

British Packet

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 596.] BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1838. [VOL. XII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The mail from Chili arrived yesterday but the dates from Santiago are no later than those previously received; the Valparaiso papers reach to the 27th ult., and afford a few additional particulars relative to the transactions before noticed. It appears from the Peruvian journals, that negotiations for peace had been set on foot by General Santa Cruz, some time prior to the final conclusion of the treaty with General Blanco. The Peruvianities met at the town of Solomina, and their first step was to agree to an armistice. The conferences of these agents, however, had no favorable result; they separated without celebrating any further stipulation, and preparations were made on both sides for active hostilities. A proposition was then suggested by General Blanco, that in order to diminish the casualties of war, the fate of the campaign should be left to a partial combat between 800 men chosen from each army—400 infantry and 200 cavalry. This proposal was not entertained, and on the 15th, a general action seemed to be impending, when a sudden retreat and generous advance says the *Zen*, struck the seal of the Supreme Protector. "He wrote a friendly letter to General Blanco, with whom he had formerly been on terms of intimacy, and invited him to a personal interview. The invitation was accepted, and the same evening General Blanco with a small escort, repaired to the head quarters of the Protector. The conference lasted to a late hour, and before it ended the treaty was co-acted, which on the following day was formalized at Paucarpata, and ultimately published on the 18th.

The Protector's organ, the *Zen*, was very sanguine that the treaty would be ratified, and the Protector himself indulged in the same belief. He had issued a decree, conferring the same honours and rewards on his army as if a battle had been gained, and, à la Napoleon, had ordered a number of the decorations of the Legion of Honour to be distributed among the Soldiers.

It was a pretty general impression here that the Chilians had delivered up the three vessels mentioned in the treaty; but we perceive it is erroneous, as they all had returned to Valparaiso except the schooner *Veruana*, whose arrival is not announced.

Defection had already manifested itself among the Protector's partisans, when untoward circumstances, which we find no clear and satisfactory explanation, precluded the possibility of turning it to account. The Bolivian General Lopez, Prefect of Tacna and Commander of a division of troops stationed there, appears to have entered fully into the views of the allies, and to have only waited a convenient opportunity to join the Chilean army. But either from his sign having transpired or from disappointment, he is stated to have fled to Bolivia in order to support the deliberations of the Congress. He arrived at Chuquiaca on the 31st October, but an order from General Santa Cruz for his arrest, having followed close upon him, he suddenly disappeared from that City, and it was presumed would endeavor to join the Argentine army under General Heredia. Another of the fatalities attending the Chilean expedition, has been the dismay caused by the Paucarpata treaty to the Bolivian patriots, who had taken up arms to maintain their country's national independence. Immediately after the conclusion of the treaty, or on the rumor of its probable ratification, the insurrection of Orera was completely suppressed, the principal persons con-

promised in it having fled. It cannot be wondered then that a deep feeling of indignation should be manifested in Chili; and that all classes should concur in the necessity of straining every nerve in order to wipe off what was conceived as a blot on its hitherto unsullied character.—That such is the case, is uniformly attested by all the public papers and private correspondents before us.

We regret to observe, in the midst of the serious attentions by which the Chilean government was surrounded, an occurrence calculated to embarrass it and to estrange still further the good feeling of the Chilians with respect to foreigners, though we flatter ourselves with the hope that a dispassionate investigation of the case will prove that no blame can attach to any of our countrymen. The papers state that the British brig *Packet*, bound for Colija was refused clearance, on the ground that her destination was an enemy's port and that notwithstanding she actually sailed under the protection of the Commander of the British naval forces on the Station. According to private letters, the Chilean schooner of war *Coloche* was sent in her pursuit, whereupon the British Commodore got under weigh, and neither of the vessels had yet returned. In the mean time, it is asserted that the local authority had ordered the Consignee, a French merchant, to leave the port and to depart, but that his refusing to comply, had taken refuge in the residence of the French Consul, who declined giving him up. The Valparaiso *Mercuro*, declares that some of the government's most zealous opponents are to be found among the foreign community, and that the government seriously contemplates changing the indulgent and considerate policy which it has hitherto observed towards those avowed enemies of the interests, honor and dignity of the country to which they are indebted for a generous hospitality.

ORIENTAL STATE.

We have received Montevideo journals to 17th inst. They contain nothing decisive relative to the civil war in the Oriental Republic.

A despatch dated 8th inst. from the President of the Republic, Don Manuel Oribe, addressed to Brigadier General Pedro Lopez, Minister of war and marine at Montevideo, states that he had been joined on the previous day by General Manuel Beltrán, with 400 men, well equipped and with a sufficient number of horses. That General Lavalleja was to join him on the 10th, with 400 men of the National guards of the departments of Colonia and Soriano, and that his (the President's) army occupied on that day the *Costa de los Mays* on the left bank of the Rio Negro; that it was in a brilliant state and anxious to measure swords with the incendiary of Paysandu. That the latter (Rivera) was at the Arroyo Grande, disposed (so it was reported) to give battle to the government troops.

A despatch dated enciphered at Biscocho 1st inst., from General Juan Antonio Lavalleja to President Oribe, states that on the preceding day he had fallen in with the anarchist force under the command of Anacleto Medina, in number 250 men, and made fruitless efforts to bring them to action. That the departments of Colonia, Soriano and San José, are now liberated from the presence of the anarchist troops. A despatch dated Paysandu 30th ult., from Col. Eugenio Garzon, Commander of the third corps of the army, addressed to the President, says that the Chief of the rebellion, Fructoso Rivera, commenced his retreat from before Paysandu on 27th ult., and on 29th had entirely retreated. The Colonel adds, that from the in-

formation he has received Rivera's force does not exceed 1000 men, tho' at a distance they appeared many more from the quantity of non-combatants he has in his train, consisting of various families he had forced away from San Francisco Grande and Chico; and Indian women, children, &c. That this anarchist force is in a state of disorganization, and commit the greatest excesses even in the presence of their officers. The division of Anacleto Medina, and the parties who cover the Rio Negro are not included in the 1000 above-mentioned.

The journal *Universal* of Montevideo of 16th inst., says that General Lavalleja was on 11th at Corralito, in march for the army, with 400 men and several droves of horses in good condition.

The same journal of 17th, says—

"The most recent intelligence from the army, comes down to the 14th inst.; at which period it was in march from the *Aerías*. We have no further intelligence of the position of the anarchist since our announcement of their being at the punta del Arroyo Grande del Rio Negro.

"A letter from a respectable individual at Paysandu, says that the deserters from the anarchists who have presented themselves there since they abandoned its siege, exceed one hundred." We omitted to mention that General Lavalleja, in a despatch to the President dated 23rd ult., states that on sun-rise on that day, he fell in with 150 anarchists, commanded by Calengo, tho' (General Lavalleja) had only 80 men, and could not be retreated but that he left him the idea of so doing, and resolved upon an attack which was completely successful, Calengo was taken prisoner with four of his men, several anarchists were killed, the rest fled and were pursued as far as possible.

RIO GRANDE.

If the news contained in the following extracts from the Montevideo journal *Universal* be correct, it would seem that the Republicans in the Brazilian Province of Rio Grande are beginning to hold up their heads again.

"From a letter dated Piratina 10th ult., we observe that General Bento Gonzalez da Silva, was on the 10th ult., re-instated in the Presidency of the Republic of Rio Grande.

"It appears that the said Chief was about to have an interview with Bento Manuel, which promises the most favourable results to the cause of that country."

Another letter same date and place says—

"Since the arrival of Bento Gonzalez, our affairs have assumed a more favourable aspect. The nation has confided the helm of the State to him, and we trust that the hopes entertained therefrom by his fellow countrymen, will not be disappointed. In a few days he will have an interview with Bento Manuel, and the result cannot but be auspicious to the cause of the liberals."

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

A note dated 17th inst., from General Manuel Corbalian, Aid de Camp to His Excellency the Governor, is commended to the Commandant of the Park of Artillery, requests that he will convey the thanks of His Excellency to Don José Aranda, for his donation in favor of the State, of the amount due to him for conveying government stores to the frontier.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 10th inst., contains an account of the proceedings in the House of Representatives on the opening of the Fifteenth Legislature of the Province on 1st inst.

The same journal of 16th inst., contains the proceedings in the House of Representatives on its sitting of 9th inst.

A note dated Parana 21st ult., from Brigadier Pascual Echagüe, Governor of the Province of Entreríos, to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, states that the House of Representatives of Entreríos had on the 15th ult., re-elected him as Governor of that Province.

His Excellency the Governor of Buenos Ayres returned a congratulatory reply to the above on 4th inst.

A note dated Salta 7th ult., from Colonel Evaristo Urbina, to His Excellency the Governor of Buenos Ayres, states that he has been appointed delegate Governor of that Province in the absence of the Governor Brigadier Felipe Heredia, second in command of the Argentine army of operations acting against General Santa Cruz.

His Excellency the Governor of Buenos Ayres returned a congratulatory reply to the above on 4th inst.

Two notes under date 9th inst., were addressed by the President of the House of Representatives to the Executive, stating that the House on its sitting of that date had named Señor Mariano Lozano, as President of the Committee of Public Credit, and Señor Miguel Riglos as Vice-President, and Señores Juan Alsina, Laureano Rufino and Inocencio Escalada, as the Committee to examine the accounts of the Colecturía for the years 1855, 56, 57 and 58, and of the Contaduría for 1857.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 13th inst., contains a note from the Captain of the Port to the Governor dated 10th inst., forwarding to His Excellency copies of communications from Colonel Garzon, dated Paisandú 2nd inst., expressing thanks on the part of the government of the Oriental Republic, as also from himself to Capt. Antonio Toll for his cooperation in the Argentine schooner of war Portefa, against Fructosio Rivera and his followers. These communications and the reply of Captain Toll appeared in the *Gaceta* above named.

A communication dated 9th inst., from Don Hipólito Piñero, Justice of Peace of Ensenada, to the government, gives an account of the religious *funciones* which have lately taken place in that district.

Donations to the Government in aid of the war with General Santa Cruz.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 5th inst., contains a note from Don Francisco S. Farías, Officer of the Resguardo, dated 2nd inst., with a list of owners and masters of launches who frequent the port of the Rinchuelo, who have subscribed 278 dollars.

The same journal of 12th inst., contains a note from Don Leonardo Piedrabuena, Justice of Peace of Monsaivé, dated 18th ult., forwarding 50 dollars from Don Pablo Muñoz, who was absent at the time the general subscription took place at Monsaivé.

The reply of the Government to these notes follows in due order.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of this city of 1st inst., contained 16 pages, (four times the usual amount) of closely printed matter, including observations on the counter manifesto of General Santa Cruz, three notes relative to the recent operations against the Indians, the Message to the House of Representatives and the usual monthly and yearly statement of public accounts.

There accompanied the *Gaceta* above-mentioned a recapitulation of the statements of the last year's expenses with explanatory notes.

Colonel Agustín Rabelo, Commandant of the Guard of Honor which attended at the House of Representatives on the day of its opening on 1st inst., addressed the President of the House upon the occasion, to which the President returned a suitable reply. The address and the reply, as also the address of the President to the

Representatives upon his re-election to that office, were inserted in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 4th inst.

The following notice has been published in the Daily papers.

The Mint will continue to change the Bank notes that do not bear the mark *Renovacion*, until the last day of February of the present year, which is the period when they will cease to circulate in the country. This notice is given in order to prevent injury to the public.

THE CAPTAIN AND THE DANDY.

The portfolio of an ex-officer old and then sends forth some amusing "odds and ends," among which is this good one of a captain of one of our Nantucket whalers, an eccentric fellow, and of rather an uncouth figure, who visited one of our cities after a cruise of three years, and one evening attended the theatre. As a matter of course, such a rough, dark-complexioned old character in a box with several fashionable ladies of the establishment, attracted some considerable attention and created much merriment among the exquisites. Several times every opera-glass in the boxes was thrust at him, until finally aware that he was the attraction of the evening, he left the house, determined to repay such impudence in their own coin on the following night. Accordingly on the succeeding evening, enveloping beneath his great coat the ship's spy-glass, two feet and a half in length, he seated for the theatre. As soon as he entered his box the opera-glasses were in commotion. He waited till the play commenced, when upon observing a young gentleman with a cane under his arm and a glass in his eye pointed direct at him, he drew forth from his outer garment the spy-glass, and drawing it from the case the entire length, aimed it direct at the dandy, and continued to look at him until the house was in a complete uproar, and the feet left the box for the lobby. — *Nantucket Inquirer.*

The French line of battle ship *Hercule*, 102 guns, arrived at Rio Janeiro on 2nd inst., having on board His Royal Highness the Prince Joaquin, son of Louis Philippe King of France; she was accompanied by a French corvette. The King's Highness will doubtless be delighted with the beautiful scenery of Rio Janeiro, and should he visit this capital he will be equally or more so with the beautiful ladies he will see; else he is no "true Frenchman."

We received by H. B. M.'s packet *Cockatrice*, London journals to 8th November, Paris do, to 5th do, and Madrid do, to the end of October. The London papers of 8th November, are chiefly occupied with details of the ceremonies and the order of the procession upon the occasion of Her Majesty Queen Victoria's intended public visit to the City of London on 9th November, "Lord Mayor's Day"—to dine in the Guildhall. The preparations to receive the "Virgin Queen," seem to be on a most magnificent scale, exceeding all that has hitherto been done in London's famed City.

The Spanish news is combined in the following extracts from "the Atlas."

A difference of opinion, it is said, prevailed among the leading adherents and counsellors of Don Carlos as to whether he should return to winter in Navarre, or maintain positions in Castile. The personal inclination of the Pretender is understood to have been strongly pronounced in favour of remaining on the south side of the Ebro, in order that he might have the shorter distance to travel when the spring weather would permit or encourage him to open the campaign of 1838 by a direct march upon Madrid. On the other hand, the Navarrese faction are reported to look with jealousy upon these royal expeditions into the heart of the Peninsula. — Pandering to local influences, they would fain monopolize the "King," and keep the court and camp of Don Carlos within the limits of their own mountain territory. A spirit of clanishness pervades the national character of the

Spaniards, and the Navarrese battalions would manifest considerable discontent at being located for any length of time in quarters away from their own soil. Intrigues are rife at the headquarters of the Pretender for the promotion of separate plans of aggrandisement formed by the different members of the many knots of politicians by whom he is surrounded.

In the midst of these personal dissensions, extensive preparations are on foot for the military operations of the ensuing year. Five new battalions, each 1000 strong, have been organized in Castile; and, it is said, 10,000 men from that province alone will be ready in the spring to take the field in guerrilla parties. — While these forces operate in the north, the capital will, no doubt, be approached on the east by Calera, and on the west by an expeditionary band, directed to penetrate the Guadarrama mountains, from which Madrid will be at all times exposed to a *coup-de-main*, if not properly defended. The experience of the campaign now closing, in the course of which the capital was beleaguered, and within a few hours of a general assault upon three sides, must have taught the Queen's government the duty of fortifying an important position so as to place it beyond the reach of a surprise, and a danger which, if successfully averted, will leave the question of military superiority to be fairly contested in the field by the rival forces. A battalion of two of the legion permanently quartered at Calera, and on the west, as to be within call upon emergencies, would be a valuable addition to the defences of the capital. — They are composed of stiff not so liable to be stricken by panic as the people in whose service they are employed. While the capital is retained as a *point d'appui*, a kind of sacred defensive base for occasions of imminent danger will alarm.

In the south a defensive organization has been confined to NAVARRE, upon whom has devolved the supreme command of a sufficient force present existing or henceforth to be raised in Andalusia. Should he not be retained in the capital, he will personally superintend the preparation of the army. While the expeditionary commands in the north, to NAVARRE was entrusted the defence of all those rich districts of the Peninsula which lie south of Sierra Morena. In this division of the kingdom are the affluent and populous cities of Zamora, Salamanca, Seville, Jan, Jerez and Cordova. The greater part of these are among the most liberal sections of the population, and they are both able and willing to make great sacrifices for the cause. They place unbounded reliance in the military talents and political integrity of NAVARRE, and if he be permitted by the Madrid government to set upon his own views, with power to appoint his own officers, and distribute rewards and punishments as they may be deserved, something like a disciplined and really effective army will be formed in Spain for the first time since the commencement of the present contest. By giving ENARRRE and NAVARRE independent commands, benefit instead of injury may accrue to the country from the feeling of rivalry which the former is known to entertain towards the conqueror of GOMEZ, and the indignant descendant of ENARRRE's traitor friend, Genl. Azaola.

The following is the account given by the correspondent of a London paper in the interest of Don Carlos of the battle of Retuerta on the 5th ult. The writer pays a well-merited compliment to the Christiano cavalry. — "The attack began at seven o'clock, our guerrillas opening the fire to dislodge the enemy from Retuerta. — The battle, if it can be called one, where the whole was a series of detached combats in denso woods, lasted for four hours, but neither belligerent could direct any decisive operations; as intersecting heights completely concealed from view what was going on. The firing, however, was very vivid, and produced greater losses than have been usually experienced in the battles during this contest. There was the victory considered certain for the Carlists, and messengers were sent to the King, who occupied the heights above Santo Domingo de Sillas, to announce that the day was his own. Shortly after noon the agreement of suspension was dispensed. Below the spot where he was with his suite, at some distance, was the village of St. Slanz to the left of Santo Domingo de Sillas. During the battle our wounded were sent to arrive at the hospital of San Domingo, which is a large well-constructed convent, devoted to the use. At the village I have mentioned men in disorder

were seen to arrive, and gradually they were formed into battalions. They were recognized to be ours. At length the enemy was visible, and in a forest behind the village a smart fire was opened. On the road from Retuerto to Siles were shortly afterwards seen other of our battalions arriving with squadrons of cavalry, retreating in perfect order. There was no longer any doubt—we had been driven back, and so far the victory was to the Christians, but with a loss at the least doubling that of the Carlists. The cavalry of the enemy behaved very bravely. They charged in most dangerous places, particular ascents not stopping them in their career. But they suffered severely for their temerity. General Sopena having placed himself in a wood made sad havoc with the cavalry when within pistol shot. He was himself wounded in the neck by a sabre cut in the shoulder."

We have received further accounts from Madrid, but not of a later date than the 25th. The retrograde movement of Don Carlos, without having been defeated or annihilated, as General ESPARTECO has so often promised he should, produced no sensation whatsoever in the capital, the intelligence being received with the most perfect indifference. A deputy, the Marquis de MI-CA-MINTE LOPEZ, very accurately described the general feeling of the people in a recent speech to the Cortes. "I have just returned

(said he) from a tour through the provinces, and all the people require is peace and tranquility, whatever may be the ruling party." M. MENZIEZAR, who had made preparations to proceed to England, appeared to have given up that project.

Advertisements.

Counting-House Almanacs.

FOR 1838.

MAY be had at the Commercial Rooms, calle del 25 de Mayo. No. 50.

NOTICE.

THOSE requiring the assistance of an attentive nurse, an elderly female of strictly moral habits, may hear of one by applying at No. 89, calle Corrientes.

FOR SALE.

AT No. 30, Cathedral street, sets of the Penny Magazine for 1837 and 1838, also the 5 first volumes of the Penny Cyclopaedia, *Chambers's Journal*, from February 1832 to January 1837, five volumes; Saturday Magazine from July 1832 to December 1838, five volumes; Mavor's spelling book, Mosley's primers of reading made perfectly easy. 3c

Shipping Memoranda.

Vessels on the berth at Liverpool on 5th November.

FOR BUENOS AYRES.

Brig Helen Anderson, 293 tons, (second voyage,) Captain Andrew Anderson, to sail about 15th November.

Brig Hebe, 190 tons, Captain A. W. Field.

Barque Annabella, to sail about 25th November.

FOR MONTEVIEJO AND BUENOS AYRES.

Barque Fama, Captain Duncan Wright, to sail first fair wind.

Brig Alopie, 199 tons, Captain Bennett, to sail about 1st December.

H. B. M.'s packet Reinder, was to bring the December mail from Falknuth for the Brazil and River Plate.

H. B. M.'s brig Sparrowhawk, had left Montevideo in order to water, and was then to proceed to Rio Janeiro.

H. B. M.'s brig Wizard, (10 guns,) Lieutenant Edward L. Hart, expected immediately in the River Plate from Rio Janeiro.

H. B. M.'s ship Alert, left Rio Janeiro for England on 24th inst., having on board Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton as passengers, and was to touch at Bahia to supply the 'Samsung' with provisions, &c. Mr. Hamilton proceeds to England on leave of absence for two years.

The French brig of war Alert, 22 guns, sailed from Montevideo at 6 o'clock on the evening of 6th inst., bound to Valparaiso, and got on the reef E. of Bald Point, about some night; but soon got off therefrom with loss of rudder and making a great deal of water, and came to an anchor. She fired during the night a number of guns as signals of distress, the water gaining on her. A day-break she slipped her cable, and with a temporary rudder, the wind being fair, stowed towards the port of Montevideo, in company with H. B. M.'s brig Sparrowhawk, who had gone to her assistance. On the Alert's arriving in port the water was up to her lower deck, and being in a sinking state she was obliged to run on shore in the mull. Captain Shepherd, of the Sparrowhawk, went on board the Alert with all his stores and also major part of his crew, and remained there during that and the following day, relieving the crew of the Alert who were greatly fatigued with the severe duty they had undergone. After the Sparrowhawk got under weigh and recovered the anchors and cables which the Alert had left behind, and also picked up her rudder with less loss of her stores.

On the 15th inst., the Alert was at Montevideo ready to be hoisted down.

ARRIVED AT PALMOUTH.

October 3rd, H. B. M.'s packet Alert, from Rio Janeiro 17th August, with the mail forwarded hence 14th July, by H. B. M.'s packet Cockatrice.

AT COWES.

November 5th, American brig Canton, Cankling, hence 5th September.

OFF DUNGENESS.

November 3rd, Danish brig Elizabeth, Breckling, hence 16th August.

AT LONDON.

October 20th, British brig Nautilus, hence 5th August.

AT ANTWERP.

October 7th, British brig Yare, Fawcett, from Montevideo 22nd July.

8th, British brig Clugas, Roberts, from Montevideo 6th August.

30th, British brig Adelaide, Taylor, hence 14th August.

AT HAVRE DE GRACE.

October 2nd, French brig Jeune Estelle, Lannud, hence 20th July.

10th, French barque Jeune Gabrielle, Aubert, from Montevideo 4th August.

AT CADIZ.

October 8th, Spanish brig Manuel, Andicoes, from Montevideo.

AT HAVANA.

September 20th, Dutch schooner Margaret, from Montevideo 1st July.

21st, Hamburg schooner Adolph Gustave, from Montevideo 1st July.

MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 10th of January 1838.

Vessels and Captain's Names.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
British.			
Barque Della, Herbert.	308	Nicholson, Green & Co	Leading for Liverpool.
Brig Cora, Hamilton.	240	Dickson & Co.	Leading for Liverpool.
Brig Frank, Whitway.	181	Remick, Macfarlane & Co.	Leading for Falknuth for orders.
Barque Isabella, D. Stone.	221	Remick, Macfarlane & Co.	Leading for Liverpool.
Brig Betsy, Hunter.	324	Lafone, Barker & Co.	Montevideo to lead for Liverpool.
Brig Stralingspire, Brown.	250	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Leading for Liverpool.
Brig Ann, Crick.	195	Fernando Dalasle.	Leading for Halifax, N. S.
Brig Sir Jan Franklin, Currier.	244	Remick, Macfarlane & Co.	Leading for Liverpool.
Schooner brig Betsy Hall, Cooker.	152	Brysond Stegmann & Co.	Leading for Liverpool.
Brig Perth, Green.	207	Lafone, Barker & Co.	Leading for Liverpool.
American.			
Ship Brutus, Adams.	297	Zimmerman, Frazier & Co	Leading for New York.
Ship Leonidas, Field.	231	John Best, and Brothers.	Leading for N. York via Montevideo.
Ship Globe, York.	450	Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	Leading for Philadelphia.
Ship John Mar, Fracker.	307	Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	Leading for Philadelphia.
Brig Arcturus, Grant.	358	C. Flint.	Leading for New York and Boston
Barque Harriet, Trout.	275	Daniel Gowlard & Co.	Leading for New York.
Brig Carrier, Atkins.	178	Daniel Gowlard & Co.	Leading for Boston.
Brig America, Roberts.	216	Daniel Gowlard & Co.	Leading for New York.
French.			
Barque Bougainville, Henry.	311	Guerin, Seris & Co.	Leading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Deux Freres, Dupont.	187	Polpe Llavallol.	Leading for Marseilles.
Brig Mont Cheri, Bronzon.	198	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Leading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Joseph, Nazerau.	253	J. O. Bussalod.	Leading for Havre de Grace.
Spanish.			
Palanca Minerva, Doumch.	140	Polpe Llavallol.	Leading for Havana.
Barque Heredia, Abadins.	250	Zimmerman and Tessera.	Leading for Havana.
Brig Fortuna, Lenzola.	256	Bernaldo and Brothers.	Leading for Cadiz and Malaga.
Sardinian.			
Brig Fiametta, Scotto.	172	P. A. Plomer.	Discharging.
Palanca Concepcion, Pignotti.	104	J. P. Gestal.	Leading for Genoa.
Brig Maria Luisa, Nantini.	255	J. P. Gestal.	Leading for Cadiz & Mediterranean.
Brig Trafalgar, Scarzolo.	239	M. S. de la Maza.	Leading for Cadiz.
Schooner brig Fortuna, Testa.	112	Carrie.	Montevideo.
Brig Virginia, Garibaldi.	168	J. P. Gestal.	Montevideo.
Hamburg.			
Brig Germania, Deck.	192	C. H. Andersen.	Leading for Rio Janeiro.
Danish.			
Schooner brig Fides, Mathiesen.	101	C. H. Andersen.	Rio Janeiro.
Brig Uranus, Brauer.	214	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Valparaiso.
Russian.			
Barque Johanna, Clouberg.	277	J. C. Thompson.	Leading for Cowes for orders.
Kaiphussen.			
Brig Jules, Sheridan.	146	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Leading for Havana.
Belgian.			
Brig Sophia Dorothea, Barzee.	179	F. Delisle.	Discharging.
Brazilian.			
Schooner brig Amstad, Da Silva.	150	J. S. Monteiro.	Brazil.
Brig Lucia, Da Silva.	150	M. A. Ramos.	Leading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig San Nuevo Espectador, Rodrigues.	110	F. Llavallol.	Leading for Pernambuco.
Schooner brig Adelaide, Rino.	616	Nassao Martinez.	Brazil.
Oriental.			
Schooner brig Bella Teresa, Barbaro.	86	G. Risco.	Leading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Restaurador, Bessuti.	88	F. Llavallol.	Montevideo.
Natalian.			
Brig Independente, Maia.	192	J. S. Monteiro.	Leading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Plata, Chioza.	178	Puocel & Co.	Leading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Monteiro, Fomayn.	207	J. S. Monteiro.	Leading for Rio Janeiro.
Schooner brig Constellation, Bisset.	77	V. Casares.	Leading for Rio Janeiro.
Schooner brig Luis, Carter.	88	J. A. Silva.	Leading for Rio Janeiro.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH. Packet Cockatrice, Lieut. John Douglas, Commandor.

AT ENSENADA.

French barque Escudaine, Passened, 160 tons, to C. Cochard, with mules for the Island of Bourbon. British barque Cleopatra, Siskers, 200 tons, to Lafone, Barker & Co, Island Trinidad with mules.

AT STRAITS OF SUNDIA.
June 1st, Hamburg barque Reform, Schlickhecht, hence 22nd March.

AT RIO JANEIRO.
25th ult., Brazilian brig Nuestra Señora de la Ajuda, Belen, hence 30th November.
27th, Argentine schooner Independiente, Gaban, hence 10th December.
" Portuguese schooner brig Rio Tux, from Montevideo 15th do.
28th, H. B. M.'s packet Spider, hence 14th ult., Montevideo 17th do.
29th, Brazilian schooner brig Lorenza, Gonzaga, hence 30th November.
31st, Argentine schooner brig Providencia, hence 7th ult.
" H. B. M.'s packet Lynn, from Falmouth 10th November, with the mails for the River Plate.

SAILED FROM RIO JANEIRO.
23rd ult. French ship Constance, Souza, for Havre de Grace. She sailed from Buenos Ayres 16th June last, and put into Rio Janeiro leaky.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.
10th inst., British brig Hamal, from Cadix 20th November, with 286 casks soda, to Bertram & Co.
12th, Sardinian brig Balla Union, from Rio Janeiro 1st inst., to Viardolo.
" Oriental schooner brig Estrella, from Genoa 21st October, Gibraltar 20th November, to Juan Ramirez.
14th, French barque Favette, Michel, from St. Malo 17th November, with general cargo, to Bertram & Co.
" Sardinian schooner Siempre la Stecca, from Rio Janeiro.
" Brazilian brig Isabel, Soquera, from Rio Janeiro 31st ult., with 547 barrels sugar and 875 alqueires salt, to Costa.
" Oriental schooner Virginia, Gaggino, from Rio Janeiro 31st ult., with 1300 alqueires salt and 500 boxes soap, to F. Jenico.
15th, Spanish schooner Union, Juan Matara, from Barcelona 4th November, Cadiz 20th do., with wine, oil, &c., to Bertram.
16th, Brazilian zuneira Tamara, Jose Antonio Carneiro, from Bahia 1st inst., with coffee, &c., to Jose Gestal.

Vessels next Point India.
On 17th inst., at 7 A. M. Wind N. Florence. At mid-day, Wind E. Amistad and Henrietta Louise, the two former hence 14th, the latter 16th.

MARINE LIST.
Port of Buenos Ayres.

January 13.—Wind E. strong in the afternoon.
Arrived, Belgian brig Sophia Dorothea, 170 tons, John De Barso, from Antwerp 20th October, Island Mayo 7th ult., with 1300 fanegas salt, 75 hampers potatoes and 350 patatoes, to Ferdinand Delisle.
" Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Juan Bautista Schaffino, from Montevideo 12th inst., to Carlos Galeano.
Sardinian brig Virginia, 195 tons, Santiago Garbaido, from Bahia 2nd ult., arrived at Montevideo 7th inst., sailed thence 12th, with 1080 alqueires salt, brandy, oil, &c., to Juan Pablo Gestal.
The Florence and Amistad were under weigh this afternoon, but anchored again S. E. of the outer roads from strong head wind.
January 14.—Wind E. strong.
Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Eufracia, Santiago Soriano, from Montevideo 13th inst., to Vicente Santos, Jun.
H. B. M.'s packet schooner Cockatrice, Lieut. John Douglas, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 3rd inst., arrived at Montevideo on the morning of the 13th inst., sailed thence same afternoon, with the mail of H. B. M.'s packet Lynn, from Falmouth 10th November.
Passengers from Rio Janeiro to Montevideo, Messrs. Francis Bertram and William Bertram.
Sailed, British barque Florence, Henry Cundy, for London, despatched by Charles Rigby Horn, with 2025 salted hides, 460 horse hides, 28,000 skin bones, 5000 horns, 55 pipes with 2430 arrobas tallow, 1 box with 9 tiger skins and 28 dozen nutria skins, 1 do. with 903 dozen chinchilla skins, 2 boxes, 16 bales with 679 dozen deer skins, 36 do., with 1200 dozen sheep skins, 13 do., with 1090 arrobas wool, 58

do., with 2018 arrobas horse hair, 18 do., with 2084 dozen nutria skins, 2 do., with 254 horse hides, 1 do., with 104 calf skins and 42 slunk calf skins, 7 do., with 205 dozen slunk calf skins, 1 do., with 10 dozen dog skins and 3 dozen goat skins.

Brazilian brig Amistad, José Ferreyra Arango, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 3860 quintals jerked beef, 59 dry hides, 45 marquetas tallow, 44 boxes tallow candles.

French ship Diligent, Hypolite Frappas, for Montevideo to load for Antwerp, despatched by Diana and Constantino, with wheat, indian corn, wool, &c., and 4 passengers.

January 15.—Wind E. strong.
No arrivals or sailings.

The Henrietta Louise and Buenos Ayres were under weigh, but anchored again near the outer roads from strong head wind.

January 16.—Wind E. strong.

Arrived, National schooner brig Nuestra Señora del Carmen, 59 tons, Juan Bautista Boggiotto, from Rio Janeiro 4th inst., with sugar, tobacco, starch, &c., to Felipe Livadillo.

Sailed, Danish brig Henrietta Louise, Jens Lutzen, 50 Havana, despatched by C. H. Andersen, with 5702 quintals jerked beef, 40 boxes cherry brandy.

National schooner Buenos Ayres, Agustín Galeano, for Montevideo, despatched by Carlos Galeano, with wheat and dry goods.

Oriental packet schooner Eufracia, Santiago Soriano, for Montevideo.

January 17.—Wind E. strong.

Arrived, Danish brig Uranus, 214 tons, Christian Gottfried Dressler, from Lisbon 17th November, arrived at Montevideo 13th inst., sailed thence same day, with 377 maysos salt, 40 casus wine and 25 legs olives, to Nicholson, Green & Co.

January 18.—Wind E. strong.

Arrived, National packet schooner Luisa, José Manrí, from Montevideo 17th inst., to Carlos Galeano.

Sailed, Brazilian schooner brig Caboclo, Juan Alves Madeira, for Parmaguas, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 522 quintals jerked beef, about 300 arrobas tallow, 2 bales 30 arrobas wool, 3 dozen sheep skins, 44 barrels' horse of this country, 1 box cigars and 5 bales dry goods.

British barque Yeoman, Daniel Stephenson, for Valparaiso, despatched by Nicholson, Green & Co., in ballast.

Passengers, Messrs. Felix Foucaud, Custodio Perez, Henry Sullender and Juan Sugi.

January 19.—Wind E. N. E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, H. B. M.'s packet schooner Cockatrice, Lieutenant John Douglas, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.
Passengers for Rio Janeiro, Señores José M. Croiset and Baltasar Aguirre, Mr. Gordon A. Thomson and servant.

Passenger for Montevideo, Mr. John Cornelly Eyre.

The National brig Martina, for Havana, remains. We have taken her name from our list of vessels in port.

At 14th inst., was repeated to a full house, El teatro de Salazar.

On 16th, for the benefit of Señor Rodenas, the play of *Abelino*, the plot of which will be found in Monk Lewis's novel of "Abelino or the Bravo's bride," which has been dramatised at the Theatres of Europe under various names. It was played many years since at Drury Lane Theatre, as the "Venetian Outlaw," and at Covent Garden Theatre, as a melo-drama, entitled "Rugantino." On the present occasion Señor Castellotti played Abelino.

After the play, the *boleros* were danced by little Miss Rodenas, a child of 5 years of age, daughter of the *Beneficiado*, and a young Argentine 7 years of age. Then followed a *torreadillo*, performed and sung by Señora Argentina and her husband, the former in rustic attire, the latter in female. The farce of *El Avaro arrepenido* followed, in which a miser is frightened out of his money by a trick, in which he is accused by the trickster with a design to deliver the city of Cadix into the hands of the British, on consideration of receiving a sum of

money and the daughter of "Lord Pull" in marriage. The house was fully and fashionably attended.

Señor Vacani and another singer (Señor Isola), have arrived in town from Rio Janeiro, and will shortly appear on the boards of this Theatre.

Señor Quijano, manager of the Montevideo Theatre, has also arrived.

Advertisements.

WANTED.

A Journeyman wood turner and a journeyman painter and gilder, good wages will be given, by applying at No. 99, calle de Cangallo.

Notice to Families.

FOR SALE, at No. 17, calle de Potosí, Conchales for children, Baskets for needle work, do. for clothes, do. for market with cover, do. very fine for schools.

Commercial Academy.

CALE DE LAS PIEDRAS, No. 31.
MR. RAMSAY, being desirous to impart, that, as he has engaged with the Foreign School Committee expires on the 21st instant, he proposes for the future to devote his attention to a limited number of pupils. Terms and other particulars may be known by application at the Academy.
Buenos Ayres, 15th January, 1838.

Mr. R. avails himself of this opportunity of expressing his grateful acknowledgments to the gentlemen of the Foreign School Committee, and, in particular, to their worthy and respected Treasurer, Mr. Whitaker, for his unflinching liberality and courtesy, in the discharge of the laborious and disinterested duties assigned to his office in said Committee.

A CARD.

MRS. CONNELL and Mrs. MAC GAW, are, respectively, desirous to receive the public in general, that they have taken the house No. 23, calle de Paz, for the purpose of establishing in it a general boarding-house. Every attention will be paid to those gentlemen or ladies that will honor them with their preference.

The central situation of this house, and its lightness, (from whence both the inner and outer roads can be plainly observed), makes it a desirable resort for gentlemen and ladies.

Rooms furnished, or not, with board or without, as most agreeable. 1913.

PRICES CURRENT.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Doublons, Spanish, Plata, and other commodities.

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 135 dollars. The lowest price 120 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 6 pence. The lowest 5 1/2 pence.

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