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BUENOS AYRES.

We have received from England direct London papers to the 29th of April, but as they are of no later date than the accounts which had previously come to hand, by the way of the United States, we have nothing to add to the following summaries of intelligence given in the Boston journals—

ENGLAND.—The prospects for the crops throughout the United Kingdom are said to be promising.

The conference of Reformers from all parts of the kingdom commenced on the 23d, in London. The objects of the conference were to receive reports from delegates in reference to the reform movement, and to complete the arrangements for realising the fund of £10,000, required for the present year's operations. The large hall was numerously attended, and amongst those assembled were no fewer than 130 delegates from different parts of the kingdom. On the platform were many distinguished reformers, including Mr. Cobden, M. P., Mr. Hume, M. P., Col. Thompson, M. P., Mr. George Thompson, M. P., Mr. J. W. Fox, M. P., Mr. Feargus O'Connor, M. P., Mr. J. Williams, M. P., Mr. L. Heyworth, M. P., and Mr. J. B. Smith. Resolutions were passed in favour of parliamentary and financial reform, recommending the employment of lecturers to bring before the people the principles of the association; and recommending the support of freehold land societies, as powerful auxiliaries in the cause of reform. Measures were adopted to raise the necessary funds; and the conference adjourned after a harmonious session of three days.

The Ministry has escaped defeat this week; but the weakness and want of tact they have shown in their previous reverses, convince people that their official lamp is expiring. Rumors prevail that Sir Robert Peel is coquetting for office, and his visits to the Queen and to Apsley House form the subject of leading articles in the morning papers. Peel can hardly be ambitious of office. The measure of his popularity is full; but rather than see the free trade policy of the last half dozen years imperilled, he would, we doubt not, accept the reins once more. There is plenty of work in him still, and, beyond any man of his day, he commands the confidence of the country—an immense advantage in the present condition of parties.

It is reported that the cholera has again, for the third time, broken out at Haldersleben, near Magdeburg—on-the-Elbe, and the outbreak is described as being sudden and violent. The course of the Elbe is the course which the cholera has usually taken in its progress to England, and there is generally a remarkable similarity in the line of march pursued by the formidable malady. The outbreak in question may be merely local, but its occurrence at this early season of the year may be regarded as making a high degree of virulence of the epidemic influence in that part of Europe; and should the disease spread down the Elbe, it will indicate the necessity of great watchfulness on the part of this country,—a watchfulness rendered the more indispensable by the fact of the unusual prevalence at the present time of diarrhœa, dysentery, and the correlative form of epidemic fevers both in the metropolis and several large towns.

Prince Kamehameha, elder brother, and Prince Liholiho, the heir presumptive of the Sandwich Islands, attended by Mr. Judd, plenipotentiary, were recently presented to His Royal Highness Prince Albert.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.—Preparations continue to be made for a renewal of the war, but rather, from all that we can discover, as a matter of precaution, than with the expectation of an immediate outbreak. The subject in dispute seems to be as far as ever from a settlement.

It is authentically reported that on the 17th inst. M. d'Usdom delivered to the Plenipotentiary of Denmark the *ultimatum* of Prussia. Prussia proposes, in the name of Denmark, a treaty of peace, containing a formal reservation, in accordance with the federal resolutions of 1846, of the rights of the duchies. All the States of the Confederation are to be invited to assist in the formation of the treaty.—Prussia, resting on the mandate of the central federal commission, desires to make peace with Denmark, under the reservation of the assent of the other German States.

GERMANY.—The two chambers of the Erfurt Parliament have completed their revision of the constitution of the Prusso-Germanic League. Although the drama has proceeded thus far, there are still many who look upon it as a royal farce. The Prussian government are said to be divided in opinion as to whether they shall stop the performance or play out the play; and one authority declares that, if the parliament proceed to the formation of a cabinet, serious demonstrations, which may result in hostilities, will at once be made by Austria and the other allied powers.

One of the correspondents of the London Times thus writes from Vienna:—"It pains me to have to inform you that persons who possess the most accurate information of what is now going on between the two great German powers (Prussia and Austria) are inclined to view things in a most gloomy light. What has recently taken place at Erfurt and Berlin is generally considered here as having been previously arranged, as it is hardly possible to conceive that in a house, composed principally of Prussian employes, government could not have commanded a majority had it so willed. I am still disinclined to believe that matters will come to a complete rupture, but it is my firm conviction that, should the "Union" Parliament, in imitation of its Frankfort model, proceed to the formation of a cabinet, most serious demonstrations would at once be made by Austria and the other allied powers. Should hostilities then actually ensue, it may be safely predicted that no party but the subversive one will be a gainer."

ITALY.—The English and French journals contain long accounts of the imposing ceremonies which took place in Rome on the 12th ult., on the occasion of the return of the Pope. He was attended by all the French troops, the Cardinals, Ministers of State, &c., and the crowds that lined the way by which he passed were immense, amounting to near 100,000 persons. He was received with the loud acclamations of the people. On the road they were so enthusiastic, that at one place they lay on the ground in order that the Pope might make a pavement of their bodies; and it was with difficulty that they were induced to rise from this degrading prostration.—At Velletri, the mass performed was of a most exciting character; but when his Holiness trod the temple of St. Peter, the music, the crash of arms and artillery, the tremendous shouts, and then the solemn silence of the people in prayer, produced a scene of pag antry and awful grandeur almost unexampled in history.

From various accounts it appears that among the certain there is much uneasiness and dissatisfaction, which found utterance in the issuing of placards, insulting to the Church, the Pope, and the French army. An attempt had also been made to burn the Quirinal; and a machine *infernale* had been exploded near the Palazzo Rodoli. Several had been arrested on suspicion of being engaged in these outrages.

It is said that the people of Chili have sent to his Holiness a loaf of gold, valued at £6000 sterling; it had been landed at Civita Vecchia.

All persons seeking admittance to the Vatican Palace are submitted to the strictest scrutiny of the Swiss guard. Precautions are taken to secure the life of his Holiness against poison. A new cook has been promoted from the convent of St. Calixtus, and all viands are introduced by such a turning cylinder as is commonly used in convents for the introduction of food.

AUSTRIA.—The coronation of the Emperor of Austria is to take place on the 18th of August.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The only difficulty that still subsisted between Austria and the Porte was settled in a conference held on the basis of the former treaties, on the 6th inst. It is said to have reference to the duration of the incorporation of the refugees, and the *surveillance* to be exercised over them. No term has been fixed, it is said, for the confinement of the refugees; but we are told that the Turkish Government has engaged that they shall be detained as long as it shall be considered necessary for the security of Austria.

MOROCCO:—The Labrador, steam frigate, has arrived from Algiers, with dates to the 28th. Previous to her departure, news of a serious nature had been received from Morocco. All that portion of the empire bordering on the French possessions is in full insurrection, and the insurgents are in occupation of the small town of Ouchda, near Tiemoen. Precautionary measures had been taken by the French authorities, and several columns of troops forwarded to the frontier.

FURTHER NEWS BY THE NIAGARA, AT HALIFAX.

ENGLAND.—The organization of the parliamentary select Committee, for the reduction of official salaries, met with the warm approval of the reformers. The names of Cobden and Bright appear in the list. The subject of agricultural distress has been again before the House of Lords, but without leading to any new results. The present abuses of the University system are about to be inquired into by a royal commission. Lord John Russell refused to extend the Commission to Ireland.

Mr. Labouchere has been induced to withdraw his bill relative to the management of the Merchants' Marine, in consideration of the violent opposition it met with from ship-owners. The Chancellor has twice postponed the reduction before Parliament of the new stamp duties bill, in which on its first introduction, Ministers were so signally defeated. The weakness of the present government appears to be daily growing more apparent. Sir Robert Peel is said to have waited upon the Queen, and immediately after upon the Duke of Wellington.

The Times attaches no particular importance to the event—not so the Herald and other London papers. It is rumored that Sir John Russell will go into the Upper House, and thus make way for Sir James Graham in the Cabinet; also that Lord Palmerston will be succeeded in the Foreign Secretaryship by Lord Clarendon, and that Charles Wood will shortly vacate the office of Lord Chancellor.

Recent advices from Australia state that the government officials put Smith O'Brien to an manner of petty cruelty, for his refusal to accept a ticket of leave. The matter has been brought before Parliament, and an inquiry is to be instituted.

Wordsworth the poet is dead. The new steamer Asia, of the Cunard line, arrived at Liverpool, from the Clyde, on Friday. She is said to have made at times 14½ miles per hour. She will sail for Boston on the 15th inst. The Court of Queen's Bench unanimously refused to grant the Bishop of Exeter the rule prayed for against the decision of the Ecclesiastical Court in the Gorham case. The fiery prelate has not indicated his next movement.

IRELAND.—We learn that the recent appeal of O'Connell in behalf of the repeal movement had the effect to raise the rent, last week, to £3. The late severe storm is said to have caused the destruction of property in Dublin to the amount of £30,000 sterling, principally in glass and slate. Scarcely a building escaped injury. Immediately after the storm, glaziers' wages rose to 10s. per day, and glass commanded ten times its original price. Emigration is less general than heretofore. The crops throughout the United Kingdom promise well.

FRANCE.—The government bill for giving the transportation law a retrospective effect, has been defeated in the Assembly by a large majority. The presumed object of government was to obtain authority whereby Barbes, Blanqui, Raspail, and other dangerous characters might be sent out of the country. The defeat of the measure caused the minister of the Interior to throw up his port folio, with reproaches upon the Assembly, for refusing to support him in what he called his arduous and thankless attempts to maintain public order. He was subsequently prevailed on to retain office. 200,000 francs have been voted for the celebration of the anniversary of the Assembly proclaiming the Republic.

In reference to the approaching election for Paris, a correspondent of the London Chronicle says—"The elections are the only subject of interest to the people of France, at the present moment. As far as the opinions of the electors can be calculated upon, they are decidedly in favour of M. Eugene Sue. The city appears to be five-sixths on the democratic candidate. One regiment of the line gave Sue and Leclerc a majority. The moderate party, however, appear to be very sanguine in the belief that Leclerc will be elected by a large majority as the election approaches.

Business on the Bourse declines; fives closed on Thursday at 89 30. On Monday and Tuesday the opposition journals were seized, and all news venders' stalls destroyed—the newsmen arrested by the police. Wednesday, copies of the proscribed journals were read aloud on the Boulevards to great bodies of people, in defiance of the police. Six companies of the National Guards of Perigueux have been suspended for electing a Socialist captain.

A Te Deum was performed on the 24th for the Pope's return to Rome, to which Count Rayneval has been appointed Plenipotentiary.

Count Zamoisky, who took an active part in the Hungarian war, has arrived in Paris.

The Assembly has voted 15,000 francs to the survivors of the disaster at Augerstand, the families of the deceased.

SPAIN.—The President of France is reported to have demanded the hand of the Infanta, sister to the King.

Diplomatic relations with England are about to be resumed.

GERMANY.—It is said that Prussia is seeking an alliance with Denmark and Sweden, and that she has, with this object in view, availed herself of an opportunity to withdraw from the Schleswig dispute.

The Duchies having entered an independent negotiation for peace, Prussia has left them to their own resources.

The Erfurt Parliament having complained, the revision of the constitution was expected to be produced at the end of the month.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.—Letters from Copenhagen of the 15th, state that the Danish Government, acting under the advice of Russia, have refused to accede to any of the demands of the Schleswig Holstein deputation, and that Denmark will consent to no terms but unconditional submission.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The disturbances in Bosnia were not of a serious character. The difficulties between Austria and the Porte had been settled. The Porte has sent autograph letters to the Queen of England and President of France, in acknowledgment of their friendly aid in the extradition question.

Russian troops are said to have commenced to evacuate the Danubian provinces.

ROME.—Great precautions are said to be taken to preserve the Pope from assassination. No person is allowed to approach him, except by permission of Cardinal Antonelli. Letters state that the Pope, since his return, has drawn up several decrees, which have been suppressed by Cardinals. One account states that His Holiness is little less than an Austrian prisoner.

The 1st regiment of French Dragoons have left Rome for France.

GREECE.—The mission of Baron Gros, from the French government, has, it is said, proved a failure. Admiral Parker still retains possession of the Greek vessels. The difficulty with England appears as far from a settlement as ever.

ANTICIPATIONS OF CALIFORNIA.—EFFECT ON THE FIXED PRICE OF GOLD.

(From the *Bankers' Magazine*)

The import of gold from California, whatever may have been the actual product of that extraordinary region, has not equalized the expectations formed of a quantity of specie which it was expected would have been procured. We have abstained lately from quoting the intelligence received, via the United States, of the proceedings at "the diggings," because the accounts were in many respects unsatisfactory, although they all concur in representing the produce of the mines or "diggings" as being of an extraordinary character. It will be useful, however, to keep the subject before our readers; for if one quarter of the specie said to be obtainable in California is really procured, and added to the present stock of

gold specie in the world, it will have a most extraordinary effect upon our present system of currency.

A recent article in the *Times* gives an amusing and, at the same time, an accurate resumé of the facts which have reached Europe relating to California. Making allowance for the American atmosphere which seems to hang about all the reports from this region of wonders, each arrival of news is more extraordinary than that which precedes it. The discovery of gold mines, if not of gold, multiply daily. "Placers" and "washings" are brought to light, each successively of greater productiveness than those known before. Large as is the influx of adventurers, the opportunities of the period and the resources of the soil appear to increase in a far more than corresponding ratio. A clue seems at length to have been found to those primary veins of native gold of which the present diggings merely represent the pulverised deposits. Colonel Fremont's estate has yielded a solid bed of gold-stone more than a mile long and upwards of two feet thick. This was the first announcement. Later reports, however, allege that the length of the vein is fully two leagues, with an average breadth of 150 feet; and the story is characteristically completed by the statement, that at one end of the mine there is a deposite of native silver calculated to defray all the expenses of machinery and working. So singular a coincidence of provision seems almost peculiar to transatlantic soil, and is, perhaps, the greatest prodigy of the place; but the town-gossip of San Francisco is full of conclusions scarcely less astonishing.

It seems to be now ascertained that this city itself is built of auriferious materials and upon a real placer of gold, so that, to match the living wonders of California, we shall have nothing left but those desirable regions depicted in the "Arabian Nights," where fruit trees are loaded with the richest porcelain, and stupendous castles are constructed from a single ruby. The results upon the town population are most remarkable. Little boys make their five or six dollars a day by grubbing in the gutters, like the urchins who scramble for half-pence in the mud at Blackwall. One of the revenue officers, being debarred by his duties from the exhilarating air of the public placers, beguiled his confinement by instinctively picking out the adobes or bricks, from the walls of the Custom House, and found that he had got as good a digging as his neighbours. Large profits are made by sinking wells and sewers in this favoured settlement pay for their own construction five times over. Nor can the rents, perhaps, be any longer considered exorbitant, for a man may pay his landlord with the proceeds of his own bricks and mortar. Yet the discovery is not without its dangers. The possible contingencies are too alarming to be speculated upon with calmness; for, if free scope is left to the temptations of these domestic diggings, the honeycombed streets will some day or other collapse and settle, like Troy in its flames, and a dead lake of rubbish will be all that is left of the young emporium of the Pacific.

The difference between the 16th and 15th centuries—between the days of Lord Bacon and the days of Warwick the king-maker, had no doubt resulted from discoveries of the same kind, and of no larger promise than those of California. So productive were the mines of America, that Spanish viceroys did actually ride over a pavement of solid silver, upon mules shod with the same precious metal; and the piles of plate on the sideboards of Castilian grandees were literally reached by silver ladders, in some cases 14 or 16 feet high. These are not mere symbolical exaggerations, but plain facts credibly recorded; and yet even such facts were surpassed by the prospects opened in California. Gold was represented as discoverable in quantities hitherto unknown even in the case of silver; and the entire surface of the country was described as equivalent to one of those bonanzas, or veins of native metal for which the miners of Potosi returned public thanksgivings. A whole year has now elapsed since these marvellous sources of wealth have been in full operation, and we are in possession of good materials now for revising the judgment formed at an earlier period.

There is always a two-fold direction given to the influence of such discoveries as these. In the present case the results concerned not only the supply of precious metals, but the colonisation of a new and scarcely accessible region. As regards the first of these points, the groundwork of truth has proved really very considerable. Gold is actually found, and doubtless still exists in large quantities, but certain conditions have entirely confirmed the anticipations entertained respecting the practical effects upon the bullion markets of Europe. No appreciable importation has yet taken place, and the value of the standard metal still remains without apparent alteration. Three causes have been alleged in explanation of this anomalous and yet unimpeachable fact—exaggeration in the reports of the produce, extensive self-consumption on the spot, and want of time to give full effect to the discovery. Considering the subject, the locality, and the national predilections of the parties engaged, we do not think the amplifications of the truth have been hitherto very unpardonable. Almost as much gold has been found as was fairly promised, but it has certainly not made its way to Europe, or, in any remunerative degree, to the United States. The following are some of the most reasonable estimates which we have received upon this point. Setting the number of persons engaged upon the diggings at 80,000, and calculating their average gains at five dollars a day, the result would be a *gross* produce of twelve million dollars, or about 2,500,000*l.* sterling per month, which, at the end of the year, would represent a total of 30,000,000*l.* worth of gold—an enormous addition to the present supplies. When we come, however, to facts, we find that up to the commencement of last November the actual exportation of gold dust from San Francisco had not averaged more than 300,000 dollars per month, or about 100,000*l.* sterling, which would give less than a million and a quarter sterling for the produce of the year. To reconcile these statements we must presume either that five dollars per diem is too large an average gain for 80,000 diggers, or that the consumption on the spot, including private hoards, is so vast as to absorb upwards of nineteen-twentieths of the whole produce. Both presumptions would probably be correct, though less weight, we think, is due to the latter than the former. We do not believe that a quantity of gold equivalent to 80,000 sovereigns, or anything approaching to it, is daily extracted from the bowels of the earth throughout the year, and the disproof of such calculation is to be found in the non-appearance of any such produce. It is incredible that 28,000*l* should have been spent or hoarded in California during the last 12 months, though, no doubt, gold dust has been amassed and concealed to a large amount by individual speculators. These hoards, however, must find their way into circulation, and operate upon the currency just as surely, though at less certain intervals than the regular exports; and all that can be said is, that though time enough, considering the quick returns of this speculation, has elapsed for the exemplification of such practices, the contributions from this source have been even more scanty than from any other. According to the estimates, at least one half of those who left England for the diggings last winter ought to have now returned with fortunes. How many have done so?

Turning however, to the other side of the story we find far more positive and remarkable results. The probability is, that a sum at least equalling the largest importation ever anticipated from California has been despatched to it, and has been consumed in introducing this strange province into the community of commercial states. Reckoning the cost of outfits, living, shipping, time and labour, it has been computed that capital to the amount of 20,000,000*l.* sterling has been exported, during the last 12 months, to San Francisco from the United States alone; and as only 6,000,000*l.* sterling has been received during the same period in the shape of gold dust there remains a balance, against California of 14,000,000*l.* upon the year. But this balance, whatever it may be, has not been wholly ill spent. A powerful impulse has been given to the spirit of enterprise, and to many branches of trade. In particular, the discovery has operated with such singular effect on the hitherto impassive races of the Pacific Islands and China that it can hardly be unreasonable to anticipate a partial extension of the influence even to Japan.

One of the most extraordinary results of the wonderful discovery is the impulse it has given to the enterprise of the Celestial Empire. Chinamen, hitherto the most impassive and domestic creatures of the universe, have started into new life at the tidings from the mines, and have poured into California, by thousands. Besides importing several large suburbs, complete, they have constructed, erected, and furnished nearly half the houses in San Francisco. They swarm in the settlement like Scotchmen in India or Maltese in the Mediterranean towns. They have even seized upon the most profitable trades, and the best restaurants in the place are kept by adventurers from the Flowery Land. Kong-sung and Wang-tong especially have acquired by their chow-chow, curry and tarts, a prodigious reputation, and for the first time in the annals of the world, Frenchmen appear to have been superseded in their hereditary capacities of maitres d'hotel. From no quarters, however, has the tide of immigration slackened; nor does it appear that the number of settlers is yet thought in any degree to have approximated to the capacities of the country for maintaining them. Hitherto there has been no jealousy of feeling in this respect. One act indeed, of the community redounds highly to their credit, and speaks volumes for the abundant promise of the region. It being reported that large caravans of emigrants were suffering distresses on the way, several hundred pack-mules were sent out to meet them, laden with such supplies as were thought most likely to be required.

Meantime it is certainly strange, that although gold is undoubtedly both found and exported in considerable quantities so little effect has been produced upon the bullion markets of the world. Two great results were naturally anticipated from the California discoveries—the rapid and summary colonization of the North Pacific-coast of America, and an unexampled abundance of the most precious of metals. The first of these expectations has been realised in its fullest extent, but the latter has been hitherto disappointed. Even in the New York money market no direct influence of the mines has been yet perceptible; and our latest intelligence states, as the only result of the arrival of one large cargo and the announcement of others, that confidence has been given to capitalists, and that the market continues in a sound and wholesome condition. In this county, though some of the genuine produce of the diggings has at length reached us, yet it is singular how little the great gold mart of the world can be hitherto said to have been directly affected. A few moderate consignments, a single story of a successful adventurer actually returned, and a periodical publication of new and more wonderful discoveries, represent all that we know of California and its treasures. Nor, if we form our conclusions by analogy rather than by rumour, do we think there is much ground for presuming any startling change to be in prospect. Various reasons have been hitherto alleged for the disappointment of predictions, but time has disposed of all these excuses, and still we get little more gold than before. On the whole, therefore, we are confirmed in our belief, that though the ultimate results of these discoveries may materially affect both civilisation and commerce, they will not comprise any sudden or ruinons alteration in the standard value of gold.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY AND NOBLE GENEROSITY.—Our readers (says the *Morning Herald*) are already well aware of the intense interest felt by our trans-Atlantic brethren in everything relating to the hoped-for rescue of Sir John Franklin, but they may not be aware that the private expedition to which Mr. Henry Grinnell has so munificently contributed, together with Mr. Silas Burrows, and many other American gentlemen, is now in active preparation, and will sail on the 1st of May for Lancaster Sound and Barrow's straits. It will, we learn, consist of *at least* two schooners, under the command of an officer in the United States' navy, Comander S.P. Griffin, a young man (twenty-two years of age) of great talent, and of most undaunted courage. We are sure that this announcement will be hailed with admiration and deep gratitude throughout the country; but we fall short of words to express our feelings towards Mr. Grinnell, who has himself *alone* contributed no less a sum than 30,000 dollars, or upwards of 6,000*l.* sterling, towards the fitting and equipment of this expedition, as well as towards Mr. Silas Burrows, the great promoter of it. We believe, that if the subscriptions amount to 20,000 dollars over and above the sum already collected, this nobly-undertaken expedition will consist of a barque and two schooners.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—On Saturday Mr. Green the aeronout, forwarded nine balloons to the expedition about to sail in search of Sir John Franklin. Lady Franklin had previously been in communication with Mr. Green on the subject. On Monday an experiment was made in the presence of her ladyship, Mr. Holland, M. P., and others, at the house of Mr. Green, with a balloon containing 32 packets, consisting of 3,000 slips of silk and paper, which were to be detatched at the rate of one every five minutes. The balloon was between five and six feet in diameter, and was filled with hydrogen gas. After the balloon had proceeded a short distance, the packets began to be liberated at short intervals. It took a south-western direction, and some of the packets were picked up at Chichester. The balloon then proceeded towards the channel.

Considerable interest has been excited in the neighbourhood of Sadler's-wells in consequence of the death of William Crew, hairdresser, 32, Arlington-street, who though always living in the most penurious manner, died worth 50,000*l.* Deceased came up a charity boy, in 1790, to try his fortune in London, and was taken as errand boy by Mr. Frederick Hartland, on whose death he succeeded to the business. He was remarkable for his penurious habits, and after some years married a person as penurious as himself. His bed consisted of a few rags.

By a parliamentary return just printed, it appears that from 1840 to 1848, both inclusive, 625 slave vessels were captured by her Majesty's ships, of which 578 were condemned. The number of slaves captured was 38,033, of which 3,941 died between the capture and adjudication. The annual per centage of mortality between the capture and adjudication was 9,437,066. In the nine years, the mortality amongst the officers and crews of her Majesty's ships numbered 648. In the last year (1848) the mortality per cent. amongst the officers and crew was 2.2.

It was announced some time since that it was the intention of the British forces at the capture of Lahore to present to her Majesty the magnificent Koll Noor diamond, which fell into their hands, amongst other jewels. The prize was to have been conveyed to this country by Major Edwardes, but, shortly before his departure from India, the Governor-General received a despatch from England, expressing her Majesty's approbation of the gallantry and loyalty of her soldiers, but respectfully declining to accept the noble gift. The diamond is the largest in the world; its estimated value is 260,000*l.* In size and shape it resembles half a small hen's egg.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES

June 22.—Wind S., at 5 p.m. changed to S. W.

Arrived, British brig Venus, 137 tons, T. W. Banks, from London 23d March, to Charles R. Horne, with 5 boxes stationery, 75 do. spirits, 20 do. pickles, 444 casks and 8 boxes paint, 30 boxes and 30 casks hardware, 300 stoves, 31 tons coal, 3 boxes saddlery, 1 do. twine, 4 do. stones, 11 do. cottons, 1 do. thread, 1 do. drugs, 82 anchors, 8 pipes oil, 6 bottles quicksilver, 61 kegs nails, 7 boxes plush, 4 do. lead pipes, 1 do. filters, 1 bale paper, 1 do. dressed leather, 1 do. barometer tubes, 1 do. copper, 1 do. spy glasses, 40 bundles spades, 40 do. oakum, 20 do. spits, 4 casks flints, 25 barrels tar, 25 do. pitch, 250 casks ale and porter, 30 casks Roman cement, 50 bales tierra japonica, 1 box tea, 1 do. silver plate, 7 casks and 3 boxes merchandize, 1 box leather, 1 box specie.

Sailed, Sardinian lugger of war Fama, Lieut. Sivori, for Montevideo.

British brig Janet, 191 tons, Andrew Hunter, for Liverpool, despatched by John Best and Brothers, with 4633 salted ox and cow hides, 414 do. horse do., 132 pipes tallow, 92 bales hair, 12 do. wool, 10 do. sheep skins, 1 box chinchilla skins, 11,450 horns.

Danish brigantine Union, 165 tons, Schmidt, for Hamburg, despatched by Freyer Brothers, with 7516 dry ox and cow hides, 7 bales hair, 1 do. ostrich feathers, 2 do. sheep skins.

During the night, National brig Narcisa, 236 tons, Andrew Martin, for Antwerp, despatched by George Rick & Co., with 11,937 dry ox and cow hides, 2,220 salted do. do., 11 bales and 76 bags wool, 3 boxes tallow, 3 bales hair, 1 do. ostrich feathers, 5000 horns.

June 23.—Wind S. W., at 10 a.m. changed to N.

Arrived, National brig Don Pedro, 180 tons, Meurdierck, from Pernambuco 25th May, to Freyer Brothers.

June 24.—Wind N. W.

Sailed, Brazilian steamer Continentista, 137 tons, J. G. da Silva Coutto, for Buceo, despatched by Ocampo & Risso, with 48 bales, 218 boxes, 33 bags, 10 rolls, 4 casks and 56 packages merchandize, 8 barrels and 20 kegs hardware, 20 pipes wine.

June 25.—Wind W., at 0.30 p. m. changed to N.

Arrived, British brig Eliza Robson, 286 tons, Henry Taylor, from Cape de Verds 25th April, to W. H. Henzell, with 185 lasts salt.

June 26.—Wind N.

Arrived, Brazilian brig Esperanza, from Pernambuco 20th May, Rio Janeiro 9th June.

American barque Edward Koppisch, 249 tons, Edwin Upton, from Salem 11th May, to Daniel Gowland & Co., with 20,000 patacones, 150 doubloons, 183 barrels rice, 100 do. refined sugar, 132 packages tea, 50 nests tubs, 439 bundles cordage, 20 barrels cloves, 24 packages dates, 2 boxes sperm candles.

Sailed, French barque Napoleon, 227 tons, Rabardy, for Havre, despatched by Thomas Rousse, with 7,377 salted ox and cow hides, 1,876 dry do. do., 1,410 dry horse do., 2,300 horns, 2 bales goat skins, 2 do. ostrich feathers, 15 tons bones.

British brig Legerdemain, 198 tons, J. Trenowth, for Ensenada, despatched by Parlane, Macalister & Co., to take in a cargo of mules, for the West Indies.

British schooner Volo, 173 tons, Rendell, for London, despatched by Nicholson, Green & Co., with 1000 salted ox and cow hides, 1319 do. horse do., 12 bales sheep skins, 64 do. hide cuttings, 98 pipes and 41 boxes tallow, 20 bales hair, 34,600 bones, 1 tercio yerba, 57 boxes gin, 1 box hats.

June 27.—Wnd W. S. W.

Arrived, British barque Rhondda, 202 tons, Thomas Baird, from Liverpool 27th April, to Sammuel Hesse, with 76 bales and 65 boxes cottons, 5 bales and 5 casks linens, 29 boxes thread, 13 bales and 6 boxes cloth, 3 boxes fowling pieces, 4 bales carpetting, 10 boxes wine, 43 anchors, 21 chains, 1000 fire bricks, 137 casks, 37 packages and 24 boxes harware, 3 casks glass, 50 crates and 1 box earthenware, 34 bales woollens, 35 casks nails, 43 packages and 2 boxes merchandize, 115 bundles spades, 2 casks hammers, 298 stoves, 1025 iron pots, 26½ tons coal, 6 casks zinc.

American barque Mason Barney, 240 tons, F. B. Langston, from New York 4 May, to O. J. Hayes & Co., with a general cargo.

June 28.—Wind N. N. W., fresh.

No arrivals or sailings.

The following are the manifests of the undermentioned vessels—

"Abdul Megid"—45 bags coffee, 293 do. rice, 3834 alquieres fariña, 585 do. pea nuts, 168 cedar planks, 12 pipes aguardiente.

"Suerte"—540 barrels and 30 bags sugar, 18 bags coffee, 50 do. fariña, 77 bags rice, 12 do. and 54 boxes sweatmeats, 40 rolls tobacco.

Vessels passed Point Indio.

Date.	Names.	Time.	Winds.
June 16,	Albatross,	4.30 p.m.	N.N.E.
" 17,	Witte Leeuw,	Noon.	N.W.
" 20,	Lucy,	1.9 p.m.	N.N.E.
" 21,	Clio,	8.0 a.m.	"
" "	Lindo,	11.0 a.m.	N. by E.
" 23,	Narcisa,	2.0 p.m.	N.N.W.
" "	Janet,	6.30 p.m.	N. by W.

The Austrian brig Antonio Alessandro, from Rio Janeiro bound for Montevideo, with a cargo of coal, consigned to Zumaran, was wrecked on the 11th inst. off Cape San Antonio; Captain and crew saved.

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.			
Sept.	30 Brig Guillermo, Christian F. Wiegmeyer,	217	Visser, Deetjen & Hughes	Antwerp
March	28 Brig General Belgrano, Juan Garrido	302	Santa Maria, Llambi & Cambaceres	England
April	3 Brig Mentor, I. C. Nielsen	241	Jacob Parravicini	Rio Janeiro.
June	16 Brig Concordia, E. Bock	220	Vcente Casares and Sons	
"	16 Brigantine Suerte, J. B Ballaro	124	Adolfo Mancilla & Co	
"	23 Brig Don Pedro, Meurdierck	180	Freyer Brothers	
	BRITISH			
Feb.	21 Brig Chase, George Norie	217	Charles R. Horne	England.
March	28 Barque Baronet, Willis	297	Plowes, Atkinson and Co.	New York
April	6 Barque William Pette, John Bell	279	John Best & Brothers	
"	7 Barque Blair, Mordy	332	Wilfred Latham	Liverpool.
"	15 Brig Jane, George Sargent	204	Duguid, Barton & Co.	London.
"	25 Brig Susan, Robert Law	183	Briscoe, Twyford & Co.	England
"	28 Brig Clemanthe, Thomas Rae	195	Nuttall & Co	Liverpool.
May	5 Barque Melody, John Hooper	252	Hughes, Brothers	England
"	10 Brigantine May, Millard	23[illegible]	Parlane, Macalister and Co.	Do.
"	11 Brig Anne, Austin Harley	179	De Lisle Brothers & Co.	London.
"	14 Brigantine Merchant, J. Luke	189	Bayley Brothers	England.
"	15 Barque Dyson, Robert Cummings	267	Nicholson, Green and Co.	Valparaiso.
"	18 Brigantine Ulysses, Malzard	135	Edward Lumb & Co	Liverpool
"	19 Brig Gauntlet, John Presley	206	Bates Stokes & Co.	Liverpool.
"	21 Brig Eliza, B. Oliphant	196	José Coelho Meyrelles	London.
"	23 Brig Hibbert, J. McCoy	259	James Carthy	England.
June	4 Barque New Forest, J. Laing	280	George Spurr	Do.
"	22 Brig Venus, Banks	130	Charles R. Horne	
"	26 Brig Eliza Robson, Henry Taylor	286	W. H. Henzell	
"	27 Barque Rhondda, Thomas Baird	202	Samuel Hesse	
	AMERICAN.			
May	17 Barque Weybosset. J. C. Carter	321	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Boston.
"	18 Barque Mary Smith, William Smith	32[illegible]	Samuel B. Hale	Boston
June	4 Barque Dragon, Samuel Hutchinson	27[illegible]	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Boston
"	19 Barque Robert Morrison, W Smith	31[illegible]	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	
"	26 Barque Edward Koppisch, Edwin Upton	249	Daniel Gowland and Co.	
"	27 Barque Mason Barney, F. B. Langston	240	O. J. Hayes & Co	
	FRENCH.			
January	11 Barque Sultan, Demaire	227	Manuel Arrotea	Repairing,
May	4 Brig Lammenais, D'Almeida	215	Llavallol and Sons	Havre.
"	5 Brig La Paix, Olivier	175	A. Audiffred	Antwerp.
"	17 Barque Zilia, Lemettez	227	Llavallol & Sons	Havre.
"	19 Pol. barq. Nouveau Provençal, Tournaire	20[illegible]	M. Laplane	Marseilles & Cette.
"	19 Barque Anna, Lecomte	247	E. Ochoa & Co	Havre
"	21 Polacre barque Chasseur, M. Silvestre	19[illegible]	Marius Laplane	Marseilles
June	19 Ship Paraná, V. Garbe	235	E. Ochoa and Co.	
	SPANISH.			
Novem.	19 Barque Ines, Juan Raimundo	235	Santa Maria, Llambi & Cambacere	
May	14 Brig Julito, José Sensat	230	Llavallol and Sons	
"	19 Brig Corina, José Mestres y Auger	193	Diego Calvo and Sons	Havana
"	19 Brig Ferrolano, Santiago Montenegro Villamar	130	Pedro Alfaro	Spain.
June	9 Barque Joven Mariana, Bartolemé Segui	253	Manuel Murrieta	
"	19 Polacre Cronometro, Jacinto Hombrabello	150	Freyer, Brothers	
	SARDINIAN.			
March	22 Barque Vittoriosa, Vicente Vaccaro	233	Pietranera, Piaggio and Co.	Genoa
"	29 Polacre barque Baron Paganini, C. Pleonbi	306	Llavallol and Sons	Marseilles & Genoa
April	15 Brig San Giuseppe, Antonio Tixo	167	Adolfo Mancilla and Co.	
"	16 Polacre Pachetto Felice, Juan Bautista Vila	155	Adolfo Mancilla and Co.	Genoa
"	18 Brig Valentina, Nicolas Manará	127	Lezica & Co.	Rio Janeiro.
May	5 Brig Aquile, Juan Bautista Borrone	252	Llavallol and Sons	Genoa.
"	14 Polacre Tevere, Bartolo Risso	195	Sivori & Schiaffiano	Genoa
"	15 Brig Cesare, Simon Fidanza	130	B Viale	
"	17 Polacre Innocenza, Geronimo Sartori	232	Jacinto Caprile	
"	21 Brig Sabina, J. Pesante	230	Adolfo Mancilla and Co.	Genoa.
"	21 Brigantine Eleonor, Marcos Ilorchy	134	Adolfo Mancilla, and Co.	Brazil.
June	15 Schooner Ninfa, José Barboro	126	Lezica & Co.	Buceo.
"	16 Polacre Abdul Mejid, Juan B. Canevaro	186	Bartolomé Viale	
	PRUSSIAN.			
March	29 Barque Friederich, John Christian Stormer	299	Freyer Brothers	Continent
	TUSCAN.			
Feb.	20 Brigantine Romulo, Desuturich	121	Piaggio, Pietranera & Co.	Hamburg.
May	26 Polacre Romulo, Peter Sheppard	180	Adolfo Mancilla and Co.	
	BELGIAN.			
May	20 Brig Infatigable, A. Cordier	242	Vicente Casares & Sons	Antwerp.
	NEAPOLITAN.			
June	1 Polacre Fortuna, Manuel Fortoridi	162	Santa Maria, Llambi & Cambaceres	
	BRAZILIAN.			
May	11 Brigantine Pelicano, Cardozo Silva	138	Juan Geronimo Martinez	
June	17 Brigantine Invensivel. Antonio A. Sousa	159	Antonio Fernandez Ramos	
"	27 Brig Esperanza,			
	HAMBURG.			
April	9 Brigantine Atlantic Ocean, Nagel	160	J. N. Bieber & Co.	New York.
May	23 Brig Wilhelmine, Hansen	210	J. N. Bieber & Co.	
	BREMEN.			
April	30 Brig Basserman, Larson	180	Wedekind & Co.	New York.
May	14 Brig Sauser, Hassen	200	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.	New York.
	NORWEGIAN.			
Feb.	10 Barque Tonsberg, Nielsen	418	Vicente Casares and Sons	
May	17 Barque Balder, C. Andersen	220	P. E. Hartenfels Sons	New York
	SWEDISH.			
April	28 Brig Ariel, L. P. Aberg	367	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co	Antwerp.
May	25 Brig Agathon, J. E. Namod	278	Vicente Casares & Sons	Falmouth.
	DANISH.			
May	17 Brigantine Gramm, Bandk	127½	Otte, Rosenthal and Co.	
"	22 Lugger Corrynthianer, H. P. Krag	169	Antonio Romaguera	
	AUSTRIAN.			
May	18 Polacre barque Mobile, J. Pesely	38[illegible]	Manuel Lopes & Co.	New York.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

BRITISH—Schooner Spider, 3 guns, Lieut. James W. Tomlinson.
FRENCH.—Barque Astrolabe, 18 guns, Commander Montravel.
Steamer Archimedes, Commander Bigeault.
BRAZILIAN.—Brigantine Eolo, 4 guns, Lieut. Albin.

Yesterday, 28th inst., being the anniversary of the coronation of H. M. Queen Victoria, the Spider displayed the British flag at each mast head, the other foreign vessels of war in port also displaying the British flag at the fore.

THE EDWARD KOPPISCH—This fine barque, unquestionably the fastest merchant vessel engaged in the River Plate trade, has again reached our port, bringing us, as on former occasions, not only late dates from the United States but also very late dates from Europe. Since the raising of the last blockade of this port the Edward Koppisch has performed the following voyages hence to Salem and back.

Sailed, July 31, 1848,	Arr. Dec. 3,	Total 125 days	
» Dec. 20, »	Do. May 6, 1849,	» 137	»
» May 23, 1849,	Do. Sept. 4, »	» 104	»
» Oct. 10, »	Do. Feb. 7, 1850,	» 118	»
» Mar. 8, 1850,	Do. June 26, »	» 110	»

The three vessels under the several commands of the bro hers Upton have ever been celebrated for *fair* passages and for unparallelled quick despatch in discharging and loading at this port, but none, certainly, ever achieved such a series of unexampled fast voyages as Captain Edwin Upton of the Edward Koppisch.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA

ARRIVED AT NEW YORK.

May 5, Xenophon, Wording, hence 20th Feb.
» 2, Philadelphia, Geerdes, hence 28th Feb.
» » Venus, Orr, hence 28th Feb.
» 8, Harriett, Petersen, hence 8th March.
About April 13, Mason Barney, Langston, hence February.

AT CHARLESTON.

May 5, Urania, Matthiesen, hence 3rd Feb.

AT BOSTON.

About April 20, Olof Wyx, Doane, hence 9th February.

AT SALEM.

April 25, Maid of Orleans, Charles Upton, hence 16th February.
» 30, Edward Koppisch, Edwin Upton, hence 8th March.
May 9, Prairie, Edmund Upton, hence 6th March.

AT GRAVESEND.

April 7, Ipswich, Sbire, hence 19th January.
» 8, Safeguard, Macauly, hence 27 do.

AT LIVERPOOL.

April 4, Sappho, Easton, hence 24th January.
» 11, Seaton, M'Conachie, hence 5th Feb.
» 16, Caledonia, Menhennet, hence 31st January.
» 16, Zephyr, Drewry, hence 25th Jan.
» 18, Navigator, Lefeuvre, » 9th Feb.

AT PLYMOUTH.

April 20, Chorister, Richards, hence 31st Jan.

AT FALMOUTH.

April 22, Caroline, Smith, hence 9 February.

AT ALTONA.

April 16, Odin Lund, hence 21st Jauuary.

AT HAVANA.

March 22, Tweed, Camps, hence 19th Jan.

AT MATANZAS.

March 24, Numa, Feliu, hence 23d January.

AT ST. THOMAS.

March 23, Augustine Victorine, Bailly, hence 29th January.

Cleared at New York, May 7th, Ann Hood, Wady, for Buenos Ayres.

The Charlotte, Hopkins, was advertised to sail from Bath about 10th May, for Buenos Ayres.

Sailed, from, Sunderland, April 8, Kelby Castle, for Montevideo. From Liverpool, April 3, Mary Queen of Scots, put back 5th and sailed again 25th.

Vessels on the berth at Liverpool 27th April for the River Plate.

John Robinson, 247 tons, Duncan; Hugh, 211, Handyside; Cherokee, 277, Caldwell, and Hyperion, 241.

DIED.

Suddenly, on the 21st inst., Mrs. Margaret Thompson, native of Aberdeen, aged 55 years; relict of Mr. William Thompson, wheelwright, Calle Balcarce.

Merchant Vessels from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 21st inst.

National	6
British	20
American	6
French	8
Spanish	6
Sardinian	13
Brazilian	3
Prussian	1
Bremen	2
Norwegian	2
Belgian	1
Hamburg	2
Danish	2
Tuscan	2
Neapolitan	1
Swedish	2
Austrian	1
	78

Advertisements.

Notice.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the Public that being now sole proprietor of the Apothecary and Druggist's store, No 30, Calle San Martin, he will henceforth increase his endeavours to merit a continuation of that patronage which he has hitherto been so liberally favoured with and for which he tenders his sincere thanks.

Buenos, Ayres June 27, 1850.

JOSEPH W. ROMANO.

To the Commercial Community.

The undersigned hereby advise the Commercial Community and the public generally that their partnership in the Apothecary aud Druggist's Store situate No. 30, Calle San Martin, opposite the Cathedral Church, hitherto known as the German Druggist's, and conducted by the managing partner, Joseph William Romano, has been dissolved this 27th day of June; said Romano remaining sole proprietor of the establishment and authorized to recover and pay all accounts pending therewith.

ROBERT LEYS.
JOSEPH W. ROMANO.

Irish Poplins.

A few pieces of handsume patterns and excellent quality can be had at reasonaple prices at Store No. 5 Calle la Defensa.

Gregory and Harmons Croton Draft Pale Ale.
Bottled English Ale and Porter in quarts & pints.
Scotch Ale in pints. The above can be had at very reasonable prices at No. 5 Calle la Defensa.

Shipping List OF Richard Sutton, Jun.

Licensed Ship Broker.

FOR GENOA.

The A. 1. Sardinian polacre »*PACHETTO FELICE,*» of 155 tons, capt. J. B. Vila. having engaged the greater part of her cargo and going on board, can still admit a small quantity on freight. Also she has excellent accommodations for passengers.

Consignees Messrs. Adolfo Mancilla & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

The fast sailing, new, A. 1. Norwegian barque »*BALDER,*» 220 tons, Capt. C. Andersen. This fine vessel being on her first voyage, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will meet quick dispatch, her accommodations for passengers are excellent.

Consignees Messrs. P. E. Hartenfels Sons.

For New York.

—Passengers only—

The new A. 1. Hamburg brigantine »*ATLANTIC OCEAN.*» has excellent accommodations for cabin passengers.

Consignees Messrs. J .N. Bieber & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

PASSENGERS ONLY.

The splendid, new, A.1. Bremen brig *SAUSER*, 200 tons, Capt. Hasse. has excellent accommodations for cabin passengers.

Consignees Messrs. Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A. 1. British barque »*BARONET,*» 297 tons, Capt. Wm. Wylie, having engaged a large proportion of her cargo, can still take on freight dry hides and bales—this vessel has splendid accommodations for pasengers.

Consignees Messrs. Plowes, Atkinson & Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

The very superior, fast-sailing A.1. Hamburg brig »*WILHELMINE,*» 176 tons, Capt. Hansen, this vessel having the greater part of her cargo engaged can still receive from 2 to 3000 dry hides, and a few tons of salted hides, and has excellent accommodations for passengers.

Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co.

FOR RIO DE JANEIRO.

The superior A.1. Sardinian brig *VALENTINA*, 127 tons, capt. N. Manará, having engaged the greater part of her cargo, can still receive about 1000 qql. beef or equivalent.

FOR ANTWERP.

The clipper built A. 1. Belgian brig »*INFATIGABLE,*» 242 tons, Cap. A. Cordier, has only room for 3000 to 4000 dry hides and will meet quick dispatch.

Consignees Messrs. V. Casares & Sons.

For Freight or Charter.

To any Port.

The A.1. Danish lugger »*CORRYNTHIANER*» 169 tons

Consignee A. Romaguera, Esq.

For the foregoing vessels apply to

Richard Sutton, Jun.

Ship Broker,
No. 14 Calle La Reconquista.

For Havre de Graee.

The very superior, A. 1. coppered and copperfastened French ship

Paraná,

256 tons per Register.
Victor Garbe, Commander,

Is one of the regular line of Packets between this and the port of Havre de Grace; and having already engaged the greater part of her cargo, will be despatched very shortly.

She has splendid accommodations for passenger and has still some state rooms disengaged.

For freight or passage, please apply to the Consignees, Messrs. E. Ochoa & Co., or to

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

June 29, 1850.

Shipping List
of
John Higginbothom,
Licensed Ship Broker.

For London.

British brig »ANNE,» 179 tons, Harley, commander. Is a small carrier, and having already a considerable portion of her cargo contracted for will have quick despatch.
Consignees Messrs. De Lisle, Brothers & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British barque »BLAIR,» 333 tons, Mordy, commander, A. 1 at Lloyd's, a fast vessel, and has most superior accommodations for passengers,persons who intend returning to Europe will do well to take advantage of this fine opportunity, she will be despatched in the course of ten days.
Consignees Messrs. W. Latham & Co.

British brig »Clemanthe» 195 tons, T. Row, Commander A. 1. at Lloyds for 12 years, and only 4 years old is one of the finest and fastest little craft out of Liverpool and in every respect a most desireable opportunity for Freight or Passengers. Is now loading and has only room for hides and light freight.
Consignees Messrs. Nuttall & Co.

British Schooner »Ulysses,» 137 tons, G. Malzard, Commander, Jersey built. A. 1. at Lloyd's, is without exception a most desireable opportunity,is now loading having a considerable portion of her cargo engaged and will take in two thirds in the inner roads; she is a very small carrier is remarkably fast and has only room for bales.
Consignees Messrs. E. Lumb & Co.

FOR
Cork or Falmouth.

British brig »JANE,» 201 tons, George Sargent, commander, can accommodate passengers, and will sail for England in the course of a few days.
Consignees Messrs. Duguid, Barton & Co.

Swedish brig »AGATHON,» 278 tons, J. E. Namod, Commander, has superior accommodation for passengers and will be dispatched shortly.
Consignees Messrs. V. Casares & Sons.

For New York,

Bremen brig »*BASSERMANN*,»180 tons, H.C. Lassen,commander, is chartered and will have quick despatch, is a fine fast vessel and a good opportunity for passengers.
Consignees Messrs. Wedekind & Co.

For Havre de Grace.

French barque »*ANNA*,» 247 tons, Lecomte, commander. Having her cargo engaged and shipping, will have quick despatch, her accommodations for passengers are very superior, and being a fast and fine sailing vessel, is a most desireable conveyance.
Consignees Messrs. E. Ochoa & Co.

French brig LAMENNAIS, 215 tons, D'Almeida, Commander, has her cargo engaged and has only room for passengers, who will meet with very superior accommodations, she will have quick despatch, having the greater part of her cargo now on board.
Consignees Messrs. J. Llavallol & Sons.

French barque »ZILIA,» 227 tons, Lemettez, commander, can only accommodate passengers, her entire cargo having been engaged by the undersigned Broker, which is now in progress of shipping. This vessel will have quick despatch, and being one of the packets of the line, combined with most superior accommodations is in every respect a most desireable conveyance.
Consignees Messrs. J. Llavallol & Sons.

For Marseilles and Genoa.

Sardinian barque »Baron Paganini,» 306 tons, Piconbi Commander, has a large portion of her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch.
Consignees Messrs. Llavallol & Sons.

For Marseilles.

French polacre barque »*CHASSEUR*,» 198 tons, Silvestre, Commander, has a great portion of her cargo engaged and going on board, and is warranted to have quick despatch, her accommodations for passengers are very excellent.
Consignee M. Laplane Esq.

French polacre barque NOUVEAU PROVENCAL, 208 tons, Tournaire, commander, has already one half of her cargo engaged, and will be despatched about the middle of this month, her accommodations for passengers are excellent.
Consignee M. Laplane, Esq.

For Antwerp.

Norwegian barque »TONSBERG,» 418 tons, Neilsen, commander, A.1. at Lloyd's, has possitively engaged two thirds of her cargo and will take the remainder at a moderate rate of Freight. This vessel is only one year old, remarkably fast, and in every respect a most superior opportunity for cargo and passengers.
Consignees Messrs. V. Casares & Sons.

French brig »*LA PAIX*,» 175 tons, Olivier, commander. Has all her cargo engaged and only room for passengers ; this vessel is only three years old and a fast sailer.
Consignee A. Audiffred, Esq.

Swedish brig »ARIEL,» 367 tons, L. P. Aberg, Commander, A. 1. at Lloyd's. A most superior fast sailing vessel, has all her cargo engaged, and has only disengaged room for passengers.
Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

All the foregoing vessels are first class at Lloyd's, have good accommodations for passengers and are, in every respect, most desireable conveyances.—For further particulars please apply to their respective consignees, or to

John Higginbothom,
Licensed Ship Broker,
No. 30, Calle Reconquista.

June 29, 1850.

Gosnell's Genuine Soap, viz.:

Old brown Windsor.
Honey soap.
Wall Flower do.
Honey suckle do.
Verbena do.
Mother of Pearl do.
Almond do.
Rose do.
Rodgers & Son's razors.
For sale at 55, Calle Piedad.

NOTICE.

The Captain of the National Brig »Guillermo» being in want of about $75,000 Currency to defray the expences incurred in repairing his vessel, any parties wishing to advance the same on a mortgage on said vessel may send in their proposals, stating the rate of premium, to No. 12 Calle Santa Rosa.
Buenos Ayres June 14. 1850.

Grape Vines,

A few Mulberry Trees (morus nigra,) and Box Edging, may be had at the quinta, Calle del Temple, No. 333.

For Liverpool,

The regular, trading and very superior A. 1. British built brig

Gauntlet.

by register 206 tons,
John Presley, Master.

Has a portion of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. For freight of the remainder, or for passage, having comfortable accommodations, be pleased to apply to her Consignees Messrs. Bates, Stokes & Co., or to

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

June 1st, 1850.

Hostler.

Wants a situation as hostler, a man who has been engaged in this employ for several years and can give good references.
Apply at No. 85, Calle La Defensa.

British Medical Dispensary.

The Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers to this Charity will be held at the British Consulate, No. 58, Mayo Street, on Monday the 8th of July next, at one o'clock precisely, to hear a report of the proceedings and expenditure of the past year, and to appoint a new committee.
Buenos Ayres, June 27, 1850.
MARTIN T. HOOD,
H. B. M Consul.

Port Wine,

In whole, halves, quarter pipes and boxes, for sale at reasonable prices, No. 68 Calle Santa Rosas, (formerly Universidad.)

To Let,

Furnished or unfurnished apartments, with the use of a parlour commanding a beautiful view of the river, with every attendance.
Calle Julio (Alameda) No 6.

To Captains of Vessels & others

To be had of first-rate quality Salt Pork and Beef, in barrels, warranted to be well conditioned and sound, at J Seber & Brothers', Calle Mayo, No. 92.
The prices are moderate.

FOREIGN POTATOES FOR SEED.

On Sale, in lots to suit purchasers and at a moderate price, at the Provision Store, No. 66, Calle de Mayo.

To Let,

From one to four dry comfortable Rooms, in a house with two Patios and possessing every convenience, eligible either for a family or single persons.
Apply at No. 23, Calle Mayo.

Removal.

JOHN SHANNON, Cooper, has removed his establishment from No. 29 Calle Piedad to No. 133 Calle Balcarce, where he has on hand about 300 beef barrels, and a large assortment of pipes, tubs, buckets, and a variety of articles in his line of business.

N B. Captains of vessels served at the shortest possible notice and lowest prices.

BOARD OF MEDICINE.

MR. FREDERICK MAYER has been examined and unanimously approved in the faculties of *Medicine, Surgery* and *Midwifery*, consequently the said Board of Medicine has conferred upon him the title and Diploma of Professor of the above mentioned faculties, and authorised him to practice the same.
Buenos Ayres, May 23, 1850.
PEREZ, Secretary.

To Let,

The lot of land situated on the corner of Calles Mayo and Temple, 30 feet on the front of Mayo, and 60 feet depth on Temple, surrounded by a brick wall on both streets, it is well adapted for a deposit of wood and coal, or water carts. For terms please apply at No. 2, Calle Merced, at any hour.
June 8, 1850.

For New York,

Cabin Freight or Passage only.
The very superior, new, A.1., coppered and copper-fastened Austrian barque

Mobile,

per register 3?0 tons,
Tommaso Pesly, Master.

Is a chartered vessel, and having already commenced loading, is sure of very quick despatch. She has excellent accommodations for passengers; and should none offer, will take cabin freight instead.
For further parsiculars apply to Messrs. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., or to

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

June 15, 1850.

English Shirts

With linen and cotton bosoms, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Store of Bacuille, Calle la Merced, between the Café de Catalanes and the Argentine Theatre.

For Havre de Grace.

Passage Only.
The first-class, coppered and copper-fastened French barque

"ZILIA,"

of 227 tons,
Le Mettez, commander.

Is one of the regular line of packets between this and the port of Havre, and she is very fast.
Weather permitting she will be despatched on the 10th of July next.
Her accommodations for Passengers, are such as are rarely to be met with, having commodious State rooms entirely independent of her very spacious cabin.
Parties desirous of making a pleasant voyage to France should, previously to engaging their passage by any other vessel, pay this one a visit and judge for themselves.
For further particulars, apply to the Commander at the Hotel de Commerce, to the Consignees, Messrs. J. Llavallol & Sons, or to

Charles R. Horne,
Licensed Ship Broker,
No. 55, Calle Reconquista.

June 29, 1850.

AVIS.

Les soussignés ont l'honneur de porter á la connaissance de Messieurs les Commerçants de Buenos Ayres, ainsi que des Marins, et personnes ayant á voyager sur mer, qu'ils ont formé, a la Quinta de Mr. Whitfield, prés de la Recoleta, un etablissement pour la preparation de conserves alimentaires d'apres le procedé de Mr. Appert, le seul adopté et suivi en France.
Le rapport entierement favorable donné par la commission nommée par M. L'Amiral Le Prédour, á l'effet de constater de la bonne preparation et conservation de ces produits, fait esperer aux soussignés que les personnes qui s'en approvisionneront n'auront qu' a s'en louer.
Les principaux articles sont, bœuf bouilli, bœuf en daube, bouillons consommés, jus et glace de viande, mouton, langues de bœuf, cervelles, rognons, lait, &a, aussi que le gibier, légumes, et fruits de la saison.
Pour les envois a l'etranger on pourrá s'addresser, soit au susdit etablissement, Quinta de Whitfield, soit á Messrs. Daniel Gowland et Co., Plaza de la Victoria. Le poid des boites varie depuis 1 livre ju-qu'a 40 livres et les prix sont aussi moderes que possible. On trouvera constamment au magazin naval de Messieurs Mahan et Hansen, Paseo Julio, un assortiment complet des differents produits.
Buenos Ayres, 1 Juin, 1850.
COSSON & Co.

Notice.

The undersigned have the honor of making known to the Merchants of Buenos Ayres, as well as to Mariners, and others about to undertake sea voyages, that they have formed an establishment for preserving provisions in air-tight cannisters according to the principle of M. Appert, now universally acknowledged in France as the most perfect.
The flattering report given by a Committee appointed by Admiral Le Prédour for the express purpose of testing the preparation and preservation of these provisions, leads the undersigned to expect that parties supplying themselves therewith will not be disappointed.
The principal articles prepared, are boiled beef ; beef á la mode ; rich broth ; gravy soup ; tongues and brains ; milk, and »glace deviande» or portable soup. Also, game, vegetables, and fruit in season.
Parties wishing to make up an Invoice can be supplied on application at the establishment, Mr. Whitfield's Quinta, near the Recoleta, or by leaving an order at the counting house of Messrs. Daniel Gowland & Co, Plaza de la Victoria. The cannisters weigh from from 1 lb to 40 lb., and the prices are as moderate as possible. An assortment of the various articles is always kept on hand at the store of Messrs. Mahan & Hansen, in the Paseo Julio, near the landing place.
Buenos Ayres, June 1, 1850
COSSON & Co.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Room and board may be had for a single gentleman, in the House of a small, respectable family, in the center of the City. All necessary conveniences included. A note addressed to A. B. C and sent to 59 Calle Mayo, will meet with attention.

For Sale,

A few sets of Camphor Wood Trunks recently arrived from China at Wm. & Rd. Colton's Store, 46 Calle Mayo.

For Sale,

A complete collection of this country's public papers, and a great number of other importan documents connected with the history of men and things in the country ; commencing from the year 1806 to the present epoch. Apply at 190 Calle Mayo.

On Sale at Wm. & R. COLTON'S Store, Calle de Mayo, No. 46,

Martell's Brandy } Of superior quality
United Vineyard Proprietors' Marquets. } in casks and bottles.
Gin in casks and bottles
Port Wine in quarter casks }
Do in cases }
Sherry Wine in ½ & qr. casks } Of various Vintages.
Do. in cases }
Madeira, in cases
Hock of different qualities
Champaigne in 1 dozen cases
Sparkling Moselle
Burgundy
Claret of superior quality.
Absynth.
Kirchenwasser.
Ale and Porter of various marks.
Pickles, Sauces, Mustard, &c.
Havana Cigars, &c. &c.

EXPORTS.

FEATHERS—Duty, 4 per cent.			
Ostrich, long black——lb—	7	á	8
» white——do—	—	á	—
HAIR.—Duty, 4 per cent.			
Horse, short——arroba	39	á	40
» mixed——do—	44	á	52
» long 18 to 24 inches do—	100	á	110
HIDE Cuttings.—Duty, 4 per cent.			
Baled, quintal——	30	á	32
HIDES.—Duty, 1 dollar each.			
Matadero or saladero, fleshed, 27½ to 30 lbs. average, per 35 lbs.	52	á	54
Matadero,country,25 to 30 lbs.av.	48	á	52
For Spain, per 35 lbs——	48	á	49
» North America, per do——	47	á	48
Of all stake ——per do——	40	á	46
Salted ox, 60 lbs. av, per 60 lbs.	42½	á	43
Do. » 63 lbs. and above do.	44	á	47
» cow 45 to 48 lbs. average do.	36	á	37
» » 50 lbs. and above do.	36	á	37
Horse, salted, each——	8	á	8½ rs.all
» dry ——do——	12	á	13
HORNS—Duty, 4 per cent.			
Ox——thousand	900	á	1000
Cow——do—	200	á	250
JERKED Beef—Duty,4 p. ct. qql.	—	á	—
SKINS—Duty, calf 1 dol. each } slunk calf ½ dol. all others 4 p.ct. }			
Calf, 3 to 12 lbs. wt., per 35 lbs.	50	á	56
Chinchilla,per dozen——			
Goat——per do——	—	á	—
Nutria ——per lb——	5	á	5½
Sheep, washed, fine and ordinary ——dozen	49	á	45
Do. dirty——do—	28	á	38
TALLOW—Duty, raw4 per ct., melted free.			
Matadero, raw——arroba	17	á	18
Do. melted, 1st class, do.	27	á	28
Do. pure, 2nd class, do.	24	á	25
Grease and tallow ——do.	22	á	22½
WOOL.—Duty free.			
Ordinary, washed——arroba	33	á	36
Do. dirty——do—	16	á	18
Mestiza, washed——do—	35	á	40
Do. dirty——do—	18	á	22
Fine, washed——do—	50	á	65
» dirty——do—	28	á	38
Cordova, washed——	26	á	26½ rs.all
Do. dirty——			

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE, England, in currency, 3 3-8d. p.dol
Do. do. in specie 69s. 6d.á 70s. per oz.
Do. France, do. do. 87f. per oz.
" Montevideo, par.
" Rio Janeiro 1¼ á 1½ per cent. prem.
" United States nominally 6 per cent.discount

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 70s. per ounce cash
The lowest, 67s. per oz. 90 days credit.

STOCK—Six per cent........ } No transactions.
" Four per cent........ }

BULLION—Spanish doubloons....	250	á	251
" Patriot doubloons		á	248
" Do. Dollars		á	15½
" Spanish do. & Patacones		á	16½
" Plata Macuquina.....		á	14

The highest price of Spanish doubloons during the week 253
The lowest 250
The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 249½
The lowest 247½
Permits for shipping specie, prem. per cent. ½ á 1

FREIGHTS.

Destinations.	Dry Hides.	Salted Hides.	Tallow.	Bales.	Jerked Beef.
Great Britain.	60s. per 2240 lbs.	30s. p. 2240 lbs.	In box. 30s. In pipes 30s. } per 2240 lbs.	Wool 22s. 6d. Hair 25s.	nominal.
France.......	45 fs.& 10p. cent. per 900 k.	40 f. per 1000 k.	35 fs. p. 1000 k.	38 p. 42 cubic ft.	
Continent....	£3 10s.&5 p.cent. p. 2240 lbs	35s. & 5 p. cent. p. 2240 lbs.	.........none..........	35s. p. 40 ft	nominal.
Spain........	$20 & 10 p. cent. per 2000 lbs.		.........none..........		
United States	½ ct. &5 p. ct.p.lb.	½ ct &5 per cent.	.... none	$4 & 5p.ct.40c.ft.	
Rio Janeiro..	.....none......	.......none.....	.........none..........	..... none......	3 rls. p. 100 nominal
Havana	.....none......	.......none.....	.........none..........	..... none......	6 to 7rs. per 100 lb

Freights generally nominal, nothing doing on account of the very high prices asked for produce in general.

George Thomas, Responsible Editor