

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 599.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1838.

[VOL. XII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The news from Montevideo relative to the civil war in the Oriental State, is as vague and contradictory as ever—certain it is that the opposing parties seem nearly equal. The Montevideo journal *Universal*, in commenting upon the appearance on 24th ult., of the 'Chief of the anarchists' (Fructoso Rivera) in front of Montevideo, says that he approached that Capital at 10 in the morning of the day in question, with 800 men in three groups, badly armed, and remained in the neighbourhood of the *Aguada* and *Arroyo Seco* until 6 in the evening, and then retired by the *Marafias* road. That doubtless he wished to demonstrate by this vain display, that he had sufficient force to penetrate with impunity to the suburbs of the Capital, as if he was ignorant that the National army was in pursuit of him; that after all it was no great feat for 800 cavalry to approach a City indifferently provided with that description of force, and the most positive proof of the impotence of the rebellious Chief was that he confined his military operations when close to Montevideo, to an ostentatious parade of his force, that had he hazarded an attack upon the City he would have been most severely chastised, every preparation being made to give him a warm reception by a garrison determined to defend the cause of order and the laws. The *Universal* furthermore states that on the night of the 27th ult., the rebels were still in the vicinity of the Capital, but that during the tempest which took place on that night, they intercepted a courier from the government army, which gave them intimation of the proximity of the latter, which caused them, notwithstanding the tempestuous weather, to retreat precipitately towards *Canelinas*, leaving behind them 1500 horses in excellent condition. The *Universal* in its concluding remarks upon this event says—

“The National army after the rebels had thus managed to elude it by favor of a tempest and by means of a flight equal to a defeat, changed its line of march, and was on the morning of the 30th at the *Coleza de Garcia*, whence it continued its march in pursuit of the anarchists who appeared to be retreating towards the *Arroyo de la Virgen*. The National army is well supplied with horses, in good condition to continue its operations.”

It seems that Don Fructoso Rivera addressed a communication to the House of Assembly at Montevideo, which the permanent committee of that House immediately forwarded unopened to the delegate government.

An order of the day dated Montevideo 25th ult., appoints General Miguel E. Soler, Commander in Chief of the troops which garrison the department of that Capital.

The *Universal* of 3rd inst., says—

“We have just received a copy of a proclamation which the Chief of the anarchists circulated in Santa Lucia, as he passed through that town on his march towards Montevideo.—It was so late e'er we received it that we must

defer its publication until to-morrow, that it may be accompanied with the necessary comments. In order, however that our readers may form some idea of its ridiculous contents, it will be sufficient to observe that he offers in it to overturn the government established by law.”

Accounts from Montevideo to 5th inst., state that the army under the command of the President of the Republic, Don Manuel Oribe, and that of the rebellious were near each other.—Private letters aver that negotiations for peace are going on between the opposing parties.

The address of Colonel Antonio Ramirez, to that troops under his command, upon the occasion of reading the communication dated 3rd ult., from His Excellency the Governor, congratulating them upon their late successes over the Indians, was published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* 3rd inst. This address is dated 7th ult., and concludes as follows—*Viva el Hambre Restaurador de las Leyes! Viva los valerosos compañeros de armas de la division expedicionaria! Viva la Santa Causa de la Federacion! Mueran los Viciosos impuestos! Mueran el tirano Santa Cruz! Mueran las tribus cruentes de los indios enemigos!*

THE WEATHER, has been variable during the week, thermometer 68 to 85.

FOREIGN SCHOOLS SOCIETY.

THE annexed circular has been addressed to each of the British and American clergymen resident in this City, by order of the Executive Committee.

(CIRCULAR.)

REV. SIR,

At the Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Foreign Schools Society, held at Mr. Nuttall's, on Monday the 29th ult., pursuant to public notice, J. C. Zimmermann, Esq., in the Chair, it was, *inter alia*, 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 their attention.”

It may be proper to state, that the foregoing resolution originated in a previous consideration, submitted to the Meeting and unanimously approved of, *viz*—the expediency of renewing annually, as far as possible, the Members of the Executive Committee; an improvement that could only be partially effected, if the names of two or three of the resident clergymen were retained, in order to charge upon the list, as has hitherto been the universal practice.

In this view of the evident expediency of the measure, the Executive Committee trust that you will approve of the spirit and tendency of the announced resolution; and lend your cordial co-operation in promoting a cause, in which every properly disposed mind, and especially every Christian Minister, must feel the liveliest interest.

The Monthly Meetings of the Committee will take place, statoidly, on the first Wednesday of every month, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the residence of the Secretary, Mr. H. W. Gilbert, *Gaceta Mercantil* Office; where the honor of

your attendance is earnestly requested, and when any suggestions you may have to propose, will be received and attended to with becoming deference.

By order of the Executive Committee.

Reverend Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. GILBERT, Secretary.

Do not affect singularity in dress, and so become contemptibly conspicuous; nothing is more easy than to attract attention in such a manner, since it requires neither sense nor taste. A shrewd old gentleman said of one of these “nimnies,” that “he would rather be taken for a fool, than not be noticed at all.”

Never affect the “ruffinially” style of dress, unless, indeed, you hold a brilliant position in society. A nobleman, an exceedingly elegant and refined man, will occasionally disguise himself, and assume the “ruffian,” as it amuses him to remark the surprise of people at the contrast between his appearance and his manners; but if you have no such pretensions, let your costume be as unostentatious as possible, lest people only remark that “your dress is as coarse as your mind.”

Codes of Manners and Etiquette.

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

A note dated 1st inst., from the Chief of Police to the Governor, states that during the month of January last, 560 persons arrived in this city, the departures 457.

A similar note from the Captain of the Port, states that during the month of January last, 295 persons arrived at this port, the departures 227.

The Chief of Police reports the death of 45 persons (22 males and 23 females,) from the 15th to the 31st January, of which 28 were whites, 16 coloured and 1 Indian.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 6th inst., contains a note dated Santa Fé 29th ult., from the Governor of that Province to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the Message delivered in the House of Representatives of Buenos Ayres on the opening of the Fifteenth Legislature on 1st ult., and applauding its contents. Also a copy of the address delivered on 1st ult., by Brigadier Pascual Echagüe, to the House of Representatives of the Province of Entreríos, upon the occasion of his re-election as Governor of that Province. Also addresses from the same on the same occasion to the inhabitants and army of Entreríos.

Also two notes from Don Genaro Veron de Astrada, Governor of the Province of Corrientes, addressed to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, acknowledging the receipt of 100 copies of the trial of those concerned in the murder of General Quiroga and his retinue; and applauding the conduct of the government of Buenos Ayres as it regards that important trial. Also a decree from the same ordering a copy of the sentence in the above cause, to be affixed in all the public places of the Province of Corrientes.

A note dated Cordova November 20th, 1837, from Don Manuel Lopez, Governor of that Province, to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, acknowledges the receipt of 200 copies of the trial of those concerned in the murder of General Quiroga and his retinue, and applauds the conduct of the government of Buenos Ayres as it regards that important trial.

A communication to the Governor, dated San Nicolas de los Arroyos, 20th ult., from Don Paulino Gonzalez, Justice of Peace, gives full details of the proceedings of the Apostolic mission, (consisting of the Bishop of Aulon and 3 Jesuits, including the superior,) which visited and remained in that district from 14th December to 14th ult.

A decree dated 29th ult., orders that the company of Jesuits be put in full possession of the Church of San Ignacio de Loyola, (College Church,) and that the service hitherto celebrated there, appertaining to the Curacy south of the Cathedral, be transferred to the Cathedral, &c.

From official notices to the Chief of Police, it appears that on 24th ult. to 6th inst., 292 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.

The 2nd inst., was the day of "La purification de Nuestra Señora," and was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres. Early in the morning the heat was excessive, but the wind shifted at 8 A. M. to the southwest, a general rain followed, and the thermometer fell 10 degrees.

The Retiro, Boca and Barracas, had "a portion" of visitors on Sunday last, the weather being temperate and fine. The equestrians of both sexes were numerous.

The planet Jupiter is now a prominent object in this hemisphere. It rises in the evening due east of this city, and its satellites may be seen through a common telescope.

CANADA.

A gentleman recently arrived in this city from Canada, has favoured us with the following interesting details, which trace at once the rise and progress of the dispute which led to the appeal to arms noticed in our last.

On the conquest of Canada in 1759, the inhabitants received a guarantee from the British government for the full enjoyment of their rights and privileges, and the government of Canada was ordered to be exercised on a *Convenor* and Council. In 1791, in compliance with a petition from the inhabitants a Colonial Legislature was granted, and the government was constituted as follows—

1. A Governor who had authority to elect a Legislative Council, consisting of influential men in the country, to be called as French.
2. A Representative House of Assembly.

Under this system things went on quietly for some years, at last the French members in the House of Assembly complained of undue preference being given to the British in the filling up of public employments, honorary appointments, &c. &c. Unfortunately in many instances there was just cause for these complaints. The discontent engendered therefrom increased every day until the year 1828, when the French members in the House no longer able to restrain their resentment, appointed delegates to proceed to London, in order to present a petition to the British Government, signed by a fifth part of the French inhabitants of Lower

Canada, praying for a redress of grievances. The answer received was in tenor that the King's government would make enquiry as it regarded those grievances, and gradually redress them should they prove to be unjust; at the same time Earl Dalhousie, Governor of Lower-Canada was recalled, on the supposition of his being inimical to the French, and was succeeded by Lord Aylmer. The latter arrived in Canada on a mission of reconciliation, being strictly enjoined to offer the olive branch of peace to the discontented; but the French character ever impatient could not brook delay, and a difference on the subject soon arose between them and the new Governor; and in revenge the House of Assembly in 1834 stopped the supplies: this it was enabled to do, there being 69 French members in the House to 19 British. When this news reached London, the Whigs were in power, but were succeeded a fortnight afterwards by the Tories, who during their short period of government had no opportunity of effecting any thing, they however suggested the plan of sending out a Commissioner to enquire into the grievances, and appointed Earl Amherst for that purpose, which appointment was cancelled on the return of the Whigs to office. The latter followed up the suggestion of the Tories, and wishing to afford ample justice to the complainants, appointed three Commissioners, viz.—Earl Gosford, Sir Charles Metcalfe, and Sir George Uppa. Earl Gosford presided in the Court of Enquiry in the joint capacity of Commissioner and Governor of Canada. Immediately on their arrival in Canada in 1835, they intimated their intention to refer to a Court in two days, which they in fact did, and took evidence on oath relative to the grievances complained of which was transmitted to England.

Upon the House of Assembly refusing to vote the supplies in 1834, Lord Aylmer, seeing that it took every means of thwarting the government, refused to pay the consequences of his members of the House. These contingencies were all paid up in 1835, in amount £31,000, by order of Earl Gosford: this he was led to do from a wish to acknowledge to a certain extent the independence of the House of Assembly; and it had the effect of eliciting from it an apparent wish to accommodate matters. It remained in session for three or four months, and in the end repaid the kindness of the Governor by refusing to vote supplies for the public service. In the following year, several of which were never before heard of, were redressed; the principal one was the demand for an elective Council, which could not be granted it being contrary to the principles of the British Constitution.—The Governor then proposed to House and informed the government at home of the state of affairs, who conceiving that the Representatives had acted in a very hasty manner, instructed the Governor to call them together again, and state to them the regret the government would feel should their conduct render it necessary to legislate at home for the Province.—The Assembly accordingly met in April, but transacted no business of consequence, and was left without a quorum and finally prorogued, so that the latter government began to tremble at the opinions expressed by each retiring Governor, of forbearance having been carried to the extreme were not without foundation. The Canadian Assembly having repeatedly appealed to the British Parliament for redress, the Ministers introduced a series of resolutions, to the effect that the request of the Canadians for an elective Council could not be granted, approving the course latterly pursued by the Canadian Executive, and condemning the conduct of the House of Assembly in refusing the supplies, &c. so many points had been conceded to them.—These resolutions were passed in the House of Commons by a majority of 7 to 1, and in the House of Lords almost without opposition.—The House of Assembly again met in September last, when so far from evincing a conciliatory disposition, it refused to enter into business until its demands were granted. Meetings of the discontented were held in various districts of the Province, in which the conduct of the Government was severely censured; and the meetings took place of the loyalists, which consisted of nearly all the British residents together with a large portion of influential Canadians of French extraction approving the conduct of the British government. The latter conceiving it dangerous to the British cause, that the French for four years due to the public officers, in-

ding Judges should remain unpaid, ordered them to be paid to the amount of £140,000 out of the Military chest, which was accordingly done in October last.

In the mean time the discontented in the House of Assembly, busied themselves in exciting the people not only to hold in derision the acts of the British government but to put it at defiance. Sedition being thus publicly proclaimed, and no assistance afforded by many holding Commissions in the Militia and also as Justices of Peace, the Governor deprived several of them of their Commissions, having first warned them that he should do so, and giving them an opportunity to retract their steps which they not only refused to do, but proceeded to appoint officers of their own. The threatening aspect of affairs in October last, induced the Governor to call troops from the adjoining Provinces, and place a force in the hot bed of the rebellion (San Charles), but so successful were the latter that they formed in Montreal a corps of 1000 men, composed of young men of that city who called themselves "the sons of liberty."

We have thus brought down events to 12th November last, since which the collision between the Queen's troops and the insurgents has taken place. Well informed men are confident that the government will succeed in putting down the insurrection, supported as they are by at least 200,000 of the inhabitants consisting of British, Citizens of the United States, Dutch, Germans and others, who will not be dragged by this French party. The British residents complain that they have not sufficient weight in the Legislature, having only 10 members out of 55, but say that even were the French portion of the community represented by persons having a decided interest as it regards property in the country it would give them less cause of complaint, as it is the members of what may be called "the government party" in the House of Assembly, are generally speaking Lawyers, Physicians, Editors, Tavern-keepers, &c., yet it must be acknowledged that amongst this party are men of considerable talent. The Canadians of Lower Canada, are in many ways an inoffensive people, but from the want of education are too easily led away by theorists or demagogues, such as the well known Papineau and others, who now make a conspicuous figure in Lower Canada. The population of Lower Canada is estimated at 600,000, of which about 200,000 are decided loyalists.

Of course our readers are aware that the complaints of the discontented in Canada are counteracted at home by Messrs. Daniel O'Connell, Kebleack, Sir William Molesworth, &c.

A SMILE.—The *Egipetine*, New York paper, has the following— "As the winged lightning leap from the heavens when the Eternal has unloosed their bolts, so does a little nigger run like the devil when a big dog is after him."

The Hundred largest Cities in the World.

A recent German publication gives the following curious calculation respecting the hundred most populous cities in the world. Amongst these are Jeddo, in Japan, 1,680,000 inhabitants; Pekin, 1,500,000; London, 1,500,000; Hans Ichsen, 1,000,000; Calcutta, 900,000; Madras, 817,000; Siboga, in the Congo, Ichsen, 800,000; Paris, 717,000; Wera Chans, 600,000; Constantinople, 497,000; Baaras, 580,000; Kio, 520,000; Sa Ichsen, 497,000; Hongh Ichsen, 500,000, &c. The fortieth in the list is Berlin, containing 100,000; and the last Bristol, with 9000. Among the hundred cities, three contain a million and a half, one upwards of a million, nine from half a million to a million, twenty three from two hundred thousand to five hundred thousand, fifty six from one hundred thousand to two hundred thousand, and the last thirty six from one hundred thousand to one hundred thousand. Of these hundred cities, fifty-eight are in Asia, and thirty-two are in Europe; of which four are in Germany, four in France, five in Italy, eight in England, and three in Spain. The remaining ten are divided between Africa and America.

We have been favoured with Havana papers to 4th November, and are not a little pleased to see how that place is advancing in prosperity. The papers we have received are large and full

of interesting matter, and it seems that the city of Havana abounds in places of public amusement. We read advertisements from the *Teatro Principal*, *Opera Italiano*, *Teatro del Duorano*, *Teatro de Jesus Maria*, *Teatro Provisional*, *Troilo* and *Plaza de Toros*.

ODD WHIM.

A foreign journal states, that an Englishman, having lately obtained permission to live for a fortnight in one of the houses recently cleared at Pompeii, had it completely restored in its original style; and, with his family and servants, having assumed the ancient Roman costume, resided there during the whole period, like a citizen of the republic, making the perusal of the classics his sole amusement!

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

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

MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 6th of February 1838.

Vessels and Captain's Names.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
British.			
Brig Stirlingham, Doon	336	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sir John Franklin, Corner	244	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Schooner brig Betsey Hall, Coaker	152	Brownell Stegman & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Perth, Glover	151	Lafont, Baker & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Eliza Heywood, Heywood	225	McCracken and Jamieson.	Discharging.
Barque Mohawk, Bulraig	309	Dickson & Co.	Loading for London via Montevideo.
Brig Oscar, Barrett	172	Ferdinand, D-hale, & Co.	Loading for London.
Barque Anabella, Watson	199	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Helen, Field	163	Barrett, Stegman & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Helen Anderson, Anderson	203	Farwell, Mackinnon & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Sophia, Brown	333	John Bat, and Brothers.	Discharging.
American.			
Barque Harriet, Trott	275	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for New York.
Ship Robin Hood, Nickerson	350	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Discharging.
Ship Sarah Shepard, Merry	401	Zimmermann, Frasier & Co.	Loading for New York.
Brig Anson, Linton	223	Zimmermann, Frasier & Co.	Loading for B. Amore.
Barque Dryde, D. Linton	202	C. P. Faint.	Loading for Batou.
Ship General Smith, Colman	211	Zimmermann, Frasier & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Roger, Farrow	205	Zimmermann, Frasier & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Tendon, Ellis	245	Zimmermann, Frasier & Co.	Loading for Boston.
French.			
Brig Deux Freres, Dupont	18	Peire Llavall.	Loading for Marsides.
Brig Mont Cheri, Bonzans	198	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Barque Ouhda, Fourre	329	Guerin, Sers & Co.	Discharging.
Spanish.			
Barque Heredia, Abadia	412	Zumaran and Trezona.	Loading for Havana.
Brig Fortuna, Lezania	350	Kesaval and Brothers.	Loading for Cadiz and Malaga.
Brig Narciso, Sabana	423	Tastor Frus.	Discharging.
Sardinian.			
Brig Fametta, Sedio	172	P. A. Pioner.	Discharging.
Barque Maria Luisa, Nantini	350	P. A. Gestal.	Loading for Cadiz & Mediterranean.
Brig Trafalgar, Sciarolo	220	M. S. de la Maza.	Loading for Cadiz.
Brig Virginia, Garibaldi	195	J. P. Gestal.	Discharging.
Polacre Sempre lo Stesso, Ferraro	350	Amadeo	Loading for Genoa.
Hamburg.			
Bk. Dorothea Wilhelmnia, Mathiesen	344	C. H. Andersen.	Discharging.
Barque Johanna, Meyer	350	C. H. Andersen.	Discharging.
Danish.			
Brig Uranus, Drecher	214	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Valparaiso.
Russian.			
Barque Johannes, Clouberg	377	J. C. Thompson.	Loading for Cores for orders.
Belgian.			
Brig Sophia Dorothea, Barzee	170	E. Delais.	Loading for Havans.
Dutch.			
Ketch Van Speyk, Vanderwind	142	McCracken and Jamieson.	Discharging.
Brazilian.			
Schooner brig Almeida, Rino	166	Narciso Martinez.	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Zumara Antonio y Aninara, Silva	90	M. A. Ramon.	Brazil.
Zumara Mariana, Vieira	125	Rouse.	Brazil.
Schooner brig Brazilio, Alexandr.	127	J. B. Soriano.	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
National.			
Brig Plata, Chiozza	175	Ponce & Co.	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Monteiro, Formantyn	237	J. S. Monteiro.	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schooner brig Constancia, Bartlett	77	V. Casares.	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schooner brig Luisa, Carter	85	J. A. Silva.	Loading for Rio Janeiro.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

FRENCH. Corvette Camille, 20 guns, Commandante Pierre Louis Hennegilde Guillemin. (Capitaine de Fregate.)

AT ENESEADA.

French barque Ecouelens, Pusemmed, 100 tons, to O. Cochard, with mules for the Island of Bourton.

Notice to the ladies.

MRS. MILLER, Dress-Maker, No. 96, calle Balcera, at the shops 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 an equally moderate price. f2 3t.

NOTICE.

TO JOURNEMEN BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

A few good workmen will find employment at No. 73, calle de la Piedad.

TWO APPRENTICES WANTED.

NAVAL MILITARY

AND

TRAVELLING CAPS.

LATELY ARRIVED and selling at W. Hay's Store, No. 68, 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 3t.

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

- On 25th ult., Brazilian schooner brig Felix America, from Bahia 12 days.
- " cano, from Bahia 12 days.
- " cano, from Bahia Justino, Valparaiso and Rio Janeiro.
- " British ship Kingston, from Lisbon 58 days.
- " 26th, Oriental polacre Concepcion, from Genoa 74 days.
- " Brazilian barque Agula do Brazil, from Parangaua 12 days.
- " 27th, Austrian ship Archduke Frederick, from Cadiz 47 days, with 4000 fanegas sail, to José Gestal.
- " 29th, Spanish barque Eliza, Antonio Rodriguez, from Malanzan 24th November, to Juan Nino.
- " Spanish brig Marimero, Guillermo Sansonni, from Havana 8th November.
- " French barque Napoleon, Nicole Rabardie, from Havre de Grace 3rd December, to Ayres Brothers.
- " French barque Marselles, Ollion, from Marselles 23rd November, to P. Dupuis.
- " French barque Bourdeaux, Michel Joureguiry, from Bourdeaux 33rd November, to Raboulet & Co.
- " 31st, French brig Uni, Meriel, from Havre de Grace 3rd December, to A. Audifre.
- " last, British ship Favorite, Thomas Robinson, from Rio Janeiro 22nd ult., in ballast, to Bertram & Co.
- " Brazilian zamacoa Saudele, from Rio Grande 23rd ult., to Costa.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

- On 8th ult., Spanish polacre Sosa Vieja, for Havans, despatched by Jose Rios, with 1400 quintals jerked beef and 15 dry hides.
- " British brig Two Friends, for London, despatched by Bertram, Le Breton & Co., with 4526 salted hides, 1045 dry hides and 795 arabas horse hair.
- " Brazilian brig Orestes, for Parmagu, despatched by Carreras and Butler, with 181 dry hides and 321 quintals jerked beef.
- " 9th, Spanish schooner brig Santa Ana, for Havana, despatched by Jose Rios, with 20 dry hides, 2000 hams, 240 arabas wool, 1500 quintals jerked beef.
- " Spanish polacre Virgen de Carmen, for Havana, despatched by Jose Rios, with 20 dry hides, 1000 hams, 1500 quintals jerked beef.
- " 12th, Sardinian brig Novissima, for S. de Cuba, despatched by Caparro and Castro, with 40 quintals jerked beef and various effects.
- " 15th, Spanish polacre Fort St. George, despatched by James Sibola, with 1400 quintals jerked beef, 400 arabas talow.
- " 16th, Spanish polacre Columbus, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by M. Vilardeby, with 3600 quintals jerked beef.
- " 17th, Dutch barque Aleyon, for Havana, despatched by Bertram, Le Breton & Co., with 3500 quintals jerked beef.
- " British brig Irish Lass, for Liverpool, despatched by de Gouard, with 1831 salted hides, 3010 dry hides, 11,400 hams, 950 arabas horse hair, 2545 ds. greases.
- " 19th, American barque Chalmers, for Baecoa Ayres, despatched by Southgate & Co., with 2510 arabas greas, 467 seal skins.
- " Brazilian schooner brig Flag del Norte, for Bahia, despatched by José Gestal, with 20 dry hides, 100 arabas talow, 1850 quintals jerked beef.
- " 22nd, British brig Caroline, for London, despatched by Kenaley & Co., with 3151 salted hides, 2224 dry hides, 1060 hams, 960 arabas horse hair and 841 seal skins.
- " Portuguese brig Agula, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Antonio de Castro Quinora, with 30 dry hides and 1400 quintals jerked beef.
- " American ship Manchester, for Antwerp, despatched by Zimmermann, Frasier & Co., with 6042 salted hides, 35,506 hams, 480 arabas horse hair, 3520 ds. hide cuttings and 41 pipes do.
- " 23rd, H. B. M's packet Cockatrice, for Rio Janeiro.
- " Sardinian polacre Novissima, de la Guardia, for ports of Brazil, despatched by Caparro and Castro, with 1500 quintals jerked beef.
- " Sardinian brig Fort St. George, despatched by M. G. de Costa, with 50 dry hides, 2800 quintals jerked beef.
- " Spanish polacre Concepcion, for Havana, despatched by Jose Rios, with 20 dry hides, 1400 hams, 1600 quintals jerked beef, 75 arabas talow.
- " Spanish polacre Torcatis, for Havana, despatched by Jose Rios, with 20 dry hides, 1400 hams, 1800 quintals jerked beef, 100 arabas talow.
- " 27th, British brig William Rushton, for Liverpool, despatched by Nicholson, Green & Co., with 50 dry hides, 4542 salted do, 1742 arabas horse hair.
- " Brazilian brig Confidante, for Pernambuco, despatched by June Nino, with 64 dry hides, 3200 quintals jerked beef.
- " Brazilian brig Bontio Puerto, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by M. G. de Costa, with 1000 quintals jerked beef.

20th, Hansburg brig *Emmy* for Brazil, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 4000 quintals jerked beef.

30th, Spanish barque *Anibal*, for Havana, despatched by F. Juanico, with 5850 quintals jerked beef, 250 arrobas tallow.

ARRIVED AT FALMOUTH.

About 25th November, H. B. M's packet *Pandora*, from Rio Janeiro 15th October, with the mail forwarded hence 17th September, by H. B. M's packet *Cockatrice*.

AT NEW YORK.

November 10th, American brig *Cedric*, Doyle, hence 25th September.

AT ANTWERP.

November 21st, British barque *Argentina*, Koles, from Montevideo 6th September.

AT HAVANA.

September 23rd, Spanish polacre *Pinecira*, from Montevideo 22nd June, Pernambuco.

" 28th, American brig *Fair America*, from Montevideo 27th July, Pernambuco.

October 10th, Hansburg schooner brig *Carl Heinrich*, Valentine, hence 8th August.

" 20th, Spanish polacre *Leonidas*, from Montevideo 22nd August.

" 23rd, French brig *Currier de la Rance*, Leroy, hence 3rd August.

About 15th November, Spanish brig *Juan Guasco*, hence 12th August.

" Danish brig *Princessa Carolina Amelia*, Guntheren, hence 21st August.

" American brig *Mary*, from Montevideo 13th September.

" Oriental brig *Anibal*, from Montevideo 15th September.

AT ALTONA.

November 6th, Danish brig *Elizabeth*, Brecking, hence 16th August.

Vessels past Point Indio.

On 20th ult., at 10 A. M. Wind N. N. W. Galtes, hence 11th ult., Esmeraldas.

On 31st, at 5 A. M. *Gramina*, at mid-day *Ann*, both hence 29th, Wind N. E.

On 2nd inst., at 5 A. M. *Frisk*, hence 30th, Wind N. E., at 8 P. M. *Bougainville*, hence 1st, Wind W. N. W., at 11 P. M. Wind W. S. W. *Isabella*, hence 2nd.

On 3rd, at 9 P. M. Wind S. W. *Nuevo Especulador*, hence same morning.

On 6th, at 5 A. M. *America*, hence 3rd, at 7 P. M. *Licia*, hence 4th, Wind N.

The ship *Sarah Sheafe*, of 400 tons, sailed from New York on 4th December, and on the 4th February, two months from her leaving the above port, she had discharged her entire cargo at this port.



MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

The Sardinian polacre *Sempre lo Stesso*, 260 tons, *Agustin Ferraro*, whose arrival on 2nd inst., was noticed in our list, sailed from Yerres (France), 28th October, Rio Janeiro 2nd ult., arrived at Montevideo 14th, sailed thence 1st inst., with general cargo and 190,000 kilograms salt, to Luis Amado.

February 3.—Wind W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Brazilian schooner brig *Nuevo Especulador*, José Luis Rodriguez, for Pernambuco, despatched by Felipe Liavallol, with 1610 quintals jerked beef, 104 marquetas tallow.

At night, American brig *America*, John Roberts, for Philadelphia, despatched by Daniel Goward & Co., with 200 dry hides, 224 pipes with 5850 arrobas tallow, 57 bales with 1311 arrobas wool, 51 do, with 1122 dozen sheep skins, 3000 horns, 75 fanegas wheat, 130 do. barley.

In sight barque Sophia.

February 4.—Wind E.azy.

Arrived, British barque *Sophia*, 353 tons, Henry Johnson Brown, from Quebec 13th November, arrived at Montevideo 1st inst., sailed thence 2nd, with 30 tons coal, 9855 pine boards, 8306 wheel spokes, 20 pair axes, 14 pieces red pine, to John Best and Brothers.

American brig *Roque*, 206 tons, John Farow, from Belfast, U. S., 6th November, Island

Mayo 17th December, arrived at Montevideo 21st ult., sailed thence 2nd inst., with 30 mayos salt, 50,000 feet pine plank, 99 barrels salted fish, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Sailed, National (late Oriental) packet schooner brig *Bella Teresa*, Giuseppe Barbaro, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, despatched by Geronimo Rizzo, with 181½ quintals jerked beef.

Brazilian brig *Licia*, Joaquín Arsenio da Silva for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 2730 quintals jerked beef, 25 dry hides and 178 rolls talcacos.

February 5.—Wind E. strong.

Arrived, National schooner *Buenos Ayres*, Agustin Ceppi, from Montevideo 3rd inst., with 215 fanegas salt, to Carlos Galeano.

Oriental packet schooner *Eufracia*, Santiago Soriano, from Montevideo 4th inst., to Vicente Casares, Jun.

The *Bella Teresa* and *Licia* which sailed yesterday, were in sight this day at anchor from strong head wind.

February 6.—Wind E. N. E.

Arrived, American brig *Tencos*, 245 tons, Cornelius Ellis, from Boston 2nd October, Island St 11th November, Rio Janeiro 11th January, arrived at Montevideo 21st ult., sailed thence 4th inst., with general cargo and 98½ mayos salt, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Dutch ketch *Van Speyk*, 142 tons, Cornelis Vanderhul, from Amsterdam 14th November, arrived at Montevideo 18th ult., sailed thence 2nd inst., with gin, talcacos, &c., to McCrackan and Jamieson.

February 7.—Wind N.

No arrivals.

Sailed, *Kauphausen* brig *Jules*, Charles Sheridan, for Havana, despatched by Bunge, Hutz & Co., with 3514 quintals jerked beef, 24 boxes pickles.

American ship *Globe*, Lewis Spregell York, for Philadelphia, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 1082 dry hides, 163 pipes with 6520 arrobas tallow, 125 bales with 2460 arrobas wool, 57 do, with 1425 dozen sheep skins.

Passenger: Mr. Antonio Pons.

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

February 8.—Wind N.azy.

Arrived, Spanish brig *Marinero*, 123 tons, Guillermo Sanaloni, from Havana 6th November, arrived at Montevideo 29th ult., sailed thence 5th inst., with sugar, rum, cigars, &c., to Foster Frías.

Sailed, American brig *Carrier*, Ephraim Atkins, for Boston, despatched by Daniel Goward & Co., with 4162 dry hides, 10,000 horns, 96½ pipes with 3860 arrobas tallow, 76 bales with 1620 arrobas wool, 3 do, with 490 dozen native skins.

At night, American ship *Leonidas*, Francis Hovey Field, for New York, despatched by John Best and Brothers, with 406½ hides, 257 pipes with 10,845 arrobas tallow, 50 bales with 1300 dozen sheep skins, 41 do, with 806 arrobas wool.

Sardinian polacre *Concepcion*, Antonio Pingero, for Genoa, calling off Montevideo for orders, despatched by Juan Pablo Gestal, with 674 dry hides, 5000 horns, 3000 native skins, 135 bales with 2690 arrobas wool, 129 arrobas wool (*loose*), 11 skins of various animals.

American barque *Chalequedo*, George Upton, for Salem, despatched by Daniel Goward & Co., with 41 dry hides, 166½ pipes with 6529 arrobas tallow, and shipped in Montevideo, 407 seal skins and 66 pipes with 2000 arrobas marrow.

Brazilian schooner brig *Novo Amizado*, Joaquín José da Silva, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Juan Sousa Monteiro, with 50 dry hides, 3492 quintals jerked beef.

February 9.—Wind N. N. E.

Arrived, Oriental zambuca *Providencia*, 40 tons, Sebastian Benzenose, from Rio Janeiro 17th ult., arrived at Montevideo 29th, sailed thence 5th inst., with sugar and caña, to Felipe Liavallol.



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

ON 1st inst., was performed to rather a thin house, for the benefit of Señora Maria de la

Paz Gonzales, the drama of *El asesino encubierto*; and other entertainments.

On 2nd, was repeated *Marino Taitoi*. We were unable to attend, but are pained that the house was full.

On 4th, was repeated to a numerous audience *La Esquivocacion*.

Married.

On the 27th January, at the British Episcopal Church, Mr. Alexander Cartes, to Jesse, daughter of Mr. Young, both natives of Scotland.

Birth.

On 1st inst., after a lingering illness Adriana, wife of Mr. Nelson Hartwig.

Lately, Señor Estevan Massini, many years flute player in the orchestra of the theatre of this city.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE Underigned Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, hereby gives notice, that a General Meeting of the subscribers to the British Episcopal Church, will be held at their Chapel on Monday the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating and appointing the Trustees of this establishment for the present year.

BATISTE COQUILLAT,

Buenos Ayres, 16th February, 1858.

CHARLES GRIFFITHS,

H. M's Consul.

Sale by Auction.

BY MRS. J. H. GOWLAND. ON Monday 12th inst., at 10 o'clock, opposite the Mole, will be sold by Public Auction, the HULL of the American ship *New Orleans*, of 335 tons, copper-fastened and recently copper'd with new copper, together with whatever may be on board at the time of sale. The appearance of said vessel will be sold in lots at the discretion of the Auctioneer.

WANTED.

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

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	133½	134 dollars each
Do. Patriot.....	130	do. do.
Plata mexicana.....	7½	7½ do. for one
Dollars, Spanish.....	5	8½ do. each.
Do. Patriot and Patocenes.....	7½	7½ do. do.
Six per cent Stock.....	55	1 do. per ct.
Bank Shares.....	no demand	
Exchange on England.....	6	6 pence per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	345	4 3/8
Do. Montevideo.....	83	per patacon
Do. United States.....	91	per U. S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best.....	33	34 dollars, penado
Do. country.....	28	30 do. do.
Dolls. Spanish 25 to 24½ lbs.....	28	29 do. do.
Do. salted.....	22	23 do. do.
Do. Horse.....	3	3 3/4 do. per lb.
Natural Skins.....	11	12 do. each
Chinchil Skins.....	38	34 do. per dozen
Wool, common.....	9	12 do. per cwt.
Sheep skins per dozen.....	18	21 per 27½.
Calf skins per dozen.....	26	27
Deer skins per dozen.....	10	11
Hair, long.....	57	60 do. per arba
Do. mixed.....	27	30 do. do.
Jerked Beef.....	14	16 do. quintal.
Tallow, melted.....	11½	12½ do. per arba
Horn.....	125	4 3/8 per lb.
Flour, (North American).....	1	1 1/2 per fan.
Salt, on board.....	11	12 per fan.
Discount.....	1½	1 1/2 per ct. per month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 134 dollars. The lowest price 136 dollars.

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

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ALFONSO BRAUER, Proprietor and Editor.