

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 341.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1833.

[VOL. VII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

A very interesting scene was witnessed on Monday last, the 25th ult.; we allude to the laying of the Foundation-Stone of the SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in this city; and it was very gratifying to observe several distinguished Gentlemen, natives of the country, specially attending on the occasion; among whom we observed:—

El Camarista, Sr. Dr. Don Felipe Arana, President of the House of Representatives.

El Sr. Don Manuel Garcia, who was Minister Plenipotentiary on the part of this country, at the period of celebrating the Treaty with Great Britain.

General Guido, recently Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Brazil.

General Pacheco, Military Commandant of the northern division of this Province.

We also observed present, the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, of the British Episcopal Church in this city; and J. C. Zimmermann, Esq., Consul for Hamburg.

The ceremony was commenced by the reading of the official sanction of the Buenos Ayres Government; a translation of which is as follows:—

“In conformity with the twelfth article of the Treaty celebrated with His Britannic Majesty, it is hereby permitted to the Presbyterian community of this city, agreeably to the Memorial, to construct the Temple, in the Calle de las Piedras, on the site designated in the plan laid before the Government by His Excellency H. S. Fox, Esq., H. B. M.’s Minister Plenipotentiary. The Presbyterian community confining themselves to the architecture as delineated in the aforesaid plan.

“Let this be transmitted to the Ministerio del Gobierno, for the customary despatch; and also to H. B. M.’s Chargé d’Affaires ad interim, in the absence of H. S. Fox, Esq.

“And let this decree be deposited in the archives, along with the plan to which it refers.

(Signed.) “MAZA.”

Several coins were then deposited; also, a copy of the Treaty, the latest number of the *British Packet*, and other periodicals of this city; along with the following inscription:

IN THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REIGN OF
WILLIAM IV.,
King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Ireland,

THIS FOUNDATION STONE
Of the first Scotch National Church in S. America,
And to be called St. Andrew’s,

IS LAID

This day, the twenty-fifth of February, 1833,
By PETER SHERIDAN, Esq., Chairman,

Accompanied by
The other Members of the Committee of Management,
And assisted by

THE REV. WILLIAM BROWN,
Minister of the Scotch Presbyterian Congregation;
in the 24th year of the Liberty and 18th of the
Independence of this Republic.

His Excellency Gen. D. JUAN RAMON BALSARCE,
being Governor and Captain-General of
BUENOS AYRES.
Architect, MR. RICHARD ADAMS.

GOD SAVE THE KING,
AND PROSPER THE REPUBLIC.

(Signed.)

Peter Sheridan,
John Harritt,
Robert McDowall,
William Parlane,
Patrick McLean,

William Rodger, Jun.
John McDougall,
John Edgar,
James Black,
Committee.

William Brown, Minister.
Richard Adams, Architect.
Thomas C. Whitfield, Contractor.

The foundation-stone was then laid. Mr. Sheridan pronouncing,—“In the name of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost, One Eternal God, I lay this stone of the Scotch Presbyterian Church in Buenos Ayres, to be known by the name of St. Andrew’s.” The stone being laid, Mr. Sheridan expressed himself in the following terms:

“Thus have we, in a Roman-Catholic country, laid the foundation-stone of the Scots National Church, encouraged and countenanced in our work by the special attendance of eminent and illustrious citizens of this Republic; thereby showing us that the privilege by which we assemble here this day, was not a concession of cold political expediency, but an emanation from the pure and holy spirit of religious toleration. May our work long endure, to recal to our minds our native land, and its happy institutions; and may it be to us—and when we are no more, to those who shall come after us,—a friendly beacon, diffusing a faithful light, to point out the way to that bourne whence no traveller returns.”

The Rev. William Brown then pronounced a very appropriate and impressive prayer, acknowledging God as the Sovereign disposer of all events, and his particular providence in bringing us together for the present purpose, and on the present occasion;—expressing gratitude for the security and liberty with which we can worship the God of our fathers; in this foreign land;—recognizing the Divine blessing as the only source of the utility of that Institution which we were now met to establish; and praying that by the Divine presence resting upon it, it might not cease to be a means of diffusing Divine truth, advancing the cause of human happiness, and promoting the glory of God, till the glorious consummation when the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth;— fervently imploring a blessing on His Majesty our King; the Governor and Government of this country, under whose fostering protection and rule the present undertaking had been thus far carried on;—and concluding with an earnest supplication, that all our intercourse with this people might tend, by the Divine favour, to the general good, and our mutual happiness.”

Here the ceremony closed, and those present adjourned to partake of refreshments, arranged under an awning fixed on the area of the building.

El Sr. Don Felipe Arana soon retired, having, previous to the ceremony, stated that urgent official duties would oblige him to do so. He assured the Committee, that he highly appreciated their having invited him to witness so interesting an event, and that this pleasure was enhanced by the occasion affording another gratifying proof of the inviolability with which the Government viewed the Treaty with H. B. M.; to the privileges of which he considered the Presbyterian community in Buenos Ayres eminently entitled, from the respect which they had always paid to the laws and authorities of the country, as well as from the excellent example they had invariably set in the relations of private life.

Sr. Don Manuel de Garcia, General Guido, General Pacheco, and several other Gentlemen, spoke on the occasion. The tenor of their sentiments are so admirably combined in the following address of Sr. Don Manuel de Garcia, that we give it to the public with great satisfaction, regretting that we cannot transfuse into our translation the deep-toned eloquence of the Spanish.

“Gentlemen,—Deeply penetrated by the favorable expressions with which I have just been honored, and by the unanimous approbation with which you have been pleased to confirm them, I rise to return you my most cordial thanks, and at the same time to manifest my sentiments on the present solemn occasion.

“It was, in truth, a singularly flattering event, unmerited by me, having the honor to represent my country in the celebration of a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, with H. B. M., signed on the 2d February, 1825; the first act of the kind in our new contemporary American States; and by which became decided in the opinion of Europe, the question of our Independence. Nevertheless, there is a circumstance still more gratifying to me, and to which you will allow me to refer, as it redounds still more to the honor of my country; proving its civilization to be superior to what its most enthusiastic friends and defenders appeared or could dare to expect. In that Treaty are consecrated principles of reason and justice, which, though elements indispensably necessary to the prosperity of society, are still opposed and rejected, through the ignorance of the many, or the artifice and prejudice of rulers. The Argentine Republic not only consecrated those principles in its Treaty with H. B. M., frankly and deliberately; but has since manifested, that its celebration was not to be attributed to imperious circumstances, or the fervor of a transitory enthusiasm, but a sincere and perfect concordance in principles with the freest country and government of Europe. Whilst calling your attention to the practical evidence of this truth, the act which we now celebrate is a happy illustration of it. Since the period of the celebration of the Treaty, great changes have happened in the Government of this country, and political passions have recklessly exercised their terrific sway; yet every succeeding Administration has uniformly exerted itself—nay, they have strenuously outvied each other, not only in strictly observing the letter of the principles consecrated in that Treaty, but in fomenting and spreading their spirit. In the treaty, it was stipulated as a favor to British subjects, the liberty of erecting temples for the exercise of their worship; but, ere many months elapsed, that which the treaty conferred as a favor, was declared by a Law, to be a sacred right of man. This was an immense step; and so glorious a demonstration of what I purposed proving, that I need scarcely add more. Nevertheless, it will be agreeable to you to be reminded of other and recent proofs, which are more immediately interesting to yourselves. In the treaty, the Government of the United Provinces reserved to itself the right of sanctioning and approving the locality of places of worship belonging to British subjects. In conformity with this, when the first application was made, the Government accompanied its approval with a donation of a plot of ground, for the site of the church and its dependencies. The same administration, with equal facility, has acceded to your request, Gentlemen; and we now, with pleasure, accompany you to lay the first stone of a second church, with equal publicity, and the same security, with which you might effect it in the freest country on earth. This phenomenon proves that the Government of the Argentine Republic is not only actuated by the principles of the treaty, but is disposed even to go still farther. These facts should tranquilize the minds, not only of the British subjects, but of all men, of every nation and persuasion, who reside among us; and should remove the injurious suspicions whereby it may be attempted to traduce the policy of the Government, or the feelings and dispositions of the people. No; the freedom of thought; the liberty of expressing our sentiments and opinions; the inviolability of every kind of property, the most precious of which is that of thought; and, above all, Gentlemen, that right which dignifies human nature—the sacred and inestimable right of worshipping God according to one’s conscience, without other responsibility than God himself,—a right which man cannot violate

(For continuation see 4th page.)

We have received, by the late arrivals from Liverpool, journals of London to 21st December. From their contents, there cannot be the least doubt that the Citadel of Antwerp has surrendered, as stated in our last number. The Fort St. Laurent, which in a manner commanded the Citadel, was mined, and taken by the French on 13th December; and the Citadel itself at that time presented a spectacle of ruin. Indeed it could scarcely be otherwise, from the quantity of shots and shells fired at it. From the 4th to the 12th December, inclusive, there were thrown on the Citadel, 7,854 shot of twenty-four pounds; 3,190 of sixteen pounds; 7,241 howitzer shells, and 6,220 bombs: making a total of 26,503 projectiles of all kinds, or 3,312 per day. On one night during the siege, 77,000 cartridges were consumed by the French. The Dutch vessels of war in the Scheldt, and the French batteries erected on its banks, had been firing at each other: a number of grenades fell into the Dutch frigate *Eurydice*, one of which killed the Dutch Admiral, Van Aduard. The English papers are full of the occurrences during the siege. Those in the Ministerial interests, loudly censure the obstinacy of the Dutch King, in ordering the defence of a place which does not belong to him, and which he knew must at last surrender; adding, that he ought to be made responsible for all the lives which have been lost. The journals on the opposite side, retort in language equally severe, denouncing the part which Great Britain has taken against the Dutch, as a stain upon her national history, and which future ages will denounce as unjust, mean, impolitic and cowardly: that the British and French fleets have become the laughing-stock both of friends and enemies, because it was stated that in spite of "wind and weather" they were to play the devil with the Dutch, and yet the said combined fleet was glad to seek shelter in the Downs, with drooping-colours. One of the papers hints that the conduct of France and England, towards Holland, may be compared to that of two highwaymen who proceed systematically to cut a traveller's throat because he refuses to surrender his purse. In the midst of this wordy strife, all are loud in praise of the brave conduct of General Chassé, particularly the French officers. It now remains to be seen if hostilities will cease with the surrender of Antwerp's Citadel, and Europe remain at peace.

The affairs of Don Pedro, in Portugal, were getting worse and worse. Don Miguel's batteries had effectually blockaded the Douro, and sunk three vessels which attempted to pass the bar with reinforcements. The *Lord of the Isles*, steam-boat, last from Brest, with 300 troops and 120 barrels of gunpowder, broke the blockade, having assumed the ensign and pennant of a British man-of-war. The Miguelites, in consequence, did not fire at her; but when the trick was found out they were in a great rage, and sent to the commanding officer of the British squadron at Oporto. The latter stated, that the steamer had broken the laws of England in wearing the pennant, which had been seized and sent to London, and that the penalty of 500*l.* would be enforced against the offenders: this explanation satisfied the Miguelites. One of the vessels sunk was a French brig from Havre de Grace: she was completely riddled by Miguel's shot, and struck her colours: the crew abandoned her. Shells were constantly thrown into Oporto, which have killed and wounded a number of persons; added to which, money and provisions were getting scarce in that city. The English in the service of Don Pedro, were continually in a state

of mutiny, and had struck, like other mechanics, for wages. The communications in the English papers from Oporto, regret the miserable appearance which the English troops in the service of Don Pedro make there; and say, that "Never was the English name more sensibly tarnished by the appearance and conduct of Englishmen. They have certainly cause of complaint against the persons who recruited them at home, as well as against the service here. The old soldiers have joined the new comers, and the whole refused to fall in on parade until they were paid their arrears. The mutiny was so formidable, that if the Emperor had not promised immediate payment, great excesses might have been committed by a horde of vagrants, escaped from the lowest haunts of London. Don Pedro's Portuguese troops form a strong contrast to our countrymen, and the greater part of the new-comers from England, Ireland, and Scotland, are the most complete scarecrows ever seen."

Altogether, it seems that in Portugal a good deal of antipathy exists towards the English. The troops of Don Miguel which were more directly opposed to those of Don Pedro, were cantoned about three miles from Oporto; and, according to the report of some English officers who visited their camp, they were in most excellent condition, and equally well clothed and appointed as any soldiers of the British army. Sir John Campbell was second in command, and is a determined Miguelite. He told the English visitors that King Miguel could muster 40,000 veteran troops, at any given spot, at a very short notice; besides irregulars.

Since affairs have begun to look so bad for the cause of Don Pedro, one or two of the English papers who were strong Pedrites, have hinted that Don Miguel must have been greatly belied. The latter, according to the last accounts, was at Braga, with his sisters; and on his route from Lisbon, triumphal arches were erected in his honour, in different towns. Whatever may be his misdeeds, it is pretty generally acknowledged that he is far superior in talent to his brother Pedro.

A number of Englishmen who had deserted from Oporto, had been wandering in the streets of Lisbon, in a starving condition. The Government there had, however, provided for their present emergencies, until they could be sent home.

The English journals are much occupied with the proceedings at the General Election, and the speeches of the candidates, &c. &c. However amusing and interesting these things may be at home, they of course can cause but little interest here. The elections have gone off with more quiet than was expected, although not without riots, and the loss of lives. At Sheffield, for instance, the mob overpowered the peace-officers. The military were called out, and fired; by which five in the mob were killed outright, and from 20 to 30 wounded, several of whom have since died. The firing instantly dispersed the rioters, who fled in all directions; and several of the ring-leaders were taken. Cobbett was elected for the borough of Oldham; and Hunt has been ejected from Preston. The Huntites, in the latter city, became furious thereon, and gave battle to their opponents in the streets of the town.

The Reformers, it is stated, will have a great majority in the new Parliament.

We have been favoured with a perusal of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, to the State of South Carolina. It is very

long, and in our opinion admirably written. The following is an extract from it:

"I have urged you to look back to the means that were used to hurry you on to the position you have now assumed, and forward to the consequences it will produce. Something more is necessary. Contemplate the condition of that country of which you still form an important part! Consider its government, uniting in one bond of common interest and general protection so many different States, giving to all their inhabitants the proud title of *American Citizens*, protecting their commerce, securing their literature and their arts, facilitating their inter-communication, defending their frontiers, and making their name respected in the remotest parts of the earth! Consider the extent of its territory, its increasing and happy population, its advance in arts which render life agreeable, and the sciences which elevate the mind! See education spreading the lights of religion, humanity, and general information into every cottage in this wide extent of our territories and our States! Behold it as the asylum where the wretched and the oppressed find a refuge and support! Look on this picture of happiness and honour, and say: we, too, are citizens of America; Carolina is one of these proud States; her arms have defended, her best blood has cemented, this happy Union! And then add, if you can without horror and remorse: this happy Union we will dissolve; this picture of peace and prosperity we will deface; this free intercourse we will interrupt; these fertile fields we will deluge with blood; the protection of that glorious flag we renounce; the very names of Americans we discard! And for what, mistaken men! for what do you throw away these inestimable blessings? for what would you exchange your share in the advantages and honour of the Union? For the dream of a separate independence: a dream interrupted by bloody conflict with your neighbours, and a vile dependence on a foreign power. If your leaders could succeed in establishing a separation, what would be your situation? Are you united at home? are you free from the apprehension of civil discord, with all its fearful consequences? Do our neighbouring republics, every day suffering some new revolution, or contending with some new insurrection; do they excite your envy? But the dictates of a high duty oblige me solemnly to announce that you cannot succeed.

"The laws of the United States must be executed. I have no discretionary power on the subject; my duty is emphatically pronounced in the Constitution. Those who told you that you might peaceably prevent their execution, deceived you; they could not have been deceived themselves. They know that a forcible opposition could alone prevent the execution of the laws, and they know that such opposition must be repelled. Their object is disunion. But be not deceived by names: disunion, by armed force, is TREASON. Are you really ready to incur its guilt? If you are, on the heads of the instigators of the act be the dreadful consequences; on their heads be the dishonour. But on yours may fall the punishment; on your unhappy State will inevitably fall all the evils of the conflict you force upon the Government of your country. It cannot accede to the mad project of disunion of which you would be the first victims: its First Magistrate cannot, if he would, avoid the performance of his duty. The consequence must be fearful for you, distressing to your fellow-citizens here, and to the friends of Government throughout the world. Its enemies have beheld our prosperity with a vexation they could not conceal: it was a standing refutation of their slavish doctrines, and they will point to our discord with the triumph of malignant joy."

"La MISCELANEA de las DAMAS."

Under the above title was published, on 24th ult., price two reals, a pamphlet of 8 pages, at the *Republicana* Printing-Office, No. 19, Calle de Suipacha.

The Preface states, that it is to be devoted to the service of the Ladies, to redeem them from that obscurity to which the injustice and tyranny of lordly man would condemn them. Difficulties had interfered with its publication: the bad success which has attended other publications of the sort; the fear of not meeting with sufficient encouragement, thus making a useless sacrifice of time and money; and then, the requiring a

Responsible Editor. Fortunately, however, the decree of 1st February, 1832, respecting the latter, was in a manner abrogated, as being incompatible with the Constitutional regime; yet, until the Legislature sanctions a law more favorable to public and private liberty, the present work must take advantage of the proviso in the Ordinance of Charles X., which has been copied here, and come out in loose sheets, (*papeles sueltos*;) thus becoming a periodical, and not a periodical.

The Editors hope for the patronage of the fair *Porteñas*, to whom the work is dedicated; undertaking, as they have, the defence of the fair sex generally, in order that they may break the chains imposed upon them by despotic man: woman being, to all intents and purposes, the most perfect workmanship of the Supreme Architect. The Editors in fact hint, according to the English song, that Nature's

"Apprentice hand was tried on man,
And then she made the lasses, O!"

The *Miscelanea*, in addition to other articles, contains some interesting poetry on the premature death of a young lady; the following is one verse of it:

"Quien, oh Dios! me dijera,
Cuando en medio del baile entre mis brazos
Tu gracioso cintura
Caliente de la vida; ¡ay! estrechaba;
Que en torno de tu frente se colaba;
Ya el Angel de la lora postímera,
Y que cabe a tu triste sepultura,
Los cánticos de muerte en breve oyera!"

We remember some pretty lines, published in the *Argentina*, some two years since, commencing:

"Anoche en el baño
Perdí mi peynera."

We much regretted the suspension of that periodical, having always thought that Buenos Ayres presents a fair scope for publications in the style of the London ones, "*La belle Assemblée*," "*World of Fashion*," &c., especially when mingled now and then with a little harmless scandal.

We hope the Editors of the *Miscelanea* will persevere, and not be discouraged by a few disappointments; bearing in mind the Friar's advice in Shakspeare:

"Wisely and slow: they stumble that run fast."

and that they will carefully note the fashions; which we will as carefully translate, and transmit, through our *Packet*, to all parts of the world.

In conclusion, we most heartily wish success to the undertaking.

"Gallop space, you fiery-footed steeds!"

The Syren *Piacentina*, it seems, could no longer stay at Montevideo: "love called her, and she must away." Her lover at Rio Janeiro grew absolutely impatient at her absence, and chided her wanderings.

"O mistress mine, where are you roaming?
O stay and hear, your true love's coming."

We hear from Montevideo, that she has carried away some few of the hearts of the young men there, and that her leave-taking at the Theatre was effective, and affecting. She is to be married in Rio, and was married by proxy at Montevideo; which, with the kind and sterling treatment she received in the latter city, was the cause of her not visiting Buenos Ayres. She had also splendid offers to perform in North America, but could not accept them. She took her leave of the Montevidean audience, in the *Coradino* of Rossini, which had been a favorite Opera in that city.

It is a shame that such fine-talented creatures as the *Piacentina* has been described to us, should ever marry, and be thus taken from a

delighted world: there ought to be a law to prevent it, and make them public property. Marriage, however, sometimes works great changes. She may yet, like another *Sontag*, return to the Stage, and gladden all hearts by her beauty, and by her dulcet strains; unless, indeed, her husband should prove as jealous of her as

"A Barbary cock-pigeon over his hen."

[Conclusion of the Statement commenced in our paper, No. 338, of the occurrences at the Falkland Islands after the visit of the U. S. corvette *Lexington*, in December 1831, until the arrival of the Argentine schooner-of-war *Sarandí*, in October 1832.]

Captain Davison, of the schooner *Harriet*, was on board the schooner *Dash*, on her return to the Falklands; and it is stated that he pursued the same line of conduct as in the time of the *Lexington*, seizing every thing he could lay his hands on, under the pretext that he was taking his own property; and killed a quantity of sheep, hogs, &c., belonging to the colony.

A number of other vessels arrived, some of which had cargo on board for Mr. Vernet; but not finding any person authorized to receive the said cargoes, they obtained supplies and departed. Among the arrivals are noted that of the British schooner *Exquisite*, Captain Adam Kellock, of London; who killed the remainder of the sheep and hogs, notwithstanding the overseer requested him to forbear: also, the American schooner *Antarctic*, Captain James Nash, mounting six guns, and having on board 40 men. Captain Nash had visited the islands in the year 1829, when commander of the schooner *Superior*, and the greatest kindness, it is stated, was shown towards him, for which he had since evinced ingratitude, by killing the cattle, and other acts which are circumstantially related in the report.

The report states, that in justice to the captains and crews of the vessels which have touched at the Falkland Islands since the visit of the United States corvette *Lexington*, they have one and all behaved with the greatest circumspection, with the exception of Captain Ferguson, of the British cutter *Susannah Ann*, of London;

Captain Kellock, of the British schooner *Exquisite*, of London; Captain Nash, of the American schooner *Antarctic*; and Captain Davison.—That those above-named had destroyed the cattle, &c., which had been brought with so much care and expense from Buenos Ayres, for the use of the Colony. To which the persons who sign the report, viz., *José Baez*, *Manuel Ruiz*, *Mariano Lopez*, *Mateo Gonzalez*, and *Joaquin Acuña*, are ready to make oath; also, that they afforded every aid which the establishment permitted, to vessels needing assistance. The Report is dated—Buenos Ayres, 30th January, 1833.

THE RETRETA.—The Governor and his family having taken up their residence at the Fort, the Band now plays several *arias*, at 8 o'clock in the evening, in the Court-yard of the Fort, previous to marching to their barracks. The Band of the *Guardia Argentina* is very little inferior to that of the *Cívicos*. We heard them, on several evenings lately, play some of the beautiful music of the *Italiana*, with excellent effect.

THE WEATHER.—Heat has generally prevailed throughout the week,—the Thermometer about 80 in the shade. The evenings, however, have been cool and pleasant.

"A Lady in Seville's grand city,
Who once was in love very deep,
On her Guitar played a ditty,
Which lulled her old guardian to sleep."

A stroll through the streets during the fine moonlight evenings lately, has not been without interest. The "tinkling" of the Guitar, touched by various *damas*, from the balconies of different mansions, has often found us a delighted listener; whilst the more bustling streets of the town,—*c'est a dire*, in the neighbourhood of the Calle de la Victoria,—have been crowded, and the shops plentifully attended by Ladies "purchasing" and "cheapening."

The superb Coffee-house called the *Café de la Victoria*, having been renovated, re-opened on the 16th ult. The attendance was numerous.



FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 26th OF FEBRUARY, 1833.



VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Iris, Pagan, Schooner Brig Reinder, Owen, Brig George Bentinck, M'Kinney, Barque Esk, Dixon, Brig Clutha, Cowan,	Horne & Alsogaray, M'Cracken & Jamieson, Parlane, Macalister & Co. Dickson & Co. Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Loading for Liverpool. Loading for Falmouth, for orders. Loading for Baltimore, for orders. Liverpool. Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Ship Six Brothers, Coit, Ship Shenandoah, Rose, Ship Galen, Cooksey, Brig Cameo, Sayers, Brig Eric, Snow, Brig Baltimore, Cowpland, Brig Orient, Ellis, Schooner-brig Margaret, Baker, Schooner-brig Mentor, Peterson,	Daniel Gowland & Co, Hodgson & Robinson, Daniel Gowland & Co. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Daniel Gowland & Co. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Grogan, Peacock & Morgan.	Loading for Valparaiso. Loading for Havana, Loading for Baltimore. Loading for New York. Loading for Baltimore. Loading for N. York, calling at Montevid. Loading for New York. Discharging. Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Brig Deux Freres, Frappaz, Brig Courier du Brazil, Roturier, Barque Trident, Thebaud, Brig Nanine, Thibot,	Aymes Bros. Rodriguez and Co. Blanc & Constantine, Bertram, De Lisle & Co.	Loading for Havre de Grace, calling at Mont. Loading for Havre de Grace. Island of Bourbon, with mules. Loading for Parnagua.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig General Americano, Barboro, Brig Misericordia de Dios, Magnone, Polacre Virtud, Gazolo, Polacre Estela Matutina, Morice, Polacre Aurora, Stula, Polacre Temistocles, Chevasco,	Rezaval Bros. Alejandro Martinez, Pedro A. Piomer, Pedro A. Piomer, Amadeo & Caprile, Cornet & Fraiz,	Discharging. Loading for Cadiz and Genoa. Loading for Cadiz and Genoa. Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona. Genoa. Discharging.
HAMBURG.		
Ship Heinrich Johann, Blohm, Ship Sophia, Lafrenz.	Bertram, De Lisle & Co. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana. Loading for Havana.
ROMAN.		
Brig Concordia, Buratini, BRAZILIAN. Brig Bella Juanita, Percire, Patache Danubio, Cardoso, Schooner Bella Angelica, Carvalho, Zamacca Pensamiento Feliz, Labrador, Brig San Jose Americano, Matoso, Zamacca Estrella Brillante, Belen,	Rodriguez & Co. J. Gestal, J. J. Coelho, M. A. Ramos, M. A. Ramos, C. J. Moreira, M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Rio Janeiro. Brazil. Brazil. Loading for Rio Grande. Loading for Rio Janeiro. Parnagua. Parnagua.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.
Corvette *Pylades*, Captain Edward Blackley.

BRAZILIAN.
Corvette *Bertioga*, Captain Manson.

(Continued from first page.)

without committing sacrilege,—will be respected and protected, whatever changes the internal or external policy of the country may undergo. Yes: in this new land, man may adore his God with the same freedom with which he may raise his eyes to heaven, and contemplate the firmament. Religious sentiments will, in time, soar beyond the sphere of the infinitely variable combinations of human policy.

“Let us then be united in this sentiment:—May Charity, the sublime, divine, and characteristic principle of Christianity, daily increase among the nations of the world, until it efface those sanguinary vestiges which still remain, of the furious, unchristian, and irreligious dissensions, which were kindled in the name of the Religion of Peace: may the true spirit of Christianity finally triumph in all Christian societies, and convert them into one people of friends and brethren.”



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

February 23.—Wind E. S. E.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, from Montevideo 22d, to J. & S. Lyons. Gun-boat No. 7, from Martin Garcia.

Sailed, Neapolitan brig Ferrero, Castellano, for Bahia Blanca, with Government stores, &c. The Brazilian zamaca Bom Fin, for Santos, whose sailing we announced on 22d, anchored again during that night, and finally sailed this day.

February 24.—Wind N. N. E.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Aguila Primera, Cuneo, from Montevideo 23d.

Sailed, British brig Hannah, Barrell, for Liverpool, despatched by Parlant, Macalister & Co., with 3,480 salted hides, 570 dry do., 3 bales with 375 horse hides, 1 do. with 365 horse hides and 16 doz. deer-skins, 4 do. with 205 doz. deer-skins, 1 do. with 644 do. deer-skins and 15 doz. sheep-skins; 43 do. with 908 doz. sheep-skins, 38 do. with 690 arrobas horse-hair and 17lbs. wool, 1 do. with 28 arrobas horse-hair and 37lbs. vicuña wool. 23 do. with 650 arrobas horse-hair, 374 arrobas and 13lbs. do., 1 bale with 96 doz. nutria-skins, 16 do. with 320 arrobas wool, 6 doz. hare-skins, 10 viscacha do., 7 tiger-cat.do., 3 lion do., 1 fox do., 30,000 hors, 113 pipes with 2,723 arrobas tallow.

National schooner-brig Jacinta, Ure, for Patagonia, despatched by Edward Lumb, with some cargo of dry goods. Passengers, Señor Tomas Ferrera, and Monsieur C. Pouchard.

National schooner-brig Caroline, Coffin, for Montevideo and Rio Grande, despatched by D. Gowland & Co., with 200 fanegas salt, and a cargo of dry goods.

February 25.—Wind E.

Arrived, Sardinian polacre Temistocles, Chevaco, from Barcelona 19th December, Gibraltar 1st January, Montevideo 23d inst., with 160 pipes, 44 half do. and 40 quarter do. of black wine, oil, paper, &c., to Cornet & Prat.

Sailed, Brazilian schooner-brig Cacique, Oliveira, for Parnagua, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 20 quintals jerked beef, 50 arrobas tallow, 380 fanegas salt, and some dry goods.

National schooner-brig Gervapor Rosas, A. Sheeffer, for Montevideo and Bahia, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 1500 quintals jerked beef.

Oriental packet schooner Flor del Rio, Costas, for Montevideo.

February 26.—Wind N.

No arrivals nor sailings.

February 27.—Wind N.

Arrived, National schooner Nuestra Señora de Rosario, 6 Los dos Amigos, Marchant, from Santos 6th inst., with sugar, coffee, &c., to E. Sciorian.

Sailed, American brig Delta, Elwell, for Boston, despatched by J. J. Klick, with 5,019 dry hides, 82 pipes with 3,280 arrobas tallow, 1 bale with 16 arrobas and 16 lbs. horse-hair, 77 do. with 1205 arrobas wool, 16 seal-skins, 27 doz. nutria-skins, 9,500 tiles. Passengers, Mrs. Emmeline Davison, her 4 children and servant, and Robert S. Harratt.

American brig Sophia, Frazier, for Montevideo and Philadelphia, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 3,381 dry hides, 14,594 hors, 206 shin bones, 1,588 sheep skins, 22 bales with about 618 doz. sheey-skins. Passengers, Messrs. Edward J. Cox, and John Graf. French brig Prosper, Darlan, for Santos and

Valparaiso, despatched by Blanc & Constantin, with 440 hampers of potatoes, &c.

February 28.—Wind S.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Paula, Salinas, from Montevideo 27th.

American ship Lucy Ann, Upton, from Boston 11th December, Montevideo 26th inst., with lumber, soap, dry goods, and 1,192 doubloons, to Dorr, Reinecke, & Lees.

Sailed, American brig Erie, Snow, for Baltimore, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 6,668 dry hides.

Oriental packet schooner, Adelaide, Bisso, for Montevideo.

Do. do. do. Aguila Primera, Cuneo, for Montevideo.

National schooner Ligere, for Montevideo and Brazil.

March 1.—Wind N.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Hamburg ship Heinrich Johann, Blohm, for Havana, despatched by Bertram, DeLisle & Co., with 4,573 quintals jerked beef.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Sailed from Montevideo.

February 15.—Brazilian schooner Luisa, for Rio Janeiro.

21.—Sardinian schooner-brig Concepcion, for Santos.

Oriental brig Dos Amigos, for Parnagua, American schr.-brig Bethiah, for Rio Grande.

Do. brig Erie, Pininger, for New York.

Arrived at Falmouth.

December 13.—H. B. M's. packet Lord Melville, from Buenos Ayres 26th September, Montevideo 1st October, Rio Janeiro 23d do.

At Liverpool.

December 21.—British brig Sarah Birkett, Cook, from Buenos Ayres 11th October.

The British brig Dorothys, Newbold, from Buenos Ayres bound to Hamburg, was on a bank outside Dover pier, on 20th December last, but was expected to be got off without damage.

Vessels on the birth at Liverpool, bound to Buenos Ayres.

Brig Camerton, Captain John Hewitt.

Do. Hannah Moore, Captain George Moore, And for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

Brig Gondolier, Captain Robert Rhodes.

Vessels pasted to sail.

On 3d inst.—Six Brothers, for Valparaiso.

On 4th.—Concordia, for Rio Janeiro.

On 5th.—Courier du Brazil, for Havre de Grace.

Vessels spoken by the ship Lucy Ann.

On 25th January, on the Equator, long. 23, American ship Corvo, from Boston 34 days, bound to Calcutta.

On 14th ult., in lat. 26 S., long. 43, American schooner Courier, of Stonington, from Cape Horn 25 days, bound to New York.

The first number of the new daily paper, *El Diario de Comercio de la Mañana*, was published yesterday, according to the plan contained in our No. 388; and we most sincerely wish it success.

The following is an extract from the address of the Proprietors of *El Diario* to the public, contained in its number of yesterday:

“Considering the great number of persons at all times in this city, who speak the English language, but are unable to read the language of the country, we have concluded to devote a small portion of our paper to the interest of such persons, giving them daily, in English, a brief history of passing events.”

Yesterday (*St. David's day*), the British schooner *Reindeer*, Captain Owen, hoisted her colours and signals, in honor of the titular Saint of Wales; Captain Owen being a “true Welshman.”

Birth.

On 16th ult., Mrs. Jones, of a Son.

Married.

On the 18th ult., at Montevideo, by the Rev. John Armstrong, Mr. JAMES STEWARD, Merchant of that city, to ANN, eldest daughter of Mr. WILLIAM PARRY, of the same place.

Died.

On 27th ult., after a short illness, Mrs. N. F. REINCKE. Her remains were conveyed to the Protestant Cemetery on the 28th.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SITUATION WANTED.

AN ENGLISHMAN lately arrived in Buenos Ayres, who has been for several years employed in two Commercial Houses in South America, in taking charge of Goods to the Interior to dispose of, and purchasing produce; and who is perfectly acquainted with the Spanish and French languages; wishes for a situation in a Mercantile House, to whose interests he would devote all his time and talents. He can give the most satisfactory recommendations. Please apply at the Commercial Rooms, No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

FOR SALE,

AT JAMES COYLE'S, No. 64, Calle de la Piedad, black English HATS, of superior quality, and last fashion; also, black and buff Kid Gloves.

NOTICE.

THE person who borrowed the second volume of *Foltaire's Tales*, is requested to return it to JOHN ALAIS, Engraver, in front of the Socorro Church.

FOR SALE,

At No. 94, calle de la Catedral.

REAL Hollands Gin, of 20 and 24 degrees, in cases, and the same of 22 degrees in bottles. Also, legitimate superior Sherry Wine in pipes and demijohns, recently imported, and Nots and Canary Seed.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE English version of the Official Correspondence and Documents relative to the questions pending between this Republic and the United States of America and Great Britain, on the subject of the Falkland Islands. This publication, containing 160 pages in octavo, may be had at the Gazette office, at the Book Store of James Steadman, and at the Commercial Rooms, calle del 25 de Mayo—Price 10 dollars.

Gentlemen of the Majority!

As I must be your most obedient and very humble servant, WILLIAM DAVIS, a Dancing-Master from North America, who is a resident of the State of Rhode Island, now residing in Buenos Ayres, I beg leave to inform the generous public that it is my profession of teaching Dancing. I propose a School in the Calle de la Piedad, No. 29, and the conditions are these, as the following terms: Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, at half past 8 o'clock at night, until half-past 10, for to teach all of the party any step or dance, after the fashions of France, likewise Spanish or English, for 4 dollars for 15 days. These 4 dollars are to be paid on entrance, and at the expiration of the 15 days, any Gentleman who would not like to enter for another 15 days, can resign.

Gentlemen, I do assure you that my Music shall be good, and the best of teaching. You have the privilege of every 15 days a benefit, to invite any ladies to your wishes. I have no more to say, Gentlemen, but am Your obedient and humble servant,

William Davis.

I furthermore state, that I will prove to the generous public that I am capable of these arts, by dancing the *Minuet de la Cour*, and the *Gavotte*, likewise the *Jacky Tar's hornpipe*, for the first night, on the 4th of March. You will pay 4 reals for a ticket, Buenos Ayres currency, either male or female. Tickets may be bought for the said price, at the Commercial Ponda, No. 11, calle de la 25th of May; of which I will perform those arts which I have stated, with a scholar of mine, one of my colour.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	122 to 123 dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	1.01—1.21 do do.
Plata Macquinna,.....	7 — 7½ do for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7½ — do each.
Do Patriot, & Pacatores 2½ —	7½ do do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	43 — 44 per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	150 — 152 dollars each.
Exchange on England,.....	7 — 7½ pence per dol.
Do on Rio Janeiro,.....	380 — 340 per cent. prem.
Do on Montevideo,.....	7½ — per dollar.
Do on United States,.....	7½ — per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	33 — 34 do. p. pesada.
Do country,.....	28 — 30 do do.
Do do weighing 25 to 24 lbs. 27 —	29 do do.
Do do,.....	92 — 23 per pesada.
Do Horse,.....	6½ — 8 dollars each.
Nutria skins,.....	50 — 55 do per dozen
Chinchilla,.....	25 — 30 do do.
Wool, (common),.....	7 — 9 do per arroba
Hair, long,.....	24 — 28 do do.
Do mixed,.....	15 — 19 do do.
Jerked Beef,.....	14 — 15 do per quintal
Horns,.....	350 — 900 do p. thousand
Flour, (N. A.),.....	140 — 150 do per barrel.
Salt,.....	12 — 13 do per fanega
Do, on board,.....	— — — — —
Discount,.....	1½ — 2½ p. ct. p. month

The highest price of Doublons, during the week, 123 dollars. The lowest price 120 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England, during the week, 7½ pence. The lowest ditto, 7 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.