

British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 938]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10th, 1844.

[Established in 1826.]

BUENOS AYRES.

THE opposition to the French Government in the Chamber of Deputies, at the head of which is M. Thiers, for want of other matter have had recourse to the events which are now passing in this part of the world, and would it be believed that Thiers, who made the peace of October, 1840, who has been loud in praise of the Government of General Rosas, and in censure of the Riverista cause, has without any motive except that of a wish to eject the Guizot administration from office, wheeled round and in a debate upon the affairs of *La Plata*, on the 28th and 29th May, meanly retailed all the disgusting lies and abuse regarding General Rosas, which have from time to time appeared in the *Nacional* of Montevideo, a print, by the by, which until lately has indulged in unmeasured revilings of this same M. Thiers, who may now pride himself upon being denominated in that vehicle of slander and falsehood as the noble Thiers, &c. &c.

It seems that Señor Varela during his recent visit to Europe had correspondence with Thiers, and the latter in his charges against General Rosas, said they must be true, inasmuch as he had been supplied with them by Sr. Varela, to which Baron Mackau the Minister of Marine, triumphantly replied, that he was acquainted with Señor Varela, who, although, a distinguished and talented man, was yet a most inveterate enemy of General Rosas; consequently, his testimony could not be impartial or in the least relied upon. The result of this debate was that the Government obtained a most decisive victory—one that will in the opinion of the Paris Correspondent of the *Journal do Commercio* of Rio Janeiro, effectually silence the opposition on the subject of the affairs of the River Plate. The English press in their remarks say, that Thiers in this affair has put forth fresh claims to his title of being "one of the most unprincipled quacks in Europe."

The comments of the *Journal des Debats* on this debate are as follow:—

"It is easy with talent, imagination, and a sincerity that is not over scrupulous, to compose an historical romance of the vicissitudes which may have been experienced by a few Frenchmen, urged by a spirit of adventure, or the excitement of local passions, to take part in the quarrels of the two republics. It is easy to excite the passions of an audience by an exaggerated picture of these sufferings, and to throw responsibility on the Government of a country and disgrace upon its policy. All this is so easy, that it requires but little talent, and in this M. Thiers is not wanting. Consequently his romance had full success on all the Opposition benches. We doubt of it having the same success with men of reflection, who do not content themselves with this cosmopolite sensibility when permanent interests and invariable principles, which a Government ought to maintain, are in question, and which should be defended equally against the importunities of their fellow-countrymen and the pretensions of foreign powers. What would be the fate of a Government condemned to

draw the sword at the command of every passion that chose to display itself, and wield it from one end of the world to the other? What would become of the dignity of a nation obliged to make itself the Don Quixote of every private interest which may involve itself in quarrels of republics or Kings? Is it not evident that we are called upon to make universal war against all comers and on every occasion? War against all seekers of adventures, and for the profit of every one who may choose to speculate upon the great name of France? France has made one war upon Rosas, and imposed a treaty upon him, the terms of which she knows how to compel him to respect. She cannot construe respect to treaties into an engagement binding only upon those who place their signatures by the side of hers, while she herself remains at liberty. No! France is no more at liberty in her relation to the Dictator Rosas than she is with relation to Queen Pomare. She is bound by the treaty of Buenos Ayres as she is bound by the treaty of the protectorate. France never avails herself of her strength unjustly against the weak. She makes a point of honour to respect her engagements, even when she can violate them with perfect safety to herself. It is this policy which enables her to march with her forehead open, and hold her head high in the councils of nations. The advice now given to her is the policy of a corsair; but it will never be the policy of the statesmen who have, during four years, protected the peace of Europe against the extraordinary principles maintained yesterday by M. Thiers. The speech by which the Minister of Marine replied to the wanderings of M. Thiers secured him a distinguished place among our statesmen. It is impossible for any to use language more firm, more convincing, more moderate, more conciliating. Admiral de Mackau re-established the principles which had been so strangely perverted. His speech caused a sincere and serious conviction to supersede the factitious emotions excited by the romance of M. Thiers. The Minister of Foreign Affairs will tomorrow put the finishing stroke to this invention. He has promised to do so and will keep his word. We, therefore, have no fears for the result. M. Thiers had long meditated this blow, destined, no doubt, to overturn the Ministry, but which has not even made it shake. He may, at his ease, calumniate the Government and the country. His attacks may be pleasing to the enemies of France, but this is all he can hope for at present. Power, thanks be to God! is not yet ready to fall into the hands of those who, while they are longing to grasp it, are engaged only in debasing it."

This last desperate effort of the Riverista agents in Europe appears to have been nearly simultaneous in France and England, and in both countries with the same result. Elsewhere we insert Sir Robert Peel's reply in the House of Commons, to another question of Mr. Ewart relative to the affairs of the River Plate, whereby it will be seen that England, like France, is determined on persevering in a strictly neutral course. The Riveristas, therefore, entirely abandoned to themselves, are en-

deavouring to create a misunderstanding between this Republic and Brazil; but we have too much confidence in the wisdom of the Statesmen of both countries to augur any other result than the most complete failure, notwithstanding the folly and rashness with which a portion of the Rio Press has lent itself to promote the reckless designs of an expiring faction.

If any thing were wanting to evince the malignant insanity of the Riverista party in Montevideo, it is their conduct on the foolish report of war between this country and Brazil. These advocates of humanity, these *Christian* men, absolutely seem beside themselves with joy at the prospect of more blood shedding, no matter how much, so long as it tends to destroy the Government of General Rosas, and that Buenos Ayres be given up to pillage and ruin, which they say must be the result of the new war.—Fools, dolts, how little do they know of this country!

We received by H. B. M's schooner *Viper*, London papers to 5th June, Paris to 2nd.

The following sentences were passed in the Irish Court of Queen's Bench, on the 30th May, by Mr. Justice Burton.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.—To be imprisoned for 12 calendar months, to pay a fine of 2,000*l.*, and to enter into securities to keep the peace for seven years—himself in 5,000*l.*, and two sureties of 2,500*l.* each.

JOHN O'CONNELL, JOHN GRAY, T. STEELE, R. BARRETT, C. G. DUFFY, and T. M. RAY.—To be imprisoned for nine calendar months, to pay a fine of 50*l.*, and to enter into securities to keep the peace for seven years—themselves respectively in 1,000*l.*, and two sureties of 500*l.* each.

Sentence having been passed—

MR. O'CONNELL immediately arose, and said that he wished to remind the Court, that he had made a solemn affidavit, declaring that he had never entered into a conspiracy with the other traversers, or committed the crime with which he was charged. He had now only to say it was his painful conviction that justice had not been done. (A sudden and vociferous cheer from nearly all parts of the court followed this result; and although it was accompanied by the clapping of hands amongst the junior bar, and was two or three times repeated, the Judges did not interfere although evidently displeased.)

The traversers were given into custody of the Sheriff for the city of Dublin; to be by him conveyed to the Richmond Penitentiary, on the Circular-road. An appeal had been made to the House of Lords, and was expected to come before their Lordships in about three weeks.

The Emperor of Russia and the King of Saxony, were in June last in London on a visit to Queen Victoria.

Advertisements.

Marine Railway at St. THOMAS.

A COMPANY was formed three years since in the Danish Island of St. Thomas, for the purpose of building a Marine Railway, capable of taking up vessels of 1000 tons burthen. Engineers were sent out from England, as well as all the machinery for its construction. The Railway is now completed, the Directors having spared no expense in building it in the most substantial and perfect manner; competent persons, after very careful examination and witnessing the practical operation of its powers, have pronounced it a finished piece of workmanship, equal in every respect to any marine Railway in Europe or the United States.—The harbor of St. Thomas is safe, commodious and easy of entrance to vessels of the largest capacity; and all the necessary materials, of the best description for repairing vessels, are constantly for sale at reasonable prices. The mechanics are as skilful as can be found elsewhere, and the expenses of repairing are more moderate than any other port in the West Indies.

Masters of vessels sustaining injury at sea, and under the necessity of proceeding to a southern port for repairs, are invited to consider the many advantages enjoyed by St. Thomas, not only as it respects the despatch and facility with which their repairs can be completed, but for the certainty of finding there every thing requisite and necessary to complete them, and at prices varying but little from what would be charged in the principle cities of this country.

JAMES H. HICKS, & Co.

Boston, Feb. 7, 1844.

MR. A. H. DUCATEL from Baltimore, will find a letter on application at the United States Consulate at Buenos Ayres.

JUST PUBLISHED.

FIRST Principles of Vocal Music, containing Tables, Scales and Examples with explanations, and a few Practical Lessons in Solmization; designed for the use of Schools. For sale at the Office of the Mercantile Gazette, at M. Stendman's shop No. 54, Calle de la Universidad, fronting the College, and at the Libreria del Señor Ybarra, No. 28, Calle de Potosi. Price \$10.

DAVID FLEMING

BOOT and Shoe maker respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed from No. 8 to No. 17, Calle de la Reconquista, in the commodious premises formerly occupied by Mr. Fortis, where he continues to carry on the business in its various branches, and hopes by strict attention to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage he has constantly received from his customers in town and country.

N. B. Always on hand a good assortment of foreign boots and shoes.

JUST RECEIVED

FROM England and on sale at No. 17 Calle de la Reconquista, 1 case Wellington boots and 1 case Blucher.

A CARD.

HENRY JONAS, Watch maker, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has established his shop in the Calle de la Universidad, No. 60, in front of the College Church, where he hopes to merit the continuance of the patronage of his customers.

Notice to Milliners.

JUST received and on sale at No. 36 Calle de Potosi, a few dozen boys' hats, children and ladies' straw bonnets, of the latest fashion.

Buenos Ayres, July 25th, 1844.

Cloth & superfine Pilot Cloth Surtouts

OF superior workmanship, from \$17 to \$20 each; also pilot cloth of different qualities at very reduced prices, now selling at No. 55 Calle de la Piedad.

NO CURE NO PAY.

BLAKES Tincture, superior to any thing yet offered in this City for the tooth ache. Sold at No. 55 Calle de la Piedad, price \$2 with directions for use.

SALTED BEEF.

OF first rate quality, about one month old, is selling at the low price of \$100 currency, or 85 Spanish, in the Butcher's Shop on the Beach, No. 19, where Captains will likewise find fresh beef and vegetables every day. Any orders for provisions, &c. will be executed with the greatest promptness, and at as low prices as possible. Salted tongues in barrels of 8 doz. each, at \$100 per barrel.

VINES

THREE and four yards long, may be had at the Quinta Calle del Temple, No. 333.

From the Gaceta Mercantil.

GENERAL ROSAS,

AND THE EVENTS OF THE RIO DE LA PLATA.

(Continuation.)

The information that should guide foreign writers does not require to be obtained by them immediately on the scene of action in order to be correct. It is sufficient that it be accurate, impartial and authenticated to render it a sure basis for the guidance of public opinion. He who dispassionately analyses and ascertains the nature, facts and circumstances of a political question, rejecting what is absurd, suspecting what is doubtful, and only admitting verified events and positive results, has undoubtedly a better right to be believed than the partisan who upon a spot of the scene of action is an accomplice in the excesses, or partaker in the interests that are there agitated. All his opinions,

all his judgments, biased by this irresistible partiality, are either false or exaggerated. This very material defect soils from the first to the last page, the declamatory libel we refute.

Without pretending minutely to describe the facts, we must recall them to mind, inasmuch as they will serve as a faithful guide. They are recorded in the annals of the administration of General Rosas and of the war: they are attested in the clearest manner by unimpeachable documents and numerous witnesses; and from this source we will take the necessary data in order to disprove the statements of a false and anonymous writer.

A wise line of policy has drawn close together all the bonds of Argentine nationality. The Interior Provinces of the Republic, which, during the long dissensions in the Rio de la Plata, had not found repose or stability, have exchanged their precarious relations for a durable and auspicious convention. Confederated together, worthily represented abroad, without any dependence upon each other, they have established the reign of order and the sway of the laws over a fair and fertile country for a long time drenched in blood. After twenty years of anarchy, or of military oppression, the treaty of the Argentine Confederation has secured to them their respective provincial liberty and independence. Under this compact the nationality has been preserved, the territory extended upon the frontiers of the Desert, and the relations with America and Europe maintained with dignity.

This is the work of General Rosas, and to bring against him the accusation that "his greatness consists in having had tact sufficient to advance himself to supreme power by military violence and the unreserved use of the poignard;" that "his goodness is restricted to the solitary fact of not having sacrificed the whole of the relations of those who have opposed his tyranny;" and that "his government is based upon destructiveness;" it is necessary to demolish a work that itself alone, without other illustrious deeds, proclaims the disgusting falsehood of such imputations.

The revolution in the Rio de la Plata had failed in its efforts. Without concert, without stability and without hope for the future, scenes of anarchy and bloodshed were of daily occurrence. Scarcely had the civil war been extinguished in the Interior Provinces, and whilst the sounds of the exhortation to peace and reconciliation addressed in 1828 by the national government of the illustrious Governor Dorrego still dwelt on the ear, the tranquillity that had been momentarily restored, was again disturbed in a profound and terrible manner. Those who perpetrated this great crime; those who recommenced the work of destruction and blood which appeared to have ceased; those who, without reputation or popularity in the country, employed military violence and murder in order to seize upon the supreme command, were the ruthless Unitarians. The curious *vis-disant* "British resident" represents as victims the ferocious tyrants who to this day protract their brutal aggression against the liberty of the country.

Not content with exciting disturbances and giving scandal, transformed into a band of wretches for whom immorality, destruction and pillage are the only means of acquiring fortune, they seduced the fidelity of the veteran army belonging to the Republic, and caused it to revolt in December, 1828.

Long and brilliant dissertations are of no avail to justify the authors of this wicked act. There is no longer a problem; for it has been solved by the multifarious evils which have had their origin in that bloody crime. It was followed by the murder of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, massacres in the towns, impious excesses, and deeds of the most ferocious barbarity. It is needless to undertake to draw a picture from which the eyes of all turn off with that abhorrence which in the minds of all it is so well calculated to inspire. There was only wanting to its horrible deformity that a false witness, calling himself an Englishman, should give the excuse of liberty to the vandals, and the appellation of military despots to the people, who have defended themselves from a sense of liberty and national honour.

General Rosas has been indebted to his elevation to supreme power to the popular reaction against the tyrannical military regime of the ruthless Unitarians, who, after their discomfiture rallied under foreign banners. By this abominable crime they protract the war which they commenced by the perpetration of murder and barbarity.

Public gratitude with happy discernment, selected General Rosas in 1829 to take upon himself the weight of a Government springing up upon the wrecks of military tyranny. By the display of his talent, his experience and popularity, he succeeded in cementing order on a solid basis, and in extinguishing the civil war that was raging with fury. His authority emanated from the law and the people. This glorious mission terminated, General Rosas returned to his private condition, leaving the country thoroughly tranquil, and grateful for the blessings it enjoyed. The citizens gave themselves up in security to their labours, their mercantile speculations, the exercise of their industry or professions. No uneasiness afflicted them. The work of pacification was concluded; the wise administrator had also fixed the basis of order without which liberty becomes a scandal; it only remained that time should speedily consolidate what had been constructed with foresight and intelligence.

But the very clemency with which the enemies of the State had been dealt encouraged them to hatch new conspiracies and commit barbarous crimes, especially as they saw that that tranquil and prosperous situation of the country was fatal to their flagitious hopes.

Unfortunately there was no one to sustain the weight of public affairs, and the attempts of the factious extended themselves in proportion to the weakness of the Administrators. To consternate the public by treacherous and inhuman murders was a part of the plan of the ruthless Unitarians; and among their means of tyranny foreign support was reckoned.

Several illustrious Argentines fell by the dagger of the barbarians; military insurrections broke out in several parts of the Confederate territory; the foreign league accumulated its resources for invasion upon all the frontiers of the Republic; and the country was necessitated to defend and save itself.

Such was the state in which the Confederation was placed when General Rosas, not by military violence and the poignard, but by the law and the public voice, was called to assume the Administration of public affairs, despite his urgent and repeated resignations. The Legislature and the Province of Buenos Ayres conferred upon him the whole of the public power; and the sovereign assemblies of the other Provinces of the Confederation confided to him the direction of the foreign relations and of the general affairs of peace and war.

Great was the aggression with which this heroic nation was assailed; but greater were its determination and its glory in repelling it. General Rosas on assuming the command, made known to all the Provinces the state in which the Confederation was placed; and he has invariably depended for support upon national opinion.

A great proportion of the evils that threatened, have disappeared; but others still subsist, and the effects of all will be long felt. The Confederation will yet have to endure the blows levelled against it by those whose sole aim it is to destroy it by military tyranny and foreign intervention. Fully enlightened as to the magnitude of the evil, and the serious consequences to be apprehended therefrom, it sustains a government that restores what it has not destroyed, remedies misfortunes that it has not caused, and promotes the felicity of the country at a period when it is engaged in its necessary and vigorous defence.

Whilst it can boast the glories acquired in a great and national struggle, it confounds calumny by numerous acts of persevering clemency, which are a matter of public notoriety. And we are at a loss to divine what subterfuge the absurd calumniator, who arraigns it for destructiveness, and the negative merit of not having sacrificed the relations of all its enemies, would have recourse to, were he to be asked what family has suffered through acts of the government; nor would it be less curious to see how he would explain the undeniable fact of the considerable increase of population in the Argentine territory and the augmentation of the amount of foreign importations.

The accuracy of Mr. Mallalieu's remark is here very striking:—"That, he says, General Rosas is and has been the best and the most abused man of the age there can be no question. It would be strange indeed if the turbid torrent of party calumny and invective rolled against him in continuous current for so many consecutive years, in the press and out of the press, both of the Old World and the New, had not worn at length a passage to the public ear and to the base of public faith. And I must say

"that hard measure was dealt to him in the last session of Parliament both by your Lordship and Sir Robert Peel, seeing that no tangible or overt acts of accusation were pre-erred. The supreme chief of a State in alliance should be entitled to all forbearance, and the most favourable construction of circumstance; nor lightly condemned by those whose judgment, from the authority of high character and station, would pass in public acceptance as without appeal. I cannot but fear lest on these occasions, and in the animadversions to which I refer, there was too much of deference to prejudices out of doors, to ready an acceptance of inculpations from suspicious quarters in the River Plate, which should have been received with more caution, because, *ex parte* in the cause or partial of origin. Against a successful chief the disappointed passions of envy, hatred and all uncharitableness among defeated foes and jealous rivals might not unnaturally be expected to explode through every channel at command, in every form of falsehood and malignity with countless and re-echoing voice."

This serious caution, in order not to become the dupes of writers who repress the most noble sentiments and the most generous ideas, with the view of promoting unworthy interests, is particularly to be recommended to the class addressed by the fictitious "British resident" in Montevideo. Indeed, the accuser makes himself known as a partisan of the faction who in the Rio de la Plata laid their impious and savage hands on the Sanctuary of God and of the Law, sacrilegiously disposing of the property and ornaments of the churches. The illustrious individual calumniated is he who has reconstructed the religious edifice which had been thrown down by the ruthless unitarians; and among his acts of religious celebrity, are to be enumerated the increase of the clergy, the splendour of public worship, the building of new churches, the repairing of the old, and the presentation to fill the vacant see of Buenos Ayres. In this sole antithesis the Pastors of the United Kingdom have a sure guide to enable them to estimate the character of one who presents himself to them in the poor man's garb, and profanes the word of God.

He can bring forward no real or supposed act to bear him out in the atrocious abuse which he, in every page, heaps upon General Rosas, calling him a "hideous monster," a "military tyrant," a "destroyer of families," and an "impious" man; and these are the sorry claims we have to combat in him who falsely promises strict truth and impartial criticism. This method of argumentation was thought to be reserved for the fanatics of a detestable club; and it is not a little surprising to see it so faithfully copied by one who aspires to the honour of imitating Junius, and sharing his feigned dangers. In an exasperated enemy passionate censure is in a certain degree natural; but such absurd and indecorous declamation only belongs to men who have lost all sense of dignity and prudence. It happens to this rude calumniator that whilst he exhausts all the resources of a non-descript oratory, his readers discover in the irregularity of his reasoning, in his tiresome declamation, and in his impure out-pourings, all the characteristics of a shameful libel.

Had we not already left the nationality and object of the so-styled "British Resident" cleared up, we might point out this docile submission to the peculiar system of defamation employed by the ruthless Unitarians as an additional reason for believing him to be one of them.

At all events he is a dealer in falsehoods, who condemns virtue to infamy, excites the vile passions, serves disreputable interests, gilds over iniquity in order to silence the voice of conscience and justice, and by alternately exhausting deception and epigram, with slender capacity, enhances crime only, and asks for nothing but war.

We must leave unanswered the supercilious irony of the so-styled "British resident." To his nonsensical prattle about "Mr. Metaphor Mallalieu," his "coxcombr," "ignorance" and "wickedness," whereby he appears to wish to give us an idea of his good taste and the refined circle he will have honoured with his inimitable facetiousness it is necessary to oppose silence; inasmuch as the public have already done justice to those beautiful effusions. His play of words are equally revolting, have all the nauseousness of gross absurdity. He who has written "the cradle of the infant Rosas," "haggis of auld Reekie," "rich bit of cookery," and other choice specimens of diction may have carried away some palms in the Riverista Institute of Montevideo; but certainly he does not elucidate the question of La Plata with any thing surpassing the attic wit of Father Gerundio of Campazas. Notwithstanding, he maintains that he does not sacrifice to the "Golden Image;" and that he is a "British resident." Perhaps the omission of these epigrams would have enabled him to pass *incognito* through the lists, where from the very transcendence of his genius he is now discovered.

This champion declares Mr. Mallalieu's style to be unintelligible, whereas its perspicuity and genuine English texture are not to be mistaken with the affected and obscure pamphlet got up in Montevideo. The historical facts affected by the London writer are displeasing to him for their utility; his political reasoning does not meet his approbation for its generalisms; his quotations offend him for the allusion to the "introduction of a military element" in the Plata contest; and this is the truth, for it comprises a part of the proper and just censure of Commodore Purvis. There is, therefore, invidiousness and prejudice... the very style vituperated... and he who thus finds fault with supposed generalisms, does not enter into discussion, yet assumes to himself the right of indulging in with respect to all, the epithets of "ignorant" and "wicked."

If this Montevidean libel should succeed in calling the attention of the noble Earl of Aberdeen, he would have to come to the conclusion either that its author had monopolized all human wisdom and goodness, or that he is a petulant partisan. The foresight with which his Lordship cleared his ante-chambers of this description of pretenders leaves little doubt as to his probable decision in this dilemma.

In the critical posture of affairs in La Plata superinduced by the perfidious and cruel interference of Commodore Purvis, no subject of H. B. M. has suffered on any account in his person or property; and we might cite acts of decided protection which the Government of General Rosas has not ceased to extend to the very parties that were engaged in cruel hostilities against a friendly and generous country. And how could he, who announces that "nineteen twentieths of his countrymen write from the River Plate detailing the course of events here," have been afraid to write from Montevideo? Only he is in danger at Montevideo; the rest nowhere!

It is easy to perceive, then, that the position of the new Junius is somewhat more than hyperbolic; and if there is any thing that he can boast of it is, according to his own showing, of being the only poltroon among so many men of courage.

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

Date of Arrival	Vessels and Captains Names.	Tons	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
British.				
May 27	Brig Adino, John Ross Baxter.....	328	Briscoe, Twyford & Co.	Cork or Falmouth.
June 1	Brig T. H. Haviland, Samuel Thompson	192	Henry & George Dowse	London
13	Brig Lady Mary, S. Stone	253	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	London
14	Barque Isabella, Samuel Herbert	221	Bennie Macfarlane & Co.	Liverpool
25	Barque William Peile, Joseph Sprot	279	John Best & Brothers	Liverpool
25	Barque Rambler, Matthew de Gruchy	254	Santamaria, Llambi & Co.	London
29	Brigantine Navigator, John Lefevre	145	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	Falmouth
29	Brig Thomas Lesech, Ed. Golding	188	Anderson, Weller & Co.	Falmouth
July 1	Schooner Unicorn, Philip Tounel	136	Santamaria, Llambi & Co.	Cork.
4	Barque Amy, John Dixon	233	Bertram, Le Breton & Delisle	Exeter.
11	Brig Paragon, George Dunn	212	Santamaria, Llambi & Co.	London.
13	Brig Isabella, James Brown	280	Henry & George Dowse	London.
15	Brig Bella Portena, J. W. Pyott	238	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Africa.
15	Brig Lotus, John Drinkwater	134	Gifford & Brothers	Falmouth
25	Brig Mary Ann, W. Duncanson	210	Henry & George Dowse	Plymouth.
25	Brig Trio, John Hooper	194	Hughes & Brothers	
Aug 5	Brig James Gibson, James Stuart	221	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	
7	Brig Prince of Wales, James Russell	199	George Bell	
American				
Sept. 13	Barque Hobart, Collier	204	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Boston.
June 12	Brig Junius, Henry Cooper	255	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Baltimore.
July 4	Bar. Col. Howard, S. H. G. Prentiss	332	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	
8	Barque Bostonian, Joseph Emerson	267	Daniel Gowland & Co.	New York.
15	Bar. Chancellor, Andrew Beavals	277	Francis Dominick	Boston.
19	Bar. Chocollor, Thomas C. Simpson	277	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Baltimore.
19	Brig Amazon, William S. Wedge	223	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	
Aug 1	Brigan Colombia, George W. Barney	63		
French.				
June 29	Barque Tourville, A. Bonzam	306	Zumaran & Treserra	Havre de Grace.
30	Brig Ave Maria, Bautruche	183	Mosca, Dunoyer & Vanni	Havre de Grace.
July 1	Barque Mexican, Henri Cabanne	285	Llavallo & Sons	Marseilles
11	Barque Banares, Agustin Tavares	171	Marion Laplane	Marseilles
15	Brig Caroline, Antoine Mazel	238	Bartolomé Herand	Cette
Aug 8	Barque			
Sardinian.				
Jan. 20	Pol. Bella Emilia Domingo Fidalza	175	Tomas Rouse	Genoa
Apl. 23	Zuni. Nues. S. del Rosario, L. Corveto	67	Llavallo & Sons	Banco
July 4	Pol. Maraguita, Ambrosio Bucaro	159	Pietranera	
11	Barque Bifonte, Cayetano Gazzolo	193	Pietranera & Co.	Genoa
11	Polacre Nina, Francisco Reforzo	182	Pietranera & Co.	Bahia
11	B.N.S. de la Misericordia, Rocata Icaño	149	Capitine	
27	Brig Gorreo, Santiago Zino	161	Pietranera & Co.	
Aug 5	Brigantine Francisco, Luis Corveto	125		
Spanish.				
May 25	Brig Dos Amigos, Jayme Ferrer	110	Llavallo & Sons	Havana
25	Brig Leon, Julian Ibarra	160	Zumaran & Treserra	Bilboa
June 4	Brig Cacique, B. Austrich	158	Pedro Antonio Sanchez	Cadiz.
9	Polacre Prona, Gerardo Maristany	147	Enrique Ochos & Co.	Havana
29	Polacre Antilla, Geronimo Millet	118	Llavallo & Sons	Havana
July 3	Brig Union, Ferreyros	136	Llavallo & Sons	Coruna
23	Brig Nuevo Santa Ana, J. Goroedo	120	Eduardo Freyer	Malaga
27	Brigantine Churruca, Manuel Truch	136	Llavallo & Sons	
Brazilian.				
July 5	Brig Independente, J. F. X. Ferreira	180	Manuel S. Monteiro	Brazil.
20	Brig Feliz Union, A. F. da Cunha	183	Manuel Acevedo Ramos	do.
Aug 5	Brig Belisario, M. S. Santos	232	Manuel Acevedo Ramos	do.
Swedish.				
June 4	Brig Christian, C. V. Diedrich	250		Havana
6	Brig Svea, C. E. Olsen	250	Thode & Co.	Hamburg
Danish.				
June 29	Brig George & Aloys Dirck Tiessen	232	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	Antwerp.
July 11	Brig Catherine, M. A. Anderson	202	J. J. Kliek & Co.	Havana
11	Brig Henriette Sophie, F. Moller	217	Thode & Co.	Antwerp.
16	Ship Ospre, J. J. Holdt	200	Mohr, Ludovici & Co.	Falmouth
23	Barque Orion, H. Mathiessen	236	Thode & Co.	Havana
Hamburg.				
July 27	Bar. Catharina Dorothea, A. W. Boljahr	180	Mohr, Ludovici & Co.	Falmouth.
Bremen.				
June 3	Brig Luisa Cecilia, Martin Wenke	120	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Havana
Austrian.				
June 2	Polacre Nina, Marco Iccassovich	121	Risso & Rosa	Buceo
FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.				
BRITISH.—Schooner Cockatrice, 6 guns, Lieut. Justice Oreamlam, Commander Schooner Viper, 6 guns, Lieut. James Carter, Commander.				

On the 1st inst., the flag of Denmark was hoisted on board the late British brig Provost. She is now called the "George & Aloys," and as such we have inserted her in our list of Danish vessels this week, with the name of her Captain, those of her consignees, destination and tonnage.

H. B. M.'s schooner Cockatrice exercised great guns and small arms on Saturday last.

MARINE LIST. PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

August 3rd. . . Wind N. N. W.—Opposite Coast visible.
Arrived, National brigantine Corsario, 148 tons, Antonio Banovich, from the Buceo 24th ult., Colonia 3rd inst., in ballast to Risso & Rosa.
Sailed, Sardinian polacre San Francisco de Paula, Mateo Ferrara, for Montevideo and Pernambuco, despatched by Llavallo and Sons in ballast.
French brig Veloce, Nicole Gautier Pignonblanc, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Llavallo and Sons, with 5371 dry ox hides, 300 salted do. 3000 ox horns, 22 bales with 660 arrobas hair, 6 do. with 180 arrobas wool.
Passenger. . . Monsieur A. F. Guerin.
British brigantine Citius, Samuel C. Paddon, for Exeter, despatched by Bertram, Le Breton and Delisle, with 6017 salted ox hides, 12,000 bones 50 pipes with 1900 arrobas tallow.

August 4th. . . Wind N.
Arrived, National brig Independencia Americano, (late Marco Polo) from the Parana, with wood, &c., to Manuel Olivera.
Sailed, National schooner Mariana, Juan Bautista Scotti, for the Buceo, despatched by Eduardo Freyer, with merchandise.
Brazilian brig Licia, Joaquin Ferreira do Santos, for Santos, despatched by Sa. Pereira and Meyrelles, in ballast.
Brazilian brig Pensamiento, Manuel Maria Mergu, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by José Marquez de Souza, with 3300 quintals jerked beef 50 dry ox hides.

August 5th... Wind N. hazy. heavy rain at night.

Arrived National schooner Galga, José Merlin, from the Buceo 3rd inst, with produce to Gregorio Mendez.

British brig James Gibson, 221 tons, James Stuart, from Liverpool 27th May, to Brownell, Stegmann, & Co., with general cargo and four passengers.

Brazilian brig Belisario, 232 tons, Manuel da Silva Santos, from Parnagua 25th ult., with yerba &c. to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.

Sardinian brigantine Francisco, 125 tons, Luis Corvetto, from Montevideo 3rd inst. in ballast to order.

Sailed, Sardinian packet schooner Luisa, Antonio Cabaner, from the Buceo, despatched by Carlos Galeano, with merchandise and passengers.

Sardinian packet schooner Ninfa del Plata, Santiago Antonio Barbaro, from Montevideo, despatched by Llavallol and Sons, with passengers.

Sardinian packet schooner Orestes, Pablo Carvalho, despatched by Zumaran and Treserra with passengers.

August 6th... Wind N. E.

Arrived, H. B. M's. Schooner Viper, 6 guns, Lieut. James Carter, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 27th ult., arrived at Montevideo 4th inst., sailed thence 5th, with the mail of the packet Linnet, from Falmouth 7th June.

Passengers from Rio Janeiro.—Don Pedro Villanueva, a Spanish Clergyman, and Mrs. Hodgskin, (the two latter landed at Montevideo.)

Passengers from Montevideo... Messrs. Spencer N. Dickson and William Jordan.

August 7th... Wind W. N. W. hazy

Arrived, British brig Prince of Wales, 199 tons, James Russell, from Leith 12th May, with coals, tar, &c., to George Bell.

Passengers... 33.

Sailed, Brazilian brigantine Flinton, Isaac de Abreo, for Rio Grande, despatched by Sa Pereira and Meyrelles, in ballast.

Brazilian brig Veloz, José Maria da Concepcion, for Rio Grande, despatched by Sa Pereira and Meyrelles, in ballast.

National brigantine Brillante, Nicolas Repeto, for the Buceo, despatched by Antonio Rocca, with merchandise.

National schooner Atrévigo, Antonio Doderó, for the Buceo, despatched by Trifon & Lezica, with merchandise.

Sardinian schooner Bella Sofia, José Sanguinette, for Montevideo, despatched by Angel G. de Elia, in ballast.

Spanish brig Vencedor, Juan Rosses, for the Havana, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 100 dry ox hides, 5000 horns, 30 boxes with 200 arrobas tallow, 3890 quintals jerked beef.

American barque La Plata, Joseph Michaels, for Philadelphia, despatched by Moss and Pardon, with 234 bales with 7620 arrobas wool, 43 do. with 4000 doz. sheep skins, 23 do. with 690 arrobas hair, 75,000 bones, 2000 horns.

American barque Chalcedony, John E. Todd, for Salem, despatched by Daniel Gowland, & Co. with 11,177 dry ox and cow hides, 584 salted do. 2000 horns.

August 8th... Wind W. N. W.

Arrived, Sardinian packet schooner Rosa, Andres Priario, from Montevideo 6th inst. to Carlos Galeano with passengers.

Sardinian polacre Julia, 120 tons, Antonio Nin y Soler, from the Buceo 5th inst. with produce to Alvaro Ries.

French barque Paquetbot de la Plata, 185 tons, Belzague, from Bourdeaux 11th May, Montevideo, 6th inst. with part cargo to Llavallol and Sons, passengers from Montevideo 31.

August 9th... Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

ARRIVED AT FALMOUTH.

June 5. British brig Philomela, Bell, hence 6th March, and sailed 6th June for London.

AT LIVERPOOL.

May 22. British brig Hibbert, Bruce, hence 28th February.

AT LONDON.

May 15. British brigantine Pandora, Le Maitre, hence 13th February.

Do. brig Bonanza, Selkirk, hence 18th February.

AT HAVRE DE GRACE.

May 12. French ship Paquetbot Bordelais, No 2, Martres, hence 27th February.

French barque Louise Maria, Maugendre, hence 14th February.

AT CETTE.

May 12. French barque Finette, Gautier, hence 11th February.

In the House of Commons on the 17th May, Mr. Ewart put some questions to the Minister respecting the war in these countries, in reply to which...

SIR ROBERT PEEL said, he of course very much regretted the existence of such a description of hostilities as those to which the hon. gentleman referred. He regretted greatly that hostilities should be carried on in a spirit which presented no immediate prospect of their termination. He lamented to say that horrible atrocities were committed, such as the mutilation of prisoners and the commission of other crimes calculated to demoralize the whole country. In reply to the question that had been put, he was not prepared to say that there would be any forcible intervention on the part of England. If our rights as a nation were violated by either party, Her Majesty's Government was of course determined by force, if necessary, to defend the interests of this country; but so long as the laws of nations were not violated, he was sure the house would, with him, see the importance of those considerations which restrained any interference on the part of the Queen's Government.

No doubt, England could very easily suppress the hostilities which were at present going forward and might for a time establish peaceful relations; but what security would that furnish for the continuance of a state of peace? How could peace be rendered permanent unless we maintained on the spot that force by which hostilities were in the first instance terminated? In such a case this country would have to take upon itself the whole internal government of both contending countries. He believed that France took pretty much the same view of the question that this country did, and that all good offices had been offered by France, with a view to the amicable arrangement of the differences which existed. He believed that France was as anxious as England to terminate those hostilities by every mode consistent with the laws of nations. But France he had no doubt agreed with England that no forcible intervention ought at the present moment to take place. Let the house only look at the consequences of such a precedent as that of a neutral state, greatly superior in power, interfering forcibly in the foreign relations, and therefore necessarily in the internal government of another state. Such a right did not exist in the law of nations; and, if such a step were taken, other powerful states might likewise interfere, and we should then possess no right to renege. On these grounds he must say that he thought England ought to pause before she set any example of interference. All he could promise, therefore, was continued attention to the subject which the hon. gentleman had brought under the consideration of the house; but he could not promise on the part of this country, and he did not expect that there would be on the part of France, any exercise of force.

MR. M. GIBSON did not expect that there would be any interference as to the proceedings of the belligerent parties; but he wished to state that several communications had reached him, inquiring if any means had been taken or were in contemplation for the purpose of affording protection to the persons and property of British subjects; for in that country there was much property and many British residents.

SIR R. PEEL replied, that generally speaking the demands for protection would be attended to as far as was practicable. There was a naval force maintained in the River Plata sufficient, he trusted, to protect British residents.

Mrs. Mary Clark, (Doña Clara) whose decease we noticed in our last, was a native of London. The *Funerales* for the repose of her soul were celebrated at the Cathedral Church on Saturday last, the invitations thereto being issued in the names of her executors Doña Maria Josefa Ecurra, and the Rev. Felipe Elortondo y Palacio. The attendance was numerous especially of the Clergy.

Since 1822, the deceased has been in the enjoyment of £200 per annum, being a life annuity from the Royal Exchange Assurance Office London, which of course dies with her.—Her late residence in the Calle del 25 Mayo, is, we understand to be sold—she has left several bequests including one to the Convent of St. Catharine, with whose inmates she was on terms of great intimacy. Her charities were extensive, particularly in former days, when her means were greater. These acts we have been witness to from having resided under her roof for more than eight years.

BIRTH.

On the 4th inst the lady of Robert McLean, Esqr. of a Son.

Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 9th inst.

British.....	18
American.....	8
French.....	6
Spanish.....	8
Sardinian.....	8
Brazilian.....	3
Hamburg.....	1
Swedish.....	2
Danish.....	5
Bremen.....	1
Austrian.....	1
61	

THE WEATHER has been mild this week.

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

Saturday.....	58
Sunday.....	62
Monday.....	68
Tuesday.....	62
Wednesday.....	64
Thursday.....	58
Friday.....	59

Advertisements.

THE PARTIES who have taken the following periodicals from the Commercial Room are requested to return them.—*"Pictorial Times,"* of 10th and 24th February, 16th March, 20th and 27th April, 1844.
"Old England," with numerous plates of its *"Popular Antiquities,"* Part No. 5.

Ladies' & Children's Shoes.

JUST arrived per "Bella Porteira," and on sale at No. 17, Calle de la Reconquista, 5 Trunks of very superior shoes manufactured expressly to order in London, and consisting of Ladies' prunella boots and shoes, patent leather, black and coloured morocco shoes, stout walking or Javan shoes children and Misses' patent leather shoes, the smaller sizes with straps.

PRICES CURRENT.

	\$	¢	
Doublons, Spanish.....	227	228	each
Do. Patriot.....	226	227	do.
Plata macuquina.....	12	13	do for onza
Dollars, Spanish.....	12	14	do each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones.....	13	14	do.
Six per cent. Stock.....	68	69	do. per cent.
Exchange on England.....	31	a	per dol.
Do. France.....	35	39	cent per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	14	14	per ct. premium
Do. Montevideo.....	13	14	do do.
Do. United States.....	13	14	per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, for Engrl. & Gerny.....	54	56	per pesada
Do. France.....	47	49	do.
Do. North America.....	46	47	do
Do. Spain.....	48	50	do.
Do salted.....	44	50	do.
Do. Horse.....	20	21	do. each
Calf skins.....	56	60	per pesada
Sheep skins, common.....	32	36	per dozen.
Do. fine.....	40	42	do.
Deer skins.....	14	15	do.
Goat skins.....	26	28	do.
Nutria skins.....	5	6	dol per lb.
Chinchilli skins.....	60	70	dol per dozen
Horse hair, short.....	34	36	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed.....	40	41	do.
Do. long.....	50	100	do.
Wool, common, washed.....	25	26	do.
Do. picked.....	40	41	do.
Do. shorn from skins.....	40	42	do.
Do. mastiza, dirty.....	32	36	do.
Tallow, pure.....	22	23	do.
Do. raw.....	12	12	do.
Do. with grease.....	16	17	do.
Jerked beef.....	30	21	per quintal
Horns, mixed.....	150	200	per thousand
Do. Ox.....	400	500	do.
Shin bones.....	80	85	do.
Hide cuttings.....	32	34	do.
Ostrich feathers, white.....	10	11	per 100 lbs
Do. black.....	8	9	do.
Salted tongues.....	1	14	per dozen
Salt, on board.....	19	30	per fanega
Discount.....	14	14	per ct. pr month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 225 dollars
The lowest price 235 dollars
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 34 pence. The lowest do. 31 pence.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor