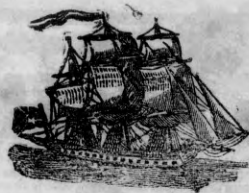


# British Packet



## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 941]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST. 31st, 1844.

[Established in 1826

### BUENOS AYRES.

A mistake occurred in the date of our number of last week, it should have been 24th instead of 25th.

WE have late accounts from Rio Janeiro, by which we learn that the Imperial Government has strictly forbidden Paz and his associates to quit that capital; furthermore, that the Riverista Colonel Caceres had been taken out of a Brazilian steamer at Rio Janeiro, when on the point of proceeding for Rio Grande. All rumours of war had subsided at Rio Janeiro, to the chagrin of a few malignant spirits there and the consternation of a mass of them in Montevideo.

The July packet from England had arrived at Rio Janeiro 37 days from Falmouth, but it is understood she brings nothing new respecting River Plate affairs.

A smart affair took place at Montevideo on Thursday morning, in which the Riveristas had more than 100 killed and wounded. It occurred close to the town, Colonel Mancini having, it is stated, unexpectedly assaulted the Riverista outposts.

Some of the foreign mercenaries in Montevideo have lately employed themselves in capturing vessels at the Buseo by means of launches. They have lately, we hear, cut out from thence a Spanish polacre, and their success in these piratical expeditions has so elated them, that they are arming numerous small craft for the same purpose. We trust that some of the Argentine squadron will soon put an end to these depredations.

M. Thiers, the "illustrious Thiers" has been caricatured as singing—

"I wheel about, I turn about,  
I do just so,  
And every time I turn about  
I jump Jim Crow."

The "Gaceta" continues its masterly reply to his base attack on General Rosas. It is surprising that a man of M. Thiers's sagacity should have so far lost himself as to affect to believe the pitiful disgusting lies of the "Nacional" of Montevideo, and all for the purpose of endeavouring to eject from office the administration of M. Guizot. But it will avail him not; the Riverista folks will never forgive him for making the peace of October 1840, and for his former eulogies on General Rosas. They are aware of the purposes for which he has gone over to them, and they "love the treason but hate the traitor."

M. Thiers well knows the inflammable nature of a considerable portion of his countrymen, and that the assertion that the French nation is the only nation in the world which looke upon war as a pastime, has a good deal of truth in it; as also Chateaubriand's remark that the French are soldiers from their birth.

The Buenos Ayres British Harmonic Society held their half yearly festival and ball at the house of Mrs. Smith, in the Calle del 25 de Mayo, on the evening of Thursday last. The members entered the ball room about 8 o'clock, when the National Anthem was sung, and the health of H. E. Don Juan Manuel de Rosas was drank with enthusiasm, after which "God save the Queen" was sung by the whole of the members, and the health of H. M. Queen Victoria was given with every honor. The ball then commenced, the intervals between each dance being enlivened by the vocalists, and these

delightful amusements continued until the following morning, when the rays of the rising sun upon the broad waters of the Plata warned the members and their fair partners to retire from the festive scene.

Nothing could exceed the order and happiness which prevailed, and all departed highly gratified with the entertainment they had received.

Señor Lucci and his two daughters have sung alternately at both theatres lately, and we hear that the audiences thereto have been numerous. To night they are to sing at the Argentine for the benefit of the Señorita Manuelita Cayetana Lucci.

The performances at the Victoria on the 23rd inst. were for the benefit of Doña Manuela Funes, who has been for some time, and is yet, severely indisposed. The attendance, we regret to learn, was not very numerous. Ten years ago this lady (and she was then scarcely 16 years of age) made a great hit in the melo dramatic piece of the "Educanda de Londres," translated from the French. Her delineation of the London boarding school Miss, was almost faultless—the serious portions of the character she rendered highly impressive, particularly in the final interview with her husband (Sir Tom Love) in the last act, in which she was always greatly applauded.

Señor Pascual Ruiz took his benefit at the Victoria on Tuesday last, and had a crowded house: the play was "Antonino," with the farce of "La Ponchada."

It is said that the English are not at present in the good graces of young France, and that if it were not for the prudence of Guizot and Louis Philippe, the war party in France, of which the unprincipled Thiers is the organ, would infallibly involve that country in a war with England. A letter from Paris dated 30th May, inserted in the "Atlas" says:—

"From the moment when Lord Palmerston frankly apprised M. Thiers that if France would not join in the anti-Egyptian treaty, England would act independently of her, down to the time when the *Times* newspaper put forth its stinging reply to the silly gasconade of the pamphleteering Prince de Joinville, French pride has been in a violent state of irritation. If it is occasionally quiescent, you may be sure that it is merely collecting venom for a fresh eruption. At this moment the whole country is suffering from a very severe attack of moral and political erysipelas, because it has been told that it cannot do England a harm, even if all the projects of the sailor Prince were carried out at once. How fortunate it is that at the head of the Government there are wise and sagacious men, who think for the masses, and demonstrate, by their prudence and firmness, that the peace and prosperity of Europe, if not of the world, depend upon the good understanding which subsists between France and England!

Extract from Punch.

#### PRINCE DE JOINVILLE AND HIS PAMPHLET.

Dear Monseigneur. When the bones of the hero, who left a legacy to Cantillon for trying to assassinate the Duke of Wellington, were given back to the France which he loved so well, it was you, dear Joinville, who were despatched to remove the sacred ashes from the rock where they lay. I always had a good opinion of you after your conduct on that expedition.

It must be confessed, the brutal tyrants who murdered the meek apologist of Cantillon behaved pretty handsomely in the matter of giving up his imperial bones. You, gentlemen, of the Belle Poule, were feasted with the best of wine and victuals; you were received with all the honours that such a brutal and uncivilised nation as ours could invent; our Government acceded to the request you made;

our men dug up the body you wanted; our soldiers carried it down to your ships; our guns fired salutes in its honour and yours; our officers and governors did their utmost to please and welcome you, and held you out, at parting, the hand of fellowship.

The next thing we heard of you, dear Joinville, was, that you had flung your best cabin furniture overboard; turned your ship into a fighting monster. All guns; and had made a solemn vow to die . . . to sink to a man. 'ods marlinspikes and lee-scuppers! . . . rather than strike to the English.

Nobody asked you to strike to them. They had just been treating you with every imaginable kindness and courtesy; in reply to which you shook your fist in the faces of the brutal islanders, and swore you would never be bullied by them.

It was a genteel and grateful way of expressing your sense of a kindness—a polite method of showing gratitude worthy of the most civilized nation of Europe. It had not the least bluster or bad taste. It did not show that you had a propensity to quarrel . . . that rancour was lurking in your heart. That your return for hospitality was hatred and rage. Your conduct was decent and dignified, and worthy of a gallant sailor, a gentleman and a king's son.

The gratitude of your nation is proverbial. This fondness of the Carlists of France for the men who sheltered them and fed them when their countrymen would have had their heads off, is known by all persons who read a French newspaper. You, of the younger branch, seem to possess the same amiable quality.

What a compliment to our country is this new pamphlet you have been publishing!—a compliment still greater than that of proposing to fight us with the "Belle Poule!" you were kindly received in our perfidious island last year. You visited our cities, towns, and country, our towns inland and seaboard. And your benevolent patriotism instantly pointed out to you, while considering the "*Etat des Forces Navales de la France*," that it would be very easy to burn all these fair quiet towns, lying so peaceful and confiding along the water side. They were entirely defenceless, and their unprotected condition touched your great soul, and suggested to your Christian spirit the easy opportunity of plunder.

Brave Prince—bold seaman—good Frenchman!— you can't see your neighbour comfortable, but you long to cut his throat. Prudent statesman. you are at peace: but you must speculate upon war; it is the formal condition of the nation you represent. . . the refined and liberal, the honest and unsuspecting, the great and peaceful French nation.

You want a steam marine for your country, because with it the most audacious aggressive war is permitted. You don't want "brilliant successes" any more; your chivalrous spirit suggests more agreeable conquests. "With a steam navy," say you, "nothing will prevent us from inflicting upon the enemy's coasts losses and sufferings unknown to them hitherto." The riches accumulated upon our coasts and in our harbours would no longer be in safety. Our arsenals are crowded with ships. . . how they would burn! Our warehouses are full of wealth. . . what is it for, but for Frenchmen to plunder? Our women are the most beautiful in the world. *Sacrébleu!* how they would scream as five hundred jolly lads from the "Belle Poule" came pouncing down upon them!

Dear Joinville, I can fancy you dropping down the River Thames, and the generous thoughts filling your bosom as (the Queen perhaps by your side, all smiles and kindness) you look at the millions of merchant ships lying round about you. While the sun is shining, the people are shouting welcome, the Queen smiling on his arm. . . the dear fellow is thinking how glorious it would be to burn all those ships and destroy that odious scene of peace, plenty, and confidence. Dear fellow! . . . nice Prince. . . God bless you.

**Advertisements.**

**NOTICE.**

ON Wednesday 18th Sept. will be sold at the Chacra de Santa Catalina, by Auction, by Thomas Gowland & Co. \$ to 10,000 Paradise, Acaacia, and Poplar posts, for all kinds of Corrales.

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

**LATELY RECEIVED FROM LONDON**

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

- Bermuda arrowroot
- Aromatic vinegar
- Eau de cologne
- Smyrna essences
- Corn plaster
- Corn eradicators
- Camphor dentifrice
- Cold cream
- Bear's grease
- Fumigating pastilles
- Ear trumpets for deafness
- Henry's magnesia
- Murray's fluid ditto
- Hair, nail and tooth brushes
- Hair powder and puff boxes
- Maws patent otic apparatus
- Milk of roses
- Marking ink
- Logenges various
- Opodeldoc
- Roseland's macassar oil
- Do. Kalydor
- Do. Odonto tooth powder
- Do. Alsans extract
- Do. Lavender water
- Do. Trianon dye for the hair &c
- Do' Assorted essences for the handkerchief
- Scalitis and soda powders
- Windsor and fancy soaps, &c., &c.

**Clothes taken to Mangle.**

**S. BAITLEY** begs to inform the public that she has commenced the above mentioned business at No. 57 Calle de la Fiedad, 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.

**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.

Beeton, 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.

**Nautical Almanacks!**

FOR 1844 and 1845 may be had at J. Steadman's, Stationer, No. 34, 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 Elm, 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.

**Fine English Potatoes.**

FRESH and just received, proper for seed, for sale at No. 49, Calle 25 de Mayo, at \$15 the arroba.

**To the Public.**

**THE TEETH.**

MR. TENKER, Professor of Dentistry, Member of the Society of Surgeon Dentists in the U. S. 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 Merced 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, loosing 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 30 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 materials, 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.

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.

The reply of the *Gaceta* to the *tirade* of M. Thiers in the French Chamber of Deputies, continued.

The faithful observance of the treaty of 1840 by the Argentine government, its unlimited and effectual protection of the rights of Frenchmen, its generosity towards those who, violating the friendship stipulated in that celebrated compact, have forfeited all right as neutral friends of the Confederation, have been of no avail to shield it from a barbarous attack; and it is M. Thiers who has made it! There is in this extremely pathetic declamation a pretension to sensibility, an imperious sentimentality; but it is applied to those very infringers of a public treaty who offend against principles and humanity. Those are M. Thiers' victims.

To has described Montevideo with every geographical and political advantage; he has painted Buenos Ayres as unkindly forgotten by nature, overwhelmed with terror by the policy of its rulers, and in short, as a "completely barbarous" country. And, mournfully repeating the observations of the Montevideo *Nacional* against General Rosas, M. Thiers has come to declare, after four years have passed, that in 1840 he committed the atrocity of leaving his fellow-countrymen in La Plata abandoned to the ire of a "celebrated cruelty" . . . the atrocity of trusting the persons and interests of Frenchmen to the insecurity of a compact with a "barbarous government and a barbarous country". . . the atrocity of not employing then those "sublime measures" which he lauds in Commodore Purvis and the English in Montevideo.

In this single contradiction of M. Thiers, his declamations are completely disgraced. This is not all. The facts he cites are incorrect; their circumstances romantic, and all the connections he attributes

to them with the policy of General Rosas ridiculous. He, the former minister of the 1st of March, the author of the instructions to the illustrious Admiral Mackau, represents to us as the origin of the contest with France, in 1838, the cruel sufferings of an individual by the name of Dacey "who died of insanity and misery," accompanied by circumstances of the most revolting cruelty, all invented or received by M. Thiers. But this is an absurd fable that will have been related to him by the ruthless Unitarian Varela. M. Thiers has not noticed that neither in the reclamations of Mr. Roger, nor in the cominatory ultimatum of the French agents at that period, nor in the negotiations of peace, did any such lunatic ever figure. If France commenced the war in La Plata to avenge that lunatic, how did it happen that every one forgot him! How was peace concluded, according to the injunctions of M. Thiers, without any recollection of the supposed victim being brought up! To what a degree of recklessness did the hon. member abandon himself in relating to the Chamber a preposterous tale! . . . He then inferred, on the faith of such an egregious imposture, that General Rosas was a "monster," and a "tyrant."

Provided with this mystification M. Thiers entered into the consequences. "Buenos Ayres which formerly contained a population of 80,000 souls, was reduced before the present war to 40,000!"

We take up the *Nacional* of Montevideo of January and February last, and we there find the same falsehood: M. Thiers has copied a fabrication a hundred times confounded and evidently ridiculous.

A little more study of the public documents of La Plata, or some information gathered from impartial and respectable persons, would not have left him in ignorance of the facts, and would have withdrawn him from the domains of romance to place him in those of reality where he would learn what is positive and statistical. He would then learn that the increase of the population of Buenos Ayres commenced with the administration of General Rosas in 1830. In that year the population of all the provinces of the Confederation did not exceed a million and a half of souls. At the present the province of Buenos Ayres alone contains four hundred thousand. The city of Buenos Ayres had in 1843 one hundred and ten thousand inhabitants; and the rest of the population is spread over our vast campaign, which extends to the frontiers of the deserts of the south, and among the garrisons and towns founded by General Rosas. At the time we are writing there is a considerable augmentation of that number. By the statements of the movement of the population it appears that upwards of 16,000 persons have come into the country in addition to the population of the country in the middle of 1843. This last increase dates from the end of 1843 up to the present.

The greater quantity of foreign imports is proved by the official publications in France and England; M. Thiers cannot reject them; and he must agree that in a country where the population dwindles away in such a frightful manner, as he supposes, its consumptions from abroad would not increase to such a great extent.

As respects the French quite the reverse of what M. Thiers supposes has occurred: the greater part of those of Montevideo, except those who remain in arms, are in Buenos Ayres, where they have established their commerce, or devote themselves with the most perfect security to their industry and labour. There are among these not a few who have laid down their arms, and taken refuge in this city. Not a single instance has occurred of any one of them having been insulted, as might have been feared in consequence of their imprudent and cruel conduct against this country.

It is in Montevideo that pacific Frenchmen have been violently molested and persecuted, as has been shown by the hon. Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Guizot, from facts and documents which leave no room for doubt, and least of all to the inhabitants of the River Plate, witnesses to those outrages and to the barbarous policy of the ruthless Unitarians. Thus M. Thiers has displayed his ardent sympathies for those barbarous rulers, and when he calls them "humane," he approves of their violence against neutrals, of their programme of war to extermination, of their shootings in the back in Montevideo, of their throat-cuttings in the campaign, and of all that series of barbarous acts and documents with which the public are acquainted.

M. Thiers speaks of French colonies in Montevideo; and appears disposed to view in each foreign population in America a colonial dependency of Europe. This impolitic disclosure, escaped from the former minister, should excite the attention of the American governments. Such colonies would be the complete annulment of the independence and liberty of America. M. Thiers has accepted them with the



same facility as he assumed that 4000 men would be sufficient to conquer the Argentine Confederation; although he himself, in his journal, wondered, not long since that England had not been able to conquer Buenos Ayres with 14,000 veterans, at a time when the Argentines did not know how to point a gun or manage a lance. M. Thiers wishes to give the law of the most strong to America; but his policy, defeated in the Chambers, would always meet with the resistance of American freedom. His wild system has the peculiarity of not seeking powerful competitors. Would he dictate similar laws from Paris to the United States of America respecting the French population they have admitted into their territory? The danger is for the American States, that, unpossessed of the navy and the resources of the U. S., do not adopt a firm and forecasting policy.

M. Thiers likewise seems to consider the consequences of the system he intimated to the Chambers and to the King's government in the form of a requisition as easy and happy; but they are difficult and bloody. Then this ferocious country of the Rio de la Plata wither the French emigration rushes, and whence it returns with those splendid fortunes M. Thiers describes, would be converted into a land of curse for the stranger. Commerce would groan under the pressure of a violent and endless struggle. The millions of franks expended by M. Thiers in the time of the blockade would be an atom compared with the disbursements he would lay his country under the necessity of making, without the remotest prospect of any possible compensation. And, does he think that his curious "colonies" could resist a profound commotion such as would be produced by a barbarous aggression? The first effect of his expedition would be to disperse or destroy them. He says that Montevideo would be his auxiliary; but Montevideo tyrannized over by his "colists" is not the Oriental nation. In what direction would commerce extend its operations? Where could they set their foot, on an unfriendly land, that combatants and traders would not find a grave? Would he garrison the hills and dales of the Banda Oriental, or crown with bayonets our Pampas, those vast plains, those wide prairies of freedom? With the unconquerable determination of Orientals and Argentines to be independent, every invasive system of M. Thiers is reduced to a drama ending in fatal results for France, for her population and her commerce in La Plata.

There is another point, and it is not the least grave, in the disastrous policy of the impetuous orator. He said that, with England, or without her, France could found her predominance in La Plata, by sacrificing foresight to the passions, and principles to force. M. Thiers, a former minister, knows that this is not easy; and without that extraordinary agitation which did not allow him calmness and prudence he would have seen that even in the joint concert of the two governments there was danger of clashing with other interests, and of rousing America from her confiding inaction. Perhaps it is not the least difficult point in his programme. At least M. Thiers, who has related to us his extraordinary preparations, his already impending conquest, has reserved to himself to tell us, on another occasion perhaps, some secrets connected with that episode of the Council. Indeed, the weighty reasons by which the statesmen of England and France are actuated in their efforts to preserve the peace of the world, have not now ceased to exist. There is no point of international policy in which the interests of both countries are not involved; and an able policy has succeeded up to the present in maintaining concert.

M. Thiers' speech in its general tenor is a tissue of repetitions, and not of an ordinary description, but contradictory. Sometimes he points out the origin of the blockade in his romance of Dacy, at others in the prosecution of Bacle. He says the latter was ill treated; and the former minister, who gave the illustrious Admiral Mackau his instructions for the treaty of 1840, and who approved of it, alleges as a motive for violating it, the case of Bacle! . . . He alleges this motive for calling this country and its government "barbarous!"

A very indifferent opinion would always be entertained of the statesman who should give ludicrous names to the most indispensable duties of civilized governments; and General Rosas would be very far from thinking that he should be denominated an assassin by the very man who had admitted for his fellow-countryman the guarantee of a treaty upon the faith and honour of the government over which he presides. M. Thiers must, therefore, have thought at that time in a different manner; he could not certainly admit for the French the guarantee of the very one who, as he says, wished "to cut their throats." Such is the tissue of atrocious impostures that clashes in every thing with common sense.

The affair of Bacle is well known. The Argentine government officially justified its conduct in a conclusive and unanswerable manner in its reply to the memorandum of M. Roger. In short, and M. Thiers knows it, Bacle, convicted of the crime of high treason against the Argentine State, received a remission of capital punishment. In France he would have been guillotined. M. Thiers advocates in the Rio de la Plata an absolute impunity of the most enormous crimes, which he took good care not to sanction when a king's minister, and which he would not dare, as a deputy, to ask for his own country. And after the conclusion of the treaty, has Bacles affair anything to do in the present question? If it meant what M. Thiers atrociously assumes, if Bacle and "others" were sacrificed by the "barbarians" of a savage country, M. Thiers ought not to have come to an accommodation. But he now requires weapons against the ministry, and he has no scruple in the choice.

(To be continued.)

A correspondent of one of the London papers thus notices the visit of the Emperor of Russia to England.

The visit of the Emperor of Russia to this Country has called forth from your contemporaries remarks distinguished by different degrees of sagacity.

The Times ventures to express hopes that his Imperial Majesty may, from his visit to England, learn the value of "constitutional liberty."

For my part, I cannot, on the other hand, doubt that the Emperor of Russia will, from his visit to England, learn to cling, with yet greater tenacity, to those wise principles of industrial policy, by which the energies of his subjects are stimulated to action.

The industrial policy of Russia is protective in the highest degree; and, under the influence of such a policy, Russia has, in the course of a century, risen from a condition of absolute barbarism to a place among the mightiest nations of the world. No influences, save the influences of a policy antagonistic of that policy which favours the growth of institutions that are styled "free," could have effected the social and political miracles exhibited by the history of Russia during the last century.

"Free" institutions are institutions under which money-jobbers are "free" to rob and oppress the productive classes of their own countrymen. "Free" institutions are institutions under which all forms of power are ultimately swallowed up by the power of money. Evil will be the day for Russia when her monarch shall abdicate his authority in favour of a gang of usurers. The establishment of "free"

institutions in Russia would involve the substitution of the worst possible form of despotism for the best.

The wisdom which among European Sovereigns distinguishes the Emperor of Russia will enable him to trace in the abandonment by England of her old protective policy the impending decadence of England's power. His imperial Majesty will have no difficulty in discovering that throughout the mighty British empire, distress is unknown. . . save to the productive classes. . . and that, throughout all our infinitely varied orders of producers, the influence of distress never ceases to exhibit itself. The Emperor of Russia governs his dominions by industrial laws analogous to those to which England owes all the wealth and power which she ever possessed; and the great Monarch will discover fresh testimony to the wisdom of these laws, when he finds that in England their abandonment has led to an inversion of the results for which society exists. . . has led to the aggrandisement of the classes that prey on industry, and to the abasement of all orders of labourers.

The Emperor of Russia is emphatically the protector of Russian industry. If any Russian statesman should dare to propose to his Sovereign the enactment of such laws as our new Poor Law, our Money Law of 1819, or our recent free trade measures, the Emperor would immediately, in the wise and beneficial exercise of his mighty power, send the statesman in question to Siberia. Well would it be for the labourers of England if such a Monarch as the Emperor of Russia stood between them and the influence of the House of Commons—that most beautiful of our "free institutions."

## 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.
<b>British.</b>				
May 27	Brig Adino, John Ross Baxter. . . . .	228	Briscoe, Twynford & Co.	Cork or Falmouth.
June 4	Brig Lady Mary, S. Stone. . . . .	253	Brownell, Siegmann & Co.	London
25	Barque Rambler, Matthew de Gruchy	254	Santamaria, Liambi & Co.	London
29	Brig Thomas Leech, Ed. Golding. . . . .	188	Anderson, Weller & Co.	Falmouth
July 11	Brig Paragon, George Dunn. . . . .	212	Santamaria, Liambi & Co.	London.
12	Brig Isabella, James Brown. . . . .	230	Henry & George Dowse.	London.
15	Brig Bella Portena, J. W. Pyott. . . . .	235	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Liverpool.
15	Brig Lotus, John Drinkwater. . . . .	134	Gifford & Brothers. . . . .	Africa.
28	Brig Mary Ann, W. Duncanson. . . . .	210	Henry & George Dowse.	Falmouth.
29	Brig Trio, John Hooper. . . . .	194	Hughes & Brothers. . . . .	Plymouth.
Aug 5	Brig James Gibson, James Stuart. . . . .	221	Brownell, Siegmann & Co.	Liverpool.
7	Brig Prince of Wales, James Russell. . . . .	199	George Bell.	London
15	Barque Jean Baptiste, L. Honeyburn. . . . .	224	Anderson, Weller & Co.	Falmouth.
<b>American.</b>				
Sept. 13	Barque Hobart, Collier. . . . .	204	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Patagonia.
Aug. 11	Bar. India, Wm. A. Selby. . . . .	184	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Boston.
13	Bar. Caroline, Oliver G. Lane. . . . .	191	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Boston.
24	Barque Creole Isaac H. Norris. . . . .	228	Daniel Gowland, & Co.	Boston.
<b>French.</b>				
June 29	Barque Tourville, A. Bonzain. . . . .	306	Zumaran & Treserra. . . . .	Havre de Grace.
July 17	Barque Mexican, Henri Cabanne. . . . .	353	Llavallol & Sons. . . . .	Matagilles.
15	Brig Caroline, Antoine Mazel. . . . .	138	Bartolome Herand. . . . .	Cette.
Aug 15	Bar. Paquetbot de la Plata, Belzaguez	185	Llavallol, & Sons. . . . .	Havre de Grace.
10	Barque Turenne, Felix L. arché. . . . .	214	Zumaran & Treserra. . . . .	Cette.
17	Barque Proletaire, Favre. . . . .	165	Marion Laplane. . . . .	Marseilles.
21	Barque Deux Freres Unis, Lemenger. . . . .	185	Santamaria, Liambi & Co.	Havre de Grace.
<b>Sardinian.</b>				
Jan. 20	Pol. Bella Emilia Domingo Fidanza. . . . .	175	Tomas Rousse. . . . .	Genoa.
Apr. 23	Zum. Nuss. S. del Rosario, L. Corveto. . . . .	67	Llavallol & Sons. . . . .	Genoa.
July 11	Barque Bifonte, Cayetano Gazzolo. . . . .	193	Fietranera & Co. . . . .	Genoa.
11	Polacre Niina, Francisco Reforzo. . . . .	189	Pietranera & Co. . . . .	Bahia.
11	B.N.S.de la Misericordia, Rocaticata. . . . .	149	Jacinto Caprile. . . . .	Bahia.
Aug 5	Brigantine Francisco, Luis Corveto. . . . .	125		
12	Schooner Paz, Antonio Pitto. . . . .	91		
29	Brig Bella Teresa, Bernardo Vallerino. . . . .	170	Zumaran & Treserra. . . . .	
<b>Spanish.</b>				
May 25	Brig Leon, Julian Ibarra. . . . .	160	Zumaran & Treserra. . . . .	Bilboa.
June 4	Brig Cacique, B. Aulrich. . . . .	156	Pedro Antonio Sanchez. . . . .	Cadiz.
July 3	Barque Union, Ferreyros. . . . .	136	Llavallol & Sons. . . . .	Coruna.
22	Brig Nuevo Santa Ana, J. J. Gorordo. . . . .	120	Eduardo Freyer. . . . .	Malaga.
27	Brigantine Churruan, Manuel Trocci. . . . .	136	Llavallol & Sons. . . . .	Havana.
Aug 12	Pol. Maria, Francisco Illas. . . . .	105	Llavallol & Sons. . . . .	Havana.
20	Brig Enrique, Juan Barcelo. . . . .	151	Zumaran & Treserra. . . . .	
7	Barque Provisional, Santiago Matose. . . . .	241	Llavallol & Sons. . . . .	Cadiz.
<b>Brazilian.</b>				
Aug 5	Brig Belisario, M. S. Santos. . . . .	232	Manuel Acavaldo Ramos. . . . .	Brazil.
11	Brig Suarez, José A. Cabral. . . . .	177	Juan G. Martinez. . . . .	do.
<b>Swedish.</b>				
June 6	Brig Svea, C. E. Olsen. . . . .	250	Thode & Co. . . . .	Hamburg.
<b>Danish.</b>				
June 29	Brig Catharina, M. A. Anderson. . . . .	202	J. J. Klick & Co. . . . .	Havana.
July 11	Brig Henriette Sophie, F. Moller. . . . .	217	Thode & Co. . . . .	Antwerp.
18	Ship Ospra, J. J. Holtz. . . . .	200	Mohr, Ludovici & Co. . . . .	Falmouth.
23	Barque Orion, H. Matthieson. . . . .	236	Thode & Co. . . . .	Havana.
Aug 18	Barque Doris, Peter Bonson. . . . .	240	Jacob Paravicini. . . . .	Antwerp.
<b>Hamburg.</b>				
July 27	Bar Catharina Doroteo, A. W. Boljahn. . . . .	180	Mohr, Ludovici & Co. . . . .	Falmouth.
<b>Bremen.</b>				
June 3	Brig Luisa Cesar, Martin Wenke. . . . .	120	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Havana.
<b>Austrian.</b>				
Aug 10	Brig Restaurador Rosas. . . . .	332	Rissa & Ros. . . . .	

**FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.**  
BRITISH.—Schooner Viper, 6 guns, Lieut. James Carter Commander.

## MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

August 24. . . Wind S.

Arrived, American Barque Creole, 228 tons, Isaac H. Norris, from Baltimore 28th May, Montevideo 28th ult., Colonia 24th inst., with part cargo to Daniel Gowland & Co.

Sailed, during the last night, American Barque Chancellor, Andrew Beauvais, for New York, despatched by Frederick W. Dominick, with 6264 dry ox and ew

hides, 1904 salted do., 184 bales with 5520 arrobas wool, 194 do., with 3100 doz. nutria skins, 10 do. with 500 dozen goat skins, 27 do. with 800 arrobas horse hair, 10 do. with 230 doz. sheep skins, 1 do. with 60 doz. deer skins, 1 do. with 400 lbs. ostrich feathers, 2 bundles with 190 lbs. hair, and return cargo 8 boxes dry goods and 20 do. white soap.  
 Passenger. Mr. Frederick Dorr.

British barque Amy, John D. Dixon, for Exeter, despatched by Bertram, Le Breton and Delisle, with 8086 salted ox hides, 30,000 bones, 65 pipes with 2470 arrobas melted tallow.

British brigantine Navigator, John Lefevre, for Cork for orders, despatched by Brownell, Stegmann & Co. with 6407 salted ox hides, 13,480 ox and cow horns.

Spanish brig Dos Amigos, Jayme Ferrer, for the Havana, despatched by Llavallo and Sons with 100 dry ox hides, 5000 horns, 2620 quintals jerked beef.  
 Spanish Polacre Fronta, Geraldo Maristany, for the Havana, despatched by Enrique Ochoa & Co. with 50 dry ox hides, 248 arrobas melted tallow, 48 dozen sheep skins, 3765 quintals jerked beef.

**THIS DAY.**

American packet schooner Fame, George Baker, for Montevideo, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. with passengers.

August 25th. Wind S. S. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

August 26th. Wind N. E.

Arrived, National brigantine Palma, 165 tons, Francisco Truco, from the Buseo 25th inst. to Rizzo and Rosa with produce.

Sailed, National brigantine of war Vigilante, 5 guns, Captain John Thorne, for the Buceo.

August 27th. Wind N. E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Brazilian brig Independiente, Joaquin Francisco Havler Ferreira, for Pernambuco, despatched by Manuel de Sousa Araujo Monteiro, with 40 dry ox hides, 19 quintals & 5 boxes with 200 arrobas tallow, 3110 quintals jerked beef, 5 bales ponchos.

Sardinian packet schooner Eufracia, Cayetano Duran, for Montevideo, despatched by Antonio Lopez with passengers.

American barque Moscow, Thomas C. Simpson, for Boston, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. with 840 dry ox and cow hides, 519 bales with 17,577 arrobas wool, 1 do. with 164 dozen nutria skins.

American barque Bostonian, Joseph Emmerson, for Boston, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co. with 4784 dry ox and cow hides, 1702 salted do. 5000 horns, 246 bales with 7380 arrobas wool 39 do. and 111 sacks with 1700 arrobas hair, 47 bales with 1400 dozen sheep skins, 3 do. with 150 doz. nutria skins.

August 28th. Wind N. E. Thick fog.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Swedish brig Christian, Charles Von Diederich, for the Havana, despatched by Charles R. Horne, with 6000 quintals jerked beef.

Spanish polacre Antilla, Geronimo Millet for the Havana, despatched by Llavallo and Sons with 30 dry ox hides, 1000 horns, 3337 quintals jerked beef.

August 29. Wind S.E., strong.

Arrived, Sardinian packet schooner Carmen, Pablo Bartolome Cavassa, from Montevideo 27th inst., to Rizzo & Rosa, with passengers.

National brigantine Brillante, 122 tons, Nicolas Ropeto, from the Buseo 27th inst., to Antonio Roca, with produce.

Sardinian brig Bella Teresa, 170 tons, Bernard Vallerino, from Pernambuco 25th ult., Montevideo 26th inst., to Zumaran & Treserra, with flour, sugar and andries, being the cargo of the American brig William Thatcher, from Philadelphia 22nd March, condemned at Pernambuco.

August 30th. Wind N. E. Strong.

Arrived, Danish brig Phoenix, 180 tons, Hans Lyster, from Rio Janeiro 8th inst., Montevideo 27th, with sugar &c. to Thode & Co.  
 French brig Louise, 179 tons, Joseph B. Canard, from Cetto 16th May, Montevideo 27th inst., with wine &c. to Zumaran and Treserra.

British brig Betsy, 175 tons, Randall Doughty, from Stettin 29th May, Torbay 5th ult. Montevideo 26th inst. with brandy to Nicholson, Green & Co.

Spanish brig Manuel, 155 tons, Pedro Garcia, from Malaga 4th May, Rio Janeiro 6th inst. Montevideo 26th, with wine to Zumaran and Treserra.

Brazilian brig.

Sailed, American barque India, William A. Reby, for Patagonia, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. in ballast.

**SHIPPING MEMORANDA.**

ARRIVED AT NEW YORK.

May 26. American brig Washington, Moore, hence 31st March.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

May 27. American ship Edward, Steel, hence 5th April.

AT BOSTON.

May 27. American barque New World, Colligan, hence 5th April.

June 1. American ship John Cadmus, Cammet, hence 7th April.

AT SALEM.

June 1. American brig King Philip, Upton, hence 7th April.

AT HAVANNA.

May 7. Hamburg barque Adolph, Wilcken, hence 5th March.

AT PERNAMBUCO.

1st ult. Swedish brigantine Orion, Larrison, hence 10th June.



From a London Paper of 4th June.

SALE OF GUANO. Yesterday at two o'clock, a sale by auction, took place at the auction-rooms, Mark-lane of a large quantity of guano, in anticipation of the arrival of the cargo which is at present on board a vessel in the Downs, that has imported it from the coast of Africa. There were about 450 tons, this being the largest importation in one vessel, and which was brought from the island of Ichaboe. The analysis of the guano was stated to be about as follows:--Volatile ammoniacal salt, consisting of phosphate oxalite, carbonate and lumate of ammonia twenty-six per cent, and organic animal matter, eight, together thirty-four per cent, fixed alkaline salt principally phosphate, muriate, and sulphate of potash, eleven per cent; phosphate of lime and magnesia, and oxalate of lime, thirty per cent; with only half per cent of sand, and of moisture 24.50 per cent. There were sixty lots of five and ten tons each; the average prices of which were 9l. 7s. 6d. per ton. The whole was disposed of for about 4,230l., which, as the only expenses were freight, insurance, the pay and the support of the crew during the voyage to and fro, would leave very large profits to the owners.

Commander Sulivan 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, called Las Pipas upon which it will be collected H. B. M's. brig Fantome struck in June of the last year.

Yesterday being the day of Santa Rosa de Lima, Patroness of America, it was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres. The fort saluted at 1 o'clock with 21 guns, and the national brig of war General Echague, was dressed out. This anniversary is generally accompanied with bad weather, but on the present occasion it was fine, with a breeze from the N.E.



**DIED.**

On the 24th inst. aged 29 years, Maria, wife of Mr. Ralph Pickance, of this City. Her remains were conveyed to the British Protestant Cemetery on the 26th. The attendance at the funeral was numerous.

**Advertisements.**

PERSONS wishing to have their passports from this to any other country, may have them taken out with quick despatch and on moderate terms, leaving their names and address at Mr. Fleming's Store, No. 11 Calle del 25 de Mayo

**Interesting Notice.**

JUST RECEIVED, AND ON SALE,  
 At John Reynolds's, No. 49, Calle de la Paz,  
 A FEW sets of White China, with gilt edges, for tea or coffee, at the very low price of \$200 per set.

**For Sale,**

At No. 49, Calle de la Paz,  
 A LOT of very superior Cheega, made in this country, which will be sold at 20 rials per lb., and taking a whole cheese at \$2 per lb.

**To Let,**

In the house of an English family, at No. 207, Calle de Reconquista, two unfurnished rooms.

**To Let,**

In a respectable house, three elegant spacious apartments, well fitted for a single gentleman—Apply at No. 51, Piedras Street.

**ANDERSON & SHAW**

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public that they have entered into partnership and intend carrying on the carpenter and plumbing trade, plunge and shower baths, water closets, wash hand basins, wind mill pumps, and pumps for Algivo's & vessels, and vata, zinc pipes and thomes and steaming apparatus fitted up for Saladores. Funeral and undertakers work and lead, mahogany, and covered coffins. The business will be carried on in the premises, lately occupied by Mr. Anderson, in the Calle de Balcarce, adjoining the Barraca de los Andes, and the advertisers trust that by strict attention and moderate charges to obtain a share of public patronage.

**SPRING GOODS.**

**JUST RECEIVED.**

AT NO. 35, CALLE DE CANGALLO.

A Stock of gentlemen's superior French silk hsts. boots, prunela and cloth do. straw hats of all classes. A complete assortment of satin and silk vests, cravats, stocks, gloves, handkerchiefs, braces, merino and cotton shirts and drawers, linen and cotton socks and stockings, men and boy's caps of all descriptions, gentlemen's white and coloured shirts, bed, rugs and blankets, hearth rugs, fancy walking sticks and various other articles all selling at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

**JAVA COFFEE.**

Of the very best quality by wholesale and retail ground and roasted every day. Also Mould Candles of the first quality at \$25 the arroba. Apply at No. 66, Calle de Chacabuco.

THE WEATHER at the commencement of the week was cold, with hoar frost at night. Rain is much wanted.

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

Saturday	44
Sunday	44
Monday	46
Tuesday	50
Wednesday	50
Thursday	51
Friday	49

**Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 30th inst.**

British	15
American	3
French	8
Spanish	9
Sardinian	8
Brazilian	3
Hamburg	1
Swedish	1
Danish	6
Bremen	1
Austrian	1

**PRICES CURRENT.**

Doubletons, Spanish	228 a 230	each
Do. Patriot	226 a 228	do.
Plata macquinet	13 a 14	do for one
Dollars, Spanish	13 a 14	do each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	13 a 14	do.
Six per cent. Stock	70 a 72	do. per cent.
Exchange on England	34 a 35	per dol.
Do. France	28 a 35	cent per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro	14 a 14	per ct. premium
Do. Montevideo	13 a 14	do.
Do. United States	13 a 14	per U. S. dol
Hides, Ox, for Engrd. & Gerny	54 a 56	per pasada
Do. France	45 a 46	do.
Do. North America	45 a 46	do.
Do. Spain	49 a 50	do.
Do. salted	38 a 44	do.
Do. Horse	18 a 19	do. each
Calf skins	52 a 54	per pasada.
Sheep skins, common	32 a 34	per dozen.
Do. fine	36 a 40	do.
Deer skins	12 a 13	do.
Goat skins	24 a 25	do.
Nutria skins	7 a 8	dol per lb.
Chinchilli 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	40 a 41	do.
Do. mestiza, dirty	22 a 36	do.
Tallow, pure	17 a 18	do.
Do. raw	11 a 12	do.
Do. with grease	15 a 16	do.
Jerked beef	24 a 30	per quintal.
Horns, mixed	150 a 300	per thousand
Do. Ox	400 a 500	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	14 a 16	per dozen
Salt, on board	30 a 40	per fanga
Discount	11 a 12	pr. ct. pr month

The highest price of Doubletons during the week \$230 dollars.  
 The lowest price \$25 dollars  
 The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3 11-16 pence. The lowest do. \$9 pence.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor