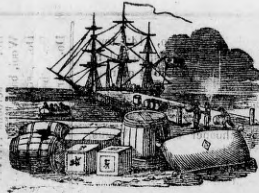


BRITISH PACKET



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1171.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1849.

[Established in 1826.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The American mail steamer Oregon, Commander R. H. Pearson, arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 3d inst., on her voyage to California, bringing dates from New York to the 8th December. The Oregon had been some time before preceded by the California to the same destination, and would be shortly succeeded by the Panamá, these three vessels being intended for the conveyance of the mails between California and the Isthmus of Panamá. The Oregon is stated to be 1100 tons burden and of 280 horse power, the other two averaging pretty nearly the same. The three vessels are spoken of as first class both as regards their rate of sailing and splendid accommodations for passengers. The Oregon performed the voyage from New York to Rio Janeiro in 24 days, having, it is stated, run 5000 miles by steam, with low pressure, the consumption of coal being no more than 15 tons per day, a fact which is stated to be unprecedented in steam navigation.

The following is the final result of the late elections in the United States by which General Taylor has attained the Presidency.

TAYLOR.	CASS.
Electoral votes.	Electoral votes.
Massachusetts . . . 12	Maine 9
Rhode Island . . . 4	New Hampshire . . 6
Connecticut 6	Ohio 23
Vermont 6	Indiana 12
New York 36	Illinois 9
Pennsylvania . . . 26	Michigan 5
Delaware 3	South Carolina . . 9
Maryland 8	Missouri 7
Kentucky 12	Virginia 17
North Carolina . . 11	Iowa 4
Tennessee 13	Alabama 9
Louisiana 6	Wisconsin 4
Georgia 10	Arkansas 3
Florida 3	Mississippi 6
New Jersey 7	Texas 4
163	127

By this conveyance there are accounts from London to the 18th November. According to official returns, the number of persons attacked by cholera in the capital up to that date, amounted to 1,059, of whom 513 had died and 331 were still under treatment. The disease was, nevertheless, evidently on the decline. From the 14th to the 15th the number attacked had decreased from 18 to 6, and on the 16th from 6 to 4.

The following are the advices received from Berlin—

Berlin, 13th November, 1848.

This city was yesterday declared in a state of siege, the civic guard not having delivered up their arms as had been decreed by the government on the 11th.

General Wrangel has this day ordered the clubs to be closed and all political societies to be dissolved. He has prohibited all assemblages of people in the streets of more than 20 persons in the day time or 10 at night. No journal or placard can be published or put up without previous license from the chief of police. Foreigners who should not prove the motive of their residing in the capital, will be obliged to leave it in 24 hours. No one is allowed to go about armed without a licence from the police.

The excitement caused by these measures of the government is extreme. In the national assembly which met this day for the last time, a resolution was passed to the effect that the state of siege of this city decreed by the government is illegal.

The greater part of the citizens have this day delivered up their arms, and it is believed the rest will do so to-morrow. The leaders of the people have resolved not to make any resistance at present but to wait for a better opportunity. The public tranquillity has not

been disturbed, although the greatest excitement prevails. The palace and all the public edifices are guarded by troops of the line. There are some strong patrols traversing the streets, and artillery posted in several squares.

The accounts from Vienna are to the 11th. The shooting of the persons most implicated in the insurrection and in the murder of the Minister of war, General Latour, still continued. Among the individuals executed, the Deputy Blum of the Frankfort assembly was numbered. This event had caused the greatest sensation in the later city, and was to occupy the attention of the general parliament on the 15th of November.

The Austrian army, consisting of 150,000 men, was marching in five columns upon Esth. It was said that the Hungarian army, assembled under the walls of that city, amounted to 80,000 men, but was chiefly composed of irregular troops.

There is nothing new of any particular importance from France.

On the 12th the constitution was solemnly promulgated in Paris; but there was no popular demonstration of any kind, owing to the unfavourable state of the weather.

In Rome, there had been serious disturbances in the Ghetto quarter, inhabited by the Jews, and it had become necessary to call out the troops to restore order.

A report had reached London that negotiations were going on at Madrid for the purchase by the United States of the rich Island of Cuba, and this rumour had created considerable sensation in the political circles.

We learn from the Rio Janeiro *Jornal do Commercio* that the British Government have contracted with Mess. Brooks, Balfour and Leman, of London, for the conveyance of the mails to Brazil in vessels propelled by steam. The contractors engage to have six screw-steamers built of 800 tons burthen each, one of which is to leave Liverpool for Rio Janeiro every month, touching at Madeira, Tenerife, Pernambuco and Bahia, and on her return, at Bahia and Pernambuco,—making the round voyage in 60 days. The steamers are to be ready for sea in the beginning of October of the present year, and the government are to pay the contractors the sum of 22,000*l.* per annum.

In connexion with this important arrangement it is to be presumed that small steamers will be provided to carry the mails between this river and Rio; otherwise, it would be incomplete. The truth of this assertion will be readily admitted on referring to the table we insert elsewhere of the exports from the port of Buenos Ayres alone during the last seven months of unrestricted commercial intercourse. Such a trade is too momentous to be overlooked in any scheme for facilitating the communication between Great Britain and Brazil.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BUENOS AYRES TO THE 26TH LEGISLATURE.

(Continued)

With sincere fraternal regard, that of the United States evinces its ardent sympathies for the cause of the Republics of the Plate. Its decided repulse of the European intervention against them, is notorious in the old and new worlds. And the North American press, faithful echo of the sentiments of that enlightened people, has diffused throughout the globe, the execration of the United States against the armed interference of Europe, in the affairs of the Republics of America.

The Government has intimate satisfaction in reciprocating to them with honourable testimonies, so noble and worthy a declaration. It has named an Argentine Consul in Charleston.

It entertains a founded hope, that the reclamations of the Confederation, pending before the Cabinet of Washington, will be attended to with the justice and fidelity that characterise its administrative acts.

H. M. the Emperor of Brazil communicated to the Government the happy birth of an Imperial Prince, heir to the Crown. The Government, gratified at so auspicious an event, cordially congratulated their Imperial Majesties, and the Brazilian Nation.

The just reclamations of the Confederation, before the Imperial Cabinet, have not yet had a solution honorable and worthy of both nations.

The Brazilian Government has persisted in disavowing the perfect right of this Republic. And although this Government heartily deplores it, it has the flattering hope, that that of H. M. will, in its wisdom, adopt a policy conformable with the interests of both countries, and will satisfy the just demands of the Confederation. The Government will continue supporting the rights, the honor and dignity of the Republic.

It regrets that the Cabinet of H. M. has not abandoned its unfriendly and unjustifiable design of obtaining from the Courts of Europe, and the Governments of America, declarations of the recognition of the pretended independence of the Province of Paraguay. The solicitations of its Agent in Vienna, obtained from H. M. the Emperor of Austria, recognition of the alleged independence of that Province; against which the Government has given you account of having made the due reclamation.

The Government had repeated information that the ruthless unitarian emigrants from the Province of Corrientes; who had sought asylum on the frontiers of the Empire of Brazil, were openly protected, and preserved in a hostile attitude, by the authorities of the Empire, threatening to disturb anew the peace and tranquillity of that Province. It ordered the Argentine Minister at the Court of Brazil, to inform the Government of H. M. of the offensive conduct of its subaltern authorities, and to reclaim the execution of the orders formerly issued, by the Brazilian Cabinet, for removing into the interior of the Empire, disarmed, the rebels that might seek asylum in it from this Republic.

The Government was also informed, that ruthless Unitarian emigrants, on the frontier of the Province of Rio Grande del Sud, did not cease in their machinations against these Republics, without the Brazilian authorities there displaying any zeal, in order to cause to be fulfilled the repeated orders given by the Imperial Government, for their removal to the interior. It instructed the Argentine Minister to request, from that of the Empire, the effective fulfilment of their promises, and of their obligations, that the ruthless Unitarians, who exist upon the frontier, may not continue their plans of blood and anarchy, and that they may be removed and dispersed, in the interior of the Empire.

The Argentine Minister gave account of the fulfilment of the preceding orders, and of the rectitude with which the Brazilian Government had received his just reclamation, giving explanations, although not altogether satisfactory, respecting the facts that had been submitted to it; and declaring that it had ordered the necessary investigations to be proceeded with, so as to be able properly to appreciate the acts, against which this Government reclaimed, the Minister reserving to himself for a future communication the answer that should be given.

When the Government has been informed thereof, it will decide. Accordingly it so informed the Argentine Minister, instructing him to persist efficaciously in his reclamations, in order that the Government of H. M. might give to its decrees the complete efficacy that is necessary, agreeably to the law of nations, and required by the vital interests both of the Republics of the Plate and of the Empire of Brazil itself.

The Government likewise had information, through those of the Province of Entre-Rios and Corrientes, that the ruthless unitarians Madaragas, with the protection of the Brazilian Colonel, Manduca Loureiro, on the Imperial frontier, bordering on the Province of Corrientes, were engaged in assembling the rebels that had taken refuge there, for the purpose of invading it. The Argentine Minister, by order of this Government, reported to that of H. M.

these facts, so offensive to the Republics of the Plate, and addressed to it the corresponding reclamation.

The Imperial Government has not yet replied. That of the Argentine Republic hopes that it will fix its attention very particularly upon the reiterated violations of the neutrality of the Empire, committed by the Brazilian authorities upon the frontier, and that it will make effective its neutral attitude.

The Government having been likewise informed, by those of the Province of Entre-Rios and Corrientes, that the ruthless unitarian Gelly, so-styled Agent of the Province of Paraguay, near the Government of H. M., was on his way to that Court, for the ostensible purpose, as was reported, of getting an alliance, offensive and defensive, signed between Brazil and the Province of Paraguay, has ordered the Argentine Minister, that if the object of the journey of Gelly were that announced, he should address to the Imperial Government the corresponding reclamation. And in case that should not prevent the consummation of so unprecedented a treaty, it ordered him then to make serious protests.

Unbecoming productions, highly offensive to the national dignity and honor, to the decorum of the Government, to the credit and good name of the Chief of the State, and of the legal President of the Oriental Republic, illustrious ally of the Confederation, took place in one of the Chambers of the Empire, by various Deputies.

The Government could not tolerate with indifference so atrocious and unmerited an outrage, committed by them against the dignity and independence of the Confederation, and against the honor of its Supreme Chief, as well as of his worthy ally. It ordered the Argentine Minister to ask satisfaction from the Imperial Government for such an outrage.

The Argentine Minister gave notice that he had fulfilled this order. His reclamation was submitted to the high cognizance of H. M. the Emperor. The honorable Minister of Foreign Relations of the Empire, by order of his August Master, manifested to him by an official note, that according to the constitution of the State, and from the nature of representative Governments, that ensures full liberty in the parliamentary debates, it was impossible to avoid excesses in the discussions, of which the Government could never take the responsibility; common sense, corroborated by public opinion, sufficient to repress excesses that are allowed to pass unnoticed, as they find no echo either in the nation, or in its Government. The Brazilian Minister added, that meanwhile he did not hesitate to declare, that, in being a special care of the Brazilian Government, to cultivate relations of friendship and good harmony with all the Governments of the old and new world, and especially with those that are the nearest neighbours to the Empire, he ardently desired that the illustrious Chiefs of all these Governments should be treated with the same respect and consideration, that the Imperial Government endeavoured to show them in its official correspondence. He also expressed, that he could not therefore fail to manifest all the regret and displeasure that the disagreeable incidents in the Chamber of Deputies, to which the reclamation of the Argentine Minister referred, had caused to the Imperial Government; and to deplore, as his predecessor had already very expressively done, in the sitting of the 5th day of August, that the Supreme Chief of a friendly nation should be insulted in such a manner. And, in the last place, he expressed, that having thus satisfied the request of the Argentine Minister, in the name of this Government, he congratulated himself on being able to give the preceding demonstration of the friendly sentiments of the Imperial Government, towards the Argentine Confederation, and due respect for its illustrious Chief.

The Government being satisfied, ordered the Argentine Minister to make known to that of H. M. the high appreciation with which it had regarded the honourable explanations that it had given it, and that he should manifest to it, that the international principle, in virtue of which he had reclaimed, in the name of this Government, in no way affected the independence of the opinions, and inviolability of the Brazilian Deputies, but was strictly confined to the opinion and judgment of the Imperial Government, representative of the political personality of Brazil, as an independent State before foreign

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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.; Hume & Smollett's History of England, 16 vols.; Pictorial Geography, illustrated with 1000 engravings; Shakespeare's plays, with plates, 12 vols.; Dick's works, complete, 4 vols.; Kauffman's dictionary of merchandize; 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.; Marmon, 2 vols.; Lay of the last minister, 1 vol.; Life of Bishop Watson, 2 vols.; The mother's dictionary, containing upwards of 8500 words, simply and familiarly explained; Pinnock'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.

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

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.

**WHOLESALE PRICES
CURRENT.**

IMPORTS.

ALE and Porter—Duty, 54 per cent.
London per doz. 5 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 per lb. 8 4 9
Stearine none demand.
CASSIA—Duty, 25 per cent. p. lb. 4 4 5
CARDS, Playing—Duty, 19 per cent.
Spanish, fine doz. 14 4 90
Do. ordinary do. 14 4 90
German per gross 150 4 200
Genoise do. 4 4
CANDLEWICK—Duty 25 per cent.
American arroba 4 150
English do. 4 140
CHEESE—Duty 39 per cent.
Dutch, round, of about 3 lbs., each, if sound 4 12
Do. cream per lb. 4 4 4
English do. 4 6
CHUÑO do. 4 60
CIDER—Duty, 39 per cent. none.
CLOVES—Duty, 25 per cent. 4 8
COALS—Duty, 5 per cent.
Coarse per ton on board 4 100
Blacksmith do. 4 270
COCOA—Duty, 5 per cent.
Brazil do. 4 100
Guayaquil do. 4 100
COD FISH—Duty, 25 per cent.
Per drum of 100 lbs. 4 100
COFFEE—Duty, 25 per cent.
Havana quintal 4 125
Brazil do. 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 10 rls.
Do. Appleton do. 30 in. " 4 11 1/2
Do. India Head do. 30 " 4 11 1/2
Do. Appleton do. 33 " 4 13
Do. do. sheetings 36 " 4 14
Do. Brown drills, 40 " 4 14
Do. Tickings & Stripes 32 " 4 18
Scotch Hessians do. 4 2
FARINA—Duty, 25 per cent. 4 13
FLOUR—Prohibited—Price on board for re-exportation per barrel 65 Spanish.
FRUITS—Duty, 25 per cent.
Almonds, hard shell, unshelled, per arroba 4 20
Do. soft do. do. 4 41
Do. dried do. 4 120
Apples, shelled per lb. 4 2
Currants do. 5 4 6
Figs, Malaga per mat 4 30
Hazel nuts do. 4 25
Prunes none.
Raisins, Malaga arroba 4 32
Walnuts do. 4 40

FIRECRACKERS, India—Duty 19 p. cent.
Per gross 4 14
GLASS, Window—Duty 19 per cent.
Box 4 120
Do. German, assorted, do. dozen 15 4 16
HAMS—Duty, 25 per cent.
English, superior 4 3
American do. 4 2
Westphalia do. 4 3
HONEY—Duty, 25 per cent.
Per gallon 4 12
IRON—Duty, 5 per cent.
English, per quintal 70 4 130
Do. hoop do. 140 4 150
Swedish none.
LARD—Duty, 25 p. 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
Morocco, colored do. 4 600
Patent leather do. 4 660
Sheep skin linings do. 4 125
Do. do. Morocco do. 4 400
LUMBER—Duty, 5 per cent.
American pine boards and plank, on shore 6 4 6 1/2 rls.
Baltic pine 25 1/2 silver per 1000 feet on board.
Pitch pine, 34 1/2 silver per mil on board
Swedish pine 25 4 25 1/2 do. per do.
MANDIOCA 4 54
MATS—Spanish, duty 19 p. cent. per doz. 4 120
MATTING—Duty, 19 per cent.
Spanish, per piece 4 150
India, per yard, 4, 5, 6, 7 4 8
MOLASSES—Duty, 25 per cent. per gallon 7 4 8
NAILS—American, cut none
NAVAL STORES.—Duty: cordage, pitch, rosin and tar 12 per cent.; canvass and duck 19 per cent.
Canvass—American, per yard 4 4
Do. English, No. 1 to 6 piece 4 200
Do. German 4 200
Do. Russian, best quality 250 200
Do. do. 2nd do. 170 4 180
Cordage—coir, per quintal 4 180
Do. Manilla do. 4 300
Do. Russian do. 4 240
Duck—English 4 110
Do. German 120 4 130
Do. Russian 140 4 150
Pitch—American barrel 4 50
Do. Swedish none.
Rosin 4 50
Tar—American 4 120
Do. Swedish 4 220
OILS—Duty, 25 per cent.
Olive—Spanish, in casks, p. arr. in jars of 3 arr. roba each. 4 24
Do. Genoise, in casks 4 52
Do. refined in bottles 60 4 65
Do. French 4 85
OLIVES—Duty 25 per cent.
Seville, in jars each 4 6
Malaga do. 4 40
PAINTS—Duty, 19 per cent.
Lined oil, in casks, per arroba in tins or jars p. gal. 4 16
Turpentine in tins, per gallon 4 20
White lead dry do. 4
Paints in oil, assorted colours, lb. 1 1/2 4 2
PAPER—Duty, 19 per cent.
Spanish, florete, superior, ream 4 40
Do. do. do. 4 32
Do. linen for segars do. 4 40
Genoise, florete do. 4 32
Do. do. do. 4 30
Wrapping, large size, Genoise medium do. 4 25
Do. small do. 4 15
Letter paper do. 4 35
PEAS—Duty, 25 per cent.
Spanish, (garbanzos) do. 4 40
PEPPER—Duty, 25 per cent.
Black per arroba 4 52
Chile, red do. 4 100
Spanish, red do. 4 90
Do. sweet do. 4 90
RICE—Duty, 12 per cent.
Carolina per arroba 28 4 30
Brazil do. 4 20
Piedmont do. none.
SALT—Duty, 1 dol. per fanega Cadiz & St. Ubes on board do. } 6 rls. silver
Cape de Verd do. 4 12
Table, fine arroba 4 12
SALTPETRE—Duty, 5 per cent.
SOAP—Duty, 19 per cent.
Spanish per arroba 4 35
Marsouilles do. 4 30
American, yellow do. 4 27
English do. 4 27
SPIRITS—Duty, 39 per cent.
Brandy, Spanish, 34 & 35 deg. 4 1900
Do. French 4 1800
Do. Anisged 25 deg. 4 1700
Do. from the Baltic 34 & 35 4 1600
Gin, German in pipes, 20 deg. in cases and baskets of 1 dozen jars 4 50
Do. in demijohns of 1 gallon 4 14
Do. in do. of 3 gallons 4 40

Rum, New England, 140 gals. Del. rs. Dols. rs. 4 1450
Havana, (caña) 20 deg. 4 1170
Rio Janeiro do. do. 4 1250
STARCH, Wheat—Duty, 25 per cent.
Per arroba 4 60
SUGAR—Duty, 25 per cent.
Loaf per arroba 4 48
Crushed, refined do. 4 48
Havana, white do. 4 34
Do. brown do. 4 31
Rio Janeiro, white campos do new brown 27 4 28
Do. dark brown do. 24 4 25
Pernambuco, white 33 4 34
Do. brown do. 27 4 28
Santos, white, old 30, new 4 32
Do. brown do. 4 29
Reconvaco none.
TEA—Duty, 25 per cent.
Gunpowder and Imperial, per lb. 14 4 16
Hyson do. 4 6
Pouchong, superior do. 8 4 10
Do. inferior do. 3 4 4
Orange Pekoe do. 4 15
TOBACCO—Duty, 39 per cent.
Bahia, leaf per arroba 4 40
Brazil, black superior do. 90 4 100
Cavendish, 1st quality do. 75 4 80
Do. inferior do. none demand
Maryland, leaf quintal 180 4 300
Cigars, Hamburg 100 4 300
Do. Havana 300 4 500
Do. Regalia 4 1000
TWINES
English per quintal 4 500
India do. 4 300
Spanish do. 4 500
VERMICELLI—Duty, 54 per cent.
Genoise, assorted per arroba Spanish do. 4 56
VINEGAR—Duty, 39 per cent.
French, refined per pipe 4 1000
Spanish do. 4 1000
WINES—Duty, 39 per cent.
Port per pipe 4 4000
Do. bottles per dozen 4 200
Lisbon, or Figueira, red 4 750
Do. superior 4 1200
Do. white 4 1350
Marselles 4 630
Malaga, sweet and dry 4 1300
Catalonia 4 870
Cetto 4 590
Do. do. 4 630
Sicilian 4 80
Santerne, per case, 12 bottles Bordeaux, 1st quality, per cask 4 450
Do. 2nd 4 400
Do. Fagon 4 300
Do. superior in bottles 4 110
Do. 2nd quality 4 65
Champaign, superior, dozen 200 4 300
MUSCAT 55 4 60
YERBA Paraguá, best 4 36
ZINCK—Duty, 5 per cent.
EXPORTS.
FEATHERS.
Ostrich, long black lb. 10 4 12
Do. white do. 17 4 18
HAIR.
Horse, short arroba 45 4 50
Do. mixed do. 58 4 65
Do. long 18 to 24 in. do. 100 4 110
HIDE Cuttings, baled, quintal 28 4 30
HIDES.
Matadero or saladero, fleshed, 27 to 28 lbs. pesada 52 4 56
Matadero, country, 25 to 29 lbs. 45 4 50
For Spain 43 4 45
Do. North America 4 43
Of all stakes 40 4 45
Salted ox 38 4 40
Do. cow 30 4 32
Do. dry 25 4 27
HORNES.
Ox thousand 600 4 300
Cow do. 250 4 300
JERKED Beef quintal 4 40

SKINS.
Calf, 3 to 12 lbs. per pesada 45 4 48
Chinchilla none
Goat do.
Nutria do.
Sheep, washed, fine and or dirty dozen 31 4 33
Do. dirty do. 23 4 27
TALLOW.
Matadero, raw arroba 24 4 25
Do. melted, 1st class, do. 35 4 36
Do. pure, 2nd class, do. 31 4 32
Grease and tallow do. 31 1/2 4 32
WOOL.
Ordinary, washed arroba 23 4 32
Do. dirty do. 9 4 12
Mestiza, washed do. 39 4 40
Do. dirty do. 15 4 20
Fine, washed do. 40 4 55
Do. dirty do. 20 4 30
Articles of Home Consumption, the growth, produce and manufacture of the Republic.
BISCUIT, common arroba 4 25
Do. fine do. 4 30
BRANDY, Mendoza and San Juan per barrel (silver) 4 12
CHARCOAL load of 12 fanegas 4 250
FLOUR arroba 20 4 22
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 20
Raisins, Mendoza do. 4 30
Walnuts do. 4 40
GRAIN.
Barley fanega 4 35
Beans, native (porotos), arroba 10 4 12
Do. from the interior none
Maiz fanega 4 44
Wheat, best quality do. 4 80
Do. 2nd do. 4 55
Do. inferior do. 4 35
GLUE arroba 4 25
LIME, Cordova fanega 100 4 105
Do. Parana do. 30 4 32
SOLE Leather.
Corrientes none.
Paraguay each, (silver) 3 1/2 4 4 1/2
Tucuman, ox, each do. 4 3 6
Do. cow do. 4 3 2
TOBACCO, Paraguay, Villarica 4 42
TONGUES, salted dozen 4 14
VERMICELLI arroba 4 36
YERBA, Paraguay superior 65 4 —
MONEY MARKET.
EXCHANGE—England, per oz. 67s. 6d.
Do. France, per oz. 4 87 r.
Do. Montevideo, premium per cent. at par.
Do. Rio Janeiro, do. at par.
Do. United States, 4 p. ct. discount at par.
Four per cent. in proportion.
BULLION—Spanish Doubloons 351 1/2 4 352
Do. Patriot 348 4 349
Do. Dollars 4 21 1/2
Do. Spanish do. and Platacones 4 22
Do. Plata Macquina. 19 4 19 1/2
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 67s. 6d. per oz.
The lowest, 67s. 6d. per oz.
In currency, at 2 1/2 p. dollar.
The highest price of Doubloons during the week 353.
The lowest 348.
Permits for shipping specie, premium per cent 1 4 1
FREIGHTS.
DESTINATIONS. DRY HIDES. SALTED HIDES. TALLOW. BALES. JERKED BEEF.
Great Britain £4 1/2 p. 2240 lbs. 52s. 6d. p. 2240 lbs. 60s. p. 2240 lbs 30s. 4 35s. p. 40ft. nominal.
France 55 fs. p. 900 k. 45 fs. p. 1000 k. 50 fs. p. 1000 k. 60 fs. p. 42 ft.
Continent £36 & 100s. p. 2240 lbs. none none none
Cadiz \$32 p. 2000 lbs & 10 p. cent. none none none
United States \$15 per 2000 lbs. \$7 1/2 p. 2000 lb. none none \$6 to 7 p. 40 ft.
Rio Janeiro none none none none 4 rls. p. 100 nominal.
Havana none none none none \$1 p. 100 nominal.