

British Packet

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 605.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1838.

[Vol. XII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

Lieutenant General Sir Richard Bourke, K. C. B. and his suite, embarked on Sunday afternoon last, at 5 o'clock, in two government boats, and proceeded on board H. B. M's packet *Cochetree*, which sailed the same evening. Sir Richard was accompanied on board by Generals Finco, Galdá, Rolón and Cabelán, Colonel Crespo (Captain of the Port), and Lieutenant Colonel Pinedo, and was attended to the place of embarkation by Charles Griffiths, Esq., H. B. M's Consul.

The attentions paid by the government of Buenos Ayres to Sir Richard Bourke, are alike honorable to both parties. Sir Richard during his stay in this Capital, visited every thing worthy of note, and made numerous private visits, particularly to native families, where he became a great favorite from the urbanity of his manners and the fluent manner in which he speaks the Spanish language. He had a private audience of His Excellency the Governor on Saturday, and attended Divine Service in the morning of Sunday at the British Episcopal Church. We had the honor of a call from him during the week, and felt not a little proud in speaking by the hand one of the most distinguished of Wellington's warriors.

ORIENTAL STATE.

The last news from Montevideo is contained in the journal *Universal* of that city of 12th inst., but in fact this last news amounts to little or nothing. It would appear that the Chief of the rebellion, Fructoso Rivera, was on 14th inst., at the *puerto del Sauce del Queyquey*, and it is said in the *Universal*, that his army was daily diminishing by desertion. Various skirmishes are spoken of in said journal, between detached parties of government troops and the rebellious, all of which are said to have been in favor of the former. The President of the Republic, Don Manuel Oribe, continued in Montevideo, the National army being now commanded by his brother Don Ignacio Oribe, who had addressed to it various proclamations on the state of affairs, confidently predicting a speedy and decisive triumph over their opponents. It is reported that the belligerents are at present unable to recommence active operations from the sufferings of their cavalry by the drought. Altogether (quoting a Stock Exchange phrase), as it regards this civil war, "there's no alteration and little doing."

THE WEATHER, has been variable during the week, thermometer 64 to 76. The heavy rain of Wednesday will afford infinite relief to the country, which was suffering from the effect of drought.

THE RETIROS.—The excellent band of the Guardia Argentina, performed some charming airs at the *retreta* on the evening of the 16th. We accompanied them on their march to their barracks at the Retiro, whether they were escorted by soldiers bearing patent lances on poles, but the light thus emitted was completely set at naught by the glare from a full moon.

Brazil oranges have appeared in the market during the week, which is somewhat earlier in the season than heretofore.

Saturday last was the anniversary of "St. Patrick's Day," and it was duly observed in Buenos Ayres at various private parties.—There was however no public celebration of the day.

The following notice has been published in the Daily papers.

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

Oficial Documentos.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Commissions from the Governor of the Province of Entre Ríos and its House of Representatives, issued in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 28th ult., appear in all its parts, the Message presented by the government of Buenos Ayres on the opening of the Fifteenth Legislature of said Province.

The same journal also contains a continuation of the list of individuals who have made donations of horses for the service of the State.

Also a note dated Quito 12th September, 1837, addressed to the government of Buenos Ayres from that of the Republic of the Ecuador, stating that M. Larrea, Charge d'Affaires of H. M. the King of the French to the latter Republic, had informed it of the attentions and hospitality he had received in all the Provinces of the Argentine Confederation, through which he passed on his journey from Chili to Buenos Ayres, and that the Ecuadorian government as well as M. Larrea, could not but highly appreciate such kindness.

Treasury Bills in circulation on 1st inst., 4,651,200 dollars.

A note to the government dated Guardia de Lujan 12th ult., from Dr. Felix A. Romero, contains the particulars of his attendance (gratuitous) upon the wounded and invalids of the troops who were engaged in the action against the Indians on 2nd October last.

The government replied to the above on 28th ult., thanking Dr. Romero for his disinterested services.

The Commissioners for regulating the price of beef, advised the authority under date 5th ult., that in their opinion no alteration should for the present be made in the existing prices.

The government under date 28th ult., expressed its approval thereof.

A note dated 28th ult., from the Chief of Police to the Governor, states that during the month of February last, 301 persons arrived in this city, the departures 201.

A similar note from the Captain of the Port, states that during the month of February last, 237 persons arrived at this port, the departures 188.

The Chief of Police reports the death of 67 persons (36 males and 31 females,) from the 15th to 23rd February, of which 48 were whites, 17 coloured and 2 Indians.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 2nd inst., contains the report dated 12th ult., of the Committee of the House of Representatives for Constitutional Affairs and Legislation addressed to the House. Also the Provisional regulation sanctioned by the House of Representatives respecting Judiciary affairs, &c.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 4th inst., contains the report of the Committee of Finance dated 1st inst., addressed to the Minister of Finance, which amongst other things proposes the design for the Bank notes, to be issued on the calling in of the old ones.

The government under date 2nd inst., expressed its approval of the above report.

The following appointments have taken place in the Beneficent Society, and approved of by the government. Señora Cavida Igarzabal de Peña, as Presidentess. Señora Concepcion Lahitte de Rodriguez, as Vice-Presidentess. Señora Pascuala Beinassot de Arsan, as first Secretary. Señora Pastora Botet de Sevillos, as second Secretary, and Señora Maria Josefa Sosn Marin, as Counsellor.

The following appointments have taken place to form the "Junta de Empleados Academicos" for the present year, and approved of by the Government. Señor Eduardo Lahitte, President. Señor Bernardo Pereda de Saravia, Vice-President. Señor Cayetano Campana, Fiscal. Señores Tibarcio de la Carroba and Lidefonso Piran, Censors.

The proceedings in the House of Representatives of the Province on the sitting of 28th ult., were inserted in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 15th.

Those of the 8th in the same journal of 20th. Those of the 6th in the same journal of 22nd. Those of the 13th in the same journal of 24th.

A decree dated 15th inst., orders that the Stamp and Licence duties of the years 1836 and 37, shall continue the same in the present year.

A decree same date, makes the same provisions as it regards the Custom-House duties.

From official notices to the Chief of Police, it appears that from the 17th ult. to the 20th inst., 394 dogs were killed in this city and its environs.

A decree dated 12th inst., contains a variety of regulations comprehended in 6 articles, respecting the voluntary loan now raising; making it optional with the lenders to receive 6 per cent stock as collateral security. The interest upon the loan is to be paid quarterly, and those lenders who do not require interest or guarantee, the same is to be recorded in the books of the Treasury.

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.

The number published towards the end of the last year contains—

- I. Diary of the occupation of the Rio Negro of Estuvas, by Villano.
- II. Survey of a part of the Rio Negro and of the Bay of San José, by Colonel Cramer.
- III. Survey of the Lake Morin with various currents, by Commissioners employed on the last desamarkation of limits.
- IV. The prefaces of the Editor corresponding to volume VI. of the Collection.

The press of matter has interrupted our customary notices of literary labors, and it is only now that we have been able to embrace the opportunity of fulfilling the duty we owe our readers in following the progress of Señor de Angelis' work.

The number above mentioned is the first of vol. VII., and by no means the least important of this vast undertaking. The journal of Villano, of which an extract has been inserted in the 'Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London,' is one of the most striking proofs of the reluctance of the Spaniards to communicate the result of their researches to the world.

The Rio Negro, traversing the Pampas and falling into the great chain of the Andes with a considerable volume of water, presents itself to the eye of the observer as a grand means of communication between the Ocean and the Pacific. The almost insuperable obstacles which the Cordilleras oppose to the intercourse between Buenos Ayres and Chili, and the no less formidable difficulties which the perilous navigation round Cape Horn offers, give greater value to this natural vehicle which appears destined to operate a powerful revolution in the mercantile relations of this part of the world.

The Spanish government in the midst of its apathy was not insensible of the advantage which might be derived from the navigation of the Rio Negro, and ordered it to be surveyed. They availed themselves of the presence of a pilot of the Royal Armada, (Basilio Villano,) to entrust him with this enterprise, and he acquitted himself with honor but without the least success; owing to a misunderstanding between him and the Superintendent on the Coast of Patagonia, Don Francisco de Vidueta. Even had they been in accordance no profit could have been derived from the discoveries of Villano, as they would have been looked upon by the Spaniards with the same indifference which they ever evinced towards enterprises of this nature.

When one reflects that the immense labours of two desamarkations of limits confided to the first geographers and astronomers of Portugal and of Spain, and which cost the two Crowns enormous sums, remained buried in the archives of the peninsula, without their having deigned to acquaint the intelligent of Europe with that which would have spread a great light on geographical studies, one cannot but deplore the melancholy infatuation of a nation once powerful, who thought the security of its colonies would be endangered by withdrawing the veil which concealed them from the world.

It is a great merit in Señor de Angelis to have rent it asunder, and it is to be hoped that his example will find imitators. What he has done may be realised in the other States of America. How many documents of the highest interest remain unknown in the archives of Chili, Peru and Mexico! Nevertheless the little care which has been taken to preserve them, there still must be sufficient to fill up the considerable voids which exist in the description of the new world. The best works which have been published in Europe abound in gross errors on the topography of America.

In the last edition of the elementary treatise on geography by Maitte Brun, published at Paris in 1831, with corrections and additions by Larenouillers, Balbi and Huet, we read for instance of details on the *Ceareas*, all as false and hypothetical as those which Padre Poullé palmed off in his work. All this proves that the most learned contemporary geographers when they treat upon certain departments, are ready to repeat the narrations of the voyagers of the commencement of the last century.

It is not then surprising that the work of Señor de Angelis should have produced so lively a sensation in England, where there is more interest taken than anywhere else to diffuse useful knowledge. The Royal Geographical Society of London has constituted itself the organ of the sentiments of esteem and gratitude entertained by the public. After having inserted in the last number of its journal a very long extract of the work which has been published in Buenos Ayres, under the title of "Records of the Provinces of La Plata," it has sent to Señor de Angelis, as we before noticed, the diploma of Foreign Corresponding Member.—These tokens of approbation justify the favorable opinion which we have expressed on the different parts of the Collection.

We cannot conclude this article without calling the attention of our readers to the introductory discourses which form a part of the last number. They are full of new and luminous remarks upon the history of maritime discoveries and upon the topography of the country we live in. Each of them possesses peculiar interest, and they all tend to dissipate the mist which hangs over this great picture, which after the lapse of more than three centuries is still with reason called the *new world*.

CANADA.

CONCLUSION of the documents noticed in our last respecting the attack on the American steam-boat Caroline.

Mr. Rogers to the President.

Buffalo, Dec. 20, 1857.

To His Excellency M. VAN BUREN:

President of the United States:

Sir:—Enclosed are copies of affidavits which I have prepared in great haste, and which contain all that is material in relation to the gross and extraordinary transaction to which they relate. Our whole frontier is in commotion and I fear it will be difficult to restrain our citizens from revenging, by a resort to arms this flagrant invasion of our territory. Every thing that can be done will be by the public authorities to prevent so injudicious a movement. The respective sheriffs of Erie and Niagara have taken the responsibility of calling out the militia, to guard the frontiers and prevent any further depredations.

I am, Sir, with great consideration,

Your obedient servant,

H. W. ROGERS,

District Attorney for Erie co., and acting for the United States.

STATE OF NEW YORK, Niagara county, ss.

Gilman Appleby, of the city of Buffalo, being sworn, says that he left the port of Buffalo on the morning of the 29th inst., in the steam-boat Caroline, owned by William Wells, of Buffalo, and bound for Schlosser upon the east side of the Niagara river, and within the United States. That the deponent commanded the said Caroline, and that she was cleared from Buffalo with a view to run between said Buffalo and Schlosser, carrying passengers, freight, &c. That this deponent caused the said Caroline to be landed at Black Rock, this deponent caused the American flag to be run up; and that soon after leaving Black Rock harbor, a volley of musketry was discharged at the Caroline from the Canada shore, but without injury. That the said Caroline continued her course down the Niagara river unmolested, and landed outside, of certain scows or boats attached to Navy Island, and that the crew and passengers disembarked, and as this deponent supposes, certain articles of freight were landed.

That from this point the Caroline ran to Schlosser, arriving there at three o'clock in the afternoon; that, between this time and dark, the Caroline made two trips to Navy Island, landing as before. That, at about six o'clock in the evening, this deponent caused the said Caroline to be landed at Schlosser, and made fast with chains to the dock at that place.—That the crew and officers of the Caroline numbered ten, and that, in the course of the evening, twenty-three individuals, all of whom were citizens of the United States, came on board of the Caroline, and requested this deponent as their officers of the boat to permit them to remain on board during the night, as they were unable to get lodgings at the tavern near by; these requests were acceded to, and the persons

thus coming on board retired to rest, as he did also all of the crew and officers of the Caroline, except such as were stationed to watch during the night. That, about midnight, this deponent was informed by one of the watch that several boats filled with men were making towards the Caroline from the river, and this deponent immediately gave the alarm, and before he was able to reach the dock the Caroline was boarded by some 70 or 80 men, all of whom were armed.

That they immediately commenced a warfare with muskets, swords and cutlasses upon the defenceless crew and passengers of the Caroline, under a fierce cry of *God damn them, give them no quarters; kill every man, fire! fire!* That the Caroline was abandoned without resistance, and the only effort made by either the crew or passengers seemed to be to escape a slaughter. That this deponent narrowly escaped, having received several wounds, none of which, however, are of a serious character. That immediately after the Caroline fell into the hands of the armed force who boarded her, she was set on fire, cut loose from the dock, was towed into the current of the river, there abandoned, and soon after descended the Niagara falls. That this deponent has made a most diligent search after the individuals, thirty-three in number, who are known to have been on the Caroline at the time she was boarded, and twenty-one only are to be found, one of whom, to wit, Amos Rogers, of Buffalo, was found upon the dock, having received a shot from a musket, the ball of which penetrated the back part of the head, and came out at the forehead.—James H. King and Captain C. F. Harding were also taken, and Rogers was wounded. Several others received slight wounds. The twelve individuals who are missing, this deponent has no doubt, were either murdered upon the steam-boat, or found a watery grave in the current of the falls. And this deponent further says, that immediately after the Caroline was got into the current of the stream and abandoned, as before stated, beacon lights were discovered upon the Canadian shore, near Chippewa Falls, and that this deponent endeavored to enable the boats to reach that shore, this deponent distinctly heard loud and vociferous cheering at that point. That this deponent has no doubt that the individuals who boarded the Caroline were a part of the British forces now stationed at Chippewa.

GILMAN APPLEBY.

"The New York Journal of Commerce," of 6th December last, after expressing its opinion that the rebellion in Canada would be ultimately put down, says—

True, the Colonies now constituting the United States, did achieve their independence in spite of the mother country; but their population was several times more numerous than that of Lower Canada, and they also had, during a part of the contest, the co-operation of France. Furthermore, the Canadians are a degenerate race, and cannot bear up against disappointment, privation and sufferings, as did the happy yeomen of 1776. And still further, Britain is more powerful, not than she then was, and is not crippled in her resources by foreign wars. If, therefore, by possibility, the insurgents should get possession of the Lower Province (except the fortresses) for the time being, it would result not only in the greater effusion of blood hereafter, and the re-establishment of British sovereignty.

Under such circumstances, what is the duty of the American people? Plainly, in our view, to discontinue the movement, and to re-engage, if at least, do nothing to encourage them. Our local position is such, in regard to the contending parties, as to make it a matter of great importance to the British government, what attitude we assume. And as effecting the friendly relations of the two governments, the question is of equal importance to ourselves.—We can't wage a "quasi war" against Great Britain, as we did against Mexico, without making a serious affair of it before we get through. And if we could, what reason is there for so doing? The Canadians have no special claims upon our sympathies, that we are aware of.—True, they talk about "liberty," "independence," and such like rousing words, but before we do so, let us be sure that we are doing ourselves that they have been oppressed. If they have been, i. e. recently, we should like to see the evidence of it. "One thing we know, viz.—that the Canadas are a constant tax upon

the British government. Another thing we know, viz.—that they pay very light duties upon imports. Yet another thing we know, viz.—that these very Canadians are so strongly represented in the Provincial Parliament, that for several years past they have controlled all its measures, and among other things, have regularly refused to grant the necessary supplies for the support of government. The parent State has borne with this contumacy till forbearance has ceased to be a virtue; borne with it in fact, till there is no longer a doubt of treasonable intentions. When at length the agitators and their adherents appear with arms in their hands, and resist the execution of the laws by violence and bloodshed, there will then commence the course of severity begins. And are we the people of the United States, to mingle in such a contest, as partizans and participants? We trust not. On the other hand, if it be true, as is reported, that an Express has been sent to Washington from Halifax, asking permission to march a body of troops through an angle of our territory to Quebec, we hope the request will be granted. It would be a handsome recognition of the kind feelings which we entertain for Great Britain in offering herself as mediator between this country and France. The effect would be most happy upon the general state of our relations with Great Britain, and especially upon the pending question in regard to the N. E. boundary. We hope it is not to be a part of the policy of our citizens to foment insurrection wherever we find it, but rather to approve ourselves as the friends of order and law. We are not, however, to urge Canadians to return to their allegiance, and not look to us to sustain them in their rebellion.— It will be better for them, better for the British government, and better for ourselves. Some of them probably think we want the Canadas as an appendage to the States. It is not so. Our territory is already too large: our population ample for all the purposes of defence; and the annexation of Canada, besides ensuring us a long war to begin with, would only weaken us when acquired. This, we are persuaded, is the general sentiment among our population, far and near, with some few local exceptions, of little or no importance.

Extract of a letter dated Washington, 5th January, 1838, inserted in "the New York Courier and Enquirer," of 8th of said month. I wrote you a hearty letter, by the Express Mail this morning, on the subject of the present movement of the government, in regard to Canadian affairs. I have but little to add. I stated that the British Minister had been on the *qui vive* about the Canadian disturbances. You may infer this from the fact, and I give it to you as a fact, that Mr. Fox has been seen several times, lately, out of bed before sun-set.

The following observations are by Professor Siliman, of Yale College, Massachusetts, from his travels in Canada.—"It is questionable whether any conquered country was ever better treated by its conquerors than Canada; the people were left in complete possession of their religion and revenues to support it—of their property, laws, customs and manners; and even the defence of their country was entrusted to them; and it is a curious fact, that (unless by the great counter-balancing advantages it produces), so far from being a source of revenue, it is a charge on the treasury of the empire.— It would seem as if the trouble and expense of government was taken off their hands, and as if they were left to enjoy their own domestic comforts without drawback. Such is certainly the appearance of the population, and it is doubtful whether our own favoured communities are politically more happy; they are not exposed in a similar manner to poverty and the danger of starvation, which also invaded the English manufacturer, and which, aided by their demagogues, good them on to every thing but open rebellion. Lower Canada is a fine country, and will hereafter become populous and powerful, especially as the British and Anglo-American population shall flow in more extensively, and impart more vigour and activity to their industry. The climate, notwithstanding its severity, is a good one, and very healthy and favourable to the freshness and beauty of the human countenance. All the most important comforts of life are easily and abundantly obtained."

The army in Canada was about to be reinforced from England with a division of 7000 men.

Advertisements.

MEDICAL WORKS.

FOR SALE, at No. 30, Cathedral square, Coulson on the definitions of the blood, Coulson on the hip-joint, Wistar's Anatomy, Beclard's general Anatomy, Mackenzie's five thousand receipts, Saturday Cyclopaedia, Hoak's Roman History, Gibbon's Decline and fall of the Roman Empire, Siliman's Chemistry, Hirt's Chemistry, Blair's Lectures, Chemistry of the Arts, Scotland Illustrated, the Year (Cabinet of the Corner Stone, the way to do good, Cabinet of Paintings, Fatastocope or magic disk, water colours, perforated visiting cards, embossed letter and note papers, coloured and plain, Custom's Lists, Acts de la Independencia, with fac-similes of the signatures, &c. m17 3t

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. m24 5t

Wanted as Nurse.

A Respectable clergy or middle aged woman, accustomed to the care of children. Apply at No. 97, calle de Belgrano. m17 3t



MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 22nd of March 1838.

Vessels and Captain's Names.	Agents.	Destinations, &c.
British.		
Brig Sir John Franklin, Corner.....	244 Remin, Macfarlane & Co.	Leading for Liverpool.
Brig Riva Haywood, Heywood.....	223 M'Cracken and Jamieson.	Leading for Falmouth for orders.
Brig Oscar, Barrett.....	172 Ferdinand Desjars.	Leading for London.
Brig Anselmo, Wall.....	159 Remin, Macfarlane & Co.	Leading for Liverpool.
Brig Hebe, Field.....	193 Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	Leading for Liverpool.
Brig Helen Anderson, Anderson.....	263 Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Leading for Liverpool.
Barque Pans, Wright.....	353 John Best, and Brothers.....	Leading for Quebec.
Brig Sophia, Brown.....	218 Alfred Harmer.	Leading for Liverpool.
Brig Sylla, Scott.....	181 Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Leading for Coves for orders.
Ship Austria, English.....	378 Bunge, Hutz & Co.....	Montevideo to lead for London or
Brig Alcipe, Bennett.....	206 Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Leading for Liverpool.
Ship Kingston, Maclean.....	431 Lafone, Barker & Co.....	Leading for Liverpool. [Liverpool.
Barque Alpha, Turner.....	237 M'Cracken and Jamieson.....	Discharging.
Brig William, Waters, Bos.....	214 Parlane, Macalister & Co.....	Montevideo to lead for Havana.
American.		
Ship Robin Hood, Nickerson.....	395 Daniel Gowlard & Co.....	Leading for Rotterdam.
Barque Dredge, D. Upton.....	328 J. C. Flint.....	Leading for New York.
Ship George Smith, Colman.....	159 Remin, Macfarlane & Co.	Leading for Philadelphia.
Brig Thyres, Ellis.....	245 Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Leading for Boston.
Ship Josephine, C. J. Merry.....	307 Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Leading for New York.
Ship Sophia, and Eliza, Read.....	264 John Best and Brothers.....	Leading for Boston.
Ship Gardner, Jackson.....	150 Daniel Gowlard & Co.....	Leading for Baltimore.
Brig Olympia, Benson.....	159 Daniel Gowlard & Co.....	Leading for Baltimore.
Brig Arctic, Willis.....	231 Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Leading for Philadelphia.
Ship Kestoke, Harris.....	208 Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Discharging.
Barque Waban, W. Bartlett.....	167 Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Water Witch, Norris.....	167 Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
French.		
Barque Olinda, Fourre.....	320 Guerin, Seris & Co.....	Inland Bourbon with mail.
Barque Napoleon, Rabardy.....	241 Aymes Brothers.....	Leading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Un, Marell.....	182 C. R. Horne.....	Leading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Hermine, Soret.....	192 Guerin, Seris & Co.....	Leading for Havre de Grace.
Polacre Labrieux, Bronzon.....	131 Zumaran and Trezner.....	Leading for Cete.
Spanish.		
Brig Fortuna, Lozola.....	250 Rezaval and Brothers.....	Leading for Cadix and Malaga.
Sardinian.		
Brig Fiametta, Scotto.....	172 P. A. Plover.....	Leading for Rio Janeiro
Polacre Sempere lo Stecco, Ferraro.....	300 Amadeo.....	Leading for Genoa.
Hamburg.		
Barque Jchausa, Meyer.....	260 C. H. Andersen.....	Leading for Coves for orders.
Schooner Brig Siene, Classon.....	190 H. H. Andersen.....	Leading for Rio Janeiro.
Schooner Brig Carl Heinrich, Valentine.....	150 Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Leading for Havana.
Brig Union, Olson.....	190 C. R. Horne.....	Leading for Rotterdam.
Dutch.		
Ketch Van Speyk, Vanderwind.....	142 M'Cracken and Jamieson.....	Leading for Havana.
Galit Pelon, Zeevers.....	180 M'Cracken and Jamieson.....	Discharging.
Barque Five Brothers, Pooldt.....	274 Bunge, Hutz & Co.....	Discharging.
Bremen.		
Brig Siegmund, Hader, Jun.....	250 Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Leading for Bremen.
Belgian.		
Brig Windhoof, Ruurde.....	270 Bunge, Hutz & Co.....	Discharging.
Brig Camilla, Wagener.....	182 Bunge, Hutz & Co.....	Discharging.
Brazilian.		
Schooner Brig Zvezera, Oliveira.....	172 M. A. Ramos.....	Leading for Rio Janeiro.
Schooner Brig Gertrudes, Viana.....	188 J. B. Soriano.....	Leading for Rio Janeiro.
Zumaca Estrella Brillante, Alves.....	115 M. A. Ramos.....	Leading for Rio Janeiro.
Portuguese.		
Brig Amor Paternal, Gouso.....	112 Felipe Llavallol.....	Leading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Independente, Gahan.....	160 Dowdall and Lewis.....	Leading for Rio Janeiro.
National.		
Schooner Brig Rio de la Placa.....	134 Nelson Hartwig.....	Leading for Brazil.
Schr. Brig Bella Americana, Araujo.....	83 M. A. Ramos.....	Leading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Restaurador Rosa, Labrador.....	226 Viana and Timoteo.....	Leading for Rio Janeiro.
Schooner Brig Providencia, Machin.....	130 C. Galeano.....	Discharging.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Corvette Camille, 30 guns, Commandante Pierre Louis Horemongé Guillemin. (Capitaine de Frégate.)

Brig Dasea, 22 guns, Captain Hypolito Dagueuet.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

March 17.—Wind E. strong at night.
No arrivals or sailings.

March 18.—Wind E. shifted to S. S. W. in the afternoon.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Luisa, José Muratori, from Montevideo 17th inst., to Carlos Galano.

Oriental packet schooner Eufrasia, Santiago Soriano, from Montevideo 17th inst., to Vicente Casares, Jun.

British brig William Waters, 214 tons, William Wilson Roe, from Liverpool 26th December, arrived at Montevideo 24th ult., sailed thence 16th inst., with general cargo, to Parlane, Macalister & Co.

Passengers from Liverpool, Messrs. Henry Greenway, Henry Munn and Thomas Gibson.

Belgian brig Camilla, 162 tons, Harv Heinrich Wagener, from Antwerp 17th November, Flushing 25th do., arrived at Lator 3rd December, sailed thence 8th January, arrived at Montevideo 9th inst., sailed thence 17th, with 210½ moyaas salt, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

Sailed, H. B. M.'s packet schooner Cockatrice, Lieut. John Douglas, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

Passengers for Rio Janeiro, Lieut. General Sir Richard Dundas, & Capt. Williams, his Aid de-Camp, Doctor Alexander Osborne and two Servants. Señora Transitá Donn and her daughter Soñoria Gregoria.

Passengers for Montevideo, M. Aimé Roger, Consul of France, and his Secretary M. Viale, M. Louis Ballester and another.

National zamaca Asumpta, Dandrea, for Montevideo, despatched by Felipe Lavallol, with 39 baies with 983 arrobas wool, 38 wheel naves.

Brazilian schooner brig Braziliro, Francisco Alexandre, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Juan Balino Soriano, with 1720 quintals jerked beef, 62 dry hides, 150 arrobas tallow, 200 boxes tallow candles.

March 19.—Wind N. E. shifted to S. S. W. in the afternoon.

No arrivals or sailings.

March 20.—Wind N. hazy, opposite coast visible.

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

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Juan Bautista Schiaffino, for Montevideo.

March 21.—Wind E. strong, hazy and heavy rain nearly all day.

Arrived, American brig Water Witch, 167 tons, Isaac H. Norris, from Baltimore 3rd January, arrived at Montevideo 12th inst., sailed thence 20th, with general cargo, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Passengers from Montevideo, Messrs. John Wyatt and George Davis.

March 22.—Wind W. S. W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, National schooner brig Casaluidia, José Alves da Silva, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by José Perceira Carneiro & Co., with 3008½ quintals jerked beef, 39 lining hides.

March 23.—Wind E. S. E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Oriental packet schooner Aguilá Segunda, Manuel Soriano, for Montevideo.

Brazilian zamaca Mariana, José Dominguez Vieira, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Rouse and Harodie, with 2150 quintals jerked beef, 50 dry hides, 152 arrobas tallow, 19 arrobas tobacco.

Shipping Memoranda.

Vessel past Point Indio.

On 10th inst., at 2 P. M. Sarah Sheaf, hence 12th, Wind S. W.

Vessels on the berth at Liverpool on 11th January.

FOR BUENOS AYRES.

Brig Rapid, 137 tons, Capt. Thomas Robertson, for Buenos Ayres, at Buenos Ayres.

Brig Argentin, Captain S. W. Kelso, for Buenos Ayres, at Buenos Ayres.

Brig Wilkes Wood, 243 tons, Captain M. Russell, to sail about 30th January.

FOR LIMA.

Mary Worrall, 233 tons, Captain J. Gardner, to sail about 30th January.

Schooner brig Courier, 143 tons, Capt. John Neilson, for Valparaiso.

FOR VALPARAISO.

Jane Prowse, 208 tons, Captain W. Brunscombe, to sail about 30th January.

ARRIVED AT PALMOUTH.

November 21st, H. B. M.'s packet Oceanina, from Rio Janeiro 15th September, with the seal forwarded hence 19th August, by H. B. M.'s packet Spaul.

AT LIVERPOOL.

December 25th, British barque Mona, Rowland, hence 9th October.

OFF COVES.

January 1st, British brig Tinters, Therp, hence 19th October.

AT ANTWERP.

December 19th, British brig Catherine, Tuxy, hence 26th September.

" British brig Percie, Sprout, from Montevideo 25th September.

AT HAVRE DE GRACE.

November 27th, French brig Breuillon, Manblanc, hence 17th September.

December 3rd, French brig Cyclope, Lafon, hence 31st October.

AT SAN MALO.

December 13th, French brig Cormier de Montevideo, Sergeant, from Montevideo 8th October.

AT MARSEILLES.

December 9th, French ship Isis, Melnart, from Montevideo 18th September.

AT CADIZ.

November 15th, Spanish brig Juanita, Dusel, from Montevideo 8th September.

AT HAVANA.

November 22nd, French barque Anguste, from Montevideo 15th September.

December 18th, Danish ship Cimber, Magb, hence 29th October.

" 21st, American brig Argus, from Montevideo 20th October.

" 23rd, American brig Const. Soudier, hence 21st October.

" 25th, Argentine schooner brig Candor, Scott, hence 23rd October.

The price of jerked beef at the Havas, on 1st January inst, was 13½ reales per arroba—Market dull.

AT VALPARAISO.

January 22nd, Hamburg barque Kate, Logfren, hence 21th December.

AT RIO JANEIRO.

7th ult. H. B. M.'s packet Cockatrice, hence 16th January, Montevideo 23rd do.

9th, Brazilian brig Minerva, from Montevideo 16 do.

10th, Argentine brig Independiente, Maia, hence 20th January.

" Sardinian paddle Packetta, from Montevideo 20 days.

11th Portuguese paddle Agnis, from Montevideo 18 days.

" Brazilian brig Amizade, Amago, hence 14th January.

13th, H. B. M.'s packet Reindeer, from Falmouth 25th December, with the mails for the River Plate.

" Danish schooner brig Fides, Mathiesson, hence 22nd January.

14th, Sardinian paddle Nuestra Señora de la Guardia, from Montevideo 15 days.

16th, Brazilian brig Lysia, Da Silva, hence 4th ult.

17th, Oriental brig Ayio de Virtude, from Montevideo 9 days.

18th, Brazilian schooner brig Buita Porto, from Montevideo 18 days.

25th, H. B. M.'s packet Cassiana, from Falmouth 9th January, with the mails for the River Plate.

SAILED FROM RIO JANEIRO.

24th ult. French line of battle ship Heroule, (having on board the Prince de Joinville) for Cayenne.

25th, French corvette Favoris, for Cayenne.

H. B. M.'s packet Reindeer, was to sail from Rio Janeiro on 1st inst, for Falmouth, with the mail forwarded hence 19th January, by H. B. M.'s packet Cockatrice.

H. B. M.'s ship President, 32 guns, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Charles Bayne Hodgson Ross, Commander in Chief in the Pacific, arrived at Rio Janeiro on 17th ult., and was to sail on 1st inst, for Valparaiso. Passengers in her, Mrs. Ross and two Messrs Dall's.

Lieut. Edward L. Harvey, commanding H. B. M.'s brig Wizard, 10 guns, departed at Pernambuco. He succeeded in his command by Lieut James P. Bower, late of the Dublin. Mr. Tatham, mate of the Wizard, was promoted to the Lieutenant in the death vacancy and appointed to the Dublin. Mr. William C. Lamb, late assistant Surgeon of H. B. M.'s packet Cockatrice, died on board H. B. M.'s ship Action, on her way to England. Appointments, Mr. John Ross to be assistant Surgeon of the Cockatrice, Mr. A. S. Knolly, late acting master of H. B. M.'s packet Delight, to be acting master of the President.

Vessel spoken by Carl Heinrich, on 27th ult., in lat. 16° 30' S. long. 32° 15' W. Frick, hence 30th January.

The Belgian brig Edmond, Charles Fortin, from Antwerp and Island Mayo, with sail bound to Buenos Ayres, was with her cargo totally lost about 14th ult., on point Jose Maria, 40 miles W. of Montevideo. The Captain and Crew were saved, and have sailed at Montevideo. Lighters were despatched to the wreck, but they were only able to bring away her anchors, some rigging, &c.

H. B. M.'s packet Spay, was to bring the February mail from Falmouth, by the Brazil and River Plate.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

A Lecture on education will be delivered in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, on Sunday the 25th inst. (commencing at 11 A. M.) in pursuance to the establishment of Schools in connection with the Congregation.

A Collection will be made at the same time and in aid of the object.

NOTICE.

A Meeting of the friends of education in connection with the Scotch Presbyterian Congregation, will be held in the Scotch Church on Wednesday the 25th inst., at half past 6 o'clock P. M.

NOTICE.

A Scotch gentleman (a native of Old Castile), well acquainted with the French and English languages, having resided 20 years in France, and resided many years in England, from whence he has recently arrived, wishes to take two or three scholars as students in the Scottish language, or the French. Apply to Mr. John Nettall, No. 14, calle de Mayno, or to the Editor of the British Packet. 1852 B.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	141	at 142 dollars each
Do. Perros	139	at 140 do. do.
Do. Plata meneguilla	73	at 80 do. for each
Dollars, Spanish	83	at 81 do. do.
Do. Pistado and Patacones	8	at 8½ do. do.
Six per cent Stock	none	do. per cent.
Bank Shares	none	do demand
Exchange on England	4	at a pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro	34½	do.
Do. Montevideo	83	at 81 per patacon
Do. United States	84	per U. S. dollar
Huller, Co., Rio Janeiro	339	at 340 do. do.
Do. country	30	at 32 do. do.
Do. weighed 23 to 24 lbs	29½	at 30 do. do.
Do. mixed	29	at 30 do. do.
Do. Hotes	11	at 12 do. each.
Netra Silk	3½	at 3½ do. per lb.
China Silk	30	at 30 do. per cent.
Wool, combed	15	at 14 do. per arroba
Sheep skins per dozen	20	at 22 per 27th.
Calf skins per dozen	28	at 29
Doer skins per dozen	11	at 12
Hair, long	53	at 60 do. per arroba
Do. mixed	28	at 32 do. do.
Do. of Beef	15	at 16 do. quintal.
Tallow, melted	18	at 18 do. per arroba
Sheep skins per dozen	128	at 130 per arroba
Flour, (North American)	0	at a munita
Starch, on board	0	at 10 per cent.
Discount	1½	at 2 per cent. per month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 142 dollars. The lowest price 139 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 4 pence. The lowest 4 ditto 6 pence.

PRINTED AT THE MERCANTILE GAZETTE OFFICE, No. 75 calle de Cangallo.

Published every SATURDAY, at No. 59, calle de 25 de Mayo, when Communications are received by the Editor.

PRICE.—EIGHT DOLLARS, (GUYARD) PER QUARTER.—Single numbers 5 munitas.

ALEXANDER DRABER, Responsible Editor.