

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

N^o. 601.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1838.

[Vol. XII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

THE Message of the government of the Oriental State to the Chambers, has been published. It is dated Montevideo 15th inst., and signed by the delegate Governor, Carlos Anaya, and by his Minister Juan Benito Blanco, Pedro Lengua and Gregorio Loceca. It is long and treats largely upon the civil war which now desolates the Oriental Republic, and upon the connexion which exists between the Republic and other States. We shall in our next make some extracts as it regards this part of the Message.

We have but little new to communicate respecting the civil strife in the Republic. The *Universal* (which by the bye is the only journal now published in Montevideo,) is very concise upon the subject; that of the 16th says,—"The National army is in march towards the rincón de Campos."

"We have no news of the position of the Anarclists; it is said that the town of Domzno has been sacked by them."

It is asserted on the authority of a private letter received in Montevideo, that 200 Indians belonging to the army of the rebellious, have mutinied and dispersed themselves over the country committing great atrocities, for which they excuse themselves by asserting that the Chief of the rebellion, Don Fructoso Rivera has deceived them, and not complied with any of the conditions he made with them. The same letter adds that the demoralisation of Rivera's force is complete, that he has no confidence in any part of it, and has therefore been obliged to retreat precipitately to the other side of the Rio Negro.

It was once the boast of the Orientals, that they were not so addicted to civil war as their neighbours in Buenos Ayres, but alas they are now involved in one to which we can see no proximate termination. Thus the tables are completely turned, Buenos Ayres enjoys and has still every prospect of enjoying internally an Octavian peace.

THE second bulletin of the Argentine Confederate army of operations acting against General Santa Cruz, was published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 20th inst. It contains a despatch dated Rinco de Casillas 2nd ult., from Captain Angelino Gutierrez, of the guides, addressed to General Gregorio Pozo, Commander of the vanguard, stating that he had on the morning of that day, surprised a party of the enemy consisting of 16 men, of whom 10 were made prisoners, the rest (owing to the nature of the ground) escaped.

In another despatch dated 4th ult., the Captain states that having obtained intelligence that the enemy intended on the night of the 3rd, to surprise him in his encampment at Negra Muerta, he took measures of counteraction by moving his camp, and leaving on the spot a cavalry soldier with orders on the approach of the enemy to discharge his carbine and instantly retire.

The soldier fulfilled his orders to the very letter, and the consequence was that the Bolivians in number 500 men, cavalry and infantry, who had advanced in three divisions made sore the fire was at hand, and in the obscurity of night fired on each other for more than half an hour, in spite of the efforts of their Commander Colonel Rains, who in vain shouted "cease firing, there are no enemies." A cessation did not take place until the Colonel having found the drummers and trumpeters, the signal they gave had the desired effect. Captain Gutierrez was near at hand, and only waited till the dawn of day to attack the Bolivians, in spite of their superior numbers, but they had fled to Inuya, overwhelmed with shame and confusion, leaving the ground on which the conflict took place, and the road on which they retired covered with blood, so that it is evident their loss of killed and wounded must have been great; amongst the former was the Major of the Tarja division, whose loss is greatly deplored by his troops.

On the arrival of Colonel Rada Rivera, he received a severe reprimand from his superior officer, for being the cause of the tragedy at Negra Muerta.

General Alejandro Heredia, Commander in Chief of the Argentine Confederate army, sent Major Lopez de Celozar to make observations and report upon the above affair. His report is dated Rodero 9th inst., and published as a supplement to the second bulletin, from which and the despatch of Captain Gutierrez, we have made these extracts.

A General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Foreign School Society, was held, pursuant to public notice, at the Rooms of the Secretary, No. 75, Cangallo street, on Wednesday evening the 21st instant. Mr. W. Douglas, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Vice-President stated that Mr. Portis, elected President of the Society at the Annual General Meeting, having declined to serve, the present meeting had been called to fill that vacancy and such others as might occur.

The resignation of Mr. Portis being accepted, and on motion of Mr. Nuttal, Mr. William Douglas, was elected President, and Mr. J. Q. Beech, Vice-President.

Mr. William Gilpin, member elect of the Executive Committee, having through Mr. Whitaker expressed his inability to attend the meetings of the Committee, was exonerated therefrom, and Mr. J. C. Flint named to supply his place.

The reply of the Rev. W. Brown to the circular addressed to him containing the resolution of the General Meeting of 29th ultimo, respecting the Clergy, was laid before the meeting by the Committee, with a request to be instructed as to the course to be pursued in relation thereto,—after a lengthened discussion, it was moved by Mr. MacLean, and seconded by Mr. Portis, that the resolution of the 29th January, respecting the Clergy be rescinded; when it was moved as an amendment by Mr. Zimmermann, and seconded by Mr. Ramsay, that the resolution for the mean time be retained, which amendment was carried by a majority of one; and which it was by a vote of 17 of the 30 members present, referred back to the Committee with instructions to reply to the same.

By order,

H. W. GILBERT,
SECRETARY.

The following notice has been published in the Daily papers.

The Mint hereby gives notice, that taking into consideration the quantity of Bank notes which still circulate in the country districts, without bearing the mark *Renovacion*, the exchange of which has been prevented by divers circumstances, it has prorogued the term for the exchange of said notes to the 30th of April of the present year.

THE WEATHER, has been seasonable during the week, thermometer 70 to 83.

The fine weather of Sunday last, attracted the usual quantity of "excursionists" to the villages in the vicinity of town. The Retiro was also thronged in the afternoon.

The Carnival commences to-morrow, and we fear from the preparations making that the water throwers will have three grand field days. It is an amusement at once dangerous and disgusting, and right glad should we be to see it abolished.

The regulations respecting Carnival playing as stated in the decree of 8th July 1836, and published in our No. 517, were re-published during this week in the daily papers.

The flag of the United States was on 22nd inst., displayed from the residence of the Consul of that Republic, and from the American vessels in this port, it being the Anniversary of the birth day of Washington.

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 18th and 20th inst., contains an account of the proceedings in the House of Representatives of the Province on its sittings of 8th and 9th inst.

From official notices to the Chief of Police, it appears that on the 14th and 15th inst., 61 dogs were killed in this city and its environs.

The Chief of Police reports the death of 50 persons (35 males and 40 females,) from the 23rd January to the 13th February, of which 52 were whites, 26 coloured and 2 Indians.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 22nd inst., contains a communication from Lieut. Colonel Genaro Beron de Astrada, to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, dated Corrientes 29th ult., announcing his election as Governor of said Province, (in room of Don Rafael Atencio, deceased).—Also the congratulatory reply of the latter dated 13th inst., and a proclamation dated Corrientes 21st ult., addressed by the new Governor to the inhabitants of Corrientes, in which he says that "Federation or Death" is the watch-word of the Argentine Confederation, and that it will also serve to keep in check the infamous Unitarian band.

FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.

The following is the reply of the Rev. Wm. Brown, Minister of the Scotch Presbyterian Church of this City, to the Circular of the Executive Committee of the Foreign School Society, addressed to the British and American Clergymen, and published in No. 699, of the *British Packet*.

Buenos Ayres, February 12, 1838.

SIR,

I acknowledge receipt of a copy of the Circular of the Executive Committee of the Foreign School Society, dated Buenos Ayres, February 8th, 1838, containing the following resolution of the Members of the Society, adopted by them at their Annual Meeting, held at Mr. Nuttall's, on Monday the 29th ultimo, pursuant to public notice: John C. Zimmermann, Esq., in the Chair. "That the Committee in future shall consist only of lay members, but that the British and American Clergymen, resident in this City, shall be considered honorary members, and requested to attend the Meetings of the Committee and to present proper objects for its attention," along with a statement of the ground on which said resolution was founded, and a request on the part of the Committee that I should be in attendance on them at their future stated monthly meetings at the *Gaceta Mercantil* Office, in order to furnish them with subjects of deliberation.

The above resolution of the members of the Foreign School Society, respecting two of their number, was adopted at a meeting at which, as was publicly known, I, one of these two, was prevented from being present by the state of my health, and I might, perhaps, be justly justified therefore in entering into a consideration of its merits now that it is made known to me. But as the time is gone by when this would have been appropriate and might have been of avail, I waive my right of defence, and submit in silence to the sentence my fellow members have thus thought fit to pronounce on me. The same reason requires me to abstain from all consideration of the ground of the resolution, more especially as it is one which I presume was never intended to pass the ordeal of an examination, and most obviously cannot stand it.

In reply to the request of the Executive Committee, I am most reluctantly obliged to say that I cannot identify myself with a body from which I am virtually expelled. As assuredly I do not approve of the *spirit and tendency* of a resolution which in the name of honor brands me with a stigma. The unanimous voice of the "Annual Meeting of the subscribers to the Foreign School Society, held at Mr. Nuttall's, on Monday the 29th ultimo, pursuant to public notice; John C. Zimmermann, Esq., in the Chair," declares me to be ineligible to a share in its management, and I am told at the same time, that the expediency of doing so is evident. I am outstaged though I confess not to see this, and I exceedingly regret that any number of my countrymen, however few, should have deemed it expedient for the advancement of the cause of education in Buenos Ayres, to sever it from all connexion with Clergymen. I trust they are mistaken. I certainly think better of the British residents than to suppose such a step a recommendation to their favour and patronage. I know something of making sacrifices even at the call of expediency, but whatever the interest which a *Christian Minister must feel* in the cause of education, (what I feel, the history of my connexion with the Foreign School Society, since I became resident in Buenos Ayres testifies,) I have yet to learn that is entitled to exact from him the sacrifice of his self respect. I can never consent to lie down in the mud at the bidding of others for their stepping stone. I have something of that zeal for any cause which would lead me to uphold it at the expense of my reputation. And what I thus claim for myself I willingly concede to others. The members of the Executive Committee may in their humanity unconsciously imagine that they would defer to my suggestions; but I give each and all of them credit for far too large a share of self respect, to think them capable for a moment of deferring to one whom they consider themselves privileged publicly to snub.

Another reason why I must decline all further connexion with the Foreign School Society, is the change which the present resolution introduces into its Constitution. I have heretofore supported this Society, on the express ground that it promoted education without note or comment, apart from all peculiar religious principles

or bias. I did this, not because I undervalue the importance of a strictly religious education, but because in a community of so mixed a character and at the same time of so limited extent of views, I considered there was no other means of uniting the friends of education in its behalf, and because, moreover, I always prefer some kind of education, though defective, to none at all. I was willing to keep the peculiarities of religion in abeyance for the sake of the interests of general education, inasmuch as in my simplicity that the other friends of the Society were actuated on their part by a similar spirit. It now appears however that their conception of religion from the business of the Society, arose not from a sense of the difficulty of carrying its object into effect otherwise, nor from a greater regard for the interests of education than for those of religion, but from actual hostility to religion. I do not say that the fact of the Committees of the Society happening at any time, as now, to be composed of lay members would authorise such an inference, but I say that the express exclusion from it of Clerical members does—declares unequivocally, as well as to declare, the determination of the Society to make its schools nurseries of sectarianism, or infidelity, or any thing. The resolution of the "Annual Meeting of the Subscribers to the Foreign School Society, held at Mr. Nuttall's, on Monday the 29th ultimo, pursuant to public notice; John C. Zimmermann, Esq., in the Chair," leaves the public without the vestige of a guarantee for the future character of the education furnished by the Society. I can education, but I cannot consistently as a Christian Minister, even with all the interest I must feel in the cause, support one or be connected with one even by name, which may at the same time promote irreligious education. But though I am thus unexpectedly cut off from connexion with the Foreign School Society, I may still find other means of giving expression to the interest which as a Christian Minister I must feel in the cause of education, and it will do me no hurt to support an Institution that promotes general education, and I will do so with the same zeal of Christian Ministers for its interests, to be assured that I will continue to make every possible effort to promote for its advancement in co-operation with such as may suffer me to act with them on sound views of the subject.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

WILLIAM BROWN,

Minister of the Scotch Presbyterian Church.
To H. W. Gilbert, Esq., Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Foreign Schools Society.

From the *Morning Courier and New York Enquirer*.

The recent serious disturbances near Montreal, and the apparently ridiculous outbreak of a handful of malcontents, under Mackenzie in Toronto, has elicited the expression of feelings and sentiments on the part of a portion of the public press and many of our citizens, which call for grave consideration. The United States have arrived at a fulness of strength, power and prosperity, which not only places us among the first nations of the world, but which should also admonish our people to discharge and protect, which should render us as cautious and circumspect, as we should aim to be just in our intercourse with other nations, and determined in exacting justice from them. Our people and the public press should be in mind, that as a Nation we are amenable to the Law of Nations; and that it is neither compatible with our laws or our interests, to weaken or disregard the obligations thus imposed upon all communities. It is under these laws that we have redress for grievances upon our commerce or our people; and it is in conformity with rights they give and with our own feelings of justice, that we may claim the right of punishing any nation which may insult our national honour or disregard the rights of the humblest of our citizens. And that nations may thus settle their grievances and that numbers may not combine and thereby overpower the weak when we refuse redress, justice, and an equal honour have thereby in imposing duties upon neutrals which they may not disregard without giving offence, not only to the power directly injured by it, but to all other nations—for all are

alike bound to enforce a certain respect for the Conventional Laws and observances in which all are so deeply interested.

And it is of our obligations as a neutral in all that regards Great Britain and her Colonies, we would now speak. In the first place we owe a duty to the law of nations, and consequently to all the civilized world, which we may not disregard without giving cause of war to England and all the powers interested in maintaining international Law. Secondly, it is due to the honour of our country strictly to respect our National obligations; and thirdly, our interests demand, and the justice and happiness of our country should insure, the most scrupulous regard to the duties thus imposed upon us. The commercial intercourse between England and the United States; the sympathies existing between a people having the same origin and speaking the same language; the similarity of our laws, and indeed the greater similarity of our institutions than those of any other powers, all combine to render the possibility of a collision between the two nations a most alarming event. It behoves us then as a reflecting people, and it is most especially the duty of the press if it would act wisely, to deprecate in the most unmeasured terms any movement or expression of opinion, which might be construed to produce so disagreeable and disastrous a result.

We are well aware there are those who will contend that our patriotism and love of liberty is but coldly evinced by this language; but we are sorely grieved to see the same spirit manifested, and cannot permit mere personal considerations to influence our course on a question of such material importance as that under review. We feel as deep a sympathy as any of our contemporaries, and we do not entertain the opinion that wherever they may be; but before we give our sympathies to any people engaged in a rebellion, we must be satisfied that they have been oppressed, and that there is cause for their resistance. We do not entertain the opinion that there is sufficient cause for the insurrection which has broken out in the lower provinces, and we are compelled in candour to say, from our own knowledge and observation, that they have none. We do not entertain the opinion that they have neither the intelligence nor the love of liberty which renders them qualified for self government, even if they were to establish their independence. The French people, who were the lion—are but little removed from the aborigines by whom they are surrounded, and are as ignorant and as little qualified to govern themselves, as were the peasantry of France during the middle ages. To the justice of this remark, all will subscribe who have any knowledge of them. Of course there are exceptions to it, even among the *habitués*, and we do not apply it to the cities and large towns, but its justice as a general remark cannot be questioned. Such a population cannot govern themselves even if they could establish the right, and we believe too that they never would have made an attempt to throw off their allegiance to the British government but for the interference of men who have rather consulted their own ambitious views than the happiness and prosperity of the people.

With regard to the Upper Province, the case is very different. They, as a body, are an intelligent, hardy, and energetic people, and the English of Scotland—and if a majority of them should be in favour of a change of government, they will not only succeed in their attempt, but they will prove themselves abundantly capable of self government; and there is no evidence in our possession or known to the public, which proves that they desire a change, much less that they desire our aid in accomplishing it.—All the facts thus far, go to prove that they are loyal, and at the same time we have the extraordinary spectacle presented of a whole people without the presence of any troops, raising and arming to protect themselves from an invasion from the United States in the face of profound peace. No ridiculous and may appear to our excited *Patriots* on our Northern frontier, are determined that the Canadians shall be free whether they will or not,—they are determined to conquer *Canada for Canadians!*—and the very paradoxical and ridiculous idea even they can see which they do not desire, rise in arms to keep their *deliverers* out of their country. A more Quixotic state of affairs has never been witnessed; and we sincerely hope that all who embark in Mackenzie's movement, or attempt to give it

countenance, may be soundly whipped by those upon whose they are thus tramping, and at the same time be punished to the full extent of our own laws.

There are no government troops in Upper Canada—the government is powerless—the people know their grievances and their wants—and if they want to be free they have only to will it. How ridiculous is it for them, to interfere directly or indirectly, and because a mob under Mr. Mackenzie has attempted a change which the people have promptly put down, assume a position and be guilty of an interference in their concerns, which is not only unjust to the Canadians but calculated to bring our own country in collision with England. Surely we have a right to expect better things from American citizens, and surely they have a right to expect that an intelligent Press will not lean itself to such ridiculous, and at the same time, dangerous proceedings. It is our duty to sympathize with every oppressed people, and ardently to desire that those who are capable and desirous of a free government should succeed in their struggle. If Upper Canada desires a change, we hope and trust she will effect it—may, we know that she will in that case, because it is only necessary for a majority of her people to will it that all things in the world should be done, and not become a great and intelligent people, or the Press of such a people, to exhibit a markish sensibility in behalf of every attempt that has for its object a change of government, and far less to become them to interfere with their agents in their cause and attempt to force free institutions upon those who do not desire them. If it be the right of the people to think and act for themselves, then is it most assuredly, equally their right to reject our former and our present favour of the one under which they live and which they frankly own that they prefer; and we render ourselves ridiculous and bring the great cause of civil Liberty into contempt, when we endeavour to force people into its support.

But we have already made this article longer than we intended; and we shall conclude by urging upon all citizens—first, the necessity of reserving our sympathies for those who merit and those who desire them; and secondly, to bear in mind that our national honour and our duty to ourselves, to our country, and to the civilized world, demand that we should preserve between Great Britain and her colonies a strict neutrality.

The following appeared in the year 1835, in a pamphlet and in the "Missouri Standard."

Mr. Pippin's Canadian followers are generally well affected towards the Imperial government; and his British mob, consisting chiefly of runaways from the United States, though not well affected towards the British government or towards any government at all, would certainly not hazard their lives for the establishment of a French republic. The latter, who are equally a disgrace to Canada, and to the American republic, are unworthy even of this passing notice; and the loyalty of the former, if it has been shaken at all, has been shaken only by infamous falsehoods. The patriots have actually endeavoured to delude their ignorant countrymen into the belief, that every emigrant comes out to Canada with the view of robbing some native or other of his farm. This partial success of so flagrant a misrepresentation, throws the keenest ridicule on the "public opinion" of Mr. Pippin's "people."

But I admit, for the sake of argument, the patriotic and rebellious disposition of Mr. Pippin's "people," and create him, for the occasion, commander in chief of all his able-bodied adherents. What will the field-marshal attempt as his first exploit? Whosoever he may turn his eyes, he sees a bold front of British breasts ready to receive him. From Ganx to Hull, the Canadians are surrounded by men of British origin; so that, without taking into account the British inhabitants or the British garrisons of Montreal and Quebec, my brave field-marshal would be, in more than one respect, very like "a scorpion stirg himself and all his gallant army to death."

In reading Lord Aylmer the Melbourne ministry have acted most rashly. For what wrong act has he been recalled? For none; his conduct has been solemnly approved, not only by the present ministry, but also by a previous ministry, and by the House of Commons. For what, then, has he been recalled? Merely to

silence the clamours of the Papineau faction. The province has been hitherto falsely represented as being in an agitated state, and now there is a certainty that it soon will be so in reality. The one side is composed of British; they have always professed their attachment to Great Britain, and are determined to maintain while they can, her supremacy in Canada, and the integrity of the empire. The other is composed of Frenchmen, men who do not hesitate to declare their hatred to every thing English, who have declared their intention of overthrowing the government, and of establishing a republic on its ruins—and they have declared not only in newspapers in their pay, but in the resolutions of the majority of the Assembly.

The present ministry have taken part with the revolutionists, and the consequences must be dreadful if their system be followed up. If the £18,000 demanded by the Assembly, to pay the men employed by it, last summer, to agitate the province, be granted, if the Canada Tenures Act be repealed, and the detested Feudal Barons of the Seigneuries be thrown upon the Townships, the English part of the province, if the Legislative Council be made elective, and thus the government thrown into the hands of a French democracy—then let us be prepared for all horrors of the British government, which we must see for life and liberty; and we are possessed of power enough to secure both. It

is the interest of the French leaders that the present government be continued, and it is the interest of the present government, to yield no further concessions. The French leaders know that they are powerless except in the fears of the British ministry. We possess the strength to make a rising effectual in our own favour, if we shall be driven to such a dreadful alternative, and we hold the power to crush any attempts at rebellion, on the part of the French leaders, if they shall proceed to put into execution the threats, to that effect, expressed in the resolutions of the Assembly. We possess the wealth of the province—the sinews of war—we hold all the military positions, and all the ammunition in the province, and the struggle would scarcely have commenced before we would be numerically superior.

The French party are powerless to agitate the province, since every attempt that they have made to do so has failed, and the British government has only to follow the course pointed out by justice and policy, to deny any further concessions, to maintain inviolate the honor of the British monarch, solemnly pledged to the Townships at their first settlement, to despise the factious clamors and empty boasts of the Papineau faction, and all will yet be well. But of this the French faction may be assured that NEVER WILL WE SURRENDER TO BE GOVERNED BY A REPUBLIC OF FRENCHMEN.

MERCHANT VESSELS In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 22nd of February 1835.

Vessels and Captain's Names.	Tonnage.	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
British.			
Brig Sic John, Wm. Corner	244	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Schooner brig Betsey Hall, Cooker	152	Brownell Stegmann & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Forth, Glen	151	Lafons, Barker & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Eliza Heywood, Heywood	225	M'Cracken and Jamieson	Loading for Plymouth for orders.
Barque Mohawk, Bulcraig	300	Dickson & Co.	Loading for London via Montevideo.
Brig Ocean, Barrett	172	Perkins Delisle	Loading for London.
Barque Anabella, Watt	219	James Macfarlane & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Hebe, Field	183	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Helen Anderson, Anderson	203	Parise, Macbister & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Sophia, Brown	353	John Boat, and Brothers	Loading for Quebec.
Brig Helen, Brown	400	Thomas Armstrong	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Pama, Wright	123	Alfred Barrer	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sylla, Scott	181	Parise, Macbister & Co.	Discharging.
Ship Australia, England	373	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Discharging.
American.			
Ship Robin Hood, Nickerson	395	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Discharging.
Ship Sarah Sheafe, W. H. Merry	401	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for New York.
Barque Deyne, D Upton	282	L. C. Flint	Loading for Boston.
Brig Josephine, C. J. Coleman	211	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Rogue, Farow	206	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Tenedos, Ellis	245	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Boston.
Ship Josephine, C. J. Coleman	211	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sophia and Eliza, Reid	206	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Boston.
Ship Exton, Day	387	O. J. Hayes & Co.	Loading for New York.
Ship Gardner, Jackson	346	John Best and Brothers	Discharging.
French.			
Brig Deux Femmes, Dupont	181	Felice Llavallol	Loading for Marseilles.
Barque Olinda, Fourné	320	Guerin, Seris & Co	Discharging.
Barque Napoleon, Rabardy	241	Aymes Brothers	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Uni, Menel	182	C. R. Horne	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Spanish.			
Barque Hercules, Anadis	412	Zimmermann and Trerosa	Loading for Havana.
Brig Fortuna, Lozada	250	Rezaval and Brothers	Loading for Cadix and Malaga.
Brig Marinero, Sansonini	123	Pastor Pias	Montevideo.
Sardinian.			
Brig Fiametta, Scotta	172	P. A. Ploner	Discharging.
Pescaire Stompe, S. Stessa, Ferrara	200	Amades	Loading for Genoa.
Hamburg.			
Bk. Dorothea Wilhelmina, Matthiesen	344	C. H. Andersen	Loading for Pernambuco.
Barque Jehanna, Meyer	290	H. Andersen	Discharging.
Schooner brig Sirena, Cassano	100	C. H. Andersen	Discharging.
Swedish.			
Brig Union, Gyllen	190	C. R. Horne	Discharging.
Dutch.			
Ketch Van Speyk, Vanderwind	142	M'Cracken and Jamieson	Loading for Havana.
Galliot Triton, Zwiers	159	M'Cracken and Jamieson	Discharging.
Brazilian.			
Schooner brig Adelaide, Rino	169	Narciso Martinez	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Zumaca Antonio y Animas, Silva	90	M. A. Ramos	Brazil.
Zumaca Mariana, Vieira	122	T. Ramos	Brazil.
Schooner brig Brancos, Alexandrino	127	J. B. Soriano	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Triunfo, Bealier	231	Felice Llavallol	Brazil.
Oriental.			
Zumaca Restaurador, Rocca	49	F. Llavallol	Discharging.
Zumaca Restaurador, Rocca	49	G. Raso	Discharging.
Natalian.			
Brig Monteiro, Formantini	237	J. S. Monteiro	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schooner brig Luisa, Carter	182	J. A. Silva	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schooner brig Casualidad, Da Silva	140	P. P. Carneiro & Co.	Discharging.
Schooner brig Emilia, Bucan	134	Nelson Hartwig	Discharging.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.
FRENCH. Corvette Camille, 30 guns, Commandante Pierre Louis Hermenegide Gullewin.
(Capitaine de Fregate.)

AT ESENADA.

French barque Eucalduna, Pastemond, 160 tons, to C. Cochard, with mules for the Island of Bourbon.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

February 17.—Wind E. shifted to S. S. W. in the afternoon, with slight rain.

No arrivals.

Sailed, American brig Amazon, Thomas Linton, for Montevideo to finish her loading for Baltimore, despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier & Co., with 2957 dry hides, 20 pipes with 800 arrobas tallow, and return cargo, 14 jales linens.

In sight Casualidad.

February 18.—Wind S. S. W.

Arrived, National schooner brig Casualidad, 140 tons, José Alves da Silva, from Santos 5th inst., with sugar and tobacco, to José Pereira Carneiro & Co.

British brig Arcthusa, 209 tons, Robinson Andrews Wakefield, from Rio Janeiro 4th inst. arrived at Montevideo 15th, sailed thence 16th, with 720 fangs strong, 2 bales paper, &c., to Thomas Armstrong.

Passenger for Rio Janeiro, Mr. Mills. Sailed, Danish brig Uranus, Christian Gottfried Drescher, for Valparaiso, despatched by Nicholson, Green & Co., with 45 pipes, 10 half do., 20 quarter do., and 30 marquetas with about 3100 arrobas tallow.

Passengers, Señores Juan Pedro Campos, Juan Turquet and Pedro Etchamendi.

At night, Sardinian brig Virginia, Santiago Garibaldi, for Montevideo, despatched by Pablo Gestal, with wheat and flour of this country, &c.

In sight Fama.

February 19.—Wind E. N. E.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Ecuador, Bernard Dupuis, from Montevideo 17th inst., to Vicente Casares, Jun.

National schooner brig Emilia, 134 tons, John Bacano, from Rio Janeiro 31st ult., with tobacco, coffee, sugar, wine, &c., to Nelson Hartwig.

British barque Fama, 218 tons, Duncan Wright, from Liverpool 15th November, arrived at Montevideo 16th inst., sailed thence 15th inst., with general cargo, to Alfred Barber.

Sailed, Belgian brig Sophia Dorothea, John de Nardec, for Havana, despatched by Ferdinand Delisle, with 2500 quintals jerked beef.

February 20.—Wind N. N. E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Sardinian barque Maria Luisa, Santo Nantini, for Montevideo, despatched by Juan Pablo Gestal, in ballast.

February 21.—Wind E. strong in the evening.

Arrived, British brig Sylla, 151 tons, William Scott, from Liverpool 6th November, Madeira 29th November, arrived at Island Mayu 29th December, sailed thence 6th ult., arrived 0 Montevideo 15th inst., sailed thence 16th, with 100 mays salt, to Farlans, Macaulister & Co.

British ship Australia, 373 tons, Thomas English, from Hamburg 7th December, arrived at St. Jago (to water) 14th January, sailed thence 17th do., (having lost bow anchor and chain, arrived at Montevideo 13th inst., sailed thence 20th, with 280 sheep and general cargo, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

Supercargo, Mr. Ferdinand Tornquist. Americans ship Gardner, 346 tons, Abner M. Jackson, from New York 12th December, Bonavista 17th ult., arrived at Montevideo 19th inst., sailed thence same day, with 2000 mays salt and lumber, to John Bast and Brothers.

Hamburg schooner brig Sirena, 160 tons, Johann Christian Gieseler, from Hamburg 15th November, Covesa 6th December, arrived at Montevideo 13th inst., sailed thence 19th, with general cargo and gin, to C. H. Anderson.

Sailed, National packet schooner Luisa, José Muratori, for Montevideo.

Oriental packet schooner Eufrasia, Bernard Dupuis, for Montevideo.

February 22.—Wind S. S. E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, British brig Strlingshire, Blyth Brown, for Liverpool, despatched by Nicholson, Green & Co., with 5000 saddle hides, 20,500 horns, 61 pipes with 2196 arrobas tallow, 109 bales with 2500 dozen sheep skins, 182 do. with 4125 arrobas wool, 9 do. with 1245 dozen nutria skins, 7 do. with 231 arrobas horse hair.

February 23.—Wind S. S. E. slight rain in the morning.

No arrivals.

Sailed, National brig Plata, Juan Bautista Chaves, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Elliott Ponce & Co., with 2925½ quintals jerked beef, 50 boxes tallow candles, 15 barrels tallow, 25 rolls tobacco.

Shipping Memoranda.

Erratum in our last.—For the arrival of Swedish brig Union at Montevideo, read 10th inst., instead of 12th.

Vessels past Point Indio.

On 10th, at 8 A. M. Harriet, hence 14th, at 9 A. M. Neptune, hence 16th, Wind N. W.
On 17th at 8 A. M. Mont Chen, hence 15th, at 9 A. M. Johannes, hence 16th, Wind N. W.
On 19th, at 7 A. M. Uranus, hence 18th, Wind N. W.
On 20th, at 5 P. M. Sophia Dorothea, hence 19th, Wind N. W.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

On 6th inst., Oriental schooner Miserva, from Santa Catalina.
British schooner Raer, from St. Ues 27th December, with 185 mays salt, to Bortham & Co.
9th, Brazilian brig Albano, from Santa Catalina.
Oriental schooner brig Casas Blancas, from Rio Janeiro.
British brig Alcornoque, from Liverpool 5th December, to Brasco, Stewart & Co.
French brig Unité, from Marselles 30th November, to Duplessis.
French brig Hermine, from Havre de Grace 3rd December, to Guerin & Co.
11th, Argentine brig Rio de la Plata, Pablo Muratori, from Santa Catalina.
12th, Oriental schooner brig Union, from Rio Janeiro.
13th, Brazilian brig Firmeza, from Rio Grande 5th inst.
15th, Sardinian brig Industria, from Santa Catalina.
American schooner Sailors Return, from Falkland Islands 6th inst., with 200 barrels oil and 550 soul skins, to Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.

ARRIVED AT RIO JANEIRO.

11th ult., American barque Isaac Ellis, from Montevideo 13 days.
14th, Brazilian brig Estrella do Cabo, from do. 20 days.
16th, Sardinian polacre Vigilant, from do. 24 days.
21st, Oriental schooner Kelmago, from do. 15 days.
24th, Brazilian brig Carolina do Rio, hence 22nd December.
25th, Argentine schooner brig Sapirio, hence 28th December.
Oriental brig Montevideo, from Montevideo 30 days.
25th Brazilian patache Beta Amizade, from do. 30 days.

SAILED FROM RIO JANEIRO.

On 21th, H. B. W.'s packet Lyna, for Falmouth, with the mail forwarded hence 14th December, by H. B. W.'s packet Spuler.

H. B. W.'s packet Pandora, arrived at Falmouth 26th November. The date of her sailing from Rio Janeiro, &c. &c., were inserted in our No. 360.

ON 17th inst., was performed the comedy of

Los Dos Pedros, founded on an anecdote in the history of Peter of Russia. An operatic selection followed, in which Señores Vacani, Izotta, Jimenez and Señora Bigatti appeared. The trio of the 'Fiesta de la Rosa' was well sung, and gave Señor Jimenez an opportunity of conceiving that he has talent as a comic singer. The house was fashionably attended, and the curtain dropped as the Cabildo clock struck twelve.

On 18th, was repeated *El Asesino de tres coras*. The house tolerably well filled.

On 19th, Schiller's drama of 'Cabale und Liebe,' (Intrigue and Love). We have more than once noticed this piece, and will therefore merely state that on the present occasion, the Herold Heroine of it were respectably represented by Señor and Señora Casacuberta.—House middling.

On 21st, for the benefit of Señora Campomanes, *Los Espectos*, (the scene in Sicily) with the face of *El Agraciado fia de un Parro*. We were unable to attend, but are told that Señor Jimenez exhibited some good acting in the play, particularly when rebutting the crime of assassination, which it was understood to fix upon him. This gentleman throws mind into his performance, which compensates for his want of 'figure,' and if he goes on improving, as of late he will decidedly become a first rate actor.

An operatic performance is advertised for this evening, for the benefit of Señores Vacani and Izotta, consisting of the first act of the 'Barber of Sevilla' and other pieces. We shall not think the house will be well attended. The selection announced is admirable.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE Counting-houses of Messrs. Zimmerman, Frazier & Co., has been removed to No. 69, calle de la Reconquista. 9/31.

NOTICE.

A Spanish gentleman, (a native of Old Castille,) well acquainted with the French and English languages, having received his education in France, and resided many years in England, from whence he has recently arrived, wishes to devote 2 or 3 hours a day to teach the Castilian language, as well as the French, in some English Academy. He will, besides, take five or six private scholars, either at his house, or at the residence of Messrs. Nuttal's, or elsewhere.

For further particulars apply to the Editor of the British Packet. 124/31.

To Captains of vessels and the public in general.

AT Mitchell's butchers shop, No. 19, on the Alameda will be found the best quarters of beef. Hind quarters at 2 reales per arroba, and fore quarters at 12 reales per arroba. 124/31.

NOTICE.

WANTS a situation as a Porter in a Store, a young man recently arrived in this country from England. A line addressed to A. B. at James Willis's, calle del 25 de Mayo, will be immediately attended to. 124/2.

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

MR. ROOT respectfully informs the parents of the children under his tuition, and the public generally, that he has removed his School from its former situation, corner of Esmeralda and Cangallo streets, to No. 58, Corrientes street; where it is now conveniently located in a most convenient interior apartment. He pledges himself to those who may patronize him, that no pains will be spared to conform to the wishes of the parents, by the most anxious exertions for the advancement of his pupils.

Mr. Root will likewise receive a limited number of scholars to board,—to whose morals a strict attention would be given. 124/4.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	133	134	dols each
Do. Patriot.....	129	130	do. do.
Plata mexicana.....	74	74	do. fuerte
Dollars, Spanish.....	71	8	do. each
Do. Patriot and Patacones.....	74	71	do. do.
Six per cent Stock.....	62	65	do. per ct.
De. Silares.....	no	no	demand
Exchange on England.....	6	6	peace per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	325	330	
Do. Montevideo.....	84	84	per patacon
Do. United States.....	81	per U. S. dollar	
Hides, Ox, best.....	38	35	ds. per pesada
Do. country.....	28	30	do. do.
Do. foreign.....	24	29	do. do.
Do. saddle.....	24	25	do. do.
Do. Horse.....	10	11	do. each
Nutria Skins.....	9	9	do. do.
Chimeneas.....	33	34	do. per dozen
Wool, common.....	9	12	do. per arroba
Sheep skins per dozen.....	10	21	per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen.....	37	35	
Deer skins per dozen.....	10	11	
Hair, long.....	55	60	do. per arroba
Do. short.....	37	39	do. do.
Jerked Beef.....	14	15	do. quintal.
Tallow, melted.....	113	124	do. per arroba
Horns.....	120	120	do. per mil
Cheese.....	none	none	
Salt, on board.....	11	12	per pnt.
Discount.....	1	2	per ct. per month

The highest price of Doublons under the weight, 134 dollars. The lowest price 130 dollars. The high rate of Exchange upon England during the week 61 pence. The lowest ditto 6 pence.

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FOR THE PROPRIETOR, ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.