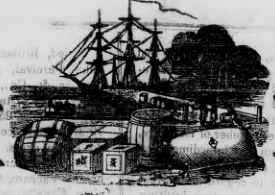


BRITISH PACKET



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1174.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1849.

[Established in 1826.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The European intelligence we laid last week before our readers was possessed of no ordinary interest.

On the Continent the revolutionary propaganda continued advancing with giant strides. Vienna, Berlin, and Rome were treading close in the footsteps of Paris; emulating, and, in some respects, exceeding her, in deeds of blood and horror. The ordinary bands of society have been rudely snapped, and the social bark cast adrift on the trackless ocean, without rudder and without chart. Insubordination, confusion and dismay reign paramount; presenting a phenomenon without any parallel in the history of the world.

Royal crowns are at a discount, if we must judge from the facility with which they are abandoned. Age and experience have resigned and declined the Imperial diadem of Austria, placing it at random on the brows of a stripling; whilst His Holiness the Pope, latterly the hope and bulwark of freedom and social amelioration, has been compelled to seek in foreign lands the personal safety, that the mitre and cross could not command, in the capital of Christendom.

In France the more violent symptoms had somewhat abated. The promulgation of the Republican Constitution, and the electioneering contests for the Presidency, contrary to all expectation, had called forth no remarkable expression of political feeling. *La belle France* has once more confided her destinies to the hands of a Bonaparte; a name indelibly associated in the recollections of every Frenchman, with legends of greatness and glory, but that must sound rather ominous in the ears of our Wellingtons and Metternichs. Be that as it may, Citizen Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, ex-inmate of Ham, and late refugee in England, now occupies the presidential chair. Such are the freaks of fortune.

The vote of the French Nation, so unequivocally expressed, on the solemn and momentous occasion, is entitled to respectful deference. On the broad principle of doing to others as we would be done by, or, in modern diplomatic phrase, of non-intervention in matters purely internal, we think the virulent critiques of some leading journals might with propriety have been spared. Among the friends of order and rational liberty there can now be but one aspiration;—that he may restore the tranquillity and prosperity of France, and aid in maintaining the peace of Europe and the world. In such circumstances we hold it as unfair as unkind, to mar the chance of his success, by random speculations and sinister predictions.

Our advice this week are of a few days' later date, and are also highly important.

The populace of Geneva following the example of the Roman rabble had revolted against the King's government, and demanded from Charles Albert either the adoption of their political programme or his abdication. H. M. immediately changed his ministry, and the new administration at once acceded to the demands of the mob, withdrawing the regular troops in garrison, and placing the fortresses in the possession of the national guards. It was also officially announced that the government being agreed as to the necessity of convoking an Italian constituent assembly had entered into negotiations for that purpose with the cabinets of Tuscany and Rome.

In the latter city the greatest disorder continued to prevail. A deputation had been sent to renew the demands on the Pope, but it had not been allowed to cross the Neapolitan frontier; the nature of the mission, however, was conveyed to his Holiness, who declined to recede from the dignified stand he had taken. Upon this, the chamber of deputies, at the instigation of the populace, proceeded to appoint a provisional government, composed of the following persons: Corsini, senator of Rome; Zucchini, senator of Bologna; and Camerota, gonfalonier of Ancona; the second of whom had the good sense not to accept office. The chamber next decreed the immediate convocation of a constituent assembly, with full powers, in the event of the Pope refusing to recognise it, to declare his forfeiture of the temporal authority, and to organise a new form of government. On the publication of this enactment, the minister, Sterbini, proclaimed the people, declaring that the Pope might return to Rome as Bishop, but that the cardinals and prelates would not be again allowed admittance in the Roman states. The mob then burst out into cries of "Down with the Pope! Death to the Cardinals! Long live the constituent assembly!" His Holiness still remained at Gaeta, where he had assembled a consistory for the transaction of urgent ecclesiastical business, and where he was preparing to establish a provisional government. In the provincial cities and country districts symptoms of a reaction in his favour had already manifested themselves. The notorious Garibaldi arrived at Rome on the 12th of December, and was received with great enthusiasm by the revolutionists. It was the appearance of this freebooter in the Roman states after his expulsion from Switzerland by the Austrians, that gave the first impulse to the revolutionary movement now going forward.

France was in the enjoyment of perfect tranquillity. In order to prevent an Imperial demonstration, which was understood to be in contemplation, the Assembly, with the concurrence of Louis Napoleon, resolved to hasten his installation, without waiting for the scrutiny of the returns from Algeria. The new President accordingly entered upon the discharge of his high functions, on the 20th of December. The ceremony was conducted with great republican simplicity. In the evening H. E. held a cabinet council, and afterwards a levee in his official residence of the palace *Elysee Bourbon*. He slept in the chamber which his uncle, Napoleon, occupied for the last time. The Prince of Montfort, (Jerome Bonaparte) only surviving brother of the Emperor, received the President in the palace *Elysee National*. They embraced each other, and Prince Jerome shed copious tears. He met his nephew on the very spot where for the last time he took leave of his brother the Emperor Napoleon. The President appointed him governor of the Invalids, and Marshal Molitor grand chancellor of the Legion of Honour. Another member of the Imperial family, Jerome Napoleon, son of the ex-King of Westphalia, had been named Minister to London. On the 24th there was a grand review of the troops and National guards in Paris, which, contrary to expectation, passed off quietly. The President was received with loud acclamations, amid which there were not wanting shouts of *Vive l'Empereur*! The committee on Finance of the national assembly had devoted two sittings to the examination of an extraordinary credit of 600,000 francs required by the

government for the River Plate question. Some of the members were for granting the credit, without further inquiry, but others were of opinion that the financial question could not be separated from the political one, and, after an animated debate, it was resolved to adjourn the discussion and to request the government to lay before the committee—1st, the instructions given to M. Gros; 2d, information regarding the resources and forces which Montevideo can dispose of.

The rivalry of the houses of Hohenzollern, Bavaria and Habsburg, each of whom was laying claim to the new Imperial crown of Germany, argued but little good for the consolidation of the work on which the Frankfort parliament has been so long engaged. The Austrian members of the central government had resigned, in order to avoid the suspicion of duplicity on their part as regards the question at issue between Austria and Germany. Baron Gagern had accepted office, and it was thought that the tendency of the policy of the new cabinet would be to pave the way for the supremacy of the Hohenzollern dynasty. Besides, the Frankfort diet had refused to vote a congratulatory address to the new Emperor of Austria on his accession to the throne; and this determination, it was thought, would be followed by the withdrawal of the 121 Austrian members from the assembly.

The Hungarian diet had refused to acknowledge the constitutionality of the abdication of the Emperor Ferdinand, and of the exaltation of the Emperor Francis Joseph; and this resolve, it is believed, will, in the event of Hungary being overcome, have the effect of causing her private constitution to be abolished. Meanwhile, the Austrian arms were everywhere triumphant; the cities of Kaschau, Tyrnan and Presburg having been taken in rapid succession by the Imperial troops.

The British Parliament stood prorogued to the 1st of February.

The announcement of the British Government having actually contracted with a London house for the transmission of the mails from England to Brazil in steamers turns out to have been premature. The project, however, is not relinquished, and, as we anticipated, the line is to be extended to the River Plate. In the middle of December last the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty gave public notice that, on the 21st of January, they would receive tenders for the conveyance of the mails between England, Rio Janeiro and Buenos Ayres, in screw-propellers, or paddle-steamers with machinery of sufficient power to dispense with sails.

Extract of a letter from Valparaiso, dated Nov. 16, 1848.

I proceed to give you some account of news which has lately reached this city, of so exciting a nature to the lovers of money, as to set all Valparaiso, as no doubt it will do many other places, in a stir, maddening not a few fortune hunters. The fact is that the *"El Dorado"* of the Spaniards is at last fully realized: vessel after vessel has been arriving, with proof positive, demonstrating the truth of such a declaration. In California, the country gained possession by the "United States," gold is being found just below the surface of the ground to an extent incredible, and beyond, I had almost said, beyond all exaggeration: for instance, five cart loads of earth were dug up containing the precious metal, sold for 37 ounces, and which when washed realized to the purchaser no less than 18,000 dollars. The spot where the deposits

(apparently from rains) are found are at the distance of 150 miles and upwards from San Francisco, to the extent it is said, of 400 or 500 square miles, and daily 30,000 dollars are being brought into that town. I have seen specimens weighing 4 ounces fine gold, and pieces have been picked up as heavy as 13 to 16 pounds, and what is extraordinary, mixed with quartz, but in such small quantity as hardly to deteriorate its value. Common labourers, at an average, procure at the rate of an oz. a day, others are more fortunate, quadrupling the amount—one man made 6,000\$ in six weeks. Of course every thing is extravagant in price, and there is a recklessness with money so easily gained. A person from the spot assured me that a man, determined to get a paper cigar from another, paid him for it one ounce weight of gold. A blanket has been sold for £30 at. Vessels are leaving this of course crowded with passengers, and our young men are leaving their counting houses, and throwing up excellent situations by dozens, going, it may be, to realize fortunes, but not without some mighty sacrifices in the way of comfort, if not without the necessaries of life. One of my reasons for anxiety in availing myself of this conveyance is to convey the above intelligence to Mr. ... of Buenos Ayres, who some time ago wrote to me about a situation here for his son, for whom I could at the time hold out no encouragement, but could he reach this, six or seven months hence, he would be certain of getting a choice of several good ones. I fully intended writing to him, but there being only a change of time for one letter I preferred addressing you to request you would do so for me.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.—For the better protection of these islands, the Admiralty has ordered a man of war to revisit the island occasionally. A body of military pensioners are about to be sent there to form the police of the island; but, in the meanwhile, it has been deemed advisable to order a man of war with some marines from Commodore Sir Thomas Herbert's squadron at Montevideo, to take care of the island until their arrival. In such remote places as the Falklands, the absence of a British pendant is too often the excuse for the indulgence of lawless conduct on the part of the discontented and ill-disposed, as it affords also an opportunity for reckless and insolent merchant-men of all nations to break through the rules and regulations of the island with impunity. [Willmer & Smith's European Times.]

ROME. The following details connected with the revolution at Rome are given in a letter from that capital, dated the 23d November:— "There is here a regular organised band of assassins, appertaining to the Democratic Association. On the 15th, when poor Rossi was murdered, almost the whole band, one hundred in number, had taken their stand on the stairs, on either side, and every eighth rufian was provided with a stiletto, to make sure of the victim! There is now perfect anarchy, and though the assassin is said to be well known, the police dare not attempt an arrest! General Zucchi was to have been the second victim, but being now superseded as War Minister, he may not feel disposed to return from Bologna, where he showed so much tact and vigour in repressing the Republican insurrection. Several Sicilians are among the Assassins' Club, and the feeling of horror being general with all respectable Romans at the recent crime, and the threat of this band of wretches, they pretend it is a Sicilian who committed the murder. I was yesterday (the 22nd) in the public tribune of the Chamber of Deputies, and was no doubt surrounded by scores of these wretches, judging from their ferocious aspect, as well as their demeanour, in outbrading their remarks, with applause or disapprobation, on what passed in the Parliament. Prince Canino (Lucien Bonaparte's son) gained the applause of these fellows, as he spoke from his place on the Extreme Left, and with violent language and suitable gesticulation, in reprobation of the late Ministry, as led in derision *"amici della pace."* There was a demonstration last evening of the Socialists, with flags and banners, under the windows of the Circolo Popolare in the Corso, as some of the new Ministry were present.

The noise and riot alarms visitors, and of the few families already arrived many are going on to Naples.—Another correspondent thus writes on the 24th:—The situation is still the same—fear rules all. The common people await the will of God. Most of the princes, prelates, and nobles are not sorry to behold their rancour satisfied—rancour which they felt against the liberal measures and tendencies of the Pope. The sons of M. Rossi wanted to see the body of their father. The youngest had enrolled himself among the Italian volunteers. He had obtained leave of absence to come to Rome to see his father. He is a young man, full of fire. When the Civic Guards wanted to prevent his entrance where the body lay, he drew his sword and forced his way through them, crying out, 'What! you murdered him, and you want to insult him after his death! My crime is to have served your cause, but I will expiate it!' He then tore the cockade from his cap and the epaulettes from his shoulders, and trampled them under foot. The crowd remained wonder-struck. The two young men hurried to the Pope, and, falling at his feet, demanded vengeance on the murderers of their father. The Pope, raising them up with gentleness, said, 'My children, we have no resource except in the tribunals;' an expression which has been wrongly blamed, in my opinion, for the Pope could do nothing, and bravadoes would have been misplaced. The conduct of the French Ambassador, M. d'Harcourt, cannot be too much praised. He received in his house the family of the victim, protected them, and put them in safety. You know what horrible scenes took place under the windows of the hotel inhabited by M. Rossi during the night which followed the murder. I saw them from a distance, and I can affirm that the mass of the population had nothing to do with them. It was a band composed of about a hundred madmen, who with torches in their hands proceeded round a fire which they had lit, believing forth a hymn to the evening dagger, and demanding the heads of the victims' widow and children. In M. Rossi's pocket was found a letter from a Roman lady, telling him not to go to the Chamber; also a speech which would have had the effect of some conciliating the public mind, and restoring order in Rome for a long time. Already several murders have taken place in Ramagna, and among the rest a Roman priest. The whole of the city, which I went through on foot the following days, resembled a garrison town when the soldiers had left and the enemy was expected. Shops and windows were shut; women were hurrying away with their children in their arms, and the men—the men were flying. It was whilst the piece of cannon named the St. Pierre was directed against the palace of Mont-Cavallo, that the diplomatic corps arrived to offer their services to the Pope. He received them with his usual calm and courtesy. However, the attack began; the Swiss closed the doors, and some shots, fired from the windows, wounded, it is pretended, five or six persons. The assailants then set fire to the upper part of one of the gates, and just at that moment M. Palma was killed. At once a rancour was disseminated through the crowd that a Prelate had been seen with two pistols in his hands, and that he had fired at the people; their fury redoubled. It was then, that M. Martinez de la Rosa offered, in the name of Old Catholic Spain, and of his Sovereign, to place a vessel at the Pope's orders, and to give him an asylum in Spain. The Ambassador of the French Republic then said:—I have not received any instruction to that effect; but I do not fear to be disavowed if I offer to the Holy Father my assistance to protect him and secure his withdrawal. However, outside, Ciceroacchio was calming down, or was appearing to calm down, the popular frenzy; the few troops on whom Pius IX. thought he could reckon fraternised with the assailants; the Transeverins did not stir. Several times the Pope wished to satisfy himself if some persons remained faithful to him, either in the troops or in the population, but he found none. 'You see,' said the Pope to the Ambassadors, 'all is impossible.' A list of a new Ministry was then presented to the Pope: 'I cannot sign that,' he said; 'it is against my conscience.' However, the crowd augmented, the danger increased, and the people demanded with loud cries the heads of Cardinal Soglia and Cardinal Antonelli. At last, about seven o'clock, the signature was given; without that, the Quirinal would have been set on fire, and all the Swiss massacred. Rome was then illuminated, and the people went through the streets crying out, 'The Sovereign has given us the Republic.'

The Province of Mendoza, could be a proof that the orders of neutrality given by that Government had been complied with, when the fact of his having consummated the invasion demonstrates the contrary. If the chieftain Rodriguez did not assemble a greater number of followers, that did not proceed from any impediment on the part of the subaltern authorities of Chile.—Neither has it been able to regard as correct that his followers took their departure destitute of resources, since they brought with them what they needed, buoyed up with the hope of kindling a commotion in the country districts of Mendoza, which was frustrated by the deep indignation that such a criminal undertaking excited in that Province.

Still less has this Government been able to estimate as a clandestine evasion, the notorious fact of the departure of the chieftain Rodriguez with his followers from the Chilean territory.—Such an estimate could present a choice between the impossibility of the Chilean authorities executing the supreme orders of their Government, or of their disobedience. This Government, that knows the good administration and power of that of Chile, is very distant from admitting the first supposition, and is persuaded that that Government would in no case accept it, or its concomitant results, more especially since it had caused all the entrances and passages of the Cordillera to be guarded. In presence, then, of the Chilean authorities, guarded by so many measures of precaution, in presence of the guards stationed to watch, and all the means of action ready, was the incursion of Rodriguez consummated. The Government has so signified to that of the Republic of Chile.

As to the summary that it has forwarded for the satisfaction of that of the Confederation respecting the cattle, and further investigations that it asked, this Government referred to the clear details respecting these facts, that it had already transmitted to it, calling besides it the attention to the insufficiency of the said summary, and to the circumstance of its being proved by it, that the cattle introduced into that Republic, had been taken from Mendoza without the permission of the Government of that Province. As that of Chile, convinced of the necessity of a thorough investigation, has ordered, that, with a previous knowledge of the reclamation of this Government, a full and scrupulous investigation of the facts be initiated by the competent judicial authorities, so as afterwards to adopt the measures that may be requisite, and as the note of the Argentine Government, transmitting it those clear details, still awaits the reply of the Chilean Government, the Argentine Government has reserved for a future occasion, with respect to both points, the prosecution of the discussion in support of its right.

Always animated with the most sincere friendship towards the Government of Chile, confiding in its rectitude, as also in its scrupulous impartiality, it has duly appreciated and retributed its honourable sentiments of benevolence; regretting extremely that events independent of its will and of its action, has obliged it to sustain, as it is bound to do the rights, of this Republic before the enlightened councils of a friendly and sister nation, estimable on so many accounts, to the Argentine Confederation.

The Government of the Republic of Chile communicated the solicitation that Don Manuel Jiron and Brothers, natives of the Province of Talca, and proprietors of the Cordillera, known by the names of Yeso, Montañas Valenzuela, and Los Angeles, had anew presented to it, representing the indispensible necessity that prompt and peremptory orders should be given on the part of this Government, to the authorities of the Province of Mendoza, that the unjust and arbitrary exactions might not be repeated that had been committed by arms force the previous years, in virtue of orders from the Commandant of the Fort of San Rafael, as imposed upon animals of Chilean property, that were grazing in the enclosures referred to. It added that it considered the occasion had arrived for obtaining, from the justice of the Argentine Government, and from the just appreciation that it gives to the fraternal and intimate relations, that happily unite the two Republics, the express and peremptory order, that the Chilean parties interested with so much reason desired.

(To be Continued.)

Sailed, British barque Monarch, 337 tons, John Percival, for Liverpool, despatched by Turner & Co., with 20,000 horns, 45,000 bone, 6669 salted horse hides, 450 salted ox and cow hides, 254 bales wool, 200 pipes tallow, 79 dry ox and cow hides, 1 bale horse hair, 1 do. sheep skins.

Italian polacre Margherita, 136 tons, Ambronio Vaccaro, for Genoa, despatched by Jacinto Capelli, with 1539 salted ox and cow hides, 5172 dry do.

Brazilian brigantine San Manoel, 150 tons, Juan B. Matarana, for Brazil, despatched by Juan Geromino Martinez, with 2437 quintals jerked beef, 180 hides for lining, 2 boxes suif.

February 18.—Wind N.

Arrived, Danish brigantine Apenrade Packet, 152½ tons, P. J. Helmslet, from Pernambuco 25th January, to Frey, Brothers, with 900 barrels white sugar, 30 pipes casha.

Sailed, British barque Pathfinder, 325 tons, John Meldrum, for Liverpool, despatched by Thomas Armstrong, with 403 pipes tallow, 98 half pipes do, 301 boxes do, 72 bales wool, 40 bags do, 4000 salted ox and cow hides, 58 bales hide cuttings, 5½ tons bones.

February 19.—Wind N., in the afternoon changed to N. E.

Arrived, British barque Bea Grant, 360 tons, Robert McCartney, from Liverpool 24th December, to Nuttall & Co., 2 bales dry goods, 14 barrels wine, 100 tons coals, 6 iron ovens, 6 cauldrons 85 crates earthenware, 175 pieces of timber, 1000 feet boards, 7 barrels brandy, 6 do. salt, 10 do. porter, 36 empty barrels.

Passengers 215.

Bremen brig George Delius, 217 tons, John G. Hindrichsen, from Bremen 18th December, Cape de Verds 17th ult., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 161 barrels tar, 56 boxes merchandise, 8 casks do., 43 barrels porter, 25 hogsheds gin, 100 boxes do., 401 boxes wine, 1000 flag stones, 47 pieces bagging, 12 demi-johns linseed oil, 70 boards, 7 barrels loaf sugar.

H. B. M. steamer Harpy, Lieut. James W. Tomlinson, from Montevideo 18th inst.

Sailed, Brazilian pilot boat 86, 122 tons, José da Silva Pereira, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Lezica & Co., with 1475 quintals beef, 60 dry ox and cow hides, 600 horns, 155 bundles straw.

Brazilian schooner Bella Jovita, 122 tons, José P. de Sousa, for Rio Grande, in ballast, despatched by Palmon Hugo.

February 20.—Wind N. E., in the afternoon changed to N., rain during the night.

Arrived, British barque Mercutio, 244 tons, Joseph Moffat, from Liverpool 23d December, to Bates Stokes & Co., with 318 bales and 298 boxes dry goods, 1 box plants, 12 packages samples, 70 crates earthenware, 4 barrels hardware, 12 sheets iron, 11 pieces machinery, 2 iron blocks, 1 anvil, 1 piece iron, 1 pair of bellows, 5000 bricks, 20 tons flag stones, 20 tons coals, 2 wooden bests.

British brig Oracle, 282 tons, George Pringle, from Liverpool 21st December, to John Best & Brothers, with 364 bales and 546 boxes dry goods, 12 boxes porter, 41 barrels hardware, 66 crates earthenware, 81 anchors, 10 iron cables, 1154 bars iron, 285 bundles do., 6 kegs nails, 8 bundles containing 1 carriage, 65 bundles cart fixtures, 50 mortars, 50 pestles, 150 stove screens, 90 tons coal.

Passengers—Daniel Gowland, Esq., and 2 sons, Mrs. Spears and Miss Spears.

Italian brig Brazillero, 172 tons, José B. Fidanza, from Santos 21st inst., to José Coelho Meyrelles, with 857 barrels sugar, 10 pipes aguardiente, 457 rolls tobacco, 178 bags rice, 259 bags farinha, 55 bags coffee, 2 boxes preserves, 30 dozen bateas.

Italian schooner San Antonio, 51 tons, Benito Rizzo, from Genoa 13th November, to Geromino Rizzo, with 5000 flag stones, 50 pairs oars.

Italian bombarda Conestana, 40 tons, Augustin Pagliano, from Genoa 11th December, to order, with 10,000 flag stones, 7 pipes wine, 30 bags potatoes, 30 baskets vermicelli.

Spanish brig Vencedor, 189 tons, Buena-ventura Roses, from Barcelona 27th December, to Lavallol and Sons, with 185 pipes wine, 50 half pipes do., 52 pipes and 20 half pipes aguardiente, 1000 jars oil, 30 boxes soap, 400 seroons figs, 500 doubloons.

Brazilian pilot boat Catharinense, 72 tons, Francisco A. de Santa Rita, from Rio Grande 16th inst., to Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 464 tons of yerba, 30 barrels sugar.

Sailed, H. B. M. steam sloop Allecto, Commander Vincent A. Massingberd, for Montevideo.

Spanish polacre Pezinka, 162 tons, Augustin Austria, for Havana, despatched by Narciso Martinez and Sons, with 4056 quintals jerked beef, 50 dry hides.

Oriental polacre Queen Victoria, 157 tons, J. B. Brigardello, for the Bucoo despatched by José Maria Rugli with 43 boxes and 7 bales merchandise, 43 seroons and 8 rolls tobacco 53 tercios and 108 half do. yerba, 9 pipes vinegar, 1 pipe wine, 1 quarter cask treacle, 10 demi-johns liquors, 120 pipes.

Italian schooner Union, 51 tons, Luis Bonifoi, for Montevideo, in ballast.

Italian schooner Generosa, 54 tons, Gaspar Repetto, for Montevideo, in ballast.

February 21.—Wind W., in the afternoon changed to N.

Arrived, American barque Austin, 304 tons, F. H. Lovett, from Rio Janeiro 5th inst., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 401 dozen pine boards, 1145 bars iron, 23 barrels earthenware, 23 iron boilers, 5 half barrels coffee, 7 boxes

glass, 1 box instruments, 60 seroons almonds, 150 bag rice, 110 barrels do. 4 empty barrels, 14 boxes merchandize, 91 rolls tobacco.

Sailed, American brig Francis Lord, 198 tons F. J. Nolan, for Falmouth, despatched by Bates Stokes and Co., with 11,918 dry ox and cow hides, 25 salted do. do. 4000 horns.

Spanish brig Atalayador 265 tons, Pedro Maristiani, for Havana, despatched by Felix Buzareo, with 6200 quintals jerked beef, 1000 horns.

February 22.—Wind N. W.

Arrived, British brig X. L., 176 tons, Robert Fulton, from Cadiz 9th December, to Santamaris, Lambi & Cambares with 231 tons salt.

Spanish polacre Juanita, 179 tons, Narciso Maria, from Barcelona 24th Novr. Cadiz 16th December, to Lavallol and Sons, with 3312 fanegas salt.

Sailed, Spanish brig Corina, 193 tons, Juan Artao, for Havana, despatched by Felix Buzareo, with 3800 quintals jerked beef, 50 dry ox and cow hides.

British brig Derwent, 220 tons, James Sturgeon, for London, despatched by Bayley Brothers, with 226 pipes, 662 boxes and 50 marquetas tallow, 4965 salted ox and cow hides, 2 boxes and 4000 envelopes.

British brig Albert, 161½ tons, A. Mackray, for Liverpool despatched by Edmund McKinlay & Co., with 1000 bones, 1834 salted ox and cow hides, 2334 pipes tallow, 200 boxes do., 30 bags wool.

British brigantine Ianthe, 188 tons, James Bailey, for Liverpool, despatched by James C. Thompson, with 93 bales wool, 71 bags do., 76 chiguns do., 5000 salted hides, 21 bales hair, 13 do. sheep skins, 85 pipes tallow, 140 boxes do.

Danish brig Melitta, 151 tons, B. Moller, for New York, despatched by Freyer Brothers, with 6500 dry ox and cow hides, 2000 horns, 75 bales wool, 25 do. horse hair.

February 23.—Wind E.

Arrived, 2 American barques.

The Brazilian zamaca Rio Negro, schooner Ponta d'Arca and Italian brigantine Dos Hermanos, which have been this week withdrawn from our list of foreign vessels in port, have been sold, and are now under the national flag employed in the coasting trade. The Ponta d'Arca is now called the Plata and the Dos Hermanos Porteno. The Rio Negro still preserves the same name.

Vessels posted to Sail.

For London, Martha Shallcross, on the 27th, at 5 P.M.

For Liverpool, Hibbert, on the 27th at 5 A.M.

For Baltimore, Neptunus on the 25th inst at 9 A.M.

For Hamburg, Delphin, on the 26th at 5 P.M.

For Rio Janeiro, Pensamiento, on the 25th at 9 A.M.

Merchant Vessels from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 22d inst.

British	31	7,502	tons
American	20	5,253	"
Danish	15	2,706	"
French	18	3,981	"
Hamburg	10	2,446	"
Spanish	13	2,503	"
Brazilian	17	2,946	"
Italian	22	3,744	"
Norwegian	3	571	"
Bremen	9	2,347	"
Belgian	2	492	"
Portuguese	2	379	"
Swedish	4	1,437	"
Prussian	4	995	"
Oldenburg	2	519	"
Russian	1	266	"
Montevideo	2	283	"
Austrian	1	430	"
Holstein	1	160	"
Hanoverian	1	126	"
		178	39,057

Thermometer in the Mirador of the Commercial Rooms—

Saturday	78
Sunday	83
Monday	84
Tuesday	84
Wednesday	83
Thursday	83
Friday	83

LAST DATES.

Antwerp	30 October
Baltimore	6 December
Barcelona	4 November
Batavia	19 December
Bremen	18 "
Cadiz	29 November
Genoa	26 October
Hamburg	19 December
Havre	31 October
Havana	4 November
Lisbon	30 October
Liverpool	30 December
Lo don	20 "
Malaga	4 "
Marseilles	1 "
Montevideo	17 February
New York	9 December
Paris	3 November
Philadelphia	6 December
Rio Grande	12 January
Rio Janeiro	7 February
Trieste	4 "
Valparaiso	4 "

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES

February 17.—Wind N.

Arrived, Brazilian brig Setta, 204 tons, Juan Francisco Alves, from Santos 8th February, to Antonio José Alves Pinto, with 1080 barrels sugar, 200 rolls tobacco, 413 bags rice, 6 baskets pork, 4 bags starch.

Sardinian schooner Generosa, 54 tons, Gaspar Repetto, from Montevideo 15th inst., in ballast. Passengers—130.

Brazilian brig Soares, 187 tons, José Antonio Cabral, from Rio Grande 7th inst., to José Coelho Meyrelles, with the necessary utensils for an extensive grease factory and saladero.

Brazilian man of war barque Berenice, 14 guns, Lieut. Mancebo, from Montevideo 16th inst.

American barque Seguin, 198 tons, Norton, from Bucoo 16th inst., to order, with 2354 dry ox and cow hides, 191 calf skins.

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

(Continued)

The Government accepted, with the highest consideration, the assurance transmitted by that of Chile, of its sincere desire to fulfil international obligations. Considering in that same upright fraternal disposition, it signified to it the hope it entertained, that it would deign to consider more scrupulously the facts that had occasioned its two reclamations, and that which it had latterly addressed to it.

It has not been possible for it to admit, that the circumstance of the chieftain Rodriguez having departed from the territory of Chile with a few men, to invade, as he invaded from thence

MERCHANT VESSELS

FROM SEA IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON THURSDAY LAST.

For arrivals and sailings of Friday see Marine List.

Date of Arrival	Vessels and Captains Names	Tons	Consignees	Destinations, &c
BRITISH				
Nov 17	Schooner Enterprise, John Roswell	74	Bates, Stokes & Co.	Not allowed entry.
Dec 1	Brig Hibberd, Thomas Gault	259	George Dowse, & Co.	Liverpool.
Dec 2	Brig Geo. Philip St. Croix	217	Nicholson, Green & Co.	London.
"	Brig Martha Shalliceos, John Conker	313	L. and J. Carlisle & Co.	London.
"	Brig Whampoa, Edward Geale	376	John Best and Brothers	London.
"	Brig Mary Jones, Edward Farnall	170	Nicholson, Green & Co.	London.
"	Schooner Harriet L. Esmond	165	Louis Chapeaurouge & Co.	London.
"	Brig Cordale, James Douglas	294	John Best and Brothers	London.
"	Schooner Bosphorus, John Gibson	216	John Best and Brothers	London.
January 4	Brig Fortuna, David Ritchie	235	Briscoe, Tynford & Co.	Liverpool.
"	Brig Blonde, William Carver	241	Bates, Stokes & Co.	Falmouth.
"	Brig Elizabeth Harding	113	George Dowse, & Co.	London.
"	Brig Kyle, William King	198	Santa Maria, Liambi & Cambaceres	London.
"	Brig Isabella, James Leinfesty	192	Santa Maria, Liambi & Cambaceres	London.
"	Brig Courier, James Pinski	272	Ambrosio Lezica	London.
"	Schooner Apparition, James Miller	272	Thomas Llavallol and Co.	Falmouth.
"	Brig Margaret Hardy, Robert Martin	235	John Galt Smith & Co.	London.
"	Brig Emma, Joseph Cholditch	305	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Liverpool.
"	Brig Jane, John Galt Smith	187	Hughes, Brothers	London.
"	Brig Sapphira, John Miller	254	Stanley, Black & Co.	Liverpool.
"	Brig Nemesis, John White	313	John Best & Brothers	Liverpool.
February 3	Brig Good Luck, Thomas De Gruchy	232	Charles R. Horne	London.
"	Brig Aleris, Thomas Coffin	146	Llavallol and Sons	London.
"	Brig Empress, George James Pison	237	Santa Maria, Liambi & Cambaceres	London.
"	Brig Ochoa, John Smith	239	John Best and Brothers	London.
"	Brig Charles, Thomas Richards	257	Hughes, Brothers	London.
"	Brig Astaire, F. Roberts	287	R. and J. Carlisle	London.
"	Brig Beas Grant, Robert McCartney	380	Santa Maria, Liambi & Cambaceres	London.
"	Brig Maritima, Joseph Moffat	344	Bates, Stokes & Co.	London.
"	Brig Creole, George Frigate	28	John Best & Brothers	London.
"	Brig X. L., Robert Fenton	171	Santa Maria, Liambi & Cambaceres	London.

Date of Arrival	Vessels and Captains Names	Tons	Consignees	Destinations, &c
AMERICAN				
Nov 12	Brigantine Overman, H. Damison	300	Diego Calvo & Sons	Discharging.
Dec 19	Brig Success, C. Conway	202	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Bahia.
"	Brig Cronstadt, Edward Hatch	273	Do.	New York.
January 2	Brig Hyder Ali, W. Wetherall	161	John Winter	New York.
"	Brig Faos, F. Man Haach	273	Samuel B. Hale	Boston.
"	Brig Rial, John L. L. L. L.	273	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Boston.
"	Brig Cyrus, John B. Studley	247	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Boston.
"	Brig James Caskey, R. Hermann	283	Ambrosio Lezica	New York.
"	Brig Maria Ann, George Engel	238	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Cape de Verdes.
"	Brig Corvo, Frederick Gorham	348	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Cape de Verdes.
"	Schooner Lodemia & Eliza, J. Eastbrook	141	Thomas Armstrong	Antwerp.
"	Brig Washington, Peleg Kruck	248	Samuel B. Hale	Baltimore.
"	Brig Palestine, George Pison	195	James Thompson	New York.
"	Brig General Pinkney, J. D. Broughton	194	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	New York.
February 4	Brigantine Eliza Taylor, A. L. Edridge	145	James Thompson	New York.
"	Brig Ship E. A. L. L. L.	232	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	New York.
"	Brig Bazaar, Thomas C. Simpson	450	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	New York.
"	Brig Tama, John Lewin	236	Daniel Gouland & Co.	New York.
"	Brig Segura, Norberto	198	To order.	New York.
"	Brig Austin, F. H. Lovett	304	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	New York.

Date of Arrival	Vessels and Captains Names	Tons	Consignees	Destinations, &c
DANISH				
Dec 19	Brig Aladin, W. H. Moller	246	Jose Gregorio Lezama	Boston.
January 4	Brig Condo, F. Freilien	160	Diego Calvo & Sons	Bahia.
"	Brig Aladina, Chris Jan Hansen	157	Lezica & Co.	Havre.
"	Brig Ole, N. C. L. L. L.	157	Lezica & Co.	Havre.
"	Brigantine Comman, Paulsen	122	J. H. Hartneis	Rio Janeiro.
"	Brig Johann, C. P. Clausen	157	Lezica & Co.	New York.
"	Brig Ida & Emma, E. L. L. L.	132	Lezica & Co.	New York.
"	Brigantine Cecilia Maria, C. F. Thomson	132	Lezica & Co.	New York.
"	Brig Anna Beckman, M. M. Andersen	18	Jose Gregorio Lezama	Not allowed entry.
"	Schooner Maudslowi, J. L. Worthington	564	J. K. K. K.	Not allowed entry.
February 1	Brig Van Brock, H. J. L. L.	151	To order.	Not allowed entry.
"	Brig Colibri, J. E. Nielsen	202	Freyer Brothers	Not allowed entry.
"	Brig Adler, Hans Peter Closter	164	Jose Marques Sousa	Not allowed entry.
"	Brig Henriette Sophie, J. M. M.	302	To order.	Not allowed entry.
"	Brigantine Apenrade Packet, P. J. Hemmet	325	Freyer Brothers	Not allowed entry.

Date of Arrival	Vessels and Captains Names	Tons	Consignees	Destinations, &c
FRENCH				
Dec 13	Brig Chasseuil, Victor Silvestre	197	Marius Laplane	Cette.
January 7	Brig Annelida, Lascasas	195	Llavallol and Sons	Havre.
"	Brig Antioche, Bosque	286	E. Ochoa & Co.	Antwerp.
"	Brig Gustave, Cels	265	Zumarra and Treserra	Antwerp.
"	Brig Elizabeth, N. Gallet	36	Mosca, Dunoyer & Vanni	Marseilles.
"	Brig Oscar, J. J. Gallot	301	Egg, Krutsh and Co.	Cette.
"	Brig Omeas, Louis Daynel	222	Jose Gregorio Lezama	Havre.
"	Brig Virginie Gabrielle, Bertholot	253	Ochoa & Co.	Havre.
"	Brig Nina, Joseph Marie Jourdan	143	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Havre.
"	Brig Roger, Antoine Parle	270	Marius Laplane	Havre.
"	Brig Antoine, Herve	250	Thomas Rousseau	Cette.
"	Brig Cesar, Joseph Gallet	226	Thomas Rousseau	Cette.
"	Brig Felix, John Michael Gallet	236	Thomas Rousseau	Cette.
"	Brig Allah Kerim, F. Bayran	131	Llavallol and Sons	Marseilles.
February 1	Brig Jean, Francis Pages	318	Despay	Marseilles.
"	Brig Polaire Abou, Antonio Siccardi	200	Diego Calvo and Sons	Marseilles.
"	Brig Polaire Castravan, Marc Cauvin	161	Thomas Rousseau	Marseilles.

Date of Arrival	Vessels and Captains Names	Tons	Consignees	Destinations, &c
HAMBURG.				
January 1	Brig Frederic Ernst, Amund E. Amounden	169	Freyer Brothers	Hamburg.
"	Brig Fretag, J. C. Holm	224	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Antwerp.
"	Brig Kierstien, J. C. Holm	224	Chape & Co.	Antwerp.
"	Brig Telegraph, M. Schariau	220	Otte, Rosenthal & Co.	Boet on.
"	Brig August & Julius, C. H. Fetterlein	205	Freyer Brothers	Boet on.
February 3	Brigantine Antonio, Antonio	108	Bunge, Bornfeldt and Co.	Boet on.
"	Brig Conrad, J. H. Harms	253	Louis Winter	Boet on.
"	Brig Napoleon, Andrew M. Schmidt	386	Louis Winter	Boet on.
"	Brig Carl, N. W. Beichmann	230	Thode & Co.	Boet on.
"	Brig Norma, C. H. V. Liesen	152	To order.	Boet on.

Date of Arrival	Vessels and Captains Names	Tons	Consignees	Destinations, &c
SPANISH				
Dec 8	Brig Antonio, Jose Ruiz	150	Santa Maria, Liambi & Cambaceres	Havana.
January 9	Brig Desembar, Jacinto Liama	170	Llavallol & Sons	Havana.
"	Brig Segunda Monica, Jose Conilla	150	Lezica & Co.	Havana.
"	Brig Kolo, Joaquin Perez	258	Lezica & Co.	Havana.
"	Brig Blanca Antonio, Andres Peres	258	Lezica & Co.	Havana.
"	Brig Juan, Francisco Gonzalez	258	Lezica & Co.	Havana.
"	Brig Martin, Francisco Flager	258	Lezica & Co.	Havana.
"	Brig Ricardo 2.º, Juan Bautista Gali	258	Lezica & Co.	Havana.
"	Brig Polaire Antonio, Andres Peres	258	Lezica & Co.	Havana.
"	Brig Alzira, Jose Rolos	258	Lezica & Co.	Havana.
"	Brig Amistad, J. Mirambell	176	Llavallol and Sons	Havana.
"	Brigantine Genoveva, Pages	136	E. Ochoa & Co.	Havana.
"	Brig Vencedor, Buena Ventura Rosa	189	Llavallol & Sons	Havana.

Date of Arrival	Vessels and Captains Names	Tons	Consignees	Destinations, &c
BRAZILIAN				
Nov. 11	Brigantine San Jose, Joaqui n Fernandez	191	Jose Gregorio Lezama	Not allowed entry.
Dec 5	Polaire Repentina, Jose Antonio de Souza	121	Antonio Romaguera	Not allowed entry.
January 9	Brig Pensamiento, Francisco Antonio Silva	224	Manuel Acevedo Ramos	Not allowed entry.
"	Schooner Felisoldo, M. Oliviera	124	Jose Coelho Meyrelles	Not allowed entry.
"	Brigantine Dour, J. C. Viera da Silva	165	Antonio Jose Alves Pinto	Not allowed entry.
"	Brig Tentativa, Manuel M. Mezgu	226	Antonio Jose Alves Pinto	Not allowed entry.
"	Brig Lena, Antonio Rodriguez Garcia	176	Jose Coelho Meyrelles	Not allowed entry.
"	Brigantine Capoteira, N. Noronha	184	Facundo Jovita Jorge	Not allowed entry.
"	Polaire Marinho, Jose Maria A. Buechla	250	Luis Maria de Brito	Not allowed entry.
February 3	Brig Aguilu de Plata, J. G. Almeida	30	Antonio Marques Souza	Not allowed entry.
"	Brigantine La Pava, Thomas Chastelle	191	Carlo M. Huergo	Not allowed entry.
"	Brig Duque da Victoria, A. J. F. Montenegro	222	Lezica & Co.	Not allowed entry.
"	Brigantine Espesador, Jose Gandolfo	180	Lezica & Co.	Not allowed entry.
"	Brig Sette, Juan Francisco	187	Jose Alves Pinto	Not allowed entry.
"	Brig Soares, Jose Antonio Cabral	187	Manuel Acevedo Ramos	Not allowed entry.
"	Pilot boat Catharina, P. A. de Santa Rita	72	To order.	Not allowed entry.

Date of Arrival	Vessels and Captains Names	Tons	Consignees	Destinations, &c
Other Arrivals				
Nov 29	Polaire Daniele, B. D. Negri	145	Plaggio, Pietranera & Co.	Not allowed entry.
Dec 23	Brig Ferruccio, Andros Priario	121	Prion Lezica & Co.	Not allowed entry.
"	Polaire Grilo, Nicolas E. Rossi	132	Antonio Jose Alves Pinto	Not allowed entry.
January 1	Brigantine Astubiano, Andres Cavagnaro	132	Llavallol and Sons	Not allowed entry.
"	Brig Maria Luisa, Julio Tacorna	132	To order	Not allowed entry.
"	Brig Cesar, Simon Edizana	132	To order	Not allowed entry.
"	Brig Telegraph, Antonio Rodriguez Garcia	132	Pietranera, Plaggio and Co	Not allowed entry.
"	Brig Lena, Antonio Rodriguez Garcia	132	Facundo Jovita Jorge	Not allowed entry.
"	Brigantine Capoteira, N. Noronha	132	Pietranera, Plaggio and Co	Not allowed entry.
"	Polaire Marinho, Jose Maria A. Buechla	132	Llavallol & Sons	Not allowed entry.
"	Brig Aguilu de Plata, J. G. Almeida	132	Antonio Romaguera	Not allowed entry.
"	Brigantine La Pava, Thomas Chastelle	132	Diego Calvo & Sons	Not allowed entry.
"	Brig Duque da Victoria, A. J. F. Montenegro	132	Bernardo Delfino & Co	Not allowed entry.
"	Brigantine Espesador, Jose Gandolfo	132	Adolfo Mancilla and Co	Not allowed entry.
"	Brig Sette, Juan Francisco	132	Adolfo Mancilla and Co	Not allowed entry.
"	Brig Soares, Jose Antonio Cabral	132	Juego Calvo & Sons	Not allowed entry.
"	Pilot boat Catharina, P. A. de Santa Rita	132	Llavallol and Sons	Not allowed entry.
February 3	Brig Madaidena, Cayetano Paris	191	To order	Not allowed entry.
"	Polaire Eden, Jose Ferraro	127	Jose Avego	Not allowed entry.
"	Brig Angola, Peter Chapparo	127	Jose Coelho Meyrelles	Not allowed entry.
"	Polaire Sommariva, Juan B. Richelmi	127	Seronimo Riaso	Not allowed entry.
"	Brigantine Independencia, Domingo Parodi	127	To order	Not allowed entry.
"	Polaire Carolina, Pedro Avengo	127	To order	Not allowed entry.
"	Brig Brazilio, Jose B. Fildans	127	To order	Not allowed entry.
"	Schooner San Juan, Juan B. Fildans	127	To order	Not allowed entry.
"	Bombarda Constanza, Agustin Pagliano	127	To order	Not allowed entry.

Date of Arrival	Vessels and Captains Names	Tons	Consignees	Destinations, &c
BREMEN.				
Dec 7	Brig Johann, Dietrich Jachens	469	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Boston.
"	Brigantine Delphin, Daniel Spille	160	Deuten & Hughes	Bremen.
"	Brig Don Quixote, J. W. Oest	170	Jose Gregorio Lezama	Boston.
"	Brig Favari, John Hohorst	330	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Antwerp.
"	Brig Barcos B. Bohlen, John Menck	216	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Hamburg.
"	Brig George Duckwitz, J. H. Schaffner	233	Freyer Brothers	Hamburg.
February 3	Brig Bassermann, Peter A. Timm	200	Daniel Gouland & Co.	Not allowed entry.
"	Brig Dorothea, Frederick William Mann	83	Freyer Brothers	Not allowed entry.
"	Brig George Delius, John G. Hindrichsen	217	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Not allowed entry.
SWEDISH.				
January 7	Brig Cecilia, L. Svingberg	365	Louis Chapeaurouge & Co.	Not allowed entry.
"	Brig Amphion, H. C. Traip	407	Jose Gregorio Lezama	Not allowed entry.
"	Brig Plata, C. E. Olson	297	Satornino Soriano	Not allowed entry.
February 14	Brig Proj, J. G. Sahliberg	3573	Dugo Calvo & Sons	Not allowed entry.
NORWEGIAN.				
January 4	Brig Neptunus, F. Frederiksen	233	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Baltimore.
"	Schooner Delphin, J. Hermann	112	Jose Coelho Meyrelles	Hamburg.
"	Brig Str Robert Preil, A. F. Ehnson	224	Thomas Armstrong	Hamburg.
BELGIAN.				
Dec 19	Brig Providence, E. Demakere	322	John Best and Brothers	Antwerp.
January 12	Brig Platin, F. Knudsen	340	Bunge, Bornfeldt & Co.	Antwerp.
PRUSSIAN.				
January 9	Brig Norma, Joachim F. Topp	146	Becher, Prouss & Co.	Marseilles.
"	Brig Graf von Arim, Edward J. Kruse	146	Do.	Marseilles.
"	Brig Friedrich, F. C. Stoermer	129	Do.	Marseilles.
November 28	Brigantine Bella Mercedes, P. Murstoe	293	Jose Gregorio Lezama	Batavia.
February 9	Brig Mentor, L. C. Nielsen	100	Charles R. Horne	Batavia.
RUSSIAN.				
"	Brig Wera, L. Gode	266	Bunge, Bornfeldt & Co.	Batavia.
PORTUGUESE.				
January 12	Brig Amzanas	203	Jose Coelho Meyrelles	Not allowed entry.
February 9	Brig Linda, Fig. John B. Nunes	176	Manuel Acevedo Ramos	Not allowed entry.
AUSTRIAN.				
January 4	Brig Amelia, Trifone B. Florio	430	De Lisle, Brothers & Co.	Not allowed entry.
Dec 21	Brig Republik, Stephen Jacob Schultz	280	Becher, Prouss & Co.	Antwerp.
January 21	Brig Jous, John Secke	290	Becher, Prouss & Co.	Antwerp.
HOLLSTEIN.				
February 13	Brigantine Elizabeth, L. von Ehren	1604	Louis Winter	Not allowed entry.
HANOVERIAN.				
February 16	Schooner Heinrich, J. Haeslop	136	Becher, Prouss & Co.	Not allowed entry.

Advertisements.
For New York.
 The A. I. fast-sailing American ship
"B. J. MAR."
 Capt. Nichols.
 Will sail for the above port with all convenient despatch. For freight or passage, having large and fine accommodations, apply to the Consignees
 Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,
 No. 69, Calle la Defensa,
 or John Higginbotham, Broker.

For London.
 The very fast-sailing A. I. British built barque
"Good Luck,"
 232 tons register,
 Capt. Tom de Gruchy.
 Will have quick despatch, and can still take on freight about one-fourth of her cargo, the other three-fourths being already engaged. She has also good accommodations for passengers, and being a very fast sailer, renders her an eligible conveyance.
 For further particulars be pleased to apply to
 Charles R. Horne,
 Licensed Ship Broker,
 No. 55, Calle la Reconquista,
 February 23, 1849.

For Havre de Grace.</

For Marseilles.
The A. 1. fine and very fast sailing, Prussian brig
NORMA
of 215 tons, Capt. J. F. Topp,
Has only room for a few bales, and will
have quick dispatch.
This fine vessel is now on her first voyage,
and offers superior accommodations for Passen-
gers.

Apply to the Consignees, or to
Richard Sutton, Jun.,
Licensed Ship Broker,
No. 14 Calle La Reconquista.
February 8, 1849.

For Boston.
The very superior and fast-sailing coppered
and copper-fastened Hamburg brig
TELEGRAPH,
of 220 tons,
Capt. M. Scharlau,
Has three fourths of her cargo engaged,
and will promptly sail.
For freight or passage, apply to Messrs. Otte
Rosenthal and Co. or to
Richard Sutton, Jun.,
Licensed Ship Broker,
No. 14, La Reconquista.
February 8, 1849.

WANTED.
BY a young German, who has been about six
years in South America, a situation in a com-
mercial house, saladero, or barraca, where he
could make himself generally useful.
Good references can be given.
Please apply at No. 59 Calle Mayo.

For Sale.
At No. 55, Calle San Martin, corner of
Calle la Merced, opposite to the Catalan
Coffee house, a first-rate English Chronometer;
also a Gold Watch or pocket Chronometer first
class. Watches and Chronometers repaired with
despatch and exactness.

**WHOLESALE PRICES
CURRENT.**

IMPORTS.

ALE and Porter—Duty, 54 per cent.	Dols. rs. Dols. rs.
London	— á 75
French and German, none	— á —
ANCHOVIES—Duty 25 p. cent.	
Per keg	— á 40
BEEES WAX—Duty 19 p. cent.	
Sperm	8 á 9
Stearine	no demand.
CASSIA—Duty, 28 p. cent. p. lb.	— á 4
CARDS, Playing—Duty, 19 per cent.	
Spanish, fine	— á 30
" ordinary	— á 16
German	150 á 200
Genoese	— á —
CANDLEWICK—Duty 28 per cent.	
American	— á 130
English	— á 140
CHEESE—Duty 39 per cent.	
Dutch, round, of about 3 lbs., each, if found,	— á 12
Do. cream,	— á 4
English	— á 6
CHUNO	— á 47
CIDER—Duty, 39 per cent.	none.
CLOVES—Duty, 28 per cent.	— á 7
COALS—Duty, 5 per cent.	
Coarse	— á 100
Blacksmith	— á 270
COCOA—Duty, 5 per cent.	
Brazil	— á 230
Guayaquil	— á 250
COD FISH—Duty, 28 per cent.	
Per drum of 100 lbs.	— á 100
COFFEE—Duty, 28 per cent.	
Havana	— á 120
Brazil	— á 120
DEMIOHNS—Empty, assorted, of 3, 4 and 5 gallons—Duty, 19 p. cent. each ..	— á 9
DOMESTICS—Duty, 19 per cent.	
American brown shirting, 27 inches	10/rs
" Appleton do. 30 in.	— á 11½
" India Head do. 30 " ..	— á 11½
" Appleton do. 38 " ..	— á 13
" Do. sheetings 36 " ..	— á 14
" Brown drills. 30 " ..	— á 13½
" Tickings & Stripes 32 " ..	— á 18
Scotch Hessians	— á 2
FARINA—Duty, 28 per cent.	— á 12
FLOUR—Prohibited—Price on board for re- exportation per barrel 5½ Spanish.	
FRUITS—Duty, 28 per cent.	
Almonds, hard shell, unshelled, per arroba	— á 20
Do. soft do.	— á 41
Do. shelled	— á 100
Apples, dried	— á 14
Currants	5 á 6
Figs, Malaga	— á 30
Hasel nuts	— á 25
Prunes	none.
Raisins, Malaga	— á 32
Walnuts	— á 40

FIRECRACKERS, India—Duty 19 p. cent.	Dols. rs. Dols. rs.
Per gross	— á 14
GLASS, Window—Duty 19 per cent.	
Box	— á 120
Do. German, assorted	15 á 16
HAMS—Duty, 28 per cent.	
English, superior	— á 3
American	— á 2
Westphalia	— á 3 6
HONEY—Duty, 25 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.
LEAD—Duty, 19 per cent.	
Pig, per quintal	— á 150
Sheet do.	200 á 220
LEATHER—Duty, 19 per cent.	
Calf skins,	— á 550
Morocco, coloured	— á 600
Patent leather	— á 660
Sheep skin linings do.	— á 125
Do. do. Morocco	— á 400
LUMBER—Duty, 5 per cent.	
American pine boards and plank, on shore	— á 5½rs.
Baltic pine 288 silver per 1000 feet on board	— á 5½rs.
Pitch pine, 348 silver per mil on board Swedish pine 25 á 28 do. per do.	
MANDIOCA	— á 54
MATS—Spanish, duty 19 p. cent. per doz.	— á 120
MATTING—Duty, 19 per cent.	
Spanish, per piece	— á 180
Mole, per yard, 4, 5, 6, ..	5 á 7
MOLASSES—Duty, 28 per cent.	
Per gallon	7 á 8
NAILS—American, cut	150 á 160
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 260 " Do. 2nd do.	170 á 180
Cordage—coir, per quintal	— á 180
" Manila do.	— á 300
" Russian do.	— á 240
Duck—English	— á 110
" German	120 á 130
" Russian	140 á 150
Pitch—American	— 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. ..	— á 45
" " in jars of 4 ar- " roba each.	— á 23
" Genoese, in casks	— á 50
" " refined in bottles ..	60 á 65
" French	— á 85
OLIVES—Duty 28 per cent.	
Seville, in jars	— á 6
Malaga	— á 40
PAINTS—Duty, 19 per cent.	
Lined oil, in casks, per gallon ..	— á 20
" in tins or jars p. gal.	— á 23
Turpentine in tins, per gallon ..	— á 20
White lead dry	— á —
Paints in oil, assorted colours, lb. 1½	á 2
PAPER—Duty, 19 per cent.	
Spanish, florote, superior	— á 40
" do.	— á 32
" linen for segars	— á 40
Genoese, florote	— á 32
" do.	— á 30
Wrapping, large size, Genoese ..	— á 21
" medium	— á 15
" small	— á 11
Letter paper	— á 35
PEAS—Duty, 28 per cent.	
Spanish, (garbanzos)	— á 40
PEPPER—Duty, 28 per cent.	
Black	— á 45
Chile, red	— á 70
Spanish, red	— á 80
Do. sweet	— á 80
RICE—Duty, 12 per cent.	
Carolina	— á 27
Brazil	— á 20
Piedmont	none.
SALT—Duty, 1 dol. per fanega } Cadiz & St. Ubes on board do. } 9rs. silver Cape de Verd	
Table, fine	— á 12
SALTPETRE—Duty, 5 per cent.	
SOAP—Duty, 19 per cent.	
Spanish	35 á 38
Marseilles	— á 30
American, yellow	— á 27
English	— á 27
SPRITS—Duty, 39 per cent.	
Brandy, Spanish, 34 á 35 deg.	— á 1725
" French	— á 1680
" Aniseed 28 deg.	— á 1600
" from the Baltic 34 á 35 ..	— á 1600
Gin, German in pipes, 20 deg.	— á 1100
" in cases and baskets of 1 " dozen jars	47 á 48
" in demijohns of 1 gallon ..	— á 14
" in do. of 3 gallons	— á 40

Rum, New England, 140 gals. no sales.	Dols. rs. Dols. rs.
" Havana, (caña) 20 deg. 1 28 gallons	do.
" Rio Janeiro do. do.	— á 980
STARCH, Wheat—Duty, 28 per cent.	
Per arroba	— á 45
SUGAR—Duty, 28 per cent.	
Loaf	44 á 45
Crushed, refined	44 á 45
Havana, white	— á 32
" brown	— á 30
Rio Janeiro, white campos do. new	— á 31
" brown	— á 25
" dark brown do.	— á 31
" brown	— á 26
Santos, white,	— á 30
" brown	— á 26
Reconcavo	none.
TEA—Duty, 28 per cent.	
Gunpowder and Imperial, per lb.	— á 18
Hyson	— á 6
Pouchong, superior	8 á 10
Do. inferior	3 á 4
Orange Pekoe	— á 15
TOBACCO—Duty, 39 per cent.	
Bahia, leaf	— á 45
Brazil, black superior	100 á 110
Cavendish, 1st quality	— á 70
Do. inferior	no demand
Maryland, leaf	— á 150
Cigars, Hamburg	100 á 300
" Havana	300 á 500
" Regalia	— á 1000
TWINE.	
English	— á 500
India	— á 300
Spanish	— á 500
VERMICELLI—Duty, 54 per cent.	
Genoese, assorted	— á 56
Spanish do.	— á 56
VINEGAR—Duty, 39 per cent.	
French, refined	— á 1000
Spanish	— á 1000
WINES—Duty, 39 per cent.	
Port	— á 4000
" bottles	— á 200
Lishon, or Figueira, red	— á 750
" superior	— á 1200
" white	— á 1350
Marseilles	— á 630
Malaga, sweet and dry	— á 1000
Catalonia	— á 855
Cette	— á 690
Sicilian	— á 630
Santerre, per case, 12 bottles ..	— á 80
Bordeaux, 1st quality, per cask ..	— á 450
" 2nd "	— á 400
" Fagon	— á 300
" superior in bottles	— á 110
" 2nd quality	— á 65
Champaign, superior, dozen	200 á 300
Muscatel	55 á 60
YERBA Paraguá, best	— á 30
ZINCK—Duty, 5 per cent.	

EXPORTS.

FEATHERS.	
Ostrich, long black	10 á 12
" white	17 á 18
HAIR.	
Horse, short	45 á 50
" mixed	55 á 62
" long 18 to 24 in.	100 á 130
HIDE Cuttings, baled	quintal 30 á 32
HIDES.	
Matadero or saladero, fleshed, 27 to 28 lbs.	54 á 55
Matadero, country, 25 to 29 lbs.	48 á 50
For Spain	44 á 46
" North America	42 á 44
Of all staks	40 á 44
Salted ox	37 á 39
" cow	30 á 32
Horse, salted	26 á 28
" dry	18 á 20
HORNS.	
Ox	thousand 600 á 800
Cow	260 á 300
JERKED Beef	quintal — á 40

SKINS.	Dols. rs. Dols. rs.
Calf, 3 to 12 lbs. per pesada	46 á 48
Chinchilla	none
Goat	do.
Nutria	do.
Sheep, washed, fine and or dinary	dozen 31 á 32
Do. dirty, nominally	23 á 26

TALLOW.	
Matadero, raw	arroba 23 á 25
" melted, 1st class, do.	35 á 36
" pure, 2nd class, do.	32 á 33
Grease and tallow	do. 30 á 31

WOOL.	
Ordinary, washed	arroba 25 á 32
Do. dirty	do. 10 á 12
Mestiza, washed	do. 30 á 40
Do. dirty	do. 15 á 20
Fine, washed	do. 40 á 60
" dirty	do. 25 á 30

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

BISCUIT, common	arroba — á 18
" fine	— á 25
BRANDY, Mendoza and San Juan	per barrel (silver) — á 12
CHARCOAL load of 12½ fanegas ..	— á 230
FLOUR	arroba 18 á 40
FRUIT.	
Apples, dried	arroba — á 30
Figs	do. — á 24
Peaches " with the stones, do.	— á 25
Do. " without	— á 30
Pears	— á 24
Raisins, Mendoza	— á 27
Walnuts	— á 40

GRAIN.	
Barley	fanega — á 34
Beans, native (porotos)	arroba 10 á 12
" from the interior	none
Maiz	fanega — á 40
Wheat, best quality	— á 80
" 2nd "	— á 60
" inferior	— á 35

GLUE	arroba — á 25
LIME, Cordova	fanega 100 á 105
Do. Paraná	30 á 32
OLIVES	arroba — á 35
POTATOES	arroba 8 á 10

SOLE Leather.	
Corrientes	2 á 4
Paraguay	each, (silver) 3 á 3 6
Tucuman, ox, each	— á 3
Do. cow	— á 2
TOBACCO, Paraguay, Villarica ..	— á 40
TONGUES, salted	dozen — á 14
VERMICELLI	arroba — á 36
YERBA, Paraguay superior	50 á 52

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE—England, per oz. 68s. á 68s. 6d.	
" France, per oz.	— á 87f.
" Montevideo, at par.	
" Rio Janeiro, at par.	
" United States. 4 p. ct. discount	
STOCK—Six per cent.	at par.
" Four per cent.	in proportion.
BULLION—Spanish Doubloons 346 á 347	
" Patriot	343 á 344
" Do. Dollars	21½ á 21½
" Spanish do. and } " Patacones	21½ á 22
" Plata Macuquins	19 á 19½
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 68s. 6d. per oz.	
The lowest, 67s. 6d. per oz.	
In currency, at 2¼. per dollar.	
The highest price of Doubloons during the week 347.	
The lowest 344.	
Permits for shipping specie, pre- mium per cent. nominally	— á 1

FREIGHTS.

DESTINATIONS.	DRY HIDES.	SALTED HIDES.	TALLOW.	BALES.	JERKED BEEF.
Great Britain	£4½ p. 2240 lbs.	52s. 6d. p. 2240 lbs.	60s. p. 2240 lbs	30s. á 35s. p. 40r.	nominal.
France	85 s. p. 900 k.	45 f. p. 1000 k.	50 s. f. p. 1000 k	60 f. p. 42 ft.	
Continent	£95 á 100s. p. 2240 lbs.	none.	none.	none.	
Cadiz	\$32 p. 2000 lbs & 10 p. cent.				
United States	\$15 per 2000 lbs.	\$7½ p. 2000 lb	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 lbs. nominal.