,513 feet pine lumber.

Danish brig Lis & Emma, 222 tons, E. Diedrichsen, from Rio Janeiro 31st inst., to Charles R. Horne, with 4200 alqueires salt, 150 barrels sugar.

Swedish brig Plata, 258 tons, C. E. Olson, from Cadiz 4th December, to Saturnino Soriano, with 32 pipes and 8 half pipes aguadiente, 45 pipes, 4 barrels and 240 quarter casks wine, 7 barrels and 550 jars oil, 200 barrels olives, 12 barrels and 32 bags garbanzos, 125 barrels red pepper, 85 boxes and 210 bales paper, 241 boxes and 142 half boxes raisins, 5 boxes silks, 2 do. starch, 30 do. chocolate, 2 do. cigars, 150 do. saffron, 50 do. soap, 6 rolls matting, 1 bale wool, 150 tons salt.

Bremen barque Favorit, 350 tons, John Horst, from the Island of May 4th November, Rio Janeiro 4th January, to José Gregorio Lezama, with 140 moyes salt.

Bremen barque B. Buhlen, 245 tons, Menke, from Cape de Verds 14th November, Rio Janeiro 2nd inst., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 150 moyes salt.

Sardinian barque Victoriosa, 283 tons, Vicente Vaccaro, from the Isle of May 10th December, Santos 31 inst., to Pietranera, Piaggio & Co., with 170 moyes salt.

Spanish brig Martin, 193 tons, Francisco Flaqueur, from Malaga 2d November, to Zamaran & Treserra, with 120 pipes and 805 quarter casks red wine, 102 barrels Malaga do., 230 barrels shot, 600 bars lead, 70 pigs do., 150 boxes soap, 60, box raisins, 50 bales matting, 30 barrels garbanzos, 40 baskets almonds, 32 barrels red pepper.

Brazilian barque Teutativa, 226 tons, Manuel M. Mergü, from Rio Janeiro 1st, Buceo 15th inst., to Antonio José Alves Pinto, with 650 barrels sugar, 1020 bags do., 400 bags farinha, 150 pipes caña, 225 half soles.

British barque Fame, 308 tons, Joseph Shore-ditch, from Liverpool 22d October, Cork 7th November, Rio Janeiro 31 inst., to Nicholson,

Green & Co. Passengers.—Admiral Wm. Brown and 152 others. She has been placed in quarantine.

Sailed, Spanish polacre Ponta, 175 tons, Ramon Ros, for Spain, despatched by E. Ochoa & Co., with 800 salted ox and cow hides, 11502 dry do. do., 500 salted horse do., 3000 horns, 2 bales ostrich feathers, 3 tiger skins, 2 w'f'do.
 French barque Diane, 240 tons, John J. Loquay for Antwerp, despatched by Thomas Rousse, with 11953 dry ox and cow hides, 1545 salted do., 4200 horns, 27 boxes, 3 pipes, 2 half do. and 1 quarter cask tallow.

Brazilian brigantine Coboela, 122 tons, José Mariano de Vargas, for Paranaquá, in ballast, despatched by Diego Calvo & Sons.

January 18.—Wind S. E.

Arr. Argentine schooner Suerte Argentina, 124 tons, José Avenenti, from Rio Grande 14th inst., to order, with 35 bags sumac, 240 boxes smoking pipes, 12 bales merchandize, 475 barrels paint, 3 barrels hardware, 6 barrels paint, 50 boxes tin, 100 boxes merchandize, 1 bale do.
 Passengers 43.
 Sailed, British barque Napoleon, 232 tons, A. E. Collas, for the Salala, to discharge part cargo and take in a cargo of produce for England.

January 19.—Wind E. S. E.

Arrived, Oriental polacre Queen Victoria, 155 tons, Juan Bautista Braguerola, from Paranaquá 11th inst., to order, with 1193 tercios and half tercios yerba, 158 bags rice, 1 box straw hats, 7000 picas of wool, 6 doz. handspike handle.

Brazilian schooner Sô, 122 tons, Joachin J. Pereira Pintos, from Rio Janeiro 31 Baceo 18th inst., to Lezica & Co., with 910 rolls tobacco, 9 pipes aguadiente, 15 bales white paper, 50 bags rice.

Danish brigantine Cecilia Maria, 132 tons, C. F. Thomsen, from Lisbon 2d November, Rio Janeiro 4th January, Buceo 17th, to Lezica & Co., with 184 moyes salt.

Brazilian brig Leão
 Sailed, Italian schooner Ninfa, 121 tons, José Barboro, for Montevideo, in ballast.

The following omission occurred in our last—
 Jan. 9.—Arrived, Brazilian schooner Felicidade, 121 tons, Juan Maurício Oliveira, from Paranaquá 10th ult., to Jose Coelho Meyrelles, with 70 bags rice, 60 plants cedar, 905 tercios and half tercios yerba.

The National brig Margarita, Jorjan, hence 22 October bound for Falmouth, was spoken by the Danish brig Johanna on the 30th of November last in the latitude of Pernambuco.

Havana, 9th October, 1848.

The Pablo's cargo has been sold at 11 1/2 rs., to be discharged in 40 days. The Lindo arrived at Matanzas on the 24th ult., and the cargo sold there at 10 rs. per 1000 quintals picado and 10 1/2 rs. for the remaining 3000 quintals, all at 2, 4 and 6 months credit.

The cargo per Ellen Augusta is still retailing, and that very slowly.

Exchange on London 16 to 17 per cent. prem., New York and Boston 3 to 4 do. do.
 Freight to Europe, not brisk, at £3 to £3 7s. 6d. per ton.

Merchant Vessels from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 18th inst.

British	34	7834	tons
American	21	5509	"
Danish	10	1691	"
French	10	2593	"
Hamburg	5	1162	"
Spanish	15	3102	"
Brazilian	17	2984	"
Italian	12	1975	"
Norwegian	5	1250	"
Bremen	10	2565	"
Belgian	3	665	"
Hanoverian	1	226	"
Portuguese	1	"	"
Swedish	5	1538	"
Prussian	4	995	"
Oldenburg	1	280	"
Russian	1	266	"
Montevideo	1	123	"
Chilian	1	313	"
Neapolitan	1	284	"
Lubeck	1	250	"
Austrian	1	430	"
	160	35,953	

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT

BRITISH—Steam sloop Alecto, Commander Vincent A. Massingbeid.

FRENCH—Steamer Cormoran, Capt. Poudra, bearing the flag of the Rear Admiral Le Prédour.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Rooms—

Saturday	76
Sunday	78
Monday	83
Tuesday	77
Wednesday	77
Thursday	88
Friday	75

CHEAP BOOKS,
at No. 89½ Calle la Merced,
[Formerly Cangallo.]

Memoirs of Gen. Miller, 2 vols.; Beauvilliers' French cookery, 1 vol.; Rollin's ancient history, 4 vols.; Voyage towards the South Pole, by James Weddell, F.R.S.E.; Home & Smollett's History of England, 16 vols.; Pictorial Geography, illustrated with 1000 engravings; Shakspeare's plays, with plates, 12 vols.; Dickens' works, complete, 4 vols.; Kaufmann's dictionary of merchandise; Ouseley's remarks on the statistics of the United States, 1 vol.; Popular story-teller, 1 vol.; Fielding's works; Robertson's history of Charles V., 4 vols.; Rees's Cyclopaedia, 5 vols.; the first four volumes of the Penny Cyclopaedia, bound, very cheap; Evangelical Magazine 1815, with numerous portraits, 5 vols.; a treatise on veterinary medicine, 3 vols.; Scott's life of Napoleon, 3 vols.; Marmion, 2 vols.; Lay of the last minstrel, 1 vol.; Life of Bishop Watson, 2 vols.; The mother's dictionary, containing upwards of 3800 words, simply and familiarly explained; Pincock's ciphering book, containing the five principal rules in arithmetic with exercises and questions; copy books with engraved head lines; English grammar made easy and amusing, by Mudie; a variety of novels, and many other works in Spanish, French and Latin.

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

Havana Cigars

Of superior quality. For sale at No. 89½ Calle la Merced.

To Carpenters,

In the calle of Buen Orden No. 44 will be found mahogany of ½ inch, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 4, and Scantling of 5, inches.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

IMPORTS.

ALE and Porter—Duty, 54 per cent. London per doz. — á 75 French and German, none. 50 á 60	ANCHOVIES—Duty 28 p. cent. Per keg — á 40	BEES WAX—Duty 19 p. cent. White, per lb. 12 á 14	CANDLES—Duty, 19 per cent. Sperm per lb. 8 á 9 Stearine none demand.	CASSIA—Duty, 28 p. cent. p. lb. 4 á 5	CARDS, Playing—Duty, 19 per cent. Spanish, fine doz. — á 30 " ordinary doz. 14 á 16	German per gross 150 á 200 Genoese — á —	CANDLEWICK—Duty 28 per cent. American arroba — á 135 English — á 140	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 CHURNO — á 60	CIDER—Duty, 39 per cent. none.	CLOVES—Duty, 28 per cent. — á 8	COALS—Duty, 5 per cent. Coarse per ton on board — á 100 Blacksmith do. — á 270	COCOA—Duty, 5 per cent. Brazil, — á 100 Guayaquil — á 270	COD FISH—Duty, 28 per cent. Per drum of 100 lbs. — á 100	COFFEE—Duty, 28 per cent. Havana quintal. — á 125 Brazil do. — á 125	DEMIOJONS—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 — á 10 1/2 " Appleton do. 30 in. " — á 11 1/2 " India Head do. 30 " " — á 11 1/2 " Appleton do. 33 " " — á 13 " Do. sheetings 36 " " — á 14 " Brown drills. 30 " " — á 14 " Tickings & Stripes 32 " " — á 18 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 — 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 34 Walnuts do. — á 45
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FIRECRACKERS, India—Duty 19 p. cent. 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 180 Swedish none.	LARD—Duty, 28 p. cent., p. lb. none. Pig, per quintal — á 150 Sheet do. 200 á 220	LEATHER—Duty, 19 per cent. Calf skins, per doz. — á 550 Morocco, coloured — á 600 Patent leather — á 600 Sheep skin linings do. — á 125 Do. do. Morocco — á 400	LUMBER—Duty, 5 per cent. American pine boards and plank, on shore per foot. 6 á 6 1/2 rs. Pitch pine, 34S silver per mil on board Swedish pine 25 á 28S do. per do. — á 54	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, 7 7 á 8	MOLASSES—Duty, 28 per cent. Per gallon 7 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 — " Russian, best quality 250 á 280 " Do. 2nd do. 170 á 160	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 50 " Swedish none.	Rosin — á 50 Tar—American — á 120 " Swedish — á 220	OILS—Duty, 28 per cent. Olive—Spanish, in casks, p. arr. 45 á 48 " " in jars of ½ arroba each. — á 24 " Genoese, in casks — á 52 " " refined in bottles 60 á 65 " French — á 85	OLIVES—Duty 28 per cent. Seville, in jars each — á 6 Malaga keg — á 40	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 gallon. — á 20 White lead dry — á — Paints in oil, assorted colours, lb. 1 1/2 á 2	PAPER—Duty, 19 per cent. Spanish, foreign, superior . cream — á 44 " 1/2 do. — á 32 " linen for segars — á 40 Genoese, florete — á 32 " 1/2 do. — á 30 Wrapping, large size, Genoese " medium — á 25 " small — á 15 Letter paper — á 38	PEAS—Duty, 28 per cent. Spanish, (garbanzos) — á 40	PEPPER—Duty, 28 per cent. Black per arroba — á 52 Chile, red do. — á 100 Spanish, red do. — á 90 Do. sweet — á 90	RICE—Duty, 12 per cent. Carolina per arroba — á 33 Brazil do. — á 28 Piedmont do. — á 31	SALT—Duty, 1 dol. per fanega } 8 rs. silver Cadiz & St. Ubes on board do. — á 12 Cape de Verd do. — á 12 Table, fine arroba — á 12	SALTPETRE—Duty, 5 per cent. SOAP—Duty, 10 per cent. Spanish per arroba — á 38 Marseilles do. — á 30 American yellow — á 27 English do. — á 27	SHRITS—Duty, 39 per cent. Brandy, Spanish, 34 á 35 deg. — á 2250 " French — á 2100 " Aniseed 28 deg. — á 2000 " from the Baltic 34 á 35 — á 2000 Gin, German in pipes, 20 deg. — á 1500 " in cases and baskets of 1 dozen jars — á 52 " in demijohns of 1 gallon — á 15 " in do. of 3 gallons — á 44
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Rum, New England, 140 gais. — á 1700 " Havana, (caña) 20 deg. — á 1500 " 128 gallons. — á 1500 " Rio Janeiro do. do. — á 1500	STARCH, Wheat—Duty, 28 per cent. Per arroba — á 65	SEGAR—Duty, 28 per cent. Leaf per arroba — á 48 Crushed, refined do. — á 48 Havana, white do. — á 36 " brown do. — á 32 Rio Janeiro, white campos do. new — á 35 " brown do. — á 30 " dark brown do. — á 28 Pernambuco, white do. — á 35 " brown do. — á 30 Santos, white, old 34, new — á 33 " brown do. — á 29 Reconvaco none.	TEA—Duty, 28 per cent. Gunpowder and Imperial, per lb. 14 á 16 Hyson do. — 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, per arroba — á 40 Brazil, black superior do. 100 á 115 Cavendish, 1st quality do. 75 á 80 Do. inferior no demand Maryland, leaf quintal 180 á 200 Cigars, Hamburg 100 á 300 " Havana 300 á 500 " Regalia — á 1000	English per quintal — á 500 India do. — á 200 Spanish do. — á 500	VERMICELLI—Duty, 54 per cent. Genoese, assorted per arroba — á 56 Spanish do. do. — á 56	VINEGAR—Duty, 39 per cent. Wine, refined per pipe — á 1000 Spanish do. — á 1000	WINES—Duty, 39 per cent. Port — 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 690 á 700 Cete — á 650 Sicilian — á 660 Santene, per case, 12 bottles — á 80 Bordeaux, 1st quality, per case — á 450 " 2nd — á 400 " Fagon — á 400 " superior in bottles — á 110 " 2nd quality — á 65 Champaign, superior, dozen 200 á 300 Muscatel 55 á 60	YERBA Parnaguá, best 33 á 34	ZINCK—Duty, 5 per cent.
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EXPORTS.

FEATHERS. Ostrich, long black lb. 10 á 12 " white do. 17 á 18	HAIR. Horse, short arroba 45 á 50 " mixed do. 58 á 62 " long 18 to 24 in do. 100 á 110	HIDE Cuttings quintal 15 á 20	HIDES. Matadero or saladero, fleshed, 27 to 28 lbs. pesada 50 á 53 Matadero, country, 25 to 29 lbs. 45 á 48 For Spain 43 á 45 " North America 41 á 42 Of all staks 38 á 42 Salted ox 42 á 45 " cow 33 á 35 Horse, salted 28 á 29 " dry 16 á 18	HORNS. Ox thousand 700 á 800 Cow do. 300 á 350	JERKED Beef quintal — á 40
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SKINS. Calf, 3 to 12 lbs. per pesada 40 á 44 Chinchilla none Goat do. Nutria do. Sheep, washed, fine and or dinary dozen 20 á 36 Do. dirty do. 20 á 25	TALLOW. Matadero, raw arroba 22 á 24 Do. melted, 1st class, do. 35 á 38 Do. pure, 2nd class, do. 32 á 33 Grease and tallow do. 30 á 32	WOOL. Ordinary, washed arroba 22 á 28 Do. dirty do. 9 á 12 Mestiza, washed do. 30 á 40 Do. dirty do. 15 á 20 Fine, washed do. 45 á 50 " dirty do. 20 á 30
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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 12½ fanegas — á 320	FLOUR arroba — á 24	FRUIT. Apples, dried arroba — á 30 Figs " Mendoza do. — á 24 Peaches " with the stones, do. — á 25 Do. " without do. — á 30 Peas " 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 35 Wheat, best quality do. — á 85 " 2nd " do. — á 50 " inferior do. — á 30	GLUE arroba — á 25	LIME, Cordova fanega 100 á 105 Do. Paraná do. 32 á 35	OLIVES arroba — á 35	POTATOES arroba — á 30	SOLE Leather. Corrientes none. Paraguay each, (silver) 3 1/2 á 4 Tucuman, ox, each do. — á 4 1/2 Do. cow " (do) — á 3 1/2	TOBACCO, Paraguay, Villarica 45 á 48 TONGUES, salted dozen — á 14 VERMICELLI arroba — á 36 YERBA, Paraguay superior 65 á 70
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MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE—England, per oz. 66 á 66 1/2 " France, per oz. — á 85 1/2 Montevideo, premium per cent. at par. " Rio Janeiro, do. — á 1 1/2 " United States 3 p. cent. discount	STOCK—Six per cent. at par. " Four per cent. in proportion.	BULLION—Spanish Doublocons 350 á 351 " Patriot do. 347 á 348 " Do. Dollars 21 1/2 á 21 1/2 " Spanish do. 2nd } 21 3/4 á 22 " Plata Macaquines } 19 á 19 1/2	The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 66s. 6d. per oz. The lowest, 66s. per oz. In currency, at 2 1/2 d. per dollar. The highest price of Doublocons during the week 351. The lowest 346. Premium for shipping specie, premium per cent. — á 1 1/2
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FREIGHTS.

DESTINATIONS.	DRY HIDES.	SALTED HIDES.	TALLOW.	BALES.	JERKED BEEF.
Great Britain	£4 1/2 per 2240 lbs.	50 á 55s. 2240 lbs.	55 á 57s. 6d. per 2240 lbs.	30s. á 35s. p. 400.	nominal.
France	99 fs. p. 900 k.	45 f. p. 1000 k.	60 fs. p. 1000 k.	70 fs. p. 42 ft.	
Continent	£35 á 100s. p. 2240 lbs.	none	none	none	
Cadiz	\$32 p. 2000 lbs. & 10 p. cent.				
United States	\$15 per 2000 lbs.	\$7 1/2 p. 2000 lb.	none	\$6 to 7 p. 40 ft.	
Rio Janeiro	none	none	none	none	4 ris. p. 100 nominal.
Havana	none	none	none	none	\$1 p. 100 lbs. nominal.