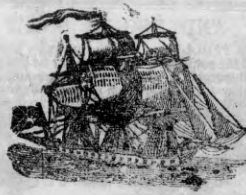


British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 943]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 14th, 1844.

[Established in 1826

BUENOS AYRES.

A mistake occurred in the date of our number of last week; instead of August 7th, it should have been September 7th.

We have at last news from Rivera, but not of a very satisfactory nature for his partizans in Montevideo who have believed, or affected to believe, in the possibility of his coming to the succour of the beleaguered town. On the 18th ultimo he appeared in front of the town of Cerro Largo, near the frontier, and summoned it to surrender, offering the most favourable terms in case of compliance, and making the most blustering threats in the event of resistance. The Commandant of the district, Col. Dionicio Coronel, at the head of a small detachment of troops, but backed by the inhabitants of the town, indignantly rejected his proposals, and gallantly withstood for three consecutive days, the attacks of the combined forces of Rivera, Fortunato Silva, Cabral and a Farrapo officer called Carballo, amounting in all to about 1200 men. On the third day of the assault General Urquiza, suddenly made his appearance, when the Riveristas immediately took to a precipitate flight in the direction of Asegua, actively pursued by the advanced guard of the liberating army. Nothing, surely can be more conclusive than this occurrence as to the absolute nullity to which the rebel horde is reduced, and as to the utter abhorrence in which they are held by the native inhabitants.

Divine Service was for the first time performed on Sunday last, the 8th inst., to a numerous and respectable congregation, on the premises No. 91, in the Calle del Restorador Rosas, which have been converted into a German Evangelical Chapel; when a most impressive sermon was preached by their excellent Pastor, the Rev. A. L. Siegel.

This then, is the fourth Protestant Congregation in Buenos Ayres, which testifies the liberality and toleration of the government of General Rosas.

The German Congregation have hitherto had the use of the British Episcopal Chapel, to which they gave the preference on account of the Organ, which is an almost indispensable requisite for the due solemnization of their service. It is right to mention that the Chapels of the Scotch Presbyterians, and also of the American Episcopal Methodist Congregations had, in the same spirit of liberality and fraternity been offered to them, for which the warmest acknowledgements were returned at the time, those offers having been as kindly received as they were made.

We understand that the new Chapel was opened exactly on the anniversary of the day on which the first German sermon was preached in Buenos Ayres a year before; thus commemorating worthily that interesting event, and marking the progress of the German Community.

Saturday the 7th inst. was the anniversary of the Independence of Brazil, upon which occasion the Brazilian brigantine of war Olinda, was dressed out and fired salutes at 8 A. M., and at 1 P. M. in honor of the day.

The Olinda saluted the town on the 5th inst. with 21 guns, which was returned from the Fort by a like number.

The *Gaceta* continues its exposure of the falsehoods which M. Thiers has been tutored to utter in the French Chamber of Deputies, respecting these countries.—The following extracts are from one of its recent numbers.

"Only the intervention Commodore Purvis and of the foreigners who took up arms after his example has been able to prolong that violent situation, opposed to all principles and contrary to all interests. And, on concluding here these observations on the only protection due to foreigners; in peace and in war, and upon the only admissible form according to Public Law and the usage of Nations, it is necessary to marvel at the levity with which M. Thiers has related to the French Chamber a false anecdote respecting Commodore Morris of the U. S. navy. As a precedent of violence, as an unforeseen and new principle in the world, M. Thiers supposes and commends that the North American Commodore 'has made 20,000 dollars be given him for the detention of an American 20 days; and that he said he would make war and bombard Buenos Ayres unless his demand were acceded to.' This is a ridiculous imposture that was published in the *Montevideo Nacional* some months since. Whether M. Thiers has taken it from thence, or it has been the inspiration of the ruthless Unitarian Varela, he has been the dupe of a laughable deception. Never did Commodore Morris—and we declare it to the honour of that commendable officer—commit the act of arrogance, and outrage M. Thiers attributes to him: never was there any such summons, nor the claim of 20,000 dollars for the detention of an American 20 days; it is all an unworthy falsehood which we have already refuted, in our replies to the *Nacional* of Montevideo, when it was first broached by that lying and degraded print. The fabulist having been called upon to name the North American citizen, has remained mute up to the present day. Commodore Morris will not be a little surprised on seeing the unenviable part he is made to play in the River Plate by M. Thiers."

"We cannot refrain from remarking the levity, the unreasonableness and the absolute absence of pretence or of any preceding fabrication of his curious claimants, with which M. Thiers exhibits the supposed case of Iffland of Strasburg. It has been necessary to read that the latter 'had an Inn in Buenos Ayres,' that the Police, 'a dark and undisciplined band' assaulted him; that 'four travellers were murdered in their beds,' and 'Iffland himself half killed;' that 'there were seven persons wounded, and thirty tied,' that 'the inn was sacked;' and that 'justice was denied, saying that General Rosas was sick;' it has been necessary to read well this series of absurd falsehoods, gravely related by M. Thiers to the French Chamber, in order to learn to what extent he has been imposed upon by the ruthless Unitarian Varela, or has wished to be deceived. Nothing, absolutely nothing, not the least circumstance of his romance, is true; never did anything occur. Iffland, the inn, the travellers, the killed, wounded, contused, tied, is a fable that excites compassion, on account of the derided talents of the orator, and pain on seeing so much indiscretion and falsity in so grave affairs, on so solemn an occasion. The Count De Lurde is in France; and nobody better than him can tell M. Thiers that that imposture, published in the *Patriota* and in the *Nacional*, libellous prints of Montevideo, did not even excite contempt in Buenos Ayres.

M. Thiers has related to the Chamber that 'the claims before the Treaty amounted to two millions, and the subsequent ones to eight or ten millions.' Either he is egregiously mistaken, or he has endeavoured to mislead the opinion of the Chamber. The claims prior to the Convention of 1840 were definitively fixed by the Argentine and French arbitrators the 163,725 dollars as capital, and 25,000 dollars the interest, both sums amounting in all to 188,728 dol-

lars. They were thus entirely settled and concluded and have been also paid by the Argentine Government."

"And was it the duty of Commodore Purvis to take the initiative and the responsibility of that cruel conduct in the precise case of the circular of the 1st of April, to say nothing of previous aggressions! Was he called upon to interfere officially, to mark out the reciprocal rights and duties of Sovereign States, to supersede diplomatic representation, and to assume all the functions of a negotiator and public minister! What is Commodore Purvis; and why has he merited the eulogiums of M. Thiers! The representative international principle, the prop of great nations, and the stay of states of less material power, the most fundamental principle of civilization and of the peace of the world, has been attacked by Commodore Purvis in a manner that calls for the severest repression, in the interest of principles and of the commercial relations of Europe with America. Independent nations do not cultivate, do not keep up, do not invigorate their relations, nor settle their differences, by means of naval commanders, whose sole mission is merely executory of the supreme will of the government of their country through the competent high channel, agreeably to the respective public law; 'The right of appointing public ministers, with a character of representation, is considered as an attribution of sovereignty, and therefore does not belong to those who possess only an inferior authority.'"

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

A note from the Chief of Police to the Government, states that during the last month (August), 1130 persons arrived in this city, and 671 departed.

A similar note from the Captain of the Port, states that in the same period 729 persons arrived at this port, and 336 departed.

The *Gaceta* of the 3rd inst. contains the prices current of articles of importation and exportation for the last month, (August).

The same paper of various dates continues its list of donations to the government, in aid of the war.

In Europe as well as in this part of the world, they complain greatly of the drought; so much so that in England the hay harvest this year has been completely spoilt.

EXTRACTS.

An Irishman describing the qualities of a favourite parrot, declared that it cursed and swore, and told lies, just like a Christian!

A termagant told her spouse that she believed him related to the Devil. "Only by marriage," was the reply.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of £10, sent to him by some person unknown for conscience sake.

Every young female before changing her condition ought to see her intended husband in four situations, viz.—1st, tipsy, 2ndly, playing at cards and losing; 3dly, waiting for his dinner; and lastly in a ball room."

It is calculated that not fewer than 150,000 strangers visit London during the month of May.

CROSS BEADINGS.

Last week a flash of lightning struck a house—the villain is in custody.

Yesterday a violent thunder storm—was bound over to keep the peace.

Last week a poor woman was safely delivered of—one sergeant, two corporals, and thirteen rank and file.

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 Reynold'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 Cheese, made in this country, which will be sold at 20 rials per lb., and taking a whole cheese at \$2 per lb.

SPRING GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED.

AT NO. 35, CALLE DE CANGALLO.

A Stock of gentlemen's superior French silk hats, boots, prunella and cloth do- straw hats of all classes. A complete assortment of satin and silk vests, cravats, stockings, 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. 56, Calle do Chacabuco,

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 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 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.

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.

NOTICE.

ON Wednesday 18th 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 Cumbrens & Co. &c.

J. M. TEWKSBURY, M. D.

SURGEON & PHYSICIAN

(FROM THE UNITED STATES)

Calle del 25 de Mayo,

No. 45.

NOTICE.

PRIVATE lessons in Book-keeping, Arithmetic, and in the Spanish Language can be had by applying at No. 24 Calle do Suipacha.

GEORGE CLARK.

ANDERSON & SHAW

RESPECTFULLY beg leave to announce to their friends and the public that they have entered into partnership, and intend carrying on business in the carpenter and plumbing trade; water closets, wash-hand basins, hot, cold and shower baths, pumps for Algivo's & vessels, wind mill pumps, zinc thomes and pipes, vats and steaming apparatus, sittee up for Saladeros. Funerals undertaken, lead, mahogany, and covered coffins. The business will be carried on in the premises, occupied by Mr. Anderson, in the Calle de Balcarce, adjoining the Barraca de los Andes. The subscribers trust that by attracting attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.

To be disposed of by Private Contract.

WITH THE GOOD WILL &c.

THE Old Established Saddlery and Harness Manufactory of the late Mr. John Kennedy, situated in the "Calle de la Piedad," No. 141, with the entire stock on hand, consisting of ladies' and gentlemen's saddles, many of which are of the very best class and lately imported from England, gig and cart harness in sets complete, ladies' and gentlemen's riding whips, cart whips and coach whips; also a full assortment of spurs, stirrup irons, stirrup leathers, girths, saddle cloths, saddle trees, leather travelling trunks, sword belts, bridle bits, chain traces, &c. &c. together with the working tools, glass cases and fixtures, as well as a very superior stock of every article in the trade necessary for the person entering the premises to commence an active business immediately.

Any person wishing to embrace this opportunity can apply on the premises to view the stock and treat with the proprietor of the same, who is about to retire from the business. Buenos Ayres Sept. 6th 1844.

From a London paper of June 12th.

The following important notice to the holders of Buenos Ayres Bonds was posted to-day on the Stock Exchange, and has produced a rise of 2 per cent in the price of that stock.

"Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co. have the honour to inform the holders of Buenos Ayres Bonds that by the packet just arrived from Buenos Ayres they learn that the Minister of Finance of that country has made a communication to the agent of the following purport:—"The undersigned has received orders from his Excellency the Governor of the province to say to Mr. Falconnet that the government, always wishing to give proofs of its good will to fulfil the solemn agreement entered into with the bondholders, has decided, notwithstanding existing difficulties, to deliver to Mr. Falconnet, as representative of Messrs. Baring, Brothers and Co., on account of the debt, 'free from the obligations of deposit,' the sum of five thousand silver dollars monthly, being the equivalent of the amount which has been paid one month with the other for the satisfaction of the French claims since the commencement of the execution of the treaty with France.

The monthly payment of the said sum of five thousand silver dollars will commence on the 1st day of May next, and continue on the same day of every following month, if the government obtains the necessary approval from the honourable House of Representatives, and in the event of the government being authorised by the Legislature, and this authority being after the 1st of May already fixed, the monthly instalments in any case shall be punctually paid without fail of any one month after, and on the 1st day of May next.

(Signed) "MANUEL INSIARTE,
"Minister of Finance.

From the Archivo Americano of 31st ult.

THE ENGLISH LOAN.

Amongst the various legacies left us by the Unitarian administrations, all ruinous for the country, there is one which weighs heavily upon the honour and public welfare of the State: the English loan, which no one profited by but its authors. It was contracted in the most prosperous days of the Republic, in the midst of peace, in the calm of passions, and when capitals circulated in every direction in order to explore our commerce and foment our industry. The Government with no other expenses than those necessary for the administration, plunged into operations of credit through a spirit of imitating that which was practised in Europe, and in order to justify its proceedings, it had various articles inserted in the journals respecting the utility of its getting into debt. The public was not convinced, and the Government had to adopt other measures for obtaining its end. What then caused most inquietude was the insecurity of our plains, exposed to the frequent and disastrous incursions of the Indians. Every one said: *Oh! that they could be but secured!* On these words was founded the project of the loan, nor was it difficult to realize it. It was the epoch of illusions, and no means were spared for fomenting them. The principle object of the loan was the foundation of agricultural colonies on the new frontier, but the means which the government made most use of for stimulating the lenders, was the abundance of gold and silver produced in some of our interior Provinces. Companies were organized, agents were appointed, intelligent persons were sent out, and before due information had been received, the loan was concluded. The sum demanded was a million of pounds sterling, equivalent almost to five millions of

Spanish dollars; but it was reduced to 700,000 pounds sterling, on account of its having been negotiated at 70 per cent. When the funds arrived, the plan of their inversion was already changed. The project of agricultural colonies was laid aside, and it was discussed whether the preference ought to be given to the construction of a port with all its accessories or to the establishment of a Bank. After repeated debates, it was decided that the bank should be established, of which the government was to be the principal share-holder, giving what remained of the loan. Many calculations were made in order to prove the immense advantages which would result to the government and to the public from this manner of investing the funds, and full of these hopes the wise measures of getting into debt were highly applauded. But it was not long before the resources of the bank began to fail, and things came to such a pitch, that it was necessary to sustain it by emissions, and by other ruinous measures, which completely discredited it in a few years after its institution. Meanwhile the rights of the lenders still existed, and the Government was obliged yearly to occupy itself in its Message respecting their reclamations, manifesting, not without regret, the impossibility of attending to them, owing to the exhausted state of the treasury. These reasons were positive, but did not satisfy the creditors who persisted in soliciting the payment of the debt.

Such was the state of this affair at the arrival of Mr. Falconnet, representative of Messrs. Baring and Brothers, and of the rest of the share-holders of the English loan. He manifested the object of his mission, and the confidence which those whom he represented placed in the good faith and justice of the government of Buenos Ayres. The reply to this new demand was more than ever easy. Commodore Purvis, without the least provocation, and against the orders of his government, committed hostilities against the Argentine Confederation, taking under his protection the intrusive government of Montevideo, and the ruthless Unitarians who sustain it. This culpable and capricious intervention of a Chief of the British Navy, contributed to prolong the war, and to keep the public treasury in a state unable to meet further expenses than the ordinary ones of the Province. The outrages of Commodore Purvis are as evident as their consequences are incontestable. All that which opposed itself to the re-establishment of order had disappeared; those who had disturbed it had no other asylum than Montevideo, the occupation of which did not offer the least obstacle. By the expulsion of Rivera from an usurped power, the conflict raised on both sides of the Plata would have terminated, the devouring flames of civil discord would have been extinguished, the confidence, and all the benefits which interior and exterior peace affords to an industrious People, would have revived. But Commodore Purvis was determined in converting an open and defenceless city, into one strongly fortified. He gave assistance, and under his immediate direction those fortifications were instantly erected, which were to protect the enemies of the country. Nor was the cooperation of Commodore Purvis limited to this, but blind in his barbarous hostility, he even fired upon the Argentine flag! The reclamations of those who lent the funds were just, but those of the Government of Buenos Ayres against the gratuitous offences of an officer invested with the command of the naval forces of H. B. M. in the Rio de la Plata, were not less so. And the people, in their excitement could perceive no difference in the case, they saw nothing but the identity of origin in the English who attacked, and the creditors, and this general sentiment was not the least difficulty which presented itself for settling this affair.

Only a just, powerful and popular Government as that of General Rosas, could place itself above these considerations, it set them apart, and only thought of its obligations, and notwithstanding the urgencies of the treasury, and the multiplicity of its erogations, it acceded to the proposition of Mr. Falconnet, who solicited that the same sum monthly assigned to France, by the treaty of the 29th of October 1840, should be destined in favour of his employers, on account of the loan until a definite arrangement was made. The Government made but one modification in the project of Mr. Falconnet, which was to order that these sums should be directly passed over to the hands of the lenders, without the quality of deposit which had been indicated by their Representative, and it did it in order to prove that its desire to satisfy them was sincere.

In these terms the resolution of the Government was transmitted for the sanction of the Honourable Representatives of the Province, who being convinced of the motives which dictated it, they confirmed it with their suffrages.

We have dwelt upon these considerations, not with a view of interfering in a question which is en-

tirely delivered to the wisdom and patriotism of the Government, but to give due value to the merit of the concession made to the holders of the English loan under the difficult circumstances in which we have been placed by Commodore Purvis. Those who promoted the loan, and who profited by it, were the ruthless Unitarians, who took advantage of the position they held, in order to overload the Province with an exorbitant debt. It is consequently the obligations and dilapidations of the Unitarians, that the public treasury now pays, without the country having obtained the least advantage from these transactions; on the contrary, it has been injured by them, because without the realization of this loan, the creation of the National Bank would not have been thought of, especially after the bad result of the discounting bank. The richest men in the Province refused to concur in its foundation, and their repugnance was justified by the breach which these two establishments opened in the public and private fortune of the State. In the meantime, no Government had endeavoured to put a stop to these evils, which daily augmented, and the glory of the attempt was reserved for the Administration of General Rosas. The decree of the 30th of May 1836 was a provisory measure for the Bank, the circulation of which was reduced to the preservation of the paper money, under the double guarantee of publicity, and the individual credit of its administrators. According to the regularly now introduced in the different branches of finance, the affairs of the Mint are managed, and its accounts are examined every year by a special Committee, and published. What most contributes to sustain the credit of our circulating currency, is this publicity, which confounds the calculations of sordid speculators, as well as the false announcements of order. The decree of which we speak was the programme of reform which the Government intended to undertake, in order to repair the ruinous proceedings of the former administrations of the ruthless Unitarians. In this great work the creditors of the State would not have been forgotten, and a preference would have been accorded to those of England, in order to re-establish the exterior credit of the country. But the blockade came on, Commodore Purvis appeared, and the intentions of the Government were frustrated. This is the case in all the attacks directed against the administration of General Rosas: those who cause the evil impute it to those who suffer from it. The ruthless Unitarians who overthrew the legal order of the country, blame the Federals for its not being constituted; they have not respected the laws, and they invoke them; they destroyed public guarantees, and they reclaim them; they conspire against the rights of the people, and they wish not to be detected by them! Every measure of persuasion, all the acts of clemency, and the most friendly insinuations, have not been able to subdue the perverse inclination of these determined enemies of order: and the measure of their crimes has been filled to the brim by their scandalous desertion of the great cause of the American Continent.

Those who confide in the impossible triumph of these wicked men, must be indeed short sighted. No society delivers itself up to the mercy of traitors: those who have trafficked with the honour and independence of their Country, have lost for ever the right of governing it, as the holders of the English loan would have lost even the hope of recovering their money, if the country should have remained subordinated to the power of the authors of the loan.

From Blackwood's Magazine for July
THE WEEK OF AN EMPEROR.

The week ending the 8th of June, was the most brilliant that ever occupied and captivated the fashionable world of a metropolis of two millions of souls, the head of an empire of two hundred millions. The recollection runs us out of breath. Every hour was a new summons to a new *fete*, a new fantasy, or a new exhibition of the handsomest man of the forty-two millions of Russia proper. The toilettes of the whole *beau monde* were in activity from sunny morn to dewey eve; and from dewey eve to wax-lighted midnight. A parade of the *Gouras*, by which the world was tempted into rising at ten o'clock; a *dejeuner à la fourchette*, by which it was surprised into dining at three, (*more majorum*;) an opera, by which those whose hour for going out is eleven, were forced into their carriages at nine; a concert at Hanover Square, finished by a ball and supper at Buckingham palace;—all were among those brilliant perversions of the habits of high life which make the week one brilliant tumult; but which never could have been revolutionized but by an emperor in the flower of his age. Wherever he moved, he was followed by a host of the fair and fashionable. The showy equipages of the nobility were in perpetual motion. The parks were a whirlwind of horsemen and horsewomen. The streets were a levy *en masse* of the peacocks. The opera-house was a gilded "black hole of Calcutta." The front of Buckingham palace was a scene of loyalty, dangerous to life and limb; men, careful of either, gave their shillings for a glimpse through a telescope; and shortsighted ladies fainted, that they might be carried into houses which gave them a full view. Mivart's the retreat of princes, had the bustle of a Bond Street hotel. Ashburnham House was in a state of siege. And Buckingham palace, with its guards, cavalades, musterings of the multitude, and thundering of brass bands, seemed to be the focus of a national revolution. But it was within the palace that the grand display existed. The gilt candelabra, the gold plate, the maids of honour, all fresh as tares in June; and the ladies in waiting, all Junos and Minervas, all jewelled, and none under forty-five, enraptured the mortal eye, to a degree unrivalled in the recollections of the oldest courtier, and unrecorded in the annals of queenly hospitality.

But we must descend to the world again; we must, as the poet said,
"Bride in our struggling muse with pain,
That longs to launch into a nobler strain."
We bid farewell to a description of the indescribable.
During this week, but one question was asked by the universal world of St. James's—"What was the cause of the Czar's coming?"

Every one answered in his own style. The tourists—a race who cannot live without rambling through the same continental roads, which they libel for their roughness every year; the same hotels, which they libel for their discomforts; and the same *table-d'hotes*, which they libel as the perfection of bad cookery, and barefaced *chicanerie*—pronounced that the love of travel was the imperial impulse. The politicians of the clubs—who, having nothing to do for themselves, manage the affairs of all nations, and can discover high treason in the manipulation of a tooth-pick, and symptoms of war in a waltz—were of opinion, that the Czar had come either to construct an European league against the marriage of little Queen Isabella, or to beat up for recruits for the "holy" hostilities of Morocco. With the fashionable world, the decision was, that he had come to see Ascot races and the Duke of Devonshire's gardens, before the sun withered, or St. Swithen washed them away. The John Bull world—as wise at least as any of their betters, who love a holiday, and think Whitsuntide the happiest period of the year for that reason, and Greenwich hill the finest spot in creation—were convinced that his Majesty's visit was merely that of a good-humoured and active gentleman, glad to escape from the troubles of royalty and the heaviness of home, and take a week's ramble among the oddities of England. "Who shall decide," says Pope, "when

doctors disagree?" Perhaps the nearest way of reaching the truth is, to take all the reasons together, and try how far they may be made to agree. What can be more probable than that the fineness of the finest season within memory, the occurrence of a moment of leisure in the life of a monarch ruling a fifth of the habitable globe, roused the curiosity of an intelligent mind, excited, like that of his great ancestor Peter, by a wish to see the national improvements of the great country of engineering, shipbuilding, and tunnelling; perhaps with Ascot races—the most showy exhibition of the most beautiful horses in the world—to wind up the display, might tempt a man of vigorous frame and active spirit, to gallop across Europe, and give seven brief days to England!

An additional conjecture has been proposed by the papers presumed to be best informed in cabinet secrets; that this rapid journey has had for its distinct purpose the expression of the imperial scorn for the miserable folly and malignant coxcomby of the pamphlet on the French navy; which has excited so much contempt in England, and so much boasting in France, and so much surprise and ridicule every where else in Europe. Nothing could be more in consonance with a manly character, than to show how little it shared the conceptions of a coxcomb; and no more direct method could be adopted than the visit, to prove his willingness to be on the best terms with her government and her people. We readily receive this conjecture, because it impresses a higher character on the whole transaction; it belongs to an advanced spirit of royal intercourse, and it constitutes an important pledge for that European peace, which is the greatest benefaction capable of being conferred by kings.

The Emperor may be said to have come direct from St. Petersburg, as his stops on the road were only momentary. He reached Berlin from his capital with courier's speed, in four days and six hours, on Sunday fortnight last. His arrival was so unexpected, that the Russian ambassador in Prussia was taken by surprise. He travelled through Germany incognito, and on Thursday night, the 30th, arrived at the Hague. Next day, at two o'clock, he embarked at Rotterdam for England. Shortly after ten the Emperor landed (at Woolwich). He was dressed in the Russian costume, covered with an ample and richly-furred cloak. After a stay of a few minutes, he entered Baron Brunow's carriage with Count Orloff, and drove to the Russian embassy. The remainder of the day was given to rest after his fatigue.

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

Date of Arrival	Vessel and Captains Names	Tons	Consignees	Destinations, &c.
British.				
June 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	280	Henry & George Dowse	London
15	Brig Bella Parina, J. W. Pyott	238	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Liverpool
25	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, Stegmann & Co.	London
7	Brig Prince of Wales, James Russell	199	George Bell	London
15	Barque Jean Baptiste, L. Honeyburn	224	Anderson, Weller & Co.	Falmouth
Aug 30	Brig Bejay, Randall Dougherty	171	Nicholson, Green & Co.	London
Sept. 2	Brig Speed, Edward Brewer	261	Briscoe, Twyford & Co.	Liverpool
3	Brig Ianthe, James Hunter	211	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Liverpool
12	Brig Maid of Athens, H. Laing	205	Rennie Macfarlane & Co.	Liverpool
American.				
Sept. 12	Barque Hobart, Collier	204	Daniel Gowland & Co.	New York
Aug 24	Barque Creole Isaac H. Norris	226	Daniel Gowland, & Co.	New York
Sept 9	Brigantine Norman, Geo. Shackelford	120	Zimmermann, Fraser & Co.	New York
11	Shboe Sarah Ann, John Plunkett	59	Jacob Paravicini	London
12	Barque Mexican, John Deming	225	Daniel Gowland & Co.	London
13	Barque King Philip, George Upton	261	Daniel Gowland & Co.	London
French.				
July 1	Barque Mexican, Henri Cabanne	238	Llavallo & Sons	Marseilles
Aug 8	Bar. Paquetot de la Plata, Belzaguez	185	Llavallo & Sons	Hayre de Grace
10	Barque Tarenne, Felix Arché	214	Zumaran & Treserra	Cette
17	Barque Proletaire, Favre	165	Marion Laplane	Marseilles
17	Barque Deux Freres Luis, Lomenager	185	Santamaria, Liambi & Co.	Hayre de Grace
30	Brig Louise, Joseph E. Canad	179	Zumaran & Treserra	Cette
Sept. 6	Bar. Jeanne Nolly, Bignon	150	Thomas Roussou	Hayre de Grace
Sardinian.				
Jan. 20	Pol. Bella Emilia Domingo Fidanza	175	Tomas Rousse	Genoa
Apr. 23	Zun. Nues. S. del Rosario, I. Corveto	67	Llavallo & Sons	Bneco
July 11	Barque Bifronte, Cayetano Gazzolo	193	Pietranera & Co.	Genoa
11	R N S de la Misericordia, Rocata/casta	149	Jacinto Caprile	Genoa
Aug 5	Brigantine Francisco, Luis Corveto	125		
12	Schooner Paz, Antonio Pitto	91	Rughi & Bazano	Rio Grande
29	Brig Bella Teresa, Bernardo Vallerino	170	Zumaran & Treserra	Genoa
Spanish.				
May 25	Brig Leon, Julian Ibarra	160	Zumaran & Treserra	Bilboa
July 3	Barque Union, Ferreyros	136	Llavallo & Sons	Coruna
27	Brigantine Churruca, Manuel Truch	136	Llavallo & Sons	Havana
Aug 12	Pol. Maria, Francisco Hlas	105	Llavallo & Sons	Havana
20	Brig Enrique, Juan Barcelo	151	Zumaran & Treserra	Malaga
20	Barque Provisional, Santiago Matoso	241	Llavallo & Sons	Malaga
30	Brig Manuel, Pedro Garcia	155	Zumaran & Treserra	Malaga
Sept. 4	Polaeer Esmeralda, José Millet	118	Llavallo & Sons	Malaga
12	Barque Palemon, José Ros	207	Zumaran & Treserra	Malaga
Brazilian.				
Aug 30	Brig Tres Guimarães, A. G. Viana	172	Juan G. nez de Sousa	Brazil
Sept. 5	Pol. Nuevo asilo de la Virtud, Vicente	143	Juan Balbino Soriano	Buzco
Swedish.				
June 6	Brig Svea, C. E. Olsen	250	Thode & Co.	Hamburg
Sept. 1	Brigantine Orion, Nicolas Larsson	110	Mmanuel Accvedo Ramos	Hamburg
Danish.				
June 29	Brig Catherine, M. A. Anderson	202	J. J. Klich & Co.	Havans
July 11	Brig Henriette, Sophie F. Moller	217	Thode & Co.	Antwerp
16	Ship Ospra, J. J. Hold	300	Mohr, Ludovici & Co.	Falmouth
23	Barque Orion, H. Mathiessen	236	Thode & Co.	Havans
Aug 18	Barque Doris, Peter Bonsee	240	Jaob Paravicini	Antwerp
30	Brig Phoenix, Hans Lyster	180	Thode & Co.	Falmouth
Hamburg.				
July 27	Bar Catharina Dorotea, A.W. Boljahn	180	Mohr, Ludovici & Co.	Falmouth
Sept. 6	Bar. Mercurus, Jan Jansen Noy	226	John Jacob Klich & Co.	Falmouth
Austrian.				
Aug 10	Brig Restaurador Rosas	332	Ries & Ro.	
FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.				
BRITISH.—Schooner Viper, 6 guns, Lieut. James Carter Commandr.				
Schooner Spider 6 guns, Lieut. Richard Howorthy Pym, Commandr.				
BRAZILIAN.—Brigantine Olinda, 10 guns, Captain Amazonas.				

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

The following were the arrivals on the 6th inst. . .
 Hamburg barque Mercurius, 226 tons, Jan Jensen Ney, from Hamburg 5th June, Montevideo 4th inst. with part cargo to John Jacob Klick & Co.
 French barque Jeune Nelly, 150 tons, Bignon, from Bourdeaux 29th February, Rio Janeiro 17th July, Montevideo 4th inst, with part cargo to Tomas Rousee.

September 7th. . Wind N. Rain.
 No arrivals or sailings.

September 8th. . Wind W.
 Arrived, Sardinian packet schooner Luisa, Antonio Cabaner, from the Buseo 6th inst. to Carlos Galeano with produce and passengers.

Sailed, Brazilian brig Belisario, Manuel da Silva Santos, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 3746 quintals jerked beef, 20 petacones tobacco, 20 tierces yerba, 5 hogsheds porcelain.

Spanish brig Nuevo Santa Ana, Juan Isidro Gorordo, for Malaga, despatched by Eduardo Freyer, with 9459 dry ox and cow hides, 2 bales with 50 doz. slunk calf skins.

September 9th. . Wind N. W.
 Arrived, American brigantine Norman, 120 tons, George Shackelford, from Rio Grande 20th ult, Montevideo 6th inst., with part cargo to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Sailed, Sardinian polacro Nina, Francisco Roforzo, for Brazil, despatched by Pietranera, Piaggio & Co. with 225 arrobas tallow, 1500 quintals jerked beef, 210 boxes tallow candles.

Brazilian brig Sures, José Antonio Cabral, for Rio Janeiro despatched by Juan Geronimo Martinez, with 1593 quintals jerked beef, 1 balo with 150 doz. nutria skins, 390 arrobas tallow, 204 boxes tallow candles, 607 rolls tobacco and some domestic goods.

French barque Tourville, Aimable Bonzam, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Zumaran and Treserra, with 8298 dry ox hides, 3700 horns, 73 pipes, 142 boxes and 12 marquetas with 4050 arrobas tallow, 102 bales with 3000 arrobas wool, 30 do. with 900 arrobas hair, 1 do. with 25 arrobas ostrich feathers, 1 tierce Paraguay yerba.

Passengers. . Madame Champs and her two children, (French), Mr. Muller, (Swiss) and Miss Herve, (English).

Sardinian packet schooner Carmen, Pablo Bartolomé Cavassa, for Montevideo, despatched by Riso & Rosa with passengers.

September 10th. . Wind W.
 No arrivals or sailings.

September 11th. . Wind N.
 Arrived, American schooner Sarah Ann, 59 tons, John Plunkett, from Patagonia 3rd ult. Bahia Blanca 1st inst. to Jacob Paravicini, in ballast.

Sailed, Bremen brig Louisa Caesar, Martin Wenke, for the Havana, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. with 72 lining hides and 4500 quintals jerked beef.

September 12th. . Wind N.

Arrived, Spanish barque Palemon, 207 tons, José Ros, from Barcelona 1st February, Malaga 1st March, Rio Janeiro 2nd ult. Montevideo 6th inst. with part cargo to Zumaran and Treserra.

British brig Maid of Athens, 205 tons, Henry Laing, from London 22nd June, Rio Janeiro 25th ult, Montevideo 10th inst. with 250 tons of coal, to Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.

American barque King Philip, 201 tons, George Upton, from Salem 20th June, Montevideo 7th inst. with general cargo to Daniel Gowland & Co.

American barque Mexican, 225 tons, John Deming, from Rio Janeiro 25th ult., with sugar, coffee &c. to Daniel Gowland & Co.

American packet schooner Fame, George Baker, from Montevideo 11th inst. to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. with passengers.

Sardinian packet schooner Eufracia, Cayetano Duran, from Montevideo 11th inst. to Antonio Lopez, with passengers. (Passengers in the two schooners above mentioned 147).

Sailed, British brig Lotus, John Drinkwater, for the Coast of Africa, despatched by Gifford & Brothers in ballast.

September 13th. . Wind N.

Arrived, Brazilian brig Fenix, 181 tons, Antonio Nogueira do Santos, from Rio Janeiro 13th ult, Montevideo 28th Colonia 12th inst, in ballast, to Sa Pereira & Meyrelles.

French brig Rose Amelie, 111 tons, Jean Marie Marieche, from Pernambuco 25th ult., Montevideo 10th inst. with sugar, &c. to order.

A great number of coasters have arrived during the week from the northward, including several from Paraguay.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Vessels on the berth at Liverpool on the 1st July FOR BUENOS AYRES.

Erig Hibbert, 259 tons, Captain Luke Bruce.
 Do. Mary Winch, 230 tons, Capt. S. Bingham,
 FOR MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES.
 Brig Camoena, 194 tons, Captain Baird.

ARRIVED AT LIVERPOOL.

June 7. British brig Young Queen, Chalmers, hence 3rd March.
 9. Do. barque Holywood, Lowthion, hence 22nd March.
 Do. do. Countess of Durham, Miller, hence 28th March.
 11. Do. brig Wilton Wood, Russell, hence 25th March.
 28. Do. do. Hero, Sedgeley, hence 5th April.

AT PLYMOUTH.

June 10. British brig Elitz, Gilpin, hence 20th March.

AT EXMOUTH.

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

AT LONDON.

June 11. British brig Philomela, Bell, hence 5th March.
 15. (Falmouth 10th), do. do. Nine, Lamb, hence 18th March.
 Do. do, Freeland, Mackenzie, hence 21st March.

AT FALMOUTH.

June 19. H. B. M's. packet Swift, from Rio Janeiro 29th April, Bahia 7th May. Pernambuco 14th, with the mail hence 22nd March, by H. M's. schooner Viper.
 26. Prussian brig Fenella, Wichers, hence 17th March, and proceeded for Rotterdam.

AT ANTWERP.

June 2. Danish brigantine Hortensia, Fuglsang, hence 17th February.
 25. (At Falmouth 13th), Danish brig Thorwaldsen, Stage, hence 16th April.

AT HAVRE DE GRACE.

June 10. French barque Alfred, Dubertrand, hence 24th March.
 13. Do. brig Roger Bontermps, Tanguerey, hence 20th March.

AT MARSILLES.

June 16. Sardinian brig Patricio, Pico, hence 18th March.

AT GENOA.

June 6. Sardinian brig Eden, Ferraro, hence 5th April.
 15. Do. barque Paulina, Corvato, hence 27th March.

AT GIBRALTAR.

June 13. Sardinian brig Grillo, Pozzo, hence 9th March and proceeded for Genoa.

AT HAVANA.

April 30. Spanish barque San Narciso, Domenech, hence 17th February.
 May 1. Do. brig Leon, Domenech, hence 7th March.
 8. Do. do. Casimere, Mataro, hence 1st March.

AT BOSTON.

June 8. American brig Pico, Dyer, hence 11th April.
 9. Do. do. Sylph, Pollard, hence 16th April, via Pernambuco.

AT RIO JANEIRO.

1 ult.—Brazilian patache Julia, from the Buseo 17th July, with hides.
 5. Argentine sch. Agatha, Repeto, hence 15th July.
 8. Dan'sh brig Codan, Eckell, hence 13th July.
 11. H. B. M's. packet Penguin, from Falmouth 5th July, with the mails for the River Plate.
 14. H. B. M's. schooner Spider, hence 22nd July, Montevideo 27th do.
 17. Brazilian patache Belleza do Sul, from the Buseo 3rd ult. with hides.
 18. Do. brig Pensamiento, Mergu, hence 4th ult.
 " Spanish ship Modeste, hence 6th June, bound to Valparaiso, and put into Rio Janeiro.
 Sailed from Rio Janeiro, July 28th, H. B. M's. packet Petrel, for Falmouth, with the mail hence 22nd June by H. M's. schooner Viper.

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst., at the British Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Barton Lodge, Alfred Barber, Esq. native of Birmingham, to Miss Eliza Turner Schroeder, native of Putney, Surry.

THE WEATHER this week has been unseasonably warm.

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

Saturday	62
Sunday	60
Monday	62
Tuesday	68
Wednesday	64
Thursday	66
Friday	67

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

British	13
American	6
French	8
Spanish	9
Sardinian	7
Brazilian	3
Hamburg	2
Swedish	2
Danish	6
Austrian	1
	57

Advertisements.

NOTICE

To Apothecaries, Druggists, Housekeepers, &c.

JUST received, a splendid assortment of brass paste mortars, also large bells suitable for saladeros and mercantile houses; to be sold at very low prices, at Calle do la Paz No. 52.

Advertisement.

A RESPECTABLE Young Woman who is desirous of returning to her friends in England, would be glad to wait on a lady during the passage. A line addressed L. C. care of Mr. Peter Claypole, Montevideo, will be immediately attended to.

Montevideo, Sept. 10th, 1844.

To Let.

TWO or three bed rooms and a large Sala, furnished or unfurnished.—Board if required. Enquire at No. 32, Calle 25 del Mayo.

Buenos Ayres Sept. 13th 1844.

Peach Posts.

A FEW thousand peach posts of various sizes, some very large, for sale very cheap, at the Chacra of THOMAS OSGOOD BRADLEY. Lomas de Samora, Quilmes Sept. 10, 1844.

Notice to Boatbuilders AND OTHERS.

FOR sale at the Wood Yard, Calle de Mejico, No. 113, a superior lot of Italian Oak, of 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4 and 5 inches thick, and from 30 to 40 feet long. Likewise on hand and for sale at reasonable prices, tough American oak and ash, Poplar boards, Cedar and a general assortment of pine lumber. P. CLARK.

TO LET.

TWO furnished rooms, with board, for single gentlemen Apply at No. 50 Calle de la Catedral.

PRICES CURRENT.

	231	232	
Doublons, Spanish	231	232	each
Do. Patriot	230	231	do do.
Plata manganion	13	13	do for one
Dollars, Spanish	131	131	do each.
Do. Patriot & Patacons	131	134	do do.
Six per cent. Stock	70	75	do. per cent.
Exchange on England	3 11-16	34	per dol.
Do. France	38	384	cent per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro	14	142	per ct. premium
Do. Montevideo	131	131	do do.
Do. United States	131	131	per U. S. dol
Hides, Ox, for Engrl. & Gerny	54	56	per pesada
Do. France	50	52	do.
Do. North American	45	46	do i
Do. Spain	49	50	do.
Do salted	42	52	do.
Do. Horse	18	19	do. each
Calf skins	50	52	per pesada
Sheep skins, common	34	40	per dozen.
Do. fine	41	44	do.
Deer skins	10	12	do.
Goat skins	29	22	do.
Nutria skins	6	7	dol per lb.
Chinchilli skins	50	60	dol. per dozen
Horse hair, short	34	36	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	44	46	do.
Do. long	110	120	do.
Wool, common, washed	24	30	do.
Do. picked	40	41	do.
Do. shorn from skins	40	41	do.
Do. mestiza, dirty	22	30	do.
Tallow, pure	18	21	do.
Do. raw	11	12	do.
Do. with grease	16	17	do.
Jerked beef	20	25	per quintal.
Horns, mixed	150	200	per thousand
Do. Ox	300	400	do.
Shin bones	80	90	do.
Hide cuttings	32	34	per 100 lbs
Ostrich feathers, white	11	12	per lb.
Do. black	7	8	do.
Salted tongues	15	18	per dozen
Salt, on board	35	40	per fanega
Discount	14	12	pr. ct. pr month

The highest price of Doublons being 231 dollars.
 The lowest price 230 dollars.
 The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 34 pence. The lowest do. 3 11-16 pence.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor