BRITISH PACKET

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1201.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1849. [*Established in* 1826.]

BUENOS AYRES.

By the English packet we have received regular files of London papers to the 4th of July. On the 26th of June the royal assent was given to the Navigation Laws Repeal Bill, and, as a mark of respect to the memory of the defunct monopoly, the next day all the ships in the docks of Liverpool wore their colours half-mast high.

The Jew bill had been thrown out in the House of Lords by a majority of 25. Immediately on this decision Baron Rothschild, who had been the mate member of the city of London for two years, accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, but only to test the adherence of his constituency. He accordingly came forward again as a candidate at the new election, and triumphed over his opponent—Lord John Manners—by the immense majority of 3,515.

In the House of Commons, on the 23d of June, the following conversation took place on the subject of the affairs of the

THE RIVER PLATE.

Mr. Smythe inquired whether the noble lord had any objection to state the general terms of the proposal which it was understood Mr. Southern had transmitted by the packet of May for a convention to settle the differences between the Oriental and Argentine Republics; whether that proposal had in any way been modified by a letter which had been received by Her Majesty's Government and whether any communication had taken place with the French Government on the subject since the month of May last?

Lord Palmerston replied, that it was natural that parties taking a concern in those transactions should feel a great desire to know what was the precise state of the negotiations, and what communications had passed. But the hon member, with his experience in such matters, and the house also, would feel that it was not consistent with the public service to go into explanations, either verbal or by the production of papers, as to the details and state of negotiations still pending. It must be obvious to everybody that such explanations would tend to impede, not to assist, the conclusion of the negotiations. He had no difficulty in saying that Her Majesty's Government had been in communication with the Government of France as to these affairs; but the French Government had only recently been formed and was still occupied with many important matters. Although he should be very sorry to say anything which should induce merchants to entertain expectations which might not be realized, yet so far he might say, that the present state of the communications between the Argentine Government and the Governments of England and France was one which led to the expectation that those negotiations might end in a satisfactory manner.

Mr. Smythe expressed the hope that in the event of the negotiations having a successful issue due provision would be made for guaranteeing the independence of the Oriental Republic, and for affording security of life and property to the inhabitants of Montevideo.

Lord Palmerston replied, that all parties to the negotiations had accepted as the basis of those negotiations the independence of the Oriental Republic; and General Oribe had pledged himself to the representatives of Her Majesty and of the French Government that, in the event of his returning to authority, he would take measures to afford complete security for the property and persons of foreigners as well as of natives.

The Queen had signified her intention of visiting Ireland as early in August as the termination of the session of parliament would permit. H. M. proposed to call in the first instance at the Core of Cork and from thence to proceed along the coast to Dublin. After remaining there for a few days, during which time H. M. would be the guest of the Lord Lieutenant, she would proceed northward to visit Belfast, and from thence cross to Scotland. Owing to the prevailing distress H. M. would not visit Dublin in state, as any large expenditure on mere ceremony would be ill-timed, and inconvenient to her subjects.

The British barque Charles Bartlett, bound from London to America with passengers, was run down in a fog, on the 27th of June, by the Royal Mail steamship Europa, on her homeward voyage from Boston, and of 162 souls on board 135 perished! In a subsequent number we will give the particulars of this awful catastrophe.

France was again in the enjoyment of tranquillity. The plan of the late conspiracy was on a vast scale, and the insurrection broke out on the same day and at the same hour in different districts. The movement, however, was everywhere immediately suppressed, except in Lyons, where it became necessary to call in the assistance of a part of the army of the Alps, and considerable effusion of blood ensued. The fighting continued all the 15th with the greatest fury, and it was requisite to employ artillery in order to destroy the barricades. Lyons was also declared in a state of siege. In Paris preparations were going on for the trial of the parties implicated in the affair, including several members of the Assembly. The tribunal before which the accused representatives and the ring-leaders of the insurrection were to appear, was to meet at Versailles. Ledru Rollin had made his escape to England. In consequence of the state of siege in the capital, it was intimated to the *National*, *Siecle* and *Presse* newspapers that if they continued to sustain the opinion that the constitution had been violated in the Roman question by the majority of the chamber, they would render themselves liable to be suppressed; whereupon the editors of those journals declared that the censorship having been officiously re-established by this act of government, their pen ceased to be free. On the 19th the Assembly, by a large majority, authorised the government to suspend the clubs for one year, enjoining it to present in the meantime a bill to regulate and consolidate the right of association.

The cholera morbus had greatly abated in Paris, the deaths, daily, having decreased to 40.

The resumption of hostilities at Rome by General Oudinot was not the consequence of fresh instructions from France, but the result of a rupture between the General and the French plenipotentiary, M. Lesseps, who appears to have concluded a convention with the Triumvirate totally at variance with his instructions and with the object for which the expedition was undertaken. The general made a formal assault on Rome on the night of the 21st, which, though attended with considerable success, did not lead to a final result. This delay displeasing the French government, they despatched General Bedeau on an extraordinary mission for the purpose of accelerating the operations, and, if necessary, of assuming the command. In the meantime, the Roman Assembly finding it impossible to hold out any longer passed the following decree on the 30th of June—

"The Assembly discontinues a defense which has become impossible, and remains at its post. The triumvirate is enchanged with the execution of the present decree."

At the same time the Roman commander-in-chief solicited a suspension of hostilities, and announced the speedy arrival at the French headquarters of a deputation from the municipality of Rome. Previous to this determination the foreign consular body had addressed a protest to General Oudinot against the continuance of the bombardment, from the loss of innocent lives it occasioned as well as the destruction of numerous monuments which it was impossible to replace. The General replied that the blame lay with the triumvirate, and did not relax his fire.

Germany was still in a frightful state of confusion. The republicans had been successively beaten out of the Palatinate and Carlsruhe, but appeared still determined to give battle. There were no less than three so-called central governments and two national assemblies in the Empire. One of the governments is that of the Archduke at Frankfort; the second, the regency appointed by the Rump Parliament; and the third and last, one just inaugurated by Prussia at Berlin, and composed of four members, one Prussian, one for Hanover, one for Saxony, and another for Baden. The Rump Parliament had been driven from Stuttgard by the King of Wurtemburg, and being refused admittance into Carlsruhe unless it put itself at the head of the republican movement, it was obliged to take up its residence at Donanschingen. The other assembly, under the presidency of Baron Gagern, was holding its sittings with closed doors at Gotha. It was supposed to be favourable to the Prussian scheme of constitution.

It is stated that the Prussian troops were advancing into Jutland, and that they had occupied Aarhuus on the 21st of June. Negotiations for peace were, nevertheless, still going on.

Two battles had been fought in Hungary, one of which was won by the Magyares and the other by the Imperialists, but the victory of the latter is represented as decididly of greater importance.

Ancona surrendered to the Austrians after 26 day's siege. The most honourable terms were granted to the garrison.

Venice continued to resist the continued attacks of Marshal Radetzki with the greatest heroism.

It was reported that peace had been concluded between Austria and Sardinia; but although Alessandria had been evacuated by the former, and the conferences at Milan resumed, the last accounts lead to the belief that the negotiations had been broken off.

The following is an extract from the Message of the French Republic to the Legislative Assembly.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

It is the destiny of France to shake the world whenever she moves, and to calm it when she becomes quiet. Europe lays its repose or its agitation at our door. This responsibility imposes important duties upon us; it dominates over our situation.

After the days of February the recoil of our revolution was felt from the Baltic to the Mediterranean, my predecessors in office refused to throw France into a war of which they could not see the end. They were right.

The state of civilization in Europe allows us to deliver one's country to the hazards of a general collision only when a man has necessity and justice unmistakably on his side. A secondary influence, a more or less specious political reason, are not enough; a nation like ours, if it does engage in a gigantic struggle, ought to be able to justify in the eyes of the world either the magnitude of its success or that of its misfortunes.

When I came to power great questions were pending throughout Europe. On the banks of the Rhine, beyond the Alps, from Denmark to Sicily, we had our interests to protect, our influence to exert. But did this interest and this influence, for being energetically upheld, merit the chances of a European conflagration? The question thus put was easily answered.

From this point of view France did, in all the foreign affairs which we are going to review, all that she could do for the interest of her allies, without, nevertheless, appealing to the last argument of her government viz., the force of arms.

A year ago Sicily had risen against the King of Naples. England and France interfered with their fleets to stop the hostilities, which became still more cruel; and though England was more interested in the question than even France, the two admirals united to obtain from King Ferdinand an amnesty for the Sicilians, and a constitution which guaranteed their legislative and administrative independence. They refused. The admirals quitted Sicily, being forced to abandon their mediation, and soon afterwards the war began. The very people which had refused to accept favourable conditions was forced to an unconditional surrender.

A serious war broke out in the north of Italy, and when the Piedmontese army advanced to the Mincio it was thought, though but for one moment only, that Lombardy would reconquer its independence. Discord proved fatal to that hope, and the King of Piedmont was obliged to retreat within his own dominions.

At the time of my election the mediation of England and France had been accepted by the belligerent parties. The only thing to be effected was to get the least disadvantageous conditions for Piedmont. Our part was traced out, and even prescribed. To refuse compliance was the inflaming a European war. Though Austria did not send any agent to Brussels, the place which was designated for the conference—the French government consolled Piedmont to resist the movement, which was hurrying her into war, and not to recommence a too unequal conflict.

This counsel was not followed, as you know. And after a new defeat the King of Sardinia concluded directly with Austria a fresh armistice.

Although France was responsible for this conduct, she could not permit Piedmont to be crushed, and from the tribune itself the government declared that it would maintain the integrity and territory of a country which covers one portion of our frontiers. On the one side it used its best endeavours to moderate the requirements of Austria, when she demanded an indemnity for the war which appeared to her exorbitant. On the other hand, it engaged Piedmont to make just sacrifices in order to obtain an honourable peace. We have every reason to believe that we shall be successful in the work of conciliation.

While these events were passing in the north of Italy, new commotions arose in the centre of the Peninsula to complicate the question.

In Tuscany the Grand Duke had quitted his states. In Rome a revolution had been accomplished which had profoundly agitated the Catholic and liberal world; in effect, for two years one had been in the habit of seeing on the Holy Throne a Pontiff who took the initiative in useful reforms, and whose name, repeated in hymns of gratitude from one end of Italy to the other, was a symbol of liberty and a pledge of every hope. It was then we heard on a sudden with astonishment, that this Sovereign, so lately the idol of his people, had been compelled to fly furtively from the capital.

So it was the acts of aggression which enforced Pius IX. to quit Rome appeared in the eyes of Europe to be rather a conspiracy than the movement of a people which could not have passed in one moment from the most lively enthusiasm to the most afflicting ingratitude.

The Catholic powers despatched ambassadors to Gaeta to occupy themselves about the grave interests of the Papacy. France, too, had a right to be represented there. She listened to everything without committing herself to any course of action; but, after the defeat of Novarra affairs assumed a more decided aspect; Austria, in concert with Naples, answering the appeal of the Holy Father, notified to the French government that it must decide upon its course, for these powers were determined to march upon Rome with the intention of restoring purely and simply the authority of the Pope.

When we were thus in a position in which explanation was necessary we had but one of three courses to adopt:—

Either to oppose ourselves by arms to every species of intervention, in which case we came to a rupture with all Catholic Europe in the sole interest of the Roman republic, which we had not recognized;

Or, to allow the three powers in coalition to restablish, according to their inclination, and without limitation, the authority of the Pope;

Or, lastly, to exercise a direct and independent action by our own spontaneous movement.

The government of the republic adopted this last course.

It seemed to us an easy thing to make the Romans made stand that, pressed as they were on every side, their only chance of safety lay in us; that, if our presence hindered some of its results, the return of Pius IX., the Sovereign, faithful to his own character, would bring back with him reconciliation and liberty; that, once at Rome, we guaranteed the integrity of the territory, by depriving Austria of every pretext for entering Romagna. We might even hope that our flag, once raised without contest in the midst of Italy, would have extended its protecting influence over the whole of the Peninsula, none of whose sections can be to us a matter of indifference.

The expedition to Civita Vecchia was then resolved upon in concert with the National Assembly, which voted the necessary credits. It had every chance of success; all the advices received were unanimous in announcing that at Rome, with the exception of a little knot of persons, who had seized the authority for themselves, the majority of the population awaited our arrival with impatience. Common sense might have led one to expect that this was so, for the choice could scarcely be a doubtful one between our intervention and that of the other powers.

A train of unhappy circumstances led to a different result; our expeditionary force, of a number amount in point of numbers, for a serious rest tance was not foreseen, disembarked at Civita Vecchia, and the Government had received indigence that, could it have arrived at Rome the same day, the gates of the city would have been joyfully unclosed for its entrance. But whilst General Oudinot was notifying his arrival to the government of Rome, Garibaldi was entering it at the head of a band formed of refugees from all parts of Italy, and even from the rest of Europe, and his presence, as may be conceived, gave a sudden reinforcement to the party who went for resistance.

On the 30th of April 6,000 of our soldiers presented themselves before the walls of Rome. They were received by musketry; some few even, who had been drawn into a trap, were made prisoners. This unlooked-for struggle, with at no long day change in the final aim of our enterprise, has paralyzed our beneficent intentions and rendered abortive the efforts of our negotiators.

In the north of Germany an insurrection had compromised the independence of a state, one of the most ancient and the most faithful of the allies

of France. Denmark saw the population of Schleswig and Holstein were against her, although they recognised at the same time the authority of the Sovereign actually reigning. The central government of Germany deemed it its duty to decree the incorporation of Schleswig with the Confederation, because a great part of the people were of German race.

This measure has become the reason of a most determined war. England has offered her mediation, which has been accepted. France, Russia, and Sweden have shown themselves disposed to support Denmark.

Negotiations opened some months back established the conclusion that Schleswig was to form, under the authority of Denmark, a separate state. But, when the principle had been once admitted, they could not come to an understanding upon the consequences which should have been derived from it, and hostilities recommenced. The efforts of the powers I have named tend at this moment to the conclusion of a new armistice which will be the preliminary of a definitive arrangement.

The rest of Germany is agitated by grave perturbations. The efforts made by the assembly at Frankfort in favour of German unity have provoked the resistance of several of the federal states, and brought about a conflict which, as it approaches our frontiers, will necessitate on our part an anxious overlooking. The empire of Austria, engaged in a fearful contest with Hungary, has thought itself authorized in calling in the assistance of Prussia. The intervention of this power, the march of its armies towards the west, could not but excite to a high degree the solicitude of the government, which has exchanged upon this subject several diplomatic notes.

Thus there exist everywhere in Europe causes of collision which we have sought to remove, preserving, at the same time, our independence of action and proper character.

In all these questions we have always been in agreement with England, which has given us proofs of good-will of which we should be sensible.

Russia has recognised the republic. The government has concluded postal treaties to facilitate international communications with Spain and Belgium.

In America, the condition, of Montevideo is singularly modified, as we learn from the advices of the admiral who commands our naval forces in those waters. Our French population has migrated from one end of the Plata to the other. This displacement of the population must necessarily call for consideration.

To conclude, gentlemen representatives, if our negociations have not obtained the success which we had a right to expect, believe that the only sentiment which animates the government of the republic is that of the honour and interest of France.

The *Journal du Havre* of the 29th of June contains the following—

"It is confidently stated that M. F. Malleville, who discharged the functions of Chargé d'Affaires of France at Lisbon, where he has been superseded by M. Adolphe Barrot, is going to be charged with an extraordinary mission to La Plata."

H. B. M. frigate Apollo, capt. Rostron, from Cork with 700 troops on board for China, put into Rio Janeiro on the 7th ult., after having been out 51 days. She had lost 18 men from sickness supposed cholera and had proceeded to Ilha Grande to recruit.

We have news from the United States to the 23d of June. Ex-President Polk had died after a short illness. It was at first reported that his death had been occasioned by cholera, but it appears that the disease under which he sunk was diarrhœa. The accounts from New Orleans regarding the inundation were more favourable. The Crescent City, arrived at New Orleans, had brought dates from California to the 1st of May. A great deal was still said of the richness and abundance of the gold regions. The Crescent City brought nearly a million of dollars in the precious metal. The steamers Oregon and California, after a great deal of trouble, had succeeded in getting crews, and had returned to Panama from San Francisco. It was stated that a body of 30,000 Mexicans, completely armed, were on their way to Upper California; and it was supposed, therefore, that the proclamation of General Smith forbidding the establishment of foreigners in California would remain a dead letter.

THE CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.—As every one is interested just now in whatever relates to the cholera, the following comparison, made up from tables in the New York Commercial Advertiser, between the three weeks during which the disease raged in New York city in 1832, 1834, and the three weeks last past, will be read with interest. The first cases reported in 1832 were on the 4th of July, when there were 7 cases and 4 deaths; on the 5th and 6th the cases had increased to 37 and the deaths to 19; by the 11th, the cases had increased to 129, and 50 deaths; and from that date continued to increase, with some fluctuations, until the 28th, when there were 311 cases and 104 deaths; after which the disease began to abate. The whole number of cases between the 4th of July and the 28th, inclusive, of 1832, was 2,725, and the deaths 1,119. In 1834 there were 14 deaths reported on the 9th of August, and diminished after that, on the 12th, 14, 11, 7, on the succeeding days, until the 16th, when there were 26 cases and 16 deaths; the cases continued to increase after that, with some fluctuations until the 29th, when there were 52 cases and 29 deaths; after the 29th they diminish again. Between the 5th and 29th of August, 1834, there were 209 deaths. The first cases reported this year were on the 18th of May, when there were 12 cases and 8 deaths; between that time and the 29th, there were only 3 cases and 8 deaths; but on the 29th, 8 cases and 4 deaths occurred; from that date to the 2d of June there was but little change in the progress of the disease; but on the 3d, 13 cases were reported and 7 deaths; on the 3d, 25 cases and 11 deaths; on the 4th, 23, and 3 deaths; on the 5th, 39, and 11 deaths, 6th, 60 cases, but only 10 deaths; on the 7th, 38 cases and 19 deaths—making the whole number of cases since the 18th of May, 300, and deaths 95.

It was observed that the violence of the disease spent itself in New York, on previous appearances, in about three weeks time, and the hope is indulged that the crisis is already past in that city, as it is now three weeks since the first cases were reported.

THE CHOLERA.—Cases of cholera continue to be reported in various directions. In St. Louis, on the 28th ult., there gave 20 interments of Cholera patients; in Quincy, Ill., there were 19 deaths by Cholera, among German emigrants, during the week ending the 20th ult; in Nashville, Tenn., there were 16 deaths during the week, previous to the 25th ult., and four deaths all negroes, on the 25th, of Cholera; in Lexington, Ky., on the 30th, there were 14 cases of Cholera, at the Asylum and six deaths, all females; at Cincinnati, 23 new cases and 5 deaths were reported for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 5th inst.

There were 60 cases reported in N. York City on the 6th, and 10 deaths; and 6 cases and 2 deaths in Brooklyn, all of Cholera. This increase over preceeding days, is attributed to the exposure and imprudence of numbers of persons, in connection with the Odd Fellow's celebration. There are, however, it is said, now many cases reported, which under ordinary circumstances would not have attracted any attention—cases of persons slightly ill with bowel complaints, who under the alarm existing have wisely applied to physicians, on the first appearance of premonitory symtoms. The deaths and deaths in New York are not confined to the dissolute; several persons of the most respectability and of regular habits, it is said, have been suddenly attacked and died.

In Richmond, Va. there were 5 new cases and 4 deaths on the 3d and 4th. A few cases of cholera have occurred in Buffalo, one of which, on Saturday, 2d inst, terminated fatally. In Kingston, Canada West, seven cases were reported on the 1st inst., 4 of which were fatal.

The disease is said to be disappearing from neighborhoods on the Missouri river where it has been very fatal.

THE INUNDATION AT NEW ORLEANS.—The Picayune of the 29th ult. says:

"The transit waters of "Father Mississippi" continue to encroach upon our city, and the wrong of the goodmother, or rather the disease of the mississippi human, is fast nearing St. Charles st.—The inundated streets present novel and exciting scenes; and, apart from the melancholy reflection caused by the disastrous state of affairs, there is much to amuse. All sorts of aquatic conveyances are brought into requisition, and these are now to be seen at all corners, waiting for passengers through avenues where cabs and carriages were wont to roll. Through many of the street, however, the authorities have caused gunwales or planks to be constructed, which prove a great convenience. It was impossible, in the haste in which they were put up, to make them firm. The traveller is obliged to step with great caution, and even then primly dressed gentlemen are occasionally seen to disappear for a time beneath the dirty flood. With the fine prospect of stopping the crevasse, however, we have reason to hope that this state of affairs will not last much longer."

The Delta of the same date says:

"We cannot afford our readers any cheering information or positive assurance that the crevasse at Sauve's will be stopped in one, two, three or four days from this time. Capt. Grant, we understand, thinks he will be able to stop it effectually by Thursday next. We think differently."

THE FLOOD AT NEW ORLEANS.—The operations at the crevasse have been partially suspended during the last thirty six hours for the want of materials, and some further delay will be experienced in complying with the requisitions of Capt. Grant, received yesterday morning. Among the items was an order for one hundred and fifty sapplings, which we believe cannot be had near the river in this vicinity.

The water was rising last evening with more rapidity than had characterized its encroachments during the previous thirty-six hours. The danger below the Canal Carondelet and the Old Basin is daily becoming more imminent, and the alarm is consequently increasing, although every effort is made to strengthen the levee of the canal sufficiently to resist the great pressure of water.

The residents on Camp and other streets below the Molpemenal canal are becoming alarmed, and have petitioned the Council to take some measures to save them from inundation.—*N. O. Picayune, May 30.*

EXCITEMENT IN CANADA.

A despatch from Montreal, dated yesterday, the 6th, says, considerable excitement prevails in regard to the tone of the English papers respecting Canadian affairs.

The annexation party are calling loudly for the consummation of that object. Great indignation prevails among the ultra Loyalists. The principal men of the Tory party are said to desire that the result of the mission of Sir Allan McNab to England should be known before ulterior measures are resorted to.

It is said to be exceedingly difficult to calm the lower classes. Frightful threats have been used by all classes against Lord Elgin; and it is feared that should he venture into the city, he would be murdered.

To Captain William Gatwood,

We, the undersigned passengers on board the "Vanguard," feel it our duty to notify publicly in a few words the deep sense of gratitude, we so truly owe you for your attention and generosity during the passage from Liverpool to Buenos Ayres.

Your manifest ability from long tried experience in all parts of the world has so frequently proved fortunate that it need no comments.

You especially, having to attend to our healths and comforts, your administration of gratuitous nourishments and medicine to our sick and indigent most invidiously commented upon, particularly as being otherwise unattainable, you have displayed every act in best feeling, all your deeds are based upon and guided both by reel humanity.

We unanimously combine to tender you our warmest heartfelt thanks, and trust providence will befall to prolong your life, we regret our inability and feeble efforts to delineate in full the applause which you so richly merit and so highly appreciate: we are justified in stating to our friends and countrymen, to whom emigration to foreign climates, may be a choice, that you permanently and immediately carry out best will, and in substantiation of our impressions, we hereunto affix our names.

James Neelon	Ellen Flanagin
Michael Neelon	Theresa Flanagin
John Collins	Bridget Kildoff
John Kahoe	Jane Matthews
Patrick Riordon	Mary Crotty
James Belson	Mary Neelon
George Belson	Sarah Porter
John Haugh	Maria Murtagh
Richard Hogan	Gerrard Murtagh
Joseph Neil	James Chafers
John Butler	Laurence Egan
James White	Patrick Kilmurry
Patrick Connors	Edward Robins & family
Martin Kane do.	John Bacchus do.
Patrick Roache	George Hayburn do.
Peter Ahearin	Stephen Galvin do.
James Matthews	John Brown do.
Martin Griffin	Collum Rigney do.
Mark Griffin	Thos. Wheelan do.
Bartholomew Hicky	——Geaghan do.
Thomas Cleary	Mrs. Scanlin do.
Michael Hensey	Daniel Murry do.
	Mrs. Graham.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES

August 25.—Wind N. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

August 26.—Wind E. S. E.

Arrived, Danish barque Aladin, 248 tons, B. Moller, from Boston 11th June, to Nelson Hartwig, with 300 doubloons, 159,624 feet pine.

Bremen barque Johanna, 292 tons, D. Jachens, from Boston 11th June, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 191,959 feet pine lamb r.

Sailed, Lubeck brig Bertha, 399 tons, F. J. Wachter, for New York, despatched by Freyer Brothers, with 3000 horns, 3198 dry ox and cow hides, 1500 salted do. do., 219 bales and 13 serrons wool, 46 serrons horse hair, 23 bales do., 12 bales sheep skins.

August 27.—Wind E.

Arrived, British barque Chapmans, 281 tons, David Guthrie, from Cadiz 1st July, to De Lisle, Brothers & Co., with 189 lasts salt.

Sailed, H. B. M. schooner Reniria, Midshipman Parry, for Montevideo.

British brig Amherst, 169 tons, David Millar, for Liverpool, despatched by Charles R. Horne, with 62,000 bones, 10,000 horns, 3876 salted horse hides, 559 dry do. do., 628 salted ox and cow do., 257 boxes tallow, 165 pipes do., 49 half pipes do.

August 28.—Wind S. E. foggy.

No arrivals or sailings.

August 29.—Wind E. in the afternoon changed to E.

Arrived, Sardinian schooner Nueva Carmen, 121 tons, Domingo Machi, from Montevideo 27th inst.

Passengers—27.

Sardinian brigantine Athanalya, 121 tons, Bartolomé Dassori, from Montevideo 27th inst.

Passengers—34.

American barque Oriole, 225 tons, Stump, from Baltimore 23d June, to Zimmermann Frizier and Co.

Dutch galliot Plata, 175 tons, John H. Henning, from Cape de Verde 9th July, to Bunge Bornefeld and Co., with 95 moyes salt.

Sailed, British brigantine Admiral Nelson, 145 tons, John Le Bas, for London, despatched by Mess. De Lisle Brothers & Co., with 1,284 salted ox & cow hides, 2003 do. do. horse, 115½ pipes tallow, 22 do. grease, 39 bales horse hair, 28 do. wool, 15 do. sheep skins, 28,625 bones.

August 30.—Wind E.

Arrived, Sardinian schooner Ninfa, 121 tons, Jose Barboro, from Buceo 28th inst. in ballast, to Lezica and Co., Passengers.—4.

Hanoverian brig Diligence, 237 tons, Ruyl, from Antwerp, June 24th., to Corti Franciechelli and Co., with 1 box linens, 1 do. satins, 936 do. glass, 40 do. and 8 bales merchandize, 3 boxes calls, 114 barrels beer, 16 bales cloth, 2 boxes hardware, 250 jars gin, 475 pieces wood, 167 rolls and 4 bundles cordage, 34 do. tow, 8 boxes silks, 58 do. wine, 5 do. needles I do. shawls, 50 do. muskets, 12 barrels linseed, 202 do. tar.

H. B. M's. packet Kestrel, 3 guns, Lieut. H. Baker, from Rio Janeiro 15th, Montevideo 29th inst., with the mail conveyed to Rio on the 12th by H. B. M's. packet Penguin, from Falmouth 5th July.

British barque Otter, 190 tons, Hudson Brough, from Liverpool 16th June, to Bates, Stokes & Co.

Spanish barque Maria Clotilde, 430 tons, Manuel Antonio Larrachge, from Barcelona 3d June, to Diego Calvo & Sons, with 600 pipes, wine, 36 pipes, 14 half pipes & 28 quarter casks aguardiente, 1630 jars oil, 75 boxes soap, 300 dozens straw hats, 22 bales white paper 20 do.

August 31—Wind S. W., at 11 A.M. changed to N.

Arrived, National schooner Luisa, 121 tons, Jose Muratore, from the Bucco 29th inst., to Carlos Galeano, in ballast. Passengers—3. brown do., 4 boxes dry goods.

Sailed, American barque Tivola, 194 tons, William Wheeler, for New York, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 12,152 dry ox & cow hides, 1,212 salted do. do., 20 bales hide cuttings.

National barque Manuelita, 311 tons, Jacob Hagy, for Antwerp, despatched by Nicholson Green & Co., with 7,712 dry ox & cow hides, 1,999 salted do. do., 234 bales wool, 100 boxes tallow, 69 bales & 2 serrons horse hair, 16 bales sheep skins.

British brig Agile, 156 tons, John Small, for London, despatched by Bates, Stokes & Co., with 1136 boxes, 36 pipes, 7 half do. & 3 quarter casks tallow, 8500 horns, 6,000 bones.

Hamburg barque Harriet, 280 tons, Peters, for Cape de Verde, in ballast, despatched by O. J. Hayes & Co.

The following are the manifests of the undermentioned vessels arrived last week.

"Minstrel Boy"—242 boxes, 245 bales, 16 hogsheads, 222 casks and 1 bundle merchandize, 30 tons flag stones, 1 box jewellery, 6¼ tons iron, 900 bars do., 305 stoves, 500 iron pots, 50 tons coal, 10 casks hardware, 42 kegs nails.

"Elizabeth"—442 boxes, 126 bales & 38 casks merchandize, 10 kegs nails, 2 hogsheads hardware.

Vessels loading at Liverpool on the 30th June for Buenos Ayres—

Barques Alpha, Harbinger, Bee, Martha Shallcross, Brig Zephyr. Brigantine Douro. Schooner Bosphorus.

At London—barque Kyle, for Cadiz and Buenos Ayres, Minalto.

Vessels sailed for Buenos Ayres.

From Rio Janeiro—American ship Hannibal, 527 tons, G. C. Belton.

From Liverpool—June 14th, Netta, Rattray; 20th, Earl of Devon. James; 22nd, Mersey, Luke; 30th, Sophia, Bowlow; Mary Queen of Scots, Wilcox.

From Gravesend—June 15th, Clio, De Gruchy; Arab, Hossack; 30th, Wm. Inglis, Newby.

From Lisbon—June 15, Caledonia, Menhennet.

From Havre—July 1st, Parana, Garlie.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

ARRIVED AT FALMOUTH.

June 13, H. B. M. steamer Alecto, from Montevideo 9th April with the mail hence, per Reniria, 5th April.

" 19, George Duckwitz, Schaeffer, hence 14th April.

July 4, H. B. M. packet Crane, from Rio Janeiro 13th May.

AT LIVERPOOL.

" 19, Sapphire, Millar, hence 16th April.

" 21, Bourbus, Tregarthen, hence 14th April.

" 21, Nemesis, White hence 18th April.

AT COWES.

" 21, Delphin, Spillo, hence 12th April, and sailed for the Eme.

AT GRAVESEND.

" 19, Harriet L., Esnouf, hence 15th March.

" 20, Courier, Pinel, hence 26th March.

" 22, Elizabeth Hastings, Gault, hence 22d March.

" 24, Fortuna, Ritchie, hence 12th April.

" 28, Isabella, Lanfesty, hence 20th March.

" " Apparition, Millar, hence 31st March.

AT PLYMOUTH.

" 30, Charister, Richards, hence 17th April.

AT BELFAST.

" 26, James, Smith, hence 29th March.

OFF CORK.

" 30, Blonde, Carey, hence 5th April.

AT HAVRE.

" 9, Omega, Doynel, hence 9th April.

" 19, Milan, Gorphes, from Montevideo.

" 21, Virgine Gabrielle, Borthelot, hence 15th March.

" 25, Gustave H. Grenot, from Buceo.

" 27, Atalanta, Hansen, hence 22d March.

" 29, L'Echo, Darlan, hence 14th April.

July 2, Felix, Galiet, hence 16th April.

AT CETTE.

June 19, Cesar, Collot, hence 20th March.

AT MARSEILLES.

" 19, Chassour, Silvestre, hence 5th April.

" " Norma, Topp, hence 3d April.

" 20, Maria Luisa, Tiscornia, hence 4th April.

AT ANTWERP.

June 20, Washington, Curtis, hence 4th April.

" " Gustave, Cole, hence 22d March.

" " Republic, Schmitz, hence 19th March.

" 21, Providence, Demasicres, hence 31st March.

" 22, Ankober, Bosque, hence 26th March.

" 28, Friedrich Ernst, Amondsen, hence 8th March.

" 29, Commune, Paulsen, hence 20th April

AT GENOA.

May 30, Eden, Ferrare, hence 18th March.

June 18, Telegrafo, Morice, hence 18th March.

" 23, Romolo, Badarace, from Montevideo

" 23, Daniele, Denegri, hence 8th April.

AT HAVANA.

May 8, Blanca Aurora, Peres, hence 14 Mar. and sailed 12th for Matanzas.

" 31, Madonna, Lavanna, hence 8th March.

June 2, Antonio, Ruiz, hence 31st March.

" 7, Succours, Schmidt, from the Salado.

AT MATANZAS.

May 29, Amnistia, Mirambell, hence 31st Mar.

June 7, Celestina, Sensat, hence 30th April.

AT RIO JANEIRO.

July 28, Brig Venus, Rodriguez, hence 12th July.

" 30, H. B. M. sloop of war Cleopatra, 26 guns, Commander H. G. Massie, from Plymouth 14th Jun.

" 10, Carijoo, Araujo, hence 17th July.

" 11, Pelicano, Silva, hence 22d July.

AT BOSTON.

June 2, Talma, Lewis, hence 5th April.

" 8, B. Aymar, Nichols, hence 18th.

" 9, Bazaar, Simpson, hence 18th.

" 10, Bostonian, Mann, hence 27th.

" 18, Telegraph, Scharlau, hence 11th.

" 19 Urania, from Buceo.

AT NEW YORK.

June 19, Norma, Vallesson, hence 30th April.

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
	NATIONAL.			
May	14 Barque Catalina, J. H. N. Lubau	232	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.	Antwerp.
June	5 Barque Manisiola, Jacob Hogy	311	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Antwerp.
"	12 Vuelta de Obligado, Paulsen	233	Louis Winter	Antwerp.
"	16 Brig General Belgrano, Juan Garrido	185	Sosa Marin, Rombi & Cambaceres	Havana.
"	16 Brig Concordia, Bock	218	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.	Antwerp.
July	2 Brigantine Sarcie, Juan B. Vallaro	144	Bernardo Delfino	
"	26 Brig Mentor, J. C. Nielsen	198	Jacob Parravicini	
	BRITISH			
June	30 Brig Clorinda, William Johnson	258	De Lisle Brothers and Co.	London.
July	2 Brig Runs, Abraham Clark	221	Briscoe, Stewart & Co.	Valparaiso.
"	4 Brig Agila, John Small	193	Bates, Stokes & Co.	London
"	11 Brig Alice, Philip Tregoe	293	De Lisle, Brothers &	London.
"	13 Barque Vanguard, William Garwood	301	Bates, Stokes and Co	London.
"	13 Brig Gambiel, John Pressly	205	John Best & Brothers	Liverpool.
"	13 Brig Susan, Robert Law	183	Briscoe, Stewart and Co.	London.
"	17 Brig Hermione, E. Chenoweth	200	Barber and Orr	England.
"	18 Barque William Peile, William Scott	279	John Best & Brothers	Liverpool.
"	26 Brig Adam Smith, David Gourley	218	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Liverpool.
"	28 Brig William Bayley, William Teasdale	198	R. and J. Carlisle and Co.	England.
August	2 Brig Alcione, Bennett	199	Briscoe, Stewart & Co.	Liverpool.
"	4 Schooner Trent, William Barrett	98	Bates, Stokes & Co.	
"	8 Barque G. F. D.	356	Thomas Duguid & Co	
"	8 Brigantine Merchant, William Kendal	134	Turner & Co.	England
"	10 Brig Dromo, Thomas Houghton	178	Thomas Duguid & Co.	London.
"	12 Barque Ann Rest, Angus Cheyne	233	John Best and Brothers	
"	15 Barque Melody, John Hooper	232	Hughes, Brothers	
"	15 Brig Maid of Erin, William Harry	185	Hughes Brothers	
"	22 Brig Minstrel Boy, H. Lewis	244	Wilfred Latham & Co.	
"	21 Brig Elizabeth, Wea herley	176	Drabble, Brothers and Co.	
"	27 Barque Chapmans, David Guthrie	281	De Lisle, Brothers & Co.	Liverpool.
"	30 Barque Otter, Hudson Brough	190	Bates Stokes and Co.	
	AMERICAN			
July	20 Barque Tivoli, William Wheeler	194	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	New York.
"	23 Barque Southerner, W. J. Clark	240	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Valparaiso & California.
August	8 Barque Tiberius, Luther Hurd	299	Samuel B. Hale	
"	10 Brig Palma, D. F. Hatch	182	Samuel B. Hale	
"	14 Barque El Dorado, Eichbergin	182	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	
"	15 Barque Frances Partridge, Joseph Broughton	164	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co	
"	15 Brig A. Hayford, John Smith	187	To order	
"	16 Brig Colonel Howard, John A. Durkee	232	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
"	29 Barque Oriole, Stump	225	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	
	DANISH			
June	23 Brigantine Giaskan, Peter Jordt	130	Egg, Krutish and Co.	
July	16 Brig Condor, F. Trellsen	157	Charles R. Horne	
"	21 Brigantine Eneven, F. Fredrick	185	Nelson Hartwig	Discharging.
"	30 Brig Ida and Emma, E. Diedrichsen	155	F. Silva and Co.	
"	30 Brigantine Fortuna, H. Jungo	150	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Philadelphia.
August	10 Brig Delfin, C. H. Bruun	151	Diego Calvo de Sosa	
"	11 Brig Melinta, Mathiesen	159	Freyer Brothers	
"	11 Brigantine Louisa, N. Petersen	150	Egg, Krutish and Co.	
"	15 Brigantine Helena, J. Mahnke	120	Becher, Preuss & Co.	
"	16 Barque Aladin, B. Moller	248	Nelson Hartwig	
	FRENCH.			
February	1 Barque Jeune France, Pannier	318	Despuy	Havre.
July	10 ship Rio, De Souza	224	Dumas and Co.	Havre.
"	16 Pol. barque Nouveau Provençal, J. Sigalara	205	Marius Laplane	Marseilles.
"	21 Barque Paquebot de la Plata, Cogneau	185	Llavallol and Sons	Havre.
"	28 Barque Carapuena, Dagrand	225	E. Ochoa & Co.	Cette.
August	11 Brig Euphrasien, Lagrange	158	Manuel Lopez	Marseilles.
"	11 Barque Anna, Lecomte	247	E. Ochoa & Co.	Havre.
	SPANISH.			
June	7 Brig Emprendedor, Juan Molina	244	Santa Maria, Llambi & Cambaceres	Havana.
"	25 polacre Lince, José Senant	198	Freyer Brothers	
July	2 Barque Joven Mariana, Baroldome Segui	252	Manuel Murrieta	Do.
"	13 Schooner Pepa, Mariano Domingo de Soto	250	Llavallol & Sons	Do.
"	24 Brig Pablo, Silvestre Sensat	126	Llavallol and Sons	Do.
"	26 Barque Saifrida, Pablo Font	225	E. Ochoa & Co.	Do.
August	8 Polacre Morenilla, Sebastian Urizar	146	Zumaran and Tresserra	
"	10 Brig Tamas, Pedro Balcarce	182	E. Ochoa and Co.	Cuba.
"	11 Brig Arrogante Emilio, Juan Tomas Sandeliz	270	Llavallol and Sons	Havana.
"	14 Brig Palamos, Cabrun	201	E. Ochoa & Co	
"	14 Brigantine Baronesa, Gerardo Armstrong	123	Felix Buxareo	Do.
"	15 Barque Lidia, Antonio Vila	180	Felix Buxareo	Do.
	BRAZILIAN			
Marc	25 Barque America, Antonio P. da Costa	216	Manuel Acevedo Ramos	Brazil.
August	4 Brig Confiança, Thomas Ferreyra	208	José Coelho Meyrelles	
"	11 Brign. Vapuaje, Alejandro Antonio Soares	145	Juan Geronimo Martinez	
	ORIENTAL			
Aug	8 Barque Entreriana, Francisco Truco	200	Adolfo Mancilla and Co.	Brazil.
	SARDINIAN			
Feby	25 Bombarda Jesus y Maria, Guggino	46	To order	
May	18 Polacre Union, José Maria Costa	224	José Avegno	Genoa.
June	5 Barque S. Michele, Angel Cichero	281	Llavallol & Sons	
"	16 Brigantine Robusto, Pablo Sabro	160	B Viale	
"	24 Zumaca El Indiano, José Pozzo	124	Llavallol and Sons	
"	26 Polacre Consolacion, Estevan Bosal	126	José Avegno	Genoa.
July	10 Polacre Rostaud, Francisco Morice	289	José Avegno	California.
"	22 Brig Cesare, Simon Fidanza	130	Lezica & Co.	
August	2 Brig Costante, Thomas Segueira	128	Llavallol and Sons	Marseilles
"	4 Brig Eudano, Manuel Gotuzzo	140	Adolfo Mancilla and Co.	Brazil.
"	9 Polacre Inocente, José Vallaro	148	José Avegno	Farragua.
"	9 Brig Espresso, Agustin Ferraro	241	Adolfo Mancilla and Co.	Discharging.
"	11 Polacre Italia, Juan B. Chiapparo	123	Diego Calvo and Sons	
"	15 Brig Gentil Fanny, Juan Gallino	222	José Avegno	Marseilles & Genoa.
"	19 Polacre Bibiana, Manuel Risso	121	To order	Brazil.
	BREMEN.			
Aug	26 Barque Johanna, D. Jachens	292	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	
	HAMBURG.			
May	19 Barque Mercurius, Nicholas Suhr	226	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.	New York.
July	12 Barque Harriet, Peters	288	O. J. Hayes and Co.	Cape de Verde.
"	28 Brig Alcyon, F. F. Sinn	183	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Baltimore
	SWEDISH.			
Aug	2 Brigantine Rapide, S. M. Ziehn	134	George Dowse	
	BELGIAN.			
May	9 Brig Pauline, J. J. Hinrichsen	221	Zumaran and Tresserra	Havana.
July	6 Brigantine Karel, F. F. Diaz	104	Treusseun and Co.	Antwerp.
	HANOVERIAN.			
Aug	20 Brig Diligence, Ruyl	232	Corti Franciachelli and Co.	
	PORTUGESE.			
July	Barque Linda Flor, Antonio Jose da Silva	176	Manuel Acevedo Ramos	
	LUBECK.			
Aug	Brig Nautilus, G. Steffen	246	Thomas Rousse	
	RUSSIAN.			
July	Barque Alexander, J. H. Huysen	238	Louis Winter	
	DUTCH.			
June	Brigantine Maria Sophia, van Gysel	196	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.	Antwerp.
"	Galliot Eliza, H. G. Borchers	199	Edmund Mackinlay & Co.	Antwerp.
August	Brig Boreas, Albert Messers	237	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.	Batavia.
"	Galliot Plata, John H. Henning	175	Bunge, Bornefeld and Co.	

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

BRITISH.—Sloop of war Tweed, 20 guns, Commander Rt. Hon. Lord Francis Russell.
Brigantine Kestrel, 3 guns, Lieut. Henry Baker.

FRENCH.—Barque Astrolabe, 18 guns, Commander Montravel.

Vessels passed Point Indio.
Aug. 20, at 5 p.m., wind N.W., Mary Miller, hence 18th.
" " " 7 " " Narcisa, " 19th.
" 21, " noon, " W.,Menssagers," 20th.
" 23, " 1-30 " S.S.W.,Johann Christoph, hence 23d.
" 24, " noon, " N.W., Chalcedony, hence 24th.
" " " 12-30 " " Pereyra, " 21st.
" " " 1 " " Novelty, " 23d.
" " " 1.30 " " Mysore, " 23d.
" " " 2 " " Esperanza," 21st.
" " " 2-30 " " Soleil, " "
" " " 3 " " Paquete de Buenos Ayres, hence 23d.

Advertisements.

☞ Not to be Disregarded! ☜

Baltimore Preserved Oysters.

The undersigned are at length enabled to gratify the numerous inquiries they have recently had for this most delicious of all Oysters, having just received a parcel which they have now on Sale, The generally acknowledged richness of the Baltimore Oyster, and its consequent estimation over every other kind would of itself be a sufficient recommendation, but the parcel now referred to having been prepared with more than usual care, and cutlay, has obtained the highest encomiums from all who have purchased. The Sale being rapid, immediate application should be made in advance of

NEWNHAM & YETMAN,
Calle Mayo, No. 66.

The undersigned begs to announce his removal from Calle Reconquista to No. 59 Calle Piedad, the following articles he has for Sale.—
Martell's Brandy and Hollands Gin.
Port, Sherry and Champaign.
Byss's Ale and Porter, Scotch and Liverpool do.
Some few cases of superior bottled Burton Ale.
Druggett, 3 yards wide, & narrow.
Cocoa Matting & Woollen Cloth Table Covers.
Canvas, Hoops, Rivets, Tarpaulines, &c., &c.
A considerable reduction to be made in a parcel of some very superior Champagne which, in the meantime, will be sold to suit purchasers.

THOMAS NUTTALL.
August 31, 1849.

Daguerreotype Portraits.

Mr. WILLIAM WESTON has the honor to announce to his friends and the public that he has removed his daguerreotype establishment from the altos which he formerly occupied in Calle Victoria, No. 63, to the altos No. 166 of the same street, recently occupied by Messrs. Udail and Champlain, having bought the splendid stock of materials and apparatus which those gentlemen possess with them from North America, and having adopted the new system introduced by them by means of which he is enabled to produce a superior class of pictures to eth ntaken by any other process in this city, he confidently invites all ladies and gentlemen who wish to procure a faithful likeness and a perfect Daguerreotype to visit him at his rooms between the hours of 10 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon, where he trusts to give them perfect satisfaction.

☞ No. 166, CALLE DE LA VICTORIA. ☜

Total Abstinence & Beneficial Society of Buenos Ayres.

The Members of this Society are hereby notified that the regular Monthly Meeting for business will be held next Tuesday evening at the Temperance Hall, calle de la Merced, at 8 o'clock pm.

Notice.

Proposals will be received by Capt Durkee at the office of Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., to makes the following repairs on the American brig *Colonel Howard*, of New York, lately returned to this port in consequence of having sprung a leak at sea, until the 5th of September, at 12 o'clock, m., viz—
The brig to be thoroughly caulked from the copper up. To be then hove out, and bottom stripped and caulked from the garboard streak upwards; s good coat of stuff to be put on the same. The metal taken off the bottom to be replaced with new of the following weights—one-third of 24 oz., one-third of 26 oz., one-third of 28 oz. All the materials furnished to be of the best quality, and the work to be done in a faithful manner to the entire satisfaction of the master, and approved of by competent judges appointed to inspect the same.

Buenos Ayres, 29th August, 1849.

FAMILY & COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
CALLE DE MAYO, No. 53,

The well known stand formerly occupied by Zwingen and latterly by Gatliff, is now taken and managed by Simon Dodge, who hopes by diligent and prompt attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

The Hotel commands an extensive view of the Harbour and Alameda, has an excellent telescope and every convenience necessary for the accomodation and comfort of Masters of vessels particularly, and all who may favour him with their custom.

Buenos Ayres, Aug. 28th, 1849.

FOR MARSEILLES AND GENOA.
The very superior, A. 1. Sardinian brig

Constante,

138 tons register,
Thomas Segueira, Commander,
Has only disengaged room for a few tons of freight, and her cargo being in course of shipment, she will have quick despatch. Please apply to the Consignees Messrs. Llavallol & Sons, or to
John Higginbotham,
Licensed Ship Broker,
No. 20 Calle San Martin.
31st August, 1849.

For Havre de Grace,
The very fine fast-sailing A. 1. French ship

R I O,

224 tons register,
De Sous, Commander,
Has three fourths of her cargo engaged and shipping and will be promptly despatched.
This opportunity is a most desirable one for cabin passengers having splendid accommodations.
Please apply to the Consignees Messrs. Dancyer & Co. or to
John Higginbotham,
Licensed Ship Broker
No. 20 calle San Martin.
August 4th, 1849.

For Antwerp.

The fast-sailing, coppered and copper fastened Belgian Schooner brig

K A R E L,

of 104 tons, Captain F. F. Divourt,
Having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will soon be dispatched,
For freight please apply to the consignee Louis Winter Esq. or to
Richard Sutton Jun.,
Licensed Ship Broker,
No. 14 Calle de la Reconquista.

FOR MARSEILLES & GENOA.
The very superior, new, A. 1, coppered and copper fastened Italian brig

Gentil Fanny,

223 tons per Register,
Captain John R. Gaggino,
Is a splendid new vessel, now on her first voyage and sails remarkably fast. She has a considerable part of her cargo engaged, and will have good despatch.
For terms of freight, or of passage, her accommodations being very spacious and comfortable, apply to her consignee, Sr. Don. Jose Avegno or to
Charles R. Horne,
Licensed Ship Broker,
No. 55 calle la Reconquista.
September 1, 1849.

For London,

The remarkably fast sailing, and in every respect, very superior A. 1. British built brig

D r o m o,

178 tons per register,
Thomas Houghton, Master.
Has a large proportion of her cargo already engaged and going on board.
She is a very small carrier, and will have very quick despatch.
For terms of freight or passage, her accommodations being excellent, apply to the Consignees Messrs. Thomas Duguid and Co., or to
Charles R. Horne
Licensed Ship Broker.
No. 55 calle la Reconquista
Sept. 1st, 1849.

PASSAGE ONLY.

For Havre de Grace.

The very superior, new, Packet-built French barque

"Paquebot de la Plata, No. 1."

183 tons per register, Cogneau, master,
Has all her cargo engaged and going on board as fast as the weather will admit; and she will have immediate despatch.
Persons desirous of crossing the Atlantic could not have a better conveyance than that which this really superior vessel offers.
For terms of passage, apply to Capt. Cogneau at the Hotel de Paris, to her consignees Messrs. J. Llavallol & Sons, or to
Charles R. Horne,
Licensed Ship Broker,
No. 55 la Reconquista.
Sept. 1st, 1849.

For Havre de Grace.

The well known fast sailing French barque

Dunas,

247 tons register,
Captain Lecompte.
Having already three fourths of her cargo engaged and shipping will be despatched promptly. Her accommodations for cabin passengers are superior
For further particulars please apply to the Consignees Messrs. Ochoa and Co., or to
John Higginbotham,
Licensed Ship Broker,
20, Calle San Martin.
August 24, 1849.

Passengers only.

For Valparaiso,

The first-class coppered and copper-fastened American brig

Southerner,

340 tons, Capt. W. J. Clark,
Will sail for the above port in about ten days. Having splendid accommodations, the above vessel has room yet for three passengers by early application to the Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., or to
Richard Sutton, Jr.,
Licensed Ship Broker,
No. 14, Calle La Reconquista.
August 24th, 1849.

PASSENGERS ONLY.

For Marseilles.

The very superior A. 1. French brig

Euphrasie.

158 tons, H. Lagrange, Commander,
Has all her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch, she has good accommodations for passengers.
Please apply to the Consignees, or to
John Higginbotham,
Licensed Ship Broker,
20, Calle San Martin.
18th August, 1849.

Passengers Only.
FOR ENGLAND.
The well known clipper schooner brig

Merchant,

H. Kendell, Commander,
Is classed on the first letter at Lloyd's for twelve years, and is a favorite vessel in the trade, she has first-rate accommodations for two cabin passengers, who will be taken on liberal terms. Please apply to the Consignees Messrs. Turner & Co., or to
John Higginbotham,
Licensed Ship Broker,
20, Calle San Martin.
31st August, 1849.

For Liverpool.

The regular trader, and remarkably fine A. 1. British barque

Chapmans,

D. Guthrie, Commander.
Will be ready to receive cargo in a few days, and having a portion of her cargo engaged, is warranted to have quick despatch. This Vessel is well-known for her superior sailing qualities. For further particulars please apply to the Consignees Messrs. De Lisle Brothers & Co., or to
John Higginbotham,
Licensed Ship Broker,
No. 20, calle San Martin.
31st August, 1849.

Wanted,

A STEWARD who understands his business thoroughly. None need apply who cannot bring good reference. Apply at No. 78, Calle San Martin.

For Philadelphia.

Passengers Only

The very fast sailing, first class, coppered and copper-fastened Danish brig

Condor,

157 tons

Captain T. Trellesen,

Will sail shortly, having all her cargo engaged, and can accommodate passengers in the best manner. For terms of passage, apply to

Charles R. Horne,
Licensed Ship Broker,
No. 55 calle la Reconquista

Passengers only.
For Valparaiso,

The fast sailing British brig

"ITUVER,"

221 tons register,

Will sail within the forthcoming twenty days, and offers a good opportunity to persons going round the horn having first rate accommodations, please apply to the consignees Messrs. Brisoce & Co., or to

John Higginbothom,
Licensed Ship Broker,
20 calle San Martin

July 27, 1849.

Notice to the public.

The undersigned has removed his Carpenter's Shop from Calle San Rosa, near the Post Office, to the wood yard No. 50, Calle de Mexico, from the Cuartel de Restauradores half a square towards the Camp; where all orders for furniture or house carpenter's work will be duly attended to.

The undersigned has on hand a good assortment of mahogany in planks, boards and veneers, Russian and American pine of all classes, and Brazil wood of the best quality, all at the lowest prices.

Buenos Ayres, 23d August, 1849.

JOHN McKIERNAN.

Joseph W. Romano,

Chemist and Druggist, No. 20, San Martin Street, [opposite the Cathedral,]

Begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has received a fresh supply of Drugs, and has a complete assortment of every thing in the above line, which, together with strict attention and moderate charges, he hopes to give satisfaction to those who may honour him with their confidence.

Medical prescriptions dispensed with due care.

Medical chests fitted out.

Country orders executed with prompt despatch, and genuine drugs.

☞ Cloroform, pure, direct from England.

N. B.—Perfumery, scents of all descriptions for the toilet, lavender water, soaps, bears grease, macassar oil, nail and tooth brushes, marking ink, &c., as well as every other article in the line at moderate prices.

English Stationery.

An assortment of the above on sale at No. 56 calle Reconquista (formerly Paz) comprising letter, copying and office papers, account book, sealing wax, wafers, steel pens, quills, rulers, envelopes, ink, bills of lading, and bills of exchange in English and Spanish, &c., &c.

☞ *No. 6, Calle de la Piedad.*

Single Gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board by applying at No. 6, Calle de la Piedad.

Wanted, by a young Man, who can give satisfactory reference, a situation as Mayordomo or Capataz of an Establishment in Entaneis in the Country. Address to No. 3, calle de Mayo.

For Sale,

A Tilbury of the most elegant construction, at Messrs. Vicente Casares and Sons, near the Custom House.

For Sale,

A small house, in Calle de Santa Fé, No. 69, with four rooms, a well, different fruit trees, and a collection of plants, the premises comprising seventeen yards front and twenty six in depth.

For further particulars apply on the premises.

For Sale.

An establishment in the district of Ranchos, consisting of about a square league of very superior land, with a good brick house, galpon, plantasion, &c. A flock of fine mestiza sheep, and a troop of mares may also be included, if the purchaser so incline.

For further particulars apply at the Barraca de los Andes.

FOR SALE,

The whole, or any part, of a very extensive and choice selected Library, embracing almost every branch of literature—also a variety of illustrated works and gems of art of the highest order for the drawing room table—the whole quite new and in splendid extra gilt bindings.

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The undersigned begs leave to inform the Commercial Public that they have rented the above named Premises, for the transaction of Barraca business in all its branches, under the firm of Edward Newton & Co.

Its situation on the bank of the Riachuelo, its vicinity to the Barraca bridge, superior press, and ample stores strongly recommend it, and the subscribers offer their best exertions for the interest of those who may employ them.

(Signed) Edward Newton.
Francis W. Reynolds.

Buenos Ayres, August 24th, 1849.

Pannus Corium Blucher-Bottines and Shoes.

JUST received per brig "William Bayley," from Liverpool, and for Sale at D. FLEMING'S, No. 17, Calle La Defensa, a small assortment of men's Blucher bottines, and Wellington shoes, manufactured from the Pannus Corium or Leather Cloth, recently invented in England as a substitute for and imitation of the finest calf leather. They are highly recommended for general wear on account of their softness and durability and invaluable to those who suffer from corns, bunions, or tenderness in the feet.

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The remarkably fine fast-sailing A. 1. British brig

HERMIONE,

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John Higginbothom,
Licensed Ship Broker,
20 Calle San Martin

27 July, 1849.

To Captains of Vessels, &c.

All sorts of naval stores, spars, pitch, and paint oil, at the lowest prices, to be had at Messrs. V. Casares & Sons, close to the Custom House.

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REFERENCES—1 abundant, 2 scarce, 3 none, 4 falling, 5 rising, 6 flat, 7 in demand, 8 nominal, 9 last sale.

IMPORTS.

	Dols. rs.	Dols. rs.	
ALE and Porter—Duty, 54 per cent.			
London ——per doz.	55	à 60	1
French and German ——do——	45	à 50	
BEES WAX—Duty, 19 per cent.			
White, per lb ————	—	à 10	
CANARY SEED—Duty, 19 pct.	—	à 25	
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Sperm ——per lb.	—	à —	3
Stearine ————	—	à —	3
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CARDS, Playing—Duty, 19 p cent.			
Spanish, fine ——doz.	—	à 34	
» ordinary ——doz.	14	à 15	
German ——per gross	150	à 200	
Genoese ————	—	à —	
CANDLEWICK—Duty 28 p. ct.			
American ——arroba	—	à 95	9
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CHEESE—Duty 30 per cent.			
Dutch, round, of about 3 lbs. each, if sound ————	—	à 13	
Do. cream ——per lb.	—	à 3	
English ————	—	à 4	
CHUNO—Duty, 28 p. ct., arr.	—	à 30	
CLOVES—Duty, 28 p. ct., p. lb.	6	à 7	
COALS—Duty, 5 per cent.			
Coarse ——per ton on board	—	à 130	4
Blacksmith ——do——	—	à 130	1
COCOA—Duty, 5 per cent.			
Brazil ——per quintal	—	à 100	2
Guayaquil ——do——	—	à 170	
COD Fish—Duty, 28 per cent.			
Per drum of 100 lbs ———	150	à 170	2
COFFEE—Duty, 28 per cent.			
Havana ——per quintal	140	à 145	7
Brazil ——do——	125	à 130	
COSMESTICS—Duty, 19 p. ct.			
American brown shirtings, 27 inches ——per yard	8	à 9rls	
» Appleton do. 30 in. »	—	à 10	
» India H-ad do. 30 » »	—	à 10	
» Appleton do. 33 » »	11	à 11	9
» Do. sheetings 36 » »	12	à 13	
» Brown drills 30 » »	—	à 12½	
» Tickings ————	—	à 22	
Scotch Hessians ————	—	à 15	
Osnaburgs ————	—	à 14½	2
FARINA—Duty, 28 p. ct., arr.	—	à 10	3
FLOUR—Prohibited—Price on board for re-exportation per barrel $5 Spanish.			
FRUITS—Duty, 28 per cent.			
Almonds, hard shell, unshelled, per arroba ————	—	à 30	
Do. soft do——	—	à 40	
Do. shelled do——	—	à 100	
Apples, dried ——per lb.	—	à 1	4
Currants ————	5	à 6	
Figs, Malaga, in boxes ———	—	à 30	
Hazel nuts ————	—	à 30	
Prunes ————	—	à 40	
Raisins, Malaga ——arroba	—	à 35	
Walnuts ——do——	—	à 36	
FIRECRACKERS, India—Duty 19 per cent.			
Per gross ————	—	à 2 4	3
GLASS—Duty, 19 per cent.			
Window, box ————	—	à 65	9
German, hollow, assorted, doz.	15	à 16	
HAMS—Duty, 28 per cent.			
English, superior ————	—	à 3	
American ————	—	à 2½	
Westphalia ————	—	à 3 6	
HONEY—Duty, 28 per cent.			
Per gallon ————	—	à 10	
IRON—Duty, 5 per cent.			
Bar and Hoop, assorted, p. cwt.	50	à 55	
Swedish ————	—	à 60	
LEAD—Duty, 19 per cent.			
Pig, per quintal ————	120	à 130	
Sheet do————			
LUMBER—Duty, 5 per cent.			
American pine boards and plank, on board ——per foot	—	à 5½rls.	4
Baltic pine 37½8 silver per 1000 feet on board.			9
Pitch pine, 40$ silver per mil on board.			6
Swedish pine 25 à 28$ do. p. do.			
MANDIOCA—Duty, 28 p. ct. per arroba ————	25	à 30	
MATS—Spanish, duty 19 p. ct. per doz. ————	—	à 190	
MATTING—Duty, 19 p. cent.			
Spanish, per piece ————	—	à 160	
India, p. yard, 1, 1¼, 1½ yds. wide	—	à 7	
MOLASSES—Duty, 28 p. ct.			
Per gallon ————	—	à 5	
NAILS—Duty, 19 per cent.			
American, cut, per quintal	—	à 150	9
English, wrought ——do——	—	à 180	
NAVAL Stores—Duty: cordage, pitch, resin and tar 12 per cent.; canvass, duck, and oakum 19 per cent.			
Canvass—American, per yard	—	à 4½	2
» English, No. 1 to 6 piece	—	à 175	4
» German ————	—	à 200	6
» Russian, best quality	250	à 260	6
» Do. 2nd do——	170	à 180	6
Cordage—tar, ——per quintal	—	à 180	3
» Manila ——do——	—	à 300	3
» Russian ——do——	180	à 200	7
Duck—English ————	—	à 110	
» German ————	120	à 130	
» Russian ————	140	à 150	
Pitch—American ——barrel	—	à 70	7
» Swedish ————	—	à —	
Rosin ————	35	à 40	1
Tar—American ————	—	à 70	4
» Swedish ————	—	à 105	4
Oakum, quintal ————	—	à 200	4
OILS—Duty, 28 per cent.			
Olive—Spanish, in casks, p. arr.	—	à 54	
» » in jars of ¼ arroba each ———	—	à 24	
» Genoese, in casks ———	—	à 60	
» » refined in bottles	—	à 60	
» French ————	—	à 75	
OLIVES—Duty, 28 per cent.			
Seville, in kegs ——each	—	à 45	
Malaga ——kegs	—	à 35	
PAINTS—Duty, 19 per cent.			
Linseed oil, in casks, per gallon	—	à 16	1
» in tins or jars do.	—	à 17	1
Do. boiled do——	—	à 18	1
Turpentine in tins, per gallon	—	à 13	1
Paints in oil, assorted colours, lb.	10	à 11rs.	1
PAPER—Duty, 19 per cent.			
American, straw ————	6	à 7	
Spanish, florete, superior—ream	—	à 45	
» ½ do. ————	—	à 32	
Genoese, florete ————	33	à 34	
» ½ do. ————	—	à 29	
Wrapping, large size, Genoese—	19	à 20	
» medium ————	14	à 15	
» small ————	12	à 13	
Letter paper, blue ————	—	à 25	
» white ————	—	à 30	
PEAS—Duty, 28 per cent.			
Spanish (garbanzos) ————	—	à 25	
PEPPER—Duty, 38 per cent.			
Black ——per arroba	—	à 45	
Chile, red ——do——	—	à 75	
Spanish, red ——do——	—	à 90	
Do. sweet ——do——	—	à 90	
RICE—Duty, 12 per cent.			
Carolina ——per arroba	—	à 21	
Brazil ——do——	16	à 17	
Piedmont ——do——	18	à 20	
SALT—Duty, 1 dol. per fanega	—	à 9 sil.	9
Cadiz & St. Ubes on board per do.			
Cape de Verd, do do.			
Table, fine ——arroba	—	à 6	
SALTPETRE—Duty, 5 p. ct.			
SOAP—Duty, 19 per cent.			
Spanish ——per arroba	—	à 55	
Marseilles ——do——	—	à 45	
American, yellow ——do——	—	à 23	3
English ——do——	—	à 23	3
SPIRITS—Duty, 39 per cent.			
Brandy, Spanish, 34 to 35 deg.		à1400	
» French ————		à1250	
» Aniseed 28 deg. ————		à1300	
» from the Baltic 34 to 35		à1100	
Gin, German in pipes, 20 deg.		à 950	
» in cases and baskets of 1 dozen jars ————	37	à 38	
» in demijohns of 1 gallon	—	à 11	
» in do. of 3 gallons	—	à 30	
Rum, New England, 140 gals.	—	à 950	1
» Havana, (caña) 20 deg. 125 gallons ————	—	à 850	
» Rio Janeiro do. do	—	à 850	
STARCH, Wheat—Duty, 28 per cent.			
Per arroba ————	25	à 28	9
SUGAR—Duty, 28 per cent.			
Loaf ——per arroba	—	à 50	
Crushed, refined ——do——	—	à 49	
Havana, white ——do——	—	à 36	
» brown ——do——	30	à 31	
Rio Janeiro, white candy—do——			3
» brown ——do——	—	à —	3
» dark brown do——	—	à —	3
Pernambuco, white ——do——	—	à 33	4
» brown ——do——	—	à 27	4
Santos, white ——old 30, new	32	à 33	
» brown ——do——	—	à 28	
Reconcavo ————			3
TEA—Duty, 28 per cent.			
Gunpowder and Imperial, per lb.	8	à 9	
Hyson ————	4	à 5	
Pouchong, superior ——do——	10	à 12	3
Do. inferior ——do——	3	à 4	
Orange Pekoe ————	8	à 14	
TOBACCO—Duty, 39 per cent.			
Bahia, leaf ——per arroba	—	à —	2
Brazil, black superior ——do——	100	à 108	
Cavendish, 1st quality ——do——	—	à 100	
Do. 2d ——do——	55	à 60	6
Maryland, best ——quintal	—	à 300	
Cigars, Hamburg ——thousand	250	à 300	
» Havana ————	306	à 400	
» Regalia ————	—	à 700	
TWINE—Duty, 19 per cent.			
English ——per quintal	—	à 600	3
India ——do——	—	à 340	
Spanish ——do——	—	à 500	6
VERMICELLI—Duty, 54 p. ct.			
Genoese, assorted ——per arroba	45	à 50	
Spanish ——do——	45	à 50	
VINEGAR—Duty, 39 per cent.			
French, refined double, per pipe	—	à 900	
Spanish ——do——	—	à 900	1
WINES—Duty, 39 per cent.			
Port ——per pipe		à4000	
» bottles ——per dozen	—	à 200	
Figueira, do ————	—	à 700	
Lisbon, superior ————	—	à 800	
» white ————	—	à1300	
Marsellas ————	—	à 540	
Malaga, sweet and dry ———	—	à1200	
Catalonia ————	570	à 580	
Cette ————	—	à 550	
Sicilian ————	—	à 550	
Bordeaux, 1st quality, per cask	—	à 450	
» 2nd do. ————	—	à 400	
» Fagon ————	—	à 300	
» superior in bottles ———	—	à 90	
» 2nd quality ——do——	—	à 55	
Champaign, superior, dozen	200	à 300	
Muscatel ————	—	à 65	
YERBA—Duty, 28 per cent.			
Paraguay, best ————	—	à 33	

EXPORTS.

FEATHERS—Duty, 4 per cent.			
Ostrich, long black ——lb—	9	à 10	8
» white ——do—	—	à —	2
HAIR—Duty, 4 per cent.			
Horse, short ——arroba	44	à 45	6
» mixed ——do—	52	à 60	1
» long 18 to 24 inches do—	110	à 120	6
HIDE Cuttings—Duty, 4 per cent.			
Baled, quintal ————	32	à 33	6
HIDES—Duty, 1 dollar each.			
Matadero or saladero, flashed, 27 to 30 lbs average, per 35 lbs.	52	à 56	2
Matadero, country, 25 to 30 lbs. av.	46	à 52	2
For Spain, per 35 lbs———	44	à 45	8
» North America, per do———	42	à 43	2
Of all stake ——per arroba	40	à 42	2
Salted ox, 60 lbs. av, per 60 lbs.	40	à 41	2
Do. » 62 lbs. and above do.	45	à 47	2
» cow 45 to 48 lbs. average do.	—	à 33	1
» » 48 lbs. and above do.	33	à 34	9
Horse, salted ——per dozen	20	à 22½	9
» dry ——do——	15	à 16	8
HORNS—Duty, 4 per cent.			
Ox ——thousand	600	à 700	
Cow ——do	150	à 200	
JERKED Beef—Duty, 4 p. ct. qd	—	à 38	5
SKINS—Duty, ca f i dol. each:			
slunk calf 4 dol. all others 4 p. ct.			
Calf, 3 to 12 lbs. wt, per 35 lbs.	50	à 55	3
Chincilla, per dozen ————			
Goat ——per do———	—	à 19rsail.	3
Nutria ——per lb———	7	à 8	9
Sheep, washed, fine and ordinary ——dozen	38	à 42	7
Do. dirty ——do——	33	à 35	2
TALLOW—Duty, raw 4 per ct., melted free.			
Matadero, raw ——arroba	20	à 21	9
Do. melted, 1st class, do.	33	à 34	8
Do. pure, 2nd class, do.	28	à 30	8
Grease and tallow ——do——	27	à 29	7
TONGUES, salted, dozen ———	—	à 10	
WOOL—Duty free.			
Ordinary, washed ——arroba	28	à 38	7
Do. dirty ——do—	15	à 18	7
Mestiza, washed ——do—	40	à 45	7
Do. dirty ——do—	20	à 22	7
Fine, washed ——do—	50	à 65	7
» dirty ——do—	30	à 35	7
Cordova, washed ——do—	23	à 23½	sail. 7
Do. dirty ——do—	—	à —	

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

BRANDY, Mendoza and San Juan ——per barrel (silver)	—	à 12	
FRUIT.			
Apples, dried ——arroba	—	à 30	
Figs ——do——	—	à 24	
Peaches ⅔ with the stones do—	—	à 25	
Do. ⅓ without ——do—	38	à 35	
Pears ——do—	—	à 24	
Raisins, Mendoza ——do—	—	à 27	
Walnuts ——do—	—	à 35	
SOLE Leather.			
Corrientes, each, [silver] ———	2 à4	2 6	
Paraguay ——do [do] ———	3	à 3	2
Tucuman, ox, each ——do———	3	à 3	4
Do. cow ——do———	—	à 2	
TOBACCO—Duty, 12 per cent			
Paraguay ————	50	à 55	8
YERBA, Paraguay, superior ——lb	9	à 10	8

Rio Janeiro Market.

EXCHANGE, England, in currency, on 2 months' sight, p. do. Do. do. in specie 6 à 6½ 6d. p. do. Do. French, do. do. à 80½ per ct. " Montevideo, 1 per cent. prem. " Rio Janeiro, 2½ à 2¾ do. " United States, par à 1 do.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 6½ 6d per ounce.

The lowest, 6½ per do.

STOCKS—Sugar per cent. ——— at par.
" Four per cent. ——— in proportion.

BULLION—Spanish doubloons, ——— à 2,
" Patriot do. blooms ——— 292 à 292½
" Do. Dollars ——— à 19
" Spanish do. & Patacones 18½ à 19
" Plata Macequina ——— 16 à 16½

The highest price of Spanish doubloons during the week 297

The lowest 295

The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 292½

The lowest 292.

Permits for shipping specie, prem. per cent. 2 à 2½

FREIGHTS.

Destinations.	Dry Hides.	Salted Hides.	Tallow.	Bales.	Jerked Beef.
Great Britain.	£4 per 2240 lbs.	42s.6d. p. 2240 lbs.	In box 42s. 6d.) per 2240 lb. In pipes 45s.) lbs.	Wool 25 à 30s. Hair 20 à 25s.	nominal.
France.	$8 p.s. per 900 k.	40 f. per 1000 k.	45 f.s. p. 1000 k.	60 f.s. p. 42 feet.	
Continent.	£4. per 2240 lbs.	£2 5s.	..... none.....	£1. 10s.	nominal.
Cadiz.	$30 per 2000 lbs. and 10 per cent.		..... none.....		
United States.	$10 per 1000 lbs.	$8 per 1000 lb.	..... none.....	$4½ per 40 feet.	
Rio Janeiro.	none.....	none	..... none.....	none.....	2½ p. 100 nominal
Havana	none.....	none	..... none.....	none.....	8 to 7rs. per 100 lbs

George Thomas, Responsible Editor.