

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 488.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1855.

[Vol. X.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The new Custom-house law, of which we have given a full translation in our journal of this day, is of great importance to those connected with the commerce of Buenos Ayres. Certain it is, that no half measures can now redeem this country from the distress into which years of trouble and misfortune have plunged it; and we sincerely hope that the law in question may produce the beneficial results which the framers of it propose. We would say (at least as far as our information extends,) that it is pretty generally approved of, even by those whose interests will be affected by it.

The elections to the House of Representatives, to replace those members who go out by rotation, take place to-morrow.

The schooners Luisa and Constellation, whose arrival from San Borombon Bay is noticed in our Marine List of this day, have saved from the wreck of the French brig *Veloce*, about 2000 hides, 9 bales horse hair, 3 bales sheep skins, and 5 tiger skins, all in a damaged state. They also brought away a chain-cable, masts, yards, &c. &c. The mail has been likewise saved, and will be forwarded to France in the French brig *Joseph*.

The Lady of General Lavalleja landed here on Tuesday last. She came in the schooner *Rosa*, from Montevideo. General Lavalleja went on board to receive and conduct her to shore.

The Montevideo journal *Moderador*, No. 16, contains a communication signed "Varios Franceses," which not only impugns the Marquis de Vins de Peysac, Consul-General of France to this Republic, for the refutation he published of the article which appeared in the Paris paper *Journal du Commerce*, respecting the state of Buenos Ayres; but indulges in severe comments upon the Government of Buenos Ayres. The *Gaceta Mercantil* replied thereto on 23d inst.; one part of said reply avers that there is every reason to believe that the individual who sent to the *Journal du Commerce* the infamous letter which the Marquis de Vins de Peysac has so successfully refuted, is the same who now continues his very honorable employment of venting calumny, falsehood, and sarcasm—the favorite arm of this class of "articularistas aventureros."

A new Organ, built by Nicholson, of Rochdale, England, has been erected in the Church of San José de Flores; and on Christmas eve it was opened, with an excellent selection of music, under the direction of the Rev. José A. Picazari.

The London *Quarterly Review*, of September last, has an interesting article upon "Quinn's Steam-Voyage down the Danube." It commences thus:—

"The application of the power of steam to the purposes of navigation, by propelling or towing vessels, was first discovered, as we have on a former occasion stated, by Jonathan Hulls, whose little book bears date 1737; but it was then considered either as altogether visionary, or as a scheme too expensive to be even tried. In later times, some feeble experiments were made by the late Lord Stanhope, Miller of Dalwinton, and Symington, by which, however, Fulton benefited largely before he was enabled to carry the plan into full effect in his own country. Navigation by steam having been successfully introduced among ourselves immediately after, if not simultaneously with, Fulton's proceedings,—it was not

long in finding its way to the commercial nations of Europe; by some it was soon applied to coasting and to harbour purposes—by others to the conveyance of passengers on rivers, and lakes, and close seas—and latterly we have extended it to the navigation of the Indian Seas, and crossed the Atlantic by means of steam.

Austria was the last to avail herself of this valuable discovery,—at least, till very lately, her dominions had seen nothing of the kind, except one or two crazy steam-boats on the Italian lakes—and one heavy and tardy concern, moving between Trieste and Venice, chiefly for passengers, which had been established by an English mercantile house, and which has subsequently extended its beat along the shores of Istria and Dalmatia. Her attention, however, has recently been called to the state of that noble river the Danube, the first and largest in Europe, the Volga not excepted, which flows in an uninterrupted stream of 1700 miles through the very heart of her dominions, intersecting them in every direction."

We kept a space open in our journal to the latest moment, with the expectation of giving the outline of whatever news the barque *Argentina* may have brought from Europe; the boat, however, did not reach shore in time for us to effect the desired object. We have therefore only to wish our readers the compliments of the season, "a merry Christmas, and a happy New Year," and to hope that the present *triste* times will soon yield to brighter days. At any rate, we may be allowed to join in the words of our renowned Christmas carol:—

"God bless you merry Gentlemen,
Let nothing you dismay?"

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

A communication, dated Lujan, 14th inst., from the Justice of Peace and the Curé of that district, addressed to H. E. the Governor, incloses the names of 401 resident citizens, who have registered themselves as approving the law of 7th March last, which conferred upon Brigadier Juan Manuel de Rosas, the whole of the public power of the Province.

The above document was forwarded to the House of Representatives, on 19th inst., by His Excellency the Governor.

A note, dated Concepcion del Uruguay, 30th ult., addressed to His Excellency the Governor of that Province, from Don Cipriano José de Orquiza, Chief of Police thereof, states that in pursuance of the order of H. E., dated 27th ult., he had intimated to the emigrant General Henrique Martinez, that he must quit the territory of the province within twenty-four hours, from his having forfeited the rights of asylum by distributing incendiary papers tending to disturb public order, and to compromise the Province with the other Confederate Governments.

Two communications, dated Tucuman, 2d and 3d inst., from Don Alejandro Heredia, Governor of that Province, addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Buenos Ayres, states his perfect coincidence with the conduct pursued by the Governments of Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé, regarding Cordova, to preserve that province from the influence of the Unitarians; and that he had not hesitated one moment in acknowledging the worthy Colonel Manuel Lopez, as provisional Governor of Cordova.

Similar communications to the above, dated Santiago del Estero, 4th inst., from Don Felipe Ibarra, Governor of that Province, were published

in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 23d inst.; as also an authorization, dated 4th inst., from the aforesaid Governor to that of Buenos Ayres, to try those charged with the murders of General Quiroga and his retinue.

The following communications from Colonel Manuel Lopez, provisional Governor of Cordova, addressed to H. E. the Governor of Buenos Ayres, were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 23d inst.:

One dated 10th inst., acknowledging the receipt of the circular from the Governor of Buenos Ayres, with the decrees issued by the latter in virtue of the powers granted to him by the Governments of the Provinces of the Argentine Confederation, to try those charged with the murders of General Quiroga and his retinue.

One dated 13th, containing the authorization of the Province of Cordova for the same purpose.

One dated 13th, stating that he had on 5th inst. addressed the Governor of the Province of Catamarca, to inform him that an inhabitant of that province, named Gregorio Valdez, had conducted the criminal José Antonio Reinafé, in his flight from Cordova.

A note, dated Cordova, 13th inst., from Colonel Manuel Lopez, provisional Governor of that province, to His Excellency the Governor of Buenos Ayres, states that Captain Wenceslao Corbalan, with three subaltern officers and 30 cavalry soldiers, were to leave Cordova on the 14th, having in custody 14 prisoners (their names, &c., are detailed in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 22d inst.) charged with having assisted the perpetrators of the murders of General Quiroga and his retinue, in their efforts to elude justice, &c. &c.

The escort had also under its charge for Santa Fé, Dr. Santiago Derqui, who had been banished for conduct tending to disturb order, under the administration of Don Pedro Nolasco Rodriguez.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 24th inst., contains the particulars of the opening and reading of the papers appertaining to the late General Quiroga, and other papers connected with the murders committed on his person and on his retinue. These documents were remitted from Cordova, under seal; and were read in Buenos Ayres in presence of Brigadier-General Juan Manuel de Rosas, Governor and Captain General of the Province; Dr. Felipe Arana, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Don José María Rojas, Minister of Finance; Don Manuel Vicente de Maza, member of the Tribunal of Justice, and special commissioner appointed to carry on the cause against the prisoners charged with the murders of General Quiroga and his retinue; and the Government *escribano*, Don José Ramon de Basviltavao.

A report, or memorial, relative to weights and measures, by Don Felipe Sanllosa, ex-president of the topographic department, and formerly prefect of the *ciencias exactas* of the University of Buenos Ayres, was presented to the Government, by its author, on 19th ult.; with a note, to the effect that this work, of such importance and utility to the commerce of the country, has not been viewed with indifference by H. E. the Governor, the illustrious Rector of the Laws, and that his (the author's) desire was to be completely satisfied, if it corresponded to the changed views of H. E. the Governor, and to the public interest.

The note in question has been analysed with minute care, and occupies a considerable portion of the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 21st inst. It treats upon the "weights and measures" of various nations; and, amongst other things, notices the English book on "Universal Weights," which the late Lord Castlereagh, at the time he was Minister of Foreign Affairs, submitted to the Government of Great Britain, forwarded by way of "consent" to all the British Consular Agents residing in foreign countries.

of his rights of citizenship, and *exequatur*; and ordered that these, and all other rights and privileges which the laws allow, be restored to him.

The *London Quarterly Review*, of September last, speaking of Russia, says:—

“Let us for a moment bring under view what this gigantic power (Russia)—gigantic as to the physical force of numbers, but still more fearful by its intellectual superiority—not the intellect of its people, as compared with those of Europe, but the intellect of its diplomatists, as compared with those of other countries—is preparing. Let us, in the first place, turn our attention to the Baltic. In military occupation of both shores of the Gulf of Finland, the eastern coast of the Gulf of Bothnia, and the eastern coast of the Baltic as far as Tilsit, Russia has nothing to disturb her along the whole of these shores. Prussia, on whom her territory joins, has no navy, except a little toy frigate at Potsdam, a present from our King William; and she is moreover her ally. The harmless state of Denmark has a few ships of the line, one of which is occasionally put into commission. Those of Sweden—impoverished Sweden—have long been rotting in harbour. But that is nothing: it is well understood that some great change is at hand in Sweden; a very powerful party in that once lofty nation, are desirous of uniting their country to the great neighbouring empire; and it is boldly affirmed that old *Berandotte* (*mirabile dictu!*) is not averse from the plan. Perhaps he may be well aware that the amiable and accomplished Prince Gustavus Vasa, the legitimate heir of the ancient monarchs of Sweden, has many secret friends who only wait for a fit opportunity to hoist his standard on the soil ennobled by the valour and virtues of his ancestors—and the shrewd old Frenchman may think it politic, since the succession of his own throne is so doubtful, to secure, at all events, to young Oscar the quiet enjoyment of the vice-royalty of Sweden, when it shall become a province of Russia. Should this happen, Russia would have a line of sea-coast from the Gulf of Finland to Behring's Strait—from the German Ocean to the Pacific. For what purpose, then, does Russia keep in commission so large a fleet in the Baltic as eighteen sail of the line and as many frigates, which she paraded last summer fully manned and well equipped? She has no enemy at home—she has no foreign possessions to protect—she has no interests in the Mediterranean that require a single ship—she has neither port, nor island, nor a foot of territory, nor any trade in that quarter that calls for her interference or protection.

“Turning our attention to the Black Sea—although every possible caution is used for concealment of what is there going on, it is nevertheless well known that, for some time past, the most active operations have been in progress preparatory for some hostile movement: she has no enemy there that can touch her—she is in possession of all the shores of that close sea, except where her humbled ally still keeps a few leagues on the southern coasts—she has taken care that no foreign ship of war can even approach that sea; yet warlike preparations are making with the utmost activity. * * * * To enable Russia to carry on her operations *unseen*, and without being under the necessity of making application for supplies to any foreign State that might create suspicion, her provinces adjacent to the Black Sea furnish abundance of the required materials—timber, iron, copper and cordage may be procured at small cost, and almost to any extent; and when ships are brought down to the Sea of Marmora or the Dardanelles, she will find no difficulty in getting them manned from the islands of the archipelago, by some of those amiable Greeks whose trade as pirates and pilots has at length nearly been destroyed. The Greeks, indeed, have a bond of union with the Russians in their common religion; and good pay will not be wanting in so vital a service, whenever the crisis they arrive—not of contesting for the supremacy in the Black Sea, which they already have—the wanton *murder* of Navarin gave them that; but for the far nobler object of ambition—the supremacy in the Mediterranean! Ten years ago all this would have appeared a chimera; but friends and foes have unfortunately alike contributed to realize the audacious projects of Catharine; and unless Turkey should regain

* The fleet of an ally peaceably at anchor in the bay of Navarin, consisting of three sail of the line and ten frigates, was attacked by ten sail of the line and ten frigates, led on by three admirals; and the cruel havoc which they were able to make, magnified in quick and gasconading phrase into a *total destruction*, was rewarded as a victory! The high character and renown of the British navy were not gained by such victories as this.

her independence through the aid of England and France, which we think they are bound to give, so as to be enabled to oppose an effective barrier to the passage of a Russian fleet through the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, we may ere long see the full completion of those long contemplated designs.”

In the *Diario de la Tarde* of 11th inst., a copy of an agreement was published, stated to have been concluded between the house of Señores Lezicas, of Valparaiso, and the creditors of the said house in Buenos Ayres. We had intended to have translated it to our columns; but we have observed, by a communication from the assignees of the estate of S. Lezica, Bros., that the document purporting to be an agreement, is merely a draft of one, to which the assignees make exceptions of consideration, which may render the whole void and of non-effect.

CLERICAL.—The Reverend Addison Searle, Chaplain to the United States squadron on this station, again preached at the British Episcopal Church of this city, on Sunday last. The Rev. Fountain E. Pitts, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, from the United States, preached on the same morning on board the United States ship *Erie*, in the Outer Roads of this port.

Retreta.—The assemblage to hear the *retreta* on Saturday evening last, was very great. The ladies attended in crowds, clad, as Father Philip says, “all in white.” The night was calm, and the Calles de la Victoria, Peru, Universidad, &c., were thronged. The band left the Fort at 9 o'clock, with escort and lights; they made their customary halts, and performed selections from *Otelo*, the *Lasciami non t'ascolto* from *Tancredi*, a part of the battle piece of *Ituzingó*, &c. &c.—This band of the *Patricios* seems likely to recover its ancient fame, under the superintendence of its present excellent leader, Sr. Diego Piedra.

Bull Fights.—There were bull fights on Sunday afternoon last, at the Barracas. Few of the *élite* of Buenos Ayres attended. We willingly leave to our neighbours in Montevideo, all the *delights* of this most delightful sport, which they seem so much to prize.

THE ALAMEDA was numerously attended on Sunday evening last. The favorite promenade, however, was on the sward northward of the Alameda—“the Green Park” of Buenos Ayres. Here the beauty and fashion of this city congregated to inhale “the sea breeze,” but, alas! there was very little of it, and the evening was unpleasantly hot,—thermometer 88.

The visitors to the villages in the neighbourhood of town, were on Sunday last extremely numerous: the equestrians of both sexes might have formed a strong cavalry brigade.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wants a Situation,

A SCRIBE and BOOKKEEPER, a Young Man who has had several years experience in a respectable House in this City.—Satisfactory references can be given as to character and ability.
A line addressed A. B., Commercial-Rooms, No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo, will be attended to.

Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED having received Powers of Attorney from all the INSURANCE COMPANIES of the City of NEW YORK, to act as their Agent and Attorney for Buenos Ayres and the neighbouring Ports; and also similar Powers from all the INSURANCE COMPANIES of the City of BOSTON, to act in said capacity for BUENOS AYRES, MONTEVIDEO, and their vicinities;—hereby gives notice that he is ready to exercise said Powers in all cases in which the interests of said Companies are involved; and has appointed G. W. DUSENBERG, Esq., his Deputy at Montevideo.

EDWARD DORR.

Buenos Ayres, December 10, 1835.

Spanish Language Taught.

ENQUIRE at MR. HARGREAVES'S, No. 55, Calle de la Piedad; or at No. 140, Calle de Chli.

Just Received, and for Sale

AT NO. 14, CALLE DE MAYPU.
NEWMAN & BARRETT'S Spanish and English Dictionary, large edition, revised and improved by M. Scott; MURRAY'S Spanish Grammar; ENFIELD'S English; GOLDSMITH'S History of England; GOLDSMITH'S History of Greece; GOLDSMITH'S Grammar of Geography; PINNOCK'S Catechism of England, Rome, and Greece; BUTLER'S Modern Atlas; JOICE'S Arithmetic; WALKINGTON'S Arithmetic; MURRAY'S English Grammar; MURRAY'S English Exercises; BLAIR'S Preceptor; MAVOR'S Spelling Books; KNOWLES' Expositor; MAVOR'S NEGUS; ROBINSON'S Grammar of History; ARABIAN NIGHTS ENTERTAINMENTS; MANGNALL'S Questions, &c. &c.; together with a general Assortment of Copy Books.
Also, Counting-House Books, in sets complete, or separately, to the wish of the buyer.

Notice.

THE TAVERN & HOTEL called BUEN TRATO, which was opened last Summer at SAN ISIDRO, by D. JUAN AMAYA, is re-opened under the superintendance of another person, who hopes to merit the support of the Public, by strict attention to their service, and by providing Refreshments, and Wines and Spirits, of the first quality. The greatest care will be taken of the Horses and equipage of the Visitors; and the prices will be moderate.
The Proprietor likewise offers to send out Breakfasts, Dinners, &c., by the month, or otherwise, to any of the residents in San Isidro, or to others who propose to make a temporary stay there.
San Isidro, November 18, 1835.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 24th OF DECEMBER, 1835.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Ellen, Johnson,.....	George Bely & Co.,.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Laura, Crockley,.....	John Harratt & Sons,.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Trevor, Lind,.....	George Bely & Co.,.....	Loading for London via Montevideo.
Barque Cigar, Donald Clarkson,.....	Brownell, Stemann & Co.,.....	Valparaiso.
Schr.-brig Patriot, Gelling,.....	Davison, Milner & Co.,.....	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Delta, Francis,.....	Davison, Milner & Co.,.....	Loading for Havana.
Barque Marblehead, Baytown,.....	Davison, Milner & Co.,.....	Loading for New York or Boston.
Ship Purvian, Slansbury,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Loading for Philadelphia.
Brig Ceres, Wynne,.....	Daniel Gowland & Co.,.....	Loading for Boston.
Ship Canada, Hicks,.....	Daniel Gowland & Co.,.....	Port in the Pacific
Ship Hewes, Marshall,.....	Davison, Milner & Co.,.....	Discharging.
Ship Fanny, Frazier,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	New York.
Brig Plant, Perkins,.....	Daniel Gowland & Co.,.....	Discharging.
Brig Creole, G. Benjamin,.....	Narciso Martinez,.....	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Brig Joseph, Nazereau,.....	José Ortiz Basualdo,.....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
DANISH.		
Brig Pizarro, Mang,.....	J. J. Klieck,.....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Proteus, H. P. Holm,.....	Zumaran & Freserra,.....	Loading for Valparaiso.
Brig Cecilia, Lofgreen,.....	Horne & Alsagaray,.....	Loading for Hamburg.
BREMEN.		
Ship Adler, Schmhacher,.....	Davison, Milner & Co.,.....	Loading for Havana.
Bremen brig Ceasr, Deeten,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Loading for Philadelphia.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig Fiametta, Becaro,.....	Pedro A. Plomer,.....	Loading for Cadix and Genoa.
Brig Trafalgar, T. Lotero,.....	Manuel S. de la Maza,.....	Cadix.
Polacre Industria, Bernardo Vinelli,.....	Amadeo & Caprile,.....	Loading for Genoa.
BRAZILIAN.		
Schr.-brig Dos Amigos, Pereira,.....	J. S. Monteiro,.....	Brazil.
Schr.-brig Luisa, L. J. Maciel,.....	M. A. Ramos,.....	Brazil.
Schr.-brig Caboclo, Juan A. Madeira,.....	M. A. Ramos,.....	Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Ship Talbot, (28 guns,) Captain Foliott W. Pennell.
AMERICAN.—Corvette Erie, (24 guns,) Captain , bearing the Pendant of Commodore James Blandish.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

December 19.—Wind N. N. E.

No arrivals.
Sailed, Brazilian brig Eloya, Joaquin Francisco Xavier Fereirer, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with salt, jerked beef &c.
December 20.—Wind N. E.—bazy.

No arrivals.
Sailed, National schr.-brig Providencia, José Scarzolo, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Carlos Galenno, with 1873½ quintals jerked beef, 109 dry hides, 10 horse hides, 47 boxes preserved fruit, &c. &c.
December 21.—Wind N. N. E., shifted to E. in the afternoon.

Arrived, Brazilian schr.-brig Luisa, Luis José Maria, from Rio Grande 11th inst., with timber, to M. A. Ramos.

Sardinian polacre Industria, Bernardo Vinelli, from Montevideo 19th inst., in ballast, to Amadeo & Capile.

Sailed, (at 2 P. M.) National steam-packet Federación, Sutton, for Colonia and Montevideo.

December 22.—Wind E., strong in the evening.

Arrived, American brig Plant, H. W. Perkins, from Boston 21st, September, Island Mayo 9th November, Montevideo 20th inst., with lumber, and about 2800 bushels salt, soap, &c. &c.; 500 hard dollars, and 30 doubloons, to Daniel Cowland & Co.

Oriental packet scho. Rosa, Schifano, from Montevideo 18th inst., to Carlos Galenno.

National packet scho. Luisa, Morano, from the bay of San Borombon, with cargo, &c., saved from the wreck of the French brig Velocé.

Sailed, British brig Floraville, Wool, for Liverpool, despatched by Kennie, Macfarlane & Co., with 4504 dry hides, 83,336 horns, 1000 shih bones, 72 salted horse hides, 1 box patterns of hardware, 1 do. with 50 doz. gloves, 2 do. with 205 lbs. tortoise-shell, 13 pipes and 6 half-pipes with about 650 arrobas tallow, 168 bales with about 1200 quintals cut hides, 40 do. with about 250 arrobas wool, 179 do. and 84 bundles with about 3000 arrobas horse hair.

December 23.—Wind N. E.

Arrived, National schr. Constellation, (Pilot-boat), from the bay of San Borombon, with cargo saved from the wreck of the French brig Velocé, and the Captain and crew of said vessel.

Sailed, British brig Philomela, Sprat, for London, despatched by Parlane, Macalister & Co., with 2820 dry hides, 3236 salted hides, 23,730 horns, 20 fanegas salt, 2 boxes with 450 lbs. ostrich feathers, 6550 horse hides in bales, &c., 60 bales with about 8000 doz. nutria skins, 120 do. with about 4800 arrobas horse hair, 3 do. with 607 doz. ditto skins, 3 do. with about 150 doz. ditto skins, 3 do. with 80 doz. deer skins; 1 do. with 2000 skins, deer skins, and slunk-calf skins, about 2000 of each; 6 do. with about 450 doz. sheepskins, 12 do. with about 850 doz. deer skins.

Passenger, Mr. Frederic Mathews.

National schr. Nina, Capan, for Santos, despatched by Dowdall & Lewis, with 500 quintals jerked beef, 200 arrobas tallow, 200 fanegas salt, soap, onions, gin, &c.

December 24.—Wind E.

Arrived, American brig Creole, George Benjamin, from Santos 14th inst., with sugar, tobacco, farina, &c., to Narciso Martínez.

Brazilian schr.-brig Caboco, Juan Alvarez Madeira, from Parnagua 15th inst., with yerba, &c., to M. A. Ramos.

December 25.—Wind S., strong—slight rain in the morning.

Arrived, British barque Argentina, Stephen Wright Kelso, from Liverpool 16th October, with general cargo, to Parlane, Macalister & Co.

Oriental packet schr. Helmspater & Co, from Montevideo 24th, to Justo, Rizzo & Co.

Parcel packed to sail.

On 26th inst.—Clear, for Valparaiso.

The Brazilian gunnery ship Antonio y Anitas, remains in the bay.

H. De M., ship bound to sail for Rio Janeiro on or about 30th inst., anchoring at Montevideo.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

On 15th inst. at Montevideo, Wind S. N. W.—Tigwall, 11th Oct.

On 20th inst. at Montevideo, Wind N. E.—Floraville, 11th Oct.

On 21st inst. at Montevideo, Wind N. E.—Floraville, 11th Oct.

On 22nd inst. at Montevideo, Wind N. E.—Floraville, 11th Oct.

On 23rd inst. at Montevideo, Wind N. E.—Floraville, 11th Oct.

On 24th inst. at Montevideo, Wind N. E.—Floraville, 11th Oct.

On 25th inst. at Montevideo, Wind N. E.—Floraville, 11th Oct.

On 26th inst. at Montevideo, Wind N. E.—Floraville, 11th Oct.

On 27th inst. at Montevideo, Wind N. E.—Floraville, 11th Oct.

On 28th inst. at Montevideo, Wind N. E.—Floraville, 11th Oct.

On 29th inst. at Montevideo, Wind N. E.—Floraville, 11th Oct.

On 30th inst. at Montevideo, Wind N. E.—Floraville, 11th Oct.

On 31st inst. at Montevideo, Wind N. E.—Floraville, 11th Oct.

On 1st inst. at Montevideo, Wind N. E.—Floraville, 11th Oct.

On 2nd inst. at Montevideo, Wind N. E.—Floraville, 11th Oct.

On 3rd inst. at Montevideo, Wind N. E.—Floraville, 11th Oct.

On 4th inst. at Montevideo, Wind N. E.—Floraville, 11th Oct.

On 5th inst. at Montevideo, Wind N. E.—Floraville, 11th Oct.

Arrived at Montevideo.
15th Inst.—French brig Jante Charles, Abreol, from Havre de Grace 6th October.
16th.—Sardinian brig Innocent, from Sta. Catalina.
Brazilian sumaca Itrella Brillante, from Parnagua 28th ult., and Maldonado 13th inst.
Portuguese patache David, from Angola 30th October.
17th.—British brig Salina, Rogers, from Liverpool 5th October, to Stanley, Black & Co.
Brazilian patache Telamon, from Sta. Catalina 5th inst.
18th.—Brazilian brig Leon, from Rio Grande 11th.
Portuguese brig Malhada, from Rio Grande 10th.
19th.—Sardinian schooner-brig Deifao Victorioso, from Rio Grande.

Sailed from Montevideo.
20th Inst.—H. B. M.'s packet Hornet, for Rio Janeiro.

THE WEATHER has been extremely sultry during the week. On Monday (St. Thomas's Day,) the thermometer stood at 90°—in the week, it was 82 to 90.

BATHING.—The bathers in the river (as might be expected from the heat of the weather,) have been very numerous this week; they extended from north to south as far as the eye could reach. The throng increased as night came, and families and their servants with lanterns, hurried to the water side. The quantity of lights along the river's banks, and the hubbub amongst the bathers, had a singular effect.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR, My business leading me occasionally to visit different parts of the country, and being somewhat of a theorist, though an old man, I amuse myself during my rides by speculating on the results in which the process now silently going on in society, and which from time to time come under my observation, will ultimately terminate. It is a well-known characteristic of my fraternity, to grumble at all change; to condemn every novelty as an evil, and querulously to denounce the modern improvement of men and manners, as a positive retrogression from their ancient worth and purity. I doubt, however, the merit of being superior to this prejudice of my class—this *idolum tribus*. Some of the changes that have occurred in my day, have certainly been rather startling; but I have always succeeded in reconciling myself even to the extremest of them, by the reflection, that it is contrary to the nature of things to be stationary, and that the march of improvement can no more reasonably be expected to proceed in an even, unvarying pace, than any other movement. The other day I fell into one of my favourite reveries on the fortunes and destinies of society; and as dreams are generally connected more or less remotely with the realities of waking life, so mine is associated with facts that came particularly under my observation in one of my late country excursions.

Now, I believe, are fully aware of the state of education among the numerous families of our countrymen settled in the country, and engaged in the pursuits of rural life. Much has been written and done in regard to the education of the rising generation of Protestant foreigners in the city; but no notice whatever has been taken, as far as I can remember, of the same class in the country. Its numbers are already very considerable; and being in various respects peculiarly circumstanced, few objects ought to be more interesting to the religious or even the political philanthropist, than its educational training. The facts that have fallen under my observation, enable me happily to state that their condition in this respect is far more promising than could possibly have been imagined. There is nothing remarkable, generally, in Englishmen or Scotchmen prizing instruction; and it is no praise of them, in ordinary circumstances, to say that they are zealous of it. But rural life in Buenos Ayres, is peculiarly circumstanced; being advanced no further than the pastoral state, families must necessarily stand widely apart, and all undertakings requiring mutual co-operation, are consequently of more difficult accomplishment. Education is obviously a thing of this nature, and it is unquestionably therefore most creditable to our countrymen; that in the face of the natural difficulties of their situation, they are so zealous of it,—for, with few exceptions, they may be generally considered alive to its importance. The instruction of the children seems to be regarded as a primary object of all domestic arrangements; for rather than this should be neglected, where distance or other causes cut off access to the public seminary, families may be seen each-maintaining their own separate teacher. It is also pleasing to observe, that the education thus obtained is in most instances of a very superior description. There are scattered all over the country in various locations, qualified persons who appear to be by far more extensive spread. I may particularly specify Messrs.

Clymont and Brown, at Monte Grande; and Nicolson, in its neighbourhood. Mr. Clymont's establishment is public, being originally the school of the colony of Monte Grande. It is under the superintendance of a committee of the residents, and is on an average pretty numerously attended. I can speak with confidence of the state of this seminary, having enjoyed particular opportunities of observing it. Very lately I was present at one of Mr. M. Clymont's public examinations, and the progress of the children in the several branches of education, would have done credit to any school. One thing particularly observable was, that the business seemed to be thoroughly understood.—Mr. M. Clymont is evidently fully aware of the importance of making education, not a mere mechanical, but an intellectual and moral process. It was really refreshing to hear very young children, in the plains of South America, answering questions in Grammar, and explaining operations in Arithmetic, with as much intelligence as on an average is found in the most approved initiatory schools of Great Britain. It is another of Mr. M. Clymont's recommendations as a teacher, that as far as his means permit, he conducts the business of his school on religious and protestant principles. As far, indeed, as I have had an opportunity of observing, this may be considered characteristic of all the country teachers. Many, I am aware, will ridicule the idea of specifying this as an excellence, and seeing we dwell in a Roman Catholic country, and must necessarily be thrown into frequent intercourse with our Roman Catholic neighbours, will think religious distinctiveness in the education of the young, a positive evil. I am prepared, notwithstanding, to mark it as a peculiar excellence of foreign education in this country, that it is distinctively religious and protestant—the consequences being of the utmost moment at once to foreigners and natives. And whereas the necessary intercourse of foreigners and natives may be considered by some a sufficient reason for waiving all distinction of religious creed; it is partly because from their isolated situation with regard to each other, foreigners settled in the country are so necessarily thrown into intercourse with the Roman Catholic natives, that I appreciate the protestantism of their education so highly. But I abstain from the discussion of this point at present;—being part of the speculation I build on the facts I have now narrated, I will, with your leave, Mr. Editor, return to it in some future communications, to which the present is intended to be merely introductory. The sum of what I have now stated briefly is: that the children of foreign protestants settled in the country, are very generally enjoying the benefits of education;—that this education is of a superior intellectual character, and, above all, distinctively religious and protestant.

Births.
On 23d inst., the Lady of Mr. GEORGE SALIBURY, of a Daughter.
On 24th inst., the Lady of Mr. JAMES KIRKMAN, of a Son.

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Doubloons, Spanish,.....	122	—	123	dollars each
Do. Patriot,.....	1182	—	119	do. do.
Plata mancuina,.....	67	—	74	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	74	—	73	do. each.
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Do. weighing 33 to 34 lbs, ..	20	—	20½	do. do.
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PRINTED AT THE STATE PRINTING OFFICE,
No. 11, Calle de Chaacabuco.
Published every SATURDAY, at No. 58, Calle del 25 de Mayo; where Subscriptions and Communications are received by the Editor.
Price:—Eight Dollars (current) per Quarter.—Single numbers, 5 reale.
ALEXANDER BRANDEN, Responsible Editor.