

# British Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

N<sup>o</sup>. 869.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1843.

[Established in 1826

### BUENOS AYRES.

It is with the most poignant regret we see ourselves constrained to advert in a special manner, and in terms of the strongest reprobation, to the conduct of the British naval commander in these waters. True it is, that prior to the arrival of Commodore Purvis in this river, a severe blow had been inflicted on British interests by the outrageous proceedings of a knot of self-styled British merchants in Montevideo, but as these irregularities received no official sanction beyond that of a temporary consular agent, the injury was far from being irretrievable; and, notwithstanding all that had taken place, we might yet hope to regain the proud station we had formerly held in the esteem of both the Argentine and Oriental people. It was, however, reserved for Commodore Purvis to dispel the fond illusion, offering us in lieu the melancholy prospect of the confirmed ill-will of two nations, whose affection it was our duty and our interest assiduously to cultivate. To gratuitous insult to Admiral Brown, and in his person to the Argentine Republic, he has added positive acts of the most unwarrantable interference in behalf of the tottering Rivierista domination in Montevideo, and to his culpable officiousness are chargeable all the evils of protracted warfare, equally ruinous to the belligerents and to neutrals; for, without his ill-adviced intervention, it will be allowed by every impartial observer that the downfall of the illegal government would long since have been accomplished, and instead of fresh preparations for further havoc and bloodshed being now going on, the work of reparation of past disasters would be in active progress on both sides of La Plata. The belief that such a deviation from the path of duty is the subject of the severe censure of the Representative of H. M. Government in this country, and the well-grounded hope that it will be visited with proper chastisement at home, are but a poor consolation for the thousands of British residents here, who, in the meantime, are exposed to all the dire consequences it is calculated to produce. In the presence of a government jealous of the national dignity, and in the midst of a people highly tenacious of the prerogatives of independence, how is it, indeed, possible that we should not feel ourselves seized with just alarm when deeds of such a flagitious character as those related in the following letter, are perpetrated by the commander of the British naval force?

Montevideo, April 9, 1843.

"Rat Island," was taken possession of on the 7th inst., by Admiral Brown, without firing a shot. The gunpowder on the island was removed to four vessels of his squadron, as also the garrison, who seemed to feel great joy at being relieved from the petty tyrants of Rivera. They were afterwards sent to a detachment of

President Oribe's army, commanded by General Núñez. Would you believe that on the morning of the 8th, that overbearing man Commodore Purvis, of the English Squadron, sent a most insulting letter to Admiral Brown, peremptorily ordering him to deliver up the powder as being "British property." Threats and abuse were not spared on the occasion, and the Admiral seeing that these were the prelude to violence, and that Purvis would decidedly act upon the well known maxim, that "might constitutes right," yielded the point.

Gunpowder, we all know, is placed first on the list of "munitions of war," and by the laws of nations ought to have been retained, and when proved to be British property, the government at Buenos Ayres must have paid the value of it. After such proceedings as I have related, can you wonder that Rat Island was evacuated, and the disgust felt by all reflecting men at the conduct of Purvis. But for his unjust interference, Montevideo would have been recovering from the shock it has sustained, and not as now, likely to be involved in irretrievable ruin, with the consequent odium attached to the British by all parties.

Admiral Brown must deeply feel these cruel annoyances—indeed I am told they have seriously injured his health. God bless the poor old man,—he will ever possess the respect and sympathy of every noble mind.

On reading this statement there is no Englishman who has his heart rightly placed, that will not entertain a feeling of deep sympathy for the gallant old Admiral under the galling trial through which he has had to pass; for there is no one at all acquainted with his character but will allow that only the inability to resent it would prevent him from leaving the affront avenged. We men in no wise to impeach Commodore Purvis's courage, but we have no hesitation in saying that it is our firm belief that had Admiral Brown any thing like an equal force under his command, the Commodore would not have evinced towards him the haughtiness he has displayed, any more than he would have presumed to address to a British subject similarly circumstanced in the service of the United States such an insulting letter as that written by him to "Mr. Brown," in the Argentine navy. The rude tone of that letter is only surpassed by the ignorance that prompted it. To apply at all to the case the Foreign Enlistment act is indeed highly ridiculous; but to make it have a retrospective force and comprise an individual who, eight years before its enactment, had ceased to be a British subject, is preposterous in the extreme. Besides, the object of the Foreign Enlistment act was to prevent recruits from being openly raised at home for a foreign service without license from the Crown; and by no means to curtail a man's right when abroad to transfer his allegiance if he pleases. So has it been understood, since its passage in 1819, by Lord Cochrane, Admiral Guise, Commodore Norton, and hundreds of other English officers who have served in the different navies of the South Americans, till 1843, when Commodore Purvis, made the admirable discovery that it had hitherto

been wrongly constructed by all British naval Commanders abroad, who had respected the rank their countrymen had acquired by their talents and courage in a foreign service.

The following circular has been addressed by General Oribe, to the foreign Consuls in Montevideo:—

The legal President of the Republic,  
To &c., &c., &c.

Head Quarters, April 1, 1843.

The undersigned has learned with infinite disgust, that various foreigners, of those resident in Montevideo, make use of their influence in order to obtain partizans for the ruthless rebel unitarians, and that others take up arms in the same cause.

The undersigned, it is well known, has ever respected the persons and property of the subjects of other nations, because civilization, justice, and his own feelings have so prompted him, whilst they confined themselves to the sphere appertaining to them; but these considerations counsel him to take an entire different course, and to act with rigour against those who lose sight of their position, by taking part in matters which do not belong to them, whether led thereto by interest or any other motive.

The undersigned, therefore, finds himself under the necessity of declaring to \* \* \* \* \* that he will not respect the quality of foreigner neither in person or property of the subjects of other nations who take part with the infamous ruthless unitarian rebels, in opposition to the cause of the laws which the undersigned and the forces under his command sustain, but that they will be considered in that case as rebels, and ruthless unitarians, and treated as such without any consideration.

The undersigned salutes &c., &c., &c.,

MANUEL ORIBE.

By order of H. E.

CARLOS G. VILLADOMOROS.

### THE COMET.

We have the satisfaction of stating that the results of the calculations which we left pending on closing our last number, clearly shew that the late comet was a return of that of 1394 and 1556—the elements according in a most remarkable degree. It will be observed that there are five years of difference of the two returns, the first being 292 and the second 287 years; but for this anomaly there are sufficient physical causes. Most of our readers are aware that the planets disturb each other, the consequence is, that their periodic terms are not always the same. It is not then to be wondered that this comet should have been retarded in the first period or perhaps accelerated in the last, when it is considered that it ascends three or four times higher in regions of infinite space than the Georgium Lidas, and that in the year 1843 of the Christian Era it is only commencing its 20th circuit since the creation!†

**Advertisements.**

**THE CO-PARTNERSHIP** existing in **Buenos Ayres** and **Montevideo** between **John C. Zimmerman**, **Benjamin W. Frazer**, **Francis Harbach**, and **Charles Rowley**, under the firm of **Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.**, hereby makes known that **Edmund Zimmerman** and **John Frazer** have been admitted to Partners in the same, and that **Francis Harbach** and **Charles Rowley**, who used to sign per signature of the firm, which remained unchanged and well as heretofore, endeavour to merit the confidence of their Friends and of the Public.

**ZIMMERMAN, FRAZER & CO.**  
Buenos Ayres, 1st April, 1842.

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,**  
TO ANY PART OF THE GLOBE.

The *San Francisco*, A. T. B. 3000 tons, being a complete  
"CHARLES KID,"  
168 Tons Register,  
CAPT. GEORGE LESLIE.

NOW lying in the Inner Roads, ready to receive Cargo on board immediately.  
Apply to the Consignee  
**J. M. BEST & BROTHERS,**  
70, Calle Federico  
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**J. A. MAYER,**  
TAILOR.

Has the honour to inform his numerous Friends and the Public in general, that he has had a complete Assortment of the best CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, of different colours, also, plain and fancy SILKS, SATINS, and VELVETS, which he offers to the public in Fashion, and at the very lowest possible Prices.  
a-4

**NOTICE.**

**Just Arrived from London,**  
A FEW CASES of very superior PORT and SHERRY WINES, of a quality rarely attainable abroad, at No. 17, Calle de la Reconquista.  
Likewise, arriving at the same Store, London ALE and PORTER, MADERA, BRANDY, WHISKY, and HOLLANDERS GIN, all of excellent quality.  
a-3

**HIDE ROPE.**

MANUFACTURED by **Manuel Lorenzo Ansol**, by exclusive permission of the Authority, being the only manufactory of the sort in this city. It is used wholesale and retail, and orders are received for the making of it in any pattern at the Naval Store, 77, Calle de la Abadía, opposite the Mole, and at No. 141, Calle del Fern.  
a-1-3

**Literary Gazette, for September, 1842.**

It is particularly requested that the above may be returned to No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

**FOR SALE,**

SUPERIOR PORT, COGNAC, & LONDON PORTER.  
Apply to  
**FARBER & ORR,**  
Calle del Fern, No. 12.  
a-1-9

**MR. ROWLEY,**  
**Mechanical Dentist,**  
FROM LONDON.

CONTINUES to supply ARTIFICIAL TEETH upon the principles of atmospheric pressure, which renders wearing and repairing unnecessary. Teeth constructed on the above principle may be removed and replaced with the greatest facility, which for some years has been practiced with success in this country, and no proved to be applicable to every case of the greatest difficulty, and which will be found to answer all the purposes of the natural teeth in articulation, mastication, and beauty. He has also discovered what has been a great desideratum among the most Scientific Dentists in Europe, a method of applying animal enamel so as to imitate the natural teeth; these teeth may be set in gold or ivory as the case may admit. All the operations on the teeth performed upon the most approved principles, and Surgeons assisted in cases where mechanical contrivance is required. Apply at No. 17, Calle de la Paz.  
m 25-5

**NOTICE.**

THE Mirror for January and July 1842. The Literary Gazette, Nos. 1328, 1329 and 1330, for July 2nd, 9th and 16th 1842.  
It is requested that the above mentioned works may be returned.

General Statement of the operations of the Public Stocks from their commencement on the 1st January 1822, up to the end of March 1843, together with Cash Account from 1st January to the 31st March of the present year.

**PUBLIC STOCKS.**

Dr.	4 per 100 DOLLARS.	6 per 100 DOLLARS.
To amount created by laws 30th October 1821, up to 28th March 1840	2,000,000	52,300,000
	5,000,000	52,300,000

Cr.	4 per 100 D.L.S.	6 per 100 D.L.S.
By Amount of Stock, not in circulation & placed in establishments	146,982 31	734,930 5
By amount of Stock redeemed	10,297 64	7,138 1
By amount of Stock redeemed by the Sinking Fund	606,677 74	32,805,458 38
By amount of Stock redeemed between the 1st January and 31st March last	56	230,810 4
By Balance being amount in circulation at this date	1,037,000 74	58,106,125 21
	2,000,000	52,300,000

**CASH ACCOUNT.**

To balance at the end of December last	D.L.S.	D.L.S.	D.L.S.
To Amount received from Customers to pay interest and sinking fund for January, February and March	"	"	938,729 48
To amount returned for sinking fund	"	"	133,399 21
To amount returned for interest on capital stock	"	"	309,312 32
			497,742 2
			1,673,578 1

Cr.	D.L.S.	D.L.S.	D.L.S.
By Amount of interest 4 per 100	14,794 74	453,934 14	
in January last	\$ 6 per 100	144,129 54	
By amount received in redemption of Stock in the present quarter	"	495,742 3	
By balance to meet 4 per 100	550,128 38	2,056,206 36	
Month	"	"	"
For Sinking Fund	"	"	"
			1,673,578 1

Buenos Ayres, March 31, 1843.  
John Alsina, President; Miguel de Rigos, Vice President; John Baptist Peña, Donatario Huergo, Simon R. Mier, Augustin I. de Luca, Secretary and Accountant.

Many of our readers in Buenos Ayres will appreciate the accuracy of the following beautiful sketch of the children of England's fashionables, which appeared in "Blackwood's Magazine," of January last, hundreds of times we have witnessed the scenes it describes, and have assisted in launching the "mimic bars" on the Serpentine's waters. Here, however, is the sketch—

"In childhood, may, even in infancy, for all I can see to the contrary, the physique of persons of fashion is sufficiently distinctive and characteristic of the class. If you walk in the parks and gardens, and notice these young thoroughbreds exercising under the care of their nurses, their tutors, and their nursery governesses, you will perfectly convinced that they are as easily to be distinguished in all their points and poses from the children of a Suffolk peasant, as is a well-blooded Arabian from a Suffolk pig."  
"The small oval head, clustered with rippling ringlets; Alfred Tennyson's curls; the clear laughing eye, the long fair neck, the porcelain skin, warmed with the tenderest tinge of pink, so transparent whiteness that you almost see the animal spirit circulating within; the drooping shoulder, the rounded bust, clean limbs, well-turned ankle, fine almost to a fault, the light springy step, the graceful easy carriage, the absence of sheepishness or shyness, an air cheerful without noise, a manner playful without rudeness, and you have the true son or daughter of the Englishman of fashion."  
"Then, how characteristic of the class of which these children are the rising hope, is the taste displayed in their dress: they are attired with costly simplicity; or, if a fond mamma indulges in any little extravagance of childish costume, you see that it is the extravagance of taste; there is no lawdriness, no over-dressing, no little ones in masquerade; they dress appropriately, and, at the same time, distinctively."

"Pretty souls! Many a time and oft have we wandered forth at the turbulent town, less to brace our numbing nerves by the electric air—less to bathe our wearied eye in the gleam light of earth's bosom, than to drive away sad thoughts in the contemplation of your innocent gambols; with our stick, delight we to launch

your mimic bars from the sandy shores of Serpentine; with you, glad are we to make haste expecting the fastest sailer on the further shore; with you, we exult, once more a boy, in the speed of our trimmest favourite."

"We love the old Newfoundland dog, ay, and the old footman, as much as you do, and could hang like you about both their necks; we wish you would not think too big a game to stop" for you at single-wicket; imaginary hoops we trundle in your gleesome train; like you, we have a decided aversion to "law," considering it not young-gentleman-like; we, too, forgetting that the governess is single and two-and-thirty, would not think too big a game to cross; we love you, when we see you hand in hand squiring your little sister, saluting your little sister's little friends, carrying their little parasols, and helping them over little stony places, like little gentlemen, "Happy, happy dogs! we envy neither your birth nor the fortune that awaits you, nor rejoice we that our fate condemns us to tug the unremitting oar against that tide of fortune upon which, with easy will, you can float lightly down to death; the whole heart, the buoyant spirit, the conscience yet unstung by mute reproach of sin; these things we envy you—not the things so mean a world can give, but the things which, though it cannot give, soon—alas, how soon—it takes away!"

Doctor Gibson, an eminent American physician, and professor of surgery in one of the first medical schools to be met with at the present day, perhaps in any part of the world, the University of "Pennsylvania," in his admirable sketches of some of the distinguished European surgeons, after drawing a graphic yet glowing portrait of the professional life and character of the renowned and venerable Sir Charles Bell, of Edinburgh, thus proceeds—"This I am aware may seem high praise, extravagant eulogy, nevertheless, the picture is perfectly true to nature, and only to be overshadowed, while the world lasts, by the consciousness that have enabled him, through some of the most brilliant discoveries which have ever adorned the annals of our profession, to place himself upon an eminence so exalted as to entitle him to pronounce of the consulting physician of the enviable prerogative of being considered the best anatomist, the best physiologist, and the best pathologist, and one of the best medical operative surgeons in the British empire, and, perhaps, in the world; "How does it happen then," (continues the acute author) "he has not acquired the extensive practice, and become so enormously rich as some of the European surgeons we hear of? This is easily understood when recollecting that the facility of gaining practice does not invariably depend upon amount of intellect or extent of individual qualification; that many persons of very limited capacity and meagre acquirements, possess inherently the faculty of pleasing and even fascinating the public (who are no judges of professional merit) to a great degree; that others cultivate as a business the means of obtaining professional livelihood independently of professional knowledge, and resort to every stratagem and device which self-interest and avarice suggest, in order to place them on a level, or force themselves above their intellectual rivals. So that many a man, with only the manners of a waiter, and the intellect of a mouse, has obtained enormous business, while his talented brother has actually starved, or perhaps, been thrown into prison. Such is well-known to be the case not only in our profession but in law and divinity, and more or less, perhaps, in every other vocation, not only in this country but in Europe, and, indeed, throughout the world." After proceeding for some length the author thus concludes one of his paragraphs, remarkable, alike for elegance and truth, "this much, however, is certain that any man of moderate capacity, who for years has been a hospital surgeon, will see more in two or three months than any one engaged in private practice only in a year, and will often reap more from close investigation of a single case than another from fifty; so that after all it is not the number of cases a medical man has attended, but the use made of them, which will establish for him the character of a bad or good practitioner."—Gibson's Rambles in Europe in 1839.

# MERCHANT VESSELS

**IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AIRES ON THURSDAY LAST.**  
For Arrivals and Sailings of Friday—See Marine List.

Date of Arrival	Vessels and Captains Names	Consignees	Destinations, &c.	Date of Arrival	Vessels and Captains Names	Consignees	Destinations, &c.
<b>Danish.</b>							
Feb. 5	Brig Calmar, M. A. Andersen	120 John Jacob Klink & Co.	London.	Feb. 5	Brig Calmar, M. A. Andersen	120 John Jacob Klink & Co.	London.
Mar.	Brig Fria, Olaus	170 John Jacob Klink & Co.	London.	Mar.	Brig Fria, Olaus	170 John Jacob Klink & Co.	London.
19	Schooner Karna, M. A. Andersen	775 Henry & George Dowse	Hamburg.	19	Schooner Karna, M. A. Andersen	775 Henry & George Dowse	Hamburg.
31	Brig Thorvaldus, Frederik Singe	300 Thoms & Co.	Falmouth for orders	31	Brig Thorvaldus, Frederik Singe	300 Thoms & Co.	Falmouth for orders
Apr. 2	Brigge Alvena & Curt, H. Schmidt	300 John Jacob Klink & Co.	London.	Apr. 2	Brigge Alvena & Curt, H. Schmidt	300 John Jacob Klink & Co.	London.
<b>Hamburgh.</b>							
Feb. 8	Brig Eden, B. J. Buhn	140 Charles R. Horne	Havre de Grace	Feb. 8	Brig Eden, B. J. Buhn	140 Charles R. Horne	Havre de Grace
14	Brigge Mercur, Jan Jensen Ney	230 Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Falmouth for orders	14	Brigge Mercur, Jan Jensen Ney	230 Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Falmouth for orders
Mar. 9	Brigantine John & Helena, F. G. Knitz	82 Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Brazil.	Mar. 9	Brigantine John & Helena, F. G. Knitz	82 Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Brazil.
20	Brig Stine, Edmond Galt	165 Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Falmouth for orders	20	Brig Stine, Edmond Galt	165 Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Falmouth for orders
<b>Dutch.</b>							
April 11	Galliot Anna Auguste, Haye Peters	25 Mohr, Ludovici & Co.	London.	April 11	Galliot Anna Auguste, Haye Peters	25 Mohr, Ludovici & Co.	London.
<b>Bremen.</b>							
Jan. 29	Barth Julius Eduard, Kap-Siebolden	200 Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	New York.	Jan. 29	Barth Julius Eduard, Kap-Siebolden	200 Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	New York.
<b>Russian.</b>							
April 5	Brig Selma, John Gronow	302 Jan R. Ehring	London.	April 5	Brig Selma, John Gronow	302 Jan R. Ehring	London.
<b>Prussian.</b>							
Jan. 12	Brigantine Dundee, C. Schauer	342 Bunge, Hutz & Co.	London.	Jan. 12	Brigantine Dundee, C. Schauer	342 Bunge, Hutz & Co.	London.
Mar. 5	Brigge Friedrich Carl, W. Staven	305 Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Hamburg.	Mar. 5	Brigge Friedrich Carl, W. Staven	305 Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Hamburg.
<b>Norwegian.</b>							
Jan. 21	Brigge Precaan, E. Kroeg	340 Charles R. Horne	Cette.	Jan. 21	Brigge Precaan, E. Kroeg	340 Charles R. Horne	Cette.
<b>Luca.</b>							
Jan. 15	Schooner L'Asia, Cayetano Gianni	9 Blass, Galo and Co.	London.	Jan. 15	Schooner L'Asia, Cayetano Gianni	9 Blass, Galo and Co.	London.
Feb. 12	Schooner Maria, Vincenzo Delmagro	47 Manuel Acevedo Ramon	Brazil.	Feb. 12	Schooner Maria, Vincenzo Delmagro	47 Manuel Acevedo Ramon	Brazil.
<b>Portuguese.</b>							
Mar. 8	Schooner Luistana, M. L. de Acaz	150 Juan Pereira Carreyro & Co.	Brazil.	Mar. 8	Schooner Luistana, M. L. de Acaz	150 Juan Pereira Carreyro & Co.	Brazil.
<b>BRITISH.</b>							
<b>FOREIGN VESSELS OF W.A.R.</b>							
<b>BRITISH.</b> Packet schooner Spilker, 6 guns, Lieut. Richard Elworthy Pym, Commander.							
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b> Schooner Leguista, 8 guns, Lieut. José Maria Galindo, Commander.							
* Estrada.							
<b>MARINE LIST.</b>							
<b>PORT OF BUENOS AIRES.</b>							
<p><b>ERRATUM in our last.</b>—In cargo of Danish brigantine Hortensia, read 7341 dry ox and cow hides, instead of 5993.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">April 8.—Wind W.—opposite coast visible.</p> <p><b>Arrived,</b> French barque Mogol, 289 tons, Beguel, from Havre de Grace 10th January, Montevideo 5th inst., general cargo, to Llavallol &amp; Sons.</p> <p><b>Sailed,</b> Brazilian packet lugger Electra, Mariano Sousa, for Montevideo, despatched by Carlos Galeano, with merchandise and passengers.</p> <p><b>Sardinian</b> packet schooner Luis, Antonio Cabañor, for Montevideo, despatched by Carlos Galeano, with passengers.</p> <p><b>Sardinian</b> brigantine Joven Alberto, Angel Testa, for Genoa, despatched by Llavallol &amp; Sons, with 5955 dry ox and cow hides.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>April 9.—Wind N.</b></p> <p><b>Arrived,</b> British barque Alpha, 217 tons, Charles Hodgson, from Liverpool 14th December, Montevideo 5th inst., general cargo, to Rennie, Macfarlane &amp; Co.</p> <p><b>Sailed,</b> American brigantine Dirigo, Christopher E. McNear, for New York, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier &amp; Co., with 53 dry ox hides, 10,000 cow hides, 24,900 shin bones, 468 quintals hide cuttings, 179 bales with 3698 arrobas wool, 6 do. with 150 doz. sheep skins, 12 do. with 2355 doz. nutria skins.</p> <p><b>Passenger</b>—Isabel Samuel Fisher, late of the American brig Adeline.</p> <p><b>Brazilian</b> brig Capitan, Juan José Lopez, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Balbino Soriano, with 30 dry ox hides, 94 arrobas tallow, 2285 quintals jerked beef.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">April 10.—Wind N.E.</p> <p><b>Arrived,</b> Brazilian packet schooner Enfracia, Vicente de Paula Freire, from Montevideo 8th inst., to Angel G. de Elia, with passengers.</p> <p><b>Brazilian</b> packet schooner Ortesa, Demetrio Taborda, from Montevideo 8th inst., Colonia 10th, to Zanaman &amp; Trererra with passengers.</p> <p><b>French</b> schooner of war Eclair, Lieut. Julio Cloz, commander, from Montevideo 9th inst.</p> <p><b>Sardinian</b> brig Peradiso, 186 tons, Juan Bautista Mainero, from Messina 16th January, with wine, &amp;c., to Daniel Goulat &amp; Co.</p> <p><b>Sailed,</b> British schooner John Williams, John Ridley, for Brazil, despatched by Henry and George Dowse, in ballast.</p> <p><b>Brazilian</b> packet brigantine Luistano, Francisco José Correa, for Montevideo, despatched by Llavallol &amp; Sons, with passengers.</p> <p>The Dirigo which sailed yesterday, was in sight this morning.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">April 11.—Wind N.</p> <p><b>Arrived,</b> Brazilian brig Pensamiento, 229 tons, Rufino José de Mendez, from Paraguaná 24th ult., with yerba, &amp;c., to Juan Sousa Monteiro.</p> <p><b>Dutch</b> galliot Anna Augusta, 325 tons, Haye Peters, from Amterdam 6th January, island Mayo 27th February, with 6000 alqueiras salt, and general cargo, to Mohr, Ludovici &amp; Co.</p>							

April 12.—Wind E.N.E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Sardinian brigantine *Iris*, Santiago Galino, for Brazil, despatched by Lavillat & Sons, with 1500 quintals jerked, beef 500 arrobas tallow.

French schooner of war *Eclair*, Lieut. Jule Cles, commander, for Montevideo.

April 13.—Wind N.

Arrived, French barque *Columbien*, 170 tons, Sahib Vancleur, from Nantes 20th January, Montevideo 11th inst., with wine, brandy, &c., to Hermann Dufourg & Co.

French brig *Astronomie*, 178 tons, Felix Noari, from Marseilles 1st January, Montevideo 10th inst., with wine, oil, &c., to Hermann Dufourg & Co.

British ship *Uruguay*, 340 tons, Stephen Wright Kelson, from Liverpool 16th February, general cargo, to Farlane, Macalister & Co.

Passengers—Mr. Michael Green, Messrs. Joseph Harratt, John Cam, and Henry Spears.

British barque *Lady*, 316 tons, William F. Marshall, from Liverpool 7th February, general cargo, to Brownell, Stegmann & Co.

British brig *Creole* 341 tons, William Stephenson, from London 15th September, St. Uba 3rd November, Montevideo 11th inst., in ballast, to John Best & Brothers.

Sailed, Brazilian packet schooner *Eufracia*, Vicente de Paula Froire, for Montevideo, despatched by Angel G. de Elia, with passengers.

American barque *Plata*, Joseph Michaels, for Philadelphia, despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier & Co., with 12,785 dry ox and cow hides, 135 lining hides, 10 bales with 307 arrobas horse hair.

Passengers—Messrs. Benjamin H. Skinner & Joseph M. Partridge.

Norwegian barque *Preciosa*, F. Krog, for Cete, despatched by Charles R. Horne, with 180 dry and 1499 wet salted ox and cow hides, 415 bales with 16,375 arrobas wool.

Hamburg brigantine *John* & Helene, P. G. Kruis, for Santos, despatched by Bunge, Hutz & Co., with 162 boxes and 75 marquetas with 1200 arrobas salted tallow and 200 boxes tallow candle.

April 14.—Wind S.S.W.—Rain.

Arrived, Danish barque *Sara* & Johanna, 186 tons, John Waldemar Wittusen, from Hamburg 5th January, Montevideo 12th inst., general cargo, to Thode & Co.

Sardinian packet schooner *Luisa*, Antonio Cabañer, from Montevideo 13th inst., to Carlos Galeano, with passengers.

Sailed, French brig *Felicite*, Joseph Gott, for Cete, despatched by Zumann & Trezona, with 2994 salted ox and cow hides, 980 dry horse hides, 2000 horns, 89 bales with 2200 doz. sheep skins, 100 do. with 3700 arrobas wool, 4 do. with 100 arrobas hair.

Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 14th inst.

British	.....	30
American	.....	10
French	.....	13
Spanish	.....	9
Sardinian	.....	23
Brazilian	.....	11
Hamburg	.....	3
Swedish	.....	5
Danish	.....	7
Prussian	.....	2
Bremen	.....	23
Russian	.....	1
Lucca	.....	3
Portuguese	.....	1
Belgian	.....	1
Dutch	.....	1
Total		.....121

The schooners, &c., under the Brazilian and Sardinian flags, employed as packets between this and Montevideo, are not included in the above list.

PRESENTED to public notice, the Annual General Meeting of the subscribers to the British Medical Dispensary, was held on Tuesday evening, 11th inst., in the school-rooms of the British Church; when, on the motion of the Rev. Barton Lodge,

THOMAS DUGUD, Esq.,

was called to the Chair.  
The business of the meeting having been settled, the Chairman proceeded to read the Report of the Committee for the past year:

REPORT.

"In resigning their office at the end of a year's service, it becomes the duty of the Committee to render an account of their proceedings; and they hope that the subscribers will be satisfied with the way in which they have discharged the trust reposed in them. With the very limited funds placed at their disposal it has been impossible for them to do more than select the most urgent cases of those applying for relief, and endeavour to answer the objects of the society so far as to prevent any of our countrymen being left entirely unprotected during illness or being buried without some funeral decent, when dead."

"Proceeding even in this cautious manner they have exceeded their income, and are obliged to transfer the management of the Society to their successors burdened with a debt of \$1735, but it is hoped that the support of the cause of charity attending the meeting will, by their own assistance and their influence with others, quickly extricate them from all difficulty on this head, and enable them to act in a manner more correspondent with the benevolent character of our countrymen."

"The large number of persons lately arrived in this country without friends or resources, is likely to furnish an increase to the demands on the funds of the Society, for which they should be prepared; and the necessity is made daily more apparent of providing a proper place to serve, in some sort, the purposes of an Hospital. The Committee beg the subscribers to take these circumstances into consideration, together with the fact that the sum which stands to their name in the accounts of the Savings' Bank is, at least for the present, entirely unproductive, as they are laid in answer to their applications at the proper office, that there are no funds to pay either principal or interest of the deposit; this has been the more unfortunate, in the present depressed state of our finances; because the title to this property was received by the Society, liable to a pension of \$35 per month to Mrs. McVeagh, which has been regularly paid up to the period of the poor woman's death."

"It will be seen from the annexed account that the Committee have received during the past year \$1808 3rs. currency, and have authorised the expenditure of \$5507, leaving a deficit of \$1698 3rs. currency, exclusive of the amount due to Mr. Bishop, for medicines supplied to the Secretary's order."

"The Committee conclude their duties with thankfulness to the merciful Providence of God for the remarkable healthiness and absence of mortality among our countrymen in this city during the last year; there having been scarcely any cases of malignant disorder, except the small pox; while they earnestly request all who have the means to assist in making the necessary provision, in behalf of our indigent countrymen, in case a less favorable state of things should by Divine Will be assigned to us."

Buenos Ayres, 11th April, 1843.

It was then moved by Mr. Frederick Hughes, seconded by Mr. James Barton:—  
That the Report read, be approved of and accepted.

It was further moved by Mr. John Wyat seconded by Mr. Frederick Hughes, and carried unanimously—  
That the said Report be published in the *British Packet*.

The meeting then proceeded to the nomination of a Committee for the current year, when on the motion of Mr. P. C. Dick, seconded by Mr. James Barton, the following gentlemen were appointed, viz.—Messrs. John Wyat, Robert Hudson, James Steadman, William Gilpin, Frederick Hughes, and Richard B. Masfield.

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:—

Moved by Mr. Robert McClymont, seconded by Mr. John Wyat, seconded by Mr. James Barton:—  
That the British Chaplain, and Minister of the Scotch Presbyterian Church of this city, be solicited to serve as ex-officio members of the Committee of this Institution.

Moved by Rev. Barton Lodge, seconded by Mr. James Barton:—  
That Messrs. Robert Hudson and William Steward be requested to enquire into the probability of obtaining separate rooms in the hospital for sick British subjects, or the best means of providing for the reception of the destitute infants, and to report on the same as early as they can.

Moved by Rev. Barton Lodge, seconded by Mr. James Barton:—  
That the Thanks of this meeting be given to the retiring Committee for their services to the Society.

THOMAS DUGUD, Chairman.

Died.

On the 1st inst., aged 43 years, Mrs. MARY O'NEIL, relict of the late Mr. Bernard O'Neil, and native of the county Mayo, Ireland. Her remains were conveyed on the 2nd to the Cemetery of the Recoleta, attended by a numerous concourse of friends.

On the 7th inst., after many years suffering, Mrs. ANN McVEAGH, a native of England.

On the 12th inst., suddenly, aged 43 years, Mr. ISAAC LEE, a native of England.

Their remains were conveyed to the British Protestant Cemetery.

At sea, whilst on his passage hence to England, Captain DAVID RAMSAY THOMAS, late of the British brig *Arad*.

Advertisements.

WANTED,

IN AN ENGLISH FAMILY,

A WELLS NURSE, apply to Mr. Crowell, Chemist and Dispenser, No. 21, Calle de San Carlos.  
N.B. An English Woman would be preferred.

THE BRITISH BRIG, GAZELLE,

WILL sail for LONDON on or about the 25th inst. and can accommodate 50 Passengers, viz. 30 Males, 10 Cabins, and 10 Berths, on very moderate terms.

Apply to CHARLES R. HORNE, Ship Broker, or to the Captain at Hays's Head.

15-3

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Doublons, Spanish	..... 253 a	do.	each.
Do. Piastres	..... 308 a	do.	do.
Piastres menconyas	..... 15 a	154 do.	for one
Dollars, Spanish	..... 70 a	154 do.	each.
Do. Patric and Patroones	..... 16 a	64 do.	do.
Six per cent. Stock	..... 65 a	65 do.	per dollar.
Exchange on London 2 1/2 per cent.			
Do. France	..... 224 a	33 cent.	per par.
Do. Rio Janeiro	..... 17 a	171 cent.	premium
Do. Montevideo	..... 164 a	17 do.	do.
Do. United States	..... nominal	per l. S. dollar.	do.
Hides, Or. with Gore and Goremary	..... 50	dollars	per piece.
Do. France	..... 48	a	53 do.
Do. North America	..... 50	a	53 do.
Do. Spain	..... 56	a	58 do.
Hides, salted	..... 49	a	do.
Do. Horn	..... 16	a	21 do. each.
Call skins	..... 56	a	57 per pecnia.
Sheep skins common	..... 38	a	31 per pecnia.
Do. fine	..... 25	a	36 do.
Doer skins	..... 10	a	11 do.
Goatskins	..... 24	a	26 do.
Nutra skins	..... 24	a	24 per pecnia.
Do. puffed	..... 70	a	90 do.
Horse hair, short	..... 20	a	34 dol. per arroba.
Do. mixed	..... 28	a	40 do.
Do. with grease	..... 25	a	34 do.
Wool, common, washed	..... 18	a	22 do.
Do. picked	..... 25	a	25 do.
Do. shorn from skins	..... 40	a	45 do.
Do. mestiza, dirty	..... 15	a	30 do.
Tallow, pure	..... 31	a	25 do.
Do. raw	..... 18	a	22 do.
Do. with grease	..... 15	a	20 do.
Jerked beef	..... 45	a	50 per quintal.
Horns, mixed	..... 350	a	450 do.
Shin bones	..... 120	a	150 do.
Do. Ox	..... 75	a	75 per 100 lbs.
Oatstraw feathery, white	..... 12	a	16 per lb.
Do. red	..... 9	a	12 do.
Salted tongues	.....		91 do.
Salt on boards	..... 16	a	17 per fanega.
Discards	.....		1 1/2 per 100 lb. each.

The highest price of Doublons during the week 265 dollars.  
The lowest price 262 dollars.  
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2 1/2 per cent.  
The lowest do. 2 1/4 per cent.

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