

# THE BRITISH PRESS

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1838.

[Vol. XII.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

The following circular has been published.

Buenos Ayres, February 25th, 1838.  
25th year of the Liberty, 25th of the Independence,  
And 5th of the Argentine Confederation.

The Commercial Tribunal has the honor to inform you, that it having been resolved at a meeting of Capitalists to make a patriotic appeal in order to raise a voluntary subscription (con amongst landed proprietors and merchants, for the laudable object of aiding the exigencies of the public service with the prospects which they demand; and as you appertain to one of the said classes, the Tribunal has determined to forward to you the present note, in the hope that you will cheerfully contribute that which your zeal for the public interest may counsel, and may be compatible with your circumstances.

In order that you may be fully acquainted with the affair in question, the bases and conditions of said loan are enclosed, and should you resolve to contribute to its realisation you can insert at foot the quantity subscribed for, returning the note to the Tribunal in order that it be placed before the government.

JUAN BASTIENA PEÑA.  
SEAN R. MITER.  
JOSE ORTIZ BARBALEAO.

#### BASES AND CONDITIONS OF THE LOAN.

A loan shall be raised for the assistance of Government.

The government will transfer to each of the lenders a sum in 6 per cent stock, at 60 per cent, equivalent to the sum subscribed for, and allow them one per cent interest per month.

The lenders shall receive the dividend on the stock transferred to them in guarantee, and it shall form a component part of the 1 per cent interest.

The loan shall be repaid by the government at 6 and 12 months, from the date in which the loan shall be delivered in notes, the lenders returning the public funds they received in guarantee.

#### ORIENTAL STATE.

Our accounts from this quarter may be summed up in a few words. The President of the Republic Don Manuel Oribe, has returned to Montevideo and re-assumed his share in the government, leaving the command of the army to his brother General Ignacio Oribe. We have no better accounts as to the position of the Chief of the rebellion (Fructos Rivera), and his army. The government at Montevideo has proposed to raise a loan of 200,000 patrones in aid of the exigencies of the State.

#### FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.

Sir,

In replying to the animadversions of Mr. Zimmermann on my answer to the Circular of the Committee of the Foreign School Society, inserted in the last number of your paper, I must still speak plainly however provoking and irritating my words may prove, and whatever hard names may be employed to characterize my spirit. I shall not startle away from what I consider the true merits of this controversy by any clamour, nor do I hold its importance to be so trivial as to be in neglect from the view in which its discussion may involve me, and for which I was in some measure prepared when I unexpectedly found myself in the position towards the Foreign School Society, in which the resolution of the Annual Meeting placed me.

The charge of personality towards Mr. Zimmermann, or any other of the parties composing the

Annual Meeting, I distinctly deny. From what I know of Mr. Zimmermann's honorable and conciliatory spirit, I could not but ascribe to him a pure and peaceful motive in sanctioning by his concurrence the unfortunate resolution of the Annual Meeting. At the same time I sufficiently avow that I repeated the designation of that Meeting so frequently as I did on purpose. Because I desired to state emphatically that the resolution was the act of the Society at large, but of the particular Meeting held at Mr. Nuttal's, and at which Mr. Zimmermann presided. But what has this to do with Mr. Zimmermann, or Mr. Nuttal, or any other member of the Meeting personally. Could I express the emphasis I intended better than by repetition, and if the same avowal thus given to Mr. Zimmermann's name offend him, am I to blame—let him call those to account, who to use their own elegant phrase, "damaged our good names" in the matter, or to such dimensions. But while I deny using the resolution complained of as a personal attack on Mr. Zimmermann, let him not for a moment imagine that I exonerate him from blame in this matter, or that though he acted from "pure motives," intention according to my code of morals does not constitute the whole essence of the circumstances or viciousness of actions. Besides intending to serve a good purpose by the resolution, Mr. Zimmermann ought to have considered whether or not it was calculated to do so before lending it the weight of his name.—Clearly seeing its spirit and tendency to be mischievous, I blame Mr. Zimmermann as a citizen, but not certainly for having intended it to be mischievous, but for not taking pains to consider whether or not it would produce such a result.

Mr. Zimmermann's intentions in the matter, his blamelessness in my view is aggravated by the manner in which he has been essentially able to misrepresent the facts, and in the spirit of the meeting. I hold it to be unjust and insulting, it must be doubly so maintaining from such a source. To the probability of the Press, but to no other. Let Mr. Zimmermann be assured that I have a greater regard to justice than to make him the subject of the Meeting, and to lay on his single head the burden of the accomplished sin. We appear to me to have enough to do as he and to answer for his own. The commission which he assumes in this respect, and which, but might be not rather to rejoice that the Executive Committee and I have thus furnished him with an occasion of stating so publicly as he has now done, the sincerity and conciliatoriness of his views, and thereby of proving at how wide a distance, in whose estimation of it, his pretence so pleases a contrast.

Mr. Zimmermann alleges on an aggravation of the personal injury to him and the other members of the Annual Meeting, that I not only imagined and wrote the letter reflecting the injury, but intended it for the Press, but to no other. Let Mr. Zimmermann be assured and pronounce an anathema against these—"explanation,"—the word however after all is used as an honour—had, however, the combined energies of a whole Executive Committee also were competent to this—pronounce an anathema also against any man who, I say, truly intended it for the Press. What then, does Mr. Zimmermann imagine that because I am a Christian Minister I must be a blockhead, and not understand that when I am addressed through the Press it is my privilege and my duty to reply by the same channel. I seek my letter as a matter of form except two days before the meeting, and it really was written for and sent to the Press, and that as Mr. Zimmermann has been minutely and accurately informed, on the two days before the meeting, by the Secretary, I intended thereby to send it to the Press. I intended thereby it seems to me, to explain, and to shut every avenue against contradiction. And does Mr. Zimmermann suppose that my letter had reached the hands of the Executive Committee before being committed to the Press it would have frightened them into a reversal of the offensive resolution? The reality of his nation at the Annual Meeting proves the reverse. Or does he suppose that my interpretation of the measure was so palpably erroneous, and that the Committee appreciated so highly the services of the Clergy, and of the members of the Society, and were actuated by so earnest a desire to secure a continuance of them, that they would have opportunity to use their own endeavours to correct my false views and conciliate my co-operation—the Committee's exposition of their views on the

subject above the fallaciousness of this. "The truth is, so satisfied was I of the correctness of my view of the measure, that 'explanation' or 'conciliation' I never desired of, and proceeded to publish what I had prepared for publication as a matter of course. Knowing the general doze of the Editor of the British Packet to have communications intended for his paper forwarded to him early, I hastened to put my letter into his hands in order to secure its insertion by his first number. I found however on appearance that it was already too late, in consequence of which delay in its publication, seeing no occasion for its immediate transmission to the Committee I omitted forwarding it to them at all, and, without one motive or another, Mr. Zimmermann states that it was two days in the hands of the Publisher before reaching those of the Secretary, but he does not state that notwithstanding all my haste to the Press, it was nine or ten days in the hands of the Secretary before publishing, and that the same would have destroyed the point of his accusation, the spirit of which I forbear to characterise, but which no one can possibly mistake who reads it in the light of this simple tale.

Another charge Mr. Zimmermann brings against me, is my "apparently wilful distortion of the meaning of the language of the resolution, for the purpose of justifying my resolution to break off all further connection with the Foreign School Society." I can scarcely allow myself to think that Mr. Zimmermann was fully aware or fully weighed the import of the terms in which he expresses this accusation. "Wilful distortion" implies knowing and being the intentions of the framers of the resolution of the Annual Meeting, towards the Clergy to be just and honourable, and its spirit and tendency in regard to the cause of education sound and expedient; I purposely represent them to be the reverse in order to serve my own selfish ends. I may not be licensed with the same sagacity in interpreting the meaning of language as Mr. Zimmermann. Could he in his clarity not have perceived, and acknowledged in my letter; it surely would have been far less odious to represent me as weak than as wicked. But not my "distortion" of the meaning of the resolution is "wilful" and far a purpose. Where is the proof? That authorizes Mr. Zimmermann to represent me as "resolving to break off all further connection with the Foreign School Society," and what in my letter constitutes it an "apparently wilful misrepresentation." Are its tone and language those of a man coolly and calmly calculating how to make it subservient to a purpose. Let my interpretation of the resolution be as erroneous as it may, assuredly it is not wilfully erroneous, and I hold the unsupported and unprovoked assertion of my own to be the contrary cheap, who can indulge in no reckless and glaring contradictions, as to affirm of the same person in the same breath that the "sincerity of his character is unquestionable," and that he is guilty of falsehood in it, the worst form.

But is it interpreted of the Resolution erroneously—with the quibbling alterations or the explanatory comments that have been proposed on its terms I have nothing to say. I have nothing to say to the theory that excuses them—I look to the resolution itself and put it to every unbiased judgement if it be interpreted as Mr. Zimmermann interprets it. Mr. Zimmermann's intention or any other person's good intentions do not in ought affect its spirit and tendency. Its spirit is to sever the Clergy from all connection with the management of education—a tendency to open the doors of the seminaries of the Foreign School Society to the entrance of a secular, or military, or any other person's good will which constitutes the Clergy honorary members of the Society is neither more nor less than insulting Mr. Zimmermann, and any other person's good will is invested with a permanent right of access and a permanent power of vote and control—but the Resolution does not appear to contain any such terms as I have already expressed. They may not attend the meetings of the Committee, or furnish them with subjects of deliberation, or if Mr. Zimmermann presides, they may be invited to attend, but they are not to be sent proper objects to his attention"—on this point to manage or to vote—and is this an attitude in which Clergy members appear to be invited to respect due to themselves—a position in which they can exert any salutary influence on the interests of education, or any other object of the Committee just so far as they choose to employ their nominal honor as a virtual degradation.

That I am strictly correct in this view of the case is proved by the Committee's own exposition of it. What inference can Mr. Zimmermann himself draw from their statement of the facts? He has already admitted that he has been fully informed of the position illustrated as they exhibit them by the detailed history of the Foreign School Society, but that it is his design to exercise the right which he has reserved from all considerations with the management of the business of Education. I could not have desired a more complete proof of the justice of my own view than I make and express in the foregoing, and in my reply to the Circular, than this statement furnishes. And further, whatever Mr. Zimmermann's intentions and views in regard to the resolution may be, that I do not stand alone in assigning to it an evil character is proved by the proceedings of the *Special Meeting*. I know of no one who has taken offence who they opposed it entertain on the subject, but whatever they are, does not the proposal of parties so highly respectable for reasons so obvious as they were by so large a proportion of the Meeting, show that its virtues however great are not so obvious as Mr. Zimmermann would represent, and that it may be possible without any effort whatsoever to differ from his interpretation of it. Before concluding this topic I cannot help remarking the oddness of the light in which Mr. Zimmermann attempts to give my interpretation of the resolution, by representing it as thereby characterizing the religious principles of the *members who composed the meeting*. I was as scrupulously cautious not to commit myself in any offensive manner, Mr. Zimmermann chooses to do as he pleases. And if I have not the authority to read my letter as it is written, he cannot fail to see that. Be the religious principles of the authors of the measure what they may, I have not the authority to induce me to alter my first opinion of it. I must still regard it and call it an irreligious measure, the particular manner in which it is treated with its administration, may not avail themselves of the power it gives to them to promote *secularism, or infidelity, or anything*; but that the Committee do not give the public without the vestige of a guarantee for the future character of the education furnished by the Foreign School Society.

One word more and I have done, Mr. Zimmermann studiously endeavours to represent it as a heinous enormity in my eyes, and in the eyes of all who look to it as personally affecting myself.—Had he at the same time exhibited the real grounds on which I took offence, he would have done me the justice to be represented. I indeed regard it as affecting me personally. And why not? The Circular came addressed to me individually, and I therefore I answered it as such an individual character. I could never suppose it intended to impose on me the Champianism of my brother Clergymen. They are competent to do so, if they will, but I do not decline doing so or choose to wear as an honour what I cast from me as an insult. I can have no possible objection. For the religious principles of the resolution, and the only things therefore I considered left me to do was to give my individual reasons why I do not comply with the decision of the Committee. I have given the same publicly to these reasons that had been given to the request, and I referred to what was doing as I was acting at once, not only towards the Committee and justly towards the Public. They were entitled to know why I now declined all connection with an Institution *"second in importance to none in the community,"* and which I had zealously supported for so many years. The personal grounds of which I complain are those which constitute one of my grounds of separation from the Society, was not a merely that I saw *"hostility or disparagement"* in regard to myself in the *"attempts to bring back another Revised Catechism to a cooperation with the Committee."* Amidst the multiplicity of the motives by which the Members of the Annual Meeting seem to have been induced to adopt the resolution, I could never have divined this to be one, and it does appear to me rather a novel method of adding one ground of separation to another. I wish to state further as it is my grievance that I was not permitted to *"remain on the Committee or vote not-re-elected."* It is Mr. Zimmermann so shortighted, or does he imagine me so short sighted, as to see in this view of the case, I can distinguish between the possession of a right and the exercise of it. complain that I was not elected to the Committee, but that I was for ever deprived of my right to be elected; that as Subscriber to the Society, I was unjustly deprived of a right belonging to Subscribers, and that in my absence I was condemned to suffer this injustice undefended and unaided. But I mistake, it was a solemn *ad hoc* deputation to which I was invited, the Institution, my whole services in its behalf were doing it positive *"harm."* One Clergyman had the sagacity and the good breeding to withhold himself and his vote from the meeting, but it was not enough to stay so long behind, what remained but to kick no one. Murder will out. But Mr. Zimmermann's intentions, I can say, they can say things show more manifestly than this *"little assurance,"* that the real spirit of the measure is to emancipate the cause of education from the shackles of the Clergy.

I am, Mr. Editor,

Your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM BROWN.

Buenos Ayres, March 5th, 1858.

To HENRY W. GILBERT, Esq.,

Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Foreign School Society.

SIR,

Considering the nature of my reply to the Circular of the Executive Committee of the Foreign School Soc. etc., I certainly expected them to attempt in their own defence to give some explanation of the views to the public, but I never anticipated the honour of having this explanation addressed to myself. In this view I had received to my surprise the views of the subject. I was however, courtesy to the Committee, regard to my own character and the sacred claims of truth, compel me to depart from my silence. As regards the *hostility and disparagement* of my previous communication seem to have given them particular offence, I arose at once to defend myself. I had already done so, and to endeavour to write will be doing myself wrong.

In the face of this pledge it is exceedingly provoking to be forced to engage at the very outset. What is the meaning of this reference to the two positions, of the abolition of the law of primogeniture and of the expulsion of the Bishops from the House of Lords, (for constituting the march of reform in Buenos Ayres, these are still but suppositions as regards England,) they seem to me to have been put as a case of induction.—By my submission to the Foreign School Society, I possessed the right of eligibility to a share in its management. The resolution, or rather it seems the irreligious measure, was adopted, and it gives me of this right unaided. I dispute not the authority of the Society to constitute itself as it pleases, however, I am a questioner, and I do not doubt the soundness of this particular exercise of its pleasure. I may be fit or unfit to be a member of the Institution, but I am a member of opinion, and I do not think of being left out and the result of a public proclamation of this—still no justice may be done me. My past services to the Society may be regarded as important, still to displace with them does me no wrong. This is not my *"harshship."* It is not my harshship that I am deprived of the right I enjoyed, that my *"impartial and disinterested services"* are dispensed with, that I am unaided unqualified for the management of the business of Education, all this may be true, and as essential to the prosperity of the Foreign School Society, as the abolition of the law of primogeniture and the expulsion of the Bishops from the House of Lords, and the removal of the Bishops to the State. My harshship is that I am denied to all this measure. There is no parallel therefore between the case in hand and those which I refer to. The relation of the resolution to me as Church and the interests of religion, I think the better, will never do me unjustly, whatever else may be the result of the measure, and I do not doubt Parliamentary Bench, no E. L. Lord, Whittaker will have room to say that he has been removed without warning and without a hearing.

The storm of words and of active that now rages against me has been professedly raised by my interpretation of the resolution of the Annual Meeting. I read its meaning originally in its own words, now I have the benefit of its authors' criticism, commentary and illustration, and what is the result, save that the correctness of my representation in every particular is proved beyond dispute. The importance of showing this must plead my apology for entering a little into detail.

The words of the resolution are—*"That the Committee in future shall consist only of lay members; but that the British and American Clergymen residing in this city should be considered as honorary members, and be invited to attend the Meetings of the Committee and to present proper objects for its attention."* This I affirmed in substance to be an exclusion of the Clergy from the management of education, the placing them in a position of one degrading to themselves and useless in regard to the interests of education, the removal of a guarantee for the future character of the instruction provided by the Foreign School Society, and the opening of the communication to a admission of *"secularism, or infidelity, or anything."* Now let us hear the interpretation of it given by its framers and supporters, one explains it as *"qualifying Clergymen to sit on the Committee, and to have a permanent voice in it."* One account is that it was meant as a device for obtaining an annual renewal of the *"honorary membership"* of the Clergy, by *"bringing back a Revised Catechism to a cooperation with the Committee, and for identifying all the Clergy with it."* It is as if the Clergy were to be adopted after previous consideration and unanimous approval of its object, in another sense *"honourably without even the sanction of a discussion."* And further it is alleged that though offered it did not all do so precisely the same opinion, and that the contrary they did not do so precisely the same grounds, but that on the contrary they supported it each on individual grounds and for individual reasons. It has now been shown in the case in which the Committee officially interpret it is—*"The resident British and North American*

*Clergymen are declared as *officio*, permanent Patrons and Guardians of the Institution, with free access at all times to the same, and to be considered as irrevocable counsellors and advisers; and a vote in all matters not involving pecuniary obligations, or any other such obligations, they may adopt in any language in their right sense, and calling things by their right names, call all this. In what meaning can I to understand such a mass of inconsistency, and of contradiction. If I have been these conflicting representations for fixing the character of the measure. Am I not justified in treating it as a case of induction. I have not the authority of the resolution by the ordinary rules of language for myself. But not only is the explanation of one interpreted as inconsistent with that of another, I have just quoted their authoritative declaration of the sense of the measure, let any one persevere at the same time to insist that the measure is irreligious, which it is based, their estimate of the qualifications of Clergymen to manage the business of an educational Society, their denial of the past history of the Clergy of Buenos Ayres in connection with the Foreign School Society, and what conclusion can be come to, will be to say that they mean the men whom they represent as professionally disqualified for all concern in education, say, whom they directly accuse of the ruin of the Foreign School, and attempt to protect, and who they mean the men who are the friends and Guardians, the Counsellors and Advisers, credit *Juliana.* They do not use *magic* or *enchantment* to protect, or to excite them, they do not seek a sin, I would only in all humanity venture to ask whether the phraseology of the word *Apostasy* does not mean to excite them to do so. I have added that it was by their interference in matters involving pecuniary obligations that this department of the management they are now professedly removed, they framed it while acting as the Patrons and Guardians of the Institution, and they frame a resolution intended to be a panacea for the evil in which they have involved it, they are constituted its Patrons and Guardians, and they are to be excused still. Praying one thing they conclude the opposite. If the Committee do not use callistic terms, they must at least accomplished adepts in the callistic art.*

Summing up the whole evidence to what does it amount. The conflicting views avowedly held by the Clergy, and the resolution, are to be nothing. Take even the Committee's own account of the proceedings, strip it of its declamatory pomposity, and that translated into ordinary phrase, what does it amount to? It is to say that they have acted as if they neither knew nor cared what they were about. All we have remaining to draw a conclusion from is the resolution itself, and its own exposition, and their version of the resolution *has run out of its proper dimension*, and I perfectly understand the reasons of the Committee, and I have no objection, nor the version, for I am justly distinct, he not the proper sequel to the letter, the letter and the resolution speak in substance, and the resolution produces the same impression as the version of the Clergy from all connection with the management of education.

The resolution is in itself so deprived of all trust or power, enthroned in injustice over the empire of mind, there can be no question of the honour to which they are exalted. Really it does require an effort to redeem my pledge. Can the Committee possibly imagine that this burst of school-boy grandiloquence is argument. Further in all that has been said and written I see nothing that is in itself the fitness of my representation of the measure as irreligious in its tendency. The clergy who have represented it as not forced us to see it and to reprobate it when it strikes itself off purely on the view. The Committee take as their representation of it, and has characterized themselves as irreligious. Whether I succeeded or not, it certainly was my aim to avoid any charge of inconsistency, and I have done so in order to characterise the measure. It carries evil enough in its face, there is no need to look to the intentions of its framers. The character of the measure and the character of the Committee are things wholly distinct, they may be absolute saints, and if they aspire to such a distinction I shall be the last to dispute their right to it. Now let us speak of their determinations to make their Schools nurseries of *secularism, infidelity, or anything.*—I now venture to say that it is not in any way so significant and consistent, I ought certainly in justice to them when I stated the irreligious character of their measure, and to state that they were so determined not to make their Schools nurseries of *secularism, infidelity, or anything,* this would have been consistently ambiguous. I am grateful to the Committee for their willingness in behalf of religious instruction, but they will allow me to question the validity of the guarantees they appear to give for continuing ability in their own guarantee so long as the public opinion is pronounced in favour of religious instruction, or may not an Annual Meeting of the Foreign School Society, be so constituted as to have any power to grant an exemption of expelling the Holy Scriptures as a class book from the School, as an Annual General Meet-

ing held at Mr. Nuttall's was expelling the Clergy from the Committee. The Clergy have already raised the Institution by their unity and unanimity in many views, and they therefore must be guaranteed and especially an official guarantee against secessionism.

Showing thus justified the correctness of my view of the measure, I am not called on to enter into any discussion of its alleged reasons and grounds. My opposition to it was based on the following grounds: 1. It is not only but therefore now to advert to the grounds on which the Committee represent this great act of legislation and achievement of educational reforms to be undertaken, but also to the Clergy of Buenos Ayres and myself personally. I cannot fail to remark in passing the ridiculousness of the attempt to give an official guarantee by representing it as a new application of the principle of the subdication of labor. Did it require an act of reform parallel to that of the Louisiana Spiritual from the House of Peers, to apply this principle to the management of educational Societies, I have been accustomed to think, that every Committee of every Society and of course the Foreign School Society among the rest, acted upon it when they apportioned the business of the Society among their officers and members. Nor can I help condemning the vicious argumentation used in the exposition of the second ground of the measure. Clergymen are invited to participate in the management of educational Societies, and they are sectarian and self interested. Some Clergymen are self interested, therefore all are so. Clergymen have different demands on their attention and interests, therefore they cannot unite in any common measure. Could the Executive Committee not be elected as a rational and logical body, that although Clergymen are of different denominations, yet their cause is one. And that though they may have different personal interests, they still are to be presumed to pursue them on just and equitable principles like other men. But the Clergy of Buenos Ayres it seems have proved themselves so self interested as men that they are no longer to be regarded as such and as Ministers that they are incapable of acting in union. And the illustration of this is the history of the decline and final ruin of the Foreign School Society. They were possessed of its original assets, management many years, and acting under the influence of their characteristic vices ruined it.

The representation given of the auspicious commencement of the Society is correct, with the modification that scarcely one half of the sum specified was actual subscription, and that about six per cent was contributed by the Mercantile class. I am set aware that Mechanics were prohibited from subscription, and certainly the Clergy were excluded from influence at the period. From its commencement the Institution has in some sense followed a downward course, but in all accounts, and in the history of that of Buenos Ayres, the first and chief cause of the decline are well known to be the actual collapse of the first enthusiasm, the altered moral state of the country, and the influence of the taunting of a layman in conjunction with a Clergyman with the arrangements of the Schools. As the result of the well known facts of the case, more garbled or interested representation than is given in the Committee's paragraph on this point cannot well be imagined.

The particular facts referred to under the head of *jealousies, bickerings and secessionism*, I have nothing to do with. I am indeed appealed to as a witness of their truth, but I am incompetent to speak to them. The attempt to involve me along with another Reverend Brother is this charge of secessionism by reference to a recent incident, is wholly beneath notice. The cause is truly feeble that leads to such support. The whole meaning of my interference in the matter was a desire to guard against the prejudice which might accrue to the Society from the connection of its School with the Methodist Connection according to the principle on which I have uniformly acted of keeping them as far as possible from any particular religious name or body. I did not certainly understand them so fully as I do now, how very insignificant religious names are in the eyes of laymen, and consequently how unimportant they consider the religious character of any School, otherwise I can have readily accepted such an epithet as a badge of honor, but I am the possessor of my bigotry! On the count of the Committee's indictment against the Clergy I hold myself wholly innocent, and from acting in a sectarian spirit in my connection with the Society I have naturally done the reverse, I have never attempted to make it subservient to my own interest or to those of my Church. In the course of my long residence in Buenos Ayres, I have been subjected to the assaults of open and secret enemies, but in no instance have I ever permitted a single feeling towards another, or another's hostile feeling towards me, to influence my management of the Foreign School Society. But the question is, granting all that is alleged here is the proof that it causes the decline of the Society.

The assertion that the influence of the Clergy has at any period maintained undivided ascendancy over it is wholly gratuitous. Never did they have a more wanting intelligent, enlightened and active laymen in the management along with them, and if the management of the Society were of the kind that they are exempt from blame. During the last three or four years it has been under the presidency of a layman, there have been no Clerical jealousies, no sectarian tendencies, and has a history proved in no respect different from what it ever was.

Another cause of the ruin in which the Clergy involved the School is alleged to be the exclusive spirit in which they managed it, holding mechanics as a body virtually and avowedly unequal to it. I am insidiously appealed to as a witness against a Reverend Brother to prove this to be the sentiment of his Society, and to support the appeal. I know nothing of his private sentiments on this subject, in all my intercourse with him as a Member of the Committee, the management of the Foreign School, I never heard him express such a sentiment and it was never attributed to him, and neither am I aware of one act in his management or that of the Committee to justify such an imputation such a charge. Where will you find in the minute book such a record concerning the mechanics, as now appears in the official report of the Clergy. I do not know a time when Mechanics did not constitute a portion and an influential portion of the Committee. And if such a rule was acted on why did they not expose it. I have sat as a member of Committee both under a Clerical and a Lay Presidency, and alike under both has the most earnest desire been felt and expressed to write all classes in the support of the Institution. But I am not only a witness to this crime, I am a party to it. I consented *not only to leave alone but actually to keep aloof from the Society this class of men, respectable, intelligent, and zealous of men.* The terms descriptive of such an accusation I can not prostitute my pen to me. I appeal to every man with whom I have sat in Committee in disproof. What one act in my life proves me hostile to the class of Mechanics, on the contrary, how many instances of their warm interest I feel in what concerns them, and to the free

intercourse I have cultivated with them and to the *'reciprocity'* with which I have acted along with them. Analyze this history of my public life in Buenos Ayres, and I unhesitatingly say that if it be found characterized by one feature more prominently than another, it is by a tone and spirit the very reverse of what is here imputed to me. Not only have I not been hostile to the management and support of the Foreign School by Mechanics, but I have earnestly solicited and advocated it, as the pages of the British Enquirer to the management and support of the Institution can amply testify. These things may not be known to all the members of the Executive Committee, but they are undoubtedly known to some, and when they sit in deliberation on this libel on my good name, were there none, not even one, who if not in justice to me at least to the Committee themselves, could have opportunely interceded and saved this outrage of truth and decency. But that is not all the heinousness of this charge. Looking to the prejudice it is calculated to infuse into the minds of a large class of the community against two of the Ministers of religion, does it not directly tend to undermine and destroy their usefulness. And why are they thus exposed to odium and the best interests of Society thus wantonly sacrificed, because falsehood will not at the bidding of others approve of a measure which they conscientiously think mischievous.

I have done, and in the hope that the angry feelings which have been awakened may speedily subside, I am Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
WILLIAM BROWN.  
Buenos Ayres, March 7th, 1838.

**MERCANTILE VESSELS**  
In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 9th of March 1838.

Vessels and Captain's Names.	Tonnage.	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
<b>British.</b>			
Brig John Franklin Hayward	214	Reinic, Macfarlane & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Eliza Heywood, Corner	245	M'Crackan and Jamieson.	Loading for Falkmouth for orders.
Brig Oscar, Barrett	172	Fordmann Delisle.	Loading for London.
Brigge Amabella, Watt.	169	Reinic, Macfarlane & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Hebe, Field	198	Brownell, Sturgess & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Helen Anderson, Anderson	303	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brigge Sophia, Brown	353	John Best, and Brothers	Loading for Quebec.
Brig Amelia, Mackintosh	249	Thomas Armstrong	Loading for London.
Brigge Fama, Wright	218	Alfred Barber.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Syria, Scott	181	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Amelia, Westfield	269	Bunger, Hutz & Co.	Loading for London.
Brig Alcipe, Bennett	199	Briscoe, Twyford & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Ship Kingston, Maclean	431	Lafane, Barker & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Alpha, Turner	317	M'Crackan and Jamieson.	Discharging.
<b>American.</b>			
Ship Robin, Nicholson	305	Daniel Gowlad & Co.	Discharging.
Ship Sarah Sheels, W. H. Merry	401	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for New York.
Brigge Drypis, D. Upton	202	J. B. Smith.	Loading for Boston.
Ship Graciel, South, Coleman	341	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Telesio, Ellis	345	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Boston.
Brig Tompkin, C. J. Merry	307	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for New York.
Ship Sophia and Eliza, Read	396	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Boston.
Ship Gardner, Jackson	346	John Best and Brothers.	Discharging.
Brig Olympia, Benson	199	Daniel Gowlad & Co.	Discharging.
<b>French.</b>			
Brigge Olinda, Poirer	320	Guerin, Seris & Co.	Discharging.
Brigge Napoleon, Hahandy	24	Aymes Brothers	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Union, Morel	182	C. R. Horne	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Hemino, Soret	192	Guerin, Seris & Co.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
<b>Spanish.</b>			
Brig Fortans, Lozada	250	Resaval and Brothers.	Loading for Cadix and Malaga.
<b>Portugalian.</b>			
Brig Financer, Ferraro	172	P. A. Pioneer	Discharging.
Polacre Sempur to Stoves, Ferraro	33	Amadeo.	Loading for Genoa.
<b>Hamburg.</b>			
Brigge Johans, Meyer	280	C. H. Andersen	Discharging.
Schooner Brig Sirene, Claxson	109	C. H. Andersen	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
<b>Swedish.</b>			
Brig Union, Osoan	190	C. R. Horne	Discharging.
<b>Dutch.</b>			
Ketch Van Speyk, Vanderwaal	142	M'Crackan and Jamieson.	Loading for Havana.
Galley Triton, Zovers	159	M'Crackan and Jamieson.	Discharging.
Brigge Fyvo Brothers, Peolis	374	Bunger, Hutz & Co.	Discharging.
<b>Bremen.</b>			
Brig Siegmund Cesar, Hilder, Jun.	350	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
<b>Brazilian.</b>			
Zumaeca Marina	127	T. Rousse	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schooner Brig Braziler, Alexandre	132	J. B. Soriano	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schooner Brig Ceique, Oliveira	172	M. A. Ramos	Discharging.
<b>Argentin.</b>			
Zumaeca Providencia, Berninone	49	Fr. Livallo	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Zumaeca Restaurador, Roca	49	G. Risco	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Amar Paternal, Roberson	112	Pelep Livallo.	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
<b>Argentin.</b>			
Schooner Brig Caualida, Da Silva.	140	J. P. Carneiro & Co.	Loading for Brazil.
Schooner Brig Emilia, Bucan	154	Nolan Hartwig	Loading for Brazil.
Schooner Brig Maria Antonia, Arango	83	M. A. Ramos	Brazil.
Brig Restaurador, Ladrador	228	Viern and Timoteo.	Discharging.

**FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.**  
FRENCH. Corvette Camille, 20 guns, Commandante Pierre Louis Hennesgilde Guillivin. (Captain de Frigate).  
Brig Dumas, 22 guns, Captain Hyppolite Daugel.

## MARINE LIST.

### Port of Buenos Ayres.

#### March 8.—Wind E.

Arrived, British brig Alcipo, 109 tons, William Bennett, from Liverpool 4th December, arrived at Montevideo 9th ult., sailed thence 1st inst., with general cargo, to Briscoe, Twyford & Co.

Passenger from Liverpool, Mr. James Fitzsimmons, Do. from Montevideo, Mr. Henry Mann.

Sailed, British brig Forth, Robert Glen, for Liverpool, despatched by Lafone, Barker & Co., with 3200 salted hides, 8 tons bones, 60 bales with 1500 dozen hair sheep skins, 7y, 251 arrobas horse hair, 140 do. with 2830 arrobas wool.

British barque Mohawk, George Bulraig, for Montevideo to finish her loading for London, despatched by Dickson & Co., with 300 dry hides, 934 salted hides, 1062 horse hides, 13 tons leathers, 164 pipes and 74 half do. with 7300 arrobas tallow, 8 bales with 160 arrobas wool.

National schooner brig Mary Jane, John Gard, for Patagonia, despatched by Edward Lumb, with effects and 15 prisoners.

#### March 4.—Wind E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, French brig Deux Freres, Antoine Dupont, for Montevideo, despatched by Lafone, Livallet, with 1841 dry hides, 1 bale with 32 dozen slunk calf hides, 140 do. with 2861 arrobas wool, 32 do. with 1080 arrobas horse hair, 8 do. with 155 dozen tinned skins, 99 do. with 2438 dozen sheep skins.

The Mary Jane which sailed yesterday was in sight this day.

#### March 5.—Wind E.

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

Sailed, H. B. M.'s packet schooner Spider, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro 5th inst.

Passengers for Rio Janeiro, Señores Cipriano Costa, Francisco Leon Montalan and Mr. George Lumsden, and for Montevideo, Monsieur Bancel.

The Dorothea Wilhelmina was under weigh, but anchored again S. E. of the outer roads from strong head wind.

#### March 6.—Wind E.

Arrived, Bremen brig Sigmond Coast, 250 tons, Gerhard Hilber, Jan., from Baltimore 28th November, Island Mayo 11th January, Rio Janeiro 17th ult., with 102 maves salt, 141 boxes Bourdeaux wine, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

British ship Kingston, 141 tons, Hector Maclean, from Liverpool 14th October, Lazon 29th November, arrived at Montevideo 4th January, sailed thence 4th inst., with 1500 fauegas salt, to Lafone, Barker & Co.

Passenger from Montevideo, Mr. Robert Orr.

National brig Reno, 175 tons, Santiago Dasso, from Bahia Blanca 1st January, Patagonia 25th ult., with 700 fauegas salt, 240 fauegas wool, 60 hams, to Reder's Ship Store.

Passengers, Señora Andrea Rini, wife and servant, Mr. Joseph Coelho, wife, family and servants, Señores Trifon Fontana and Vicente Paz, and Captain Edmund Elsgood, 16 in all.

Sailed, Hamburg barque Dorothea Wilhelmina, Thomas Frederick Mattheissen, for Pernambuco, despatched by C. H. Anderson, with 2500 quarters jerked beef, 15 macpatus with 143 arrobas tallow.

Brazilian zumea San Antonio y Animas, Amalio José de Araujo Silva, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 1600 quarters jerked beef and 14 lining hides.

#### March 7.—Wind E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, American ship Exile, George Day, for New York, despatched by Oliver James Hayes & Co., with 30,000 shin bones, 1030 quarters jerked beef, 59 pipes, 83 half do., 25 quarter do., 73 barrels and 4 demijohns with 3500 arrobas masts foot oil, 19 pipes with 760 arrobas tallow, 14,478 horns, 6 bales with 244 dozen dog skins, 7 do. with 350 dozen deer skins, 214 do. with 6296 arrobas wool, 15 do. with 920 dozen sheep skins.

Passenger, Mr. Samuel Knowleworthy.

Oriental packet schooner Eufracia, Santiago Soriano, for Montevideo.

#### March 8.—Wind E.

Arrived, National schooner Bella Americana, 83 tons, Cayetano Joaquín de Araujo from Santa Catalina 20th ult., arrived at Montevideo 6th inst., sailed thence 7th, with coffee, oil and timber, to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.

At half past 9 P. M., British brig Alpha, 217 tons, George Turner, from Liverpool 16th January, with general cargo, to McCracken and Jamieson.

Passenger, Master Thomas Keen.

#### March 9.—Wind E.

Arrived, National brig Restaurador Rosa, 226 tons, Antonio José Diaz Labrador, from Rio Janeiro 22nd ult., arrived at Montevideo 7th inst., sailed thence 8th, with tobacco, rice, coffee, &c., to Viera and Timoteo.

Brazilian schooner brig Cacique, 172 tons, José Joaquim de Oliveira, from Patagonia 25th ult., with yerba, &c., to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.

French palacre Laboroux, 131 tons, Pierre Bronzon, from Cetto 23 December, arrived at Montevideo 7th inst., sailed thence 8th, with wine, oil, to Zamarrán & Terrera.

H. B. M.'s Packet Schooner Cockatrice, Lieut. John Douglas, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 28th ult., arrived at Montevideo 8th inst., sailed thence same day, with the mail of H. B. M.'s packet Opussum, from Falmouth 5th January.

Passengers from Rio Janeiro, Madame Luginan and Gordon A. Thompson, Esq., and servant, and from Montevideo, Captain Cole.

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

### SAILED FROM BUENAIRES.

On 2nd inst., French barkette Escudellin, Celestin Passerend, for the Island of Bourbon, despatched by Casimir Cochard, with 29 mules, 3 horses and 1 ass.

### CARNIVAL.

This *Saturnalia* commenced on 25th ult., and ended on 27th. We rejoice to state that very few respectable persons took part in throwing water and eggshells filled with water; these proceedings were chiefly confined to children, servants and strangers; and we do hope that the good sense of the people will at no distant day entirely do away with an amusement so pitiful.—The last day of Carnival, which in former years was the worst, proved on this year the most orderly, the water-throwers being less numerous than ever. On each day six guns were fired, from the fort, viz—three at 2 in the afternoon, and three at six, as signals for the commencement and conclusion of the sports, according to the decree in this respect; but unfortunately the decree was in many instances set at naught—for instance we ourselves received a complete clanging about 10 o'clock on the night of the 25th, from a house in the calle de Cuyo, some doors from the calle del 25 de Mayo; at the critical moment too when we were congratulating ourselves upon our security, and thinking upon Don Juan's soliloquy upon his first view of London from Shooters Hill—

"How traps for all involunt; none lay  
" 'Tis Haps for the traveller."

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 *Resencion*, the exchange of which has been prevented by divers circumstances, it has prorogated the term for the exchange of said notes to the 30th of April of the present year.

### Advertisements.

**El Cuacnero Argentino.**  
(COLLECTION OF POETRY ADAPTED FOR MUSIC.)  
JUST PUBLISHED the 3rd Number of the above, and now selling at the various Libraries of this City. Price 3 dollars.

### NOTICE.

ON Sunday Morning the 11th inst., a Sermon will be preached at the British Episcopal Church, on the expediency of instituting Schools in connexion with that establishment.

### FOR SALE.

A few first rate American lains, apply at No. 40, calle del 25 de Mayo.

## NOTICE.

A Spanish gentleman, (a native of Old Castile,) 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 care of six or seven scholars, either at his rooms No. 15, calle de Maypa, opposite Mr. Nottale's, or elsewhere.

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

To Captains of vessels and the public in general.

AT Mitchell's butchers shop, No. 10, on the Alameda, will be found on sale quarters of beef. Hind quarters at 22 reales per arroba, and fore quarters at 12 reales per arroba. f24 st

## ENGLISH SCHOOL.

MR. ROOT respectfully informs the parents of generally his children under his tuition, and the public that he has removed his School from its former situation, corner of Emeralda and Cangallo streets, to No. 95, Corrientes street; where it is now permanently located in a most convenient and airy apartment. He pledges himself to those who may patronize him, that no pains will be spared to correspond to the requirements of the most pressing 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. f24 st

## NOTICE.

THE Rev. John Dempster having gone to the continent, the benevolent friends of his health, there will be no public service in his place of worship till the third Sunday of the next month.

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, hereby gives notice, that a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Scotch Presbyterian, will be held at their Chapel on Tuesday the 13th 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, 2d March, 1858.

CHARLES GRIFFITHS,

H. M.'s Consul.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doublers, Spanish.....	133	a 134 dollars each
Do. Patrot.....	120	a do. do.
Plata macungui.....	73	a 74 do. for one
Dollars Spanish.....	5	a do. do.
Do Patrot and Patamons.....	71	a 72 do. do.
Six per cent Stock.....	55	a 55 do. per ct.
Bank Shares.....	0	a no demand
Exchange on England.....	0	a peace per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro, 365	a	per patacon
Do. Montevideo.....	83	a per patacon
Do. United States.....	54	per U. S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best.....	34	a 35 libras, guinea
Do. country.....	28	a 31 do. do.
Do, weighing 23 to 24 lbs.....	29	a 29 do. do.
Do. do.....	24	a 25 do. do.
Do. Horse.....	10	a 12 do. each.
Nutria Skins.....	3	a 3 1/2 do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins.....	53	a 54 do. per dozen
Wool, common.....	10	a 12 do. per arroba
Sheep skins per dozen.....	20	a 22 per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen.....	57	a 58 do.
Deer skins per dozen.....	25	a 26 do.
Hair, long.....	55	a 60 do. per arroba
Do. mixed.....	28	a 30 do. do.
Jersey Best.....	16	a 16 do. quintal.
Tallow, mottled.....	12	a 13 do. per arroba
Do. white.....	120	a 120 do. per arroba
Flour, (North American).....	a none	
8 lb. conts.....	11	a 12 per fan.
Discount.....	1	a 1 1/2 per ct. per month

The highest price of Doublers during the week, 134 dollars. The lowest price 129 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 6 pence. The lowest 5 1/2 pence.

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ALEX. LEITCH, PRINTER, Responsible Editor.