

# THE ARGENTINE

AND

## ARGENTINE

N. 602.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1855.

[Vol. XII.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

By an express which arrived from Chili on 29th ult., intelligence has been received from the capital of that Republic to the 12th. The preparations for a fresh expedition to Peru were going on with unabated zeal and activity, and were expected soon to be fully completed on a more extensive scale than on the previous occasion. The command of the army was to be intrusted to General Manuel Bulnes. In the mean time the Chilean squadron was cruising off the coast of Peru, and had been successful in its operations. The corvette *Libertad*, captured near Callao, the Peruvian corvette *Confederacion*, (General Santa Cruz's principal vessel,) with General Bellavien and his family, an arsenal. The brig *Araucan*, was despatched with the prize and the General to Valparaiso, the family of the latter having been landed on the coast. The *Libertad* and the rest of the Chilean squadron continued in pursuit of the remainder of General Santa Cruz's flotilla, which it was confidently expected would be captured. As soon as the squadron had returned, it was supposed the expedition would commence. Several distinguished officers, among the rest Colonel Eschey, who led some time since been struck off the Military list, as inimical to the government, had come forward at this juncture and volunteered their services in the National cause. Subscriptions and donations in aid of the war were coming in from every quarter. The Municipality of the city of Santiago alone gave 10,000 dollars. In short, public spirit seems to have reached the highest pitch of enthusiasm. The Court Martial on the late Commander in Chief had not yet pronounced sentence. The latter had published a vindication of his conduct, but it was not deemed at all satisfactory. The scholars of war *Peruvians*, and his vessel belonging to the late expedition which was missing, had put into Callao in distress, before the determination of the Chilean government with respect to the Perucauto convention was known; but the Peruvian authorities refused to allow her to proceed to Chili, on the ground that she was one of the vessels which pursuant to the treaty was to be delivered up to the Peruvian government. The Chilean Commander, Rodas, finding himself in this predicament, attempted to effect his escape, cutting his cables and getting under weigh by night, but his movements being felt, the batteries opened fire upon him, and before he could get beyond their reach he was attacked by the corvette *Confederacion*, and a number of small armed craft, and was obliged after a gallant resistance, to surrender. It was this same corvette that was subsequently captured.

In our last we quoted the Message of the Oriental government dated Montevideo 10th ult., to the Chambers. The following are extracts from it.

"With European nations our good understanding continues unaltered. The commerce of the Republic with them is received in the most amicable manner, without other exceptions than those which our political relations may establish with such, with whom we desire to treat on the footing of the most favoured."

"England in her quality as a great maritime and commercial power has not desired any other condition than a perfect equality with nations who may be in that case. The negotiation of a treaty of navigation, commerce and friendship, proposed by her Sovereign being based on this principle, it would have terminated in a manner reciprocally advantageous, if that basis were attainable and just had not been accompanied by various other stipulations, which rendering the foundation nugatory, gave rise to the amendments proposed in the protocols of 1855. The

Minister negotiator, Rodas, at the Court of Madrid, had whilst he was in London some conferences with H. M.'s principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in order to clear up any equivocal understanding upon the true spirit of them and approximately the celebration of the treaty, by relaxing some of the modifications or changing others whose importance was no longer paramount, as the delay of the arrangement had stirred them or because other well meditated objections were demanded. The negotiations being renewed apparently under better auspices by the Plenipotentiary of the King in the Argentine Province, the government had the regret to find that his powers were not less restricted than those of his predecessor, and was therefore pressed that the result of the new discussions would not be for the same cause more satisfactory than the preceding ones. The definitive decisions which were mutually exchanged on this subject made known to the contracting parties the fruitlessness of their reciprocal demands, and the necessity of concluding in this state the protracted & inefficient correspondence which had been carried on. A like fate attended the proposed convention for the abolition of the Slave trade, whose ratification was inherent to that of the treaty which accompanied it, according to the declaration of the Ministers of H. Majesty.

"We have recognized nevertheless that if the interests of both countries could not be conciliated in this negotiation which was to serve as the basis of our Foreign political system, the governments are therefore not less worthy of commendation for their good faith for their vigilance in the necessity of the obligations they contract to observe those imposed by morality, inasmuch as it would be highly unjust to ascribe to the inclination of interest alone the cause of the friendship they contract. But if it is certain that industry and duty conjoined give to this, a character more permanent than the latter alone, it is likewise so, that the justice and generosity of the powerful British people will not induce them to shake the friendship of a rising country, which owes in great part the felicity of its system to its mediation upon other bases than those which can promote it and gain their sympathy.

"In this, as fluctuating to the Executive to manifest that the friendly relations with that cabinet will be maintained as unalterably as the feelings which gave life to them are sincere, and as are honest the good offices which are incessantly lavished on it, in order to render them stronger by the double tie of gratitude."

"On these grounds as well as on the recollections I feel by the benign reign of the late Monarch William IV. was followed in the intimacy of grief which all classes in the Republic witnessed on receiving the melancholy news of his departure from this life. And it may be mitigated by the cheering assurance which under the auspices of our august successor, that of this same friendship will be maintained with equal consistency."

"The Message also enters at length into the political relations between the Republic and France, Spain, Sardinia, Portugal, Belgium, Brazil, the Republics of America, the Haese towns, &c. &c.)

### FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.

Remarks made by the undersigned at the Special Meeting on Wednesday the 21st inst.

I regret extremely the misconception which the Rev. Mr. Brown has put on the resolution adopted by the Annual Meeting, and would have been fore-noon in seeking its intention by providing and applying as the case admits of, but for the prevailing and apparently wilful distortion of the meaning of language which our Congressmen consider himself entitled to do for the purpose of justifying his resolution to break off all further connexion with the Foreign Bible Society, and for the evident personality with which the denunciation of that Meeting is couched in my name, is so often emphatically, and for any other

purpose needlessly repeated, in the expression of his sentiments on the subject.

But neither on these premises, nor on the really offensive interpretation of the religious principles of the members who composed that Meeting should I express my feelings, were it not that all this is intended for the Press, and indeed if I am correctly informed the letter was sent three two days previous to its receipt by the Secretary to whom it is addressed. This explanation was intended to be processed—indeed—the freedom to be hurled, the anathema to be pronounced without revocation, against the members of the former meeting, by some conspicuous members of the former meeting, as men "hostile to religion" and "a determination to make the Schools nurseries for agnosticism, infidelity, and irreligion." I have never seen nor heard others question the integrity of Mr. Brown's character as a Christian Minister, but could wish from my heart, that in this case he had given us a better specimen of what I should call a Christian temper. I would also bear witness to his former zeal on the cause of the Society, but of his present "disposition to make every exertion in his power for the advancement of education in co-operation with such as may suffer him to act with them on sound views of the subject," I should have expected better proof than the thwarting by the publication of this letter, if not by the writing of it, the possibility of correcting a conciliatory course, the views of these few who are still willing to make exertions in this cause.

I have had individually little to do with the measure in question besides putting it to the vote, but am infinitely convinced that if the Meeting has done every thing to be done in the most pure motives, and that the same members would have moved on a brier to a correction at another Meeting, (to which the door is always open,) if in the mean time convinced by better arguments, as was stated in Mr. Brown's letter. One of those motives was a hope to see another Reverend gentleman brought back to co-operation with the Committee, but this without the least hostility or disparagement to Mr. Brown. Indeed I was utterly at a loss to conjecture from what purposes the latter could imagine such hostile feelings to exist, and attribute to his "fellow members" a wish to "expect him" or "brand him with a stigma." There was, as Mr. Brown justly observes, another member present, virtually in the same case with himself. Why did not the Reverend gentleman take the motion in judgment, or rather, if I do not mistake, why did he support it? Mr. Brown may perhaps construe this deference with the same charity, that gentleman, and other members; but if I mistake not, that gentleman, also was led to believe that the resolution opened a prospect at least, of seeing the Clergy identified with the Committee in a way that would remove from the mind of either of that body, all jealousy in respect to Doctrinal principles or ascendancy in the management of the Society, and to create union in the object of fitting the pupils by a Bible education for that catechism and church instruction which will be required, and for the zeal of the Clergy for the purposes of their respective Churches, is no doubt, when seasonably advanced, entitled to respect, tho' in the eyes of laymen it often may be insignificant, but Mr. Brown himself tells us that a separate School instruction in the several religious persuasions of Foreigners in this city, is for the present important, and why not unite in the promotion of some institution, which in his opinion is well as mine, "also defective as preferable to none."

In the cause of education actually "severed from all connexion with Clergymen," by the letter and spirit of the resolution of the Annual Meeting, I believe not—but in this a question, and the resolution be made to "pass the record of an examination," tho' not fearing the result, I shall abstain from the controversy, and beg to be understood that I merely speak in defence of the spirit that pervaded the meeting in consequence of Mr. Brown's design that I should be the subject, which he would drag before the public. I shall appeal to the judgment before a tribunal to me so awful, but if invidiously arraigned, it will, I trust, indignantly receive my vindication, and at the same time, at the meeting, at which I presided, of an imputing to me; unnumbered; deciding also whether the Rev. Mr. Brown, by his acquiescence in the resolution, may be considered an honorary member of the Committee of the Foreign School Society, and his compliance with the "request to attend its Meetings,"

and to present proper objects for its attention," would have risked his reputation, and whether the consequent solicitation by the Committee "of the honor" of his attendance, and the "attribution of his name" have to propose would be attended to with becoming deference," was to him a "public insult." Mr. Brown in protesting against the attendance in the "attribution of his name," calls it a "request that he should be in attendance on them in order to furnish them with subjects of deliberation." If I concede that those words are not in the original, and in accordance with the charge he makes to the Committee of "excusing from his sacrifice of his self respect, and the respect of his friends, the bidding of others for their stepping stone," than the words used and the meaning which they convey, it is all I can concede; but the propriety of the invitation in an open field of competition is all that I question at issue, I must be permitted to doubt. My alms howsoever to this little invader on the part of the learned gentlemen is not so much in vindication of a body with which I am no longer connected, as from a desire to show the unfortunate pre-occupation with which he views the proceedings of the Meeting and every act thence emanating. Thus while that Meeting authorizes him to become "an officer," admitted in a vote to "declared ineligible to a share in the Society's management." Ineligible? Yes—because permanently qualified. I can only hope that he will not so believe the members present viewed it in no other. Still I am open to conviction and believe they are. I am told the suggestion of the Rev. Mr. Brown in the words "ex officio" should have been used, has come from authority which I respect. It was accidental probably that the resolution was not so substituted and I should now propose an amendment, substituting the words "ex officio" for "honorary," if any member present could give me a reasonable assurance that the Rev. Mr. Brown is not in the Clergy in a co-operation with the Committee would be accomplished.

The Foreign School Society has sufficiently suffered by schism. My expectations of this institution were once great, I looked on it as the source whence ample means would flow, not only to the education of the offspring of the indigent foreign population speaking the English language, but by the introduction of proper elementary books, encouragement to teaching, and other important facilities even to those of the more wealthy class. A fair commencement and progress was made; but to what has resulted? That hardly Spelling Books are to be found with which to commence our new arrangements; and is the paucity of funds whence this institution originates sufficient to warrant a want of the spirit, or to a want of properly raising that spirit? To effect this object by a new spring of action was first attempting, and hence the meeting of the Clergy, and the resolution at the last Annual Meeting instituted. We had palpably experienced the usefulness of a frequent change of members in the committee, the prejudicial consequences of only a partial co-operation of the Clergy, which even accelerated zeal on the part of individuals, and which isolated might do harm, by nourishing the suspicion of a particular bias in religious instruction. By meaning then to promote the good and avoid the evil, and to draw from experience, we dreamt not of the *injurious interpretation* that has been given to it. But this is not general, nor is the slight which the Rev. Mr. Brown imagines to have received, real. However, notwithstanding his exertions in the cause of the Society, he had no constitutional right to remain on the Committee, nor to take offence at not being re-elected, more than myself, or any other member, while now, as a Clergyman he has the right to a voice in the Committee permanently.

With respect to the letter now before us, considering as I do, its contents unworthy of its author and its publication mischievous, I shall move that a special Committee be appointed to wait on the Rev. Mr. Brown with a view to persuade him to withdraw this letter from the press; also to ascertain the opinion of other Clergymen respecting such a measure as may insure their co-operation with the standing Committee; such special Committee reporting to the Subscribers at an adjourned meeting.

At present, with no data before us but the irritating letter in question, and the opinion of that alteration in the original resolution, and should consider every discussion on that head premature. If the subject is to come before the public, then public opinion be heard, and the members of the Society have that time for reflection which the case demands.

In conclusion let me hope that if in my expressions (which may receive the same publicity as his letter) there should be any thing involuntarily offensive to the Reverend Mr. Brown, he will, I trust, ascribe it to the unmerited provocation, and extend to me that indulgence which I have every reason to expect from his profession, of "willingly extending to others the same that he himself desires for himself."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.

SIR,

With the desire of removing the erroneous impression which the publication of your letter, respecting my agency in preceding meetings of Subscribers to the Foreign School Society, is calculated to produce, I beg you to publish the preceding statements in your following number.

My notion at the last meeting for what I conceived a conciliatory course was negatived. I spoke against an immediate resolution on Mr. Maclean's motion, and the reduction of the report in this particular as incorrect.

I am, respectfully,

Mr. Editor,

Your obedient servant,  
JOHN C. ZIMMERMANN.

Buenos Ayres, 20th February, 1839.

The following is the reply of the Executive Committee of the Foreign School Society to the letter of the Rev. Mr. Brown, published in our last.

REV. SIR,

The Executive Committee of the Foreign School Society, beg leave, in justice to themselves and to the cause which they represent, to offer the following reflections on your reply, acknowledging receipt of their Circular of the 9th inst.

The heat, the animus and personality of said communication they pass in silence, as utterly unworthy of your pen or of their notice. No one ever dreamt that the measure was of a private or personal nature, in which light you seem erroneously to regard it, and so far as you are individually concerned, all and sundry are still ready, notwithstanding the want of unanimity, to have reversion made of its importance and indiscretion of your past services. In saying this however they do not concede any of the principle of the measure. In all general legislation, measures of the most undoubted public utility may involve cases of individual hardship. The repeal of the law preventing intermarriage in Great Britain, for example, would blast many a fond cherished idea of superiority and ascendancy; and doubtless the first born of our day might upbraid their fathers, that they are equally as degrading as their fathers and grandfathers. Or, to take a case more in point, if the Lords Spiritual were exonerated from the duty of holding a licence, no one would do doubt would denounce the measure as iniquitous and oppressive, and some might appeal triumphantly to the history of the nation, the public good, and all must feel and admit the delicacy and difficulty of such claims, yet few will now venture to maintain that the general good of the Society and the Sacred interests of religion itself may not imperatively demand those and similar reforms.

The Committee do not pretend to say that all who oppose the resolution in question are equally as unscrupulous as so precisely the same grounds. The fact is the motion was brought forward without any previous consultation, and was not the subject of any shadow of a discussion. Every one seemed perfectly satisfied of the propriety and expediency of the measure; and no one asked for information, and no one offered any objection. On the contrary, we are disposed to consider this as an important feature of the case. Men in such circumstances, perfectly conversant with the measure, and not under any misapprehensions, when their feelings have been excited by the eloquence or eloquence of debate, and their standing is supported by the authority of sophists of controversial argument. In speaking of reasons or motives, therefore, the Committee beg to be distinctly understood as referring to the grounds on which they individually supported, and to the support "the spirit and tendency of the resolution." They would willingly have waived the public character of the measure, if they could have done so in defence to the interests of the institution they superintend; but in defence to interests of another order, to which they are by no means liable. The matter, however, has now been forced upon us in a shape that leaves them no alternative, and in discharging the unwelcome duty assigned them, they must leave the responsibility of all misapprehensions, and all ungracious inferences to those who have so recklessly exerted them.

Let us be reminded then, that the management of such Societies resolves itself into two distinct and very different elements; the one the secular part, which embraces and discharges, and is owing to the general routine of management; the other of a more exalted and intellectual nature, of influencing men's minds, purifying their motives, and converting interests of duty into motives of duty, as a casual act of liberality, or a reluctant concession to the impotency of the applicant. For the first of these departments Clergymen in general are disqualified, by their non-acquaintance with ordinary business, their general habit of study and retirement, and their peculiarly usually attached, and professional character. The second is their legitimate province, where they may at all times appear with dignity and effect, and tender the most important services to all public measures of charity and benevolence. The Committee cannot imagine any case, where the great principle of the subdivision of labour is not applicable, than in this. The strictness and charity, known to be the precursor of an immediate pecuniary demand, will in general be listened to with discontent, if not displeasure; and on the other hand, the satisfaction will be much more readily granted when the feeling of duty does not prompt and animate the deed. In short there is an empire of mind as well as an empire of matter, and the former is admitted and permitted to influence and control the latter, need not surely complain of being excluded from its empire. In this view the resolution proposed, to conciliate and harmonize important principles; and if time should come, when our Clergy, beholding the measure in an unprejudiced light, can fully appreciate and act up to its true spirit and tendency,

we venture to predict the most important results. The charities of the public, the administration of this Society, the readiness of teachers, the co-operation of parents, and the exertions of the laity, and application of scholars, all might be imbued to a great extent with the mild and chastening influence of Christian benevolence, and the utility of direct Clerical intervention in the secular affairs of the Society.

Further; Clergymen of different denominations, as has been already stated, and to a certain extent opposing interests be conciliated. Each has a prominent object to which his labours are specially directed, and to which his sympathies and exertions are naturally directed. His participation in an open field of competition is often, under proper restrictions and modifications, productive of great benefit, and his co-operation, and his participation, is one that may be rendered directly or indirectly, to the interest of every one of the parties concerned; which unfortunately has not with the Foreign Schools. Jarring interests will unavoidably produce jarring measures; and jealous, bickerings and recriminations are the bitter fruits to be expected from an alliance so heterogeneous. Considerations such as these warrant the general opinion, that it is unwise and unbecomingly to interpose in the direct and responsible management of a Society, whose more private interests are opposed, which views cannot perfectly amalgamate, and consequently, to those who are in the management cannot be depended on. The Committee are aware there may still be a remnant, who stigmatize such sentiments, even if abstract theory, as heretical, "middle or anything," but let such attend for a moment to a cursory review of the history of the Foreign School Society, and they will find the theory borne out by the most ample experience.

It is with reluctance that the Committee uplift the veil of oblivion that conceals the past; especially when the object is to abstract theory, as heretical, better forgotten than remembered. Still they are facts that have left a trace on the page of history; and if individuals, in the consciousness of discharge of their public duties, are to be branded with a mark of infamy, and hunted down by the senseless hue and cry of "infidelity and irreligion," they must be allowed to appeal to such historical facts, as the public vindication of their public measures.

The administration of the Foreign School Society, during the first eight years of its existence was conducted by Clergymen, the Committee act against that long period a Rev. gentleman occupied the presidential chair, without any interruption or alteration in the management of the Clergymen, and was continued, year after year, with the same regularity, say, so preponderant was the Clerical ascendency, and the Committee must add, so abrupt the departure of the Rev. gentleman to Europe, which extended to considerably more than a twelve-month, his name was retained all the while, and the Committee must add, so some conscientious motive of propriety and expediency. "A living dog however is better than a dead one," and it is to be regretted that the Committee, to the obtuseness, that a present layman would have made a more efficient member of Committee than an absent Clergyman. It will at least be allowed that the Committee should have had some opportunity testing their system. And what have been the results? The history of the institution furnishes the best answer to this query, that the Committee can offer.

The first announcement of the measure was received by the public with something approaching to enthusiasm, as the sum of \$75,000 (and we must not forget the relative value of the currency,) raised during that year, amply testifies. From a beginning so auspicious, the Committee act against what in fact has been the result! The Annual Reports report only a progressive declension, till the measure itself had reached the verge of extinction; a result which has been the cause of the deep and patriotic, the humanity of the recognised leader of the Committee could offer or suggest, nothing but the most unqualified and unqualified protest. Let us now inquire into the cause of this catastrophic phenomenon in the present age of Educationalists.

That the most fatal of all these causes the Committee hold to have been the very Clerical intervention in the affairs of the Committee now under consideration, during the few months referred to call to mind the Clergyman who has been mentioned as the patronizer, the humanity of the recognised leader of the Committee could offer or suggest, nothing but the most unqualified and unqualified protest. Let us now inquire into the cause of this catastrophic phenomenon in the present age of Educationalists.

of creeds and catechisms! These are facts with which neither he nor any one else dare deny, and that they were productive of unusual scenes of prating and discord in the Community, and that expelled from the Committee, and independent of all parties, and that they tended to disgust the public mind, and sap the foundations of clerical unity itself, is only what might have been expected, and what actually took place. But perhaps the public are expected to close their eyes, and shut their ears to all this, and to be content with the Room of a Public Institution, second in importance to none in the Community, to be converted into the classrooms where the juvenile members of the Society are to be tested and adjusted! No, Sir, the Committee trust that the time has past and past for ever. They trust that you will do the dignity and elevation of a separate independent measure and that it will permanently maintain that position; as the only one becoming its inalienable importance to the dearest interests of the Community.

Another concomitant and very pernicious influence may be traced in the exclusive character of the Committee of Management. During the period of which we have been speaking, mechanics as a body were virtually and exceedingly held in contempt. Not only the private but the publicly expressed sentiments of the Rev. Dr. Brown on this subject, are known to the Rev. Mr. Brown and other living witnesses. A casual exception in favour of such mechanics may have occurred, but it was only as a deed of amnesty and an act of grace. Now the Committee hold that this exclusion was in error, in point of principle, and unwise in point of policy. Were it neither more nor less than to sacrifice the best interests of a Public Institution to the personal views and predilections; and if the Rev. Mr. Brown is so sensitive on the score of reciprocity, why did he not raise his voice publicly against the recent violation of it? Here is exclusion, absolute, unqualified exclusion, very different from what is pleased to term the exclusion of the Clergy by the late resolution. By this resolution the Clergy retained, in permanent form, their natural and proper prerogative of superintending, counselling, advising, and were only exonerated from performing, what they could hardly be expected to perform, without detracting from the dignity of their professional standing; but here is a numerous, and in an intelligent and an influential class of men, wantonly deprived of their most common rights, and that to the manifest detriment of a public institution, were not only left alone, but absolutely kept alone, as if some insular leprosy attached to the name mechanic. Accordingly, with our own eyes, we behold crowds of respectable, wealthy and intelligent mechanics, the name of one, even in the subscription list, is almost a rarity. And the measure proposed is more fairly and frankly proposed to them as a body, their co-operation was never solicited, they were not asked to give their assent or reciprocity. What the cause has suffered on the score, may be estimated from the liberality of the public in other well known Christian causes. Our mechanics bend backward to relieve. They devote, to succour the dying, to bury the dead! No, Sir, in all these things have been liberal, and liberal to profession; and the very same liberality has been directed into the coffers of the Foreign School Society, and those who turned it "current away," and those who consented that it should be so turned, have a serious charge to answer before the tribunal of an impartial public.

After what has been said on the general measure, which the Committee consider the chief, indeed the only object of public interest, they have comparatively little to add on the minor peculiarities of your report. They have advanced nothing in their career that they do not cheerfully submit to the ordeal of the strictest examination you may be disposed to give it. They must request however that common terms current in general society, be understood in their general import and acceptation, when they find a thing cabalistic or mystical in what they say, when they say honour they mean honour, when they say interest they mean intrigue, and when they say self-interest they mean self-interest. The Committee regret extremely that no Occasion was present at the public meeting to have laid down the word *honour* to its proper dimensions. In its expanded form it might probably have stood thus: "that the resident British and North American Clergymen are declared ex officio, permanent Patrons and Guardians of the Institution, with free access at all times to the Meetings of the Executive Committee, as irresponsible Corporation, and members; and a vote in all matters not involving pecuniary obligation. Now it appears to the Committee and they think must appear to the Community, that this is a very honorable, a very respectable, a very influential and a very responsible position, and that Christian Ministers thoroughly alive to the interests of the community, and especially to the Sacred claims of the Little Ones of his Church, will decline to wear punctilio or the perhaps ill defined appellation of a single term.

The Committee also, as a public body, question your right of imputing sinister motives, and their action without confronting them with facts that would justify the imputation. They cannot see in this the even handed justice of common sense, not to speak of "that charity which thinketh no evil," &c."

The only other points they shall condescend to notice are the dilatory expressions, that it is the determination of the Society to make its Schools nurseries of Sectarianism, infidelity or any thing, and that the public is left without the vestige of a guarantee for the future character of the education furnished by the Society." Is not the absolute publicity that the Society, and their Committee, have granted, and are determined to give to all their proceedings, the best possible guarantee to the Public? Is not the fact of their publicly authorizing and requesting the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, and the Rev. Mr. Brown, the Rev. Dr. O'Brien, and the Rev. Mr. Dempster to inspect and superintend the operations of the Society's guarantee, and especially an effectual guarantee against sectarianism and infidelity? They hereby invite the parents and guardians of youth, they solicit the public generally to inquire into, and ascertain for themselves, the character of the moral and religious education furnished by their Schools. Is there in all this so guarantee to the Public? At the very first meeting of the Committee, and before any thing was known at all as to the reception of the Resolution of the Public Meeting had met with from the Clergy, it was expressly stipulated with the Society's Teacher that the Holy Scriptures should be used as a class book—but that no sectarian comments should be offered or permitted; is not the reading of a body of men both in the investigation of infidelity and irreligion? The Committee fearlessly appeal to an impartial public, to decide on the reading of the charges, and the value of the guarantees just enumerated. The object of the Society, and the stern and inflexible determination of the Executive Committee, to furnish to all children frequenting their Schools, the most efficient

general education that may be practicable in our circumstances; including the general principles of morality and civility, and the great truths of the Christian Religion in which all sects and denominations are agreed. They desire and trust, that all will be taught, "to do justice, to love mercy and to walk humbly before their God." And this they are persuaded may be accomplished in the most effectual manner by the course they have pointed out to, and imposed upon their Teachers.

In conclusion, the Committee, and they venture to say their constituents also, have no personal or interested views to express, and no views to put on file; and still sincerely request to know that your exertion you may make in the same cause apart from them are crowned with the most abundant success; and if you can strike out any new course, by which the interests and partialities of all the Roman Clergy can be reconciled, and the past collisions and schisms avoided, the measure of their joy will be full. But on the other hand, if this attempt should be found impracticable, they trust you will see in calm reflection, the hardship, the cruelty, the injustice of visiting upon the innocent and defenceless, what may seem to you at present, the erroneous views or the mistaken policy of a public institution, and the most anxious desire for a more steady and unchangeable in a cause so noble and so deserving public support and patronage, we remain

Reverend Sir,  
Your most obedient servants,  
By order of the Executive Committee,  
HENRY W. GILBERT,  
Secretary.

**MERCANTILE VESSELS**  
In the Port of Santos Ayres, on the 1st of March 1833.

Vessels and Captain's Names.	Commisses.	Destinations, &c.
<b>British.</b>		
Brig Sir John Franklin, Corner . . . . .	241 Bonnie, Macfarlane & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Fort, Glen . . . . .	151 Lafone, Barker & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Eliza Heywood, Heywood . . . . .	225 Crahan and Jamieson . . . . .	Loading for Falmouth for orders.
Barque Molaw, Bulerig . . . . .	200 Dickson & Co.	Loading for London via Montevideo.
Brig Oscar, Barrett . . . . .	172 Perdicand Delisle . . . . .	Loading for London.
Brig Oscar, Barrett . . . . .	199 Kenzie, Macfarlane & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Hebe, Field . . . . .	193 Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Helen Anderson, Anderson . . . . .	203 Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sophia, Brown . . . . .	383 John Ross, and Brothers . . . . .	Loading for Quebec.
Brig Archana, Wakefield . . . . .	269 Thomas Armstrong . . . . .	Loading for London.
Barque Fama, Wright . . . . .	218 Alfred Baver . . . . .	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sylvia, Scott . . . . .	152 Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Discharging.
Ship Australia, English . . . . .	261 Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Discharging.
<b>American.</b>		
Ship Robin Hood, Nickerson . . . . .	385 Daniel Gowland & Co.	Discharging.
Ship Sarah Sheels, W. H. Merry . . . . .	403 Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	Loading for New York.
Brig Eliza Heywood, B. Lyon . . . . .	232 C. R. Horn . . . . .	Loading for Boston.
Ship General Smith, Colman . . . . .	311 Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Rogus, Farrow . . . . .	306 Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Thomas, Ellis . . . . .	307 Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Boston.
Ship Josephine, C. J. Merry . . . . .	307 Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	Loading for New York.
Brig Sophia and Eliza, Reid . . . . .	157 O. J. Hayes & Co.	Loading for Boston.
Ship Olympia, Jackson . . . . .	246 John and Brothers . . . . .	Loading for New York.
Brig Olympia, Benson . . . . .	109 Daniel Gowland & Co.	Discharging.
<b>French.</b>		
Brig Deux Femmes, Dupont . . . . .	181 Felipe Llavallol . . . . .	Loading for Marseilles.
Barque Ouzas, Poirer . . . . .	325 F. Ross . . . . .	Discharging.
Barque Napoleon, Rabardy . . . . .	241 Aymes Brothers . . . . .	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Um, Meriel . . . . .	182 C. R. Horn . . . . .	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Hermine, Serot . . . . .	192 Guerin, Seris & Co.	Discharging.
<b>Spanish.</b>		
Brig Fortuna, Lozola . . . . .	250 Repaval and Brothers . . . . .	Loading for Cadix and Malaga.
<b>Sardinian.</b>		
Brig Pianetta, Sesto . . . . .	172 P. A. Plover . . . . .	Discharging.
Polacre Sempre lo Stesso, Ferraro . . . . .	200 Amaldeo . . . . .	Loading for Genoa.
<b>Hamburg.</b>		
Br. Dorothea Wilhelmina, Mathieson . . . . .	344 C. H. Anderson . . . . .	Loading for Pernambuco.
Barque Juliana, Meyer . . . . .	280 C. H. Anderson . . . . .	Discharging.
Schooner brig Sirene, Claussen . . . . .	160 C. H. Anderson . . . . .	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
<b>Swedish.</b>		
Brig Union, Olson . . . . .	230 C. R. Horn . . . . .	Discharging.
<b>Dutch.</b>		
Ketch Van Speyk, Vanderwind . . . . .	142 M'Cracken and Jamieson . . . . .	Loading for Havana.
Galliot Triton, Zwiers . . . . .	100 M'Cracken and Jamieson . . . . .	Discharging.
Barque Fina Brothers, Pootts . . . . .	374 Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Discharging.
<b>Brazilian.</b>		
Zouaca Mariana y Annua, Silva . . . . .	100 M. A. Ramos . . . . .	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Zouaca Mariana, Wiers . . . . .	132 F. Ross . . . . .	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schooner brig Brazilia, Alexandre . . . . .	137 J. B. Soriano . . . . .	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
<b>Oriental.</b>		
Zouaca Providencia, Berninone . . . . .	49 F. Llavallol . . . . .	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
<b>National.</b>		
Schooner brig Cassalida, Da Silva . . . . .	140 J. P. Carneiro & Co.	Loading for Brazil.
Schooner brig Alicia, Bucan . . . . .	134 Nelson Hartwig . . . . .	Discharging.

**FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.**  
Brig Damas, 22 guns, Captain Hypolite Dagremont.  
BRITISH. Packet Spider, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander.  
**AT ENSENADA.**  
French barque Escudaluna, Passemond, 109 tons, to C. Cochard, with mules for the Island of Bourbon.  
Louis Hermenegilde Guillemin.  
(Captain of Frigate.)

**MARINE LIST.**

Port of Buenos Ayres.

February 24.—Wind E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Spanish barque Heredia, Luis Abadia, for Havana, despatched by Zurman and Tre-serria, with 7312½ quintals jerked beef, about 500 arrobas tallow, 75 boxes liquors, 7 boxes lines.

Spanish brig Marinero, Guillermo Sansaloni, for Montevideo, despatched by Pastor Frias, with some boxes cigars, &c.

National brig Monteiro, Francisco Forman-ty, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Juan Sou-za Monteiro, with 3270 quintals jerked beef, 373 dry hides, 430 salted do, 12 pipes with 450 arrobas tallow.

February 25.—Wind S, rain in the morning.

No arrivals.

Sailed, National schooner brig Luisa, David Carter, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by José do Araujo Silva, with 1650 quintals jerked beef, 20 dry hides, 80 dozen salted tongues, 200 boxes tallow candles.

British schooner brig Betsy Hall, John Cooker, for Liverpool, despatched by Brownell, Stegmann & Co., with 4100 salted ox hides, 73 dry salted do, 314 horse hides, 12,260 horns, 27 bales with 4577 dozen nutria skins, 45 bales and 6 bags with 1065 arrobas wool, 40 do, with 1048 arrobas horse hair, 7 do, with 212 dozen sheep skins, 5 do, with 230 dozen deer skins, 2 do, with 240 horse hides, 8 do, with 402 dozen goat skins.

Passenger, General John O'Brien.

February 25.—Wind E.

No arrivals or sailings.

February 27.—Wind W. S. W. strong.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Eufracia, Santiago Soriano, from Montevideo 25th inst, to Vicente Casares, Jun.

American brig Olympia, 199 tons, Paul Benson, from Baltimore 24th December, with lumber, to Daniel Gowlard & Co.

At 9 P. M., H. B. B.'s packet schooner Spider, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 15th inst., arrived at Montevideo 25th, sailed thence 26th, with the mail of the packet Reindeer, from Falmouth 8th December.

Passenger from Rio Janeiro to Montevideo, Señor Baldino José Coelho.

French brig of war Dussan, 23 guns, Captain Hypolito Duqueton, from Montevideo 26th inst.

Passenger, M. Aimé Roger, Consul of France.

February 28.—Wind E.

No arrivals.

Arrived, French brig Herminie, 192 tons, Pierre Sorot, from Pavre de Grace 3rd Decem-ber, arrived at Montevideo 9th inst., sailed thence 26th, with general cargo, to Guerin, Seris & Co.

March 1.—Wind E.

Arrived, Dutch barque Five Brothers, 274 tons, Frederick Toombs, from Rotterdam 16th November, Island Mayo 10th January, arrived off Montevideo 25th ult., sailed thence 26th, with 103 moves salt, to Bunge, Huiz & Co.

Sailed, Oriental packet schooner Eufracia, Santiago Soriano, for Montevideo.  
Brazilian schooner brig Adelaide, José Gonza-les Almeida Rino, for Rio Janeiro despatched by Narciso Martinez, with 230 dry hides, 2820 quintals jerked beef, 10 quintals salted tongues, 4 bales horse cloths.

March 2.—Wind N. N. W. strong. Shifted to N. in the afternoon, with heavy rain.

Arrived, Oriental (late Argentinean) packet schooner Luisa, José Muratori, from Montevideo 1st inst., to Carlos Galcano.

Sailed, Brazilian brig Triunfo, Manuel Joan-quin Baular, for Montevideo, despatched by Felipe Llavallo, in ballast.

**Shipping Memoranda.**

The Oriental zarasca Restaurador has been sold.

Vessels past Point Indo.

On 24th ult., at 2 P. M. Argentinean, hence 22nd, and Plata, hence 20th, Wind N.

On 26th at 5 P. M. Monteiro, hence 24th, Wind N. N. E.

On 27th, at 2 A. M. Betsy Hall, hence 25th, Wind N.

Lieutenant General Sir Richard Bourke, K. C. B., late Governor of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, arrived at Mendoza a short time since from Chili on his route to this Capital, whence he intends to embark for England. The government of Buenos Ayres on being in- formed of this event, immediately forwarded official notes to those of the Provinces through which General Bourke will have to pass, re- questing them to afford him every possible facil- ity for his journey, (with the exception of limi- tation), to place at his disposal an escort, and to pay him all those attentions due to his high rank.

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 fine during the week, thermometer 69 to 83.

Two fires have occurred in this City during the week through accident. The first hap- pened at half past 3 in the morning of Monday last, at the house of Don Vicente Casares, which was got under without much damage. The other broke out at half past 2 in the morn- ing of Wednesday, in the timber yard of Mr. John Spraggon, within the walls of the building which was begun some years since close to the Plaza de la Victoria for a Theatre. This fire committed great ravages, destroying the whole of the timber that was in the yard besides other property, and causing serious loss to Mr. Spraggon. The alarm bells were rung, and the police, military and watchmen on both occa- sions, rendered every assistance.

**THEATRE.**

On 23rd ult., was performed for the benefit of Doña Augustina Gonzalez, a melo drama called *Victor. La Cachucha* was danced by a little girl daughter of the beneficiada, and the piece of *Paco la salada* followed. The house was tolerably full.

On 24th, an operatic performance consisting of the first act of "the barber of Seville," in which Señor Vacani as Figaro surpassed him- self—we have never seen him perform it better; it was worthy of all the Theatres in Europe— Time seems to have no effect upon his voice—he is really a great artist. He was much ap- plauded. Señor Izorta and Señor a Rigatti sang a duet from the opera of "Armida y Reynaldo," in a manner so scientific and sweet as to as- tonish the audience, who evidently did not ob- ceive them to possess the powers they evinced on the occasion. It created a buzz of admiration. In fact the evening's entertainments were the most delightful we have witnessed for many years. The orchestra deserves great praise, it was full and efficient. The house was very full.

**Diey.**

On the last instant, aged 47 years, Frances, wife of Mr. James Hargreaves of this City, deeply regretted by all who knew her.

Lately in this City, aged 73, Doña Mercedes San Martin.

**Advertisements.**

**NOTICE.**

A Spanish gentleman, (a native of Old Castille,) well acquainted with the French and English languages, has long 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 wou- ld besides, take five or six private scholars, either at his rooms No. 15, calle de Myrto, opposite Mr. Novati's, or elsewhere.

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

**To Captains of vessels and the public in general.**

AT Mitchell's butchers shop, No. 19, on the Ala- ma media, will be found on sale quarters of beef, Hind quarters at 2 dollars per arroba, and fore quar- ters at 12 reales per arroba. 124 St

**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 Mr. James Willis', calle del 25 de Mayo, will be immediately attended to. 124 St

**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. 55, Corrientes street; where it is now permanently located in a most convenient and interesting apartment. He pledges himself to those who may patronize him, that no pains will be spared to correspond to their wishes, by the most unceas- ing exertions for the advancement of his pupils.

Mr. Root will likewise receive a limited number of scholars to board,—to whose moral at- tention would be given. 124 St

**NOTICE.**

THE Rev. John Dunster having gone to the country, or the better to his health, there will be no public service in his place of worship till the third Sunday of the current month.

**NOTICE.**

TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

THE undersigned Her Britannic Majesty's Com- missioner, hereby gives notice, that a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Scotch Epis- copal Church, will be held at their Chapel on Tuesday the 14th inst., at one o'clock, for the purpose of nominating and appointing the Trustees of the establishment for the present year.

British Consulate, Buenos Ayres, 2nd March, 1838.  
CHARLES GRIFFITHS,  
H. M.'s Consul.

**NOTICE.**

ON Sunday Morning the 11th instant, a sermon will be preached at the British Episcopal Church, on the subject of "the existing Schools, in connexion with that establishment."

**PRICES CURRENT.**

Doublons, Spanish.....	124	a	dollars each.
Do. Patriot.....	159	a	130 do. do.
Plata meneguina.....	7 1/2	a	7 1/2 do. ferreo
Dollars, Spanish.....	7 1/2	a	8 do. med.
Do Patriot and Patcones.....	7 1/2	a	7 1/2 do. do.
Six per cent Stock.....	52	a	52 do. per ct.
Bull Shares.....	no demand		
Exchange on England.....	4	a	peace per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	330	a	340
Do. Montevideo.....	8 1/2	a	8 1/2 per paracos
Do. United States.....	8 1/2	a	8 1/2 dollar
Hides, Ox, best.....	33	a	25 dls. p. pesada
Do. country.....	24	a	20 do. do.
Do. do.....	28	a	29 do. do.
Do. salted.....	24	a	24 do. do.
Do. Horse.....	10	a	11 do. each.
Nutria Skins.....	3 1/2	a	3 1/2 do. per lb.
Chinchilla Skins.....	35	a	40 do. per dozen
Wool, common.....	9	a	12 do. per arba
Sheep skins per dozen.....	10	a	11 per arba
Do.....	10	a	11 per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen.....	27	a	28
Do.....	28	a	29
Hair, long.....	58	a	60 do. per arba
Do. mixed.....	25	a	29 do. do.
Jerked Beef.....	14	a	13 do. quintal.
Tallow, melted.....	12	a	13 do. per arba
Horns.....	300	a	350 per m/la
Flour.....	27	a	27
Salt, on board.....	12	a	13 per fan.
Discount.....	1	a	2 per ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 134 dollars. The lowest price 130 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 8 pence. The lowest 8 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.