

# British Packet

## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

[No. 1005.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22nd, 1845.

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### BUENOS AYRES.

The news of the week may be summed up in a few words.

The report is pretty generally current that the fighting portion of the Paraná expedition—14 vessels, including 3 steamers—has at length made its appearance in that river; though no intelligence has yet been received of any action having taken place. We are not sanguine enough to anticipate that the hasty defences thrown up at *La vuelta de Obligado* to resist this enterprise of usurpation and conquest veiled under the guise of "commerce and pacification," will prove adequate effectually to withstand the lawless aggression; but we are at the same time confident the adventurers will dearly purchase the passage, and that too without reaping any glory.

It appears by advices from the Uruguay that the "allies" made a second attack upon the town of Salto, and gained possession of it without any resistance—it having been previously evacuated by Col. Lavalleja. The "Young Italy men" were the first to land, followed by a detachment of French, and another of *British*, marines. O tell it not in Gath!

According to accounts from Montevideo we may expect soon to hear of a similar achievement having been performed at Maldonado.

A few days since a mutiny took place among the garrison of Rat Island, and an officer and some dozen men went over to the camp of President Oribe, leaving those who declined to follow them shut up or bound hand and foot in their quarters.

The Weather this week has been changeable.

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### MEXICO.

Though the following, among other documents, would lead to the belief that a declaration of war against the U. S. by Mexico was inevitable; yet the last accounts from New-York, which come down to the 8th September, state that there was a great diversity of opinion on the subject.

Don Manuel Rincon, General of Division and Constitutional Governor of the department of Mexico, has published the following proclamation:—

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has communicated to me the following decree:—

"José Joaquín de Herrera, General of Division and President *ad interim* of the Mexican Republic, to the citizens thereof.

"Be it known that the General Congress has decreed, and the Executive sanctioned the following—  
"The National Congress of the Mexican Republic, considering,—

"That the Congress of the United States of the North has, by a decree which the Executive has sanctioned, resolved to incorporate the territory of Texas with the American Union:

"That this manner of appropriating to itself territories upon which other nations have rights, introduces a monstrous novelty, endangering the peace of the world, and violating the sovereignty of nations:

"That this usurpation, now consummated to the prejudice of Mexico, has been in insidious preparation for a long time; at the same time that the most cordial friendship was proclaimed, and that, on the part of this Republic, the existing treaties between it and those states were respected scrupulously and legally:

"That the said annexation of Texas to the United States tramples on the conservative principles of society, attacks all the rights that Mexico has to that territory, is an insult to her dignity as a sovereign nation, and threatens her independence and political existence:

"That the law of the United States, in reference to the annexation of Texas to the United States, does in no wise destroy the rights that Mexico has, and will enforce upon that department:

"That the United States having trampled on the principles which served as a basis to the treaties of friendship, commerce, and navigation, and more especially to those of boundaries fixed with precision, even previous to 1832, they are considered as violated by that nation:

"And, finally, that the unjust spoliation of which they wish to make the Mexican nation the victim, gives her the clear right to use all her resources and power to resist, to the last moment, the said annexation:

"It is decreed—

"1. The Mexican nation calls upon all her children to the defence of her national independence, threatened by the usurpation of Texas, which is intended to be realised by the decree of annexation passed by the Congress, and sanctioned by the President of the United States of the North.

"2. In consequence, the Government will call to arms all the forces of the army, according to the authority granted it by the existing laws; and, for the preservation of public order, for the support of her institutions, and, in case of necessity, to serve as a reserve to the army, the Government, according to the powers given to it on the 9th of December, 1844, will raise the corps specified by said decree, under the name of 'Defenders of the Independence and of the Laws.'

"MIGUEL ARISTAN,

"President of the Deputies.

"FRANCISCO CALDERON,

"President of the Senate.

"Approved, and ordered to be printed and published,

"JOSE JOAQUIN DE HERRERA.

"A. D. Luis G. Cuevas.

"Palace of the National Government,

"City of Mexico, June 4."

General Bustamante arrived at Vera Cruz on the 17th July, and offered his services to sustain the integrity of the Mexican territory and the dignity of the republic. He was rather coolly received by the Government, and it is reported that he refused the military honours tendered him on his arrival. It was believed that his return was not invited by any party, and that he had no desire to meddle in public affairs.

The people generally were quiet, and not at all alarmed, notwithstanding the war cries made by the Federalists and the partisans of Santa Anna, who are loud in denouncing the Government for want of

energy. The state of the public treasury was presumed to be pretty low, as the officers in the employ of the Government found great difficulty in obtaining one-fourth of their salaries.

The acting President, General Canalizo, and ex-Minister of War, General Basadre, not accepting the propositions made them by Government to be expatriated for ten years, have been imprisoned for the same term, the former in the castle of Perote, and the latter in that of San Juan de Ulloa.

NEW LOCOMOTIVE AGENCY.—A letter from Philadelphia, published in the "Memorial de Rouen," has the following:—"William Evans has resolved a problem which must overturn our present system of railway and steam-boat propulsion. By means of enormous compression he has succeeded in liquifying atmospheric air, and then a few drops only of some chemical composition, poured into it, suffice to make it resume its original volume with an elastic force quite prodigious. An experiment on a large scale has just been made. A train of twenty loaded wagons was transmitted a distance of sixty miles in less than an hour and a quarter—the whole motive power being the liquid air enclosed in a vessel of two gallons and a half measure; into which fell, drop by drop, and from minute to minute, the chemical composition in question. Already subscriptions are abundant, and a society is in course of formation. The inventor declares that an ordinary packet-boat may make the passage from Philadelphia to Havre in eight days, carrying a ton of his liquid air. A steam-engine of six-horse power will produce that quantity in eight hours."—*Atlas*.

PIRATES IN THE WEST INDIES.—We have just seen a gentleman who came as a passenger on board the *St. Vincent*, from Trinidad to Bristol, which vessel was boarded on her homeward voyage by a schooner supposed to be piratical. He says, that during the whole of the previous day the *St. Vincent* had been followed by a suspicious looking brig. When morning came the schooner was discovered in company with the brig. They parted, and the schooner bore down on the *St. Vincent*. There were only two men on the deck of the schooner, one at the wheel and another with a telescope, but below she was crowded with men. She hoisted Spanish colours, as did the brig, which also bore down on the *St. Vincent*. The brig having spoken an American man-of-war which was in sight, the schooner left the *St. Vincent*, joined the brig, and they sailed off in company, the brig leading the way. The schooner was a low Baltimore clipper, and had a piece of ordnance on her deck. She gave the latitude and longitude chalked on a board, but she was at least 20 degrees out in her reckoning, so that in all probability she had no chronometer on board.—(From the "Pictorial Times," Aug. 16.)

ADVANTAGE OF CERTAINTY.—A youth told his father that his situation was a complete *tie* to him, and that he wished to be emancipated from it, and to go into business for himself. "Ah, Dick!" replied his father, "business is precarious, and, though your situation is a *tie*, recollect it is a *certainty*."

INDEPENDENCE.—A wife, joining her husband in a conveyance of real estate, was asked by the Judge, who examined her in private, according to the Act of Assembly, whether she acted without compulsion on the part of her husband. She stuck her arms akimbo, and replied, "He compel me! No, nor twenty like him."

**Advertisements.**

**Spanish Language.**

MR. BRADISH, 20 years resident in this country, teaches the Spanish Language grammatically, either at the residence of his pupils, or at his own, No. 68, Calle de Chacabuco.

Accompts adjusted, and documents of Business translated from the Spanish, French, and Portuguese Languages.

**To Let,**

FURNISHED or unfurnished Rooms. Apply at No. 26 Calle de Tucuman.

**Daguerreotype Portraits,**

By the improved process, are still taken by J. A. BENNET, at 121, Calle de la Piedad. And persons wishing life-like Portraits of themselves or friends are invited to call at the above rooms and examine his specimens.

Hours of operating from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.



**Dentistry.**

**MR. TENKER,**

**SURGEON DENTIST.**

Member of the Society of Surgeon Dentists in the United States, and received by the Tribunal of Medicine of Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, & Buenos Ayres.

CONSULTS in the practice of his profession at No. 96, Cathedral Street. All the usual operations performed in the most superior manner, such as filling those that are decayed with gold, tin, silver, or lead, and mineral cement, by which method their further decay is at once arrested, and even those most decayed rendered useful.

Mineral Teeth inserted on the most modern principles and without pain.

His Ankle Balm, Pains Water, Tooth Powder, and Drops for the Cure of the Tooth-Ache are too well known to require further notice in this advertisement.

Will generally be found at home, (not having time to attend to other people's business) and always between the hours of 9 and 4.

Teeth extracted at any hour in the day or night.

**To Let,**

A NUMBER of furnished rooms, with or without board, at No. 6, Calle de la Piedad.

**To Let,**

TO single Gentlemen, 2 bed rooms and a parlour, at No. 17, Calle Cuyo. Buenos Ayres, Nov. 7, 1845.

**Pictorial Times.**

THE Persons who have taken from the Commercial Room the "Pictorial Times," of June 7th, 14th and 21st, 1845, are requested to return them.

**Wants a Situation,**

A RESPECTABLE young person as Housemaid or Nurserymaid. Apply at Calle de Belgrano, No. 157.

**Notice.**

GENTLEMEN requiring board with furnished lodgings and attendance if desired, will find superior accommodations in a private family on application at No. 1724, Calle de la Piedad.

Vessels on the berth at Liverpool on the 1st September:—

- FOR BUENOS AYRES.
- Brig Smile, 234 tons, Captain Strickland.
- Do. Plata, Captain Pringle.
- Do. Francis Burn, Captain Edington.
- Do. Argentina, Captain Tillson.

**SAVINGS' BANKS.**

In November of last year the deposits in the 571 Savings' Banks existing throughout the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, amounted together to 29,504,861 pounds sterling; equal to, at the present exchange, above two thousand three hundred and sixty millions, \$2,360,000,000 dollars currency. The interest allowed thereon is but a trifle above 3 per cent. per annum.

**VESSELS OF WAR ON THE PACIFIC STATION.**

Valparaiso, September 24, 1845.

**BRITISH.**

Ship-of-the-line Collingwood, 80, Rear-Admiral Sir G. F. Seymour, Captain Smart, sailed from Callao July, for Tahiti and Islands, to rendezvous at San Blas.

Frigate America, 56, Captain Hon. John Gordon, north west coast to Vancouver's Islands, returns to coast of Mexico to collect freight, &c.

Do. Fisgard, 42, Capt. Duntze, at Valparaiso.

Do. Talbot, 26, Sir Thomas Thompson, at Sandwich Islands May 31.

Corvette Daphne, 18, Commander Onslow, follows Admiral's motions via Navigators Islands.

Do. Modeste, 18, Commander Thomas Bailey, Islands.

Brig Frolic, 16, C. B. Hamilton, sailed from Callao 29th August, for Sandwich Islands.

Ketch Basilisk, 6, Lieut. Hunt, condemned at Oahu, waiting approval.

Steamer Salamander, 3, Commander Hammond, at Tahiti 7th August.

Do. Cormorant, 6, Com. Gordon, at Callao do.

Storeship Nereus, 2, Master Bateman, at Valparaiso.

**FRENCH.**

Frigate Virginie, 50, Rear-Admiral Harmelin, Captain Clerj, at Tahiti in August, awaiting Collingwood.

Do. Uranie, 60, Captain Bonnard, at Tahiti 6th ult.

Corvette de charge Meurthe, 32, Capt. Trapper, sailed from Callao 3rd June, for Marquesas.

Corvette Triomphante, 22, Capt. Postel, at Callao.

Do. Ariadne, 24, Captain Dutailly, at Tahiti August.

Corvette de charge Rhin, 24, Capt. Ballard, at New Zealand.

Do. Heroine, 26, Le Cointe de Beauvais, sailed for New Caledonia from Tahiti with 9 months provisions.

Gabarre Lomme, 20, Captain Alin, sailed for Callao 23rd inst., and Marquesas.

Corvette de charge Fortune, 20, Captain Bermond, sailed 26th July for Callao and Tahiti.

Gabarre Lamproci, 18, Captain De la Motte Piquet, at Valparaiso, goes to Callao to relieve Triomphante.

Steamer Phaeton, 6, Capt. Messin, at Tahiti 6th ult.

**UNITED STATES.**

Frigate Savannah, 50, Commodore Sloat, Sandwich Islands, and 7 months cruise.

Corvette Levant, 20, Commander Page, coast of Mexico, to return to Valparaiso.

Do. Warren, 20, Commander Hull, gone home via China.

Do. Portsmouth, 22, Commander Montgomery, follows Commodore.

Schooner Shark, 10, Lieut. Howison, at Callao inst.

Storeship Relief, 6, Lieut. Hoff, do. do.

**PERUVIAN.**

Barque Limeña, at Islay inst.

**CHILE.**

Frigate Chile, 44, Commodore Simpson, at Valparaiso.

Schooner Janaque, 10 guns, Commander Martinez, do.

1845.

French ship of war Charle, 44, Captain Renaud, sailed from Tahiti 30th April, for France.

March 11, British ship of war Carysfort, 26, Capt. Lord George Pullet, sailed for Rio Janeiro and England.

June 2, United States ship of war Brandywine, 60, Commodore Parker, sailed for Rio Janeiro and United States.

Do. do. St. Louis, 24, Commander Isaac M. Keefer, do.

Do. do. brig Perry, 12, Paine, do.

Aug. 14, H. B. M's. ship Thalia, 42, Captain Charles Hope, sailed for Rio Janeiro and England.

Do. French ship of war Ambuscade, 32, Capt. Mallet, from Tahiti for France 21st January.

**THE FIRST GUN.**

However speculative the inquiry may be deemed, still it must be admitted that there is much of importance in the question, Which nation shall fire the first gun in anger, so as to cause the colours of hostile kingdoms to be displayed in open warfare either upon the ocean or in the field?

There can be no doubt that Europe contains more mighty belligerent powers than all the rest of the world besides. The armies are well organised and ably commanded. Russia, Prussia, Austria, and France, can each call into action their hundreds of thousands of soldiers. The forces of Russia are hardly calculable; but those immediately available as perfectly efficient for duty cannot be under one million of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The Prussians have about two hundred thousand fitted by application and drill for the field. The military array of Austria comprises about four hundred thousand regulars. France can command a similar number, independent of the national guards (one million); and the full extent of England's army, including marines, yeomanry, able pensioners, &c., does not exceed two hundred thousand; and whilst the other powers have very few foreign possessions requiring protection, the soldiers of England are spread into nearly every part of the habitable globe, so that her home strength would dwindle into insignificance as compared with the more northern nations, but that her shores are everywhere washed by the blue waters, and her gallant ships are constantly flaunting her proud banners in the breeze. Thus by the numbers we have stated it will be seen that, independent of our own country, there are at this moment two millions of fighting men amongst the four powers which, on the firing of the first gun as a commencement to an European war, could at once be put in motion, whilst a far greater number would be promptly called out. Spain, Portugal, and the minor states, are not mentioned; but there can be no doubt that, in the progress of hostilities, many of them would become allies of one party or the other. Of the navies the British bulwarks take the lead; and this not only constituted our best defence when England was opposed to the world in arms, but mainly contributed to attach conquest to our flag both ashore and afloat.

At the close of the last continental war, (the first shot of which was fired from the batteries at West at the Childers sloop,) the kingdoms of Europe were exhausted by the long convulsive struggle between the ambitious aspirations of Napoleon, who wanted to give laws to the universe, and the determined resistance of our bold countrymen to his plans of aggression and wrong. Blood has been poured out like water, both on the deck and upon the sward; human remains of slaughtered warriors enriched the soils of Portugal, Spain, Russia, Prussia, Belgium, and France; the land of Egypt was red with the sanguinary conflict; and almost every portion of the earth was stained with the vital current; for the first gun had scared away the angel of mercy, and ruthless slaughter usurped her throne. The ocean too was often tinged with the mingling stream from the veins and arteries of victims who fought and fell in the service of their country, that its honour might be maintained.

Upwards of thirty years have passed away since the ruthless standard was rolled round the staff, and the olive branch of peace spread its rich foliage over fertile plains. During that interval the wonderful ingenuity of man and the agency of steam has greatly changed the aspect of affairs with respect to our connections with foreign powers; the intelligent mind has grasped a gigantic energy that nearly annihilates both space and time; and though its judicious application by a facility of commercial intercourse is well calculated to promote confidence and preserve tranquility, still vast and mighty would be the same engine in the event of war. The medium of railways would enable a large force to be concentrated at a particular station at an appointed moment. A wearying march of thirty miles a day would no longer be required; the distance may be accomplished with safety in less than one hour; and the celerity of movement would probably be decisive in its results. It is true that the utility of railroads may be suspended by wilful or accidental damage, but this could be readily amended. In steam navigation, however, the only impediment that can delay or arrest progress is downright battle; and whichever side can obtain superiority in the armament and management of war steamers must, as a matter of natural consequence, gain the ascendancy. Even previous to the discharge of the first gun, Russia might quickly transport (she will soon be in the condition to do so) a large army by land to co-operate with that of France in the invasion of England. There may be a united combination of the continen-



tal nations against us, yet whilst we can command the free range of the waves we may set the whole at defiance and beat them hollow. Attempts have been made in both Houses of Parliament to excite fearful apprehensions; many a first gun has been fired, but happily only with blank cartridge; and we trust that though monarchs may make it a source of amusement to instruct their descendants in the uses of villainous gunpowder, yet that Old England will never be found deficient in practical and efficient defences, so as to prove that our cannon are not made for playthings.

The position of France renders her of all other powers the most hazardous to England. The numerical strength of her army, notwithstanding the immense force in Algeria, is greatly beyond ours, and were her naval resources any way adequate to our own, we might have reason to expect that the Prince de Joinville would, before long, make no very amiable visit to our tight little island. But the man who threatens ought also to calculate his chances of success, or defeat, should he attempt to carry his threats into execution. This, we feel pretty confident, the Prince de Joinville, or some one for him, has done, and they must be fully sensible of the improbability, we will not say impracticability, of carrying their designs into perfect execution. The Prince de Joinville has already fired his first gun, and evidenced his hostility to the British flag; but it was at a much smaller vessel than his own, or the chances are he would have let her alone. Under the instructions of his august father he has also battered the mud walls of Tangiers and bombarded Mogadore, besides glorying in the mode of colonisation adopted by Marshal Boreaud and Governor Beuat. Our engraving represents Louis Philippe educating his grandson, the infant Comte de Paris, for the artillery. The aged sire is engaged in endeavouring

To teach the young idea how to shoot.

And who can tell the effects that may hereafter be produced from the report of this his first gun? A fearful hazard is the game of war to those who recklessly undertake to play it; but though England may laugh at the efforts of foreigners, and pursue the career of pacific commerce, still it would be a suicidal act to neglect the necessary means to secure protection. Our coasts are much exposed to the attacks of a resolute and determined enemy; several parts are wholly unguarded; but we are happy to say that measures are in operation to amend this evil. Harbours of refuge are to be formed occupying the best situations, and there are also strong defences in preparation calculated to act both offensively and defensively. That highly intelligent paper the "United Service Gazette" states—

"We understand that it is intended to have sixteen line-of-battle ships, and eight or ten frigates, with crew propellers, as block ships for our sea-ports. The armament of the 72-gun ship will be seventy-six 42-pounders, twenty-six 32-pounders, and four 56-pounders. She will have the masts and yards of a 46-gun frigate and a crew of 568 men, which will include officers, seamen, marines, and stokers. Each ship will only take six weeks' provisions and water, and be made to act both offensive and defensive. The engines are to be 450 horse power. The 42-gun frigate will have the masts and yards of a 26-gun frigate, and be armed with twenty 42-pounders and three 56-pounders, with engines of 300 horse-power, and a crew of 306, officers, seamen, marines, and stokers. Six weeks' provisions and water will only be put on board."

These, of course, will be able to chase, or to remain quiescent, as circumstances may require; and, independent of this armament, there will be the finest fleet in the world of war steamers and sailing ships. As to our land forces, the moment a threatening cloud appears, the militia can be mustered; and during the last great war these alone amounted to upwards of one hundred thousand men; the volunteers in all parts of the kingdom could not have been less than fifty thousand, all strong men and true, fully ready to resist invasion; so that Louis Philippe may teach his grandson to fire his first gun, and Englishmen may rest assured that his first or his five hundredth will be equally harmless as it respects their country; or, should injury be done, it would call down a fearful retaliation. Let us however, if possible, preserve peace, and enjoy the richness of its blessings.

The subject of our picture is a favourite one with the French court. It has been painted for the King's gallery at the Chateau de Eu, and it forms the front-piece of one of the most beautiful as well as the cheapest works of fine art which ever issued from the press, called "Historical Illustrations of the Chateau de Eu, from its foundation to the present

day, with full authentic details of the recent visit of the Queen"—a book which has been taken in great numbers by the French people, as much for the sake of the "First Gun" of their future King, as for any of its equally interesting illustrations.

(From "The Pictorial Times," of Aug. 30.)

#### THE SOCIAL COMPACT.

It has often been a source of deep regret to the generous philanthropist, that such wide abysses should be wilfully thrown open between the different grades of society in England—each grade standing up pugnaciously for the assumed privileges of its order, but at the same time the individual members striving, with all the energies of heart and mind, to ascend to a more elevated station, which, if gained, separates them in a great degree from old associates and acquaintances. Englishmen have generally been noted for their humanity, generosity, and hospitality, and certainly not without meriting the eulogy; but yet it is amongst Englishmen that the several divisions are said to prevail, even contrary to their very natures; and, what is equally remarkable, every division possesses a certain number of persons who affect considerable influence over the thoughts and actions of the rest. In the senate—in the church—among the dissenting congregations at elections of all kinds—in short, even down to the meanest public-house, a knot is always to be found claiming superiority, and proving to demonstration that England is most decidedly an aristocratic country, that has nothing to fear from the attempts of levellers to prostrate the throne, trample on a monarchical government, or destroy the sacred institutions of our native land. As in the heavens one star differeth from another star in glory, yet, on the whole, present a brilliant composition of light and order, so amongst mankind there are distinctions of intellect and rank that must become combined together to preserve the social compact, and thus evidence that, though England has many and varied grades, yet they would be as nothing without the firm conviction that "union is strength." Still it must be admitted that there exists a great deal of what may be called clanship; and, excepting in moments of imminent danger, there is not so much of kindly feeling between the classes as there decidedly ought to be. We would not wish to see anything like degradation amongst the high and wealthy; but it is most earnestly desirable that the best sentiments of the whole community should be encouraged, and the noble principles of English breasts be fully exercised, without the artificial restraints which fashion and folly unhappily impose. Our most gracious Queen has hitherto set an admirable example; she shares in the festivities of her people, strives to administer to their public and private wants, and cherishes that rational freedom without which a nation cannot prosper. It is true that the dignified station which her Majesty occupies as chief Magistrate of England, demands that she should maintain a supremacy over her subjects; but, nevertheless, our Royal Lady and her consort are always to be found mixing with them, and promoting all that can tend to their welfare and prosperity; whilst her palace receives foreign sovereigns and princes, who visit our shores, observe our manners, and, by mutual communication, attain a reverence and regard for the character of our countrymen; in fact, it is well worthy of notice, that the potent monarchs of other nations have unreservedly come amongst us, fearlessly reposing confidence in our integrity, and strengthening the bonds of friendship and esteem, which act as the best security for a continuance of peace. The Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, the King of the Netherlands, the King of Belgium, the King of the French, &c. &c., have been located for a season in our metropolis, and now the Queen of England having, two years since, enjoyed an interview with the royal family of France upon their own shores, has set out for Germany, with lively feelings of interest for the several houses with which she is by birth connected. Her purpose, as far as at present known, is to travel to the Rhine up to Mayence, but stopping for some time at Stolzenfels, a castle that has recently been rebuilt by the proprietor, the King of Prussia. There can be no doubt that in her tour the Queen will meet with several foreign potentates; and it is not by any means unreasonable to suppose, that our alliances with the kingdoms or principalities over which they hold dominion will become more durable from the pleasant interview. The population of Germany is not so fond of pomp, parade, and show as our countrymen or women; yet their attachment to humanising principles is equally strong; and, though they may not yield public testimonial of the value of their regard, yet the influences arising from a national social com-

pact are highly but quietly experienced and prized—the demonstrations will operate on their hearts, though probably they may not be developed by actions. It is also fervently to be hoped that these royal interviews will have the effect of ameliorating the condition of the people, and securing for them improvements in the mode of governing. The liberty enjoyed in England cannot fail to make an impression on the northern sovereigns, whose rule approximates to the despotic; they see a nation prosperous and happy, and nothing can be more natural than inquiries into the several causes, which, when they have investigated and learned, the exercise of wisdom will instruct them to introduce in their own immediate realms. Nor can their subjects be insensible to the advantages which Englishmen derive from the privileges they possess as a peculiar right, and which are daily becoming more and more developed and enlarged. On the continent, her Majesty will have an opportunity of witnessing something of the state of other countries, and comparing it with the condition of her own, so as to induce her to love Old England with increased fervour of regard. The affection and respect of her subjects she already possesses; for, however much the spirit of politics may divide men into parties, they are still honestly and warmly united in their adherence to the throne and their devotion to the monarch. These cement the social compact in England—they bind men's minds in one common bond, and nerve their arms in defence of both.

It is true that politicians have been and still are divided in opinions as to the best mode of carrying on the duties of the state; and hence have arisen internal feuds, sometimes accompanied with the violence of the multitude. During the season of war our enemies sought to take advantage of this, and, by means of emissaries, endeavoured to stir up disaffection and promote anarchy. But even the social compact prevailed. Partisans could be found willing enough to listen to harangues that set forth a variety of supposed grievances; but it was folly for one instant to imagine that, whilst proclaiming a catalogue of alleged wrongs, our foes could detach the hearts of the majority of the people from the great principles of the British constitution: they might, and indeed did, excite to complaints, and even the taking up of arms by the few; whilst the many readily surrounded the altar and the throne, prepared to shed their last drop of blood in maintaining the purity of both. This was preserving the social compact; and whilst Englishmen are firm and true to each other, no power on earth shall ever prevail against them. We fervently wish our Queen may enjoy her journey, and return warmly welcomed on her native shores, to dispense justice tempered with mercy, and be, through a long series of years, a blessing to the nation at large.

(From "The Pictorial Times," of Aug. 16.)

(From the "N. O. Picayune" of Aug. 17.)

#### TEXAS AND MEXICO.

Important Movement of Troops—Requisition for Men on our Governor—The Call Responded to.

About 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon business took us out of our office; and as we went down Camp, and on to the Post office, we saw citizens grouped together at every corner, talking intently about—we then knew not what. We soon learned

"What had caused this great commotion  
The city through."

It was, at the time we speak of, publicly and very generally known that the veteran, Gen. Gaines, commanding the Southern military division of the U. States, had made a demand on Gov. Mouton for one thousand men or more for the national service, and that the Governor promptly made a requisition on Gen. Lewis, commanding the first division of the Louisiana militia, for the required force, viz: two regiments of volunteers, of ten companies each—one of them to consist of musketeers and one of rifle-men, and two companies of artillery with eight field pieces. The requisition was of course immediately responded to, and will be put forthwith into execution. We understand that the whole of the artillery force of the city—a most effective and well armed corps—have volunteered their services, and that they have been accepted. Our gallant uniformed infantry companies are not, in the meantime, listlessly resting on their arms: calls for meetings of the officers of the Washington Regiment and Louisiana Volunteers may be seen in our paper to-day. In fact, the question will not be "Who will be suffered to remain at home?" but "Who will be permitted to enrol themselves amongst them, the defenders of their countrymen beyond the Sabine?"

Before to-morrow's sun ascends the meridian, the draft in a mercantile phrase, will be honoured, and were it numerically ten times the amount which it is, it would be met with the same alacrity and good will.

This movement is said to be consequent upon authentic information which has reached Gen. Gaines, of the advance of 10,000 Mexican troops, to a point within eight days' march of General Taylor's quarters. We are not aware of the precise disposition which is to be made of the volunteer force; and the great body of them, we believe, go to reinforce Gen. Taylor's command.

We, like the rest of our citizens, have no apprehension for the result.

The ship Charlotte, Tripe, has been chartered to take troops to Texas.

An Extra from the N. O. Bee of the 16th says:—The two volunteer Regiments are to be stationed at the Forts and Barracks on the Gulf, subject to the orders of the Government, and the United States troops at present in garrison at those stations are to be immediately transferred to Texas.

The two Companies of Volunteer Artillery will leave on Wednesday, on board the steamship Alabama, together with four companies of United States troops, (7th Regiment Infantry,) two of which are expected to-morrow morning, from Pass Christian, under Captains Moore and Holmes.

#### MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

A portion of the English press is rather virulent on the subject of the Mexican question, as, for instance, the "Atlas." It says—

On a former review of the questions at issue between these two powers, and of the declaration of war then supposed to have been made by the former in consequence of the sneaking and scandalous usurpations of the latter, we expressed the opinion that, although such an open demonstration had not then taken place, and that the document assigned in evidence of it could not sustain the decisive conclusion, yet that the Mexican Government and people were so deeply identified with the Spanish character, as in fact of Spanish blood, that their probable cause of action could not be judged of according to the ordinary standard of other nations. The very Quixotic extravagance of any given line of action would, in fact, be its chief recommendation with people of such a temperament. We are not, therefore, taken by surprise on finding that they are madly rushing, to all appearance, into a war whose results may be to threaten the annihilation of their standing as an independent state. Although the solemn declaration of war has not yet been promulgated with the ceremonial formalities accustomed between states, yet the incidental documents are there to attest apparently the settled intent and the inevitable consequence. That Mexico single handed can sustain, with any result other than continued disaster, a contest with the United States, it were idle to conceive; that she can re-conquer Texas by force of arms is a dream which could only cross the slumbers of *Don Quixote* redivivus; and, therefore, with all our misgivings of the uncalculating rashness of the sanguine, unreflecting character of the Hispano-Mexican mind, we must still hesitate to believe that the final consummation, that recourse to the *ultima ratio*, will really be resolved upon and proclaimed to the world.

There is that in the internal condition of the Mexican republic which would justify us in our doubts on the one hand, if, on the other, considerations were not present which should rather incline the balance the other way. The republic is distracted by intestine divisions; like Spain, it has its yearly revolutions or rebellions; and the Government, as now composed, is the ephemeral offspring of one recently accomplished, and nearly overcast as soon as established; by a counter military revolution. It is, therefore, at the best, a Government of transition; beyond the capital it holds no sway, and possesses no power; within the capital itself it exercises little authority beyond the walls of the presidential palace. From the armies it pretends to call into existence against foreign aggression it has much more to fear than has the foe which should be combated. One hundred thousand Mexican aztecs, could such a force be congregated, would not stand an hour before ten thousand resolute Anglo-American Saxons. It may be urged, however, on the other side, with some plausibility, that a foreign war, by its excitement, might divert the minds of the people from internal broils; might find employment for intriguing and ambitious spirits in the army, the fruitful source of all anarchy and the ready instrument of all oppression, and so help to consolidate the authority of a governing power composed of discordant materials, with no elements of cohesion, and destitute of

any master mind at the head which could subdue or combine them into one harmonious energetic whole, able to command respect abroad and maintain order at home.

In this complication of Mexican affairs that which most concerns us is the part which circumstances may call upon us to take for the protection of our own interests both commercial and political, which may come to be compromised. Great Britain is the only European state of any importance which really can lay any claim to a leading position on the American continent. She is the heir in possession of vast territories in that quarter of the globe, on the main land and insular as well. She is entitled to a voice and an influence proportionate in the concerns of America. She has quite as much right of interference, and is as deeply concerned in the preservation of the balance of power in the new world as the old. Shall we stand tamely by whilst the corrupt democracy of the United States and its unprincipled chiefs are piling Pilon upon Ossa of flagitious usurpation upon their neighbours and ours. Within the present century by forced fraud they have appropriated Louisiana, the Floridas, and lastly Texas. The vast domain of the Oregon, part of the British dominions, is arrogantly and absolutely assumed in fee simple by quasi act of a congress made up of a delegation of state swindlers, who repudiate their own just debts and, to drown one greater robbery in a lesser, insolently pass laws for the wholesale spoliation and annexation of all the lands within remote reach or sight of their own still uncovered and desolate territories, or which the foot of an American spoiler and pioneer has once trodden. California is annexed already before the title-deeds for the usurpation of Texas are perfected. New Mexico is, the American papers tell us, to follow next. Nay, map in hand, the plunderers of the Union do not hesitate to decide that the most important portion of Upper Canada must be shaved off and added to the United States, because it is convenient for rounding or squaring their limits in that direction.

In view of all this array of territorial plunder, repudiating fraud, and unprincipled ambition, the bounds of which no man can calculate, for the Americans themselves will not assign a landmark, we do not hesitate to say that now is the time to strike for right and justice—now is the time when, if peaceful negotiation fail to reclaim a government and people steeped before the world in opprobrium and infamy—now is the time, we repeat, when we should strike for Mexico, for in the Mexican question emphatically of the Oregon and Canada, to say nothing of our large stake commercially in the question of Mexico apart.

If war could be finally avoided by any course short of irretrievable dishonour, far be it from us to counsel the resort. But our persuasion is that intermediate and pacific recourse is cut off, unless the Government of the Union retrace its steps and repent of its own delinquencies, which would be its destruction with a people so deeply debased and demoralised. In the means and appliances of war we are not deficient, and it would, so far, be a cheap war. We could readily sweep the American flag from the ocean. Canada and our North American possessions are invincible for self-defence. Ten thousand British bayonets would as easily penetrate to Washington as in the last war, if needful. They would be better employed, doubtless, in more fortunate and profitable operations elsewhere; at New Orleans, that nest of freebooters, Galveston, or even New York itself, where is the American force of threefold numbers that could face them in the field?

### MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES  
ON THURSDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH—Ship *Caracca*, 24 guns, Captain Thomas Sparke Thompson.  
Ship *Melampus*, 42 guns, Captain John Norman Campbell.

FRENCH—Schooner late 9th July, 1 gun.  
Corvette *Coquette*, 24 guns, Captain Larrieu.

SARDINIAN—Brg *Colombo*, 18 guns, Captain the Baron Tholosano.

BRAZILIAN—Brigantine *Ollinda*, 10 guns, Captain Amazonas.

### MARINE LIST

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

November 15.—Wind N.—rain at night.

Arrived, H. B. M's. ship *Melampus*, 42 guns, Captain John Norman Campbell, from Montevideo 13th inst.

An Austrian brigantine, American barque, and Danish brig, all warned off and sailed again immediately.

Sailed, American ship *Shaw*, (having repaired the damages she sustained in the late gale) Thomas Wm. Roe, for Boston, despatched by Daniel Gowlard & Co., with 600 dry ox and cow hides, 180 slunk calf skins, (loose) 30,500 horns, 106 bales and 106 bags with 3300 arrobas wool, 143 bales with 4000 dozen sheep skins, 3 do. with 60 dozen calf skins, 355 bales with 319,500 lbs. hide cuttings, 4 do. with 160 arrobas horse hair, 4 do. with 109 dozen slunk calf skins, 1 do. with 950 lbs. nutria skins.

November 16.—Wind E. S. E.—with rain, and rain all last night.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 17.—Wind E. S. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 18.—Wind S.

Sailed, H. B. M's. packet schooner *Spider*, 6 guns, Lieut. Richard Elsworth Pym, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.—She took a number of passengers for Montevideo, including Charles Griffiths, &c., H. B. M's. Consul to this Republic.

November 19.—Wind S. E.—rain.

Arrived, French corvette *Coquette*, 24 guns, Captain Larrieu.

November 20.—Wind E. S. E.

Arrived, Brazilian hired schooner of war *Angelita*, Commander Juan da Silva, from Montevideo 18th.

November 21.—Wind E.

Sailed, Brazilian brigantine of war *Ollinda*, 10 guns, Captain Amazonas.

Do. do. *Bella Angelita*, Commander Juan da Silva.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres by the combined Anglo-French squadron.

15th inst.—An Austrian brigantine, American barque, and Danish brig came up, were warned off, and sailed again.

16th, 17th, 18th.—No news.

19th, 20th and 21st.—No news.

This day (21st inst.) completes the 59th day of the blockade.

### Advertisement.

### To be Let,

THREE rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, at Calle de Cangallo, No. 544, Altos, at moderate prices.

### PRICES CURRENT.

	\$	¢	
Doublons, Spanish.....	325	6	330 each
Do. Patriot.....	320	4	325 do.
Plata, macaquina.....	15	4	17 do. for one
Dollars, Spanish.....	19	4	20 each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones.....	19	4	191 do. U. S. dol.
Six per cent. Stock.....	78	4	do. do. per cent.
Exchange on England.....	2	4	do.
Do. France.....	30	4	31 cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	5	4	35 do. per ct. premium
Do. Montevideo.....	5	4	35 do. do.
Do. United States.....	16	4	20 do. per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, for Engld & Germny.....	39	4	38 per pesada.
Do. France.....	33	4	35 do.
Do. North America.....	30	4	35 do.
Do. Spain.....	33	4	36 do.
Do. salted.....	without price		do.
Do. Horse.....	13	4	15 do. each
Calf skins.....	32	4	34 do. per pesada]
Sheep skins, common.....	26	4	27 do. per dozen
Do. fine.....	29	4	30 do.
Deer skins.....	without price		do.
Goat skins.....	do.		do.
Nutria skins.....	6	4	7 dol. per lb
Chinchilla skins.....	do.		do. per dozen.
Horse hair, short.....	26	4	27 dol. per arroba
Do. mixed.....	30	4	35 do.
Do. long.....	65	4	80 do.
Wool, common, washed.....	14	4	16 do.
Do. picked.....	without price		do.
Do. shorn from skins.....	do.		do.
Do. mestiza, dirty.....	10	4	25 do.
Tallow, pure.....	without price		do.
Do. raw.....	do.		do.
Do. with grease.....	do.		do.
Jerked beef.....	do.		do. per quintal.
Horns, mixed.....	150	4	250 per thousand.
Do. C. x.....	500	4	600 do.
Shin bones.....	without price		do.
Hide cuttings.....	6	4	7 per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white.....	without price		do. per lb.
Do. black.....	6	4	7 do.
Salted tongues.....	without price		do. per dozen.
Salt, on board.....	none.		per fauega.
Discount.....	14	4	2 per cent. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 330 dollars. The lowest price 295 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 24 pence. The lowest ditto 24 pence.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.