

# British Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 762.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1841.

[VOL. XV.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

THE National flotilla is on the point of sailing, viz:—

Brig General Belgrano, 24 guns, viz:—12 16lb. gunnades, on her upper deck, and 6 long 24 pounders on her lower—bearing the flag of Admiral William Brown.

Brig General Echague, 11 guns, Captain Joaquín Hidalgo.

Brigantine General San Martín, 5 guns, Captain Gerald Fisher.

Brigantine Vigilante, 5 guns, Captain William Bathurst.

Schooner Libertad, 5 guns, Captain Thomas Craig.

Zonaca Entrerriana, 8 guns, Captain Nicolas George.

We are informed that these vessels are fully manned, and well equipped in every respect, with abundance of ammunition, stores, &c. &c., and that no squadron pertaining to this country has ever left the roadstead of Buenos Ayres, in better condition.

The flotilla of Don Fructoso Rivera, under the command of Captain Coc, sailed from Montevideo some time since, and is still to be in Colonia. It consists of the three craft which made their appearance off this port on 19th ult.

The government at Montevideo have purchased and are arming the American schooner William Jenkins. Nine of her crew have deserted her, and arrived here from Montevideo in the schooner's boat on Thursday morning last.

A balandra wood laden, was captured some days ago by one of Rivera's best cruisers, "yciepel" privateers, and a prize crew consisting of four men put on board of her. The captured run upon the captors during the night, wounded three of them (two mortally), retook their craft and brought her safely to Buenos Ayres.

Thursday (25th inst.) being 'Lady Day,' was kept as a cross holiday in Buenos Ayres. It was also the anniversary of swearing to the Constitution of Brazil; in consequence of which the Brazilian brigantine of war Argos, in the outer roads, was dressed out with flags, and fired salutes at sun rise, 1 p. m. and sun set.—All the National and foreign vessels of war displayed the Brazilian flag at their fore, and the flag vessel of Admiral Brown was tastefully decorated with signal flags, &c. She, as also H. B. M.'s brig Olio, French brig of war Ogúe and United States schooner Enterprise, saluted with 21 guns at 1 o'clock in honor of the day.

### Committee of British Merchants.

A General Meeting of British Merchants and others connected with the trade between this country and Great Britain, was held, pursuant to public advertisement, in the vestry of the Episcopal Church, on Monday the 22d inst., for the purpose of electing a Committee to serve for the current year.

On the motion of Mr. Duguid, seconded by Mr. Barber; Mr. McLean was called to the Chair, and Mr. Gordon was requested to act as Secretary.

The meeting then proceeded to ballot for a

Committee, when the following gentlemen were duly elected—

Messrs. Patrick McLean.  
George Brownell.  
John Macfarlane.  
Daniel Gowland.  
Alfred Barber.  
Charles Atkinson.  
Alexander Gifford.

(Signed) PATRICK McLEAN,  
Chairman of the Meeting.

On Tuesday the 23d inst., the Committee elect met to nominate a Chairman and Secretary, when Mr. McLean and Mr. Gowland, were unanimously chosen to fill those respective offices.

Which proceedings are made public by direction of the Committee.

DANIEL GOWLAND, Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, March 24, 1841.

### Adventures of a Chronometer.

The chronometer which was the *Bounty* at the time of the mutiny, has at length been discovered. The chronometer, marked "Sarcum Koudal, London, A. D. 1771," fell into the hands of a captain of an American, who touched at Pitcairn's Island shortly after the mutineers had settled themselves there. It was stolen from the American captain on the ship's passage from Juan Fernandez to Valparaiso, and next made its appearance at Concepcion, where it was purchased for three doubloons by an old Spaniard of the name of Castillo, who kept it in his possession till his death, which happened lately at Santiago, when his family sent it to Captain Herbert, of H. M.'s ship Calypso, to be conveyed to the British Museum. It appears, on being taken to be repaired by Mr. Mount, of Valparaiso, that it was in a complete state of preservation, without the least mark of wear in any part of it. The escapement palates are rubies fixed to the verge of the balance by screw collets. Mr. Mount speaks in high terms of the beauty of the workmanship. The chronometer is five inches in diameter, with three dials on its face, one for hours, one for minutes, and one for seconds; with an outer silver case, made as the outer cases of pocket watches were 60 or 70 years ago, so that its appearance is that of a genuine watch. It is now on board the Calypso, and will in all probability, return to the place of its construction after an absence of so many years, and that, too, without having circumnavigated the earth beyond the very small quantity of longitude between the meridian reached by the *Bounty* in endeavouring to double Cape Horn, and that of Santiago, the most eastern meridian the chronometer reached in Chili.—*Devonport Telegraph.*

### NEW RELIGIOUS SECT.

One of the most recent developments of fanaticism, is the appearance of a new sect in different parts of England, entitled, "Letter Day Saints."

It is believed to have made its first appearance in Hertfordshire and Essex, and thence, from which counties great numbers of its members have lately emigrated to the United States.—The sect has extended to Lancashire and Yorkshire, and by the labours of its preachers, is now travelling northward into Durham and Northumberland.

The "Letter Day Saints" assume to do many extraordinary things. Among other accomplishments peculiar to those who believe in the new doctrines, they are declared to pos-

sess the power of casting out devils, or curing the sick by laying hands on them; of resisting the operations of the deadliest poisons, of speaking with new tongues, and of working miracles of various kinds. They state that no ministers, now upon the earth, preach the gospel but themselves, and that only to the heath, have the supernatural gifts of the church been vouchsafed. The kingdom of God, they say, is only open to those who have been baptized by immersion.

In addition to the Bible, they state that they are in possession of another work of equal authority, entitled *The Book of Mormon*, the original of which was found engraved in brass plates (!!!) in the central land of America.

Finally, they consider this is the last generation of mankind, and that they have been sent into the world expressly on purpose to prepare the way for the Son of Man!

*Lectis Times;*

*Syrians' respect for the English.*—Franks are generally treated with civility, and the English are everywhere popular and highly respected. The Syrians have a high opinion of our wisdom and upright dealing. "The word of an Englishman" is proverbial; and they believe he can do many more wonderful things than making watches and penknives. It is curious that a very general belief prevails both in Egypt and Syria that the English will one day take possession of these countries; and I have been asked, more than once by Christians, if I knew when the English were coming.

*Kinkar's Cairo, Petra, and Damascus.*

*Features hereditary.*—The thick lip, first introduced into the house of Hapsburg by intermarriage with the Jugellons, has been hereditary in the reigning family of Austria for centuries.

### Official Documents.

A note dated 17th inst. from General Lecio Manilla, Inspector General (acting) to Major Pedro Ximenes, Commandant of the 4th battalion of Patricios (acting), states that he has laid before the Delegate Governor his note of the 15th inst., annexing a list of an officer and 15 soldiers of his battalion who have made over to the State their pay for the month of February last, in amount \$300 dollars, in aid of the war against the "rebels" in southern or southern-oriental Erectosio Rivera; and that H. K. in accepting this generous donation, requests that thanks be given to the donors in the name of the Confederation.

General Manilla addressed a similar note to the above under date 20th inst., to General Mariano Bello Colon, Colonel of the 2d battalion of Patricios infantry, requesting him to convey to the 5 officers; 1 sergeant and 28 soldiers of his battalion, who have made a donation to the State of their pay for the month of January last, the thanks of the government in the name of the Confederation.

The Gaceta of yesterday contains the particulars of the discussion in the House of Representatives of the Province on its sitting of 18th December last, when the projects proposed by the Special Committee of the House for conferring on General Rosas the title of Hero of the Desert; Defender of American Independence, &c., were taken into consideration.

*Prospectus of a second series of 'Inedited documents, relative to the History and Geography of the Provinces of the River Plate.'*

The blockade of the River Plate compelled us to desist from our labours, and the cessation of that hostile measure of France invites us to resume them. Informed with public patronage and the suffrage of so many eminent men, we are induced to hope that they will view with equal indulgence the continuation of the *Inedited documents relative to the former vicereignty of Buenos Ayres.*

We shall comprise in these, the results of the last demonstration of limits on the frontiers of Paraguay and the Oriental State; the surveys and attempts at colonisation on the coasts of Patagonia, the Falklands, and the straits of Magellan; everything relative to the Misiones of Paraguay and of the Chiquitos, and innumerable inedited documents respecting the interior administration of these Provinces in the long and silent period of the peninsular government.

Great have been our exertions to bring to light so many and such invaluable memorials, and we have the satisfaction to say, that it is owing to us, that the major part of them have been preserved, not only from oblivion, but from imminent and total destruction.

In this second series we have endeavoured to give a more appropriate arrangement to the documents, which we shall continue to illustrate with notes and observations: and in order to meet the wishes of many of our subscribers, we have decided to adopt the form and type of the present prospectus.

The work will form eight volumes of nearly five hundred pages each, the price of which will be thirty dollars currency, to be paid on the delivery of each volume. After the publication of the first, the price will be double, viz: sixty dollars. The editor considers himself as well as the subscribers pledged to the completion of the entire series of the work.

*The distribution of the matter is as follows.*

- Vol. 1. Misiones de Chiquitos.
  - 2 and 3. Demarcation of limits of the old Spanish and Portuguese Colonies in America.
  - 4 and 5. Misiones of Paraguay.
  6. Topography and history of the Magellan region.
  - 7 and 8. Official and government documents.
- The subscription is now open—  
In Buenos Ayres, at the State Printing office, Montevidéo, at the Library of Don Jaime Hermandez.  
Santiago de Chile, at the State Printing office.  
Rio Janeiro, at the Typographic office of J. E. S. Cabral, printer to the Historical and Geographical Institution, Rua do Hospicio, No. 66.  
Paris, at the office of Arthus Bertrand, Librarian of the Geographical Society, Rue Hauteville, No. 23.  
London, at the Library of John Russell Smith, No. 4, Old Compton Street, Soth Square.
- The first volume will appear as soon as the subscription amounts to a sufficient sum to cover the expenses of printing.

PEDRO DE ANGELES.

*Reminiscences of the Year 1813 in Germany.*  
From 'Blackwood's Magazine' of December last.

If Prussia manages wisely, the next general war may leave her mistress of the whole of the north of Germany; the score of small states will be swallowed up in her greatness; the north of Germany will be one. In the mean time, while these great changes are in the hand of fate, those who look forward with hope and confidence to a strong and united Germany, cannot do better than cherish, kindly the memory of the noble days of 1813; for memory is the mother of hope. In this view it has given us great pleasure lately to observe the publication of several interesting works of the memoir kind in Germany, the object of which seems to be to bring before our eyes and foreigners, in the glowing portraits of reality, the most memorable scenes of that imposing drama. Among these publications, we have met with none that has given us more unmingled satisfaction than the epistolary reminiscences of Frederic

derick Forster. This gentleman was himself an enthusiastic soldier of liberty—a spiritual brother and fellow worker, and bosom friend of Theodore Korner; with him, also, he served in the famous corps of black troopers in which (after Blücher) the Livingston of the war shined most brightly; and with him he sang stirring songs into the hearts of his countrymen, which won more battles than his sword. Since the peace, he has distinguished himself by profound historical researches, among which his work on Wallenstein is best known in his country, and highly esteemed. He has now given in the public a series of letters from different distinguished individuals, written in the spring of the year 1813, and exhibiting in a most graphic manner, some principal scenes in the great national uprising, and unfolding the very soul and inspiration of the war, with a moral power of expression beyond what the most finished historian can command. From these letters we intend, on the present occasion, to make a few translations; want of space alone prevents us from transcribing the whole. They are arranged chronologically, and possess the continuous interest of a highly wrought romance. The scenes open with the arrival of Napoleon in Dresden, after his terrible precipitous flight from Moscow. The writer of the letter is Forster himself. Theodore in Vienna, we need scarcely say, is Korner.

F. to Theodore in Vienna.

Dresden, December 14, 1813.

"Dear Friend,—Though past midnight, I take the pen in my hand to begin, by communion with you, my composure of mind. My trembling hand will show you in what excitement I write. Scarcely can I believe myself, even now, that what I have seen is a reality.— It was past one o'clock when I left your father's house, where I had been enjoying a musical entertainment with a few friends. It snowed heavily, and, driven by the blast, I was proceeding with quick steps towards the bridge.— My lodging, you know, is in the New town.— On a sudden I heard a great thunder of Coehna and German curses before Doctor Segert's house, and a position blew his horn as if he wished to raise a fire-alarm through the town. Impelled by curiosity, I pushed on to the spot in the teeth of wind and snow, and, sure, to be sure, was the good doctor bodily, in his night-gown and night-cap, looking out of the window, and bawling aloud, '*Ce ne'est pas chez moi, je suis le Docteur Segert, et vous cherches M. Serra.*' And to his straightaway he appended a rough good-night, in his own honest German way:—'*So laast einen doch, zum Teufel, in der nacht aufrieden, und verjüngt nicht ein mir das hick bei 25 grad kälte, boten laufen soll.*' So let one alone, in the devil's name, and expect not that I shall trip your messages through a dark night, when the thermometer is below zero! and with that he slapped down the window and vanished. It was now my turn to be questioned by the night travellers; and, as I already knew their difficulty, I said, '*N'est ce pas? Vous cherchez l'hotel de l'ambassadeur Français, M. de Serra: suivez moi!*' This was just what they wanted; and as Serra lodged in the Le's palace, hard by, in the Kreuzgasse, I brought them immediately to my lodging, sledge to the place. Forth with sprang I, lucky, or other ministering spirit, from beneath the foot-coverings of the vehicle, and pulled at the bell in the entry as violently as if the house had been his own property. The porter opened; and there was still light in the upper part of the house; and in the mean time, two other farrier Ruperts had unrolled themselves out of the coverings of the conveyance. The first was a stout well-built man, but his hands and feet were so stiffly frozen, that he could not even vainly give his more helpless comrade any assistance in getting out. Half in politeness, half from curiosity, I approached, and immediately the stout fellow-man laid his gloved hands upon my shoulder, and I felt as if a bear's paw had suddenly been laid upon me. The glove fell off; I lent him my assistance to lead him to the door. This sprang open. Two men-servants with wax-lights, and the ambassador himself with a large lute, appeared; the fall blaze of light fell like lightning upon the face of the stranger, whose hand still held fast by mine; and the eyes and nose were visible from amid the thick mufflings. I recognised at once these fiery stars which had so often shone upon me from this very place in the spring. It was the Emperor Napoleon whose hand lay in mine. As I can now truly say that, for one minute at least,

the fate of Europe rested on my shoulder,— Fried, which thought I saw my comrade, during this short minute, through my brain! I sat even now broad awake as in a fever-dream. The newspaper, with the fate-pregnant 20th bulletin, lies on my table; the great French army is annihilated—terribly annihilated; only yesterday did we receive this news. I felt precisely as if I had drawn a dagger from beneath my cloak, and with the cry, '*Étrépe! Étrépe!* I give the enemy freedom and fatherland! But no, Brutus! I was not the deed! Cesar, thou shalt fall, but not by the hand of an assassin; we will fight out the matter chivalrously with you; the proper distance, and a fair position towards sun and wind, shall not be refused: a true judgment of God shall be executed.'

Unhappy Saxony! that, in December 1812, her noblest sons were writing in this patriotic strain to Korner, while the good old king, in October 1813, on the ever-memorable 18th, was still the slave of Napoleon. In stirring and eventful times the course which small prudence recommends is seldom the wisest. What the feelings of the brave heart were then, their future defection at Leipzig shows sufficiently.

**Advertisements.**

**H.V.V. CIGARS.**

O The first quality, are on sale at the house of George S. Mace & Co, No. 150, Colle de Mexico.

**Interesting to Foreigners.**

MRS. LOCK, respectfully informs Masters of vessels and other transient persons that she has opened a private Boarding House at No. 11, Calle de Corrientes, where attention will be given for the comfort and convenience of her boarders.

The house is pleasantly situated, and affords an extensive view of the shipping in the inner and outer roads.

**NOTICE.**

A LL Persons indebted to or having claims against A. L. Ferrus included in the late Nathan M. Coughlin, are requested to present the same at the office of the United States of America, No. 51, Calle de Catal on or before the 1st April next.

WILLIAM GRIESELN, Administrator.  
Buenos Ayres, March 8, 1841.

**FOR LIVERPOOL.**

The British brig WILTON WOOD, will sail for Liverpool in about eight days. Any person wishing to take passage in said vessel, is requested to apply to Messrs. JOHN BEST AND BROTHERS, or to Captain M. Russell, at Beach's Hotel.

**Metropolitan for November and December 1840.**

THE Persons who have not seen the above works from the Commercial Room are requested to return them.

**NOTICE.**

M R Dempsier's Congregation are respectfully informed that the place of his public worship is in Calle d. 25 de Mayo, No. 69, on the premises of the late Mr. Morris.

**New Boarding House.**

M R and Mrs. Branch, respectfully solicit the patronage of the public at Calle de Mayo, No. 79, near the Commercial Rooms, where every satisfaction will be given in respect to table and lodging, at moderate prices. m30 31

**Notice to British Subjects.**

THE Undersigned Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, hereby gives notice, that a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Scotch Presbyterian Church will be held at their Chapel on Monday the 23rd instant, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of selecting and appointing the Trustees of this establishment for the present year.

CHARLES GRIFFITHS,

H. M.'s Consul.

British Consulate,  
Buenos Ayres, March 19, 1841.

**WANTED.**

A Female servant to attend a family ready to embark for the United States. A person belonging to that country would be preferred. For further information apply at the office of the Mercantile Gazette.

# MERCHANT VESSELS

## IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AIRES ON THURSDAY LAST.

For Arrivals and Sailings of Friday—See Marine List.

Day of Arrival	Vessels and Captain Names.	Cargoes.	Destinations, &c.
<b>FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.</b>			
<p><b>BRITISH.</b> Brig <i>Chloé</i>, 10 guns, Captain Stephen Tennant.</p> <p><b>FRENCH.</b> Brig <i>Cyprien</i>, 22 guns, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Jean Henri Joseph Dupetit.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Brig <i>Cousser</i>, 18 guns.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>UNITED STATES.</b> Schooner <i>Colombia</i>, 16 guns, Lieut. L.W. Goldsborough, Commander.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>BRAZILIAN.</b> Brigantine <i>Argus</i>, 10 guns, Captain Antonio Felix Corraes de Mello.</p>			
<b>Shipping Memoranda.</b>			
<b>ARRIVED AT VALPARAISO.</b>			
<p>December 30th, H. B.'s packet <i>Magnet</i>, from Rio Janeiro 15th brigantine, with the mail, forwarded here 25th September, by H. B.'s 1st Brigate <i>Fava</i>.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AT LONDON.</p> <p>January 5th, British brig <i>Idas</i>, Potts, from Montevideo.</p>			
<b>MARINE LIST.</b>			
<b>PORT OF BUENOS AIRES.</b>			
The American brig <i>Fisher Ames</i> has been sold.			
The following arrival on the 14th inst., was omitted in our last.			
<p>British brig <i>Betsy</i>, 231 tons, Robert Hamilton, from Bonavia 7th December, Montevideo 19th inst., with 2100 <i>Angus</i> suit, to Alexander Ross Lafitte.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">March 30.—Wind N. W. Shower.</p> <p><i>Arrived</i>, Sardinian packet schooner <i>Rosa</i>, J. B. Schifano, from Montevideo 19th inst., with general cargo and passengers, to C-Ros Galeano.</p> <p><i>Sailed</i>, American ship <i>Avis</i>, Benjamin Fay, for Boston, despatched by Thomas Armstrong, with 409 dry hides, 439 barrels with 11,500 arrobas wool, 90 doz. with 2250 doz. sheep skins.</p> <p>Passengers, Messrs. Daria and Duggan.</p> <p><i>Hamburg</i> brig <i>Malin</i>, J. A. D. Borthmann, for Boston, despatched by F. Delisle, with (loaded by Fairlie, Macalister &amp; Co.), 417 boxes, with 8445 arrobas wool.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">In sight, Luciano.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">March 21.—Wind S. S. W. Shower.</p> <p><i>Arrived</i>, Brazilian brigantine <i>Luciano</i>, 145 tons, José Dominguez, from Montevideo 19th, with general cargo and passengers, to Liverpool.</p> <p>Swedish brig <i>Phenix</i>, 250 tons, H. Nassen, from Montevideo 19th, with wine, brandy, &amp;c., to Jacob Paravicini.</p> <p><i>Sailed</i>, French ship <i>Artemise</i>, Lafon, for Montevideo, despatched by Tomas Rousse, in ballast.</p> <p>British brig <i>Rose Victoria</i>, Robert Southgate, for Genoa, despatched by Charles K. Horne, with 154 dry hides, 22,000 horns, 50 pipes with 1580 arrobas tallow, 2245 barrels with 5650 arrobas wool, 50 doz. with 1250 doz. sheep skins, 1 box straw hats (roster cargo).</p> <p>Brazilian brigantine <i>Cabocho</i>, Amalia José de Araujo, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 745 dry hides, 455 quintals jerked beef, 70 bales with 1580 arrobas tallow, 77 bags bird seed.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">March 22.—Wind E. N. E.</p> <p>No arrivals.</p> <p><i>Sailed</i>, Swedish bark <i>Susan</i>, H. Grill, for Antwerp, despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier &amp; Co., with 2064 dry hides, 10 casks with 3077 arrobas tallow, 7000 horns, 5 bales with 500 <i>hows</i> hides, 32 doz. with 791 doz sheep skins, 10 doz. with 7600 arrobas hair, 847 doz. with 8303 arrobas wool.</p> <p>British brigantine <i>Francis</i>, James McDougal, for Halifax, Nova Scotia, despatched by Ferdinand Delisle, with 1852 dry hides, 601 pipes with 2373 arrobas tallow, 30 bales with 600 arrobas wool.</p> <p>Spanish brig <i>Centinela</i>, Gerardo Maritano, for Havana, despatched by Lavallol, with 3854 quintals jerked beef, 38 barrels with 304 arrobas tallow, 1 box essence of aniseed.</p> <p>Spanish brig <i>Virgen de Gracia</i>, Gabriel Cardón, for Havana, despatched by Lavallol, with 4970 quintals jerked beef, 1 bale with 12 doz sheep skins.</p> <p>Sardinian packet schooner <i>Luisa</i>, Domingo Mascio, for Montevideo, despatched by Carlos Galeano, with passengers.</p> <p>H. B.'s packet schooner <i>Spider</i>, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.</p> <p>Passenger for Rio Janeiro, Mr. Ousely.</p> <p>Passenger for Montevideo, Mrs. J. H. Nuttall.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">March 23.—Wind W.</p> <p><i>Arrived</i>, French brig of war <i>Cuirassier</i>, 18 guns, from Montevideo 21st. In sight <i>Rassels</i>.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">March 24.—Wind W.</p> <p><i>Arrived</i>, American ship <i>Russels</i>, 397 tons, Stephen Carter, from Boston 27th January, 131,914 feet plank and board, 47 boxes spermaceti candles, 200 barrels flour, &amp;c., to Greenway, Gordon &amp; Co.</p> <p><i>Sailed</i>, British brig <i>Emmanuel</i>, Deutscher, John Dockrill, for London, despatched by Alexander Ross Lafitte, with 5200 wet sifted hides, 24,000 horns, 75 pipes, 54 half doz. and 4 quarter casks with 3600 arrobas tallow, 100 bales with 2500 arrobas wool, 32 doz. with 672 doz sheep skins, 3 doz. with 115 arrobas hair, 1 doz. with 80 doz lamb skins, 1 doz. with 500 lbs. nutria skins.</p> <p>Bremen brig <i>Meta</i>, H. Halenbrich, for Cowses and the Continent, despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier &amp; Co., with 10,547 dry hides, 500 arrobas hides.</p>			

Brazilian brig Saudade del Sud, Joaquin Pedro Cardoso, for ports in Brazil, despatched by Juan Sousa Monteiro, with 1182 dry hides, 2080 quintals jerked beef, 4000 horns, 30 pipes, 20 marques and 574 panes with 2838 arrobas and 19 lbs. tallow.

March 25. — Wind E. N. E.

Arrived, American ship Krenin, 316 tons, Daniel P. Upton, from Boston 27th January, Montevideo 20th inst., with 1182 dry hides, 2080 quintals jerked beef, 4000 horns, 30 pipes, 145 bales merchandise and general cargo, to Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.

Spanish brig Cervantes, 185 tons, Bruno Garcia, from Barcelona 23rd November, Montevideo 10th, paper, wine, brandy and general cargo, to Lavallo.

Portuguese brig Grosorosa Faliz, 188 tons, Antonio Diaz Labrador, from Bahia 27th inst., Montevideo 21st inst., fire wood, &c., to José Pereira Carneiro.

British brig Mac Mac, 205 tons, William Powell, from Cadiz 10th January, Montevideo 20th inst., with 620 cabanes salt, to Robert Haster Wilson.

Sailed, British brigantine Amicus, George Orange, for Liverpool, despatched by Ferdinand Delisle, with 490 wet salted hides, 1999 salted hides, 18,400 shin bones, 2200 ox horns, 153 packages with 4500 arrobas tallow, 30 bales with 750 arrobas hair, 38 do, with 700 doz. sheep skins, 40 do, with 1000 arrobas wool.

British brig Floraville, J. Mackinney, for Liverpool, despatched by Parlane, Macalister & Co., with 342 dry ox hides, 41,000 shin bones, 262 caas, 33 pipes and 8 half pipes with 8900 arrobas tallow and grease, 2 bales with 160 doz. lamb skins, 248 do, with 6200 arrobas wool.

March 26. — Wind E. S. E. shifted to W. at 1 P.M. Rain early this morning.

Arrived, Brazilian schooner Fior del Salto, 47 tons, Faustino José Viana, from Montevideo 25th, yes ha, to José Coelho Meyrelles.

British barque

The British barque Mary Lloyd for Liverpool, American barque Iwanowa for New York, French brig Adrien and Marie for Barcelona, French brig Bonne Sophie for Marseilles, Danish brig Forester for Havre de Grace, and Brazilian brig Amistad for Paragana, are ready to sail.

**Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres last evening (20th inst.)**

British.....	30
American.....	16
French.....	16
Spanish.....	12
Sardinian.....	12
Belgian.....	1
Swedish.....	4
Norwegian.....	4
Hamburgh.....	12
Brazilian.....	2
Danish.....	7
Prussian.....	1
Bremen.....	2
Nonpacific.....	1
Russian.....	1
Austrian.....	1
Argentine.....	1
Dutch.....	1
Portuguese.....	1

Total.....116

The above includes the Brazilian brig Amistad, whose name we have withdrawn from our list of vessels in port on Thursday last, conceiving she would have sailed.

The American brig Nelson Clark, is new under the flag of Brazil, and is called "Oriente del Brazil."

THE WEATHER this week has been fine and reasonable. Thermometer 70 to 76.

Currency and Sterling.—The children of the settlers in New South Wales, are leaner, and weaker than the European average; they are therefore regarded by Europeans as a decrepit race, and nick-named Currency, while the Europeans proudly call themselves Sterling.—The currency lads and lassies are distinguishable at a glance.

From the 'Boston Courier' January 26, 1841.

THE NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY.—The following Message from Governor Davis was sent to the Senate on Friday last:—

To the President of the Senate:

I found, among the files placed in my hands by my predecessor, resolutions from the States of Maine and Indiana—and, in conformity with the object of those States, I transmit them for the information and use of the two Houses.—These resolutions were adopted in regard to the Northeastern Boundary; and I may be permitted, in this connexion, to add, that I see little prospect of an early adjustment of this disturbing matter. Indeed, I fear there is no disposition on the part of Great Britain, to bring it to an issue upon its merits.

The terms of the treaty of 1783 are plain and intelligible, and not easily perverted. They make the elevation of land, which divides the rivers that flow into the St. Lawrence from the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, the dividing line between the United States and Canada to the north. On the east the treaty provides that the line shall be run from the source of the St. Croix directly north to the highland which so divides these waters, and at the point of intersection shall be the northwest angle of Nova Scotia. When we consider the provisions of this treaty, and the known facts, it is impossible that any question arising a doubt can exist. The question is, where does 'the treaty place the northwest angle of Nova Scotia.

We know there is a river called the St. Lawrence, having many streams rising in the highlands to the east, and flowing into it. We know, also, that several rivers rise on the north of these high grounds, and, flowing in a southerly direction, fall into the Atlantic Ocean. The existence of these streams is unquestioned, and that necessarily places beyond all doubt the fact that their sources must be separated by land high enough to divide them, for such is the law of nature.

We know, also, that the source of the St. Croix has been ascertained, and a monument erected by agreement. We know further that from this monument a line has been traced directly north some forty miles, to a place near Mars Hill.

All that remains, therefore, to be done, according to the treaty, is, to continue this line to the lands that divide the waters flowing into the St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, and at the end of it is the northwest angle of Nova Scotia. It is impossible to comprehend how any serious obstacle to the accomplishment of this can exist. Another half century may pass away, and additional foibles may be written on the country may be explored, and new things discovered, but these facts never will be changed, or the decisive character of the evidence in support of the treaty.

Under the circumstances, it is painful to see the measures pursued, in support of a groundless pretension, to take from us a territory larger than our State, as their tendency is to disturb our pacific relation, and bring the two countries into a conflict.

The late report of the British Commissioners, if it be characteristic of the policy to be pursued, may well fit the public mind with indignation—and the false reasoning and unwarrantable conclusions contained in it, ought to be fully exposed. It is not, however, within our province to adjust the controversy; yet, having a great interest at stake in that territory, as well as in the peace and honor of the United States, it would seem to be no more than just to respond to that call upon us by our sister State—to extend to her our sympathy for the manifold wrongs inflicted upon her, and to assure Congress of our hearty disposition to maintain the integrity of the country.

**BIRTH.**

On 23rd inst., the lady of John Macfarlane, Esq., of a daughter.

**MARRIED.**

In this City on the 23rd instant, by the Rev. John Armstrong, CHARLES RODEWALD, Esq., of Montevideo, to LEONORA DAMACIA, daughter of J. C. Zimmerman, Esq.

**Advertisements.**

**NOTICE TO FOREIGNERS.**

THE first series of lithographic sketches, representing the principal Lakes and Views in this country, is now finished and on sale at the establishment of the Editor, at present lithographic printing office, No. 21, Calle de Representacion.

**ON SALE.**

THE undersigned has just lately received, with a general assortment of Drugs, Medicaments, and Apothecary utensils, at St. Barbara's Church, next to the Calle de la Representacion.

Aromatic vinegar, mix of lemon, smelling salts, Cologne water, lavender de Indes, aniseed, rose de Indes, hair oil, otto of roses, pastille, Windsor soap, milk of roses, camellia oil, hair powder, scented drops, cold cream, tooth powder, soaps, lip salve, cream plaster, Chilli gum salta, Dylly's lip plaster, Dutch drops, essence of spruce, do. of sassa-pilla, sassa-pilla, do. of pine, Mr. Hay's Stone's root, chills, fever, powder, bolus do, arrow root, gum do, &c. &c. opium, pepper, long pepper, barley, cinnamon, all-pice, cloves, nutmegs, peruvian bark, English bark, Prussian bark, lemon skin, god leaf, variety starch, black lead, gold berries, skin, permanent ink, red do, chloride lime, do. soda, soap, turpentine, cut glass, catrawny seeds, coriander do, water millstone, turmeric, ginger, cayenne, lic-hill, sugar, Spanish juice, tamarinds. &c. &c.

**HATS, SHOES, &c.**

SHELLING at William Hays's store, No. 68, Calle de la Piedad, Eng a hat a better lot of, per cent quality (with each six do.) at 59 dollars; English shoes and unblacked cotton socks, also an excellent assortment of shawls and knickerbockers all at very moderate prices. m27 3c

**Scotch National Schools.**

THE Annual General Meeting of the subscribers to this Institution, will be held in the Church on Monday evening the 5th April, at 7 o'clock.

By order of the Committee,

R. M'CLYMONT, Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, March 26, 1841.

**PRICES CURRENT.**

Doublons, Spanish.....	.....	dollars each	101
Do. Pistroc.....	.....	do. each	101
Plata menquina.....	.....	do. for 1000	101
Dollars, Spanish.....	.....	do. each	101
Do. Pistroc.....	.....	do. each	101
Six per cent Stock.....	.....	do. 100 do.	101
Exchange on England.....	.....	do. 100 do.	101
Do. France.....	.....	do. 100 do.	101
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	.....	do. 100 do.	101
Do. Montevideo.....	.....	do. 100 do.	101
Do. United States.....	.....	do. 100 do.	101
Do. for Eng. & Ger.....	.....	do. 100 do.	101
Do. for Spain.....	.....	do. 100 do.	101
Do. for N. America.....	.....	do. 100 do.	101
Do. salted.....	.....	do. 100 do.	101
Do. Horse.....	.....	do. each	101
Calf skins.....	.....	do. 52 54	101
Sheep skins, common.....	.....	do. 28 34 per dozen	101
Do. fine.....	.....	do. 38 44 do. 100 do.	101
Do. Deer skins.....	.....	do. 32 54 do.	101
Do. Goat skins.....	.....	do. 40 45 do.	101
Nets & Skins.....	.....	do. 54 6 54 per lb.	101
Chaulis (Skins).....	.....	do. 10 100 do. per dozen	101
Horse hair, short.....	.....	do. 48 54 per arroba.	101
Do. mixed.....	.....	do. 53 65 do.	101
Do. fine.....	.....	do. 60 70 do.	101
Wool, common, washed.....	.....	do. 18 22 do.	101
Do. pickled.....	.....	do. 36 40 do.	101
Do. sheep skins.....	.....	do. 45 50 do.	101
Do. mutton skins.....	.....	do. 15 25 do.	101
Tallow, pure.....	.....	do. 28 32 do.	101
Do. raw.....	.....	do. 17 19 do.	101
Do. with grease.....	.....	do. 10 12 do.	101
Jerked Beef.....	.....	do. 40 45 per quintal	101
Horns, m. xed.....	.....	do. 300 400 per mil.	101
Do. Ox.....	.....	do. 600 700 do.	101
Sha bones.....	.....	do. 100 170 do.	101
Hide cutting.....	.....	do. 20 30 per 100 lb.	101
Outch feathers, white.....	.....	do. 18 20 per lb.	101
Do. black.....	.....	do. 10 20 do.	101
Salted tongues.....	.....	do. 1 20 per fan	101
Salt, on board.....	.....	do. 1 20 per fan	101
Discount.....	.....	do. 2 per cent. pr. month	101

The highest price of Doublons during the week dollars. The lowest price, dollars, no transactions. The high rate of Exchange was 108 1/2, during the week 2 pence. The lowest discount 10 p.

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