

# British Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

N<sup>o</sup>. 604.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1838.

[Vol. XII.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

His Excellency Lieut. General Sir Richard Bourke, K. C. B., late Governor of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, with his Aide-de-Camp Captain Williams, Doctor Alexander Osborne and two servants, arrived in town on Wednesday afternoon last, at 5 o'clock, in excellent health and spirits, attended by a Guard of Honor of 50 Cavalry which His Excellency the Governor of Buenos Ayres, had provided for the occasion. The distinguished visitor and his suite took up their abode at the Hotel of Messieurs Comand and Mc.Gaw, in the calle de la Paz, where they were received by General Corlaan, principal Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor. A band of music was stationed in one of the apartments of the Hotel, who performed during the evening a variety of popular airs.

Sir Richard Bourke left Sydney, New South Wales, on the 5th December last, in the ship "Samuel Winter," and reached Valparaiso on the 18th January. He crossed the Andes and the Pampas, and arrived in Buenos Ayres in the short space of twenty days, and visits this City on his way to England; to which country he will proceed in H. B. M's packet.

We feel most happy in having amongst us this distinguished Chiefest of our Country; for distinguished he is. We have now before us 'the Australian,' Sydney Journal of 5th December, from which the following are extracts.

"SIR RICHARD BOURKE embarks for England this day! At this, the moment of his departure, our minds are too engaged and engrossed with a sense of the mighty loss the Colony is about to sustain, to enter into a minute criticism of the various events of his distinguished career. Of these events, our readers are aware we were not inattentive spectators. It is not too much, however, briefly to say, that in the short period that His Excellency presided over us important benefits have been rendered to this Colony, which would have attained glory over a series of successive Governments—but which, were concentrated within one short Government, shed an intense illumination along the track of his administration. The recent public meeting testifies how highly and how truly the Colonists appreciate His Excellency's deserts. It was gratifying in the extreme to behold the warmth and generosity with which the friends of freedom and good government evinced the favorable opinion that they entertained of Sir RICHARD BOURKE'S administration. His Excellency must feel deeply affected with praise so promptly and unanimously bestowed. He must feel that he is amply repaid for the many and voluntary inconveniences which he has undergone in endeavoring to promote our present, future, and permanent prosperity. He will go to his native land conscious of not having, during his six years' residence, once violated the principles of justice or humanity."

The proceedings at the public meeting above mentioned occupy six columns of 'the Australian.' An address was voted to Sir Richard, which commences thus—

"To His Excellency Lieutenant General SIR RICHARD BOURKE, K. C. B., Commanding Her Majesty's Forces in, and Governor of, New South Wales, &c. &c. &c."

"SIR—On the eve of your return to Europe, we beg to assure you of our deep regret at your retirement from the distinguished station of Governor of New South Wales, and at the same time to convey to you the expressions of our admiration and gratitude for the real and faithful

services you have done—for the many plans of public utility you have accomplished—and for the firm and temperate authority, but above all for the impartiality, with which for six years you have presided over this important and distant dependency of the British Crown.

"Previously to the arrival of your Excellency, the vast resources peculiar to this and the Sister Colony, from its convict population, were not understood—much less had they been systematically applied to the immense benefit of the Colonists, and indirectly to that of the Mother Country. Before that auspicious era, whether we look to the system of Government in regard to the free inhabitants or to the convict population, it was, in either respect, vacillating, erroneous, and refractory to no fixed ascertainable principles; the consequence of which state of things was, an immense deduction from the sum of public and private happiness. Religion and education were at a low ebb; and hence, as an inevitable consequence, ignorance, violence, and rapine, with every species of vice and its concomitant misery, stalked the land; and this now rapidly improving country, (destined to become, if not already, the brightest gem in the British Crown) was the seat of poverty and discontent, and a dead weight and incumbrance to Great Britain. It is to your Excellency's ability and virtue we are indebted for the establishment of order out of those chaotic elements, as well as for a comprehensive and philosophical system of Government, founded on the unerring principles which are the basis of Britain's elevated rank among Nations—the principles of law and reason—systems which exclude all caprice and passion and intemperance, and which equally respect and preserve the rights of all, from the highest to the lowest."

It ends as follows.

"In conclusion, Sir, we respectfully solicit the honor of being allowed to place your statue—as a lasting memorial of your public services—in some conspicuous part of a Town which, together with the Colony of which it is the Capital, has risen into such rapid wealth and importance under your Excellency's administration."

Sir John Jamieson moved that a statue of Sir Richard Bourke be erected in some conspicuous part of Sydney; this motion was carried unanimously, and in two days the subscription for that purpose amounted to £1087.

The School of Arts" presented an address to Sir Richard, in which we read the following.

"It is to your Excellency's enlightened disposition that the School of Arts owes its origin, and it is to your munificence and fostering care that it is in a great measure indebted for the respectable position which it now occupies; it is therefore natural for us to anticipate that, in the departure of Your Excellency from these shores, our institution will suffer a severe loss."

At a grand ball and supper given at the Pultney Hotel, Sydney, in commemoration of the anniversary of Sir Andrew's Day, Sir Richard Bourke was received on his entrance by a guard of honor, and his health was drank in the most enthusiastic manner.

### CANADA.

We received by the brig Arctic, journals from the United States to 18th January. It seems that a body of men (800 to 1000) citizens of the United States, intent upon succoring the rebels in Canada, had taken possession of Navy Island in the British territory, and fortified it—the British Colonel Macnab, in demanding their surrender denominated them as

pirates. No attack had been on the island beyond the exchange of some shots and shells. It was supposed that those who occupied it would endeavor to regain the United States territory, there not being in Canada a single rebel in arms, the loyalists having flocked in crowds to support the Government and put down rebellion. The disturbances in Canada have produced a collision somewhat serious, the American Steamboat Caroline was attacked by the British within the jurisdiction of the United States, and 13 of the passengers killed. This attack was made on the supposition that the steamboat was conveying aid to those on Navy Island. We regret that our space will not allow the publication this week of all the documents connected with the affair—we will however insert what we can—commencing with the following.

"Message of the President to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States."

"In the highly excited state of feeling on the Northern frontier, occasioned by the disturbances in Canada, it was to be apprehended that causes of complaint might arise on the line dividing the United States from her Britannic Majesty's dominions. Every precaution was therefore taken on our part authorized by the existing laws; and on the troops of the provinces who were embodied on the Canadian side, it was hoped that no serious violation of the rights of the United States would be permitted to occur. I regret, however, to inform you that an outrage of a most aggravated character has been committed, accompanied by a hostile though temporary invasion of our territory, producing the strongest feelings of resentment on the part of our citizens in the neighborhood, and on the whole border line; and that the sentiment previously existing has been alarmingly increased. To guard against the possible recurrence of any similar act, I have thought it indispensable to call out a portion of the militia to be posted on that frontier. The documents herewith presented to Congress show the character of the outrage committed, the measures taken in consequence of its occurrence, and the necessity for resorting to them. It will also be seen that the subject was immediately brought to the notice of the British Ministry accredited to this country, and the proper steps taken on our part to obtain the fullest information of all the circumstances, and to attend to the transaction, preparatory to a demand for reparation. I ask such appropriations as the circumstances in which our country is thus unexpectedly placed require."

"M. VAN BUREN.

"Washington, January 8, 1838.

"Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox.

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

"WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1838.

"SIR—By the direction of the President of the United States, I have this honor to communicate to you a copy of the evidence furnished to this Department of an extraordinary outrage committed from Her Britannic Majesty's province of Upper Canada, on the persons and property of the United States, within the jurisdiction of the State of New York. The destruction of the property, and assassination of citizens of the United States on the soil of New York, at the moment when, as is well known to you, the President was anxiously endeavoring to allay the excitement, and earnestly seeking to prevent any unfortunate occurrence on the frontier of Canada, has produced upon his mind

(See last page.)

Rev. Sir,

The Committee are delighted with your modesty "in never having anticipated the honor of having their explanation addressed to yourself. This contrasts favorably with the manner of the respect and the jealous guardianship of your public reputation" in the former case. It would no doubt have been very becoming had you chosen to have received the indignation of your Reverence in mute submission, while they delved out their piteous complaints to the ears of a composition public. *Zetia* is pleased to hear of an attempt at writing "with befitting gravity." It will be least more venial, if not more convincing. But above all things, they are overjoyed to know that you have been "provoked to laugh"; for the Committee are all to a man of the laughing-laughing tribe, and you will soon "smile again, and be yourself."

In the midst of this complacency, it is painful to learn that you have not chosen to penetrate the pungent wit of the two far-fetched illustrations. In order however to keep you in a "laughing" humor, they will not say one word as to the clue to their meaning; and for once the public must be content with uncertainty to higher considerations, to grope their way to the best they can. By the way, you were omitted to be mentioned as the learnedly called a general principle, invidiously proceeding, while you have attempted "to provoke a laugh" at the illustrations, and not to have your own position too. It is no longer the exclusion, but the words of the exclusion of which you complain—"You have been deemed to all this in your course and onward." The words of your own writing bear witness to this extent: "no more." Really then after all it must be private and personal measure; for say the Rev. Mr. Brown, in the name of *Zetia*, that cannot be to him a matter of any hardship. The complexion of the case is quite altered, but what was the object of your complaint at the Meeting? He was prevented by bad health—Very true. In this case, why did he not address a note to the Clergymen, appointing a deputy, and requesting that if any affair of importance occurred, the consideration of it should be delayed for a month, when probably Mr. Brown might be able to attend? This would have been quite consistent, according to your present position; though they suspect you would hesitate to exact from the public so large a tribute to your self respect and self importance. But it appears that the Meeting is not to be regarded as a *Public Meeting*; because it was only held at Mr. Brown's house, and he is the Rev. Mr. Zimmermann, in the Chair. Would it have been more a *Public Meeting* if it had been held in the Scotch Church, and the Rev. Mr. Brown present? This would have been an *interesting* change; and if the process of mutation proceed much further, a recent confusion of *Palmer* might be the result; and in the course of future Meetings, and Executive Committee, and Churches, and Clergymen. Our Chalm will be reinstated in the universal dominion at least "over the empire of the mind."

The Committee were horror struck on arriving at "the tempter of truth and integrity of the mover's eyes." They have heard nothing of it in this latitude; and suspect that even in your case it can only be an illusion of the fancy; perhaps the veb of your own battle-shout, dying away as they cry, cast, in gentle murmurs.

The following paragraph deserves attentive consideration, as they are disposed to give it an answering the exposition of the Committee, way mix up the private views and sentiments of the President of the Public Meeting; they are two things so distinct as a Bishop and a Presbyterian Minister; and might and ought to have been answered separately and independently. This is unfair, especially with regard to the Committee, who assist as they do; and words could state it, that they spoke only of their own reasons and motives, without pretending to know those of others. They are indeed of the opinion that the Committee do not pretend to say, that all who supported the resolution in question, at the Public Meeting, did so on the ground of a personal objection, speaking of reasons or motives, therefore, the Committee beg to be distinctly understood as referring to the grounds on which they individually supported, and do still support, their own views on the resolution." Your version is. "And further it is alleged that those adopting it, did not do so on precisely the same ground as they do now, and that they supported it each on individual grounds and for individual reasons of his own." Do the text and your version of it, as you are now doing, constitute an light and darkness. The one is a simple truth, bordering on a truism; for how could any man, or body of men, profess to know the individual motives and reasons of a Public Meeting, and the resolution adopted unanimously, and without discussion? The other is a monstrous *farriage* of nonsense, that no man in his senses ever pronounced, and that man, with the most ordinary pretensions to decency and self respect, would attempt to palm even on a connoisseur's audience. The object of the Committee is, to state the extraneous matter against which the Committee had the precaution to enter their veto, and what remains of this founding paragraph? Nothing, and

absolutely nothing. Perhaps the Committee have been a little liberal in the use of the hammer. Still the word *Anonymity* really maleable and ductile; and to do it the work of the hammer, half burlesque dimensions they thought fit to give it, than to your delineated equivalent *insult*. They do not think it the duty of the member of the Society to cast his anathemas, it must go to the crucible, and pass the fiery ordeal. But the Committee must beg pardon from your Reverence, and promise for the future to be more select in the choice of their terms. Still as there is not a delicate irony, a scolding, or a hammer into the hand of an Oxonian? People do not always write in "a temper of wrath and invective;" and those who are guilty of fancy, and extravagance of wit must be treated with a little lenity.

"There is not the shadow of a professed debt that is not cleared up, in the ledger, and the pecuniary obligation that the Clergy manifest the Institution formerly." Gently, Reverend Sir, the Clergy are not acquitted on this score so easily as you imagine.

It is very department for which they consider them most disqualified; and from which they were obliged to have their share taken out of their own account, and so account of the Institution.—They are bad financiers, as the history of the Institution and their accounts to the Society abundantly prove. Was not the Society at one time \$1000 in debt? How was this laid removed? By the pains and exertions of the Clergy, and the Society took up, and agreed into effect, by parties without the pale of the Committee. Read the Annual Reports for 1830, 31, 32, 33; and say if you can be so bold as to assert, that at a time when the Foreign Committee of Buenos Ayres, speaking the English language, were contributing from \$4000 to \$2000 annually to speak of the aid from the British Government, for the maintenance of Church establishments; is it a matter of surprise, that our Clergy, and in the same community, for fomenting the cause of education? Tell it not in Gath. It was a liberal on our countrymen. The "secession" of the clergy was not held forth, and as a leading as the Clergy then did permanently at the head of the Executive Committee, they are responsible for the consequences. How successful were they as a Church Committee, compared with Clergymen on the School Committee? And still a measure intended and calculated to remedy this, must be branded as fraudulent.

The Committee have had a specimen of Mr. Brown's readiness to get out of difficulties, and from them to return. "Could not the Executive Committee have argued as rationally, and more clearly, that though Clergymen are of different denominations, yet their common ties, and common views have afforded the Committee much pleasure to have reasoned in this way. But where is the proof that Mr. Brown is not an impostor, and a charlatan? Point out a single instance, in the long period of the last ten years, and they abound in the controversy; and it is a matter of regret that the Committee have" for restraining the obnoxious resolution. In the mean time they must be guided by the light of experience; and that light is in an opposite direction. With respect to Mr. Brown's history of his public life, and especially of his connexion with the Foreign School Society, the Committee have nothing further to say. They voluntarily concurred on a former occasion all that he now claims. They frankly and candidly admitted the "importance and distinctness of his past services." If it does not satisfy his self respect, and place his public reputation beyond all risk, they have nothing more to offer. They are not in the habit of repeating *trite* lies, like a Hebrew superlative, for the purpose of giving emphasis.

The representation given of the suspicious consequences of a Secession, is so gross, and so full of modification that scarcely one half the sum specified was annual subscription, and that almost the whole was contributed by the same class." The Committee do not say that the whole sum specified was annual subscription, and therefore that the representation was correct and justification. Neither did they say that almost the whole sum was not contributed by the Morestable body and therefore the proposed modification is quite uncalculated. One essential distinction however, comes very opportunely in corroboration of the Committee's assertion that the *Mechanism*, as a body, were left to their own views, and that the Committee, due to the "vicious argumentation" of an *irreligious* Committee, here is a *Clerical guarantee* that was not the result of any Secession, but of the voluntary origin of the repugnance to Mechanics, the Committee made no mystery. Mr. Brown was only held guilty by implication, and in the second degree. He did not say that he had any right to give his name to its effects. A thunderbolt of one half the dimensions of that hurled at the head of the Central Committee, would have put the *Mechanism* to rest; however, Mr. Brown now chooses to pass from the second rank to the first; and to create an angry and spiteful effect, for motives that are unaverted chastisement, he is perfectly welcome; and he will find that there is not one, who even one, and that this, he will see, his own eyes, and stand between him and the platform for the future. The Committee have not attempted, and would scorn attempting "to create a prejudice, or to under-

mine and ruin the usefulness of any one. When unjustly attacked, traduced, and misrepresented before the public, they presented their public vindication; and when the public were misled, they sought to enlighten them. To cast anathemas, and if that necessary vindication implicates individuals or public bodies, to the prejudice of their future interests, the same does not lie with the Committee, as with the individual, whose responsibility, *Plat justitia, vad Oculum*. And pray, how does Mr. Brown illustrate the virtue he inculcates? He illustrates it in the *usefulness* of the Committee, when he asserted without any qualification, "that they were determined to make a Secession, if their position was inflexible on any thing; and that the public were elected without the vestige of a guarantee for the future either by the Clergy, or by the members of their Schools" 17th Physician held the view.

Mr. Brown is very stickish on the score of guarantees. "Publicity is a good guarantee" only so long as the public are to be preserved against a course of religious instruction, or a Committee may not be daring enough to brave that opinion? But may not the public declare themselves against religious instruction? &c. And if such should happen, what would be the result? Would the Clergy stand alone in the rampart, and "sell the turnouts of the people" for their own sake, if it were to injure their religion, and cast away their Bibles, they will soon pluck the Clergy after them. But such a catastrophe may be averted, if the Clergy and the members to their proper department, "the great empire of Mind"—for which they have the sanction of the public, and which is the business of the Committee, but a much higher sanction, that Mr. Brown at least cannot cavil against. Let them maintain the community a proper sense of religion, and the public will stand up for them; and with time, much better qualified than the Clergy for conducting the secular affairs of School Societies, they will be enabled to stand up for themselves as proclaimed from public opinion; and the publicity that the Committee advocate, will be found the best of all guarantees for the future.

But the most wonderful of all the wonderful prodigions of this truly wonderful production is Mr. Brown's readiness to enter into a dispute to enter into any discussion of its alleged reasons and grounds. "My objection to it," says he, "is not from the first was based on its character." How will it serve the character of a moral man, but its reasons and grounds; and what faces the moral merit or demerit of parties supporting or opposing, but their motives and intentions. The Committee would like to see a full development of your "code of morals." It must be something more than the motto of a sect, and not a dogmatical, gross. The Committee must beg Mr. Zimmermann's pardon for trespassing for a moment on his domain; Mr. Brown cannot consistently complain of the inactivity of his Clergymen, if he is inactivity to be malicious, says Mr. Brown, "I blame Mr. Zimmermann as one of its framers, not as one of its supporters." This is a contradiction, but for not taking pains to consider whether or not it would prove so. This of course is almost needless to say, but it is a matter of greater or less degree, according to their individual "responsibility" to all who supported the resolution; and that man who is weak enough to support a measure, whose spirit and tendency they clearly see to be malicious, are not to be blamed for their intentions. What in the name of conscience does all this amount? That man who are weak enough to support a measure, whose spirit and tendency they clearly see to be malicious, are not to be blamed for their intentions? Is this section of your "code of morals"? Is this the result of your "sense of morality"? This mystery is not to be solved, however it must be stated that the sentence is ambiguous. The person "clearly seeing" the consequences of the resolution, if he does not see consequences equally, if not more absurd following, it is fair that Mr. Brown's light should be made the standard. The Committee are of the opinion that this is in perfect harmony with the general argumentation both in his reply to Mr. Zimmermann and to the Committee. Mr. Zimmermann is held responsible for the views of the Committee, and the Committee are held responsible for the views of Mr. Zimmermann; and now, if the present reading is the correct one, the Committee are held responsible, by the view that Mr. Brown chooses to take of the case; and to complete the medley, the Committee are held responsible for the views of Mr. Zimmermann, and the Committee are held responsible for the consequences of the measure of the Public Meeting. All cannot be right, and we may demand consequences necessary follow. Let the Clergy be true to their conscience, and see if we cannot place the subject of discussion in a distinct and rational point of view.

It is not surprising that Mr. Brown has no merits or defects, *experience* is not; its consequences are in the womb of futurity. At present it is a mere supposition, that he is not to be held responsible in one light, in another in another. In such circumstances all that can be done is to weigh candidly and elaborately the grounds for and against the resolutions; that may be said to be the duty of the Clergy, and giving the other credit for pure motives and honorable intentions. The most clear *sighes* cannot

penetrate the secrets of the human heart, so as to pronounce dogmatically on the spirit that dictates; neither can the most perspicacious see far into the mysterious future, so as to anticipate with any certainty the consequences that may ensue. This conviction of our mutual frailty, and our mutual liability to error, may well teach us to be moderate, if not diffident, in supporting our own views; and to be charitable and courteous even when compelled to disagree from the views of others.

Now, to return to the controversy, which the Committee complain of principally in the Rev. Mr. Brown, as respects this discussion, it is worthy of serious notice, so as to anticipate with any certainty the consequences that may ensue. This conviction of our mutual frailty, and our mutual liability to error, may well teach us to be moderate, if not diffident, in supporting our own views; and to be charitable and courteous even when compelled to disagree from the views of others.

Let the general respectability of the parties appealed to be what it may, the Committee are to be held conclusive in the point now at issue. They believe it to have been the first attendance of the greater part of them at any Meeting connected with the Foreign School Society; and the Committee cannot for a moment place their united judgment and their united voice, as a matter of sanction and authority, against the simple opinion of the very intelligent and the very respectable gentleman who has conducted the business of the Committee for the last three years. Mr. Brown was very unfortunate in his selection of a score sent, he is equally so in the selection of a score of authorities. Where is the individual among us, layman or clergyman, whose public conduct will suffer by a comparison with that of Mr. Zimmerman! As respects religion, we can appeal to the British Episcopal Church, the Scottish Free-Trade Church, the North American Methodist Church; and its more general matters, to our public schools, our public libraries, or public charities, and every measure of a patriotic or benevolent tendency. In the Reports of one and all will be the name of Mr. Zimmerman be found ennobled; with the best voucher for the liberality of his sentiments, and the generosity of his bounty. But Mr. Brown's own opposition it now appears was predetermined; without any respect to its grounds, its reasons, its motives, or its intentions. In one single point has been consistent. He has carefully abstained throughout from entering into any discussion of its "grounds and reasons." The exposition of the Committee has been plain, in its language, instead of an answer or a refutation, which it owed, if not to the Committee, at least to the Public, he has been content to persist in his silence; "full of sound and fury signifying nothing."

The Committee have now done with this unwelcome and unprofitable controversy, and have resolved on revising the Constitution and Bye Laws of the Society, and will submit them at an early date to a Public Meeting, for the consideration, their sanction and approval; when a fair and impartial opportunity will be offered all parties of stating the real public opinion; and to that verdict the Committee pledge themselves implicitly to submit.

The following notes have 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 *Remonaco*, the exchange of which has been prevented by divers circumstances, it has prolonged the term for the exchange of said notes to the 30th of April of the present year.

**Advertisements.**

**FOR SALE.**

A few first rate American hams, apply to No. 40, calle del 25 de Mayo.

**MEDICAL WORKS.**

FOR SALE, at No. 30, Cathedral street, Coulson on the deformities of the face, the lip-joint, Wistar's Anatomy, DeClard's general Anatomy, Mackenzie's five thousand receipts, Saturday Magazine, Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, Penny Cyclopaedia, Hoek's Roman History, Gibbon's decline and fall of the Roman Empire, Stillman's Chemistry, Henry's Chemistry, Blair's Lectures, Chemistry of the Arts, Scotland Illustrated, the Young Companion, the Corner Stone, the way to do good, Cabinet of Paintings, Entanques or magic disks, water colours, perforated visiting cards, engraved letters and note papers, coloured and plain; *Costumes of Lima, Acta de la Independencia*, with fac-similes of the signatures, &c. mlt 31

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

AT Mitchell's butchers shop, No. 19, on the Alameda, will be found on sale quarters of beef. Hind quarters at 2 dollars per arroba, and fore quarters at 12 reales per arroba. 194 B.

**ENGLISH SCHOOL.**

MR. ROOF respectfully informs the parents of the children under his instruction, and the public generally, that he has removed his School from its former situation, corner of Remedial and Cangallo streets, to No. 28, Cayuco 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 their confidence, by the most judicious exertions for the advancement of his pupils. Mr. Roof will likewise receive a limited number of scholars to board, - to whose morals a strict attention would be given. 194 A.

**NOTICE.**

THE Annual General Meeting of the British & Friendly Society, will be held in the Vestry of the British Episcopal Church, on Thursday the 22nd inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

The members of the Committee of Management are requested to meet half an hour previous.

**Cheap and good English broad cloth.**

SELLING at W. Hayton's Store, No. 68, calle de la Piedad, superior English broad cloth, from \$18 to \$42 the vara; coats, levitas, waistcoats and pantaloons, also a few gum cloth coats, superior English made white and coloured cotton shirts, cravats or stocks from \$8 to \$40 each, strong English double tyed shawls \$15, and faced do. at \$17 per pair, first rate English Beaver, shawl drap and silk hats, among which are a few of strong travelling boxes, men's and boy's English cloth caps, travelling caps, also regulation caps with or without gold bands, inn's wool, silk and cotton stockings and socks, flannel and elastic shirts and drawers, white cotton and woolen night caps and drawers, short frocks and collars, riding or working boots at \$8 each, a good assortment of gloves, in which are black, yellow, silver, Linerick kid, all at \$8 per pair, also white and coloured cotton do. gum elastic and cotton braces, &c. Ladies water-proof dresses, also black and white satin shoes, White and straw coloured Woodstock gloves, also black, white and straw coloured kid gloves, all at 20 reales per pair, or \$25 per dozen. mlt 31.

**NOTICE.**

An Englishman who has a perfect knowledge of the different branches of useful education, feels desirous of engaging a few scholars in some respectable family in the country, the most satisfactory reference can be given. Enquire at No. 31 calle de la Paz.

**BERNARD'S BROS. & CO. Importers of Goods from the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 13th March 1843.**

Vessels and Captain's Names.	Origines.	Destinations, &c.
<b>British.</b>		
Brig Sir John Franklin, Cooper	244 Rembe, Macfarlane & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Oscar, Barrett	225 M'Cracken and Jamieson	Loading for Falmouth for orders.
Barque Anabella, Watt	127 Ferdinand Delisle	Loading for London.
Brig Oscar, Barrett	209 Rembe, Macfarlane & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Helen Anderson, Anderson	183 Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Sophia, Brown	285 Parlane, Macfarlane & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Flama, Wright	250 John Best, and Brothers	Loading for Quebec.
Brig Sylvia, Scott	218 Alfred Bagn	Loading for Liverpool.
Ship Australia, English	251 Parlane, Macfarlane & Co.	[Liverpool] Montevideo to load for London or
Brig Alicia, Bennett	431 Bracon, Twyford & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Ship Kingston, Mackay	181 Laloun, Bisher & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Alpha, Turner	237 M'Cracken and Jamieson	Discharging.
<b>American.</b>		
Ship Robert, Galloway	205 Daniel Gowland & Co.	Discharging.
Barque Dryad, D'Upton	262 J. C. Finlay	Loading for New York.
Ship George Smith, Colman	311 Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Philadelphia.
Brig Tenedes, Elliot	236 Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Boston.
Brig Sophia and Piza, Ross	232 Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Sophia and Piza, Ross	206 Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Boston.
Ship Gardner, Jackson	246 John Best and Brothers	Discharging.
Brig Arctic, Willis	190 Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Baltimore.
Ship Rembeles, Harris	313 Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
Barque Watson, W. Bartlett	208 Parlane, Macfarlane & Co.	Discharging.
<b>French.</b>		
Barque Olima, Fourre	280 Guyon, Seris & Co	Discharging.
Barque Napoleon, Rabary	241 Agner Brothers	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Uta, Mervaud	181 C. R. Horas	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Herminie, Sarot	191 Guyon, Seris & Co.	Discharging.
Palace Laborieux, Francon	131 Zuzman and Traversa	Discharging.
<b>Spanish.</b>		
Brig Portuna, Leizaola	250 Rezaval and Brothers	Loading for Cadiz and Malaga.
<b>Sardinian.</b>		
Brig Flaminia, Scotta	172 P. A. Pioner	Loading for Rio Janeiro
Palace Scaupie to Sisco, Ferraro	200 Amadeo	Loading for Genoa.
<b>Hamburg.</b>		
Schooner Johann, Meyer	280 C. H. Anderson	Loading for Cowes for orders.
Schooner brig Sireno, Clason	160 C. H. Anderson	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schooner brig Carl Heinrich, Valentine	150 Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
<b>Swedish.</b>		
Brig Union, Olson	110 C. R. Horas	Discharging.
<b>Dutch.</b>		
Ketch Van Snyk, Verdwend	143 M'Cracken and Jamieson	Loading for Havana.
Galliot Triton, Zwouts	150 M'Cracken and Jamieson	Discharging.
Barque Five Brothers, Poodia	274 Bunge, Huts & Co	Discharging.
<b>Brezen.</b>		
Brig Siegmund, Cauer, Heller, Jun	256 Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Bremen.
<b>Belgian.</b>		
Brig Windholm, Kourda	270 Bunge, Huts & Co.	Discharging.
<b>Brazilian.</b>		
Zemeca Matiaz, Veira	132 T. Rousse	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schooner brig Braziero, Alexandro	173 J. B. Soriano	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schooner brig Cacique, Oliveira	172 M. A. Ramos	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schooner brig Guaranis, Viana	158 J. B. Soriano	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Zemeca Estrella Brillante, Alves	110 M. A. Ramos	Brazil.
<b>Oriental.</b>		
Brig Amor Paternal, Gotozo	112 Pelpis Lavallol	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
<b>Venolian.</b>		
Schooner brig Casavola, Da Silva	140 J. P. Carneiro & Co.	Loading for Brazil.
Schooner brig Emilia, Bucan	134 Nelson Hartwig	Loading for Brazil.
Sch. brig Bella Amatoria, Araujo	83 M. A. Ramos	Brazil.
Brig Restituto, Kocua, Labrador	228 Vera and Timon	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schooner brig Providencia, Machin	164 C. Galenno	Discharging.
Brig Independente, Gahan	160 Dowdall and Lewis	Discharging.

**FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.**

FRENCH. Corvette Camille, 20 guns, Commandante Pierre Louis Hermengilde Guillemin. Capitaine de Frigate.

Brig Darsas, 22 guns, Captain Hyppolyte Daguerre.

BRITISH. Packet Cockatrice, Lieut. John Douglas, Commander.

(Continued from first page.)

the most painful emotions of surprise and regret. It will necessarily form the subject of a demand for redress upon Her Majesty's Government.—This communication is made to you under the expectation that, through your instrumentality, an early explanation may be obtained from the authorities of Upper Canada of all the circumstances of the transaction; and that, by your advice to these authorities, such decisive precautions may be used as will render the perpetration of similar acts hereafter impossible.—Not doubting the disposition of the Government of Upper Canada to its duty in punishing the aggressors and preventing future outrages, the President, notwithstanding, has deemed it necessary to order a sufficient force on the frontier to repel any attempt of a like character, and to make known to you that if it should occur, he cannot be answerable for the effects of the indignation of the neighbouring People of the United States.

"I take this occasion to renew to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration."  
"JOHN FORSYTH.

"TO HENRY S. FOX, Esq., &c. &c."



### MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

March 10.—Wind E. strong in the afternoon.

Arrived, National schooner brig Providencia, 164 tons, Domingo Machin, from Rio Janeiro 23rd ult., with 1500 alquires salt, cañis, &c., to Carlos Galeano.

Brazilian schooner brig Gertrudes, 158 tons, José Joaquín de Acuña Yanna, from Parmagna 24th ult., with yerba, &c., to Juan Balbino Soriano.

National brig Independente, 160 tons, Edward Gahna, from Santos 3rd inst., with sugar, coffee and tobacco, to Dowdall and Lewis.  
Passengers, Señores Manuel Garcia, José Garcia, Joaquin Perez, Juan Grabiato, José Garcia, Bartolo Boero, Antonio Montado, Santiago Trastiso, José de la Torre, Manuel Chazias, Gabriel Bena, and Mr. John Fielding, Sen.

American brig Arctic, 231 tons, Henry Howard Willis, from Baltimore 11th January, with general cargo and lumber, to Daniel Gowland & Co.

Passenger, Mr. Ralph Higginbottom.

National packet schooner Aguila Segunda, Manuel Soriano, from Itaparcia 16th ult., arrived at Montevideo 8th inst., sailed thence 9th, with sugar, cañis, &c., to Alejandro Martinez.

March 11.—Wind E. S. E. strong in the afternoon.

Arrived, Brazilian zancaza Estrella Brillante, 116 tons, José Antonio Pereira Alves, from Parmagna 24th ult., arrived at Montevideo 7th inst., sailed thence 9th, with yerba, &c., to Manuel Azevedo Ramos.

March 12.—Wind E. S. E. shifted to S. in the afternoon. Rain.

Arrived, American ship Roanoke, 319 tons, George Harris, from Philadelphia 31st December arrived at Montevideo 28th ult., sailed thence 11th inst., with lumber and general cargo, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

American barque Wabun, 268 tons, William Bartlett, from New York 13th December, Island Benavista 20th January, arrived at Montevideo 9th inst., sailed thence 11th, with 200 moyos salt, 1 box tortoise shell, to Parlane, Macalister & Co.

Oriental packet schooner Eufracia, Santiago Soriano, from Montevideo 11th inst., to Vicente Casaron, Jan.

Sailed, American ship Sarah Sheafe, William Henry Merry, for New York, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 9000 dry hides, 10 bales with 427 dozen sheep skins, 506 bales and 153 sacks with 18,810 arrobas wool, 8 barrels with 10 quintals dried beef, 50 bundles rigging.

Passengers, Benjamin F. Parker, M. D., and Mr. Nathaniel P. Hosack, (Supercargo.)

Oriental zancaza Providencia, Sebastian Bermudez, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, despatched by Felipe Llavallol, with 1230 quintals jerked beef.

March 13.—Wind S. S. W.

Arrived, Hamburg schooner brig Carl Heinrich, 150 tons, Henry Valentine, from the Ha-

vanna 1st January, with rum, cigars, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.  
Passenger, Mr. John King.

March 14.—Wind S. S. W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Oriental packet schooner Eufracia, Santiago Soriano, for Montevideo.

March 15.—Wind S. S. W.

Arrived, Belgian brig Windham, 270 tons, John Ruurds, from Antwerp 3rd January, Flushing 9th do., arrived at Montevideo 3rd inst., sailed thence 12th, with general cargo, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

Sailed, Oriental zancaza Restaurador, José Eoca, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Gerolamo Rizzo, with 1200 quintals jerked beef.

British brig Arethusa, Robinson Andrews Wakefield, for Montevideo to finish her loading for London, despatched by Thomas Armstrong, with 99 pipes with 3660 arrobas tallow.

March 16.—Wind E.

No arrivals or sailings.

### Shipping Memoranda.

The American brig Roque, has been sold.

The French brig Aimable Lucette, Faisant, hence 30th October, bound to Rotterdam, sunk in deep water on 21st December last, at the foot of the Patemoter Rocks, between the Islands of Jersey and Sark, and it is feared the crew have perished.

### Vessels past Point Indio.

On 3rd inst., at mid-day, Adelaide, hence 1st, Wind N. W.

On 4th, at sun-set, Escudaluna, from Ensenada 2nd, Wind E. N. E.

On 5th, at mid-day, Forth, hence 3rd, Wind N.N.E.

On 7th, at 7 A. M. Deux Freres, hence 6th, at 9 A. M. Dorothea Wilhelmina, hence 6th, Wind N. N. E. At 5 P. M. Antonio y Animas, hence 6th, Wind E.

On 8th, at 11 A. M. Extio, hence 7th, Wind W.

"Collection of Works and Documents relative to the Ancient and Modern History of the PROVINCES OF THE RIVER PLATE; illustrated with Notes and Dissertations, by PEDRO DE ANGELIS."

Press of matter has prevented our noticing the number of this work published a short time since: we however hope to do so next week. In the mean time we feel great pleasure in laying the following before our readers.

(copy.)

Royal Geographical Society, London.

1st December, 1837.

SIR,

I have the honor to acquaint you that at the last Meeting of this Society, the Council having taken into consideration the services you have rendered towards the advancement of our geographical knowledge of a portion of South America, by your valuable publication of a "Coleccion de Documentos sobre el Rio de la Plata" have unanimously elected you a Foreign Corresponding Member of the Royal Geographical Society of London, and I have the honor to forward herewith your diploma, with a copy of the last volume of our "Journal," and the Rules and Regulations of the Society.

May I venture to repeat, with reference to my letter of February 24th of this year, that the Society will at all times feel gratified by your communications on the interesting subject of the geography of South America.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN WASHINGTON,

Secretary.

To Don Pedro de Angelis, etc. etc.

The above announcement has been published in the London Journals, and is a proof of the high estimation in which Señor de Angelis's labours are held by the Society in question.

THE WEATHER, during the last fortnight has been reasonable, tho' at times warm, thermometer 04 to 30.

The fine weather on Sunday last attracted a numerous concourse of spectators to the villages in the neighbourhood of town.

The Retiro was thronged in the afternoon.

25 26 27 28 29 30

THERE were performances on 26th, 29th and 27th ult., (the two latter were evenings of Carnival.) The Theatre closed for the season on 27th.

In our N.º. 602, we cursorily noticed the delightful operatic performance of 24th ult. It attracted one of the most splendid and fashionable audiences of the season. Report says there will be a series of operas in the ensuing winter, and that two Theatres will be open.—The construction of the new Theatre goes on rapidly. It is expected to be finished by May next, and is calculated to hold two thousand persons.

### Advertisements.

### SHEEP FARM.

ANY Person desirous of commencing a Sheep Farm on an extensive scale and with adequate capital, may obtain very advantageous proposals by applying to Mr. Sheridan, No. 121, calle de la Piedad. m17 3t

### Wanted as Nurse.

A Respectable elderly or middle aged woman, accustomed to the care of children. Apply to No. 97, calle de Belgians.

### English Potatoes.

TO Wholesalers per arroba, at C. Ziegler's Store, No. 40, corner of Piedad and Paz.

### Wanted for an Estancia

A Working-man and his wife, also a person to take charge of Sheep, receiving an interest in them. Apply to Mr. Ludlam.

### NOTICE.

PUBLIC Services will be resumed to-morrow the 18th inst., in the Rev. John Dempster's Chapel, No. 60, Fern-street, at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M.

### PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish, . . . . .	10	a	142 dollars each
Do. Peruvian, . . . . .	12	a	128 do. do.
Plata macagniana . . . . .	7 1/2	a	71 do. for one
Dollars, Spanish . . . . .	2 1/2	a	do. each.
Do. Patinos and Patacones . . . . .	5	a	51 do. do.
Six per cent Stock . . . . .	none	a	do. per ct.
Bank Shares . . . . .	none	a	no demand
Exchange on England . . . . .	6	a	pence per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro, 360 a 240			
Do. Montevideo . . . . .	5 1/2	a	88 per patacon
Do. United States . . . . .	2 1/2	a	per U. S. dollar
Hick, Ox, best, . . . . .	34	a	35 ds. p. patacon
Do. country . . . . .	29	a	32 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs . . . . .	30	a	30 do. do.
Do. salted . . . . .	24 1/2	a	25 do. do.
Do. Horses . . . . .	10	a	12 do. each.
Nutria Skins . . . . .	3 1/2	a	3 1/2 do. per lb.
Chinchilla Skins . . . . .	35	a	do. per dozen
Wool, combed . . . . .	15	a	15 do. per arroba
Sheep skins per dozen . . . . .	20	a	22 per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen . . . . .	27	a	28
Deer skins per dozen . . . . .	10	a	12
Hair, long . . . . .	55	a	60 do. per arr'ba
Do. mixed . . . . .	28	a	31 do. do.
Jerked Beef . . . . .	16	a	18 do. quintal
Tallow, milled . . . . .	12 1/2	a	13 do. per arr'ba
Horns . . . . .	120	a	380 per mil
Flour, (North American) . . . . .	none	a	
Salt, on board . . . . .	11	a	12 per fan.
Discount . . . . .	1	a	2 p. ct. per month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 142 dollars. The lowest price 130 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 6 pence. The lowest ditto 5 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRADNER, Responsible Editor.