

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

N^o. 856.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1844.

[Established in 1826.]

BUENOS AYRES.

We have no direct information this week from the Confederate Army. It is known, however, to have passed the Uruguay, and is supposed by this time to have reached, if not crossed, the Rio Negro.

In the mean time all is confusion in Montevideo. There has been another ministerial change. Vidal has resigned the office of Minister General, but retains the port-folio of the Home and Foreign Departments; Muñoz has been appointed Minister of Finance, and Aguiar, Minister of War. Fortifications are being thrown up, and a concentration of troops appears to be taking place in the capital. Rivera, who is stated to be now near the Yi, has made a demand of a large sum of money, and the Chambers have authorised the Government to raise funds to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars in the best feasible manner, with the exception of issuing paper money. They have likewise empowered it to resume for two months the collection of the revenues that had been farmed out, promising to indemnify the injured parties. An additional duty of one rial is levied for the term of three months on all hides exported from the country. The Chambers have done their part; it only remains for Frutos and his friends to realise the subsidies so liberally granted them, ostensibly for carrying on the war, but in reality for the purpose of soothing the pangs of expatriation.

House of Representatives of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

The Gaceta of 12th inst., contains the proceedings in the House, at its opening on the 1st inst., when the following speech was delivered by the President:—

Messrs. Representatives: In accordance with the law, you have assembled to represent the Province. Your duties in this respect are so innumerable that I confidently trust you will know how to fulfil them. You meet in this august precinct to solemnize the great day of the Federal Representative system, on which is installed the twentieth Legislation of the Province.

The Supreme Chief of the State, will in his message give an account of his administration in the preceding year.

Our brave Federal hosts are triumphant by sea and by land under the wise and energetic guidance of H. E. the Governor of the Province. Our illustrious Restorator of the laws, has put down the implacable enemies of the country, the miscreant Unitarians, in the interior of the Republic, and is about to inflict severe chastisement on the remnant of this iniquitous band, who are making war in the exterior, headed by the usurper of the Oriental State.

Every thing announces, Messrs. Representatives, that you are about to undertake your legislative labours under the most happy auspices. Penetrated with this feeling, I have the honor solemnly to proclaim that the Twentieth Legislature of the Province is open.

Official Documents.

A note from the Collector of the Customs, Don Pedro Bernal, dated 9th ult., to the Minister of Finance, states, that Don Luis Antonio Pereyra, notwithstanding that he is exempted from the payment of the Contribution Directa, by the decree of 25th March, 1841, has made

over the sum in which he would have been assessed, viz. 288 in aid of the war against the Unitarians.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This place for Divine worship having been completed, was opened for the first time on Sunday last. The service, which was at once solemn and impressive, was performed in the morning and in the evening by the Rev. William H. Norris, recently arrived from the United States, and on both occasions the congregation was numerous. The Rev. Gentleman is permanently attached to this mission and will officiate in future on every Sunday morning and evening.

The neatness and architectural talent displayed in the construction of this Temple, have been universally admired. We have now three Protestant Churches in Buenos Ayres, which is a proof of the liberal feeling of the Government of this Province and of the respectability of the numerous class of foreigners who aid in their support.

From the Liverpool Mercury, November 11, 1842.

CAPTAIN FITZROY'S BILL.

In our paper of Friday week we stated that a committee of the Liverpool Shipmasters' Association was appointed to examine, report, and communicate with Captain Fitzroy, on the clauses of his bill. The following resolutions have been adopted, and sent by the chairman, Captain Bisset, to the member for Cheshire. The words printed in italics in the bill and preamble of the bill are the proposed additions:

"Additions to Captain Fitzroy's bill for the examination of masters and mates, agreed to by the committee appointed by the Shipmasters' Association to examine, report, and place themselves in communication with Captain Fitzroy on the subject of the proposed bill.

"For requiring and regulating the classification of all British and colonial ships, and for the examination of masters and chief and second mates of vessels.

"Preamble.—Whereas many vessels have been wrecked, and other serious accidents have happened, &c., &c., in consequence of badly equipped ships being sent to sea, as well as from the defective knowledge or misconduct of persons in charge of such vessels, &c., &c., it is expedient that provision should be made for ascertaining the qualification of all ships and persons to be employed hereafter, and for requiring and regulating their examination.

"Required obligations on the part of the ship-owners:—

"1. Ships to be classed according to the rules and regulations of the London and Liverpool registry of shipping, superintended by local committees.

"2. Surveyors of shipping to be examined by a competent practical board, previous to being eligible for the situation.

"3. The fees for classification to be paid over to the London central board, to provide for the salaries of the officers required for the classification boards, and for the examining boards for masters and mates.

"4. A scale for victualling to be established. Mates to be allowed cabins six feet by four at least. Petty officers and crew to have a certain space allowed clear of and distinct from the cargo.

"5. In consequence of the great trade of Liverpool, a board to be appointed, with the same number of officers, &c., as London.

"6. The London board to be a board of appeal, in case any acts of injustice or oppression are complained of.

"7. Certificates of qualification to be granted without charge to the masters or mates.

"8. Four men and one apprentice for every one hundred tons (old tonnage) to be the complement for the crew of each ship, on leaving Great Britain, as required by the existing law.

"9. All ships trading foreign to be provided with a chronometer and marine barometer, at the expense of the ship-owner, and to be a part and parcel of the ship's equipment."

The committee objected to the following clauses on examining the bill:—

"To clause 14 altogether, also to clause 23, considering.

"That the passing for a first class chief mate should be deemed sufficient to qualify for master, without further examination, as is the case in the navy, and in the late Honourable East India Company's service; and

"Clause 25 to be expunged, and the expense of the examining boards to be borne by the ship-owners, as suggested in the proposed additions to the bill."

BAST INDIES, AFGHANISTAN, AND CHINA.

Letters and papers have been received by the overland mail from Bombay to the 1st of October, which convey a great variety of important and interesting intelligence.

The operations of the British army in Afghanistan are very satisfactory. The decision of the Government to send the troops towards Cabul, and take possession of that place, has given general satisfaction, and inspired our brave army in that quarter with fresh courage. Candahar was finally abandoned by us on the 10th of August. General Nott, with a force of 7000 men, including two Queen's regiments and a battering train, is now on his way to Ghuznee and Cabul, at which latter place he was expected to have arrived about the 15th of September. We have heard indirectly of the first 100 miles of his march being accomplished. General England, who quitted Candahar simultaneously for a move in the opposite direction, reached Quetta in safety on the 26th, having marched his detachment of 4000 men 140 miles without obstruction. The Quetta force is looked for in Scinde early in October, in the course of which month the entire withdrawal of our troops from beyond the Passes will have been completed. General Pollock has for the last three weeks of August been moving his troops gradually upwards towards Gumdumuck, at the mouth of the Pass, twenty-six miles on his way towards Cabul, preparatory to making a rapid dash on the capital, on hearing of General Nott's advance. On the 23rd and 24th of August a detachment of about 2000 of the enemy, having taken up a position inconveniently near to us, were attacked by General Pollock and dispersed, after five hours' fighting, their villages and strongholds being destroyed, and their vineyards and their fruit trees being cut down. He has left the posts in his rear strongly garrisoned. He was expected to be ready for a march on the 6th or 8th September, our latest news extends to the 3rd. The progress of General Nott into the interior of Afghanistan appears to have been thus far fortunate.

The news from China comes down to the 28th of July, and affords grounds for forming hopes of an approaching termination of the war there. After the arrival of the reinforcements,

(SEE EAST PAGE.)

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE Mirror for June 1841 is published. The Literary Gazette, Nos. 1288, 1289 and 1300, for July 2d, 9th and 16th 1841.
It is requested that the above-named works may be re-quoted.

Mrs. M'GAW.

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends, that she has removed her private boarding-house, to No. 23 Calle de Caneleros next door to the Adelphi Theatre, and begs to recommend their kind patronage as hitherto.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO ENGLAND.

A YOUNG WOMAN, who wishes to return to her Friends, would be glad to accompany a Family going on this in the capacity of Servant or Child-maid. Apply for Particulars at No. 29 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

TO LET,

A QUINTA near the Retiro, having abundance of Fruit, and the House containing seven Rooms, entrance of Kitchen, Coach House, &c. Excellent Water and other Conveniences. Apply 105 Calle Caneleros 4312

HARDWARE STORE.

DEALERS and Customers are respectfully informed that the Hardware Store No. 10 Calle de la Piedad, so long managed by Mr. George Nuttall, has been remodelled, and in addition to the previous assortment of the most useful household articles are submitted for inspection. During the late summer several very beautiful and valuable articles were completed and put at a considerable reduction in price: the Proprietor of this establishment begs to inform, therefore, that his terms in accordance with the reduction made in Great Britain. *Spain's Merchant & Co.*

Sir James Murray's, FLUID MAGNESIA.

ONE of the most important discoveries of the last century is the employment of this invaluable R. Medicine. The great fame which this excellent medicine has acquired in most of the principal countries, is in addition to the powerful effects of other Magnesia. In this fluid state the Magnesia is obtained in purer form, free from lime and other impurities which generally exist in all other preparations of Magnesia.

In bilious affections, flatulency and acidity of the stomach, it is far superior to the preparations of soda and potash. As a mild and gentle aperient, it is strongly recommended for delicate females, and peculiarly adapted (being perfectly tasteless) for children whose bowels are constantly more or less affected with constipation.

To be had at E. Crowell's, Calle de la Paz, No. 31. Solo Agent for the Republic. 4125

CHARLES SHINKWIN, Esq., Don Carlos Camilo Shinkwin, BUENOS AYRES.

THE Owner of TWO LETTERS, addressed as above, can have them by applying at No. 59 Calle del 25 de Mayo. 413

The old and valuable manufacture of English watches, which has been reduced from 1,000,000 in the year 1760, then marked in Goldsmith's Hall, to 100,000 in 1841, is about to be completely restored in the following manner:—A gentleman, who has devoted twenty years of his life to this subject, has made a variety of machines by which an incredible number of watches, of every imaginable size, may be made in a day. By one of the machines 300 perfect plates can be produced in a day; by another the same quantity of barrels; by five machines the requisite number of centre, third, and fourth wheels (ground, polished, and cut), with balances for 300 movements; by three, and four other machines may be sufficient for making pivots for fifty movements a day; and to add to these, there are twenty other machines for every description of work connected with the watch-making, and which altogether constitute a set. The inventor has submitted these machines to the scrutinizing inspection of the most experienced makers of chronometers and watches in London, and not one has expressed a doubt of the work so produced being incomparably superior to that done in the usual way. By these means the price will be reduced, our foreign rivals will be underdone, and this rapidly decreasing important manufacture will be restored.—*Adm.*

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Extract from an article headed as above in the "Quarterly Review" of June last.

No associations are stronger than those connected with a garden. It is the first pride of an emigrant settled on some distant shore to have a little garden as like as he can make it to the one he left in his native country. A pot of violets or magnionette is one of the highest luxuries to an

Anglo-Indian. In the bold and picturesque scenery of Batavia, the Dutch can, from feeling, no more dispense with their little mosses round their houses, than they could, in England, in the flat swamps of their native land. Sir John Hobhouse discovered an Englishman's residence on the shores of the Hellespont by the character of his shrubs and flowers. Louis XVIII. on his restoration to France made in the park of Versailles the fac-simile of the garden at Hartwell; and there was no more admirable trait in the life of that accomplished prince. Napoleon used to say that he should know his father's garden in Corsica blindfold by the smell of the roses; and the sameing grandeur of Babylon are said to have been raised by the Median queen of Nebuchadnezzar on the flat and naked plains of her adopted country, to remind her of the hills and woods of her childhood.

And what country, we may add, so suited, and climate so tempered, to yield the full enjoyment of the pleasures and blessings of a garden, as our own? Every body knows the remark of Charles II., first promulgated by Sir W. Temple, "that there were more days in the year in which one could enjoy oneself in the garden in England than in any other portion of the known world." This, which contains so complete an answer to the weather-grumblers of our island, bears also along with it a most encouraging truth to those who live in gardens. "There is no country that offers the like advantages to horticulture. Perhaps there is not one plant in the wide world wholly incapable of being cultivated in England. The mosses and lichens dragged from under the snows of Iceland, and the tenderest creepers of the tropical jungles, are also subject to the art of the British gardener. Artificial heat and cold, and the due application of steam and manure, sun and shade, hot and cold water, and even ice-matings, gives in every variety of pit, frame, conservatory wall, conservatory, greenhouse, bathhouse, and stove, scenes we never realised every degree of temperature from Kamaskata to Singapore. But apart from artificial means, the natural mildness of our sky is most favourable to plants brought from countries of either extreme of temperature; and as our habits are better known and attended to, not a year passes without acclimating many heretofore deemed too tender for the open air. Gardeners are necessarily cautious in not exposing at once new introductions to the open air; and thus we know that when Parkinson wrote, in 1629, the larch, and the laurel—then called bay-cherry—were still protected in winter. We are now daily adding to the list of our hardy plants; hydrangeas, the tree-pony, fuchsia, anemias, alstromerias, and Cape-bells, are now found with little or no protection, to stand our mid-England winters.

Then we alone have in perfection the three main elements of gardening, flowers apart, in our lawns, our gravel, and our evergreens. It is the greatest stretch of foreign luxury to emulate these. The lawns at Paris, to say nothing of Naples, are regularly irrigated to keep up even the semblance of English verdure; and at the gardens of Versailles, and Caserta, near Naples, the walks have been supplied from the south of the gravel-pits. It is not probably generally known that among our exportations are every year a large quantity of evergreens for the markets of France and Germany, and that there are some nurserymen almost wholly engaged in this branch trade. This may seem the more remarkable to those who fancy that, from the superiority of foreign climates, any English tree would bear a continental winter; but the bare appearance of the French gardens, mostly composed as they are of deciduous trees, would soon convince them to the contrary. It is not the severity or length of our December nights that generally destroy our more tender exotic plants, but it is the late frosts of April and May.

One characteristic of our native plants we must mention, that if we miss in them something of the gorgeousness and lustre of more tropical flowers, we are more than compensated by the delicacy and variety of their perfume; and just as our woods, vocal with the nightingale and the blackbird, and the shrubs, can well spare the gaudy feathers of the macaw, so can we resign the oscinidiums, the cactuses, and the ipomoeas of the Tropics, for the delicious fragrance of our wild banks of violets, our lilies-of-the-valley, and our woodrains, or even for the perfume of a hawthorn bush, a clover or bean field, or a rose-cornu.

With such hedgerow flowers within his reach, and in so favourable a climate, it is not to be wondered that the garden of the English cottager has been remarked among our national distinctions. These may be said to form the foreground of that peculiar English scenery, which is filled up by our hedge-rows and our parks. The ingenious author of 'Leila in England,' makes the first new-headed girl exclaim for the want of 'fontaines, roses,' and 'green parrots.' This is true to nature—but not less so the real enthusiasm of Miss Seagwick, on her first arriving in England, at the cottage-gardens of the Isle of Wight. Again and again she fires upon them, the most pleasing and striking feature in a land where everything was new to her. Long may they so continue! It is a trait of which England may well be proud; for if it speaks—would we could trace it every where—of peace, and of the leisure, and comfort, and contentedness of those who 'shall never make gardens in the land.'

We would even make gardens in general a test of national prosperity and happiness. As long as the British noblemen continues to take pride in his conservatories and parterres—the squire overlooks his labourers' allotments—the 'squires and squires' betake themselves and their flowers to the neighbouring horticultural societies, and citizens set up his cucumber-frame in his back-yard—his garden has lilies and almond-trees in the front court—the mechanic breeds his prize-competing auriculas—the cottager rears his sun-flowers and Sweet-Williams before his door—and even the collier sports his 'rosy jacket'—as long, in a word, as this common interest pervades every class of society, so long shall we cling to the hope that our country is destined to outlive all her difficulties and dangers. Not because, like the Persians, we fight with flowers, and build amarath bowers, and bind our enemies in lists of roses—but because all this implies mutual interest and intercourse of every rank, and dependence of one class upon another—because it promotes an interchange of kindness and favours—because it speaks of prosperity, dwelling on hereditary acres, and the poorest labourer having an interest in the soil—because it gives a local attachment, and healthy exercise and innocent recreation, and excites a love of the country and love of our own country, and the spirit of emulation, devoid of rivalry, because it tells of wealth wisely spent, and competence widely diffused, of taste cultivated, and science practically applied.

*This is a pleasing connection of her 'Leila, or the Island of the Isles' books for children are worthy of being generally known.

From the Pantologia.

With regard to the greatest number of children that have been born by one woman, the most extraordinary fact which has yet come to our knowledge is mentioned in the History of Newcastle, published in 1707, and corroborated by Nos. 908 and 78 of the Harleian MSS. A weaver in Scotland had by one wife, a Scotch woman, sixty-two children! Forty-six sons attained the age of maturity, some of whom were living at Newcassel in 1730. The French General, Delaval, Esq., rode thirty miles to be satisfied of the truth of the report; of this numerous family only four daughters lived to be women.

Two rather extraordinary cases of suicide lately occurred in London, viz., those of two men of good circumstances, one aged 98 years, the other 96. From the testimony given at the inquest, the latter ladies, appear to have been labouring under the apprehension they should never die, and that this caused them to commit self-destruction.

The London papers say, that Queen Victoria is again in the family way.

The French are very angry that Epartero should have consulted Prince Metternich on the subject of the marriage of the young Queen. The Times asks, with perfect propriety, "But were his lordship a neutral counsellor? The French government will hold no diplomatic communication with him; nay, stands in the way of the renewal of amicable relations with other governments. Do the French take the Regent of Spain for a worm, that cannot turn upon those who spurn and insult him?"—*Adm.*

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.
BRITISH.			
Nov. 20	Barque Cambridge, John Dobson	332 Thompson, Mellis and Co.	London.
Decr. 1	Schooner Scout, J. J. Harvey	40 Charles Taylor & Co.	London.
11	Brig Liverpool, John Harvey	347 Charles Taylor & Co.	London.
4	Brig Scotsman, Thomas Carmichael	181 Charles R. Horse	Falmouth for orders.
10	Brig Oronia, Joseph H. Woodfield	292 Brough, Macfarlane and Co.	London.
13	Brig Logan, John Christenson, N. Rowland	180 Henry J. Barnes and Co.	Great Britain.
15	Brigge Viola, Geo. Feilding	255 James C. Thompson	Valparaiso.
15	Brig Queen of the Isles, E. M. Richard	329 Henry J. Barnes and Co.	London.
20	Brig Innes, Abraham Sanderson	351 Beattie, Macfarlane & Co.	Great Britain.
27	Brig Anchorite, William Tennant	320 Brough, Macfarlane & Co.	New York.
Jan. 6	Brig Sophie, James Patterson Moore	186 Anson, Weller and Co.	New York.
12	Brigge Selina, Joseph Bell	311 Charles Taylor and Co.	London.
AMERICAN.			
Nov. 18	Brigge King Philip, John Willis	301 Daniel Gowland and Co.	Salern.
19	Brigge Commodore, Henry Smith	320 Daniel Gowland and Co.	Salern.
1	Brigge Three Brothers, F. W. Walsh	353 Daniel Gowland and Co.	Salern.
16	Brigge Arcator, Corral, J. Hallon	253 Zimmerman, Franzen & Co.	Boston.
18	Brigge Mason Harney, Francis Scott	349 Rivers, J. Hayes and Co.	New York.
17	Ship Brutus, Joseph Adams	237 Zimmerman, Franzen & Co.	New York.
17	Brig America, William Tennant	317 Zimmerman and Co.	New York.
17	Brigantine Henry, John C. Obit	152 Bangs, Hutz & Co.	New York.
FRENCH.			
Nov. 10	Brig Etoile, Honore Daumes	303 Llavallol and sons	Harve de Grace.
Decr. 1	Brig Maria Carolina, Jacques Belland	325 Llavallol and sons	Harve de Grace.
11	Palace Louise, Leon F. E. Mangend	190 John Baptist Regier	Harve de Grace.
Jan. 7	Brig Antoinette, Jose Marie Noel	190 Ferdinand Mellis, jun.	Harve de Grace.
SARDINIAN.			
Dec. 10	Brig Pompeio, Jozef Borek	101 Veira and Thimoteo	Rio Janeiro.
12	Palace Teana, Domingo Ceramio	121 Jacinto Negrete	Marcellis.
13	Brig Maria Teresa, Pedro Bustamos	128 Llavallol and sons	Genoa.
23	Schooner Domingo, R. Schaffhaus	185 Rivera, J. Hayes and Co.	Genoa.
25	Schooner Diana, Salvador Pachini	89	Genoa.
30	Brigge Raposa, Antonio Galan	311 Rivers, J. Hayes and Co.	Genoa.
1	Schooner Rosa, Salvador Romia	214 Rivers, J. Hayes and Co.	Genoa.
1	Schooner Anita, Simon Solari	91 Jacinto Negrete	Genoa.
SPANISH.			
Nov. 18	Palace Antisole, Pedro Horta	120 Pedro Antonio Sanchez	Cadix & Barcelona.
Decr. 10	Palace Randa, Jacome Robles	110 Zamarran and Timoteo	Malgaca.
11	Brigge Paula, Juan Domingo Zabala	250 Llavallol and sons	Cadiz.
13	Palace Maria, Francisco Lora	125 Llavallol and sons	Cadiz.
Jan. 7	Brig Henrique, Juan Barrios	250 Llavallol and sons	Cadiz.
BRAZILIAN.			
Dec. 20	Brigantine Boas Amigos, A. de Alencar	165 Veira and Thimoteo	Brazil.
Nov. 10	Brig Conception, Joaquim A. da Costa	152 Sa. Pereira y Myrellon	Brazil.
17	Brig Don Hermenegildo, Juan E. Gonzalez	152 Sa. Pereira y Myrellon	Brazil.
16	Brigantine Supero, Antonio Ribeiro	175 Juan Senon Montelo	Brazil.
Jan. 10	Brig Tres Guimaraes, A. V. Viana	165 Veira and Thimoteo	Brazil.
10	Brigantine Cacique, Jose M. de Barros	181 Manuel Acevedo Ramos	Brazil.
SWEDISH.			
Nov. 24	Brigantine Esperanza, F. Restorff	250 Zimmerman, Franzen & Co.	Falmouth for orders.
Decr. 3	Brigantine Orion, Nicholas Larsson	190 John Jacob Klick & Co.	Continant.
17	Brig Orestes, E. J. Hillberg	280 Jacob Parvany	Continant.
DANISH.			
Decr. 12	Brigge Orion, John C. Mathison	188 John Jacob Klick & Co.	Cette.
17	Ship Ocho, Jens Peter Brorson	187 B. and J. Collins and Co.	Falmouth for orders.
Jan. 7	Schooner Charlotte, Julius Andersen	148 Brough, Hutz & Co.	Brazil.
11	Brigantine Hortensia, C. E. Fogliano	213 Charles R. Horse	Brazil.
11	Brigge Lora, Bonomo	243 Charles R. Horse	Antwerp.
HAMBURG.			
Dec. 1	Brig Elizabeth, Joseph Bernhall	390 Zamarran and Trescom.	Massellis.
17	Brig Elise, John A. B. Marshall	116 Ferdinand Delisle	Brazil.
17	Brig Vesta, Gustaf D. Bensho	283 Llavallol and sons	Antwerp.
RUSSIAN.			
Decr. 1	Brigge Thimoteo, H. B. Pailen	250 John Jacob Klick & Co.	Continant.
10	Brig Alexander, Hermann Franzen	105 Zimmerman, Franzen & Co.	Falmouth for orders.
PRUSIAN.			
Nov. 24	Brigge Bremen, Hermann Husing	250 Zimmerman, Franzen & Co.	Falmouth for orders.
AUSTRIAN.			
Nov. 27	Brigantine Constant, N. S. S. Sewisch	148 Liza, Galo and Co.	Continant.
FRUSIAN.			
Nov. 11	Brig Mentor, John Frederick Schmeider	270 Thomas Armstrong	Coves for orders.
13	Brigge Elizabeth, Robert Hyatt	283 Llavallol and sons	Continant.
Jan. 12	Brigantine Dourado, C. Schaut	242 Bangs, Hutz and Co.	Coves for orders.
NORWEGIAN.			
Dec. 21	Brig Harmonie, Walder Knutsen Lund	174 Thompson, Mellis and Co.	London.
PORTUGUESE.			
Dec. 20	Brig Leon, Francisco Buehli	116 Sa. Pereira y Myrellon.	Brazil.
Dec. 17	Brig Jordana, Francisco Silveira	108 Tomaso Rousse.	Brazil.
FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.			
BRITISH.	Packet schooner Spider, 6 guns, Lieut. Richard Fitzroyth, P.M. Commander.		
FRENCH.	Brig Taqueac, 4 guns, Captain Le Comte Pierre Benjamin Denis Pouget.		
SARDINIAN.	Brig Ericolao, 16 guns, Captain the Comte Persono.		

Sailing Memoranda.

Vessels on the berth at Liverpool on the 4th November.	
FOR BUENOS AYRES.	
Brigge Selina, 287 tons.	FOR MONTEVIDEO.
Brig Aylesford, 223 tons.	
FOR MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES.	
Brig Forrester, 274 tons, G. B. Dawson.	

H. B. M.'s packet Linnet, was to bring the December mail from Falmouth for the Brazils and River Plate.

ARRIVED AT FALMOUTH.
October 17th, H. B. M.'s packet Pinguin, from Rio Janeiro 14th August.
" Bahia 27th do, Pernambuco 23d September, with the mail forwarded hence 12th July, by H. B. M.'s packet Viper.

AT LIVERPOOL.
October 12th, British brig Klats, Thorp, from Montevideo.
" 22nd, British brig John, Hamilton, from Montevideo.
" 27th, British brig Lightning, Mellis, from Montevideo.

AT LONDON.
October 20th, British barque Lancashire Witch, Cumming, from Montevideo.

AT COBEZ.
October 26th, British barque Gingaleas, Hutchinson, hence 18th August.

AT HAVRE DE GRACE.
October 12th, French barque Messager, Herichon, from Montevideo.
" 19th, French barque Mogol, Beguet, hence 19th July.

AT BELVOET.
October 24th (Scilly, 9th ditto), Norwegian brig Porlen, Evrsten, hence 29th July.

AT GENOA.
October 1st, Sardinian brig Corico, Paggio, from Montevideo.
" 7th, Sardinian brig Eighth of December, Staria, hence 21st July.
" 8th, Sardinian brig Nuestra Señora de la Misericordia, Roccatagliardi, from Montevideo.
" 9th, Sardinian brig Aquella, Doder, from Montevideo.

AT MALTA.
October 1st, Sardinian ship Romolo, Paganetti, from Montevideo, and sailed 8th for Trieste.

AT HAVANA.
August 21st, Agenoria, Drydale, from Montevideo.

AT MATANZAS.
September 12th, Spanish barque Forollano, Grnoro, from Montevideo.

AT RIO JANEIRO.
8th ult., Brazilian schooner Virginia, Santos, hence 21st November.
15th, H. B. M.'s packet Cockatrice, hence 23d November, Montevideo 2nd ult.
15th, Brazilian brig Emperador Don Pedro, Marim, hence 19th November.
16th, Brazilian brig Descubridor, Fernandez, hence 3rd ult.
16th, Portuguese brigantine Rival, Rodriguez, hence 1st ult.
17th, H. B. M.'s packet Ranger, from Falmouth, 4th November, calling at Montevideo and Bahia, with the mails for the River Plate.
18th, Brazilian zanca No. Sociedad, Canucha, hence 5th ult.
19th, Brazilian brig Pensamento, Menzies, hence 5th ult.

SAILED FROM RIO JANEIRO.
25th ult., H. B. M.'s packet Petrel, for Falmouth with the mail forwarded hence 28th November, by H. B. M.'s packet Cockatrice.

MARINE LIST. PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

January 7.—Wind S. E.
Arrived, Danish schooner Charlotte, 148 tons, Julius Andersen, from Malaga 17th November, arrived at Montevideo 29th ult., sailed thence 5th inst., with wine, oil, raisins, soap, &c., to Bango, Hutz, &c.
Spanish brig Henrique, 151 tons, Juan Barrio, from Malaga 30th September, Rio Janeiro 22nd ult., Montevideo 6th inst., with wine, brandy, olives, &c., to Zamarran and Treserra.
Danish brigantine Hortensia, Christian Fuglsang, from Hamburg 21st October, Cuxhaven 28th October, arrived at Montevideo 22nd ult., sailed 6th inst., general cargo, to John Jacob Klick & Co.
Sailed, Sardinian Polanco Narciso, Tomas Pietraera, for Genoa—despatched by Doder, Pietraera & Co., with 5133 dry ox and cow hides, 478 salted do., 8000 horns, 132 matras, with 5600 arrobas tallow, 1585 arrobas and 3 lbs. hair, 1 bale with 25 doz. sheep skins, 398 arrobas wool (loose), 45 bales and 4 sacks with 1200 arrobas wool.
French barque Amieo, Benjamin David, for Cette, despatched by Zamarran & Treserra, with 170 t ox hides, 3773 salted do., 100 dry horns, 4000 horns, 100 Marquet's, 20 pipes, 9 half do., and 3 quarter casks with 500 arrobas tallow, 213 bales, with 5325 doz. sheep skins, 120 do., with 8000 arrobas wool, 3 do., with 75 arrobas hair.

January 8.—Wind S. E. strong.
Arrived, Brazilian packet schooner Eufracia, Vicente de Paula Freire, from Montevideo 7th inst., with passengers, to Hardy, Cavruca & Co.
Brazilian packet brigantine Lusitano, Jose Pedro de Mora Paula y Linao, from Montevideo 7th inst., with passengers, to Llavallol & Sons.
Sardinian packet schooner Luisa, Domingo Macchio, from Montevideo, 7th inst., to Carlos Galzano, with merchandise and passengers.
Portuguese brigantine Firoveza, 156 tons, Jose Francisco de Luz, from Lisbon 28th September, Rio Janeiro 26th ult., Montevideo 7th inst., wine, &c., to Angel G. de Elia.

Sailed, Brazilian brigantine Constante Amizade, Joaquin Sertans Junker, for Bahia, despatched by Juan Balbino Soriano, with 2574 quintals jerked beef.
January 9.—Wind S. E. strong.
Arrived, National brigantine Tater, 98 tons, John Smith, from Santos 28th ult., with sugar, to Nelson Hartwig.
French brig L'Autonne, 193 tons, Joseph Marie Noel, from Havre de Grace 12th October, Montevideo 7th inst., general cargo, to Ferdinand Delisle, jun.
American brig America, 195 tons, William Treadwell, from Bango, 10th September, Montevideo 8th inst., in ballast, to Daniel Gowland & Co.
Sardinian barque Esperanza, 212 tons, Juan Bautista Gastald, from Genoa, 1st September, Gibraltar 1st October, Montevideo 7th inst., with wine, oil, paper, &c., to Jacinto Caprio.
Sardinian schooner Roeta, 66 tons, Salvador Rovnis, from Colonia this morning to Doder, Pietraera & Co., with 36 passengers.
Sardinian schooner Aminta, 91 tons, Simon Solari, from Genoa 14th September, Montevideo 8th inst., with wine, paper, &c., to Jacinto Caprio. Passengers from Montevideo 16.

January 10.—Wind S. E. strong.
Arrived, Brazilian brig Tres Guimaraes, 165 tons, Antonio Gonzales Viana, from Falmouth 27th ult., with yerba, &c., to Vieira & Thimoteo.
Brazilian brigantine Cete, with 3 passengers.
Sailed, Brazilian schooner Santa Rosa, 213 tons, with 5000 arrobas wool, with loss of 3 anchors, and on her arrival she was supplied with put back by the Sardinian brig of war Eridano.

Sailed, Danish brig Oreund, L. C. T. Nielsen, for Patagonia, despatched by Charles R. Horne, with a few packages of goods of foreign manufacture and some spirits and wines.

Sardinian packet schooner Rosa, Pablo Maratorio, for Montevideo, despatched by Carlos Galleano, with passengers.

American brig Edward Blake, William H. Adams, for Boston, despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier & Co., with 5823 dry ox and cow hides, 26,000 horns, 120 bales with 3000 arrobas wool.

Passenger, Captain William Walker.

January 11.—Wind E. N. E.

Arrived, Danish barque Doris, 243 tons, Donson, from Copenhagen 2d September, Lisbon 28th October, Rio Janeiro 1st inst., with party cargo (salt), to Charles R. Horne.

The Edward Blake, which sailed yesterday, was in sight this morning.

January 12.—Wind N.

Arrived, British barque Selina, 316 tons, Joseph Bell, from Liverpool 13th November, Montevideo 11th inst., general cargo, to Charles Taylor & Co.

Passengers from Liverpool, Messrs. Eversfield, John Harrison, and Henry Harris.

Prussian brigantine Dundee, 242 tons, C. Schauer, from Memel 23d September, Dundee 23d October, Montevideo 11th inst., with lumber, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

American brigantine Henry, 153 tons, John C. Ois, from Boston 10th November, Montevideo 11th inst., general cargo, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

Passenger from Boston, Mr. Edward Dorr.

National Polacre Nuestra Señora de la Guardia, 125 tons, José Joaquim Sampayo, from Patagonia inst., with hides, &c., to Carlos Galleano.

Sailed, National (late Lucca) brig Josefina Oriental, Bibo, for the Arroyo de la China.

January 13.—Wind N., shifted to S. at mid-day.

Arrived, British brigantine Navigator, 145 tons, John Leferve, from Lisbon 18th November, arrived at Montevideo 10th inst., sailed these same night, with 273 mays salt, to Anderson, Weller & Co.

The Lucca brig Josefina, is now under the flag of this Republic.

Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 13th inst.

British.....	13
American.....	8
French.....	5
Spanish.....	5
Sardinian.....	5
Brazilian.....	7
Hamburg.....	3
Swedish.....	3
Danish.....	5
Prussian.....	3
Bremen.....	1
Austrian.....	1
Russian.....	2
Norwegian.....	1
Lucca.....	1
Portuguese.....	1
Total.....	67

The WEATHER this week has been changeable and at times unseasonably cool and boisterous.

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

Saturday.....	68
Sunday.....	70
Monday.....	68
Tuesday.....	70
Wednesday.....	78
Thursday.....	82
Friday.....	84

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 6th inst., was performed a play.

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

On 10th inst., was performed the drama of "Catherine Howard."

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

The expedition on the 13th of June entered the Yang-tze-Kiang, the most magnificent river of China, on the banks of which the Chinese had erected many strong fortifications, and garrisoned them with large bodies of their best troops. Having passed three days in making observations and in taking soundings, which were seen and permitted by the Chinese, the fleet at daylight on the 13th prepared for action, and on the ships taking their stations the batteries from the shore opened. The progress and results of this conflict have been officially published in the following terms:—

"CHICHLAN.

"The gratifying duty of announcing further highly important successes of her Majesty's combined forces again devolves on her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China.

"After the necessary delay in destroying the batteries, magazines, foundries, barracks, and other public places, as well as the ordnance, arms, and ammunition, captured at Chapano, the troops were re-embarked, and the expedition finally quitted that port on the 23rd of May, and arrived on the 20th off the rugged islands, where it remained until the 13th of June, on which day it crossed the bar, which had been previously surveyed and buoyed off, into the Yang-tze-Kiang river, to the point where the river is joined by the Woosung.

"At this point the Chinese authorities had erected immense lines of works to defend the entrance of both rivers, and seen to have been so constructed of their ability to repel us, that they permitted a very close reconnaissance to be made in two of the small steamers, by their Excellencies the Naval and Military Commanders-in-Chief, on the 14th instant, and even cheered and encouraged the boats which were sent in the same night to lay down buoys to guide the ships of war to their allotted positions at Ancoocung.

"At daylight, on the morning of the 16th, the squadron weighed anchor, and proceeded to take up their respective stations, which was scarcely done when the batteries opened, and the cannonade on both sides was extremely heavy and unceasing for about two hours: that of the Chinese then began to slacken and the seamen and marines were landed at once, under the fire from the ships, and drove the enemy out of the batteries before the troops could be disembarked and formed for advancing.

"253 guns (42 of them brass) were taken in the batteries, most of them of heavy calibre, and upwards of 11 feet long. The whole were mounted on pivot carriages of new and efficient construction; and it was likewise observed that they were fitted with bamboo sights."

"The casualties in the naval arm of the expedition amounted to 2 killed and 23 wounded, but the land forces had not a man touched. It appears almost miraculous that the casualties should not have been much greater, considering how well the Chinese served their guns. The Blonde frigate had fourteen shots in her hull, the Sesostris (steamer) eleven, and all the ships engaged more or less. The loss on the part of the enemy is supposed to have been about 80 killed, and a proportionate number wounded.

"On the 17th of June some of the lighter vessels of the squadron advanced up the Woosung river, and found a battery deserted, mounting 55 guns, of which 17 were brass.

"On the 19th two more batteries, close to the city Shanghai, opened their guns, but the advanced division of the light squadron, and on receiving a couple of broadsides the Chinese fled, and the batteries, which contained 48 guns, (17 of them brass) were instantly occupied, and the troops took possession of the city, where the public buildings were destroyed, and the extensive Government granaries given to the people.

"His Excellency the Admiral proceeded up the river Woosung, with two of the small iron steamers, on the 20th instant, about 50 miles beyond the city of Shanghai, and in this reconnaissance two additional fortified works, each mounting four heavy guns, were taken and destroyed, bringing the total of ordnance captured in those

operations up to the astonishing number of 364, of which 76 are of brass, and chiefly large hand-some guns; many of the brass guns have deficiencies, showing that they have been cast lately; several of them have Chinese characters, signifying 'the tamer and subduer of the barbarians,' and one particularly large one is dignified by the title of the 'barbarian.'

"The Chinese high officers and troops are showing that they have been cast lately; several of them have Chinese characters, signifying 'the tamer and subduer of the barbarians,' and one particularly large one is dignified by the title of the 'barbarian.' The Chinese high officers and troops are showing that they have been cast lately; several of them have Chinese characters, signifying 'the tamer and subduer of the barbarians,' and one particularly large one is dignified by the title of the 'barbarian.'

"God save the Queen.

"Dated on board the steam-frigate Queen, in the Yang-tze-Kiang river (off Woosung) the 24th of June, 1842.

HENRY POTTSINGER, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary."

The name of Lieutenant Hewitt, R.M., on board the Blonde, has been published as one of the two killed, his head having been cut off by a round shot.

Diru.

At Montevideo, on the 31st ult., aged 21 years and 9 months, Mrs. Mary Hastings, wife of Mr. George W. Hastings. The deceased was a native of Newton Stewart, Scotland.

Advertisements.

SALE BY AUCTION, OF THE IRON SCHOONER, "SCOUT," BY THOMAS GOWLAND & Co.

At the Almohada, Monday 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, will be sold by Public Auction, the fine new fast-sailing Iron schooner "SCOUT," of 101 tons 174 cwt. she was built in the Works of the Ritchie's, opposite the Pulperia of Maestro Adria, and her inventory may be seen at the Auctioneer's, Calle de San Juan N.º 174.

This vessel is well fitted and ready to undertake any voyage, and is a strong and quick runner, with a light draught of water is particularly adapted to the up river trade.

UNION LIBRARY.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Library will be held at the Library on Tuesday the 26th inst., at half past 7 p. m.

By order of the Committee.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	285 a	dollars each.
Do. Patriot.....	284 a	do. do.
Do. Mexico.....	151 a	174 do. the case
Plata, Spanish.....	18 a	18 1/2 do. each.
Do. of London.....	18 1/2	do. do.
Six per cent. Stock.....	63 a	65 a do. per cent
Exchange on England.....	3 1/2	64 1/2 pence per dol.
Do. France.....	2 1/4	31 cent per dollar.
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	181 a	184 per guinea.
Do. Montevideo.....	184 a	19 do.
Do. United States.....	nominal	per U.S. dollar.
Hides, Or, (England's) January.....	54	60 dollars pr. peso.
Do. France.....	54	57 do.
Do. North America.....	54	55 do.
Do. Spain.....	57	59 do.
Hides, calico.....	54	55 do.
Do. Brazil.....	54	55 do.
Do. Peru.....	58	60 per dozen.
Sheep skins, common.....	25	30 per dozen.
Do. superior.....	30	35 do.
Dove skins.....	10	12 do.
Goatskins.....	14	16 do.
Nutria skins.....	24	24 1/2 per lb.
Chico, long.....	29	30 do. per ounce.
Horse hair, short.....	29	30 do. per ounce.
Do. mixed.....	27	41 do.
Do. Spanish.....	27	41 do.
Wool, common, washed.....	16	32 do.
Do. picked.....	20	40 do.
Do. mazon, from skins.....	36	46 do.
Do. shewin, dry.....	15	40 do.
Yellow wax.....	30	32 do.
Do. olive.....	19	30 do.
Do. tallow.....	20	27 do.
Jerked beef.....	16	30 per quintal.
Hemp, hand.....	400	500 do.
Do. black.....	400	500 do.
Shin bones.....	150	160 do.
Hide cuttings.....	72	72 per 100 lb.
Ostrich feathers, white.....	18	20 per lb.
Ostrich quills.....	18	20 do.
Salted tongue.....	9	9 do.
Salt on board.....	16	18 per penne.
Decemora.....	9	11 cent pr. ounce.

The highest price of Doublons during the week 285 dollars. The lowest price 282 dollars.

The highest rate of exchange on England during the week 2 1/2 p. m. The lowest do. 11 pence.

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