

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 846.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1842.

[Established in 1836.

BUENOS AYRES.

It has been currently reported during the last few days, that Rivera has finally thrown off the slender veil with which he has hitherto endeavoured to cover his double-dealing with respect to the Brazilian Government; and that his alliance with the rebels of Rio Grande is now placed beyond the least doubt. It would appear that Bento Gonzalez had been invited to the conference of the Congress of Paysandu in his quality as President of the Rio Grande Republic, and that his arrival at this new Aix-la-Chapelle had been marked by all the demonstrations of respect due to the Chief Magistrate of a Sovereign and Independent State. On this intelligence reaching Montevideo, it is affirmed that the Imperial Charge d'Affaires immediately entered a most energetic protest and demanded his passports. As no Montevideo packet has arrived within the last few days, we cannot of course vouch for the accuracy of these particulars; but, from the general tenor of Frutos's policy, we are inclined to believe that the main fact is true. "Birds of a feather," says the homely adage, "flock together."

The Riverista partisans, who, regardless of consequences, have employed every effort in order to establish the dangerous precedent of foreign interference in the domestic affairs of these countries, now acknowledge that their sanguine expectations have been disappointed. The *Cockatrice* carried to Montevideo the result of the late negotiations—a result which every one but those shallow and infatuated politicians must have foreseen. We wonder if the *Britannia* still wonders what sort of a "savagely untarian" Queen Victoria will make?

At the commencement of the year 1839, when Rivera was goaded on to take the rash step of declaring war against this Republic, his advisers likewise forced upon him a pompous and elaborate manifesto, which was issued on the 10th February of that year. When it appeared, there was no impartial observer in this country that was not struck with the chicanery exhibited by its concocters in the endeavour to "make out a case." It indeed occupied public attention for a far shorter period than what appears to be the generally admitted privilege of documents of this nature, and we had imagined that it was already forgotten, when lo! it is redeemed from "dust and oblivion" by the friendly interposition of the "Britannia," for the instruction of the European reader. On re-perusing this ingenious specimen of special pleading, in which facts are falsified or distorted with unparalleled audacity, we could not help indulging in a smile on coming to the paragraph relative to the employment of Admiral Brown, where it is stated he was expressly sent by General Rosas to take command of the Montevideo flotilla. Now, we happen to have some

personal knowledge respecting this transaction, and are enabled to give the most direct contradiction to the manifesto, writer's assertion. The fact is, Admiral Brown had been invited to Montevideo to stand godfather to his son's child. Whilst there he was associated by President Oribe to enter the service of the State, and pursue the vessels that had mutinied and taken part with the anarchists. Anxious to do every thing in his power to support the legal government and put down the disturbers of order, he wrote to his government for permission, which he readily obtained. He then set about fitting out an efficient naval force, which was on the point of sailing and would doubtless have inflicted a death blow on the Riverista cause, when the French Agents interfered to prevent its departure, deprived the legal government of its legitimate means of defence, and ensured the triumph of rebellion. So much for the barefaced assertion that President Oribe was ejected by the "will and might of his indignant countrymen."

The "Federal Entre-Rio" contains various details of donations made to the government of Entre-Rios, in aid of the war against the Unitarians. In its number of 10th ult., we read the following:—

The soldier Francisco Garcia, of the 1st company of the 1st squadron of Uruguay.

To H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province, Commander in Chief of its army, Brigadier General Justo José de Urquiza.

The undersigned is a soldier, who has the high honor to address Y. E. for the purpose of stating, that in pursuance of his desire to contribute all in his power in support of the brave and worthy army of Entre-Rios; he places at the disposal of Y. E. one thousand head of cattle. Beign Y. E. to accept this donation from an Entre-Riano, in testimony of his consistent adherence to the Sacred Cause of Federation, and of his attachment to his country and the illustrious person of Y. E. as the noble defender of the dearest rights of the worthy Province over which you preside.

God preserve the important life of Y. E. many years.

Francisco Garcia.

Want of space prevents our publication of the list of contributors to the British Relief Fund in the present number. It is gratifying to observe the general and liberal support which this most laudable measure is receiving. The list accounts from home while certainly exhibiting a more cheering prospect by no means wanting any relaxation of our efforts, the abundant harvest still leaving ample space for the exercise of our largest bounty. Ere this, winter is again on the approach aggravating all the features of the existing destitution by its inclement rigours, so that no one ought to be lost in forwarding our aid, and whoever has not yet availed himself of the present opportunity of testifying his sympathy with the sufferers, ought immediately to do so, that the respective committees may be enabled to bring the undertaking to a speedy conclusion. There are comparatively few here but are in circumstances to do more or less in behalf of the cause. The distresses appearing to us may only be an aggravated case of a periodical malady, but this does not in any way diminish the amount of actual suffering now con-

sequently affect the urgency of its demand on our compassion.

Another Suicide of a young female by throwing herself from the Monument.

On Friday morning, August 19th, about half past ten o'clock, a young woman entered the door at the foot of the Monument, and Jenkins, the keeper, addressed himself to her, asking if she wished to ascend. To this she answered, in a perfectly collected manner, "Yes, if you please," and, paying the admission fee, 6s., proceeded up to the staircase. It will be recollected, that, ever since the melancholy suicide of Margaret Boyce and that of the youth who destroyed himself, in the same frightful manner, a few weeks afterwards, the City Lands Committee have directed, that one man should always be on guard in the gallery at the top; and two persons are appointed, one for morning and the other for afternoon duty. Nathaniel Fletcher was the person in attendance on Friday morning, and, from his statement, it appears that, on descending arriving at the top of the staircase, he met her and walked two or three times round the pillar in her company, pointing out the different objects of interest in the vicinity. His attention being attracted for a few moments, he suddenly missed her and went a few steps down the staircase to see if she had descended. Mentime, the wretched woman had, during the momentary absence of Fletcher on the east side of the pillar, clambered over the railings on the west and precipitated herself into Falk-street-hill. The body fell in the road, nearly twelve feet from the kerb, frightfully mutilated and bleeding from the ears and back of the head. It appears from the statement of an eyewitness, that the deceased had hold of the flag staff which is erected on the northwest corner of the gallery, and by this means raised herself to the top of the railings: she then got over and rested on the stone coping outside, keeping fast hold of the iron railing with one hand, and, carefully gathering her clothes round her feet, allowed herself to drop. In falling, her body turned completely round, and directly after struck against the carved stone dragon at the northwest corner, which, it will be remembered, projects out some distance at a height of about fifty feet from the base of the pillar, bounding thence into the road, a fishmonger's cart which was passing at the time close to the kerb, with a man driving, just escaping the falling body, some portion of the deceased's clothes touching the man's head, and rendering his escape from the instant death truly miraculous. No certain clue to her identity was gained till nearly seven o'clock, when a gentleman, named Rowbottom, residing at No. 9, Battsland-street, Hoxton, who had heard of the accident, came down to view the body, and immediately recognised her as his servant. Her name is Jane Cooper, and she had been missing from her situation since Thursday morning. Both legs had sustained a compound fracture, and the feet were also dislocated. The left shoulder was almost torn from the body, and the back of the skull presented a frightful fracture. The features were in no way mutilated, and the deceased was a well-looking young woman, somewhat inclined to corpulence. She was five feet high, and habituated in the customary dress of domestic servants. On Saturday an inquest was held on the body of the unfortunate woman. The evidence showed that she was a woman of very indigent character, and that she had frequently said she would destroy herself. The jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased destroyed herself while labouring under temporary insanity, brought on by indigence."

Advertisements.

MR. GEORGE CLARK.

HAS Removed his School to No. 167 Calle de la Piedad. He has present a complete set of new-made maps for Boarders. Terms 200 dollars per month, half boarders 100 dollars. He requires 20 dollars. Mr. C. instructs his pupils in both the English and Spanish languages.

He also translates documents and accounts for the Public Office, and gives private lessons in the Spanish language and in Book-keeping. o6 6

ON SALE.

AT No. 118 Calle de la Piedad, the following articles at very reduced prices, a few superior. Chain of the Count of Brazil, River Plate, and north Cape Horn, Book of sailing orders for do. No. 118 Calle de la Piedad. Spanish Grammar, M'Hony's Spanish Grammar, Dictionaries, &c. &c. o2 4

St. James' Bazaar's, FLEURS MAGNANES.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ACQUISITIONS OF THE DAY. RECENTLY Arrived a fresh supply of this beautiful Medicine. The great fame which this excellent medicine has acquired in Great Britain and other countries, is the best proof of its superiority over all other Magazines. It is this the Field state the Magnesia is obtained in perfect purity, free from lime and sedimentary matters which generally exist in all other preparations of Magnesia.

In bilious affections, flatulency and acidity of the stomach it is far superior to every other medicine.

As a mild, safe and gentle aperient, it is strongly recommended for delicate females, and peculiarly adapted (being perfectly tasteless for children) who are constantly more or less affected with an excess of acid.

To be had at E. Cranwell's, Calle de la Paz, No. 21. Sole Agent for the Republic. o12 6

FOR SALE.

AT No. 22 Calle de Cangallo, (Mrs. Carrasco's) a new doz. of Royal de Co's improved fine ivory comb. Also a small and superior wardrobe. o12 6

Cheap Crockery & Earthenware.

AT No. 49 Calle de la Paz, there is at present on sale a brilliant assortment of crockery, consisting of china, tea and coffee sets, cut glass, and in the style of both Limoges, glass, plain tumblers and wine glasses, brown earthenware, and an excellent assortment of crockery of all classes, which will be sold cheaper than in any other place. o2 2

NOTICE.

A Fencing Room is just opened, at No. 12 Calle de Saipacha, opposite the side door of San Miguel, where Fencing lessons will be given every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evening. It will be held by Mr. The goal men may have caused alarm on the supposition that they are to give lessons, either at their own houses or at the Fencing room's.

There will be, on every festival day, from 10 till 12 o'clock A.M., a general award exercise for the pupils; any one wishing to witness it will be admitted, and those who are more successful. It is useless to recommend the advantages obtained for the personal security in so distinguished an art. Every body knows that in Europe and in the West Indies of both hemispheres, this is not regarded as one of the most interesting branches for the completion of a self-education. So I will not dwell in explaining what every body knows as well as I do; I leave only to state that I have no other purpose in view, in order to merit the confidence and esteem of respectable people, and especially those who will honor me with their confidence.

There will be every Saturday, commencing on the 15th instant, from 7 till 9 in the evening, a general meeting at the Fencing-room, with the object of examining and judging the management of the sword, for those who are more successful. I consequently rise up to me in inviting to the said examination the gentlemen who wish to attend, but they may only for some time of the progress which the gentlemen who have confided in my teaching have made in so short a period, as well as to remark the method that I have adopted for simplicity and extensive, so that in the short space of three months one may make himself useful in any place. o15 4

CHARLES RESULT

WANTED.

BY a family about to proceed to England, a respectable female servant to attend during the voyage. Apply at No. 125 Calle de la Piedad. o15 4

ON SALE.

At George Nunn's Store, 140 Calle de la Piedad. Very superior Copying Machine, full size, complete. An Iron Chest. Shoemaker's knives of good quality. A few pairs of new shoes. Blacking for shoes. Scotch Pipes complete. This Pipe, and various other articles, which will be disposed of at reduced prices. Buenos Ayres, October 27, 1842. o15 4

SALE BY AUCTION.

BOOKS.

BY THOMAS GOWLAND & CO. And Reconquista, No. 107. ON Monday 7th November, 11 o'clock will be sold by Auction to the highest bidder, in masses, a quantity of interesting works in the English language, recently imported from the United States. They may be seen at the Auctioneers' Store any time previous to the Sale. o12 2

BURTON ALE.

LATELY arrived a plentiful supply of the above excellent Beverage, and is to be had in salt, hot or by measure. No. 79 Calle de la Piedad. LUKASIA a few Tons of prime Fish Salmon and Oysters, of different sizes, preserved. o12 2

From the New York "Weekly Herald."

BRITISH POWER—STEAM POWER.

The towering height to which the British empire has attained among the nations of the earth, and her present remarkable position throughout the world, has made it a matter of speculation, and profound deliberation, among statesmen and others who see the law of her not reaching her maximum elevation—whether she has attained the turning point in her career, and will now rapidly decline—whether she is going on conquering and to conquer; or what will be the ultimate result her present extensive and plebeian war movements in nearly every part of the habitable globe.

If we were to apply the same principles to this great nation in estimating her true position and her future career, that we have been in the habit of applying to the history of the great nations of antiquity, we should undoubtedly say that she had reached her topmost height, and would henceforth decline. But, instead of doing this, we must remember that a new and a most powerful element—steam power—has but as yesterday come into play, and is performing a most important part in the drama of that nation's history. This element has already produced a change in the history of the great events of Europe, Asia, and this country, and even Africa, the end of which no man seeth. It has produced a species of revolution, that civilization of the world, and involved results greater in their magnitude than any other thing since the creation of the globe.

England, with her inexhaustible mines of iron and coal, is a great laboratory, from whence issues materials that bind all her energies, dependencies, population, possessions, and interests of every kind together, in all parts of the world where her subjects can be found, and on whom the sun never sets. Look at her already immense number of powerful steamships that swarm in the waters of the Mediterranean and enter every port upon its beautiful shores; that are found cowering in every sea of Europe, from the Frozen Ocean to the Bay of Biscay and the Black Sea; that have long since driven the commerce of the world out of the Mediterranean, and the Red Sea; that penetrate the Indian almost to its source; that ascend the Canton river, in spite of every obstacle besides myriads of war junks, and batter down the walls of that ancient celestial city; that are already entering the Chinese Sea, and approaching Peking; that are surrounding every island and entering every harbor in the West Indies; that swarm along the shores of North America, from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the isthmus of Darien; and that regularly transmit the rich produce of the mines of South America from all its principal ports, on the east and west side, to the great commercial metropolis of the world, crowded, busy London. Look at all this, and see what an element she has to sustain her in her onward march for empire.

It is true that the establishment of a part of the West India lines of steamers, so far as they are limited to a commercial enterprise, have been found to be a losing concern, and will have to be abandoned. The same may be said also of the newly constructed line of steamships between Boston and Liverpool; that has also turned out to be a losing concern, and must also be shortly given up. For it is an indisputable fact in the history and policy of commercial navigation, that no enterprise of this kind can be ultimately and permanently successful, unless it starts from some great central point in the old world, and terminates in some equally great central point in this country. These two points are Liverpool and New York; and they are marked by their natural, commercial and fiscal positions; and to be successful in a commercial point of view, this is the route which every successive enterprise must take. As a proof in point, we need only mention the Great Western, which is the only steamship that has ever made a profit, trading between the two nations; and her owners find that she must run between Liverpool and New York to be permanently prosperous.

In these respects, and in all other respects, then, it is very clear, that the application of steam power to the navigation of the ocean, and to the great rivers of the earth, is yet but in its infancy. And the consequences resulting from the introduction of this power by the British, in all their commerce and military movements, are no more developed at present than was the strength of Hercules developed;

when with his infant limbs he strangled the serpent in his cradle. It is true, that the recent defeat of the British troops in Afghanistan is somewhat menacing to the power of that nation; but if they have retreated, they have done so like broken wheels, more awful to return. Nothing can prevent the British from having possession of all the large navigable rivers of India and the East; from the Indus to the Ganges and Hornum-pooteer. So in China; as they have entered the Canton, will they enter and have possession of all the large navigable rivers in that country. In short, the application of steam power to the consolidation of her immense empire and energies; and where beneath the sun, is only commencing, will they result, cannot be over calculated upon with any reasonable data before the termination of the present century.

We see the results of the employment of this element as a means of consolidation in our own country; composed as it is of so large an extent of territory, filled with such a mass of discordant materials, and so many conflicting interests. Steam power binds the whole together in a compact mass; and but for the application of this power, the union of the twenty-six states would have been impossible, and so it is with the consolidation of the energies of the British Empire. The political union depends upon the social union; the intermingling frequently and at the most remote points of the social, political, and commercial elements of the whole nation. And nothing which can be thought to bear upon the energies of a nation, binds them so thoroughly together as the application of steam power, and its elements, to every ramifications of the social and political system.

AMERICAN VIEW OF THE WEALTH OF ENGLAND.

It is a common error in this country to imagine that the riches of England are derived from, and dependent upon, her commerce; and the influence of this great mistake is shown in the many wild suppositions that have been hazarded, touching the effect of our commercial and financial difficulties upon the financial and political condition of this wonderful little island. The truth is, that the riches of England, with a few recent capital and vast extent of operations, had but a very small portion of the riches existing in the country; and this truth can be made apparent by a very few simple considerations. Look at the squariness, for instance, of the thousands and thousands of country gentlemen, with their comfortable incomes of three, or five, or ten thousand pounds per annum, derived exclusively from the soil, and the enormous fortunes of the nobility. Estimate, if you please, the value of the crown jewels and treasure in the country, existing in the form of plate and jewels. Why, at a single dinner given in London on the 18th of June, gold and silver plate, to the value of a million and a half of dollars, was exhibited at once, all the property of one individual—the Duke of Wellington.—That celebrated personage could have relieved from their difficulties all three of the great American houses which have been compelled to stop, simply by turning over to them his diamonds. Without taking the crown jewels into the account, it is no doubt susceptible of proof that in London alone there are gold and silver plate and jewels to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars; and it must be remembered that this might as well be London, or the kingdom in wrought gold and silver is very far from being centered there. An immense quantity of it is scattered among the castles and country-seats of the nobility, such as Alnwick Castle, Beilheim, Chatsworth, Woburn Abbey, Belvoir, Bowood, and a hundred others, among the lovely mansions of the country gentlemen, with which the whole island is dotted in thousands. Then think of the libraries and galleries—of the immense and almost priceless collections of pictures, statues, and other works of art, in which no country in the world is richer. Why the whole mercantile wealth of England is but an item in her riches—a mere item of comparatively trifling magnitude. The non-purchase of all their commerce and military movements, are no more developed at present than was the strength of Hercules developed;

kingdom, would never be felt or thought of, except as a hardy theme for sacra, now and then, directed against republican honesty and honour.—The fortune of the Duke of Bedford, or Northumberland, or Devonshire, would clear off the whole of it, and nobody but his grace be a farthing the poorer.—*New York Spectator.*

MERCHANT VESSELS

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

Date Arrived	Vessels and Captains Names	Consignees	Destinations, &c.
British.			
Jan 15	Barque Unadorned, James Roe	277 Brownell, Stigman & Co.	Car. Cork.
Aug 12	Ship Urom, Henry Stratford	278 Henry and George Dowse	London.
Aug 15	Barque John Cook, John Cross	229 Parson, Macalister and Co.	London.
17	Ship Beila Porcia, John W. Poynt	228 Parson, Macalister and Co.	London.
20	Barque Annetta, John Roberts	217 John Best and Brothers	Liverpool.
Oct 17	Ship Chamos, Henry Cramly	153 Charles R. Home	Montevideo.
20	Barque Patricia, John Roberts	217 John Best and Brothers	Liverpool.
20	Barque John Baptista, Louis Howland	224 Andrews, Waller and Co.	Liverpool.
20	Barque Haywood, Samuel H. Lothrop	224 John Bell Smith & Co.	London.
20	Barque Isabella, Samuel H. Lothrop	224 Bennett, Macfarlane & Co.	Montevideo.
American.			
Aug 12	Ship Henry Knowlton, Leck	302 Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	Capo de Verdes.
Sept 4	Barque Snyder, George Day	200 Oliver J. Hayes and Co.	New York.
20	Schooner Vigilant, George Upton	102 Daniel Gouland and Co.	Boston.
20	Barque Calk, Edward Babson	102 Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	Boston.
Oct 9	Ship Owen, John Green	184 Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	Boston.
20	Brigantine Arch, Peter Brown	153 Daniel Gouland and Co.	Boston.
Nov 1	Brigantine Blodgett, Daniel Brannen	153 Daniel Gouland and Co.	Boston.
Sept 5	Ship Lanier, Joseph B. Canard	170 Blanc and Constant	Havre de Grace.
17	Ship E. de la Union, Pannomet	140 Pedro Parayvini	Havre de Grace.
20	Ship Paquet, Hamilton, G. Mettens	125 Lavallo and sons	Havre de Grace.
Ship Cyclope, Pierre Lallou	172 Jos. Orlin Bonvallet	Havre de Grace.	
Oct 17	Ship Frederick, Eugene Bell	125 Lavallo and sons	Havre de Grace.
17	Barque Le Juste, Pierre Huard	125 Hermann Dubourg & Co.	Marseille.
Nov 1	Ship Anquet, Pierre Bellin	118 Hermann Dubourg & Co.	Havre de Grace.
Spanish.			
Sept 20	Ship Durio, Giovanni Battista	127 Lavallo and sons	Genoa.
Ship Second April, Gerónimo Perena	125 Antonio Gouland and Co.	Genoa.	
Palanca Navazo, Tomas Pastor	120 Dodero, Peñaforte and Co.	Genoa.	
Schooner San Nicolás, Honorio Vidua	120 Juan Romo	Genoa.	
Nov 1	Schooner Providora, R. Romellón	118 Lavallo and sons	Barcelona.
Aug 2	Palanca Remolona, José Millet	120 Lavallo and sons	Barcelona.
Ship Barceletes, Juan Maritany	120 Lavallo and sons	Barcelona.	
Oct 24	Brig Comde de Luchana, J. B. Zaldúa	120 Lavallo and sons	Spain.
Brazilian.			
Oct 5	Palanca N. S. de la Concepción, Sampaio	125 Carlos Galeano	Montevideo.
Ship Rio Hermoso, Joaquin A. Mau	170 São Paulo e Myrtillos	Brazil.	
Ship Anacleto, José Francisco de Aguiar	125 Manuel Acevedo Ramos	Brazil.	
Schooner V. Guiz, Lorenzo F. de Sotom	125 Angel G. de Elna and Co.	Brazil.	
Ship Bernardino, Manuel de Silva Santos	125 Manuel Acevedo Ramos	Brazil.	
Ship Emparador Don Pedro, Marim	170 Vera and Thimoteo	Brazil.	
Ship Anibal, Manoel de Silva Santos	125 Manuel Acevedo Ramos	Brazil.	
Brigantine Aguiar-Margarita, Nunes	170 João Balbino Sarmento	Brazil.	
Brigantine Nova Societade, J. A. G. Garcia	125 Vera and Thimoteo	Brazil.	
Ship Desceador, Juan F. Fernandez	125 Vera and Thimoteo	Brazil.	
Brigantine Belton de S. A. G. Garcia	125 Vera and Thimoteo	Brazil.	
Ship honor Rio de Jan, Juan F. Fernandez	125 Vera and Thimoteo	Brazil.	
Nov 1	Ship Pimentano, Blas C. de Matos	275 Juan Sousa Montevideo	Italy.
Dutch.			
Oct 21	Brig Andrea, Andrea Boerjone	285 Thomas, Mellis & Co.	Antwerp.
French.			
Oct 22	Schooner Baudou, Jean Claussen	146 Blanc and Constant	Antwerp.
Hamburg.			
Oct 22	Brig Anna, M. Murr	140 John Jacob Klich & Co.	Continuit.
Portuguese.			
Oct 28	Brigantine Royal, Gonçalo R. Santos	102 Manuel Acevedo Ramos	Brazil.
Brigantine Boa Jesus de Mattozinho	132 Manuel Acevedo Ramos	Brazil.	

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH. Packet schooner Colclough, 6 guns, Lieut. James O'Connell, Commander.
UNITED STATES. Corvette Decker, 16 guns, Captain David G. Farragut.
FRENCH. Schooner Eclair, Lieut. José Clos, Commander.

From the Liverpool "Albion" of 22nd August.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S NURSE DISMISSED FOR DRUNKENNESS.
Her Majesty selected the nurse of the Prince of Wales from among the servants of King Leopold at Caramont, under the approval of Dr. Leacock, from her very healthy appearance. The nurse, on the day of christening, received at least £150 in presents, and subsequently further sums to the amount of £500. Her perquisites, on winning the royal infant, the Emperor to the Throne, were estimated at £2000. From her own imprudence, however, she has lost all those prospective advantages, as three weeks ago, on her Majesty entering the nursery, she found her in a state of drunkenness, and instantly discharged her, and sent her home to her father. We understand her Majesty has expressed her intention of providing for her husband and his unoffending children.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

The announcement, that the Queen is about to visit Scotland, has been hailed with lively satisfaction by her loyal subjects in this part of the kingdom. Such an event has, we believe, been for a considerable time past in contemplation. Her Majesty has, we understand, expressed a desire that her visit should be attended with as little display as possible; and the shortness of the time allowed for preparation, is, probably, intended to prevent unnecessary and expensive pageantries. On the present occasion, therefore, there will be less external magnificence than on the visit of George the Fourth, twenty years ago. Her Majesty is to leave London on Monday, and is expected to reach Granton Pier on Wednesday. She will be accompanied by her Royal Highness Prince Albert and other illustrious personages, including, probably, the Duke of Wellington, and, if the state of the weather will permit of their absence from head-quarters, Sir R. Peel and Sir James Graham. On Wednesday the royal party will proceed to Dalkeith Palace, the seat of the Duke of Buccleugh, where they will remain during the whole of Thursday. On Friday the Queen will hold a drawing-room at Holyrood, the ladies to appear in morning-dresses, an arrangement intended to prevent the ostentation and expense of court costume. There will, of course, be a numerous assemblage of noblemen and gentlemen in uniform, and a strong muster is expected of the Queen's Body Guard, the

Deputy-lieutenants of counties, and other personages of note. On Saturday her Majesty and suite will visit the principal sights of the metropolis, and, on Sunday, attend Divine service in the High Church. Having thus honoured the metropolis, the Queen will proceed, on Monday, to Scoone Palace, on a visit to the Earl of Mansfield. She will afterwards visit Lord Willoughby D'Esreshay, at Drummond Castle; the Earl of Kinross, at Dufflin Castle; and the Marquis of Breadalbane, at Taymouth Castle; where extensive preparations are making for her reception. In her route she will see some of the finest of our Highland scenery, including Dunkeld; and, after a week thus happily spent, the royal party will return to Dalkeith Palace, on Monday, the 12th proximo, and re-embark the next day for Woolwich.—*Scotsman.*

SEIZURE OF A STEAM FRIGATE.

On Monday last Mr. Forsyth, Searcher of the Customs, boarded and seized, and took possession of, the fine steam frigate Montezuma, lying off Blackwall, for being manned and armed and destined to assist the Mexicans in hostile operations against Texas, contrary to the Foreign Enlistment Act. The Montezuma is of beautiful construction and great power, and from the superior style in which she is officered, manned, and equipped, it is supposed that in a proper case she would be credited to the country that has fitted her out.

Pitky Appeal.—A well-known reverend gentleman in London, having to preach a charity sermon the other day, and nothing on the subject until the sermon was ended. He then told the congregation that this was a mere matter of business, and as such he would talk of it. They knew as well as he that they had certain poor to provide for, who looked to their purse.—"He then merely read the text—'He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord'—and added, "if you approve of your security, do with your money!"—*Mirror.*

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

The vessels noticed in our last having arrived on the 28th ult. were—
Portuguese brigantine Royal, 109 tons, Francisco Rodriguez Santos, from Santa Catalina 11th ult, with sugar, tobacco, &c., to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.

Brazilian brigantine Bom Jesus de Mattozinho, 132 tons, Joaquin da Silva Matta, from Rio Janeiro 10th ult, with sugar, rice, tobacco, &c., to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.

Brazilian zamacoa Nova Sociedad, 51 tons, José Gonzales Camacho, from Rio Janeiro 13th ult, with tobacco, sugar, &c., to Vieira and Thimoteo.

British barque Isabella, 241 tons, Samuel Herbert, from Liverpool 12th July, Montevideo 25th ult, general cargo, to Remnie, Macfarlane & Co. Passengers from Montevideo, 13.

October 29.—Wind S.

No arrivals.
Sailed, Hamburg barque Louisa, Charles Boye, for Cette and Marseilles, the Vrazer and Co., with 14,968 dir of cotton, 3000 saited oil boxes, 30 bales with 45 doz. slunk calf skins, 4 doz. with 242 doz. deer skins, 1 doz. with 25 arrobas hair, 361 doz. with 9025 doz. sheep skins, 131 doz. with 3275 arrobas wool.

American ship Corvidiano, Flins Elwell, for Boston, despatched by Zimmerman, Frazer & Co., with 14,968 dir of cotton, 3000 saited oil boxes, 30 bales with 45 doz. slunk calf skins, 4 doz. with 242 doz. deer skins, 1 doz. with 25 arrobas hair, 361 doz. with 9025 doz. sheep skins, 131 doz. with 3275 arrobas wool.

Passenger, Captain Charles Sanders (late of the Tattler).
Brazilian brigantine Espectador, José Cayetano Vieira Silva, for Santos, despatched by José Pereira Carneiro & Co., with 250 quintals jerked beef, 9700 saited tongues, 30 boxes tallow candles, and return cargo 46 rolls tobacco.

In sight Rosa and Lusitano.
October 30.—Wind E.

Arrived, Brazilian packet brigantine Lovitiano, 145 tons, José Pedro de Mora Paula y Lima, from Montevideo 26th inst., to Llavallol and Santos, with passengers.

Sardinian packet schooner Rosa, Pablo Mara torio, from Montevideo 26th, to Carlos Galeano, with passengers.
(The Rosa came in with loss of main and fore-top masts, and flying jib boom; carried away in a squall.)

Sailed, American schooner Sarah, Thomas C. Chase, for Santos, despatched by Zimmerman, Frazer & Co., with 250 quintal barrels.

October 31.—Wind N. E. shifted to N. W. after a heavy squall at 7 a.m., which captured a lighter, hulk laden, off the Custom House.

Rain early in the morning.
Arrived, Brazilian brig Desceador, 130 tons, Juan Francisco Fernandez, from Santos 17th inst., Montevideo 27th, with sugar, &c., to Sa Pereira and Meyrelles.

Brazilian brigantine Belleza del Sud, 155 tons, Antonio Rodriguez Garcia, from Santa Catalina 16th inst., Montevideo 27th, with rice, starch, farina and wool, to Sa Pereira and Meyrelles.

Brazilian schooner Rio de Odra, 36 tons, José Joaquin, from Montevideo 30th inst., with charcoal, to Uña.

Brazilian packet schooner Orestes, 121 tons, Agustín Ceppi, from Montevideo 24th inst., Colonia 31st, to order, with tobacco and passengers.

Sailed, Brazilian brigantine of war Argus, 12 guns, Captain Henri Hoffmuth, for Montevideo.

November 1.—Wind S. E.

Arrived, American brigantine Idefonso, 153 tons, Daniel K. Branson, from New York 25th July, Montevideo 20th ult., general cargo, to Daniel Gowlan & Co.

French barque Amelin, 194 tons, Pierre Bellissent, from Havre de Grace 9th June, Montevideo 30th ult., general cargo, to Hermann Dufour & Co.

Brazilian brig Pensamiento, 225 tons, Blas Cayetano de Matos, from Rio Janeiro 13th ult., with sugar, rice, indian corn, &c., to Juan Suso Monteiro.

Sardinian schooner Providencia, 34 tons, Romulo Roncalon, from Montevideo 20th ult., Santa Lucia 31st, with 350 fanegas charcoal and some wood, to order.

November 2.—Wind S. S. W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, French brig Louise, G. Anison, for Bourdeaux, despatched by Hermann Dufour & Co., with 6000 dry ox and cow hides, 23000 salted do. do., 30 bales with 750 arrobas wool, 10 do. with 250 doz. sheep skins, 2 do. with 50 arrobas hair.

Spanish brig Manuel, Pedro Garcia, for Malaga, despatched by Zanaaran and Tersera, with 12,453 dry ox and cow hides, 2419 salted calf skins, 1245 salted horse hides, 15 bales with 1250 calf skins, 4 do. with 100 doz. sheep skins, 5 do. with 125 arrobas wool, 2 do. with 50 arrobas hair, 1 do. with 130 doz. nutria skins, 1 do. with 55 doz. deer skins.

British brig Achiever, Robert Mill, for Liverpool, despatched by Barter and Orr, with 17200 dry ox and cow hides, 1380 salted do. do., 20 tons bones, 115 pipes bone ashes, 73 pipes, 2 half do., 4 quarter do., 27 barrels, 100 boxes, and 18 marquetas with 4400 arrobas tallow, 58 bales with 1450 doz. sheep skins, 21 do. with 925 arrobas hair, 8 do. with 1000 horse hides.

November 3.—Wind N. shifted to W. in the afternoon—rain in the morning.

Arrived, Danish brig Proteus, 126 tons, E. Leigh, from Rio Janeiro 20th ult., with sugar, tobacco, rum, &c., to Charles R. Horne.

Luca schooner Nuestra Señora del Monte Negro, 45 tons, Andres del Canto, from Rosario 1st inst., with charcoal and wood, to order.

Sailed, Brazilian brig Dos Hermanos, Juan Evangelista Gonzaga, for Parmago, despatched by Sa Pereira and Meyrelles, in ballast.

November 4.—Wind S. S. W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, British barque Undaunted, James Rae, for Cork for orders to London or Liverpool, despatched by Brownell, Stegmann & Co., with 2245 dry ox and cow hides, 6507 salted do. do., 40 tons bones, 12,310 horses, 142 pipes bone ashes, 106 pipes and 2 1/2 half do. with 4408 arrobas tallow, 26 bales with 650 doz. sheep skins.

The weather has been fine and seasonable this week. A heavy rain fell on Monday morning.

Thermometer in the Mirador of the Commercial Room since our last—

Saturday	64
Sunday	67
Monday	68
Tuesday	68
Wednesday	69
Thursday	71
Friday	65

Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 4th inst.

British	9
American	7
French	7
Spanish	3
Sardinian	5
Brazilian	14
Hamburg	1
Swedish	1
Danish	2
Portuguese	2
Luca	1

Total..... 52

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

Shipping Memoranda.

SAILED FROM RIO JANEIRO.

13th ult., H. B. M's packet Crane, for Falmouth, with the mail forwarded hence 17th September, by H. B. M's packet Viper.

Vessels posted to sail.

THIS DAY.

British barque John Cook, for Cork or Falmouth.

British brig Urania, for London.

French barque Eculadua, for Havre de Grace.

7th inst.

American barque Shynra, for New York.

The 1st inst. "All Saints Day," was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres.

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

On Saturday was performed for the benefit of the Stage Manager Señor Pascual Ruiz, a drama called "Oranged Honor or the terrible chastisement of a mother." It related to a young lady who had married a young lawyer, in accordance with the wishes of her friends, but not with her own, for she loved another. In due time the husband became jealous and separated from her wife, but made it up again in finding that her crime consisted only of imprudence.—A farce followed, and the audience was numerous.

On Thursday, for the benefit of Monsieur Robert and his wife, a series of strength of hand and gymnastic exhibitions, in which Monsieur and Madame displayed much agility and talent, particularly in the throwing of the balls and in pates after the manner of the Indian jugglers, and the management of the immense log of wood. The comparing part of the affair was odd, but well done. Two dogs were introduced, habited as a Marquis and Marchioness, and caused much amusement.

The house was crowded in the extreme although the prices were doubled. A great number of foreigners were present, and the boxes displayed an elegant assemblage of ladies both native and foreign.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

In consequence of the grand ball which took place at this Theatre on the 5th ult., and the transformations in the house occasioned thereby, which took some time to prepare and remove; all dramatic representations were suspended for nearly two months. They were, however, resumed on the 30th ult., when the drama of "Catherine Howard" was performed to a respectable audience.

CIRCO OLIMPIO & TEATRO DEL RETIRO.

We have been unable to attend this place of public amusement, but it is eminently successful—at least our indefatigable countrymen who have for so many years had the management of it, say so:—"We always get good houses Sir," was his remark the other day.

Married.

On the 25th ult., HENRY SCHMIDT, a native of Denmark, to FRANCISCA ISABELLA SCHLEGEL, a native of Hamburg.

On the 27th, at the British Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Barton Lodge, Mr. JAMES LLEWIS, a native of Whitehaven, in the County of Cumberland, to Miss MARY ELEANOR SIMONS, a native of Buckinghamshire, and fifth daughter of Mr. John Simons, resident of Buenos Ayres.

Died.

In this City, on the 26th inst., aged 26 years, Mrs. ELIZABETH SWAIN, wife of Mr. Samuel E. Spring, and daughter of Daniel Benn, Esq. of Brownfield, in the State of Maine, United States.

Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

A Mr. Hayton's Store, No. 32 Calle de la Piedad. Superior English White Beaver Hairs, 80 dollars each, box included.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR Edinburgh Bottled Ale, in glass and stone bottles. Apply at No. 12 Calle de la Universidad. 50 3

PETER WAIT, MILLWRIGHT AND ENGINEER.

RESPECTFULLY begs to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to make orders for the fitting up of steam boilers, vats for engines, mill work and machinery of every description, and has by strict attention to business to acquire a share of their favours. Apply to Mr. James Wells, No. 100 Calle de la Universidad, or to Mr. James Pettit, Barraca. 55 3

MARKET.

There has been no business of importance in manufactured goods done during the past weeks—the demand is confined entirely to fancy articles.

Flour is lower and can now be bought at 19 to 20 dollars Spanish, dry paid.

In Mediterranean produce no sales, prices are firm.

Brazilian produce with some exceptions is lower, and there have been heavy arrivals.

In Lumber or Salt, nothing to report.

Salted hides are scarce and cannot yet be obtained at prices equally low as at Montevideo: in dry light there has been a good deal doing at 52 dollars for hides weighing 23 lbs. for North America.

Dirty mestizo wools are lower in consequence of late arrivals from France. Common wools, sheep skins, and horse hair are to be had at last week's quotations.

In jerked beef nothing doing.

Tallow and grease remain scarce, but supplies are expected to become abundant soon.

FINES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	277	278	dollars each.
Do. Portugal	275	277	do. do.
Plata mexicana	154	160	do. for one Dollar, Spanish
Do. do.	172	178	do. each.
Do. Patriot and Portuguese	123	127	do. do.
Six per cent. Stock	65	64	do. per cent.
Exchange on England	171	172	do. per dollar.
Do. France	21	21	do. do.
Do. Rio Jan. port.	18	18	do. per patacon.
Do. Madeira wine	171	172	do. do.
Do. United States	100	100	per U. S. dollar.
Hides, Ox, for England Germany	24	24	do. dollars per patacon.
Do. France	51	53	do.
Do. North American	50	52	do.
Do. Spain	50	52	do.
Hides, salted	50	51	do.
Do. Havana	36	37	do. each.
Calf skins	54	56	per patacon.
Sheep skins, common	23	24	per dozen.
Do. fine	35	40	do.
Deer skins	15	16	do.
Goat skins	15	16	do.
Nutria skins	21	21	do. per lb.
Chamois skins	20	20	do. do.
Horse hair, short	23	24	do. per do.
Do. medium	23	24	do. do.
Do. long	25	26	do. do.
Wool, common washed	15	16	do.
Do. picked	25	27	do.
Do. shorn from skins	42	46	do.
Do. washed	32	34	do.
Tallow, pure	39	41	do.
Do. raw	19	22	do.
Do. with grease	25	27	do.
Jerked beef	14	15	per quintal.
Horns mixed	250	250	per thousand.
Do. Ox	330	340	do.
Do. Sheep	125	130	do.
Hair cuttings	24	24	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich Feathers, white	8	8	per lb.
Do. black	8	8	do. do.
Salted hogues	18	22	per fanega.
Salt, of Buenos Ayres	1	1	per cent. per month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week 277 dollars. The lowest price 274 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2 15-16 pence. The lowest do. 2 12-12 pence.

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GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.