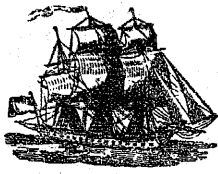


British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

N^o. 598.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1838.

[Vol. XII.]

Foreign School Society.

THE Executive Committee for the current year intimate to the Parents and Guardians of the Boys connected with the Society, that Mr. Root will open his School in the Rev. Mr. Dempster's Chapel, No. 60, calle del Perù, on Monday the 5th, with a punctual attendance of the Pupils is requested: And those Parents desirous of availing themselves of the assistance afforded by the Society will please make application for the same to any member of the Committee.

The Committee also deem it incumbent upon them to state publicly, that with respect to religious education, they have arranged specifically with Mr. Root, that nothing sectarian shall be taught in the school, whilst the children connected with the Society are under his charge; and in order to remove every possible apprehension on this score from the public mind, the Committee have recommended to Mr. Root, that the School be removed to another locality, as soon as the same can conveniently be procured.

Mr. ROOT.

RESPECTFULLY gives notice that on Monday the 5th inst. he will open a School for Elementary Education, in the English language, in the room occupied by the M. L. Chapel, No. Peru street. He trusts that his moderate charges, and most respectful attention to the intellectual and moral advancement of the Pupils placed under his tuition, may procure for him the patronage of the public.

BUENOS AYRES.

WITH this number concludes the quarter of the *British Packet*.

The last accounts from Montevideo say that the chief of the rebellion, Fructoso Rivera, and his followers had retired to Durazno, after having remained in front of Montevideo with about 1500 men the whole of the 24th ult., during which time that Capital was in a state of considerable excitement, the public offices and shops were closed, &c. &c.

The President of the Republic, Don Manuel QUELÉ, with his army was said to have arrived at Santa Lucia in pursuit.

Two hundred men belonging to the French vessels of war *Camille*, *Dassas* and *Alert*, occupied the Custom-house of Montevideo during the time the troops of Don Fructoso Rivera were near that Capital.

An Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers to the *Foreign School Society*, was held at the house of Mr. Nuttall, No. 16, Moyne street, on Monday the 29th ult., pursuant to public notice.

J. C. Zimmermann, Esq., the President, in the Chair.

The report of the Executive Committee was read, accepted, and ordered to be printed, and a copy furnished to each subscriber.

On motion of Mr. John Whitaker, it was—

Resolved,—That the Committee in future shall consist only of lay members; but that the British and American clergymen resident in this city shall be considered honorary members, and requested to attend the meetings of the Committee, and to present proper objects for its attention.

On motion of Mr. Nuttall, the following were elected Officers and Committee for the ensuing year.

Mr. GEORGE PORTIS, President.
Mr. WILLIAM DOUGLAS, Vice-President.
Mr. HENRY W. GILBERT, Secretary.
Mr. JOHN WHITAKER, Treasurer.
Committee: MESSRS. JAMES STRADMAN, WILLIAM GILPIN, GILBERT RAMSAY, HUGH WHITE, and J. G. FAY.

On motion of Mr. Lees, the thanks of the Subscribers were presented to Mr. Zimmermann, for the able and dignified manner in which he has so long presided over the Society.

On motion of Mr. Whitaker, the thanks of the Society were presented to Mr. Nuttall, for

his active efforts in behalf of the Society during the past year.

On motion of Mr. Nuttall—

Resolved,—That the thanks of this Society are justly due to the Treasurer, Mr. Whitaker, for his punctual discharge of the duties of his office, as likewise for his unceasing and efficient exertions to promote the interests of the institution.

The thanks of the Society were likewise tendered to the Secretary.

By order,

H. W. GILBERT, Secretary.

From the *Morning Courier and New York Enquirer*, December 4th, 1837.

LOWER CANADA.

We published on Saturday, an account from Montreal of the total defeat and dispersion of the insurgents collected at St. Charles, by a detachment of British troops under Colonel Wetherall. The official account of the engagement has now reached us. It agrees in its chief details with the statement already given. The *Montreal Herald* thus sums up the result:—

The affair occupied about one hour. The slaughter on the side of the rebels was very great. An individual who left St. Charles this morning says, that he saw upwards of 125 buried last night, and there remained many more; besides which a great many were killed in the buildings, and their bodies burnt. Their wounded are 800 and odd. The following is a return of the killed and wounded of Her Majesty's troops.

	Killed.	R. & F.
The Royal Regiment,	1	1
66th Regiment,	0	1
	Wounded severely.	slightly.
	Sergt. R. & F.	
The Royal Regiment,	8	7
66th Regiment,	2	1
	10	8

Men and officers behaved nobly. Major Ward carried the right of the position in good style; and Captain Glasgow of the artillery did good execution, and proved himself a zealous officer. Captain David's troop of Montreal cavalry rendered essential service.

The number of killed is estimated at about a thousand, but nothing certain is known, as the dead bodies were buried in trenches by the soldiers themselves, who are humane as they are brave. The horses of Colonel Wetherall, Major Ward, and Captain David, were shot under them, and soon after died.

Serious doubts were generally entertained here as to the termination of this engagement, in consequence of the accounts from St. Albans, which said that during its continuance, a reinforcement of insurgents had arrived on the field of battle, which had attacked the British troops in the rear and routed them. All uncertainty on this head is, however, removed by the following slip from the *Burlington Free Press*—

BURLINGTON, Friday, Dec. 1.

Latest from Canada.—St. Charles taken—the patriots dispersed!—Such is the intelligence by the boat from St. Johns last night. Colonel Wetherall passed through St. Johns yesterday, with his troops on their return to Montreal—According to present information the attack commenced at 12 o'clock on Saturday, and the fort was entered at the point of the bayonet at

half past four, with the loss of only four men on the part of the loyalists. The patriots lost about 400 killed and 30 taken prisoners.—Brown and his men had fled in the direction of St. Dennis.

There can thus be no doubt of the full and complete success of the British arms at this point. It still remains to be seen what effect this result will have on the future proceedings of the insurgents, and of this, no opinion can be formed until we are in possession of further information as to the extent of the insurrections and means of the insurgents.

Dr. Nelson, of Montreal, has been arrested by authorities of that city, on a charge of high treason.

THE WEATHER, has been remarkable this week for extreme sultriness. The thermometer on 26th ult., was at 90, on 27th 93, since which it has varied from 80 to 87.

BATHING.—The bathers in the river during the week of both sexes have been extremely numerous. The ladies after 'night fall' attended in crowds, with their female servants carrying lanterns. The banks were thronged until long after midnight with bathing company.

The body of a man was found in the river on Saturday last near the mole. It seems that he was drowned on the evening preceding whilst bathing, from having got entangled in a place called "the Devil's hole."

On Tuesday last a division of washerwomen, who follow their professional pursuits on the beach north of the alameda, had a *funcion*—They paraded the streets in full dress, with banners and music, and in the afternoon danced on their washing ground on the beach. It is said that this *funcion* is to be followed by others upon the same plan as those given by the fair laundresses last year.

A boat belonging to the French corvette *Camille*, struck on a *tosca* close to the shore on Wednesday last, and capsized. Those in the boat, including several officers, were precipitated into the water, some of them up to their necks, but they got safe to shore probably none the worse (the weather being very sultry), for the cold bath they had so unexpectedly taken. They laughed at their mishap and so did the spectators of it.

Equestrianism has become more fashionable than ever amongst the ladies of this Capital. On almost every evening (attended by cavaliers) they make excursions on horseback around the town in full riding costume, including the new invented hat or cap, which makes the fair wearers look very knowing; others, similarly attended, ride in plain dress—the head uncovered.

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Treasury Bills in circulation on 1st inst., 4,819,400 dollars.

The House of Representatives of the Province under date 19th inst., addressed a note to His Excellency the Governor in reply to the Message from the latter, in tenor, that it is highly gratifying to the House to observe the favorable aspect of public affairs which the Message presents, justifying as it does the vote of the House of 7th March 1835, by which anarchy has been suppressed, and the cause of Federation (so necessary to the prosperity of the Republic,) placed on a sure footing. That although events have unfortunately placed the Republic in a state of war with Peru and Bolivia, in consequence of their being subjected to a power which sets at naught their dignity and independence, and the principles which form the common cause of the American Republics, yet the Representatives rely with confidence upon a successful result.

The reply concludes with the hope that Providence will reward the patriotism and wisdom of His Excellency, by enabling him to complete the great work entrusted to him—then the Representatives will record with pride, that, as in a former period he rescued the country from the Unitarian hand which oppressed it—he now with equal firmness has again preserved it.

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.

MARINO FALIERO.

In our N^o. 593, we briefly stated that a drama under the above title had been performed at the Theatre of this City. We reserved further remark until it should be repented; this however has not taken place, which perhaps is no great loss, the drama in question being one of those French productions in which historical facts and other et ceteras are set at naught.—

La Moda,* in its number of 3rd ult., contains a very judicious critique on the affair, censuring the play, at the same time praising the manner in which Señores Casacuberta and Jimenes performed in it, and noticing defects in the general style of acting of the latter gentlemen, which might be remedied. To say the truth; Señor Jimenes has not realised the sanguine expectations entertained from his amateur performances in 1833: he has lost a good deal of his natural manner and imbibed a "mannerism" which he would do well to get rid of. Talent and judgment he decidedly has in a considerable degree; his performance in 'Marino Faliero' would alone prove this.

Lord Byron great as he was as a poet, failed as a dramatist, and it could not be otherwise whilst his strong imagination was fettered by the system of "the unities" and his Continental prejudices; yet his 'Marino Faliero' possesses many beauties—and is in accordance with history. Byron has depicted the Doge's wife as a noble minded woman. The following we find in the appendix to his play.

STORY OF MARINO FALIERO, DOGE XLIV.
MOCCLIV.

On the eleventh day of September, in the year of our Lord 1354, Marino Faliero was elected and chosen to be the Duke of the Commonwealth of Venice. He was Count of Valdemarino, in the Marches of Treviso, and a Knight, and a wealthy man to boot. As soon as the election was completed, it was resolved in the Great Council, that a deputation of twelve should be despatched to Marino Faliero the Duke, who was then on his way from Rome; for when he was chosen, he was ambassador at the court of the Holy Father, at Rome,—the Holy Father himself held his court at Avignon. When Messer Marino Faliero the Duke was about to land in this city, on the 5th day of Se-

tober, 1354, a thick haze came on, and darkened the air; and he was enforced to land on the place of Saint Mark, between the two columns, on the spot where evil doers are put to death; and all thought that this was the worst of tokens. Nor must I forget to write that which I have read in a chronicle. When Messer Marino Faliero was Podesta and Captain of Treviso, the Bishop delayed coming in with the holy sacrament, on a day when a procession was to take place. Now, the said Marino Faliero was so very proud and wrathful, that he buffeted the Bishop, and almost struck him to the ground; and, therefore, Heaven allowed Marino Faliero to go out of his right senses, in order that he might bring himself to an evil death.

When this Duke had held the dukedom during nine months and six days, he, being wicked and ambitious, sought to make himself Lord of Venice, in the manner which I have read in an ancient chronicle. When the Thursday arrived upon which they were wont to hunt the bull, the bull hunt took place as usual; and, according to the usage of those times, after the bull hunt had ended, they all proceeded unto the palace of the Duke, and assembled together in one of his halls; and they sported themselves with the women. And until the first bell tolled they danced, and then a banquet was served up. My Lord the Duke paid the expenses thereof, provided he had a Duchess, and after the banquet they all returned to their homes.

Now to this feast there came a certain Ser Michele Steno, a gentleman of poor estate and very young, but crafty and daring, and who loved one of the damsels of the Duchess. Ser Michele stood amongst the women upon the solajo; and he behaved miscreantly, so that my Lord the Duke ordered that he should be kicked off the solajo; and the esquires of the Duke flung him down from the solajo accordingly.—Ser Michele thought that such an affront was beyond all bearing; and when the feast was over, and all other persons had left the palace, he, continuing heated with anger, went to the hall of audience, and wrote certain unseemly words relating to the Duke and the Duchess upon the chair in which the Duke was used to sit; for in those days the Duke did not cover his chair with cloth of scandal, but he sat in a chair of wood. Ser Michele wrote thereon—*"Marin Falier, the husband of the fair wife; others kiss her, but he keeps her."** In the morning the words were seen, and the matter was considered to be very scandalous; and the Senate commanded the Avogadori of the Commonwealth to proceed therein with the greatest diligence. A largess of great amount was immediately proffered by the Avogadori, in order to discover who had written those words. And at length it was known that Michele Steno had written them. It was resolved in the Council of Forty that he should be arrested; and he then confessed that in a fit of vexation and spite, occasioned by his being thrust off the solajo in the presence of his mistress, he had written the words. Therefore the Council debated thereon. And the Council took his youth into consideration, and that he was a lover; and therefore they adjudged that he should be kept in close confinement during two months, and that afterwards he should be banished from Venice and the State during one year. In consequence of this merciful sentence the Duke became exceedingly wroth, it appearing to him, that the Council had not acted in such a manner as was required by the respect due to his ducal dignity; and he said that they ought to have condemned Ser Michele to be hanged by the neck, or at least to be banished for life.

Now it was fated that my Lord Duke Marino was to have his head cut off. And as it is necessary when any effect is to be brought about, that the cause of such effect must happen, it therefore came to pass, that on the very day after the sentence had been pronounced on Ser Michele Steno, being the first day of Lent, a gentleman of the house of Barbaro, a choleric gentleman, went to the arsenal, and required certain things of the masters of the galleys.—This he did in the presence of the Admiral of the arsenal, and he, hearing the request, answered,—No, it cannot be done. High words arose between the gentleman and the Admiral, and the gentleman struck him with his fist just above the eye; and as he happened to have a ring on his finger, the ring cut the Admiral and drew blood. The Admiral, all bruised and

* Marino Faliero, dalla bella moglie—altri la gode, ed egli la mantiene.

bloody, ran straight to the Duke to complain, and with the intent of praying him to inflict some heavy punishment upon the gentleman of Cà Barbaro.—"What wouldst thou have me do for thee?" answered the Duke.—"I think upon the shameful ligue which hath been written concerning me; and think on the manner in which they have punished that ribald Michele Steno, who wrote it; and see how the Council of Forty respect our person."—Upon this the Admiral answered,—"My Lord Duke, if you would wish to make yourself a prince, and to cut all these cock-koldy gentlemen to pieces, I have the heart, if you do but help me, to make you prince of all this state; and then you may punish them all."—Hearing this, the Duke said,—"How can such a matter be brought about?"—and so they discoursed thereon.

The Duke called for his nephew, Ser Bertuccio Faliero, who lived with him in the palace, and they commended about this plot. And with out leaving the place, they sent for Philip Callendario, a seaman of great repute, and for Bertuccio Israelò, who was exceedingly wily and cunning. Then taking counsel amongst themselves, they agreed to call in some others; and so, for several nights successively, they met with the Duke at home in his palace. And the following men were called in singly; to wit;—Nicolo Fagnuolo, Giovanni da Corfu, Stefano Pegolone, Nicolo dalle Bende, Nicolo Biondo, and Stefano Trivisano.—It was concerted that sixteen or seventeen leaders should be stationed in various parts of the City, each being at the head of forty men, armed and prepared; but the followers were not to know their destination. On the appointed day they were to make affairs amongst themselves here and there, in order that the Duke might have a pretence for toling the bells of San Marco; these bells are never rung but by the order of the Duke. And at the sound of the bells, these sixteen or seventeen, with their followers, were to come to San Marco, through the streets which open upon the Piazza. And when the noble and leading citizens should come into the Piazza, to know the cause of the riot, then the conspirators were to cut them in pieces; and this work being finished, my Lord Marino Faliero the Duke was to be proclaimed the Lord of Venice. Things having been thus settled, they agreed to fulfil their intent on Wednesday the 15th day of April, in the year 1355. So covertly did they plot, that no one ever dreamt of their machinations.

The story then proceeds to relate that the plot was discovered, and the conspirators arrested and executed; the Duke being beheaded and his companions hanged.

ON THE 28th ult.

was performed *Las Esposas vengadas*, in which three married ladies revenge themselves upon their libertine husbands, and force them to beg pardon for offences past, present, and to come.

An operatic selection followed, and Señores Vacani and Isotti and the Señora Bigatti again sung. The introductions from the opera of Tancredi were well played by a full orchestra. The house was numerously and fashionably attended—the boxes were generally occupied by ladies.

On 30th ult., a comedy founded on an anecdote of "Peter the Great" of Russia, after which a *tonadilla* was sung by Señores Casacuberta, Cordero and Señora Angustias. A one act piece called *La familia nueva*, followed, in which an old gentleman discharges all his servants because they were languished with a lover of his daughter; he advertises for new ones—and the lover and his servant, both in womens attire offer themselves, and are hired, and by this means the former secures his mistress. The house in consequence of the extreme heat of the weather was not very numerously attended.

Tiri Anabella has brought London papers to the 1st December. Queen Victoria opened the Parliament of the United Kingdom with the following speech, and if "brevity" be the "soul of wit," it may certainly lay claim to that quality, although one of the radical members in commenting upon it in the House of Com-

nons, said it was a very "wishey washey" speech.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"I have thought it right to assemble you for the transaction of public business at the earliest convenient period after the dissolution of the late Parliament.

"It is with great satisfaction that I have received from all foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their earnest desire to cultivate and maintain with me the relations of amity, and I rejoice in the prospect that I shall be able to promote the best interests of my subjects by securing to them the advantages of peace.

"I lament that civil war still afflicts the kingdom of Spain. I continue to exercise with fidelity the engagements of my Crown with the Queen of Spain, according to the stipulations of the treaty of Quadruple Alliance.

"I have directed a treaty of commerce, which I have concluded with the United Republic of Peru and Bolivia, to be laid before you, and I hope soon to be able to communicate to you similar results of my negotiations with other Powers.

"I recommend to your serious consideration the state of the province of Lower Canada.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"The demise of the Crown renders it necessary that a new provision should be made for the Civil List. I place unreservedly at your disposal those hereditary revenues which were transferred to the public by my immediate predecessor, and I have commanded that such papers as may be necessary for the full examination of this subject shall be prepared and laid before you. Desirous that the expenditure in this, as in every other department of the government should be kept within due limits, I feel confident that you will gladly make adequate provision for the support of the honor and dignity of the Crown.

"The estimates for the services of next year are in course of preparation, and will be laid before you at the accustomed period. I have directed that the utmost economy should be enforced in every branch of the public expenditure.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"The external peace and domestic tranquility which at present happily prevail are very favourable for the consideration of such measures of reformation and amendment as may be necessary or expedient, and your attention will naturally be directed to that course of legislation which was interrupted by the necessary dissolution of the last Parliament.

"The result of the inquiries which have been made into the condition of the poor in Ireland has been already laid before Parliament, and it will be your duty to consult whether it may not be safe and wise to establish by law some well regulated means of relief for the destitute in that country.

"The Municipal Government of the cities and towns in Ireland calls for better regulation.

"The laws which govern the collection of the tithe composition in Ireland require revision and amendment. Convinced that the better and more effectual administration of justice is amongst the first duties of a Sovereign, I request your attention to these measures which will be submitted to you for the improvement of the law.

"You cannot but be sensible of the deep importance of these questions which I have submitted to you, and of the necessity of treating them in that spirit of impartiality and justice which affords the best hope of bringing them to a happy and useful termination. In meeting this Parliament, the first that has been elected under my authority, I am anxious to declare my confidence in your loyalty and wisdom. The early age at which I am called to the Sovereignty of this kingdom, renders it a more imperative duty that under Divine Providence I should place my reliance upon your cordial co-operation, and upon the love and affection of all my people."

The news from Spain and other parts of the Continent of Europe partake of no importance. The Queen Regent Christina opened the Cortes at Madrid in November last, upon which occasion she was attended by the young Queen

Isabel. The cavalcade passed through the streets of Madrid without receiving a single *rica*.

Advertisements.

Commercial Academy.

CALLE DE LAS PIEDRAS, No. 31.

M. R. RAMSAY, begs leave to intimate, that, as his engagement with the Foreign School Committee expires on the 31st inst., 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, 18th January, 1838.

NAVAL MILITARY

AND

TRAVELLING CAPS.

LATELY ARRIVED and selling at W. Hayton's Store, No. 63, calle de la Piedad, a very superior assortment of London made Naval and Military regulation caps, with or without gold bands, also travelling caps and ladies' fashionable caps for riding.

Also an assortment of youth's English made cloth caps j27 3r.

A CARD.

MRS. CONNELL and Mrs. MAC GAW, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have taken the house No. 39, calle de la Paz, for the purpose of establishing in it a genteel 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 lofty azoteas, (from whence both the inner and outer roads can be plainly observed), makes it a desirable resort for Captains of vessels.

Rooms furnished, or not, with beard or without, as most agreeable. j19 3r.

Notice to the ladies.

MRS. MILLER, Dress Maker, No. 96, calle Balcarae, at the altos adjoining the Custom House, takes the liberty of informing the ladies in general, that she undertakes the cutting, cleaning, and trimming Leghorn and other straw bonnets, on very moderate terms.

Ladies riding habits, and every other article of female apparel made on equally moderate prices. j23r.

NOTICE.

TO JOURNEMEN BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS. A few good workmen will find employment at No. 73, calle de la Piedad. TWO APPRENTICES WANTED.

MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 1st of February 1838.

Vessels and Captain's Names.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
British.			
Brig Starlingshire, Brown.....	236	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sir John Franklin, Corner.....	244	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Schooner brig Botsey Hat, Coaker.....	152	Brownell Stegmann & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Porth, Glen.....	151	Lafone, Barker & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Eiza Heywood, Heywood.....	225	McCraekun and Jamieson.	Discharging.
Barque Mohawk, Bulerage.....	260	Dickson & Co.	Loading for London via Montevideo.
Brig Oscar, Barrett.....	172	Ferdinand Delisle.	Loading for London.
Barque Anabella, Watt.....	199	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.	Discharging.
American.			
Ship Lommas, Field.....	331	John Best, and Brothers.	Loading for N. York via Montevideo.
Ship Globe, York.....	450	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Philadelphia.
Barque Harriet, Troit.....	275	Daniel Gowlan & Co.	Loading for New York.
Brig Carrier, Atkins.....	198	Daniel Gowlan & Co.	Loading for Boston.
Brig America, Roberts.....	216	Daniel Gowlan & Co.	Loading for New York.
Barque Chalcedony, G. Upton.....	214	Daniel Gowlan & Co.	Loading for Boston.
Ship Robin Hood, Nickerson.....	305	Daniel Gowlan & Co.	Discharging.
Ship New Orleans, Cole.....	336	Daniel Gowlan & Co.	Discharging.
Ship Sarah Shelds, Merry.....	401	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for New York.
Brig Amazon, Litton.....	223	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
Barque Dryme, D. Upton.....	262	J. C. Flint.	Discharging.
French.			
Brig Deux Freres, Dupont.....	181	Felipe Llavallo.	Loading for Marseilles.
Brig Mont Cheri, Brouton.....	198	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Barque Olinda, Poutre.....	320	Guerin, Seris & Co.	Discharging.
Spanish.			
Barque Herodia, Abudia.....	412	Zumaran and Troserro.	Loading for Havana.
Brig Fortuna, Lazada.....	250	Rezaval and Brothers.	Loading for Cadiz and Malaga.
Sardinian.			
Brig Faunetta, Scotto.....	172	P. A. Plomer.	Discharging.
Polacra Concepcion, Piaggio.....	164	J. P. Gestal.	Loading for Genoa.
Barque Maria Luisa, Nantini.....	285	J. P. Gestal.	Loading for Cadiz & Mediterranean.
Brig Trafalgar, Scarzolo.....	320	M. S. de la Maza.	Loading for Cadiz.
Brig Virginia, Garibaldi.....	168	J. P. Gestal.	Montevideo.
Hamburg.			
Bk. Dorothea Wilhelmus, Matthiessen.....	344	C. H. Andersen.	Discharging.
Danish.			
Brig Uranus, Drescher.....	314	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Valparaiso.
Russian.			
Barque Johannes, Clauborg.....	377	J. C. Thompson.	Loading for Cooves for orders.
Kniphausen.			
Brig Jules, Sheridan.....	146	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Belgian.			
Brig Sophia Dorothea, Barste.....	170	F. Delisle.	Loading for Havana.
Brazilian.			
Schooner brig Amistad, Da Silva.....	159	J. S. Monteiro.	Brazil.
Brig Licia, Da Silva.....	150	M. A. Ramos.	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
S. brig Nuevo Especulador, Rodriguez.....	100	F. Llavallo.	Loading for Pernambuco.
Schooner brig Adelaide, Rino.....	166	Narciso Martinez.	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Zumaca Antonio y Animas, Silva.....	90	M. A. Ramos.	Brazil.
Zumaca Mariana, Vieira.....	132	T. Rosseau.	Brazil.
Schooner brig Brazillero.....	77	J. B. Soriano.	Brazil.
Oriental.			
Schooner brig Bella Teresa, Barbaro.....	86	G. Risse.	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
National.			
Brig Plata, Chioza.....	178	Poucel & Co.	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Monteiro, Formantyn.....	237	J. S. Monteiro.	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schooner brig Constellation, Bartlett.....	77	V. Casares.	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schooner brig Luisa, Cartor.....	88	J. A. Silva.	Loading for Rio Janeiro.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

FRENCH. Corvette Camille, 20 guns, Commandante Pierre Louis Heymenegilde Guillevin. (Capitaine de Fregate.)

AT ENSENADA.

French barque Escudaina, Passerend, 169 tons, to C. Cochard, with mules for the Island of Bourbon.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

January 27.—Wind N. hazy, shifted to S. in the afternoon.

Arrived, American ship Sarah Sheafe, 401 tons, William Henry Merry, from New York 4th December, and from of Montevideo 25th inst., with general cargo and 400 sheep, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Passengers, Messrs. N. P. Hosack, Amory Edwards, William H. Rhodes and E. Eyer.

Sailed, French brig Joseph, Antoine Nazaru, for Havre de Grace, despatched by José Ortis Bnsualdo, with 5240 dry hides, 11 bales with 356 arrobas horse hair, 145 do. with 2880 arrobas wool.

National packet schooner Luisa, José Muratori, for Montevideo.

British barque Delini, Samuel Herbert, for Liverpool, despatched by Nicholson, Green & Co., with 6701 salted hides, 508 salted horse hides, 49,000 shin bones, 294 pipes and 29 half pipes with 12,000 arrobas tallow 149 bales with 2950 arrobas wool, 118 do. with 4102 arrobas horse hair, 10 do. with 410 dozen goat skins, 9 bales with 1144 dozen nutria skins, 45 do. with 5598 horse hides, 10,440 horns.

Passenger, Mr. John Knowles.

January 28.—Wind E. S. E. nearly a gale all day.

Arrived, French barque Olinda, 320 tons, Pierre Fouré, from Havre de Grace, 16th November, Island Mayo 2nd December, arrived at Montevideo 24th inst., sailed thence 26th, with 90 moyos salt, 40,000 tiles, &c., to Guerin, Seris & Co.

Brazilian zunaca San Antonio y Animas, 90 tons, Amelio José de Araujo Silva, from Parana 12th inst., with yerba, &c., to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.

At 8 P. M., French Corvette Camille, 20 guns, Commandante Pierre Louis Hermenegilde Guillevin, (Capitaine de Frégate), from Rio Janeiro 12th inst., arrived at Montevideo 23rd, sailed thence at 7 A. M. this day.

At mid-night, British barque Annabella, 199 tons, Alexander Watt, from Liverpool 2nd December, with general cargo, to Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.

American brig Amazon, 223 tons, Thomas Litton, from Baltimore 3rd October, arrived at Montevideo 31st ult., sailed thence this morning, with 120 bales domestic goods, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

January 29.—Wind N.

Arrived, National schooner brig Mary Jane, 118 tons, John Gard, from Patagonia 9th inst., with 140 fanegas salt, 572 do. wheat, 240 dry hides, 50 doubloons and 336 hard dollars, to Edward Lumb.

Passengers, Señores Gonzales and Machado. Oriental packet schooner Eufracia, Santiago Soriano, from Montevideo 25th inst., to Vicente Casares, Jun.

Hamburg barque Dorothea Wilhelmina, 244 tons, Thomas Frederick Matthiessen, from Altona 6th November, arrived at Montevideo 18th inst., sailed thence 29th, with 100 kegs gin, general cargo and 256 Saxony merino sheep, to C. H. Andersen.

Sailed, Hamburg brig Germania, Peter Hansen Becker, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by C. H. Andersen, with 2133 quintals jerk d beef, 500 boxes tallow candles, 34 bundles hay.

At night, British brig Ann, Charles Stringer Creak, for Halifax, despatched by Ferdinand Delis e, with 3422 dry hides, 130 pipes with 5200 arrobas tallow, 30 bales with 600 arrobas wool, 25 do. with 500 dozen sheep skins, 1 do. with 58 dozen goat skins, 25 dozen salted tongues.

January 30.—Wind E. hazy, outer roads invisible nearly all day.

No arrivals.

Sailed, British brig Frisk, William Whiteway, for Plymouth for orders, despatched by Rennie, Macfarlane & Co., with 4006 salted ox and cow hides, 1933 dry salted do., 212 brined dry do., 3277 brined dry horse hides, 60 pipes with 2100 arrobas tallow, 58 bales with 2030 arrobas wool, 13 tons shin bones.

January 31.—Wind N. N. E. hazy.

Arrived, American barque Drymo, 262 tons, Daniel Upton, from Gottenberg 6th November,

Island Mayo 25th ult., with 130 moyos salt, 5 bags specie, to Jacob Cranch Flint.

Sailed, Oriental packet schooner Eufracia, Santiago Soriano, for Montevideo.

February 1.—Wind E. N. E.

Arrived, Brazilian zunaca Mariana, 132 tons, José Dominguez Vieira, from Rio Grande 19th ult., arrived at Montevideo 27th, sailed thence 30th, with 2496 arrobas yerba, &c., to Tomas Rousse.

Brazilian schooner brig Brazileiro, 127 tons, Francisco Alexandre, from Parana 20th ult., with yerba, to Juan Balbin Soriano.

Sailed, French barque Bougainville, Bon Tomas Henry, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Guerin, Seris & Co., with 480 dry hides, 1500 shin bones, 490 horns, 22 pipes with 336 arrobas tallow, 200 lbs. old copper, 12 lithographic stones, 385 arrobas tobacco, 3 bales with 71 arrobas horse hair, 530 do. with 11,724 arrobas wool.

Passengers, Madame Maubert and son, and Monsieur Louis Saavegrain Duval.

February 2.—Wind N. shifted to S. at 8 A. M. Heavy rain.

Arrived, British brig Hebe, 193 tons, Arthur Walters Field, from Liverpool 2nd December, with general cargo, to Brownell, Stegmann & Co.

Passenger, Mr. Henry Harratt.

Hamburg barque Johanna, 280 tons, Peter Mathias Meyer, from Hamburg 15th November, arrived at Montevideo 30th ult., sailed thence 31st, with 250 S. xony merino sheep and general cargo, to C. H. Andersen.

Passenger, Mr. Adolf Dreyer.

Sardinian polacre Sempere to Steaso, tons, Pedro Ferraro, from Rio Janeiro 2nd ult., arrived at Montevideo 14th ult., sailed thence 31st, with salt, to Luis Arnado.

American ship General Smith, 311 tons, George Alexander Colman, from the Island of St. Jago 24th December, arrived at Montevideo 27th ult., sailed thence 31st, with 112 moyos salt, lumber, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Juan Bautista Schiaffino, from Montevideo 1st inst., to Carlos Galeano.

British brig Helen Anderson, 203 tons, Andrew Anderson, from Liverpool 2nd December, with general cargo, to Parlane, Macalister & Co.

Passenger, Monsieur Olivier.

Sailed, British barque Isabel a, David Smith, for Liverpool, despatched by Rennie, Macfarlane & Co., with 5923 salted ox and cow hides, 359 salted horse hides, 8000 horns, 5 bales with 180 dozen goat skins, 1 do. with 22 dozen dog skins, 28 do. with 4534 dozen nutria skins and 2 tiger skins, 37 do. with 792 dozen sheep skins, 81 do. with 1792 arrobas wool, 11 do. with 1150 horse hides, 108 do. with 3590 arrobas horse hair.

Passengers, Mrs. Jonathan Downes, Mr. and Mrs. George Peter Perry, the Hon. Edward John Upton and servant, and Mr. John Smith. And in the steerage, Mr. and Mrs. James Ritchie.

British brig Butsey, James Hunter, for Montevideo to finish her loading for Liverpool, despatched by Lafone, Barker & Co., with 724 pipes with 2896 arrobas tallow, 2 bales with 43 arrobas horse hair, 120 do. with 2926 arrobas wool, 53 do. with 953 dozen sheep skins, 45 quintals bread, 257 do. indian corn.

Shipping Memoranda.

Vessels past Point Indio.

On 25th ult., at 6 P. M. Brutus, hence 24th, Wind E. N. E.
On 26th, at 7 A. M. Arcturus, hence 24th, Wind N. N. W.
On 27th, at 1 P. M. Wind N. E. Helen Mar, at 5 P. M. Wind S. E. Cora, both hence 26.
On 29th, at 4 P. M. Delhi and Joseph, both hence 27th, at 6 P. M. Cleopatra, from Ensenada 25th, Wind N. E.

The following accidents occurred during the gale on Sunday last 27th ult.

The American ship New Orleans, Capt. Stephen E. Cole, in the outer roads, began about half past two A. M. on the day above-mentioned, to labour much and shortly afterwards parted her best bower chain. The chief officer immediately let go her second bower, by which she rode safely until half past four P. M. on the same day, when that chain likewise parted and the ship began to drag with the stream anchor down. Captain Cole was at the time on shore, but observing the perilous situation of his ship, he went off to her in a whale boat with Mr. John Lee, the pilot, at the imminent risk of the lives

of all in the boat. They reached the vessel at 5 P. M. Mr. Lee immediately took charge and ordered a spring to be put on the stream chain, to get her round with her head off shore, and the most strenuous exertions were made to save the ship; but she had previously struck heavily on the city bank, knocked off her false keel, and continued to strike and it was expected she would go to pieces. Under these circumstances, when she cleared the bank the pilot had no other alternative but to run her up the river, in order to save the lives of those on board, and if possible ship and cargo. At 6 P. M. however, she was stranded 4 miles N. W. of the port. Lighters were instantly despatched to her.

Captain Cole speaks in the highest terms of the exertions of Mr. Lee the pilot, and of all on board.

The Russian barque Johannes, lost her bowsprit and had her upper works slightly damaged, from the ship New Orleans having got foul of her in the gale of 28th ult.

A lighter salt laden went down at her anchor.—Another parted and went on shore. Many of the vessels in the outer roads started their anchors and dragged, and several small vessels ran for shelter to the Conclas.

The Oriental brig Furiosa, N. P. Sicard, with lime from the Parana, sunk at 9 A. M. on 1st inst., on the bank off the Recoleta. Crew saved.

The British barque Cleontra, from Ensenada 25th ult., was on 27th lying 10 miles on this side Point Indio, windlass capsize and with loss of anchor and chain.

The letters forwarded hence 17th September, by the French brig Bresilien, were received in Liverpool on 2nd December.

Vessels on the berth at Liverpool on 2nd December.

FOR BUENOS AYRES.
Barque Alpha, Captain William Turner, to sail about 28th December.

FOR MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES.
Brig William Watts, Captain W. W. Roe, to sail about 28th December.

FOR VALPARAISO.
The Octavia, 244 tons, Captain William Bayfield, to sail about 12th December.

FOR LIMA.
The Mary Worrall, 253 tons, Captain J. Gardner, to sail on 5th January.

FOR ARICA, ISLAY AND LIMA.
The Matilda, 214 tons, Captain Alexander Scott.

ARRIVED AT LIVERPOOL.
November 13th, British brig William Waters, Roo, from Montevideo 6th September.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish	133½	134 dollars each
Do. Patriot	130	a do. do.
Plata macuquina	7½	do. for one
Doublers, Spanish	8	do. each.
Do Patriot and Platacones	7½	do. do.
Six per cent Stock	55	a do. per ct.
Bank Shares		no demand
Exchange on England	6	a pence per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro	330	a 35
Do. Montevideo	63	a 5 per patacon
Do. United States	61	per U. S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best	33	a 34 dls. p. pesada
Do. country	28	a 31 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs	28	a 28½ do. do.
Do. salted	23	a 25 do. do.
Do. Horse	9½	a 11 do. each.
Nutria Skins	3	a 3½ do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins	33	a 34 do. per dozen
Wool, common	8	a 12 do. per arroba
Sheep skins per dozen	18	a 21 per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen	26	a 28
Deer skins per dozen	10	a 12
Hair, long	55	a 60 do. per arroba
Do. mixed	26	a 29 do. do.
Jerked Beef	15	a 17 do. quintal.
Tallow, melted	12	a 13½ do. per arroba
Horns	160	a 350 per mil
Flour, (North American)		none
Salt, on board	12	a 13 per fan.
Discount	1½	a 2 per ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week, 134 dollars. The lowest price 129½ dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 6 pence. The lowest ditto 6 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRADY, Responsible Editor.