

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

[No. 600.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1838.

[Vol. XII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

In the absence of news from Chili and from the Argentine army of operations, we insert the following extract from the leading article in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 14th inst., which article contains various comments upon the war in which this Republic is now engaged with General Santa Cruz.

"Another element of triumph is the precarious position in which the self-styled Protector is placed. Conspicuous events have sufficiently evinced that Santa Cruz trends on slippery ground. With an army of eight thousand men he must maintain his tyranny over Peru and Bolivia; whilst the hatred of the people against him spreads in all directions and to an immense distance. The irritation of the Peruvians increases rapidly, whilst in Bolivia he can scarcely withstand public indignation, which has assumed an alarming character. He cannot prevent the results which this mass of public opinion must infallibly produce. General Lopez, according to news brought by deserters who have lately come over to the Argentine army, was in conjunction with Major Morales, assembling troops at the Laguna in the territory of Bolivia. It cannot be concealed from any one that this state of things is violent and therefore unstable and vacillating.

"The line, Santa Cruz is not absolutely invincible in the country which he tyrannizes over to the Republics arrayed against him, whilst we in our territory are entirely so as it regards Santa Cruz."

"This General Lopez is the person whom we mentioned before as having deserted the cause of General Santa Cruz, at the time when the expedition from Chili occupied Arequipa.

ORIENTAL STATE.

We have perused Montevideo journals to 14th inst., from which we learn that the government troops and those of the rebellious were on the 13th not far distant from each other. The report that negotiations for peace were going on between the opposing parties appears to be without foundation. It is said that this rumour was propagated by the 'Riveristas' by way of a feint. The proclamation issued by Don Fructoso Rivera to the Orientals, (noticed in our last,) was published in the Montevideo journal *Universal* of 5th inst. It is short, and says that he is at the head of 2000 and more brave, who are in march to overthrow their oppressor. The same journal of the 10th, contains a proclamation from General Juan Antonio Lavalleja, to the departments of Maldonado and Minas, in tender that he has been commissioned by the President of the Republic, to form a new division of troops in order to bring the civil war to a speedy conclusion; and that he trusts these few addresses will hasten to take up arms and join him.

A decree dated 12th inst., was issued by government ordering measures of severity to be taken with regard to six of the Franciscan Friars, who came a short time since to this country from Spain. The preamble states that their conduct has been scandalous, dissolute and insubordinate; that the paternal warnings of the authority have not been able to restrain them in their licentious career; that some of them have sought to be separated from the community to which at their own request they had been incorporated, in order to indulge without control in their licentiousness; that others have endeavoured to clandestinely abscond from the country, for which purpose they were in

treaty for the purchase of a launch. Wherefore, the government in order to put a stop to so many and so grievous evils, and save the sister Provinces and neighbouring States from being infested by men so prejudicial and corrupt, has ordered and decreed—

Art. 1. The Chief of Police shall repair to the Convent of San Francisco, and require the Abbot to deliver to him the five following Friars, viz.—Ramon Sanzoli, Ramon Traversa, Domingo Cobos, José Sevilla, and José M. Fernandez, and shall convey them, as also the Friar Francisco Solis, to the Central Police Office, to be there placed in safe custody.

2. When the six above-named Friars are safely confined in the central office, it shall be intimated to them by order of government, that they shall not be released until they are enabled to embark and proceed at their own cost as passengers to a port in Europe, the Captain of the vessel who takes them, giving security to the government for the strict fulfilment of the obligation in question.

3. Let this be published.

ROSAS.

(The Under Secretary of the Home Department.)
AGUSTIN GARRIGOS.

The above prompt proceeding of the government has been outcried by all classes in this Capital; it at least evinces that the performance of public duty is paramount to every other consideration, in the eyes of the Administration.—We hear from good authority that a brother who was not long since stripped of his habit, and placed as a common soldier in the army of the Province, for conduct irreconcilable with the duties of his profession.

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 12th inst., contains communications dated 3rd ult., from Don Tomas Brincho, Governor of the Province of Rioja, to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, acknowledging the receipt of 150 copies of the trial of those concerned in the murder of General Quiroga and his retinue; and applying the conduct of the government of Buenos Ayres as it regards that important trial. Also approving the decree of the government of Buenos Ayres, prohibiting the exportation of gold and silver.—Also that the government of Rioja, had ordered the employes civil and military of that Province, to wear mourning for three successive days, for the death of William IV., King of Great Britain and Ireland.

A note dated 9th inst., addressed to the Executive, from Don Manuel Vicente de Maiza, President of the House of Representatives of the Province, states that the House had on its sitting of that date sanctioned the estimates for the year 1838, in amount twenty millions, five hundred and ninety five thousand and four dollars 1/4 reals.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 14th inst., contains a list of individuals of various country districts, who have made donations of horses for the service of the State, for the years 1835, 1839 and 1840.

The Directive Committee of the nightly watch, have elected as President of that establishment Don Eusebio Medrano, Vice-President Don Felipe Larrosa, and as Sub-Treasurer Don Nicolas Mariño.

From official notices to the Chief of Police, it appears that on the 7th and 8th inst., 53 dogs were killed in this city and its environs.

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.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE

BUENOS AYRES Foreign Schools Society.

The Executive Committee in laying before the Subscribers the annual Report of their proceedings, and the statement of the appropriations of the Funds of the Society, are pleased with being able to add, as the result of another year's experience, their approbation of the arrangement, generally, as adopted in 1834, notwithstanding their having found it necessary to deviate from it in so far as relates to the compensation of the Instructor of the Boys.

During the last three quarters of 1837, the Committee were under the necessity of granting to Mr. Ramsay the sum of 200 dollars per month, as a minimum compensation for the instruction of the Society's pupils. But the estimated resources of the present year would not warrant the payment of an equal sum. For this and other reasons it was agreed with Mr. Ramsay, that after the month of January the connexion with his School should cease. Another competent teacher has, therefore, been procured, under whose care the tuition of the children will continue without interruption.

Miss Loring continues, with her usual assiduity to instruct the Girls. In both departments a most gratifying progress has been observed. The number of children who have received aid from the Society during the year, is 35.

Although the Committee have the pleasure of recording a considerable increase in the number of Subscribers as compared with several previous years, still the receipts of the present year are less than those of the last—circumstances having prevented a recurrence to some incidental sources, from which, on former occasions most efficient aid has been received.—They have again, however, to tender their acknowledgements to the gentlemen assembled at Mr. Hunt's Hotel to celebrate the anniversary of St. George, for another liberal donation.—They are much gratified with being enabled to notice the donations of several Commanders of British merchant vessels, and hope from the characteristic generosity of the profession, that the example will be followed by others—not excluding those sailing under the flag of the United States, whose attention they would respectfully draw to the same subject, as equally interesting to the North American population resident in this city.

The Committee, in conclusion, feel compelled frankly to declare that the Institution does not receive a support commensurate with its acknowledged utility, nor in accordance with the liberal feeling which that portion of the foreign residents, whose protection it has a special right to claim, has on so many occasions given the most unequivocal proofs of possession.

They appeal to the subscribers for a more active co-operation—inviting them to a free investigation of its management—with the assurance that any suggestions from them will be received with proper deference.

They cannot for a moment entertain the idea that the importance of its objects is unappreciated by the enlightened individuals to whom they look for support—and they flatter themselves with the hope of being able to announce at the conclusion of another year, that the Institution has risen to that place in public favor to which it may as justly aspire, and which, during a previous period, it unquestionably occupied.

OFFICERS FOR 1858.

President, MR. WILLIAM DOUGLASS, Vice President, HENRY W. GILPIN, Secretary, JOHN WHITAKER, Treasurer.

Committee: Messrs. William Gilpin, George Harris, James Steadman, J. G. Fay, Hugh White.

Dr.	1857	1857	Cr.
	to account current with the Treasurer.		
	1857	1857	
Dec 31, 1857	Balance in hands of the Treasurer at the close of the year 1856	\$ 218	\$ 295
	By amount of subscriptions collected this year	378	292
	By amount of subscriptions collected this year from the 1st January to this date	378	292
	By collection made at a Public Dinner held on St. Francis Reports and December 18th on St. Francis's Day	127	205
	Balance in hands of the Treasurer	127	205
		\$ 776	\$ 775

JOHN WHITAKER, Treasurer.
Buenos Ayres, December 14th, 1857.

E. O. & E.

We received by the ship Josephine, United States journals to 15th December; their contents are interesting as it regards the President's Message, (dated 5th December), Canada intelligence, (the latter having become a fruitful topic with the journals in question,) and other matter.

From the President's Message we make the following extract.

The independent nations of this continent have, ever since they emerged from the colonial state, experienced severe trials in their progress to the permanent establishment of liberal political institutions. Their untried constitution not only interrupts their own advances to prosperity, but has often seriously injured the other powers of the world. The claims of our citizens upon Peru, Chili, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, the governments formed out of the Republics of Colombia and Mexico, are still pending, although many of them have been presented for examination more than twenty years. New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador have recently formed a convention for the purpose of ascertaining and adjusting claims upon the Republic of Colombia, from which it is earnestly hoped our citizens will, ere long, receive full compensation for the injuries originally inflicted upon them, and for the delay in affording it.

An advantageous treaty of commerce has been concluded by the United States with the Peru Bolivian Confederation, which wants only the ratification of that government. The progress of a subsequent negotiation, for the settlement of claims upon Peru, has been unfavorably affected by the war between that power and Chili, and the Argentine Republic; and the same event is also likely to produce delays in the settlement of our demands on those powers.

The aggravating circumstances connected with our claims upon Mexico, and a variety of events touching the honor and integrity of our government, led my predecessor to make, at the second session of the last Congress, a special recommendation of the course to be pursued to obtain a speedy and final satisfaction of the injuries complained of by this government and by our citizens. He recommended a final demand of redress, with a contingent authority to the Executive to make reprisals, if that demand should be made in vain. From the proceedings of Congress on that recommendation, it appeared that the opinions of both branches of the Legislature coincided with that of the Executive, that any mode of redress known to the law of nations might justifiably be used. It was obvious, too, that Congress believed, with the President, that another demand should be made, in order to give undeniable and satisfactory proof of our desire to avoid extremities with a neighboring power, but that there was an indisposition to vest a discretionary authority in the Executive to take redress, should it unfortunately be either denied or unreasonably delayed by the Mexican government. So soon as the necessary documents were prepared, and entering upon the duties of my office, a special messenger was sent to Mexico, to make a final demand of redress, with the documents required by the provisions of our treaty. The demand was made on the 29th of July last. The reply, which we received on the 29th of the same month, contains assurances of a desire on the part of that government, to give a prompt and explicit answer respecting each of the complaints, but that the examination of them would necessarily be delayed; that in this examination, it would be guided by the principles of public law, and the obligation of treaties; that nothing should be left undone that might lead to the most speedy and equitable adjustment of our demands; and that its determination, in respect to each case, should be communicated through the Mexican Minister here.

Since that time, an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary has been accredited to this government by that of the Mexican Republic. He brought with him assurances of a sincere desire that the pending differences between the two governments should be terminated in a manner satisfactory to both. He was received with reciprocal assurances of a similar desire, and it was ascertained that his mission would lead to speedy, satisfactory, and final adjustment of all existing subjects of complaint. A sincere believer in the wisdom of the pacific policy which the United States have always been governed in their intercourse with foreign nations, it was my particular desire, from the proximity of the Mexican Republic, and well known occurrences on our frontier, to be instrumental in obviating all existing difficulties with that government, and in restoring to the intercourse between the two Republics, that liberal and friendly character by which they should always be distinguished. I regret, therefore, the more deeply, to have found in the recent communications of that government so little reason to hope that any future efforts of mine for the accomplishment of those desirable objects would be successful.

Although the larger number, and many of the aggravated cases of personal wrongs have been now for years before the Mexican government, and some of the causes of national complaint, and those of the most offensive character, admitted of immediate, simple, and satisfactory redress, it is only within a few days past that any specific communication in answer to our last demand made five months ago, has been received from the Mexican Minister. By the report of the Secretary of State, herewith presented, and the accompanying documents, it will be seen, that for not one of our public complaints has satisfaction been given or offered; that but one of the cases of personal wrong has been favorably considered; and that but four cases of both descriptions, out of all those formally presented, and earnestly pressed, have as yet been decided upon by the Mexican government.

Not giving in what manner any of the persons named in the Executive Message could be further profitably employed in bringing this unfortunate controversy to a satisfactory termination, the subject was by my predecessor referred to Congress, as one calling for its interposition. In accordance with the clearly expressed wishes of the Legislature, another and final demand for satisfaction has been made upon the

Mexican government, with what success the documents now transmitted will show. On a careful and deliberate examination of their contents, and considering the spirit manifested by the Mexican government, it has become my painful duty to return the subject as it now stands to Congress, to mark out all circumstances upon the basis, the mode, and the measure of redress. Whatever may be your decision, it shall be faithful, executed, confident that it will be characterized by that moderation and justice, which will, I trust, under all circumstances, govern the councils of our country.

CANADIAN.

The news from this quarter is full of interest. It seems that an insurrection took place in Upper Canada in concert with that in Lower Canada. The insurgents in the Upper Province in number 350, appeared in arms headed by one William Lyon Mackenzie; this event was so totally unexpected, that the Governor Sir Francis Head, had a short time before dispatched all the troops to Lower Canada. Upwards of 1000 loyalists however immediately rallied round him, and the rebellious fled in all directions, some were made prisoners, Mackenzie escaped to the United States. Mackenzie was known to be a violent radical and to have a portion of followers, but nothing in the shape of rebellion was expected from them.

The government offered a reward of £1000 for the apprehension of Mackenzie, a similar reward for Papineau, and smaller sums for other ringleaders of the insurrection.

The following are extracts from American papers.

A meeting of the citizens of French origin was held at the Court House at Montreal on the 4th of December last, for the purpose of expressing their feelings and attachment to the British government, and to co-operate in the preservation of public tranquillity.

If we can judge any thing from the tone of some of the Montreal journals, we should suppose that the ultra loyalists have been urging on the present crisis, in the hope that it would result in the entire subjugation of the French Canadians, and the extinction of their political power in the Provinces. They are disgusted with the policy of conciliation and concession, by which Lord Gosford has augmented the power of the disloyal, and armed dissatisfaction with authority. The Montreal Gazette of the 5th instant, says, that "until the rebels have, root and branch been extirpated, there will be neither peace nor safety for her Majesty's loyal subjects."

Many of the loyalists in the Canadas have expressed their decided satisfaction at the late occurrence, avowing that it will lead to the entire suppression of the French and radical faction, and establish British ascendancy upon the basis of true liberty.

A meeting of the citizens of Buffalo, United States, was held on 5th December last, to express their sympathy for the Canadians in their struggle for independence, and a variety of resolutions were passed, upon which the "Morning Courier and New York Enquirer" comments as follows.

In relation to this movement at Buffalo, we have but a word to say. We have given the proceedings as a part of the history of the times, but it must be obvious to every one that our relations with Great Britain and the Canadian Empire are such as to impose upon us the duty of a strict neutrality. We know not, as yet, the relative positions of the royalists and revolutionary parties. We know not on which side the actual majority of the provinces is raised.— Great Britain will hardly deem it worth the while to sustain her ascendancy in the Canadas, against the opinion and will of a large majority of her inhabitants; but if the numerical strength is on the part of the royalists, and will owe them a duty of support and protection which

Sir Francis Head was in Buenos Ayres in 1855, and the author of the work entitled "a ride across the Pampas."

we cannot doubt will be duly discharged. In the latter case, interference on the part, whether national or individual, will be not only at variance with our own principles—but that the majority should govern—barring all respects. And when we consider the intimate and unjustifiable connection of this country with England—the connections of trade and commerce—involving the interests of so many thousands of our own citizens—the maxims of free expediency, as well as the whole policy of our government, and all the principles of our institutions, would lead us to preserve before the belligerent parties a position entirely pacific. On this subject, we would merely suggest, our surprise, that some of those journals which were the most active in opposition to Texas, and the most earnest for the preservation of our neutrality with Mexico, seem suddenly to have shifted their ground, and to be the most ardent and eager in espousing the sympathies of our people in behalf of the Canadians. It is not our intention to discuss the relative merits of the two revolutions; but there is one essential point of difference between them, to which we cannot but refer. The Texans were a united people; they made a common cause—there was no difference of opinion as to their grievances or their rights. In the Canada, on the contrary, there is so great a diversity of opinion, that it is impossible to say which party carries the preponderance.

With regard to the suggested mediation of the United States between Canada and Great Britain, the idea is altogether ridiculous. The Federal government might as well offer to mediate between Daniel O'Connell and the House of Lords—or the abolitionists and the slave holding States. The mediation of England of itself in our difficulties with France, is no parallel case. There the two parties were mutually acknowledged and distinct sovereignties. Here it is between the sovereign and the subjects of the same government and its citizens. The offer of mediation from a foreign power in such a case, would be tantamount to all diplomatic usages, and we have no doubt would instantly be so considered by the British government. We have no fear, however, that the general government will ever be induced to make such a proposition.

Since the above was written, we learn from the Attorney General that a communication from the Secretary of State of the United States, by direction of the President, has been directed to Governor Marcy, requesting that attention to any movements growing out of the present contest in the Canada, that may violate the laws of the United States, passed to preserve the relations of amity with foreign powers; and requesting also his prompt interference to arrest the parties concerned, if any preparations are made of a hostile nature against any foreign power in amity with the United States. Similar communications have been addressed to the Executive, and to the District Attorneys and Marshals of Vermont and Michigan.

From a private letter.

"No fears exist for Montreal, the volunteers increase daily—1500 of the Glengarry militia are on their march down and a regiment is expected from Halifax. This force will enable Sir John Colborne to act with greater vigor than he can at present. It has now become a question between the English and French as to the sovereignty of the country, and we are not afraid of the results, for the English population are unanimous and determined to put them down."

From the Burlington Free Press, December 12. LOWER CANADA WAR.

Appearance now warrant the belief that the Canada war is at an end for the present. We have good reasons for believing that there is at the present moment no embodied armed force in the Lower Provinces in opposition to the government. During the past week the troops here passed through the district without opposition, visiting St. Denis, St. Charles, and St. Hilaire—barring the property of Nelson and other obnoxious individuals. The gathering at the Lake of Two Mountains it is also said has dispersed. The proclamation of martial law in the district of Montreal, and the offer of large rewards for the arrest of the leading patriots has driven a large number across the line into the States. Among others, Mr. T. S. Brown arrived at this place on Monday. It is now rendered very certain that no movement in Canada was an event not anticipated by the leading radicals, and, of course, not pro-

vided for. There seems to have been no concerted effort among the head men, and nothing of the kind of preparation necessary to sustain and carry on a revolutionary movement.

But there is another class of people in Lower Canada which should not be overlooked—we mean the loyal French inhabitants. These are numerous, wealthy, and respectable, and they embrace nearly all the Catholic clergy of the province—one of the most exemplary bodies in the whole Christendom, as well as a majority of the old French families, and a large mass of the peasantry. "The Amis du Peuple" are one or two other journals in the French language, are conducted by gentlemen of this party in a manner in the highest degree honorable to their abilities and opinions. It is policy as well as justice, to cherish and protect this party, and we believe the public authorities are fully aware of it.

The Americans, as may be readily enough inferred from history, are not inensible to the claims of those who are contending for liberty; but they are too shrewd a people to be led away by a few discontented emigrants, or to compound a causeless rebellion, instigated by a few fanatics, and to march, with those great and holy struggles which have at various periods awakened the sympathies of the human race. New York Advertiser.

Loyal meetings have been held in both Canadas, preferring all manner of assistance to the government. Four Militia Colonels in Glengarry County, have applied to Governor Head for arms and ammunition, to prepare their regiments to lend such aid to the loyalists of Lower Canada as circumstances may render necessary. St. Andrew's Day was observed with great splendor at Montreal, the first or Royal Scots regiment paraded the streets with the trophies taken from the rebels at San Charles.

Advertisement.

Notice to the ladies.

MRS. MILLER, Dress Maker, No. 93, calle Balcarac, at the altar adjoining the Custom House, takes the liberty of informing the ladies in general, that she undertakes the cutting, making, and trimming Legions and other extra bonnets, on very moderate terms.

Ladies riding habits, and every other article of female apparel made on equally moderate prices. 12 31.

MERCHANT VESSELS			
In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 15th of February 1835.			
Vessels and Captain's Names.		Country.	Destinations, &c.
British.			
Brig Starjunga, Brown	236	Nicholson, Green & Co	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sir John Franklin, Corrie	244	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co	Loading for Liverpool.
Schooner brig Betsy Hall, Cooker	153	Barnwell, Stegmann & Co	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Forth, Glen	151	Lafone, Barker & Co	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Elias Heywood, Heywood	225	M'Cracken and Jamieson	Loading for Falmouth for orders.
Barque Malach, Balserg	300	Blackson & Co.	Loading for London via Montevideo.
Brig Oscar, Barrett	172	Ferdinand Delisle	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Amalia, Watt	199	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Hulse, Field	133	Barnwell, Stegmann & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Helen Anderson, Anderson	303	Parlane, Macfarlane & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Sophia, Brown	333	John Best, and Brothers	Discharging.
American.			
Ship Itain Hoek, Nickerson	395	Daniel Goward & Co.	Discharging.
Ship Sarah Sherat, W. H. Metry	401	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for New York.
Brig Amazon, Lutten	223	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Baltimore.
Barque Deyside, D. Updegraff	229	J. C. Flint.	Loading for Boston.
Ship General Smith, Colman	311	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Jasper, Farrow	306	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Frederick, Ellis	345	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Boston.
Ship Josephine, C. J. Wrey	337	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Sophia and Eliza, Reid	306	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
Ship Livia, Day	387	O. J. Hayes & Co.	Discharging.
French.			
Brig Dent France, Dupont	181	Philippe Llavallou	Loading for Marseilles.
Barque Olima, Fournier	250	Renval and Bouthier	Discharging.
Barque Napoleon, Rabardy	241	Ayres Brothers	Discharging.
Brig Un, Merel	182	Mosca, Danoyer and Vani.	Discharging.
Spanish.			
Barque Heredia, Avellan	112	Zumaran and Trucosera	Loading for Havana.
Brig Fortuna, Lozada	120	Renval and Bouthier	Loading for Cadiz and Malaga.
Brig Marino, Sansoni	123	Pastor Frías	Discharging.
Sardinian.			
Brig Flaminio, Scotto	172	P. A. Pioner	Discharging.
Barque Maria Luisa, Nanni	283	J. P. Gestal.	Loading for Cadiz & Mediterranean.
Brig Virginia, Garibaldi	163	J. P. Gestal.	Montevideo
Polacra Sempre lo Stecco, Ferraro	201	Amaleo	Loading for Genoa.
Hamburg.			
Br. Dorotha Wilhelmus, Mathieson	340	C. H. Andersen	Discharging.
Barque Johann, Meyer	280	C. H. Andersen	Discharging.
Danish.			
Brig Uranus, Descher	214	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Valparaiso.
Swedish.			
Brig Union, Olson	190	C. R. Horne	Discharging.
Belgian.			
Brig Sophia Dorothea, Barsée	170	F. Deizle	Loading for Havana.
Dutch.			
Ketch Van Speyk, Vanderwind	142	M'Cracken and Jamieson	Discharging.
Galliot Triton, Zeevros	159	M'Cracken and Jamieson	Discharging.
Brazilian.			
Schooner brig Adelaide, Rino	166	Narciso Martinez	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Zumeca Antonio, Vianna, Silva	90	M. A. Ramos	Brazil.
Zumeca Mariana, Vianna, Silva	92	Ramos	Brazil.
Schooner brig Brazileiro, Alexandro	127	J. B. Soriano	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brazilian brig			
Oriental.			
Zumeca Providence, Bernisnon	49	F. Llavallou	Discharging.
Zumeca Restaurador, Roca	49	G. Riso	Discharging.
Natalian.			
Brig Plata Chirra	175	Puercel & Co.	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Montevideo, Fernamtyu	237	J. S. Monteiro	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schooner brig Luisa, Carter	88	J. A. Silva	Loading for Rio Janeiro.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

FRENCH. Corvette Camille, 20 guns, Commandante Pierre Louis Hermenegide Guillavin. (Capitaine de Frigate.)

AT ENSENADA.

French barque Escudaluns, Passenod, 160 tons, to C. Cochard, with mules for the island of Bourbon.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

February 10.—Wind N. hazy, shifted to S. at 10 P. M. Rain at mid-night.

No arrivals or sailings.

February 11.—Wind E. strong in the evening. Rain early in the morning.

Arrived, Dutch galleon Triton, 150 tons, Dirk Zweers from Amsterdam 6th November, St. Uva 1st December, arrived at Montevideo 7th inst., sailed thence 8th, with 251 mnyos salt, to M'Cracken and Jamieson.

Passenger from Montevideo, Captain Visser. Oriental zumaeca Restaurador, 49 tons, José Roca, from Rio Janeiro 19th ult., with tobacco, sugar, rum, &c., to Gerónimo Risco.

National packet schooner Luisa, José Muratori, from Montevideo 10th inst., to Carlos Galleano.

Oriental packet schooner Eufracia, Santiago Soriano, from Montevideo 10th inst., to Vicente Casares, Jun.

American ship Josephine, 397 tons, Charles John Merry, from New York 19th December, arrived at Montevideo 9th inst., to Zimmermann, 10th, with 3750 fanegas salt, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

American brig Sophia and Eliza, 206 tons, Dean Swift Read, from Boston 1st December, Rio Janeiro 23rd ult., arrived at Montevideo 9th inst., sailed thence 10th, with lumber, &c., to Zimmermann.

February 12.—Wind E. strong. Rain early in the morning.

Arrived, American ship Estio, 287 tons, George Day, from New York 10th December, arrived at Montevideo 11th inst., sailed thence same day, with general cargo and lumber, to Oliver James Hayes & Co.

Passengers, Mr. William T. Livingston and lady, Mr. John Douglas, lady and family, Messrs. Conrad Kohler, James M. Eln, John H. Duffley, John Byers, ——— Doherty and one in the steerage, (14 in all).

February 13.—Wind E. strong.

No arrivals.

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

February 14.—Wind E. strong in the evening.

Arrived, Swedish brig Union, 190 tons, Charles Eigenbrecht Olson, from Malaga 15th December, Gibraltar 23rd do., arrived at Montevideo 12th inst., sailed thence same day, with wine, oil, brandy, &c., to Charles Ridgely Horne.

Passenger, Señor Fidele Fernandez.

Sailed, American bark Harriett, William Henry Trout, for New York, despatched by Daniel Grouard & Co., with 110 dry hides, 225 pipes, 55 half do., and 5 barrels with 18,120 arrobas tallow, 75 bales with 1536 doz. sheep skins, 123 do. with 2460 arrobas wool.

February 15.—Wind N. strong in the morning.

Arrived, French brig Uni, 182 tons, Etienne Meriel, from Havre de Grace 3rd December, arrived at Montevideo 31st ult., sailed thence 13th inst., with general cargo, to Charles Ridgely Horne.

French bark Napoleon, 241 tons, Nicolo Rabardy, from Havre de Grace 3rd December, arrived at Montevideo 29th ult., sailed thence 14th inst., with general cargo, to Aymes Brothers.

Brazilian brig Triunfo, 231 tons, Manuel Joaquin Baular, from Bahia 21st ult., Montevideo 14th inst., with 227 pipes rum, 30 barrels sugar, 5000 pieces wool, to Felipe Lavallol.

Sailed, National packet brig Neptuno, (late Sardinian brig Trafalgar), Francisco Scarzolo, for Cadix, despatched by Manuel Sainz de la Maza, with 8472 dry hides, 4000 horns, 3 bags wool, 10 bales with 200 arrobas wool, 1 do. dozen goat skins, 8 do. with 21 dozen goat skins and 10 dozen skull calf hides.

Passengers, Señores Manuel Arca, Jose Maria Torres, Nathaniel Church, Francisco Barne and Antonio Bertram.

French brig Mont Cheri, Emile Bronzon, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Nicholson, Green & Co., with 2943 dry hides, 1500 sailed hides, 18 arrobas tallow, 115 bales with 2300 arrobas wool, 7 do. with 90 arrobas and 3000

lbs. ostrich feathers, 84 do. with 28553 arrobas horse hair, 1 do. with tiger skins.

February 16.—Wind E. rain in the morning.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Russian bark Johannes, Luis Gustaf Clouberg, for Cowes for orders, despatched by James Clement Thompson, with 267 tons bones.

Shipping Memoranda.

Vessels past Point Indio.

On 8th inst., at 6 A. M. John, at 7 A. M. Globe, both hence 7th, Wind N.

On 9th, at 7 A. M. Carrer, at 8 A. M. Leonidas, at 10 A. M. Chalcedony, all hence 8th, Wind N.

On 10th, at half past 1 A. M. Novo Amizade, hence 8th, Wind N. E.

The French ship Pommer, of Nantes, 34 days from Bourdeaux, bound to the River Plate, was spoken on 23rd ult., in lat. 4° 36' N. long. 25° 17' W., by the Estio.

The hull, masts, yards and other appurtenances of the American ship New Orleans, were sold by public auction, by Mr. Thomas Gowling, on the Alameda on 12th inst. The Alameda attended a notable scene upon the occasion, the attendance being numerous.

Equestrianism on the increase amongst the ladies of this Capital, and they now form a numerous Cavalry Corps, not armed however with carbine and sabre, but with the more formidable weapon of the sparkling eye. "Lady," (says an amused, when Juliet hunts her fears that her kinsmen will slay him), "lies less more peril in thine eyes than twenty of their swords."

It is really a pleasing sight to see these fair forming groups in every Sunday and holiday at the Retiro and in the calle de la Florida, when returning escorted by cavaliers from their riding excursions.

BATHING.—The bathers in the river during the last fortnight have been numerous particularly on the evenings of 9th and 10th inst., when the crowd of lady bathers was very great.

THE WEATHER, has been temperate during the week. It was not so however on Saturday last, on which day the heat was oppressive, thermometer 90 in the mirror of the Commercial Room. On the following day it was at 75, at which it has since remained with little variety.

THE HOUSE WAS FULL.

On 7th inst. was performed for the benefit of Señor Antonio Guozales, La Conjuracion de Venecia, written by Martinez de la Rosa. It related to a conspiracy against "the Council of Ten" in Venice. The conspirators agreed to commence active operations at a given signal at a masked ball. The signal was given, but their opponents were prepared for and overpowered them in the ball room. The chief conspirators were brought to trial and executed, among whom was a son of the Doge, the latter not being aware of the relationship until the day of trial. The piece altogether was rather tedious, and the curtain did not finally drop till long after mid-night.

The house notwithstanding the extreme heat was well attended. In the boxes we observed the lady of Don Ladislo Martinez and daughters; Señora Ugarteche and daughter; Señor Lisboa, Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil; Señor Perez, Chargé d'Affaires of Chili; and several officers of the French Cavalerie Camille.

On 11th, was repeated Me roy de Madrid. There was also singing during the evening by Señores Vacani and Iozta, in which the dull affair of the "Charlatan" was introduced.

The house was full.

On 13th, El Asesino de tres coras, which turns on a scene of villainy practiced in France; the murderer was well depicted by Señor Casariego and catalina were well attended, and the orchestra played the overtures to the "Barbero," "Gazza Ladra" and "Concentola" during the evening.

On 15th, for the benefit of Señor B. Hernandez, was repeated La Conjuracion de Venecia. The house was middlingly attended.

We have received a communication from the Rev. W. Jan Brown, which shall appear in our next.

Married.

On the 15th inst., at the Cathedral Church, by the Rev. Dr. Don Felipe Gilorondo y Palacios, Mr. Jacinto Tullafierro, a native of Gibraltar, to Doña Cera Martinez, daughter of Don Alejandro Martinez.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE Undersecretary Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, hereby gives notice, that a General Meeting of the subscribers to the British Episcopalian Church, will be held at their Chapel on Monday the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating and appointing the Trustees of this establishment for the present year.

BRITISH CONSULATE.

Buenos Ayres, 16th February, 1858.

CHARLES GRIFFITHS,

H. M. Consul.

WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER in a Mercantile House, apply to No. 59, calle del 25 de Mayo.

NOTICE.

THE Counting-house of Messrs. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., has been removed to No. 69, calle de la Reconquista.

WANTED.

A man and his wife, fully competent to take charge of a dairy of 100 cows, in which they will be allowed an interest. Every necessary utensil is already provided, and the situation may be entered upon immediately, apply to

THOMAS GALBRAITH,

Barraza de los Andes.

WANTED.

A steady young woman as house maid. Apply at No. 14, calle Maypu.

Buenos Ayres Foreign Schools.

A Special General Meeting of the Subscribers, to be by order of the Executive Committee, to take place on Wednesday evening next, 21st inst., at 7 o'clock, at No. 75, calle de Cargallo.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	133 1/2	134 dollars each
Do. Patros	129 1/2	130 do. do.
Plata mexicana	7 1/2	7 1/2 do. for one Dollar, Spanish
Do. Patros and Patacunas	7 1/2	7 1/2 do. do.
Six per cent Stock	67	65 do. per cent.
Bank Shares	—	no demand
Exchange on England	—	6 pence per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro	340	345
Do. Montevideo	8 1/2	8 per patacon
Do. United States	8	8 per U. S. dollar
Lides, Ox, best	38	35 1/2 do. per arroba
Do. country	28	30 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs	28	29 do. do.
Do. salted	22 1/2	23 do. do.
Do. Horse	21	21 1/2 do. per lb.
Natural Skins	—	10 to 12 do. each
Chinchilli Skins	33	34 do. per dozen
Wool, common	9	12 do. per arroba
Susop skins per dozen	11 1/2	12 do. per arroba
Calf skins per dozen	37	32
Deer skins per dozen	10	12
Hair, long	50	50 do. per arroba
Hair, do.	27	29 do. do.
Jerked Beef	14	16 do. quintal
Tallow, mottled	11 1/2	12 do. per arroba
Horns	120	120 per m. of flour, (North American), a none
Salt, on board	11	12 per fan.
Discount	1 1/2	per ct. per month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 134 dollars. The lowest price 129 dollars.

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

PRINTED AT THE MERCANTILE GAZETTE OFFICE, No. 75 calle de Cargallo.

Published every SATURDAY at No. 55, calle del 25 de Mayo: receive Subscriptions and Communications, are received by the Editor.

PRICE.—Every Doublon, (currency) PER QUANTUM—Single numbers 5 reis. ALEXANDER DEARBORN, Responsible Editor.