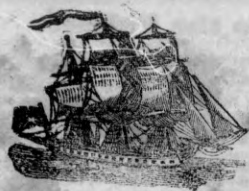


British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 940]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24th, 1844.

[Established in 1826

BUENOS AYRES.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* has replied to the foul language which the puppet *Thiers* indulged in lately in the French Chamber of Deputies, against General Rosas. The reply is in our opinion too considerate towards the mean unprincipled politician, which this same *Thiers*, has proved himself to be. Well do we remember his eulogies on General Rosas and reprehension of the Riveristas, when defending the peace which he [*Thiers*] made in 1840. However, he has sunk even below contempt, and that such is the case the following cautious article which appeared in the *Presse*, Paris paper, will clearly elicit:—

"Paris, May 31. The debate, to-day, in the Chamber of Deputies, has not been, in reality, between Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, Rivera and Oribe, but between M. Guizot and M. Thiers, between the minister for Foreign Affairs of the 29th of October and the minister for Foreign Affairs, president of the council, of the 1st of March. Our admiration for the admirable talents of M. Guizot does not go so far, it is well known, as to find always unimpeachable what he does, and even what he says; it is neither blind nor systematic; we are aware of what he wants to be in action and in the cabinet equal to what he is in discussion and in the tribune, and we have often reminded him of it, and sometimes even with severity; we may, therefore, be fully credited when we say that the incontestable superiority of M. Guizot over M. Thiers never appeared more conspicuous. What a distance between the talent of one and the talent of the other! What a contrast between those two oratories, the one such a master of itself, always obtaining the object and never going beyond it, at the same time dignified and disdainful, never descending to irony but raising it to a level with itself by courtesy, imperturbable and powerful, full and fluent; the other without any self-possession, incessantly repeating the same thing over again, dragging itself through details, falling into personality and abuse, and only emerging therefrom by the vulgarity and exaggeration of sentiments which, when they are sincere, are expressed in another manner than by phrases that the *Constitutionnel* itself would not make use of! Has M. Thiers no friends about him to make him see that rage misleads him, that resentment loses him? A former minister, a former president of the council, could carry no farther self oblivion, the oblivion of all principle, the oblivion of all propriety. We say it without exaggeration, M. Thiers has fallen to-day below, far below, those men of the opposition whom we remember having heard him from 1834 to 1837, attack with so much acrimony, and treat with so much contempt! Will he rise from such a fall! It is allowable to doubt it. What is certain, what may be affirmed is, that henceforth in order to bring him back into power, very serious circumstances will be necessary, and that day may well be the eve of sinister events! In order to form a correct idea of the sitting from which we come, it were necessary to have been present, it were necessary to have seen the former president of the council of the 22nd of February and of the 1st of March carry irregularity and humility to the extent of demanding at every mark of incredulity that his words drew forth, that the chamber, in imitation

of the convention, should set itself up as a judge of the conduct of our consuls and our admirals, that it should receive, without hearing the other side, the depositions of their accusers. It were necessary to have heard M. Thiers repeatedly designate as a brigand the President of one of the States with which, he, M. Thiers, the president of the 1st of March, had opened negotiations and concluded a convention, the convention of the 29th of October, 1840: it were necessary to have heard M. Thiers make himself the apologist of insurrection, and declare that the Frenchmen who had armed themselves, contrary to the prohibition of the consul of France in Montevideo, were in the right not to submit to the authority of the consul, that they were better judges than him of French interest, better judges than the commander of the squadron, Vice-Admiral Massieu de Clerval, of national honour; it were necessary to have heard M. Thiers, a former President of the council, a former minister for foreign affairs, publicly wound, upon the faith of unsubstantial depositions, the character of an old naval officer, and condemn as rashly as he has not hesitated to do the conduct of an agent charged with a high and weighty responsibility, placed at two thousand leagues from his country and unable to defend himself; it were necessary to have heard M. Thiers betray in the tribune secrets of the King's councils, tell that he had resigned his portefeuille for four and twenty hours without explaining why he resumed it, if his opinion had not prevailed; it were necessary to have heard M. Thiers speak of the instructions given by him to Admiral Mackau of the supplies of coal laid in by him, of the number of seamen raised by him from three thousand to six thousand, of the expedition ordained by him, &c. &c., as if there had been at that period, under the ministry of the 1st of March, neither minister of marine, nor minister of war, nor council of the crown, nor King's government! Never, it must be said, did an autocrat personify more strictly a government in his own person, never did a minister pay less attention to his colleagues, nor treat them with less consideration.

"Such has been the fatal effect of this sitting for M. Thiers, that M. Odilon-Barrot appeared to feel embarrassed for the former president of the 1st of March, and that the opposition who were to propose, either a reduction of the supplies or on the contrary an additional credit to augment our forces called to protect Rivera against Rosas, did not dare to put any thing to the vote, and even forgot to rise to reply! A more complete defeat war never seen. Have we not, therefore, reason to say to the opposition that they were wrong in multiplying so inconsiderately cabinet questions! Will this new lesson have the effect of rendering them more prudent!

"The document with which M. Thiers thought to overwhelm M. Pichon, consul of France in Montevideo, contains the following:—

"It is understood that the French have taken up arms only to defend their lives and property. But their lives and property not being threatened, why then did they retain them?

"It was not because they were not sufficiently protected that they took up arms; it is because the government, as M. Guizot has very properly said, excited or constrained them by its promises or its fiscal measures.

"They pretend that they were not even at liberty to leave Montevideo, because our squadron could not afford a conveyance for more than 800 out of 15,000.

But the danger of a sudden attack being once passed, could they not have abandoned Montevideo by successive removals! This has been done subsequently, and it is not on the Coast of Brazil, as

M. Thiers pretends, that our pacific and laborious fellow-countrymen have been conveyed by the authority of the Admiral, but to Buenos Ayres, where they have requested to be conveyed, to Buenos Ayres, where they have found security and employment under that same Rosas whom M. Thiers has treated as a brigand, upon the faith of some persons interested in imputing to him the most improbable crimes, in order that they may be put in his place in the name of that humanity which they deceive.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The *Gaceta* of the 1st inst. contains a note, to the Government, from the Chief of Police, stating that 2237 persons arrived in this City during the last month (July) and 722 departed.

A similar note from the Captain of the Port, states that during the same period 1010 persons arrived at this port and 372 departed.

The same paper contains the prices current for the month of July, of articles of importation and exportation.

The same paper of the 8th contains a note to the Government from the Committee for regulating the price of beef, in which they counsel that the price should continue the same until the 31st of December next, viz: At 3 dollars currency the arroba.

The same paper of various dates contains a continuation of the list of donations in money, &c. in aid of the war.

The same paper of the 7th contains the decision of the Extraordinary Court of Appeal, dated 13th June, in the cause between Don Gerónimo Balleto and Don Santiago Barrabini, with the particulars of the cause.

Also a copy of the oration delivered in the University of Buenos Ayres by Señor Domingo Pica, on the origin and foundation of Civil Law, upon the occasion of that gentleman's examination in order to obtain the degree of Doctor of Civil Law.

On the 13th ult. Don Manuel Lopez, Governor of the Province of Cordova, addressed a note to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, informing him of his re-election to the office in question, by a vote of the House of Representatives of Cordova, to which the latter returned a congratulatory reply dated Buenos Ayres, 4th inst.

The proclamation to the inhabitants of the Province of Cordova, issued by Governor Lopez on his re-election, and other documents connected with that event, were published in the *Gaceta* of the 6th instant.

The National brig of war, General Echague, (late Cagancha) is now in the inner roads fitting for service, having undergone a thorough repair. She bent sails on Wednesday last, and has on board an efficient company of marines who are daily exercised with small arms.

The advertisements inserted from time to time in our paper to obtain back the periodicals taken from the Commercial Rooms, have hitherto been without effect, not one of them has been returned. In addition to other particulars we have to state that the "Pictorial Times" bear two stamped impressions. . . one "Sala de Comercio de Buenos Ayres," the other "Supplied by P. L. Simmonds, Foreign Newspaper Agent, 18, Cornhill, London." The first plate in the number of the 11th of May, 1844 represents the British station at Hyderabad and one of the plates in the missing number of the work called "Old England" represents the mode in which Friars were interred in England in "olden times." We mention these things in the hope that they may lead to the discovery of the articles in question.

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 complete, 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 principal cities of this country.

JAMES H. HICKS, & Co.

Boston, Feb. 7, 1844.

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. Steadman'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. Portie, 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.

ABSCONDED.

THE following apprentices belonging to the British barque James Gibson, Capt James Stewart, viz: Robert Painter, James Jago, and Wm. McGuin. All persons are hereby cautioned against harbouring and trusting them; and a reward of 300 dollars will be given for such information as may lead to their apprehension, on application at Mr. Fleming's Grocery and Ship chandlery, No. 11, Calle de Cangallo.

Ladies' & Children's Shoes.

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

Nautical Almanacks!

FOR 1844 and 1845 may be had at J. Steadman's, Stationer, No. 54, Calle de la Universidad, in front of the College Church.

Notice

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

A COMPLETE Assortment of Wood will be kept on sale at moderate prices, at the timber yard of Wm. Becher, Calle de Mexico, No. 113, consisting of Russian Pine, American ditto, Oak, Ash, Cedar, &c. Any quantity exceeding 400 feet will be delivered at the house of the purchaser free of expense.

JOHN MOORE, SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,

BEGS most respectfully to inform the public of Buenos Ayres that he has commenced business in the above department, and hopes, by combining industry with economy, to merit a share of their favors. Calle de Cangallo, No. 90.

THE parties who have taken the following periodicals from the Commercial Room, are requested to return them: "THE PICTORIAL TIMES" Of 10th and 24th February, 16th March, 20th and 27th April and May 11th, 1844.

"THE PEOPLE'S GALLERY OF ENGRAVINGS,"

Part first. "OLD ENGLAND." With numerous plates of its "Popular Antiquities." Part No. 5.

TO LET,

IN a respectable house, three elegant spacious Apartments, well fitted for a single gentleman. Apply at No. 51, Piedra Street.

Fine English Potatoes.

FRESH and just received, proper for seed, for sale at No. 40, Calle 25 de Mayo, at \$15 the arrob.

To the Public.

THE TEETH.

MR. TENKER, Professor of Dentistry, Member of the Society of Surgeon Dentists in the U. S., after a residence of 4 years in different parts of South America, having now established himself for 10 or 15 years in the capital in those Altos No. 31, Calle de Cangallo, a few doors above the Mercad Church, can assure the public that he has studied the diseases of the teeth and gums peculiar alone to this climate, and which cannot be understood except by large experience, he is able to cure the most difficult cases. In this country, owing to the water and beef being impregnated with salt petre, the tartar accumulates much faster on the teeth than in Europe and the United States, inflaming the gums, loosening the teeth, and after causing them to fall out, or give great pain, all of which might have been prevented if early attended to. It also causes them to decay quicker, when they have once commenced, and it is a fact, not generally known, that the bony part of the teeth are often decayed before it appears on the surface of the enamel, and all at once many persons are astonished to find large holes in their teeth that have never given pain, and wonder what may be the cause, exclaiming, "MY TEETH WERE SO GOOD WHEN I LEFT ENGLAND!" A black spot on the enamel, and particularly in the centre or crevice of the double tooth, is always a sure sign that corruption has commenced in the interior, and unless filled at once, the nerves become exposed, inflaming the inner membranes, forming ulcers on the roots, causing the face to swell, and sometimes, if left too long, the swelling breaks on the outside of the face and leaves a scar for life. The teeth should be examined at least twice a year (and for which no charge is ever made) and if decayed, filled with gold, and they can be made useful for life. Proofs of decayed teeth that have been preserved for 20 and 25 years may be had in Buenos Ayres,—he has liberty to refer to them. The old method of MELTING RED HOT LEAD in the cavities, always causing them to decay faster, gives great pain during the operation, while the modern method does not.

Mons. A. L. Alker, DENTIST.

THE Subscriber from the Cities of New York and Rio Janeiro who is extensively known as a scientific operator on the Teeth, and approved by the Tribunal of Medicine of this Capital, continues his practice at his office, No. 15, Calle de Representantes.

From long experience, mechanical and practical, he can make most perfect sets of artificial teeth of the best and most approved material, and he applies them on the modern principle, with the greatest ease, any number from one tooth to a complete set.

Mr. Alker begs leave to inform the public further, that he is not limited in his professional skill to the application of artificial teeth, but will undertake and perform with credit to himself, and gratification to his patients, all operations belonging to his profession, and warranted at moderate prices. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Vessels on the berth at Liverpool on 4th June, Brig Hibbert, Captain Luke Bruce; do. Ianthe, James Hunter, barque Speed, Wheelwright.

FOR MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES.

Brig Camoensa, 194 tons, Capt. Baird.

H. M's. Packet Petrel was to sail from Rio Janeiro, 28th ult. for Falmouth, with the mail of H. M's. schooner Viper, hence 22nd June.

ARRIVED AT FALMOUTH.

May 3. . H. B. M's. packet Penguin, from Rio Janeiro 13th March, with the mail forwarded hence 16th February, by H. M's. schooner Cockatrice.

17. . Dutch galliot Plata, Henning, hence 26th February, and proceeded for Hamburg.

June 2. . H. B. M's. ship Pearl, from Rio Janeiro 20th March.

3. . British barque Hesperia, Morgan, hence 23rd February.

AT SANDGATE.

May 25. . (Falmouth 14th.) Danish Brigantine Hortensia, Fuglsang, hence 17th February.

AT BRISTOL.

May 10. . British schooner Lord Redesdale, Bay ley, hence 15th February.

AT PLYMOUTH.

May 28. . British brigantine Hiram, Townsend, hence 9th March.

AT LIVERPOOL.

May 26. . (Cork 20th.) British brig Hibbert, Bruce, hence 28th February.

AT HELVOET.

May 11. . Hamburg barque Johanna, Meyer, hence 4th February.

AT GENOA.

May 10. . Sardinian barque Universe, Andrea, hence 21st January.

14—Do. polacre Caprichosa, Copello, hence 13th February.

Do, do. brig Henrique, Guerello, hence 9th January.

16. . Do, do. Amazzone, Bonsignore, hence 4th February.

19. . Do, do. Copernico, Gurliero, hence 4th March.

AT HAVANNA.

March 22. . Spanish brig Copernico, Costa, hence 11th January.

24. . Do. Polacre Aristides, Orta, hence 19th January.

28. . Prussian barque Wilhelm Schultz, hence 15 January.

April 5. . Spanish barque Tomas Genes, Domech, hence 28th January.

National brig Amistia, No. 2, Hisern, hence 20th February.

French ship Genevieve, Raimond, hence 31st December.

AT RIO JANEIRO.

9th ult. . H. B. M's. ship Alfred, Commodore Purvis, from Montevideo 11 days.

Passenger. . Señor Mateo Magarino, Secretary of the Riverista Legation at Rio Janeiro.

H. B. M's. schooner Viper, hence 22nd June, Montevideo 28th do.

11. . United States frigate Congress, from Montevideo 7 days.

14. . Sardinian polacre Giove, Chiozza, hence 30th June.

16. . American brig George Gardner, Walker, hence 7th ult.

Brazilian brig of war Capiberibe, from Montevideo 10 days.

Passengers. . The Riverista General Paz, and several of his officers.

23. . H. B. M's. packet Linnet, from Falmouth 7th June with the mails for the River Plate.

Commander Sullivan of H. B. M's. brig Philomel, has recently placed an iron beacon 6 feet above water mark, on those dangerous rocks or shelves near Colonia, upon which it will be recollected H. B. M's. brig Fantome struck in June of the last year.

From the Gaceta Mercantil.

GENERAL ROSAS,

AND THE EVENTS OF THE RIO DE LA PLATA.

(Continuation.)

The so-called "British resident" departs from truth when he arraigns as personal aspersions facts honestly related, without heat of passion or exaggeration, in the interest of justice and humanity. If there is anything strange, and personal, it is the implied and culpable approbation he bestows on those cruelties, merely for the reason that they proceed from Rivera and the ruthless Unitarians.

It is just, however, to withhold concurrence in Mr. Mallalieu's opinion with regard to the conduct of Commodore Purvis during those revolting scenes of cold-blooded and barbarous atrocity. A word of his would have been an oracle of humanity for those who depended on his avowed protection and warlike assistance. Nevertheless his lips were sealed; and he has even left recorded his official eulogiums on the ruthless authority which perpetrated those wanton cruelties. If any atrocities should have disgusted him and afforded a pretence for disregarding his instructions enjoining strict neutrality, it ought to have been those perpetrated under his very eyes by those who, in return for his favours, declared him to be "illustrious" in their journals, and dedicated to him the battery "Commodore Purvis" on the entrenchments raised and covered by his aid. And when he presumed caudally to challenge the humanity of the army of the Orientals and Argentines under the command of President Oribe, he acted by the exclusive inspiration, and on the sole testimony of the ruthless Unitarians, whose ferocious excesses excited not his feigned philanthropy. Indeed he never went beyond the entrenchments; he heard, saw and investigated nothing, except the atrocious cruelties perpetrated, under his eyes by those whom he countenanced and supported. Why did he not take disgust at what he saw, and only assume a pretext for exceeding his duty by traducing a civilized country on false evidence? And who authorised him to arrogate to himself the representation of the rights of humanity on behalf of their infringers, and to deny them to those who are exempt from any possible charge of having enforced, as they might and ought to, have done, the right of retaliation!

Whatever may be the qualities conceded to Commodore Purvis, there was certainly an ambition more worthy of a gallant British officer than that of continuing to be the abettor of the barbarous assassins and mutilators of the officer Garcia and so many other unfortunate victims. In favour of these same men he afterwards refused to acknowledge the blockade; he gave them supplies, abusing the British flag; and at last he has been discovered as the intermediate channel of hostile communication with Rivera on the Coast, in order to protract the effusion of blood and the evils of war. This partizanship sub-

sequent to the cruel acts pointed out by Mr. Mallalieu, unequivocally proves, not the "horror" and "exasperation" of the Commodore, but his connivance.

This stretching of power, which might have appeared in a less odious light, in connection with acts of official protection to British subjects—this morbid humanity, and reckless disregard of all principle in international transactions, have given way to the most culpable debility when the lives or property of British subjects have required protection against the excesses of the Unitarians. Some have been robbed, others assassinated, by the Unitarians, without Commodore Purvis diminishing in the least his sympathies for the latter, or recollecting for a moment that the mission with which he was specially charged, and the official duty enjoined on him, was "to protect H. M.'s. subjects."

These facts clearly evidence the falseness of the so-styled "British resident" on dealing with a question which the London writer has elucidated in a correct and unbiased manner. He objects against Mr. Mallalieu, that "to establish charges against the Commodore he talks of 'Coe, an American not having been interfered with,' when this Coe had taken his departure from the River Plate before the Commodore had left Portsmouth! How is it, to force his point, that "he puts an evil construction upon the Commodore's conduct to Brown, whom he is pleased to call (by the way, I suppose, of making a distinction between him and "the Europeans in arms here) a naturalized denizen of Buenos Ayres, domiciled and married to a native of that country! What will Mrs. Grundy say to "this?"

And with what right does he decide an important question by the distortion of a public text, taking advantage of an unessential inaccuracy? It is repugnant to see such an useless falsification, when so great an outcry is made about impartiality.

Mr. Mallalieu has accurately determined the periods when referring to Coe, and has not ascribed to the Commodore objections against him. "The first overt act," he says, indicative of the course he meant to steer, was the formal intimation, on "the 14th of February, 1843, to Admiral Brown, commanding, and for some twenty "for thirty years Commander-in-Chief of the flotilla or small naval armament of "Buenos Ayres, that, as a British subject; he could not be permitted to take part "in the contest with Montevideo, and accompanying the act of Parliament denou- "cing pains and penalties on disobedience of the injunctions contained. I "shall not dispute the technical legality of this inference, which according to the "strict letter of the law might be borne out; its propriety under the circumstances, "may be questionable. Coe, an American, commanding the flotilla of Montevideo, "was not interfered with. Singularly enough, Brown was in command of the Ar- "gentine squadron during the French blockade, and did some service on occasion; "but neither did the French Admiral demand, nor the British Commander then on "that station volunteer, his supercession or recall on such, or any ground. Brown, "I may observe, as a long naturalized denizen of Buenos Ayres, where domiciled "and married to a native of the country, braved the order."

Mr. Mallalieu does not relate that the Commodore made any objection to Coe, nor could it have entered his head to do so, when he expressly designates the latter as an "American."

We will not investigate, for it is not to the point, the nationality of the lady of Admiral Brown, though every one is aware that she has resided in the country for a long number of years, being the consort of an old General of the Republic. But to pretend that Brigadier William Brown is not naturalized in Buenos Ayres, after a residence of thirty years, and after having obtained by glorious service to the country, the highest rank in the Army and Navy—and to pretend it when the British Government themselves, their Ministers and Commanders of naval stations have acknowledged him in that rank during such a long period—is equally prepos- terous and unavailing.

Another of his assertions is that "Mr. Mallalieu virulently attacks the foreigners in arms for the preservation of their homes in Montevideo;" a supposition contradicted in every line of the London writer's letter. The denomination of "adventurers" is appropriate to the character they have assumed, like those bands or "Great Companies, which made war in Europe without any public duty, without any flag, and consequently without the protection of the positive and practical laws of war. We might add the official decision of the French Government, and of the illustrious Minister of Marine, if we did not fear to offend the most universally ad- mitted principles, and persons high in dignity and renown, by unnecessarily placing them in juxtaposition with the degraded Montevideo impostor. By the laws of France, of England, and of all civilized nations such belligerents are at least de- nationalized.

"They have armed themselves," does he say "in defence of their homes!"

No such thing; for nobody threatened or threatens the homes of peaceful foreign- ers. The circular of the 1st of April, 1843, only declared that those who should take part with, and fight by the side of our enemy—would be treated as enemies. Indeed they were no longer neutrals; and if they of their own accord have exposed themselves to the risks of irregular warfare, even in the face of this declaration, who are the unjust and cruel aggressors but themselves! In the same manner as in their respective countries in Europe, they are devoid of the right, and it is grie- ving to have to recall the fact to mind, of capriciously engaging their government in a war by unauthorised and criminal acts of hostility; in like manner in a for- eign country they do not possess the right of barbarously plunging it in war. Be- sides they have done so without necessity, rejecting the protection of their respec- tive Consular and naval authorities, and answering with impious cries of ven- geance and blood the generosity with which the offended belligerent from the commencement guaranteed them on condition of their returning to neutrality. The guarantees agreed to and stipulated by President Oribe are public; and many who have accepted them exist in perfect security, and not a little to their delight, either in the army of Orientales and Argentines or in this city. Chiefs, officers, soldiers, all have been received in a frank and generous manner.

However much the so-styled "British resident" may call Mr. Mallalieu "a scrib- ler," "a fabricator," and "an hireling," these are facts. His abuse excludes every means of conviction, or any sign of impartiality.

And, are they not "mercenaries" who thus shed the blood of the sons of these generous countries in the vile hope of realizing the premiums and rewards they have dreamt of? It is a cruelty that, irritating the public mind, must produce most melancholy results for foreign interests in the Rio de la Plata. The country repels this attack with all the indignation which its perfidy excites; and its sons to a man are anxious to uphold the national character for honour and bravery. A great exasperation exists which time and policy can only allay; for the aggression has been horrible, and the public voice demands the penalty of so many evils and of so much blood to be inflicted on the perfidious men who have occasioned them. In the midst of this excitement the legal governments of La Plata have pursued a mo- derate and element line of policy, the more to be commended in view of the perfi- dious pertinacity of their enemies in wishing to destroy and debase them. Rash

and insensate wishes that it is to be hoped will be rebuked and confounded ere their fatal consequences break forth!

We will not investigate at any length the qualities of "artists," "labourers," "industrious," "honourable" and "Christians," which the so-styled "British resi- dent" ascribes to the gratuitous assailants of the independence of the Oriental State of the Uruguay, to the dividers of its spoils, and to those stained with the blood of its sons. Where was Garibaldi, the leader of the Italians, an artist? Hideous crimes drove him from Italy; and from the goals of Brazil he brought his horrible "arts" to the Rio de la Plata. Where did Theibaut, the so-diafant French chief, till the earth? The most infamous antecedents made him known in Rio Janeiro; and escaping from the law he came to exhibit himself in Montevideo. What of honour and Christianity can there be in so many others so well known for their vices, immorality, drunkenness and infamy? It may be admitted that among these armed foreigners there are some deluded men who have been imposed upon by the trickery and deceit of others and led away by the fallacious promises of the ruthless Unitarians; but of these a portion have passed over to our ranks, and others await the opportunity to do so. Let the declarations of the former, especially of the chiefs and officers, such as Colonel Mancini, Major Danuzio, Lieutenant St. Pre, and of many others who have borne public testimony, he read, and it will be soon seen that the so-called "British resident" cites nugatory proofs. How would he answer the accusation of his own witnesses?

The foreigners in arms are not culminated, but convicted; nor is there an in- habitant in the River Plate that harbours a doubt as to the incentives by which they were stimulated to give that scandal. Those who have already withdrawn from that barbarous and bloody scene offer an expiation to justice, to order and humanity. Equity and philanthropy recommend the generous treatment that has been given to them; for the errors of a portion among them cannot be confounded with the crimes of the others. This is like a solemn and public contradiction of the atrocious and absurd falsehoods which the pretended "British resident" is not ashamed to utter in the presence of thousands of foreigners, eye-witnesses to such moderation and humanity. (To be continued.)

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.....	233	Briscoe, Twyford & Co.	Cork or Falmouth
June 4	Brig Lady Mary, S. Stone.....	253	Brownell, Siegmund & Co.	London
25	Barque William Peile, Joseph Spot.....	279	John Best & Brothers.....	Liverpool.
25	Barque Rambler, Matthew de Gruchy.....	254	Santamaria, Llambi & Co.	London.
29	Brig Thomas Leech, Ed. Golding.....	183	Anderson, Weller & Co.	Falmouth
July 11	Brig Pargon, George Dunn.....	232	Santamaria, Llambi & Co.	London.
18	Brig Isabella, James Brown.....	230	Henry & George Dowds.	London.
15	Brig Bella Forteza, J. W. Poynt.....	230	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Liverpool.
15	Brig Lotus, John Drinkwater.....	134	Gifford & Brothers.....	Africa.
28	Brig Mary Ann, W. Duncanson.....	210	Henry & George Dowds.	Falmouth.
29	Brig Erio, John Hooper.....	194	Hughes & Brothers.....	Plymouth.
Aug 5	Brig James Gibson, James Stuart.....	221	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	Liverpool
7	Brig Prince of Wales, James Russell.....	199	George Bell.....	London
15	Barque Jean Baptiste, L. Honeyburn.....	224	Anderson, Weller & Co.	Falmouth
American.				
Sept. 13	Barque Hobart, Collier.....	204	Daniel Gowland, & Co.	Boston.
July 8	Barque Bostonian, Joseph Emmerson.....	267	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Boston.
19	Bar. Moscow, Thomas C. Simpson.....	277	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Boston.
Aug. 11	Bar. India, Wm. A. Selby.....	184	Zimmermann, Frazier, & Co.	Boston.
12	Bar. Caroline, Oliver G. Lane.....	191	Zimmermann, Frazier, & Co.	Boston.
French.				
June 29	Barque Tourville, A. Bonzani.....	306	Zumaran & Treserra.....	Havre de Grace.
July 1	Brig Mexican, Henri Cabanne.....	285	Llavallol & Sons.....	Marseilles
15	Brig Caroline, Antoine Mazel.....	135	Bartolome Hazard.....	Cette
Aug 8	Bar. Paquetbot de la Plata, Belzaguz.....	155	Llavallol & Sons.....	Havre de Grace.
10	Barque Turonne, Felix L. arché.....	214	Zumaran & Treserra.....	Cette
17	Barque Proletaire, Favre.....	165	Marion Lapians.....	Marseilles
21	Barque Deux Freres Unis, Lemonager.....	185	Santamaria, Llambi & Co.	Marseilles
Sardinian.				
Jan. 20	Pol. Bella Emilia Domingo Fidanza.....	175	Tomas Rouse.....	Genoa
Apl. 23	Zum. Nues. S. del Rosario, L. Corveto.....	67	Llavallol & Sons.....	Genoa
July 11	Barque Bifronte, Cayetano Gazzolo.....	193	Pietranera & Co.....	Genoa
11	Polacra Nina, Francisco Refor.....	138	Pietranera & Co.....	Bahia
11	B. N. S. de la Misericordia, Rocata leato.....	143	Jacinto Caprilo.....	Bahia
Aug 5	Brigantine Francisco, Luis Corveto.....	325	91	
12	Schooner Paz, Antonio Pitto.....	91		
Spanish.				
May 25	Brig Dos Amigos, Jayme Ferrer.....	110	Llavallol & Sons.....	Havana
25	Brig Leot, Julian Ibarra.....	160	Zumaran & Treserra.....	Bilboa
June 9	Brig Caeique, B. Authri.....	155	Pedro Antonio Sanchez.....	Cadix.
9	Polacra Fronta, Gerardo Mariategui.....	147	Enrique Ochoa & Co.....	Havana.
29	Polacra Antilla, Geronimo Millet.....	118	Llavallol & Sons.....	Havana
July 3	Barque Union, Ferreyros.....	136	Llavallol & Sons.....	Coruña
27	Brig Nuevo Santa Ana, J. J. Gorordo.....	120	Eduardo Freyer.....	Malaga
27	Brigantine Clurruca, Manuel Truch.....	136	Llavallol & Sons.....	Havana.
Aug. 12	Pol. Maria, Francisco Illas.....	105	Llavallol & Sons.....	Havana.
20	Brig Enrique, Juan Barcelo.....	151	Zumaran & Treserra.....	Havana.
	Barque Provisional, Santiago Matose.....	241	Llavallol & Sons.....	Havana.
Brazilian.				
July 5	Brig Independiente, J. F. X. Ferreira.....	180	Manuel S. Monteiro.....	Brasil.
Aug 5	Brig Belisario, M. S. Santos.....	232	Manuel Acevedo Ramos.....	do.
11	Brig Suarez, José A. Cabral.....	177	Juan G. Martines.....	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 Catherine, M. A. Anderson.....	209	J. J. Klich & Co.....	Havana
July 11	Brig Heuriette Sophie, F. Moller.....	217	Thode & Co.....	Antwerp.
16	Ship Ospra, J. J. Holdt.....	200	Mohr, Ludovici & Co.....	Falmouth.
23	Barque Orion, H. Mathiesen.....	236	Thode & Co.....	Havana
Aug 18	Brig Doris, Peter Bonsen.....	240	Ja-Ob Paravicini.....	Antwerp.
Hamburg.				
July 27	Bar. Catharina Dorotea, A. W. Boljahn.....	180	Mohr, Ludovici & Co.....	Falmouth.
Bremen.				
June 3	Brig Luisa Cesar, Martin Wenke.....	120	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Havana
Austrian.				
Aug 10	Brig Restaurador Rosas.....	332	Rissa & Rosa.....	
FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.				
BRITISH.—Schooner Viper, 6 guns, Lieut. James Carter Commander.				

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

August 17th. Wind. S. S. E.

Arrived, French barque Proletaire, 165 tons, Favre, from Marseilles 4th June, Montevideo 14th inst., with wine, brandy, &c. to Marion Laplane,

August 18th. Wind S. E.

Arrived, Danish barque Doris, 240 tons, Peter Bonsen, from Hamburg 19th May, Montevideo 15th inst., with general cargo to Jacob Paravicini.

National brigantine of war Vigilante, 5 guns, Captain John Thorne, from the Buceo 16th inst.

Sardinian packet schooner Eufracia, Cayetano Duran, from Montevideo 17th inst., to Antonio Lopez with passengers.

Sailed, Brazilian brig Feliz Union, Antonio Francisco da Cuna, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 62 dry ox hides, 2667 quintals jerked beef.

American brig Amazon, William S. Wedge, for Baltimore, despatched by Zimmermann Frazier & Co. with 11,524 dry ox and cow hides, 8 bales with 230 arrobas horse hair, 10 do. with 220 doz. sheep skins, and return cargo 100 bags cocoa, and 3 boxes vencers.

Danish brig George & Aloys, (late Provost) Dirck Tiessen, for Antwerp, despatched by Brownwell, Stegmann, & Co. with 14,156 dry ox hides, 1674 salted do., 4040 ox horns, 32 bales with 960 arrobas wool.

August 19th. Wind N. E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Sardinian packet brigantine Lusitano, Bartolomé Dassory, for Montevideo, despatched by Llavallo & Sons with passengers.

H. B. M's. schooner Cockatrice, Lieut. Justus Oxenham, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

Passengers for Rio Janeiro. Monsieur Henri Blanc, lady and son, and Monsieur Alexandre Constantin.

British schooner Unicorn, Philip Tousel, for Cork, for orders, despatched by Santamaria Llambi, & Co. with 5036 salted ox hides, 15,000 horns, 60 pipes with 2260 arrobas tallow.

August 20th. Wind N. E.

Arrived, Spanish brig Enrique, 151 tons, Juan Barcelo, from Malaga 13th June, Montevideo 18th inst., with wine &c. to Zumarán and Treserra.

Spanish barque Provisional, 241 tons, Santiago Matose, from Coruña 25th May, Vigo 2nd June, to Llavallo & Sons, with 152 emigrants. Crew (including the Captain) 31 persons.

Sailed, American barque Colonel Howard, S. H. G. Prentiss, for Baltimore, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. with 19,004 dry ox and cow hides, 1000 salted do., 54 bales with 1577 arrobas horse hair.

August 21st. Wind N.

Arrived, French barque Deux Freres Unis, 185 tons, Lemenager, from Havre de Grace 12th May, Montevideo 19th inst., with general cargo to A. C. Santamaria, Llambi, & Cambaceres.

Sardinian packet schooner Ninfa del Plata, Santiago Antonio Barbaro, from Montevideo 20th inst., to Llavallo & Sons, with passengers.

National schooner San Antonio, 70 tons, José Cafarena, from the Buceo 19th inst., to Riso & Rosa with produce.

Sailed, Sardinian brig Correo, Santiago Zino, for Bahia, despatched by Pietranera, Piaggio & Co., in ballast.

British barque Isabella, Samuel Herbert, for Liverpool, despatched by Rennie, Macfarlane & Co. with 7206 salted ox hides, 15,000 horns, 12,000 bones, 120 pipes with 4560 arrobas tallow, 5 bales with 125 doz. sheep skins, 136 do. and 3 bags with 4100 arrobas wool.

Passengers. Messrs. William Mitchell, John Mitchell and Captain David Airth of the late British brig Provost.

Sardinian packet schooner Rosa, Andres Priario, for the Buceo, despatched by Carlos Gallano, with merchandise and passengers.

Austrian polacre Mina, Marco Iccasovich, for the Buceo, despatched by Riso and Rosa, with merchandise and passengers.

August 22nd. Wind S. S. E. Strong rain and foggy.

Arrived, Sardinian packet schooner Orestes,

Pablo Carvallo, from Montevideo 21st inst., to Zumarán and Treserra, with passengers.

August 23rd. Wind S. E. Strong.

Arrived, National zamacá Providencia, 122 tons, Carlos Bandini, from the Buceo 20th inst., to Carlos Galeano with produce.

National schooner Santa Catalina, 44 tons, from the Buceo 20th inst. to Jacob Paravicini, with produce.

Sardinian schooner Nuestra Señora del Huerto, 64 tons, from the Buceo 21st inst. to order with produce.

From the Gaceta of Saturday.

In our opinion M. Thiers has degraded his reason in making himself the apologist of the absurd statements of the *Nacional* of Montevideo, and in taking to the bar of the French Chambers its witnesses. Varella! In this pitiful recourse there is nothing more extraordinary than the direct attack against every constitutional principle of France, against every principle of the law of nations, and against all propriety and decorum in a grave and respectable assembly who has a great nation for its constituents. Here the opposition themselves could not follow M. Thiers in his devious course. His exhibition of petitioners at the bar annulled the 52d article of the Constitutional Charter, in any case. If it was to try the Consul General of France, M. Pichon, and Vice-Admiral Massieu, M. Thiers required an act of injustice and incompetency upon absurd grounds. Was any crime of high treason in question? Even so he should have taken his cortege to the Chamber of Peers; there was the tribunal. Was it in order that the chamber should resolve itself into an international tribunal to decide upon foreign wars and sentence independent nations? M. Thiers himself has not the right to hold in the Chambers of his country the execrable language he has used towards the Argentine government. France is at peace with the co-federation; the government of General Rosas not only has fulfilled the treaty of 1840, but it perseveres in observing it after a portion of the French population in Montevideo have violated that compact, waging war against this country. M. Thiers has been able to form a detraction romance; he has been able to abuse the unenviable title of force or of impunity against a young republic of America and against its government; but in his lips humanity is a satire, and principles a scandal. The *Presse* has upbraided M. Thiers with his ministerial autocracy; and we see him set himself up as an international autocrat, not to vent his terrible wrath against the war in Asia, or to lament the misfortunes of Spain; but to overwhelm a nation that he thinks weak, and in regard to which he dispenses with every respect for rights and treaties, because it has not the same power as France. This oppressive system puts M. Thiers in the way of all the petty wars of America, although in 1840 he terminated the question of La Plata, not by arms, but by negotiation. Now he is the agent of those very men separated by him from every interest in common with France in his instructions to the illustrious Admiral Mackau, and his programme in opposition destroys his policy as minister. It is true that he had not taken then inspirations from Varella; and so we must believe that the past acts of his ministry are more meditated and sincere than his present declamation. It is as a member of the Chambers of France that M. Thiers has demanded unconstitutional and mischievous acts. It is as a representative of the French people that he has assumed in his person the functions of an international grand jury. This accumulation of powers, this arrogation of authority to judge foreign governments, not by the invariable principles of the law of nations, inseparably connected with the peace of the world, but by the caprices of fashions foreign to France, is an unheard of event that warns in a very eloquent manner the American states of what they may expect from certain statesmen in Europe.

BIRTH.

On the 17th instant, Mrs. Francis J. Mohr, of a son.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

ON Wednesday 19th Sept. will be sold at the Chacra de Santa Catalina, by Auction, by Thomas Gowland & Co. 8 to 10,000 Paradise, Acacia, and Poplar posts, for all kinds of Corrales.

ALSO, Some poplar boards and some poplar trees for Cumbresas &c. &c.

LATELY RECEIVED FROM LONDON

The following select Perfumery and Articles of general use at
S. BISHOPS, No. 49, Calle Reconquista.

- Bermuda arrowroot
- Aromatic vinegar
- Eau de cologne
- Smyrna currants
- Corn plaster
- Corn eradicators
- Gambor dentifrice
- Cold cream
- Bees' grease
- Fumigating pastiles
- Ear trumpets for deafness
- Henry's magnesia
- Murray's fluid ditto
- Hair, nail and tooth brushes
- Hair powder and puff boxes
- Maws patent enonce apparatus
- Milk of roses
- Marking ink
- Lozenges various
- Opodeldoc
- Rowland's macassar oil
- Do. Kalydor
- Do. Odonto tooth powder
- Do. Alsna extract
- Do. Lavender water
- Do. Tyrian dye for the hair
- Do Assorted essences for the handschesief
- Seidlitz and soda powders
- Windsor and fancy soaps, &c., &c.

Clothes taken to Mangle.

S. BATTLETT begs to inform the public that she has commenced the above mentioned business at No. 57 Calle de la Piedad, and hopes that the attention and punctuality which several years experience has given to her, will enable her to obtain and merit a share of public patronage.

THE WEATHER during the greater part of the week was calm and fine, a change however, took place on Thursday, from the wind having shifted to S. S. E., strong.

Thermometer in the Mirador of the Commercial Room since our last

Saturday	52
Sunday	50
Monday	50
Tuesday	50
Wednesday	52
Thursday	46
Friday	44

Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 23rd inst.

British	16
American	6
French	7
Spanish	11
Sardinian	7
Brazilian	3
Hamburg	1
Swedish	2
Danish	5
Bremen	1
Austrian	1

60

PRICES CURRENT.

	\$	¢	
Doublons, Spanish	37	a	228 each
Do. Patriot	25	a	227 do.
Plata macquins	13	a	131 do for one
Dollars, Spanish	13	a	14 do each
Do. Patriot & Patacaes	13	a	14 do.
Six per cent. Stock	68	a	70 do. per cent.
Exchange on England	34	a	11-16 per dol.
Do. France	28	a	384 cent per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro	14	a	14 do. do.
Do. Montevideo	13	a	14 do. do.
Do. United States	13	a	14 per U. S. dol
Hides, Ox, for Engld. & Gormy	56	a	58 per pesada
Do. France	46	a	47 do.
Do. North America	45	a	46 do.
Do. Spain	47	a	48 do.
Do salted	38	a	44 do.
Do. Horse	17	a	16 do. each
Calf skins	52	a	54 per pesada
Sheep skins, common	32	a	34 per dozosa
Do. fine	36	a	38 do.
Deer skins	12	a	13 do.
Goat skins	26	a	27 do.
Nutria skins	6	a	7 dol per lb.
Chinchilla skins	50	a	60 dol. per dozen
Horse hair, short	35	a	36 dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	42	a	43 do.
Do. long	100	a	110 do.
Wool, common, washed	26	a	28 do.
Do. picked	40	a	41 do.
Do. shorn from skins	42	a	41 do.
Do. mestiza, dirty	22	a	26 do.
Tallow, pure	18	a	19 do.
Do. raw	10	a	11 do.
Do. with grease	15	a	16 do.
Jerked beef	20	a	21 per quintal
Horns, mixed	150	a	300 per thousand
Do. Ox	40	a	50 do.
Shin bones	80	a	90 do.
Hide cuttings	32	a	34 per 100 lbs
Ostrich feathers, white	10	a	11 per lb.
Do. black	8	a	9 do.
Salted tongues	15	a	14 per fanega
Salt, on board	30	a	35 per ct. per month
Discount	11	a	11

The highest price of Doublons during the week 228 dollars
The lowest price 227 dollars
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3 11-16 pence. The lowest do. 34 pence.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor