

British Packet

ARGENTINE NEWS.

AND

N. 805.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1842.

[YEAR XVI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

A gale of wind from the southward, and a very high tide, both unusual at this time of the year, have followed the intense heat lately experienced. The gale commenced on the night of the 17th inst., and continued until the evening of the following day, when it moderated. Early in the morning of the 18th and during that day, the mirador and masts of the Commercial-Room, the beach, alameda, &c., were thronged with persons interested in shipping affairs, all anxiously watching the effects of the storm.—At 2 p. m. a raft of rushes was observed floating in the vicinity of the inner roads, having on it, a man, a boy, and a dog. The man constantly waved his handkerchief for assistance, which could not be rendered him from the shore. A boat was lowered from the French schooner of war *Bélier*, and the British merchant brig *Gazelle*—the *Bélier's* boat soon filled with water, and the *Gazelle's* saved both her and those on the raft. The intrepidity displayed by the *Gazelle's* boat, has been the theme of high panegyric. The raft it seems, with those on it, driven from the shore between Quilmes and Eszenada had floated for several hours: at the mercy of the wind and waves. Two other equally intrepid actions were performed during the gale, by boats of the French barque *Louise Marie*, and British brig *Bernard*, the former in saving three men who were clinging to a lighter which had capsized, and the latter in taking out a man from a dismasted lighter. A bullock was seen struggling with the waves near the inner roads, but the poor animal was drowned.

The damage occasioned by the gale has been considerable—vessels of all descriptions parted from their anchors and ran before the wind towards the Conchas,—amongst them were the National brigantine of war *Republicano* and schooner of war *Ninth July*, Brazilian schooner *Cafaret*, two Brazilian brigantines (one the *Suspiro*), and a National brig (late American brig *Elizabeth*). The American ship *Emulous* and American brig *Franklin*, were driven ashore 15 miles to the northward of this. The British brig *Bernard* parted her chain cable, but brought up with her other anchors without further damage. In fact, nearly all the vessels both in the inner and outer roads drove more or less, but with the exception of those above noticed, have not we believe sustained any material injury. The Hamburg barque *J. & M.*, hence 14th inst., bound to Montevideo, parted from two anchors and cables between the *Chico* and *Ortiz Banks*, and damaged her windlass, &c., in the gale of the 19th, and returned hither on the 19th. Masts and spars are blowing in all directions in the river, therefore it is feared that the damage is greater than is yet known. Fortunately the gale was from the S., had it been from the E. or S. E., the consequences would have been far more serious. It moderated on the evening of the 18th, leaving however a great swell on the river, which continued on the 19th with a strong breeze from the southward.

A number of buildings, barracas, &c., which had been erected near the water side, have been destroyed or severely injured by the high tide. "Beach Houses," by the aid of a set of wheels and two horses, was dragged out of danger.—The whale and other boats were hauled up on the alameda, over which the spray from the river continually came.

In the country, trees, &c., have been blown down, and in several *quintas* near town a num-

ber of peach trees have been lashed with the ground.

Since writing the above we learn that the American brig *George* was driven from her anchorage in the gule of the 18th, and is now lying 40 miles to the northward of this.

H. B. M.'s brig *Partridge*, hence 16th inst., having Mr. Mandeville, H. B. M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary on board, was at anchor during the gale of the 18th between the *Chico* and *Ortiz Banks*.

THE WEATHER has been extremely changeable this week, the Thermometer presenting a difference of 20 degrees, as the following statement will show—

On the 15th inst., it was at	80
16th	91
17th	84
18th	68
19th	65
20th	64
21st	62

The heat on Sunday last was truly oppressive, so much so, that in the morning several persons were compelled to leave the British Episcopal Church before the service had concluded. Monday set in with a strong southerly wind, bringing with it 'lots' of dust. On that night and Tuesday morning it rained heavily, which at once cooled the atmosphere and dissipated (at least for the present) the alarm caused by the droughts.

The late hot weather seemed greatly to inconvenience dumb animals—even those of the feline species, and in many instances dogs, rushed into houses for shelter from the 'burning sun.'

The Alameda had many visitors on Sunday evening, and on that and previous evenings various parties of ladies traversed the streets on horseback in 'house attire.'

From the Atlas, October 30, 1841.

THE EAST IN CHINA.

Amongst the most brilliant feats performed in the operations of last March was that of the capture on the 15th of that month of a number of forts before Canton, and 123 guns, as well as the destruction of a numerous of war-junks, all accomplished in a single day, by the judicious combinations and arrangements of Captain Herbert, of her Majesty's ship *Calliope*. It is not generally known that Sir Gordon Bremer, with his usual watchfulness over all the departments of his duty, had arrived at the scene of action on the night preceding the operations. He was, of course, therefore entitled to assume the command; but finding on examination that Captain Herbert's arrangements were such as he would have himself adopted, and of which he entirely approved, he refused to take the command, but he might deprive Captain Herbert of an opportunity of distinguishing himself; and, with the self-same devotion which afterwards induced him to sacrifice the brilliant opportunities of action for the sake of the useful employment of superintending the raising of reinforcements at Calcutta, he actually retired to a distant ship, and only proceeded to the *Modeste* about an hour before the action ended the following day.

None but a soldier or a sailor can properly appreciate such disinterested generosity; and the best commentary on it is the manner in which he alludes to his absence from the scene of action in his official despatch:—"I endeavoured," he

says, "to push forward to the scene of action in the *Hyacinth's* gig, but only arrived towards its close; in sufficient time, however, to be gratified by the hoisting of the British colours."—Thus he took care to keep down the fact of his having been entered by his presence on the spot the previous evening to have assumed the command, and thus claimed for himself the glory of the victory. Surely, with such men to lead British forces, we ought to cherish high hopes; for with such a more than heroic spirit in our navy and army we might conquer the world!

THE FUTURE IN CHINA.

The course which Sir Henry Pottinger's foundations will take, after being vainly resisted with childish fury by the court of Peking, will probably be this:—After the first return of tranquillity, when the political evils are all posted at their stations, and the vigilance of suspicion has been calmed, some angry dispute will arise; a *Mithridates*, *Frenzy*, or a *Sicilian vespers*, will cause all the resident ministers to be strangled; a commission of vengeance will visit the land from Calcutta, sudden and stern; deep awe will be impressed; but from the shallow feelings of the people, and shortsightedness of way, backwards as well as forwards, for remembering the past or for calculating the future, another and another such tragedy will be repeated, until at length a necessity will be seen for taking military possession of a province, building a fortress for the safe housing of all English fugitives from treachery, and maintaining a permanent establishment of from six to ten thousand men, with every equipment, engineering, scientific, and modern improved warfare. To this result we shall come in the end. And then we shall wait on events as they arise, aided by the prodigious increase which we shall then begin to find annually in our statistical acquaintances with China. Then will the truth be known or guessed pretty nearly as to Chinese population, which (as we now conjecture) will turn out to be rather below than above eighty millions, instead of those hyperbolic numbers which their arrogance has hitherto imposed upon our too ready credulity. Then will vast accessions be made to all the objects which interest, and to all the subjects which employ, the naturalist. Then, also, will mighty deserts be discovered, such as may offer a new field of expansion to British population. And from such an inland centre it is that eventually we shall operate upon China; for we must not believe that, because monstrous aggregations of human beings exist in the suburbs of mighty cities, there are therefore no vast unpeopled solitudes. Such there are and must be, in the real state of Chinese society. Thus far we look forward, and with a general confidence that is thus far in the great outline of our prospects we are right. Especially, we are confident that ten years hence we will carry the British provincial settlement and the establishment of our own local army as the only ultimate dependence of our own local envoys. This result we predict with firmness, using no other pretences to such a reach of foresight, but simply our reliance upon the expiate imbecility and exquisite profligacy of Chinese nature. Both features are secured to the same issue. We know and are assured, that the Chinese are too weak to resist with firmness any present temptation offered to their base principles of vindictive cruelty.—They will acknowledge no ultimate restraint but that of physical force. The trumper must often speak to them in tones of warning; many times must the artillery score its dreadful lessons upon their consciences, before they will give up their treachery, or we shall be allowed to fire in the direction of peaceful benefit.

Advertisements.

ON SALE.

AT No. 142 Calle de la Piedad, an excellent assortment of Surgeons' Instruments, at very reduced prices.

For Sale, Freight, or Charter.
The very superior, new A. I. British bull barque
TWENTY-FIFTH OF JULY.

Burton by Register 248 tons,
Captain JOHN BIENVENU.

Is a remarkably fast sailer, and in every respect a most eligible vessel, being built of the best materials, copper-fastened and covered with heavy copper, and remarkably well found.

Will be sold at a moderate price, considering the description of the vessel; or will accept a Charter, or take Freight to any port where the flag is admitted for hence.

For further particulars apply to the Consignee,
THOMAS ARM TRONO.

or to

CHARLES R. HORNE.

Licensed Ship Broker, No. 51 Calle de la Paz,
January 15, 1842.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP.

3000 Fine Sheep of a refined breed, having been very much improved from the original stock for the last five years, and are now in excellent condition. For further particulars enquire at No. 81 Calle de Tucuman. j22 2

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The very superior coppered and copper fastened
CORREO DE BUENOS AYRES,

271 tons burthen.
Captain JOHN H. BIRD.

Is, E. I. at Lopez's, in ready to receive cargo on board, and will take freight, or accept a charter, either to a port in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or elsewhere, on moderate terms. Apply to
CHARLES R. HORNE.

Licensed Ship Broker, No. 51 Calle de la Paz.

Best London bottled Porter & Ale.

A Few barrels of the best London Porter and Ale, in barrels of five dozen each, for sale at 51 Calle de la Paz either wholesale or by the barrel, at Purchaser's choice; and warranted to be of the best ever imported.

HAVANA CIGARS.

Of the first quality, are on sale at the house of George S. Maceo, No. 111, Calle de Mexico.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A Gentleman who has been for the last three months a resident in Buenos Ayres, and who has a good knowledge of the Spanish Language, proposes to give instruction in the following branches, (with all of which he is perfectly acquainted) viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Navigation, and Geonction. And he flatters himself that his mode of instructing youth will be found much more beneficial than that now in general practice, as he considers it his duty to explain each point, and thereby enforce the nature, use, and value of education on the minds of his pupils as they advance in their studies.

Terms will be found moderate.

All addresses left at No. 59, Calle de la Catedral, will be punctually attended to.

N. B. Spanish gentlemen and families desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the English Language, would do well to avail themselves of this opportunity. c16 3

NOTICE.

2000 Of the finest Mexican Sheep will be given on shares for a term of years, to an active, steady honest man, who has good land, corn, &c., at a convenient distance from town. Apply at this office.

SHOES, &c.

MRS. CORCORAN, No. 92 Calle de Cangallo, has just received a good supply of Ladies slippers, black and colored, of foreign manufacture, at a superior article. Also children's colored prunella shoes, all at reasonable prices.

FORT WINE.

Of very superior quality, in bottles, for sale at the house of Barker and Orr, No. 18 Calle del Ferro.

WINDSOR SOAP.

There is now on sale at the shop No. 92 Calle de Cangallo, a superior quantity of Price and Gonnell's superior scented Windsor Soap, at very moderate prices.

JEWELLERY.

MRS. CORCORAN, No. 92 Calle de Cangallo, has for sale a small select assortment of warranted Jewellery, such as gold guard chains for gentlemen and ladies use, fob chains, elegant pattern, &c. A pair of men'sagate earrings, a very neat and choice article, finger rings, breast pins, gold pencil cases, &c. &c.

FINE IVORY COMBS.

AT Mrs. Corcoran's, No. 92, Calle de Cangallo, are on sale a few dozens of Royal & Co.'s first tooth Ivory combs, an article superior to anything of the kind heretofore offered.

FOR LONDON.

PASSENGERS ONLY.

The regular trading, very fast sailing A. I. London built brig

CHAMLOIS,

199 tons,

Captain HENRY CUNDY.

Will leave this about the 20th January, and is the most comfortable accommodations for passengers.

For terms, apply to Captain Cundy at Mrs. McGaw's, or to

CHARLES R. HORNE,

Licensed Ship Broker, No. 51, Calle de la Paz.

British Episcopal Schools.

THE British Episcopal School for Boys will be re-opened on Monday the 24th instant, under the management of Mr. W. Losh, who has been selected to Teaching in England, and under whom the Committee confidently hope the School will be efficiently conducted.

Terms of Tuition per Month.

Reading - - - - - 10 Dollars.
Reading and Writing - - - - - 12
Reading, Writing and Arithmetic - 15
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and Grammar - - - - - 20

The Girl's school remains closed for the present.

FRED. HUGHES, Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, January 12th, 1842. 2

THE CONFLAGRATION AT THE TOWER OF LONDON.

Continued from our last.

On this circumstance reaching the ears of the governor, Major Erington, he instantly directed the wardens to break it open at all risks, secure the regalia and crown jewels, and bring them to once to him. To effect this crowbars were found to be indispensable. Mr. Swill, the master of the Jewel Tower, who was sent for, was found to be in possession of the key of the outer room only, the other keys to those valuables being in the possession of the Lord Chamberlain. On gaining an entrance much further difficulty presented itself in the removal of the strong iron railing with which the diamonds, &c., were surrounded. After a lapse of about 20 minutes it was effected, and a most extraordinary scene presented itself, the warders carrying crowns, sceptres, and other valuables of royalty between groups of soldiers, police, firemen and others, from the Jewel Tower to the governor's residence, which is situate at the very further extremity of the green. None, however, sustained the slightest injury, and by dint of most prompt exertion the Jewel Tower itself was saved.

At two o'clock the fire was evidently at its greatest altitude, and a rumour spread abroad, even amongst the inhabitants of Tower-hill, that a large magazine was attached to the Armoury, and great fears were now entertained that a general explosion would take place. At times it appeared that such was really the case, for occasionally the flames would vomit forth burning embers of immense magnitude, again subsiding, and again repeat their dreadful thunders. This continued until about a quarter to three o'clock, when the fire showed some symptoms of abating its fury, and began to expend itself so far as to enable the firemen, together with the engines, to re-approach the runs. Prior, however, to this taking place, a new cause of alarm arose in the Map-office, which contains some very valuable maps, records, &c., catching fire. That, however, was soon got under, and all the property placed in safety. Attention was now again directed to the main building, and copious streams of water were poured into it in every direction, between four and five o'clock a portion of the upper part of the Round Tower fell down with fearful violence to the roof of the barracks opposite the King's Head, which it drove in, but without injuring any one. Notwithstanding the further progress of the

flames was not apprehended. During the entire of yesterday the centre of the building presented one body of fire. It is a complete shell, nothing what remains but the walls, and a splendid piece of architectural masonry at the summit of the building over the grand entrance, and they are in such a tottering condition that they are momentarily expected to fall, and sentries are placed in order to prevent persons getting within a prescribed distance of the summit, that meets the eye amidst this huge assemblage of desolation is an immense anchor taken at Camperdown, which stood on the left of the grand staircase.

By the kindness of Major Erington, who, in the absence of Colonel Gurwood, the Deputy Lieutenant of the Tower, acts as Governor of the entire garrison, the reporter was favoured with the following information:—The gallant major states that Colonel Gurwood having occasion to leave England for France during Saturday, he at 6 o'clock that evening assumed the post of Governor of the Tower of London. At 10 o'clock he was at his official residence, which is facing St. Peter's Church, when he was first alarmed by being the drums of the troops quartered in the garrison, which consisted of a battalion of Scots Fusilier Guards and a company of Artillery. The rolling of the drums had scarcely subsided when he was informed that the Armoury was on fire. On going out he found that the troops were mustering, and observed that fire was issuing just through the roof of the tower at the back of the Armoury. He instantly gave orders to Colonel Acland, who was the Colonel in command of the troops, to employ the men as actively as possible in getting the fire under, which order was carried out with the greatest promptitude; but the fire had got so great a hold that before a sufficient supply of water could be obtained, the entire roof of the Armoury was in flames. The fire engines soon arrived, but notwithstanding the exertions of the soldiery, coupled with the assistance of 200 of the metropolitan police, and 50 or 60 of the city police, the flames began rapidly to spread, and the mid of these Captain Delme Davis, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, rushed up the grand staircase, and with the assistance of his servant succeeded in securing the sword and belt of his late Majesty, the Duke of York, and his the celebrated Maltese gun, which was taken from Malta by the French, in 1798, and subsequently captured by Captain Foot with the Sensible frigate. Finding that the flames, owing to the wind at that time, were extending in an easterly direction, he (Major Erington) became alarmed for the safety of the Jewel Tower, and instantly gave directions for the warder, at any risk, to secure them and place the jewels in safety. They, however, with great difficulty accomplished their task, having to gain admittance to the Jewel Chamber by means of crow bars and other instruments, the keys thereof being in the possession of Earl Dalmeur, the present Lord Chamberlain. They were ultimately, however, deposited in safety in the governor's house. By four o'clock yesterday morning the entire of the Armoury was levelled to the ground, and there being no fear of a further extension of the flames, he (Major Erington) directed the warder to convey the melancholy intelligence to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, High Constable of the Tower, and at that hour he despatched a messenger with a letter to his Grace's residence at Apsley-house, and at the time of the departure of the messenger, the governor of the Tower has his Grace's address received. It was expressive of deep regret that so serious a loss had befallen the nation, and a desire to be informed if any further calamity had arisen, and whether his presence was at all required. At the period his Grace's letter was received, a report had just reached the governor that a man had been killed by the falling of some portion of the building. Major Erington, being desirous to obtain all the accurate information in his power, he forthwith to his Grace, states that he made application to Mr. Braidwood, the superintendent of the London Fire Brigade, and obtained from him the following statement, which he with great courtesy handed to the reporter:—

"London Fire Establishment Station, 68, Waling-street, Saturday Morning, Jan. 31.

"Sir,—According to your request, I beg to state that the alarm of the fire in the Tower was given at three-quarters past ten o'clock, v. m. of the 30th inst. On arriving there I found the circular building behind the grand staircase,

Brazilian packet schooner Eufracia, Mariano Francisco de Silva, from Montevideo 15th inst., to Hardoy, Cavirau & Co., with passengers.

Brazilian packet lugger Electra, José Bastas, from Montevideo 15th inst., to Carlos Galeano, with cargo and passengers.

At night, Brazilian packet schooner Carmen, José Venancio de Sosa, from Montevideo 15th inst., to Antomni, Brothers, with cargo and passengers.

Sailed, American ship Marion, M. G. Weeks, for New York, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 6010 dry yds, 20000 lbs, 2300 and 285 chags, 10,000 arrobas wool, 32 bales with 800 dozen sheep skins, 32 do. with 800 arrobas hair.

H. B. Ma's brig Partridge, 10 guns, Lieut. William Morris, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, with the mail for England.

Passengers for Montevideo, John Henry Mandeville, Esq., and his Secretary Mr. Augustus Daniel.

The Partridge saluted with 15 guns on Mr. Mandeville's arrival on board.

January 17.—Wind S. strong—foggy—rain in the evening.

No arrivals.

Sailed, American brig America, Isaac C. Benedict, for Philadelphia, despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier & Co., with 1456 dry yds and cow hides, 219 bales with 5609 arrobas wool, 70 do. with 1122 doz. sheep skins, 21 do. and 1 chiga with 817 arrobas hair.

January 18.—Wind N.—a gale and very high tide—rain all last night and on 19th, ditto morning.

Arrived, Spanish schooner Union, 101 tons, Gabriel Payes, from Barcelona 25th October, Malaga 21st November, Montevideo 16th inst., general cargo, to Zumaran and Tresora.

January 19.—Wind S. strong.

Arrived, Brazilian zamacora Orinda, 55 tons, Juan Lopez, from Montevideo 15th inst., salt to arrive. She had been driven from off the port in the gale of the 18th.

Hamburgur barque J. & M., H. C. Schmidt, to Nicholson, Green & Co. She put back with loss of 2 anchors and cables.

January 20.—Wind S.

No arrivals.

Sailed, American brig Cadet, John F. Corias, for Boston, despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier & Co., with 7880 dry hides, 832 salted do., 15,000 horns, 83 bales with 2158 arrobas wool, 3 do. with 75 arrobas ox and cow hair, 1 do. with 25 arrobas horse hair.

Brazilian brigantine Lusitano, José Pedro de Mora Paula y Lima, for Montevideo, despatched by Livallot and sons, with 200 calf skins, algarobos, ponchos, &c., and passengers.

January 21.—Wind W. N.W.—rain.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Prussian brig Memphis, Henry Kraus, for Falmouth or Cowes and Antwerp, despatched by Alexander Ross Lafone, with 17,890 dry ox and cow hides, 21,000 horns and 183 quintals hide cuttings.

Brazilian packet schooner Eufracia, Mariano Francisco de Silva for Montevideo, despatched by Hardoy, Cavirau & Co., with passengers.

Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres last evening (21st inst).

British	10
American	15
French	6
Spanish	7
Sardinian	5
Belgian	1
Brazilian	11
Danish	5
Prussian	1
Swedish	2
Bremen	2
Norwegian	1
Hamburgur	1
Total	76

The Hamburgur barque J. & M., which put back through stress of weather is not included in the above.

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

BATHING.—The bathers in the river of both sexes on the evening and night of Sunday were again very numerous.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 15th inst., a play.

On 16th, a play.

We did not attend these representations.

The last case of absence of mind was that of a lady who took herself for her own baby, and never found out her mistake, till the cries of the poor innocent discovered it hanging over the *fenestr* to dry, while she herself was curled up in the cradle sucking the corner of a duster.

American paper.

MEMOIRS OF MADAME LAFARGE.

From the Athenaeum of October last.

With the great scenes, as they may with propriety be called, in this fearful drama, the readers of the Athenaeum are already acquainted. Now, however, that the whole work is before us, it may afford them an amusing half hour's reading, if we bring together some of the curious incidents and characters which serve to illustrate and enliven the narrative, though they have no immediate bearing on the question which the work is professedly written to elucidate; but we shall first give the dedication:—

"To the Ladies of England.—Go, oh my thoughts, towards that free and lovely life, which has sympathies for misfortune, which will have belief for truth—go, and bear my thanks to the noble Daughters of England, who have mixed their tears with my tears; carry my benedictions to their wives, virtuous enough to believe in virtue, strong enough, perhaps, openly to absolve a poor, condemned woman. Noble Ladies, who are the happiness of those whom your hearts have chosen, the joys of your children, the glories of your homes, when I come to you, do not repulse me; let the sorrows of the prisoner mix themselves with your blessed and well-loved life; give a tear to her grief, absolution to her faults; let your faith protect her innocence on earth; let your prayers mount for her towards Heaven.—MARIÉ CAPELLE.
"Prison of Tulle, 14th of September, 1841."

The writer of the work (Madame Lafarge) has, for her brief hour, occupied the attention of Europe. As to her moral character, it does not, in our opinion, rest on the question of guilty or not guilty of poisoning her husband—of that crime we are inclined to acquit her, and for this simple but conclusive reason, we do not believe that he was poisoned. Whoever shall have attentively considered the position of M. Lafarge—made desperate by his marriage—his exertions to retrieve himself, and his disappointments (even if they reject Madame Lafarge's statement as to the forgeries discovered after his death), will see quite enough to explain how and why an inflammatory attack should terminate fatally. Yet, if we believe the evidence, though he was literally dosed with arsenic—fed on arsenic, his chicken broth sweetened with arsenic—his drinks sweetened with arsenic—though it was sent for openly by the pound, and that no opportunity might be lost, administered by the pinch—life and death were long uncertain, and no trace of the poison could be found by surgeons and chemists who analyzed the contents of the stomach—the verdict of guilty resting on a subsequent examination of other chemists, and the delicate and doubtful test of the slight discoloration of a piece of metal, held, by many of equal reputation, to be proof of all. It is fairly observed in the preface of the work:

"During two whole days, on the weighty testimony of scientific men, all Europe believed in her innocence: during two days humanity rejoiced that a faithful friend had not been convicted, and that a youthful female, accomplished and interesting, came out pure from an infamous accusation. For two days did the voice of the whole press repeat the applause of an affected auditory, while, echoing from one end of France to another, three exclamations awakened a sympathy which in every generous breast was the same. Two days after all was changed. Science rudely

destroyed the decision of science. Two days after, science saw crime where she had seen innocence; a poison where she had seen none.—The verdict of a jury hallowed her new decision."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.

Sir,

In your paper of the 8th instant, in noticing the death of Mr. James Roberts, who died at Montevideo on the 31st ult., perhaps you was not aware that the deceased had been 17 years a Branch Pilot of the River, and for a considerable time past Pilot of the Brazilian vessels, was visiting the River Plate. He was the son of Mr. Robert Roberts, who lies buried in the British Cemetery at Montevideo, and who was also a Pilot in the service of the Brazilian Navy at the time of his decease.

The deceased James Roberts, was an indigent husband and generous friend, and much respected by a very extensive circle of friends.

The insertion of the above in your paper, will, Mr. Editor, highly oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

DECEASED.

On the 16th inst., of apoplexy, aged 57 years, Mr. SIMON DODD, a native of Newcastle upon Tyne.

His remains were interred in the British Protestant Cemetery on the 17th.

On the 17th, of a consumption, aged 43 years, Mr. JOHN OSBORN, a native of Ayr, Ayrshire, Scotland. The deceased was a resident in this country 21 years, and justly respected for his integrity, uprightness and industry.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublers, Spanish,	40s. each	to	1000.
Do. Patriot	do. do.		
Plata macuquin	do. for one		
Dollars, Spanish	do. each.		
Do. Patriot and Patagonian	do. do.		
Six per cent Stock	69 1/2		
Exchange on England	3		
Do. France	31		
Do. Rio Janeiro, 12 1/2 per cent.	31		
Do. Montevideo	15		
Hides, Ox, for Eng. & Ger. 65 lb. per	100		
Do. for France	54		
Do. for N. America	59		
Do. for Spain	62		
Do. with grease	50		
Do. Horse	21		
Calf skins	60		
Sheep skins, common	32		
Do. fine	35		
Deer skins	21		
Goat skins	38		
Natur skins	5		
Chinchilli Skins	90		
Horse hair, short	40		
Do. mixed	45		
Do. long	75		
Wool, common, washed	18		
Do. packed	39		
Do. shorn from skins	40		
Do. merino, dirty	15		
Tallow, pure	28		
Do. raw	30		
Do. with grease	27		
Jerked Beef	20		
Horns, mixed	300		
Do. Ox	160		
Shin bones	150		
Hide cuttings	34		
Outish feathers, white	38		
Do. black	15		
Salted tongues	10		
Salt, on board	10		
Discount	1		

The highest price of Doublers during the week dollars. The lowest price dollars, no transactions. The high rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3 pence. The lowest ditto 3 pence.

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

Published every SATURDAY, at No. 57, calle del 25 de Mayo, by the Subscribers and Commissions are received by the

PRICE.—EIGHTEEN DOLLARS (currency) PER QUARTER.—Single numbers 12 reals.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.