

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 645.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1838.

[VOL. XIII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

THE news of the week will be found duly detailed. We have not room for one word of comment.

Two circulars dated 16th inst., were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 21st:—the first was signed by Señores Vicente Gonzalez, Agustin Ravelo, Martin Santa Coloma, Julian Salomon, Mariano Maza, Manuel Maestre and Nicolas Mariño, and conveyed an invitation to various citizens to form a guard of honor, dedicated to the Sixteenth Legislature of the Province, on its opening on 1st January next.

The second, signed by Señores Julian Salomon and Manuel Maestre, also conveyed an invitation to various citizens to form a guard of honor of cavalry, dedicated to Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas, Governor and Captain General of the Province, on his opening the Sixteenth Legislature of the Province, on 1st January, as a mark of respect and gratitude for the heroism and wisdom with which H. E. has sustained and does sustain the independence and liberty of the country. Both guards are to be uniformly attired, and to wear on the left breast the device *Federacion ó Muerte! Viva los Federales! Mueran los Unitarios!* They are also to wear the Federal mourning for the late Doña Encarnacion Ezcurra de Rosas.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

22nd inst. The French corvette *Camille* and schooner of war *Anna*, sailed this morning on a cruise.

23rd. The French brig of war *Alerte* and schooner of war *Relampago*, arrived from a cruise.

24th. Nothing new.

25th. The French corvette *Ariadne*, arrived from Valparaiso;—last from Montevideo—she had a Commodore's broad pendant at her main, and anchored S. of the outer roads. On her arrival, Commodore Daguenez shifted his broad pendant from the main of the *Dassas* to the fore, thus recognising the Captain of the *Ariadne* as blockading Commodore.

The *Ariadne* of 'olden times,' who from love gave Theseus a clue of thread to guide him out of the Cretan labyrinth, would doubtless feel grateful to her name-sake here, if she would for love give a similar clue to guide us out of the labyrinth of blockade.

The French armed boat *Atrevido*, sailed to the northward.

26th. The French brigantine of war *Vigilante*, arrived during the last night. She and the *Relampago* visited the *Ariadne* in the course of the day, and returned to the outer roads at night. The French schooner of war *Anna*, arrived from the northward, and the boat *Atrevido*, bringing with her a little *balandra*.

27th. The little *balandra* mentioned above was suffered to go at large, and came to the Boca. We know not the reason; perhaps like the little fish, she promised the blockaders to come again when she got bigger.

The *Vigilante* and *Relampago* repeated their visit to the *Ariadne* and returned. The brig of war *Bordelaise*, also visited the *Ariadne*, and anchored near her. The schooner of war *Anna*, with the *balandra* she captured on 21st inst., sailed this evening for Montevideo.

28th. The *Ariadne* came to the outer roads and anchored in the *Pozos*, accompanied by the *Bordelaise*, *Relampago* and *Vigilante*—the latter afterwards sailed for Colonia.

It is said that the *Dassas*, Captain Daguenez, is about to sail for France. She must be heartily tired of her station here. She struck to day her emblem of Commodoreship.

This day (29th inst.) completes the 277th day of the blockade.

THE WEATHER, has been damp and boisterous lately; more so than usual at such an advanced period of Summer. It has delayed the getting in of the harvest—we trust it will not injure it. Thermometer during the week 69 to 80.

BATHING.—The bathers in the river on the warm evenings of the week, were numerous. They were chiefly however of the male sex.

THE ALAMEDA had a portion of visitors on Sunday afternoon last, the weather being fine. A number of ladies passed on horseback.

CHRISTMAS SPORTS.—The knocking at doors as a citation to the *Misa de Gallo*, was kept up in all parts of the town with more than ordinary spirit this year. The hubbub commenced before mid-night on the 24th, and continued until day break on 25th. The operators consisted of several hundred persons, men, women and children, and they made "the devil's own row," flying from house to house, knocking and kicking at the doors, waking children, &c. In fact, there were—

"Dogs barking, children crying,
Knockers roaring, people flying."

We thought our house would have escaped, from being knockless, some amateur in brass having stolen it; but the operators drummed against the door until they almost knocked it down. At some places water was thrown upon them, particularly from the Church of San Francisco, but neither this nor a shower of rain which fell about half past 2 in the morning, damped their ardour. There was music during the night in some streets. In that of the Cathedral, a party of gentlemen waltzed to the music of the guitar. The bells of various Churches also rang before the sun of Christmas had "lifted veil from day." Thus far at any rate it has been a "merry Christmas," and we trust it will be followed by a "happy new year."

Manifesto of General Manuel Oribe, ex-President of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay.

This Manifesto with accompanying documents was published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 21st, 22nd and 24th inst., and was headed as follows:—

"Manifesto relative to the infamy, treachery and perfidy, with which the French Rear Admiral Monsieur Leblanc, and other agents of France residing in Montevideo, have hostilized and brought under the tyranny of the rebel Fructoso Rivera, the Oriental State of the Uruguay, which in conformity to its Constitution was under the legal Presidency of Brigadier General Manuel Oribe."

The extreme length of these documents prevents our noticing them at length—we will however endeavour to give the spirit of them. The Manifesto commences by stating that when the legal government of a constituted nation, forcibly ejected from the post which had been confided to it, presents its cause before other nations invoking their judgment it must ever be an object worthy of attention. But when this ejection did not proceed from the mere effect of intestine convulsions, or exterior attacks, and was accompanied by particular circumstances: when to obtain it, the dignity and independence of a free country was trampled upon, when for this foul purpose have been added acts of treachery and perfidy, incompatible with the sacred rights of international law, the only protectors of the sovereignty of the people, when these scandalous acts emanate from some powerful nation who well knows what it owes to itself and to others; when such a nation setting at naught all respect and consideration, with no other right but force, endeavours to humiliate without previous provocation an independent State, then every weak nation must feel alarm lest they will be exposed and become victims to similar unjust aggressions; and strong nations will be naturally irritated to see violated these principles which nations and universal justice have sanctioned. Deeds which are at once shameful and offensive to the civilisation of the present age, ought when known to be opposed by all nations in the most strenuous manner. The undersigned has no other object in this manifesto, than to place occurrences in a clear point of view instigated as he is by love of country so unworthy and unjustly offended by the agents of France. The documents annexed and the notoriety of the facts are the most unequivocal proofs which can be given to the inhabitants of the old and new world to whom this manifesto is addressed; they cannot be controverted even by the very agents whose public conduct they expose, nor by the rebels, who to the disgrace of the American name have covered themselves with crime by their infamous treason.

The Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, having from July, 1836, been in a state of rebellion, at the head of which was an unworthy native of the country, the government aided by the spontaneous opinion of the inhabitants, and the generous offices of the Argentine government, took measures to counteract it, and if complete success did not follow, there was enough to prove that the Constitution and the laws were respected by the nation who gave them, and if not impossible it was at least improbable that they could be set aside by the ambitious audacity of a rebel.

The strife continued with varied success, when unfortunately the naval forces of H. M. the King of the French appeared in La Plata's waters, under the feigned pretexs set forth in the documents. It was noticed that the Consul of France, Ramon Baradere, assumed from this event a style more haughty than he had hitherto used in his negotiations with the Oriental government, and that after the Chief of the rebellion had by a turn of fortune, extricated himself from his weak position, he (the Consul,) had recourse to acts the most unwarrantable. In fact, there appeared to be an alliance between the French agents and the rebels, as immoral and contrary to the circumspection of public functionaries as it was unworthy and offensive to the French nation to which they belong.

They resolved to make the legal government pay dear for the neutrality it had adopted; in the question between them and the Argentine Republic, and to remove the obstacles which a circumspect government which had ever been

the friend of France opposed to the fatal progress of their operations. Not being able to find any justifiable pretext for their manoeuvres, they commenced by endeavoring to force the government to indecorous concessions, which were as may be supposed resisted; the result was what every one has witnessed; they offered their force to Rivera in order to destroy the legal authority of the State and humiliate it, and this was done in a manner so infamous as to be unexampled.

The French blockading squadron off Buenos Ayres had captured some small craft, having on board cargo belonging to individuals of various nations; not satisfied with taking the prizes to Montevideo, and keeping them in that port as if they had an established right to do so, they determined to sell them there by public auction.

The government resisted this infringement of neutrality, but in a manner as to prove to the French agents, the right it had to oppose such extraordinary demands and the unpleasant situation in which it was placed. The Consul of France in return for this moderate conduct, said that if the government did not grant permission for the sale of the prizes in Montevideo, they would beset the ports under Rivera's domination. This was announced in a most insolent manner, and at a time when he could not be ignorant that the ports in question, had by a decree of the government been shut to foreign commerce, in consequence of the situation of the Republic.

From this moment commenced on the part of the French agents, hostile proceedings against the legal authority. From this moment the agents of a great nation like France, were not ashamed to place themselves in a situation which would have excited shame in a private individual. Their disgraceful plan was resolved upon, and they determined to put it into execution, however infamous the means might be.— In order to cause open hostility between the Oriental State and the Argentine Republic— with this sister-nation to whom it was allied by natural sympathies, it suited them to place at the head of the government of the Oriental Republic, that fatal man, known as the vile instrument of the agents of France; a rebel Chief, who had not hesitated to attack the laws of his country, and who to satiate his criminal and unlimited ambition, had with a serene front, caused the blood of his fellow countrymen to flow, destroyed their property and ruined the country which unfortunately gave him birth.— In a word, this Don Fructuoso Rivera, this evil genius, who without any title but his immorality, or character than the leader of a desolatory horde, or sentiment than that of dominating, and lost to every feeling of shame, decency and morality, he now insolently presents himself, exercising in the Oriental Republic, acts of a Dictator the most tyrannical, upholding the unjust pretensions of the agents of France, and as much an enemy to his country as he is to the Argentine Republic.

The French agents on the appointment of Admiral William Brown, to command the flotilla which was preparing in Montevideo, to act against the pirate vessels Loba, Eufracia and Pilot-boat, put forward the plea that Brown was an Admiral in the enemy's service, although at the same time they averred they were not at war with the Argentine Republic.

The government in vain endeavoured by official notes and verbal conferences to convince them of the necessity of the measure, but the agents of France were resolved to overturn the government, and their compacts with Rivera rendered them obstinate. In vain it requested the French agents to comply with the solemn pledge they had given to capture the Loba and other pirate vessels: they however had no desire to disarm the rebel Rivera, and they excused themselves by pretending neutrality which they themselves had belied: in vain it offered every class of guarantee; the French Admiral gave for answer. "I will admit of none, if the vessels sail, it must be at their own risk, and the instant this is ascertained, I will blockade Montevideo, and make myself the ally of Rivera." When the Admiral thus expressed himself, the alliance had already been celebrated: in virtue of which, pretexts were formed in order to protect Rivera, deprive the government of its means of action and aid in its violent overthrow. The government made various complaints to the French Consul, M. Baradere, relative to the many hostile acts committed by the French naval forces in the port of Montevideo, but he always answered

the Minister for foreign affairs that "he deplored it as much as the Oriental government, and that the Admiral and M. Roger, participated in this feeling, but an unfortunate necessity urged them on since this government was naturally allied to the Argentine, and for this reason the French were under the necessity of becoming the allies of Rivera."

The notoriety of the facts eloquently elucidate that the opposition to the sailing of the vessels commanded by Admiral Brown, was hostility studiously combined against the Oriental government, and practised with the most shameful baseness and perfidy. The presumption on which the agents of France founded their opposition to the sailing of Admiral Brown, their meeting the earnest and sincere explanations of the government, by conduct such as exposed, placed the port of Montevideo in a sort of blockade; but that they should profess sentiments of benevolence and good will at the same time feigning the imperious necessity to commit hostilities, is an unworthy deceit; it is in fact the most consummate perfidy. Is it possible, that the power of France in La Plata's waters, could be alarmed at the three small vessels of the Oriental Republic, or is it that they were commanded by the celebrated Admiral Brown? The true fears of the agents of France were that the pirate vessels of Rivera would be destroyed. These agents were the cause of acts which can only be viewed as an horrible infringement of international law, such as placing a French corvette in the waters of the Uruguay, upon our own coast, detaining and visiting every vessel which came in that direction, sounding the river without the knowledge of the government, maintaining constant communication with the hordes of Rivera, and finally amongst many others too numerous to mention, the degrading and infamous alliance between the French vessels of war and the piratical ones of Rivera, for the assault and occupation of the island of Martin Garcia. These facts clearly proved the object the French agents had in view in preventing the sailing of the vessels of the Oriental government which would have instantly destroyed the pirates. These agents protected the latter, counting upon them for ulterior enterprises against the Argentine Republic, after having violated the sovereignty of the Oriental in the midst of the friendship and good understanding it had preserved with the French nation.

The confusion and surprise which these events produced on the agents of France, is the best testimony of the justice with which the Oriental government sustained the national honor, but to prove the false, impudent and insidious conduct these agents observed towards the government, it is necessary to notice the reply of the Consul Baradere to the Minister for foreign affairs, when the latter complained respecting the assault of the island of Martin Garcia, viz:—"that he could not comprehend the policy of the Admiral, that he and M. Aimé Roger were astonished, and that for his part he was already inclined to disapprove of it, nevertheless he would make the necessary enquiries in order to satisfy the government."

What however were the steps taken to satisfy it? and the answers of the Admiral in the Consul Baradere's house, when treating on this affair with the Minister for foreign affairs? why he absolutely seemed to forget the high station in which he was placed, the responsibility attached to him, the respect and consideration due not only to the Oriental people, but to the whole world, who must judge of his conduct, and replied; "that Rivera's vessels had voluntarily joined those of France in the enterprise in question, without any combination, and that not a single soldier appertaining to the former had disembarked for the attack." Falsehood like this in an affair of such notoriety, importance and responsibility cannot surely be carried to a greater height? Whilst the Admiral thus replied, M. Aimé Roger denying that they had given arms to the rebels to attack Montevideo, acknowledged "that they had only lent them for the affair of Martin Garcia."

The French agents determined to continue their scandalous outrages against the administration of the Oriental Republic. The Consul Baradere indefatigable in his animosity and efforts to embroil the Republic with France, observed to the government that he and M. Roger, were desirous of concluding the questions pending with the Argentine Republic, and recommended that it should interest itself on the same

occasion. The government eagerly adopted the idea, and made the Senator Don Francisco Javier Garcia de Zuñiga, the bearer of M. Roger's proposals to the government of Buenos Ayres, he was yet in Buenos Ayres when they already anticipated the unequivocal proofs of their unheard of iniquity. The vessels under the orders of Admiral Brown were watched closer than ever. French vessels and boats surrounded the port, French soldiers were placed on board French merchant vessels in the harbour, who threw up rockets and other signals in the silence of night, producing alarm in the city, and convinced the inhabitants of the infamous combination and alliance between the French and the rebels, and who of course conceived it impossible to resist two such enemies united. The French detained a whale-boat with despatches for the government and took them out, and the only satisfaction given was that it was done through error. They detained in sight of the port a number of merchant vessels, sent French officers to treat with the rebel Rivera, thus heaping insult upon the legal authority of the country; and as the climax of their hostile conduct, they neglected the safeguard of the packet Rosa, and of the Commissioner Don Francisco Javier Garcia de Zuñiga, to whom they had given an improper passport, and although that vessel and his person were torn from the power of the pirates of Rivera, yet 4 guns which served for the Rosa as ballast, were taken away in order to serve as means of offence against the government. It will be difficult to persuade people distant from the scene of events, that the agents of France have prostituted themselves to so much baseness and degradation, at a moment too when they protested that the mediation of the Oriental government was the only one they would accept in the questions between them and the Argentine government; nay, they had the barefaced impudence to declare to the Minister for foreign affairs, that "British mediation would not be admitted, as England having a treaty with the Argentine Republic could not be impartial." The vile conduct of the French agents caused general execration in Montevideo, but their rebel friends are worthy allies of such men. These agents made proposals to the government as despicable as unworthy of consideration. They offered to neutralize the pirate vessels of Rivera, on condition that the government immediately dismantled their vessels; but this operation was only to take place as far as the French vessels could follow the former, which rendered the affair altogether ridiculous, because the French vessels of war from their great draught of water could only go to a certain distance in the Uruguay. Indeed they could not neutralize the pirates even if they wished to do so.

A disgraceful, perfidious and treacherous war was declared against the legal authority. The Consul Baradere set at naught the honourable position in which he was placed by his government, as agent to an independent State, he made himself the degraded tool of the choler of an Admiral, and was often the instigator of it, and the author of all the tales which could cause excitement. It was useless to complain to the Consul Baradere of the hostile acts of the Admiral, or propose means to re-establish the good understanding, because they were always submitted to the will of the Admiral, who from the cabin of his frigate, and without any accredited mission, dictated what means he thought proper to further his perfidious and hostile views, thus constituting himself as the interpreter of the sentiments of France towards the Oriental government:—an interpreter however who permitted no discussion, his decision being war or submission.

A French man of war boat rowing about shore, at night in defiance of the regulations of the port, was fired at from the battery, and one or two of the boats crew slightly wounded.— On the following day the Admiral boiling with passion, of which however he himself had been the cause, wrote to the Consul Baradere, that "he would declare war against the government of the State, if it did not give him prompt and solemn satisfaction regarding the infamous assassination which had just been committed. To your indignation said he, entirely French, my dear Consul, I leave the judgement of this affair, and the Minerva is ready to receive you if you think it necessary to retire."

And what did the Consul Baradere do on this occasion? Did he endeavour to calm the causeless anger of the Admiral, by acquainting him

with the conduct the government pursued when it heard of the disagreeable affair? Did he ask explanation, get information, or act with the circumspection and coolness which his situation required? No—he added fuel to the fire—to that indignation entirely French, and wrote a scandalous note to the government, demanding that the two officers of the battery of San José, should be condemned to death within 24 hours, and sent on board the *Minerva* to be placed at the disposal of the Admiral. It was natural he should demand that the officers be tried, but to dictate the hard condition of condemning them to death, and vying to deliver them up to the Admiral, was disgraceful to those who proposed it. But such was the degradation into which the Admiral and the Consul Baradere had fallen in order to destroy the legal authority of the State, that they made the affair in question a sort of farce unworthy of the nation to which they belong; proposing that when the sentence of death was passed, they should ask the President to use his prerogative of mercy and grant a pardon.

This arrangement was acted upon in order to save the officers from being hereafter exposed to indignation entirely French. It would seem as if the French agents in their desire to elevate to the seat of government a benighted and rebel, were destitute of every noble sentiment. The President prepared to abandon the country which had confided to him its destinies, but on the day previous to his embarkation, three or four armed French launches, boarded a vessel of war of the government, and towed her alongside one of the French squadron. A crime so enormous, a violation so unjustifiable of international law, is worthy only of the agents of France, who to excuse themselves had recourse to the ridiculous tale invented by the Consul Baradere, that the vessel was about to run away. The Admiral and the Consul Baradere had promised the President and his Ministers, that one of the government vessels of war, having as passengers individuals who wished to follow the fortunes of the President, should be permitted to sail under convoy of French men of war to the blockading squadron off Buenos Ayres, she was scarcely under weigh—in virtue of this promise, when the French obliged her to anchor, for such was the agreement with the rebel Rivera. One of his wife serfs came at various times on board in order to seduce the Orientals who had been faithful, and honorably upheld their just cause. Nay more, this same Consul Baradere, agent of France, employed himself in fulfilling the functions of agent to the outlaw Rivera, and went on board and exerted himself for this depraved object, showing to all there a letter from his notorious colleague, in which, grateful as was the Consul and other agents of H. M. the King of the French for the triumph which they exclusively had caused, he was authorised to offer guarantees to all who chose to take advantage of them—Baradere added that every one who returned on shore would be the best friend of France.

The manifesto concludes by stating, that after such excesses, injustice, violations, vexations and violence, it cannot now be asked what character Admiral Leblanc and the Consular agents of France have represented in the Oriental Republic? How will their conduct be viewed by civilised nations and the whole world?—What rule prescribed as the common right of nations have they respected? What crime against national right have they omitted?—Pretensions at once unjust, infamous and arrogant; restrictions of a most shameful nature, sustained only by force, and imposed by a friendly nation, hostilities committed without the least provocation, scandalous and humiliating interference in the domestic affairs of another State; in fine, the most complete violation of all which the civilisation of the age respect.—This is the character which Rear Admiral Leblanc and the Consular agents of France have represented in Montevideo.

The Manifesto is dated Buenos Ayres, 18th December, 1833. The documents connected with it we shall notice in our next.

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TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE

Buenos Ayres Foreign School Society.
GENTLEMEN,

In terms of the Constitution, your Committee now submit to you the Report of the proceedings, for the past year. It is almost unnecessary to remind you that they have had difficulties of no ordinary magnitude to contend with, still the Institution has maintained its ground, and the sphere of its operations will bear a favourable comparison with that of any preceding year. The current year compared with 1837 gives the following general results—

	1837.	1838.
Expended on the boys' department.	\$ 2118 0	\$ 2200 0
Id. " " girls' " "	378 0	368 0
Amount of Subscriptions collected.	2392 0	2170 0

These results are highly satisfactory, especially as regards the girls' department; a department that has long been virtually neglected, to the prejudice of the highest interests of the community. In almost every successive Report, we have had vain regrets and empty wishes, on the subject of female education. In the present case something, though still comparatively little, has been done for its amelioration. This Meeting of course must nominate a Committee of ladies for the ensuing year, and with this new stimulus and guarantee, your Committee trust something still more satisfactory may be attained.

At an early period of their administration, your Committee addressed the public, through the medium of a circular, setting forth the merits and necessities of the Institution. The effect of this appeal was partly neutralized by the public controversy that soon after ensued, and still more by the unforeseen and unexpected situation of public affairs; notwithstanding all these adverse circumstances, it produced an increase of ab. ut 50 subscribers, with an amount of about \$700 of annual subscription. Your Committee would earnestly recommend the principle developed in that circular, (a copy of which now lies on the table,) to the attentive consideration of their successors.

Your Committee had also projected other efforts, for giving greater extension to their measure, and in particular for commencing the Permanent Fund, provided for by the Constitution; but they have been prevented from making the attempt, by the untoward circumstances in which we have been placed. As these resources however have not been trampled upon by your present Committee, they may be calculated on with greater security by their successors. In ordinary times a Public Concert, a Subscription Ball, or a Soirée, would prove an acceptable boon to the public, and may be rendered subservient to its highest interests.

It may be noticed, that, so far as the experience of a few months goes, the Constitution sanctioned at the last General Meeting seems to answer its purpose. Your Committee flatter themselves that during the past year, the business of the Society has been conducted with considerably more system and regularity than formerly. The Meetings of Committee have been more frequent;—the attendance of the Members in general more punctual;—the Schools have been visited steadily every month, and reports made to the General Committee. The most defective part of the system as it now stands is the mode of collecting the subscriptions. If it were possible to introduce the custom of making all subscriptions during the first quarter of the year, it would greatly simplify and facilitate the operations of the Society.

The evil complained of however is of long standing; and though your present Committee clearly foresaw its hurtful tendency, they have not been able to obviate all its bad consequences.

Your Committee congratulate this Meeting and the community at large, on the brighter prospects that begin to dawn on the cause of Juvenile Education amongst us. An impulse has been given during the past year that your Committee fondly trust will long survive its humble instruments. The public mind has been aroused from its state of torpid inaction; and whilst there has been, as was to be expected, in a case where human passions and human interests were brought into immediate collision, divergent views as to the best means of accomplishing the end proposed, all and sundries seem at last convinced of the paramount importance of the object. At the last Annual General Meeting the most sanguine could not venture to estimate the probable resources of the community at more than \$2000 per annum; the amount actually realized during the year, for educational purposes, may be estimated, approximately, in \$20,000; whilst the prospective amount of annual subscription has been more than tripled. As the new order of things has not yet come into full operation we have no safe data on which to form a conclusion; but taking the attendance at the various Sunday schools as the next best criterion, we see every reason to anticipate the most favourable results. Previous to the late salutary agitation the entire Sunday school attendance could not be estimated at more than 60, it now averages from 200 to 220. These facts speak for themselves and beckon forward the friends of education to still greater exertions. In view of these results your Committee regard with great complacency the measures that originated the so much derided *movement*; and can scarcely regret the temporary irritation and bickering that ushered in the new era. Looking impartially to the great cause in which we are engaged, and without taking into consideration the prospects of this or that institution, it may safely be affirmed, that more has been achieved directly and indirectly during the present year, than during all the eleven preceding years that this institution has existed. Let the advocates and partisans of the "Statu quo" point out any other means by which the same amount of absolute good might be effected, and your Committee will cheerfully submit to the liberal measure of censure and abuse that has been dealt out to them.

The question however occurs, what are the individual prospects of this institution, in view of the competition that may now be expected? Your Committee confess frankly that they have not scanned the probabilities with any nicety, nor are they very solicitous about the issue.—The great interests of the cause are secured, and they repeat that the fate of this or that institution appears to them a very subordinate consideration. In point of principle they adhere to this Society, as the most liberal in its Constitution, the most analogous to the spirit of the age, the best calculated to benefit all, without exacting concessions or sacrifices from any; and as such they consider it entitled to a preference with the intelligent and independent.—In fact the fate of the various institutions must eventually be decided by the character and qualifications of their respective teachers. If we expect the public to support our institution, we must take care to render it worthy public support, which can only be done by employing the best qualified teachers and by a constant and vigilant superintendance on the part of the Executive Committee. As a public institution let it be conducted on public principles; lay it open to parents and guardians, to subscribers and to the public at large. You may thus diffuse through the community a beneficial interest in behalf of the object; inspire the requisite confidence in the efficiency of the establishment; and create the most salutary guarantee as respects both teachers and superintendents.

In conclusion, your Committee devolve into your hands their delegated authority, in the hope that their humble endeavours to promote the best interests of the institution, during the period of their administration, will meet with your cordial approbation.

Buenos Ayres, 19th December, 1838.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS, President.
HENRY W. GILBERT, Secretary.

MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 27th of December, 1838.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Brig *Dassas*, 23 guns, Captain Hyppolite Daguacot, with Commodore's broad pennant. Corvette *Ariadne*, 32 guns, Captain De Haut Cilly. Brig *Alert*, 22 guns, Captain Charles Olivier. Brig *Bordelaise*, 10 guns, Captain Hyppolite de Lelande de Calan. Schooner *Vigilant*, 4 guns, Lieut. Pierre Lagrandiere, Commander. Schooner *Ana*, 4 guns. Schooner *Rolampago*, 4 guns.

BRITISH. Ship *Acton*, 26 guns, Captain Robert Russell.

BRAZILIAN. Schooner *Legalidade*, 6 guns, Commandant Jose Felipe Fereira.

The Buenos Ayres Foreign School Society.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE TREASURER.

Dr.	\$
To the amount paid to Mr. G. Ramsay, for instruction to boy scholars of this Society for the month of January, current year.	200
To the amount paid to Mr. F. Root, for instruction to the boys, from February to December, 1838, both inclusive.	1560
To the amount paid to Miss Loring, for instruction to the female scholars of the Society, for the year 1838.	568
To the amount of the Printers bill.	85
Balance in hands of the Treasurer at this date.	323
	3036

Cr.	\$
To balance in hands of the Treasurer, December 31st, 1837.	277
To the amount of cash received as subscriptions and donations.	2759
	3036

E. & O. E.
JOHN WHITAKER, Treasurer.

These accounts have been revised and found correct by auditors appointed by the General Meeting.

WILLIAM A. BAILEY,
GEORGE NUTTALL.

December 19th, 1838.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

December 22.—Wind E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, French corvette Camille, 20 guns, Commandante Pierre Louis Hermenegilde Gaillevin, Capitaine de Fregate, on a cruise.

Oriental packet schooner Agustina, for Montevideo.

December 23.—Wind N.

Arrived, (at night) French brig of war Alerte, 22 guns, Captain Charles Olivier, from a cruise.

French schooner of war Relampago, 4 guns, from Colonia.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Juan Bautista Schiaffino, from Montevideo 22nd inst., to Carlos Galeano.

Sailed, United States corvette Fairfield, 24 guns, Lieut. Alexander Siddell Mackenzie, Commander, for Colonia.

December 24.—Wind N. shifted to E. in the evening, strong.

No arrivals or sailings.

December 25.—Wind E. strong, slight rain at half past 2 A. M.

Arrived, French corvette Ariadne, 32 guns, Captain Du Haut Cilly, from Valparaiso and Montevideo.

December 26.—Wind N. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

December 27.—Wind N. shifted at mid-day to S. W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, French schooner of war Ana, 4 guns, for Montevideo, with a prize balandra.

December 28.—Wind E. rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT RIO JANEIRO.

25th ult., Lubek brig Aurora, from Montevideo 14 days.

27th, Oriental patache Sirena, from Montevideo 18 days.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

12th inst., Portuguese brig Guillerma, from Paragua 24th November, to Queiros.

" Brazilian patache Finador, from Bahia 23rd November, to Bajaco.

15th, Spanish polacre Union, from Barcelona 7th September, Malaga 29th, to Zumaran and Treserra.

Brazilian brig Minerva, from Puerto Alegre 25th November, to Sousa.

British brig Sigmond Cesar, Helder, from Island May 25th October, Bahia 10th November, with 104 mays salt.

British brig Ann, from Pernambuco 18th November, with 237 pipes caña, to Ferrer.

15th, American ship Club, York, from Philadelphia 17th October, with 600 barrels flour and general cargo, to Zimmermann & Co.

American ship Helen, from Philadelphia 25th October, with 75,000 feet lumber, 600 barrels flour, 936 boxes tea and general cargo, to Zimman & Co.

16th, Brazilian patache Constata Amistad, from Rio Janeiro 18th December, to Portera Lina.

Brazilian patache Buika Carloti, from Santa Catalina 8th December, to Sousa.

17th, American brigantine Mentor, from Baltimore 20th October, with 748 barrels flour and general cargo, to Zimmermann & Co.

Sardinian polacre Colomba, from Pernambuco 30th November, to Nin.

American brig Ganges, from Lisbon 26th October, with 511 mays salt, to Rodger, Brothers & Co.

Oriental brigantine Estela, from Patagonia 10th inst., to Guanchy & Co.

British brig London, from Gotha 13th September, Rio Janeiro 14th inst., with 354 pipes wine, to Rodger, Brothers & Co.

Brazilian brig Pedro S. grande, from Rio Janeiro 14th inst., to Bajaco.

20th, Brazilian patache Beza Union, from Rio Janeiro 9th inst., to Da Costa.

Oriental schooner R. Agua S. grande, Soriano, from Santa Catalina 14th inst.

American ship Courier, from New York 1st November, with general cargo, to Scouting & Co.

British barque Good Luck, from St. Ubes 25th October, with 433 mays salt, to Kenney & Co.

21st, French brig Mont Oberi, from Cotte 13th October, to Nicholson, Green & Co.

Brazilian patache E. La Amistad, for Pernambuco 1st inst., to Sousa.

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

On 23rd inst., was performed for the benefit of Señor Pizarro, Mechanist to the Theatre, *El encuentro feliz* and other entertainments. The house was well attended—the pit and cauzala full.

On 25th, to a good house *La Cruz de Oro*, &c.

On 26th, for the benefit of Señor Galon, *Una falta*, which turns upon a lady who had been unfaithful to the marriage vow; and her penitence, remorse, and the indignation of her injured husband. It was well played by Señores Casacuberta, Jimeno, Cordero and Señora Rosal. The latter improves. If the actors at this Theatre are now few in number, they compensate in talent.

The 'Bolas del Fandango' and a Ballet dance followed the play. We did not expect, considering the heat of the weather, to find so good a house. The boxes and cauzala were full—the pit nearly so.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 23rd inst., was performed to a very thin house, the 5 act tragedy of *Juan de Padilla*.—A heavy tragedy in such weather without the *Star* to give it eclat, is like the "hot rolls and butter" of a London July. A farce followed.

The absence of Señor Lapuerta from this Theatre is a serious loss to the proprietors, and it will require great exertion on their part to make head against it. The London Theatres when they lose a *Star*, have recourse to novelties, variety, music and the dance, &c. &c.

NOTICE.

On the 25th inst., at the British Episcopal Church, by the Rev. J. Armstrong, Mr. WILLIAM WHITE, of Liverpool, to Miss MARY JOSEPHINE BEECH, of London.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

OLD English bottled Port, Sherry of excellent flavour, Champagne, Preserved Ginger, Black and Green Teas, Sugar Candy, &c. &c., are on sale by the package, at Anderson, Weiler & Co's. Stores.

NOTICE.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Institution, will be held at the Library Rooms, on Thursday 10th January, at 5 P. M.

By order of the Committee,
FREDERIC HUGHES, Secretary.
Buenos Ayres, 28th December, 1838.

NOTICE.

TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

THE Undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, hereby gives notice, that a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Presbyterian Church Establishment in Buenos Ayres, will be held at their Chapel, on Monday the 31st inst., at one o'clock, for the purpose of laying before it the accounts of the General Committee, and in order to make the necessary appropriations for this year.

British Consulate,
Buenos Ayres, 13th December, 1838.

CHARLES GRIFFITHS,
H. M's Consul.

NOTICE.

VARIOUS Numbers of the London 'Quarterly Review,' 'Metropolitan,' 'Blackwood's Magazine,' 'Edinburgh Review,' 'Mirror,' and other periodical works, having from time to time been taken from the Commercial Room. It is respectfully requested that they may be returned.

NOTICE.

ANY Person having the following Periodicals and wishing to dispose of them, will meet with a purchaser by applying at Mr. Steadman's, No. 30, Calle de la Catedral.

Metropolitan Magazine, Nos. 57, for January, 1838, and 74, for November, 1837.

Blackwood's Magazine, Nos. 212, for January, 209, for August, and 252, for October, 1836.

Foxon's Magazine, No. 53, for January, 1837.

Library Gazette, for February, 1836.

Graceros near St. Isidro.

A N Industrious foreigner of good character, who is capable of the care and cultivation of a Gracero, is desirous to take possession of such an establishment, on the terms on which he may enter into a very advantageous to him, and may be known by application at No. 57, Calle de las Puercas. No person need apply without the necessary qualifications. An Irishman or a Scotchman will be preferred.

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NOTICE.

THE Gentleman who has taken various numbers of the *Nacional* from the Commercial Room, is requested to return them.

Committee of British Merchants.

A General Meeting of British Merchants and other residents connected with the trade between this country and Great Britain, is requested on Monday the 31st inst., at 1 P. M., in the Vestry of the Episcopalian Chapel, to receive the report of the present Committee, to elect Members to compose that for the year 1838, and for other purposes.

Buenos Ayres, 28th December, 1838.

WILLIAM ORR,
Chairman of the Committee.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	198	a 200 dollars each.
Do. Patriot	195	a 200 do. do.
Plata macuquina	10 1/2	a 11 1/2 do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	12 1/2	a 12 1/2 do. each.
Do Patriot and Patacones	12	a 12 1/2 do.
Six per cent Stock	45	a do. per ct.
Bank Shares	none	
Exchange on England	4 1/2	a pence per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro	420	a nominal.
Do. Montevideo	13	a 13 1/2 per patacon
Do. United States	12	a per 8. dollar
Hides, Ox, best	33	a 35 ds. p. pataca
Do. country	28	a 30 do. do.
Do. weighing 24 to 24 1/2	30	a 31 do. do.
Do. salted	27	a 28 do. do.
Do. Horse	10	a 12 do. each.
Natria Skins	31	a 3 1/2 do. per lb.
Chinchilla Skins	35	a 40 do. per dozen
Wool, common	7	a 9 do. per arroba
Sheep skins per dozen	16	a 18 do. per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen	25	a 27 do.
Deer skins per dozen	14	a 14 do.
Hair, long	55	a 62 do. per arroba
Do. mixed	39	a 33 do. do.
Jerked Beef	15	a 18 do. quintal.
Tallow, melted	13	a 14 do. per arroba
Horns	100	a 250 per unit.
Flour, (North American)	none	
Salt, on board	none	a pence per fan
Discount	1 1/2	a 2 1/2 pr. ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 202 dollars. The lowest price 195 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 4 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto 4 1/4 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.