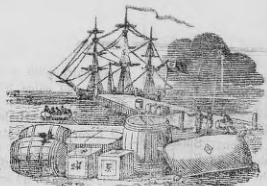


BRITISH PACKET



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1175.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1849.

[Established in 1826.]

BUENOS AYRES.

It is now some time since we have given any news from Montevideo. The fact is, that once important city is reduced to the utmost insignificance, being almost entirely abandoned by not only the native, but also the foreign, population, except that small portion of the latter who continue to form the only support of the intrusive Government with the delusive hope of ultimately rendering themselves arbiters of the fortunes of the Oriental people. Some facts, however, have transpired latterly, which we must not omit to record. The first is a quarrel between the Jesuits and the so-called authority, which has issued in the ejection of the former from the building which they occupied. The next is the arrival from Rio Janeiro of the redoubted Melchor Pacheco y Obes, who, it appears, has been sent for from his exile in Brazil for the express purpose of evincing on the part of the intrusive government a determination to resist by force any attempt to arrive at an amicable arrangement of the pending difficulties. Then we have a note from the French Consul General in Montevideo to the so-called government, by which it appears that the former French administration, without waiting for the action of the National Assembly, had given him the assurance that the bills drawn by him on the French government for the payment of the monthly subsidy guaranteed by M. Gros, would be honoured. M. Devoise states, however, at the same time, that he is authorised to modify or discontinue the said subvention according to circumstances. Last of all a letter from the puppet president in Montevideo to a Col. Lopez in Rio Grande has found its way into the papers, in which the following curious disclosure is made:—"We have had here a commissioner of note from the bankers in England (?) with bases already agreed upon with our Minister, Ellauri, in France, and which have been ratified by this Government, for a loan of seven millions of dollars, on condition that the government of Brazil should guaranty the payment of the dividends." Suarez adds with admirable candour—"We do not believe that this will be obtained, and consequently the affair will end in smoke."

The *Gaceta* informs us that that roving character called John Thombon O'Brien, having met with a decided rebuff from Lord Palmerston, in his attempt to induce his lordship to renew the armed intervention of England in the affairs of the republics of La Plata, had thrown up his mock commission of Consul General of the Oriental State, and taken his departure for Panama, on the 17th of November last, with the view of joining Flores, that restless aspirant who has been aptly styled the "Wandering Jew of America." O'Brien had far better have gone to California, for he will find the fortunes of the patron he seeks at the lowest ebb.

Gallant Recapture of an English brig from Moorish Pirates.

It appears that on the 7th of November, Capt. McCleverty, commander of Her Majesty's steamer Polyphemus, received a letter from the consignees at Gibraltar of the English brig *Three Sisters*, stating that Mr. Forster, the master and crew, had arrived, having on the morning of the 7th made their escape in a small boat from that vessel, on her being attacked by seven Moorish boats, carrying about twenty men each, armed with long muskets,

and all ready for action. Mr. Forster immediately ordered the small boat to be got out, in order to keep out of the reach of their guns, but, to his astonishment, no sooner had he put off from the shore than a volley of shot came tumbling about the boat, but fortunately they all fell a few yards short. Firing was then kept up at the ship at a distance, and one of the Moorish boats went in chase of the crew; but the pirates soon returned to tow the vessel within their own dominions; and when she was last seen by her crew, the Moors were towing the vessel into a bay ten or twelve miles to the westward of Cape Tres Forcas.

Upon the receipt of this intelligence, the Polyphemus got under weigh, and started the same evening to the Rif coast; and Captain McCleverty thus describes what followed in his official letter to Admiral Sir William Parker:—"At day-light we ran into Al Khoyanich Bay, and coasted from thence, close to the shore, towards Cape Tres Forcas, for the purpose of discovering the brig if the Moors should have taken her to the westward. At 11 a.m. of the 8th, on opening the point of Calla Tramoatana, we discovered her anchored close to the shore, in a small bay, partly surrounded by an amphitheatre of precipices, high rocks and ravines, all of which places were crowded with men armed with long muskets, evidently for the purpose of protecting the brig, which lay considerably within musket-shot range. Their boats, seven in number, were hauled up on the beach and in the mouths of cavers, with a strong party of armed men lying under cover for the protection of part of the cargo, which they had landed; their whole force appeared to consist of at least 500 men. On approaching close to the brig, they opened a fire of musketry from all points, which we immediately returned with grape, canister, and musketry, doubtless with very good effect, as a very large number of them began flying about in all directions, and taking up more secure positions. Having dislodged them from the beach, we proceeded to take the vessel in tow, which service was performed by Lieutenant Gardner, who volunteered to take the cutter, with a hawser, and weigh the brig's anchor. Just at this time, a fire was opened from a gun, supposed to be a six or nine pounder, and as, on a sudden, our stern was towards the nearest point of our rocks, and therefore could make no return, it encouraged them to approach as quite close, and open a well directed fire of musketry, which, I regret to say, severely wounded Lieutenant Waszy, and slightly two seamen on board the ship, and one seaman severely in the cutter. It was my intention to have landed and burnt the boats, but, from the secure position taken up by so numerous a body of well-armed men, I deemed it very imprudent to risk so severe a loss as must have inevitably taken place, particularly as the fire from our great guns had rendered them unserviceable. Having now taken the brig in tow, we steamed to sea. From the scattered position taken up by the pirates, it would be impossible for me to estimate their loss; but, from the accuracy of our fire, and many men having been observed to fall, and some carried away, as we steamed out of the bay, there is little doubt but that it must have been very severe."

Captain McCleverty then adverts to the zeal displayed by Mr. Gardner, first lieutenant, who volunteered to board the brig under so severe a fire; also, the able support he received from Lieutenant Waszy, in command of the foremost gun; and the coolness and skill displayed by Mr. Taylor, the master, in conducting the ship in so intricate a place. The Captain likewise thanks Mr. F. Gilbert, paymaster and purser, who volunteered to take command of the small-arm men.

Having placed Mr. Kirkham, master's assistant, on board the prize, with six men, Captain McCleverty proceeded to Gibraltar, where he arrived on November 9.

This most, altogether, be regarded as a successful and useful enterprise, inasmuch as the pirates of the Rif have become very numerous. This circumstance had created some excitement at Gibraltar, and it was supposed that Her Majesty's Government would demand satisfaction from the Emperor of Morocco for this wanton aggression on the part of his subjects.

STAIRS' PATENT ELECTRIC LIGHT.

With Electricity, as exhibited in the lighting-fish, all are familiar, and with its terrific and appalling powers—now shivering into frag-

ments the forest oak, or razing to the ground the most solid structures—developing, as a physical agent, tremendous mechanical effects. The science of the 19th century has, however, rendered this mysterious fluid serviceable and useful to man, as the means of general illumination. Light from Electricity—a light far exceeding in brilliancy and volume any light ever yet known—has just been exhibited, with unequalled success by the inventor, Mr. W. Edward Stairs (assisted by his coadjutor, Mr. Perrie), at the Hanover-square Rooms, in the presence of a large assembly, composed, for the most part, of scientific men.

The light was produced from a galvanic battery of moderate size, embracing in its construction and elements several improvements so as to render in its action, continuous, and regular in its action, and economical in cost. By means of solid copper wires the electric fluid is conveyed to the lamp, which may be placed on a table or suspended from the ceiling. In this lamp are two sticks of carbon or carbonaceous material, between which the light is developed; and these sticks are moved by a clock work arrangement, in proportion as they are consumed at a speed which is regulated by the current. To render the light continuous, it is necessary that these two pieces of carbon should first be brought into actual contact, that the curve they pass, and then be separated to a short distance apart. This is accomplished by means of the current itself, without manual aid. As the carbon gradually wears away (about half an inch an hour), the same regulated distance between the two electrodes, is ensured by like means. The apparatus (if it may be so called) to effect this self-regulation is an electro-magnetic instrument, placed immediately under the plate of the lamp, and through which the current of electricity is made to pass. The principle of this instrument is extremely ingenious, and in some degree resembles a galvanometer; the galvanic current passing through a coil of wire, magnetises a bar of iron which is passed through the coil; and in proportion as the current is strong or feeble, the magnetised bar rises or falls. When the current is in excess, it attracts an escapement, and the two electrodes are drawn to the required distance apart; and when the current passing is less than the regulated quantity, the motion is reversed, and the electrodes are drawn closer together. By these means not only is the light rendered steady and constant, but on so much of the generated fluid is allowed to pass as is developed in light—before it approaches.

The light equalled between 800 and 900 standard wax candles; and when it was thrown by means of a glass lens on some pictures at the end of the room, the effect was almost magical, and was loudly applauded by the assembly. The most delicate tints of colour, the greys, greens, and blues, were as clearly defined as by day-light. The prismatic rays were subsequently shown by Mr. Stairs, and were as vivid and bright as those from a sunbeam, and perfectly identical in colour, showing the light to be, in purity, equal to the sun.

The light was also exhibited immersed in a bowl of water, to the surprise of many present; and as an illustration of the fact that the light, strictly speaking, was not the result of combustion (in the ordinary sense of the term), but was a pure incandescent light, not dependent upon oxygen for its support. When in action in a room, it neither takes from nor adds to the surrounding air any property whatever—an important fact in large and crowded assemblies.

The inventor, we understand, is preparing modifications of his lamps, with a view to show the applicability of the discovery to every purpose of illumination, from a single candle power upwards. The cost of the light he stated to be about one-twelfth that of gas; that it was perfectly safe and harmless to all easily managed, and that accidents from explosion or from fire were impossible. At the conclusion of Mr. Stairs' address he was loudly applauded, and numerous questions were put and answered on the details of the invention.

A series of lectures with illustrations of the physical properties of light, will shortly be given by the inventor, at the Hanover-square Rooms, which will be lighted the whole evening by electricity; when the public will have an opportunity of judging for themselves as to the merits of this brilliant and novel system of lighting.

[From the *Illustrated London News*, Nov. 18.]

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BUENOS AYRES TO THE 20TH LEGISLATURE.

(Continued)

The Government replied to that of Chile, reminding it of the recommendation, that it had last year made, for the same purpose to that of Mendoza, in order that it might endeavour on its part to avoid every disagreeable conflict, between the neighbouring authorities of the two States, issuing efficacious orders for the attainment of this important object; and the answer that that of Mendoza had given to that recommendation, in complete accordance with the orders of that Enchaged with the Foreign Relations. But as the Government of Chile referred to posterior acts, the knowledge of which that of the Republic had only from its communication, it informed it, that it asked information from that of Mendoza, respecting the particulars to which reference was made; and that having obtained it, it would communicate the resolution that it considered proper to adopt. Notwithstanding that these were the sentiments of the Argentine Government towards that of Chile, it could not admit that the enclosures referred to were subject to any other jurisdiction than the Argentine, in whose territory they are, as is demonstrated in an evident manner by the titles that this Government possesses. It is in virtue of the rights of sovereignty that that of Mendoza has always exercised over those territories, that the authorities under whose administration they are, might and may impose duties on the pasturage of Chilean cattle, even though they may be the individual property of Chilean citizens, which was by no means proved. On the other hand, the actual possession of these lands belongs to the Province of Mendoza, it being in right of those imposts. And concluded likewise manifesting to it, that the Government with the desire of obviating differences between friendly and neighbouring countries, intend to instruct the Argentine Minister named near the Government of Chile respecting this affair, authorising him to discuss it; and that it sees itself obliged to maintain its right to lands, evidently integral parts of the territory of the Republic, and possessed by it in virtue thereof without any interruption.

I gave account to you of the reclamation addressed to the Government of Chile, on account of the establishment of a colony, on the part of the latter, on the coasts of the Straits of Magellan, situated in Argentine territory; and the announcement that this Government made to it at the same time, that it would inform the Argentine Minister, who was about to set out for Chile, of all the antecedents, in order that he might maintain and discuss the reclamation of this Government, if that of Chile, contrary to the just expectation of that of the Confederation, should not consider the reasons sufficient upon which it justly founded it.

The Government of Chile, in its reply, manifested surprise at its announcement, with respect to a territory that, it stated, had always been regarded as an integral part of the kingdom of Chile, and now of the Republic in which it was constituted. It declined engaging in a formal reply, or to show the titles that it believed justified the indisputable right that it added, Chile had not only over the land occupied by the Colony recently established in Magellan, but also over the whole Strait, the adjacent lands, and others they designate, in virtue of the announcement that the Argentine Government made to it, of the departure of a Minister named near that of said Republic, competently instructed to treat upon this subject.

The Government replied, rejecting the declaration of that of Chile, respecting the right it alleges to have to all the land occupied by the Colony of Magellan, as also to the whole Strait, and to the adjacent lands, founded upon claims that it says justly it. It manifested to it the assurance that this Government has that whatever these titles may be, they cannot invalidate the numerous, very clear and incontrovertible ones that it possesses, to show its rights of sovereignty over the straits and adjacent lands, including that of *Magellan*, and that a demonstration the most evident, that said territories have always belonged, and do belong to the Argentine Republic, never having been an integral part of Chile. And signified to it, that as it had been pleased not to make mention of these titles, but in a general way, and reserved to

CHEAP BOOKS,
at No. 84, 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.; 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.; Kaufman'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.; Rice'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.; Stot's life of Napoleon, 3 vols.; Marmion, 2 vols.; Lay of the last miestre, 1 vol.; Life of Bishop Watson, 2 vols.; The mother's dictionary, containing upwards of 3800 words, slip 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 Mulock; a variety of novels, and many other works in Spanish, French and Latin.

A variety of
New and Cheap Publications
 H. J. Miller, Calle Merced, No. 84.
 No. 1 the Atiguno Theatre.

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 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.
 London per doz. — 4 75
 French and German — 4 50
ANCHOVIES—Duty 25 p. cent. — 4 40
 Per keg — 4 40
BEEH WAX—Duty 19 p. cent.
 White, per lb. 12 4 14
CANDLES—Duty, 19 per cent.
 Sperm per lb. 8 4 9
 Stearine no demand.
CASSIA—Duty, 28 p. cent. p. lb. — 4 4
CARDS, Playing—Duty, 19 per cent.
 Spanish, fine doz. — 4 30
 " ordinary doz. 14 4 16
 German per gross 150 4 200
 Genoese — 4 —
CANDLEWICK—Duty 28 per cent.
 American arroba — 4 135
 English — 4 140
CHEESE—Duty 39 per cent.
 Dutch, round, of about 3 lbs., each, if sound, — 4 13
 Do. cream, per lb. — 4 4
 English — 4 6
CHUNO — 4 47
CIDR—Duty, 39 per cent. none.
CLOVES—Duty, 28 per cent. — 4 6
COALS—Duty, 5 per cent.
 Coarse per ton on board — 4 100
 Blacksmith do. — 4 270
COCOA—Duty, 5 per cent.
 Brazilian — 4 250
 Guayaquil — 4 230
COD FISH—Duty, 28 per cent.
 Per drum of 100 lbs. — 4 150
COFFEE—Duty, 28 per cent.
 Havana quintal. — 4 180
 Brazil do. — 4 200
DEMIOHNS—Empty, assorted, of 3, 4 and 5 gallons—Duty, 19 p. cent. each — 4 9
DOMESTICS—Duty, 19 per cent.
 American brown shitting, 27 inches per yard 10 rls
 " Appleton do. 30 in. " — 4 11 1/2
 " India Head do. 30 " " — 4 11 1/2
 " Appleton do. 33 " " — 4 13
 " Do. sheetings 36 " " — 4 14
 " Brown drills, 30 " " — 4 13 1/2
 " Tickings and Stripes 32 " — 4 18
 Scotch Hessians — 4 2
FALINA—Duty, 28 per cent. — 4 10 4
FLOUR—Prohibited—Price on board for re-exportation per barrel 5/8 Spanish.
FRUITS—Duty, 28 per cent.
 Almonds, hard shell, unshelled, per arroba — 4 20
 Do. soft do. — 4 41
 Do. shelled do. — 4 100
 Apples, dried per lb. — 4 1 4
 Carrots 5 4 6
 Figs, Malaga — 4 6
 Hazel nuts — 4 20
 Fruits none.
 Raisins, Malaga arroba — 4 22
 Walnuts do. — 4 40

FIRECRACKERS, India—Duty 19 p. cent.
 Per gross — 4 14
GLASS, Window—Duty 19 per cent.
 Box — 4 20
 Do. German, assorted dozen 15 4 16
HAMS—Duty, 28 per cent.
 English, superior — 4 3
 American — 4 2
 Westphalia — 4 3 6
HONEY—Duty, 25 per cent. — 4 12
IRON—Duty, 5 per cent.
 English, per quintal 70 4 180
 " hoop do. 140 4 180
 Swedish none.
LEAD—Duty, 28 p. cent., p. lb. none.
LEATHER—Duty, 19 per cent.
 Calf skins, per doz. — 4 550
 M. rocco, coloured — 4 600
 Patent leather — 4 660
 Sheep skin linings do. — 4 125
 Do. do. Morocco — 4 400
LUMBER—Duty, 5 per cent.
 American pine boards and plank, on shore per foot. — 4 5 1/2
 Baltic pine 28\$ silver per 1000 feet on board.
 Pitch pine, 34\$ silver per mill on board
 Swedish pine 25 4 28\$ do. per do. — 4 45
MANDIOCA — 4 45
MATS—Spanish, duty 19 p. cent.
 per doz. — 4 120
MATTING—Duty, 19 per cent.
 Spanish, per piece — 4 180
 India, per yard, 4, 5, 6, 5 4 7
MOLASSES—Duty, 28 per cent.
 Per gallon 7 4 8
NALES—American, cut 150 4 160
NAVAL STORES—Duty: cordage, pitch, rosin and tar 12 per cent.; canvass and duck 19 per cent.
 Canvass—American, per yard — 4 4
 " English, No. 1 to 6 piece — 4 200
 " German — 4 —
 " Russian, best quality 250 4 280
 " Do. 2nd do. 170 4 180
 Cordage—coir, per quintal — 4 180
 " Manila do. — 4 300
 " Russian do. — 4 240
 Duck—English — 4 110
 " German 120 4 130
 " Russian 140 4 150
 Pitch—American barrel. — 4 50
 " Swedish none.
 Rosin — 4 50
 Tar—American — 4 120
 " Swedish — 4 220
OILS—Duty, 28 per cent.
 Olive—Spanish, in casks, p. arr. — 4 45
 " " in jars of 1 arroba each. — 4 23
 " Genoese, in casks — 4 50
 " " refined in bottles 60 4 65
 " French — 4 85
OLIVES—Duty 28 per cent.
 Seville, in jars each — 4 6
 Malaga kg — 4 40
PAINTS—Duty, 19 per cent.
 Linseed oil, in casks, per gallon — 4 22
 " in tins or jars p. gal. — 4 23
 Turpentine in tins, per gallon. — 4 20
 White lead dry — 4 —
 Paints in oil, assorted colours, lb. 1 1/2 4 2
PAPER—Duty, 19 per cent.
 Spanish, forete, superior, ream 34 4 35
 " do. — 4 30
 " linen for segars — 4 40
 Genoese, forete — 4 30
 " do. — 4 23
 Wrapping, large size, Genoese — 4 22
 " medium — 4 15
 " small — 4 12
 Letter paper — 4 35
PEAS—Duty, 28 per cent.
 Spanish, (garbanzos) — 4 32
PEPPER—Duty, 28 per cent.
 Black per arroba — 4 45
 Chile, red do. — 4 70
 Spanish, red do. — 4 90
 Do. sweet — 4 90
RICE—Duty, 12 per cent.
 Carolina per arroba — 4 24
 Brazil do. — 4 20
 Piedmont do. none.
SALT—Duty, 1 dol. per fanega
 Cadiz & St. Ubes on board do. } Strs. silver
 Cape de Verd }
 Table, fine arroba — 4 8
SALTPETRE—Duty, 5 per cent.
SOAP—Duty, 19 per cent.
 Spanish per arroba 35 4 38
 Marselles do. — 4 30
 American, yellow do. none
 English do. none
SPIRITS—Duty, 39 per cent.
 Brandy, Spanish, 34 4 35 deg. — 4 180
 " French — 4 150
 " Aniseed 28 deg. — 4 180
 " from the Baltic 34 4 35 — 4 140
 Gio, German in pipes, 20 deg. — 4 1000
 " in cases and baskets of 1 dozen jars — 4 45
 " in demijohns of 1 gallon — 4 14
 " in do. of 3 gallons — 4 37

Rum, New England, 140 gals.
 no salba.
 " Havana, (caña) 20 deg. 128 gallons do.
 " Rio Janeiro do. do. — 4 915
STARCH, Wheat—Duty, 28 per cent.
 Per arroba — 4 32
SUGAR—Duty, 28 per cent.
 Loaf, refined per arroba — 4 45
 Crushed, refined do. — 4 45
 Havana, white do. — 4 32 4
 " brown do. — 4 28
 Rio Janeiro, white campos do. new none
 " brown do. none
 " dark brown do. none
 Pernambuco, white do. — 4 30
 " brown do. — 4 24
 Santos, white, old 30, new — 4 29
 " brown do. — 4 24
 Reconavo do. none.
TEA—Duty, 28 per cent.
 Gunpowder and Imperial, per lb. — 4 12 4
 Hyson do. — 4 6
 Pouchong, superior do. 8 4 10
 " inferior do. 3 4 4
 Orange Pekoe do. — 4 15
TOBACCO—Duty, 39 per cent.
 Bahia, 1 af. per quintal — 4 40
 Brazil, black superior do. 100 4 110
 Cavendish, 1st quality do. 90 4 100
 " inferior do. no demand
 Maryland, 1st quintal — 4 150
 Cigars, Hamburg 160 4 300
 " Havana 300 4 500
 " Regalia 4 1000
TWINE.
 English per quintal — 4 500
 India do. — 4 300
 Spanish do. — 4 500
VERMICELLI—Duty, 54 per cent.
 Genoese, assorted per arroba — 4 56
 Spanish do. — 4 56
VINEGAR—Duty, 39 per cent.
 French, refined double, per pipe — 4 1800
 Spanish do. — 4 1300
WINS—Duty, 39 per cent.
 Port per pipe — 4 4000
 " bottles per dozen — 4 200
 Lisbon, or Figueira, red — 4 700
 " superior — 4 700
 " white — 4 1300
 Marselles — 4 500
 Malaga, sweet and dry — 4 1100
 Catalonia — 4 600
 Cete — 4 590
 Sicilian — 4 580
 Sauterne, per case, 12 bottles — 4 80
 Bordeaux, 1st quality, per cask — 4 450
 " 2nd — 4 400
 " Fagon — 4 310
 " superior in bottles — 4 110
 " 2nd quality 60 4 65
 Champaign, superior, dozen 200 4 300
 Muscatel — 4 50
YERBA Paraguai, best — 4 30
ZINCK—Duty, 5 per cent.

EXPORTS.

FEATHERS.
 Ostrich, long black lb. 10 4 12
 " white do. 17 4 18
HAIR.
 Horse, short arroba 45 4 50
 " mixed do. 55 4 62
 " long 18 to 24 in. do. 100 4 130
HIDE Cuttings, baled, quintal 35 4 40
HIDES.
 Matadero or saladero, fleshed, 27 to 28 lbs. pesada 54 4 55
 Matadero, country, 25 to 29 lbs. 48 4 50
 For Spain 44 4 46
 " North America 42 4 44
 Of all staks 40 4 44
 Salted ox 37 4 39
 " cow 30 4 32
 Horse, salted 26 4 23
 " dry 18 4 20
HORNS.
 Ox thousand 600 4 800
 Cow do. 200 4 300
JERKED Beef quintal — 4 40

SKINS.
 Calf, 3 to 12 lbs. per pesada 50 4 60
 Chinchilla none
 Goat 16 4 18 rls
 Nutria none
 Sheep, washed, fine and or dinary dozen 31 4 32
 Do. dirty, nominally do. 28 4 28
TALLOW.
 Matadero, raw arroba 20 4 22
 Do. melted, 1st class, do. 35 4 36
 Do. pure, 2nd class, do. 29 4 30
 Grease and tallow do. 27 4 28
WOOL.
 Ordinary, washed arroba 24 4 26
 Do. dirty do. 10 4 12
 Merino, washed do. 30 4 40
 Do. dirty do. 15 4 20
 Fine, washed do. 40 4 60
 " dirty do. 25 4 30

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

BISCUIT, common arroba — 4 18
 " fine do. — 4 25
BRANDY, Mendoza and San Juan per barrel (silver) — 4 12
CHARCOAL, load of 12 fanegas — 4 230
FLOUR per arroba 18 4 20
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 24
 Raisins, Mendoza do. — 4 27
 Walnuts do. — 4 40
GRAIN.
 Barley fanega — 4 34
 Beans, native (porotos) arroba 10 4 12
 " from the interior none
 Maiz fanega — 4 40
 Wheat, best quality do. — 4 80
 " 2nd do. — 4 60
 " inferior do. — 4 35
GLUE arroba — 4 25
LIME, Cordova fanega 100 4 105
 Do. Parana do. 30 4 32
OLIVES arroba — 4 35
POTATOES arroba 8 4 10
SOLE Leather.
 Corrientes 2 4 2 6
 Paraguay each, (silver) 3 4 3 2
 Tucuman or, each (do.) 4 3 4
 Do. cow " (do.) 4 3
TOBACCO, Paraguay, Villarica 38 4 40
TONGUES, salted dozen — 4 10
VERMICELLI arroba — 4 36
YERBA, Paraguai superior — 4 50

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE—England, per oz. 68s. 4 68s 6d.
 " France, per oz. — 4 87f.
 " Montevideo, 1/2 p. ct. discount.
 " Rio Janeiro, 1 p. ct. discount.
 " United States, 4 p. ct. discount
STOCK—Six per cent. at par.
 " Four per cent. in proportion.
BULLION—Spanish Doubloons 342 4 342 1/2
 " Patriot 340 4 340 1/2
 " Do. Dollars — 4 21 1/2
 " Spanish do. and Patacones 21 1/2 4 22 1/2
 " Plata Macquina 18 1/2 4 19
 The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 68s. 6d. per oz.
 The lowest, 68s. per oz.
 In currency, at 2 1/2 4 2 1/2 per dollar.
 The highest price of Doubloons during the week 343.
 The lowest 339 1/2.
 Perm't for shipping specie, premium per cent. nominally — 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. 40f.	nominal.
France	75 fs. p. 900 k.	40 f. p. 1000 k.	45 fs. p. 1000 k.	60 fs. p. 42 ft.	nominal.
Continent	£4 5s. per 2240 lbs.	£1. 10s.	none.	£1. 15s.	nominal.
Cadiz	\$32 p. 2000 lbs. & 10 p. cent.	none.	none.	none.	4 rls. p. 100 nominal.
United States	\$15 per 2000 lbs.	\$6 p. 2000 lb.	none.	\$8 per 40 ft.	nominal.
Rio Janeiro	none.	none.	none.	none.	\$1 p. 100 lb. nominal.
Havana	none.	none.	none.	none.	nominal.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.