

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 944]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 21st, 1844.

[Established in 1826

BUENOS AYRES.

The accession of M. Thiers to the Riverista ranks, has driven the Riverista folks in Montevideo into extacies. Nothing is now talked of there, but what he is going to do for them. England and Brazil are completely thrown into the shade. Only wait (they say) for a few months longer and you shall see what you shall see. The Montevideo *Nacional* of the 16th inst. keeps the game alive, averring that they have received Madrid papers to the 12th July, containing intelligence that on the 2nd of that month, the merchants of Paris assembled in such numbers, in the *Rue Grenelle St. Honore*, to petition against Rosas and in favour of Montevideo and the French Legion, that the Government became alarmed and closed the doors of the place in which the meeting was to have been held, the assemblage then adjourned to No. 10 Rue *Sentier*, where M. Reynaud, being called to the chair, delivered a most vehement oration against Rosas, Oribe and Pichon, and eulogised Montevideo and the Frenchmen in arms there, and that the affair concluded by all present signing a petition to the Chamber. These absurdities are of course hailed with joy by the foreign Janisaries who hold Montevideo. Other accounts state that the sittings of the French Chamber had been closed without any further discussion on the affairs of the River Plate.

The following letter from Captain Conover, of the United States Ship John Adams, has been published in a Philadelphia paper of the 28th June, in explanation of the squabble which we sometime since reported in our *British Packet*. It proves at any rate the irritable temper of Commodore Purvis, his partizanship and how improper a person he was to be intrusted with an important and delicate command, an event which every neutral foreigner must ever deplore.

"The facts and circumstances, as well as I can recollect, are these:—I was dining on board Her Majesty's Ship 'Gorgon,' Capt. Hotham, in company with a number of British officers, amongst whom was Commodore Purvis, to whom I sat next. The subject of Admiral Brown's attack on 'Rat Island' (an Island and fortification in the Bay of Montevideo) was being discussed, with his general character and conduct since in command of the 'Argentine squadron' in the war with 'Montevideo.' I, amongst others, was lauding the old Admiral and sustaining him in the affair of Rat Island, much to the annoyance of Commodore Purvis, as it subsequently appeared. To a right understanding of the case, you must know that the Commodore took a high stand against Admiral Brown, and it was currently reported and believed that Commodore Purvis had said he would not suffer Brown to enter the bay with his ships of war, or use his force against the city or its fortifications. As the subject progressed, the Commodore became a good deal excited, and I, with two or three others, was defending Admiral Brown and maintaining that he fought bravely; when the Commodore said, if an officer in Her Majesty's service had behaved in the manner that Admiral Brown had, and he was under his command, he would have stripped or taken the epaulettes from his shoulders. I replied, calmly, Why Commodore, you must recollect the Admiral fought under some disadvantages. The Commodore, still much excited, said *What*

disadvantages! I replied that it was generally reported and believed that you would interpose your force to prevent him from attacking the fort. He said it was no such thing; that neither I nor any other person had a right to say so. Seeing that the old gentleman was excited, I replied I had no intention of offending him, and if he said he had not said he would prevent the Admiral from attacking the island, &c., I of course was happy to hear it, inasmuch as he professed to be a neutral. Thus ended this *great insult*; and, as for ordering his boat and breaking up the dinner, it was no such thing. I was the first to leave the ship, and I think I did not leave before nine o'clock, and we sat down at five."

It is stated that there has not been so long a continuance of dry weather as in the spring and summer of this year in England, since the year 1785.—Seasonable showers, however, at the end of June altered the weather about the metropolis, and our countrymen at home console themselves with the old saying "Drought never bred dearth in England."

The President of the Oriental Republic has issued the following Decree, dated Head-Quarters 1st inst.

In conformity with the spirit of the decrees issued by the Executive of the Republic against the infamous rebel Unitarians shut up in the besieged town of Montevideo, and in order by this means to bring the calamities which afflict that unfortunate city to a speedy termination, the Government has ordered and decreed:—

ART. 1. The introduction of merchandise from Montevideo to any ports of the Republic, is from the 15th inst. prohibited.

2. Let this be published.

ORIBE.

CARLOS G. VILLADEMOROS.

From the "Age and Argus" of 8th June.

"GREEN GROW THE RUSHES, O." and *Vivat* the Emperor of all the Russias, for a finer-looking fellow than NICHOLAS ROMANOFF has seldom sprung even from the soil which he now honours with a flying visit. We would willingly go a step further and say that naturally a more good-humoured and better-hearted man could scarcely be found, had not his position, as autocrat of millions in arms, necessarily engendered suspicion and sometimes dictated cruelty, both as duties due to his self-preservation, and as the only means at present practicable for curbing the wild elements of Liberalism which have taken root even in Russia, and may yet spring up as the crop of Aeldama. The Strelitz guards are not yet forgotten.

His Majesty's arrival in England, unexpected as it was by the *gobe-mouches* of politics, has been by no means a matter of surprise to ourselves. Three months ago we recorded our firm belief that the Emperor would visit England early in the summer; and although the Imperial intention was announced by the contemporary journals as being deferred *sine die*, we still adhered to our opinion, and the sequel proved we were not wrong.

So the Emperor, without taking the trouble of *afficheing* his intended visit by an Imperial Ukase, hastily shook hands with his Royal Brothers of Berlin and the Hague, steamed across the German sea, embraced Prince Albert at Ashburnham House, became the honoured and honouring guest of Her Gracious MAJESTY at Windsor, completed a series of visits to the British nobility, and left Prince NESSELRODE the pleasing duty of informing the lieges of St. Petersburg of his Imperial Master's whereabouts. All this was done with characteristic expedition, and, with the great majority of our countrymen, we bid the Emperor a hearty welcome.

Such an event could not, of course, have occurred

without stirring up the Stygian puddle of Radicalism, and no sooner was the event publicly announced than the democrats, French, English, and Polish, were thrown into aromatic commotion. The news acted upon the war-party in France like the arrival of King Stork among the croaking community. De JOINVILLE's brochure was no longer thought of, it was instantly laid up in ordinary, as its author ought to have been long ago. The Radical press, *inter alia* the National and Constitutional, were flung into very awful fits, rather aguish. Queen POMARE and DUPETIT THOUARS, General ROSAS and Monte Video, New Zealand and the Lord KNOWS-WHO, were instantly erased, as if by magic, from the national mind. THIERS ceased to badger GUIZOT, GUIZOT forgot to pulverize THIERS. No one spoke of the Emperor of Morocco's alliance with *ABD-EL-KADER*; nor of Madame MUNOZ and General NARVAEZ, nor of O'CONNELL doing the Fair Penitent in the Penitentiary, Dublin; nor, lastly, of poor old JACQUES LAFFITTE, and his narrow house in *Peré la Chaise*. No! all that was absorbed in the stunning intelligence that the Czar was in London. "*The Cossacks are coming!*" seemed to ring once more in the ears of our polished neighbours. Every *gamin* of Paris furiously gesticulated against "*la Perfide Albion.*" Every salon buzzed with mysterious whisperings touching the Anglo-Russian alliance. Every moustache *grise* looked ominously back to 1812, and every ruddy brick of the Chateau d'Eu seemed suddenly attacked by the blue cholera. And wherefore? Because a great monarch visits an old and faithful ally; because that visit may be prolific of much good to both countries; because it is a pledge of peace, a guarantee that the peace shall be kept, and consequently it inflicts a death-blow upon the scoundrel party on the southern shores of the English Channel, who would not hesitate for a moment to fling Europe once more into confusion and bloodshed in order to glut her inveterate hatred to our country, which only seeks to render her own people happy, and to live in good-will and friendly intercourse with every nation upon earth. Once more, we say, Welcome to NICHOLAS ROMANOFF.

Neither, in the second place, could it be expected that our own fierce democracy would omit such an auspicious opportunity for preaching up their principles, and giving Russia a constitution like our own; that is, giving a child in the cradle the nutriment of a man in full vigour. They denounce the Emperor as a heartless despot, although his Majesty, by his own free will, has virtually abolished serfdom throughout his dominions, an act which was nearly attended by a revolt of the Russian nobility. They prate about the tender mercies of the Knout, (would it were applied to some of their backs!) and they forget "the freeborn Englishman" who die in dozens every year through the patriotic humanity of the Poor Laws. No man, woman, or child, in Russia is legislatively starved to death. No woman or female child in Russia is worked into an untimely grave through the accursed goldthirst of a millowner. No man in Russia, able and willing to work, is driven to crime through the fear of starvation, or, what is yet worse, a Union Bastille! No! these blessings, and many other similar, are exclusively reserved for our own country, "the envy of surrounding nations." The Emperor of Russia will not have them at any price. They are unfit for his market. People don't dine on Constitutions, except, perhaps, in Spain, and even there the digestion thereof is sometimes difficult. The Emperor looks to the physical comforts of his people, their moral worth, their commercial prosperity; these three points are quite enough for him. In these he has succeeded wonderfully, and doubtless will succeed more wonderfully still. The commercial relations between Russia and England will soon be rendered more largely beneficial to both; thus naturally strengthening the bonds of old friendship between the two countries. And for these reasons we say again, Welcome to the Emperor.

Advertisements.

To the Public.

THE TEETH.

MR. TENKER, Professor of Dentistry, Member of the Society of Surgeon-Dentists in the U. S., after a residence of 4 years in different parts of South America, having now established himself for 10 or 15 years in the capital in those Altos No. 31, Calle de Cangallo, a few doors above the Mercad Church, can assure the public that he has studied the diseases of the teeth and gums peculiar to this climate, and which cannot be understood except by large expence, he is able to cure the most difficult cases. In this country, owing to the water and beef being impregnated with salt petre, the tartar accumulates much faster on the teeth than in Europe and the United States, inflaming the gums, loosening the teeth, and after causing them to fall out, or give great pain, all of which might have been prevented if early attended to. It also causes them to decay quicker, when they have once commenced, and it is a fact, not generally known, that the bony part of the teeth are often decayed before it appears on the surface of the enamel, and all at once many persons are astonished to find large holes in their teeth that have never given pain, and wonder what may be the cause, exclaiming, "MY TEETH WERE SO GOOD WHEN I LEFT ENGLAND!" A cavity of the 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.

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, 1841.

"THE PEOPLE'S GALLERY OF ENGRAVINGS,"

Part first.

"OLD ENGLAND,"

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

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. 21 Calle de 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 Alguiva's & vessels, wind mill pumps, zinc rhones and pipes, vats, and steaming apparatus, fitted up for Saladeros. Funerals undartaken, lead, malthogany, and covered coffins. The business will be carried on in the premises, occupied by Mr. Anderson, in the Calle de Balacera, adjoining the Barraca de los Andes. The subscribers trust that by unremitting attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.

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.

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.

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.

NOTICE

To Apothecaries, Druggists, House Keepers, &c.

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

ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF BRAZIL.

An omission having occurred in our account of this celebration last week, we reinsert it with corrections:—

"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. The Fort also saluted with 21 guns at 1 P. M. in honour of the day.

The following is the conclusion of the reply of the *Gaceta* to the calumnies which M. Thiers has so meanly retailed to the Chamber of Deputies of France.

M. Thiers has presented to the Chamber a romance of claims as well as a romance of war. His calumnies against the Chief Magistrate of the Argentine government are devoid of all pretext. The fury with which M. Thiers has offended this country and its government, so friendly and upright in its relations with France, ought only to have belonged to the barbarous ruthless Unitarians. M. Thiers has become the organ of their ferocious hatred; he has betrayed all the antecedents of his public life; he has subverted truth, morality and principle, he has misrepresented facts: in his diatribe all is unjust, false and disgusting. Political passions produce surprising phenomena; and M. Thiers, having so many paths of glory before him, has chosen to act as the mount-bank of the ruthless Unitarians in Montevideo.

We are not less penetrated than M. Thiers with zeal for justice and interest for humanity; and we leave impartial men to decide on which side is sincerity. There are indistructible principles beyond the reach of the attacks of individual passions, and necessary to the world; as there are also sacred forms in international relations that it is requisite to respect. The spontaneous and universal movement of a people who defend themselves can never be confounded with the tyranny that crushes nationality; and never was a legitimate and necessary resistance against barbarous enemies, whose least crime is assassination and treason to the country, called cruel. The ruthless Unitarians are judged before hand by their very atrocities. Let personal affections for men who have acted a part but too sanguinary in this country, and very despicable abroad, be entertained to the extent that it may be desired: but to wish to substitute that overweening partiality for all principles, and for all facts, is a pretension that M. Thiers will never be able to excuse to the satisfaction of the public opinion of his own country nor of that of any other nation. The first proof he was found to give it on arrogating to himself the discussion of the entirely internal part of the question of La Plata, was the sacrifice of those individual affections; for humanity does not destroy the invariable principles of all nations, nor extol crimes, under whatever invocation they may be committed, and least of all when they are perpetrated by those who have usurped public power, and humbled the national sovereignty to the rod of the foreigner. The honour of nations consists in sustaining the rights of humanity against such subversive and inhuman enormities; and before being shocked at the afflicting scenes that every war brings along with it, it is necessary to reprobate with firm severity its unjust authors, those who spare no means in order to protract it, those who, on the natural termination of the struggle they incited arriving, have had the barbarity to confide to foreigners a mission of blood and extermination. And what does public order, indispensably necessary to keep men from tearing each other to pieces, gain by this? What does humanity acquire by the sanction of anarchy and injustice? What advantages can accrue from this to the peaceful relations of commerce and industry established between Europe and America? Such is the force and necessity of the strict observance of principles among nations that without this all interests are compromised and lost. Peace would everywhere disappear, and the happiness sought by nations in the cultivation of friendly relations by just and recognized means, would be sacrificed if the energy of the injunctions of the Law of Nations could not restrain the wildness of passions in the functionaries and subjects of any foreign power. Humanity, so often betrayed by bloody anarchy, has been the resource M. Thiers has developed, not with the sacred emulation of the friends of the country, but under the dominion of party spirit. He has wished by declamations to elude the calm and useful examination that would have led to a correct knowledge of the facts, and to the faithful application of principles. It is easy to see the insidious turn given by M. Thiers to his attacks, as but little certain of their success unless they were involved in a mystery that should excite impressions and doubts. We have followed a straighter road, presenting our proofs and reasons. The melancholy and boisterous sit-

tings of the National Convention had not afforded anything more violent than M. Thiers's diatribe; and still there is this difference, that the Deputies of that Assembly spoke sternly in the presence of coallesced Europe, with the glory of the danger, whilst the orator in the sittings of May last has bellowed against two governments, the friends of France, and still there is the risk of being placed "beyond the Law of Nations" as Lord Grenville and Count Staremberg declared the members of the National Convention, by order of their respective sovereigns. We do M. Thiers the justice to believe that he will not go farther than his words; although he has excited the action of the barbarians who prolong the evils of war in the River Plate with horrible atrocity. In the maxim of "French Colonies" in the heart of the independent States of America there is enough to strike humanity with horror, if such doctrine should prevail in any part of the civilized world. The Law of Nations and the laws of every State in particular are not subject to the decisions of a Deputy misled by foreign passions; and the substantiated and notorious truth of the facts cannot fear interpretations grounded on the testimony of the parties interested in disguising it. If there be in M. Thiers's policy the premeditated design of debasing the American States, by calumniating their governments with so much injustice and fury, he has not hit upon a proper choice of means. He himself told the British Government that the naval armament of France in the past blockade was confined to enforce claims respecting indemnities to Frenchmen who had suffered injury, and respecting the treatment of the most favoured nation. He declared that intervention was not nor could not be the policy of the French Cabinet. And now, why has he transcended those bonds? Will it be to render the war in the River Plate endless, to succour the foreigners who have intermeddled in it, to encourage factions destructive of order and public peace? That which M. Thiers now wants is the most unjust, impolitic and cruel that can be conceived. In the meantime his speech, unavailing for the convictions of the Chamber, who has seen in it all principles and all interests compromised, has been an incendiary torch in the hands of the ruthless Unitarians of Montevideo for the purpose of prolonging the excesses of that crew of foreign mutineers who tyrannise over an American people. His wishes and his applauses have been sanguinary. His personalities against the Argentine Government presided over by General Rosas are also absurd. To the latter belongs the glory, fair and pure indeed, of having saved the nationality of his country, of having established order and good administration. The interests and rights dearest to a people being placed in his hands, he has nobly discharged important duties in the public defence and in the internal organization. To that same upright and wise policy foreign interests are indebted for having escaped unscathed from the terrible danger to which they were exposed by the foreign aggressions which complicated the situation of the country. It is monstrous to wish to see in these great results an accusation against General Rosas; and in the regular and legitimate acts of necessary justice, in order to accomplish them, any other inspiration than that of true humanity. In midst of the barbarous aggressions he has resisted, of the very direful evils he has destroyed, of the benefits he has conferred, and many others for which the way is being prepared, and which would have been obtained were it not for the obstinacy of the ruthless Unitarians and their foreign auxiliaries in the war, there may be seen some individual misfortunes, just and necessary punishments, some measures of salutary applicability in the special circumstances of the country which cannot be known at more than two thousand leagues from it. But the great compensations they offer in their results, with respect to the Argentine Confederation, to the persons and properties of foreigners, and to humanity in general for having prevented a most frightful anarchy or a bloody national and social dissolution, may completely quiet the scruples of the most profound and sincere humanity. The false and venomous relations given of these events by the ruthless Unitarian fugitives are novels more or less atrocious which are always concocted against their country by emigrant conspirators, and the sole authors of its disasters, as is the case with our enemies, sullied with every species of cruelty and infamy. In the council of nations reasons of justice always incline in favour of established order, of order protecting public and foreign interests, of national order; and give it a positive and respectable sanction when it emanates from the laws of the State, and becomes conspicuous in the defence of national glory. M. Thiers has forgotten all those counsels of policy, of wisdom, of experience; and has followed an inverse course, attended by the danger of the bad example he gives in the heart of France to the factionists, and abroad to those turbulent Frenchmen who would

wish to engage their country in all foreign contests. These, startling innovations in the law, in the policy, and in the expedience of nations, as well as in their relations both external and internal, give to M. Thiers's speech a fatal originality. Are there wanting incitements to the agitations of his country? Do the Frenchmen in America require instigation in order to implicate themselves in foreign wars? Severe and uncompromising repression was the more sound advice of justice and of policy; and M. Thiers has exhausted expressive terms in order to reward disorder and crime. It is not alone the men of a philosophical and speculative mind who sustain with profound conviction the elementary principles of the happiness of nations and of the peace of the world, but also the people with their good sense. It is an absolute necessity of the times; and the state itself of Europe cannot counsel anarchy. M. Thiers, with his wild speech, contradicts all matter of fact—with his unavailing abuse of the Governments and nationalities of the River Plate, with his extravagant apology of the most inhuman and revolting excesses of the ruthless Unitarians and their foreign auxiliaries, he has placed in doubt whether he really spoke in the centre of France. What has he asked about the violencies committed upon pacific Frenchmen by the barbarous and self-styled Government of Montevideo? What national ardour has he felt on view of the disgusting picture of those outrages? He did not utter a single word in support of his fervid patriotism. This is naturally excitable, susceptible; and M. Thiers has remained perfectly calm. No one will fail to remark that coldness in the midst of so much heat, that vacuity by the side of so much imagery.

Will it be M. Thiers's wish to arm France in order to procure the triumph of the Pardejon Rivera and other ruthless Unitarians. As regards us, the national spirit is not dejected, as M. Thiers has painted it, nor can it compromise with the enemies of the Argentine Confederation, with the ruthless Unitarians and the foreigners their associates. It is now greater and more vigorous than when it commenced a just and necessary defence. Directed with intrepidity and wisdom, the Republic with its own resources had already terminated the war. Foreign aggressions have set its rights at defiance, augmented its sacrifices, and encouraged the continuance of the war and the misfortunes of two American people allied for the common defence. Who should be arraigned as enemies of justice and humanity but the authors of this incident so fatal to peace. Who but they should be made responsible before God and man for such atrocious conduct? Does M. Thiers wish to give European interests, by violence and blood, an impulse that they can owe only to just policy? Does he wish the sway of force over reason for people who can no longer be colonists, who exccrate, and will repel in eternal struggle every foreign domination? Views so inhuman and impolitic cannot form the programme of the statesmen who preserve the peace of Europe, nor be a law for America. The contest that is still procrastinated in the Rio de la Plata has been provoked, when it was on the eve of its termination, only by the aggressions of Commodore Purvis and by the general tendency followed by the foreign population. To excite and encourage this ominous cause, as M. Thiers has done, is to desire its disastrous and bloody effects; it is a wish for perpetual and cruel war in the country where it is desired there should be peace. The statesmen of Europe have in their hands the simple means of remedying such a serious evil: the happiness of thousands of men should not be sacrificed to the barbarous exigencies of a handful of factionists; nor can the rights of nations be controverted, when there is not a disposition to attack them by violence.

M. Thiers has invoked public opinion. It is that which supports the Argentine government; and that which renders it incumbent on a Deputy of a great nation to discuss with prudence and precaution. Public opinion is formed of what is just and useful for states; and in order to convince and determine it reason is necessary. Without that public opinion the government of General Rosas could not maintain itself in the post designated to it by the nation, and in which it has enjoined it to continue until the restoration of peace. M. Thiers is a French Deputy. He ought not to have measured things with the unfaithful scale furnished to him by the ruthless Unitarians. Is that the opinion of the country? Can it be the public opinion of the world? The very European productions with which we have impugned his speech prove that it is not. Rare justice that which hears the culprit, and condemns the judge; and singular humanity that which accepts the defence of a bloodthirsty faction, sacrificing peace between two friendly nations. These considerations founded on principles and facts are not the only ones that suggest themselves in the question of La Plata. The resentment produced by the acts of injustice and outrage both on the part of foreign functionaries and on that of the portion of the foreign population that have taken part with the ruthless Unitarians, has sank deep in the minds of the people; the hatred is intense; and the events we are now witnessing are the best calculated to inflame it. The situation is violent; we shudder on fathoming it; and it is not made to disappear by calumniating the two legal governments of La Plata, but by averting with foresight and justice melancholy events hereafter.

From the "Age and Argus" of 8th June.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL'S LETTER TO THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.
(EXCLUSIVE.)

Windsor Castle, Wednesday Morning.

MY DEAR PRINCE,—

I write this letter to you at the wish of my little brother, the Prince of Wales, who says he is very sorry he is not able to write an answer to your letter about the ships. Papa and the Queen know nothing about it, no more does anybody but me and Albert Edward, and you must mind and not let anybody see it, because though I am three and three-quarters, I dare say I shall make some mistakes in my grammar, for Princess's relatives don't always agree, Lady Lytton says.

Albert Edward has had your letter read to him, and he has put himself in such a passion about it you can't think. As for dear Lady Lytton, she said it was quite shocking, and that any other little boy would have been whipped for going in such a rage. But I think it is as much your fault as his. As soon as ever we were dressed the Prince insisted that I should write to you, and tell you that you were a coward and a fool, and I don't know what else. Where the child (he's only two and three-quarters) can have picked up such horrid words I can't tell, I am sure he never hears me or Lady Lytton use them.

But I do think that as you are a few years older and a few feet taller than my little brother, it is not a very brave action in you to insult him before he is able to take care of himself. Why should you want to take our ships? I am sure your papa allows you plenty of playthings—why, the toys Mamma brought us over (she said from you) were enough for ten boys. Greediness and selfishness are ever to be shunned, Lady Lytton says.

Albert Edward says that he will fight you as soon as ever he is breeched, and that if you are afraid to come here and meet him, he will go over to the continent and meet you. He will give you your choice of places, but he says that he should prefer Cressy, Agincourt, Poitiers, Ramillies, Malplaquet, Salamanca, Talavera, Badajos, or Waterloo.

I think, however, that you are a couple of foolish boys, and I hope that you will

know better by that time than to do anything of the sort. I shall certainly tell Field-Marshal Papa, or Field-Marshal Wellington, or some other great soldier, if I find any such thing going to happen. Why can't you live together in peace and happiness; and amuse yourselves with the number of things which have been given you both, without wanting to hurt each other, and make everybody about you uncomfortable. I hear your Mamma is a very nice person indeed, but I am surprised she has not taught you better conduct. What must she think of you? A foolish son is a bitterness to his mother, and that's in the Bible, Lady Lytton says; but you don't believe the Bible in France. I never heard anything so dreadful.

Albert Edward says, that I have not scolded you half enough, but he desires me to add that he'll let you know what's o'clock one of these fine days. That is another of the shocking vulgar sayings the child has learnt; but the fact is, that there has been so much discontent among our maiders ever since they have had their little comforts abridged, that they go about muttering most shameful things, and I suppose the child has heard some of them. It is quite astonishing how quick children are.

Now, my dear Prince, let me advise you to behave better. A young lady's advice is always, you know, the best a young gentleman can take, and though you act like a great schoolboy, I am sure you have been brought up as a gentleman. Don't be always thinking of bullying and robbing other people; there is plenty of room for us all in the world, and we need not push one another about. I am certain that our family is inclined to be very civil to your family, but it is quite impossible for ladies to visit a house where the children are so rude as you are.

As our breakfast is ready, and it is my turn to say grace to-day, I must leave off, but I am sorry to add that Albert Edward is still in his airs, and does nothing but crouch his little fist, and declare that you are a cowardly frog-eating bully. I never saw such a child. Do you eat frogs? I saw one on the Slopes on Sunday; and it frightened me dreadfully. How very nasty! There was a German lady here who, they said, used to eat toads; but, thank Heaven! she is gone, Lady Lytton says.

I remain, my dear Prince, Your affectionate friend,

(To the Prince de Joinville.)

VICTORIA ADELAIDE MARY LOUISA.

P. S. Albert Edward says you are a sneak, and he'll take the change out of you. P. S. (2d). You must be aware that it is quite impossible for my sister Alice (or myself) to encourage the slightest attention—should any such be intended—unless a totally different line of conduct be adopted.

MERCHANT VESSELS

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

Date	Vessels and Captains Names.	Tonnage	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
British.				
July 12	Brig Bella Portena, J. W. Pyott.	338	Parisne, Macalister & Co.	Liverpool
Aug 4	Brig James Gibson, James Stuart.	221	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	Liverpool
7	Brig Prince of Wales, James Russell.	199	George Bell.	London
15	Barque Jean Baptiste, L. Honeyburn.	224	Anderson, Weller & Co.	Falmouth
Aug 30	Brig Betsy, Randolph Daubrey.	175	Nicholson, Green & Co.	London
Sept. 2	Barque Speed, Edmund Brewer.	263	Breticos, Twyford & Co.	Liverpool
3	Brig Ianthe, James Hunter.	211	Nicholson, Green & Co.	London
12	Brig Maid of Athens, H. Laing.	205	Rennie Macfarlane & Co.	Falmouth.
17	Brigantine Minalto, Ste. Tregathan.	192	Alfugio & Brother	
American.				
Sept. 13	Barque Hobart, Collier.	204	Daniel Gowlan & Co.	
Aug 24	Barque Creole Isaac H. Norris.	228	Daniel Gowlan, & Co.	New York
Sept. 3	Brigantine Norman, Geo. Shackelford.	120	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Buenos.
11	Schoo. Sarah Ann, John Plunkett.	50	Jacob Paravicius.	
12	Ship Mexican, John Deming.	225	Daniel Gowlan & Co.	
18	Brig King Philip, George Upton.	261	Daniel Gowlan & Co.	Salon.
14	Brigantine Columbia, G. W. Barney.	63	Daniel Gowlan & Co.	
15	Barque Nautilus, John W. Reed.	253	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Capo de Verdes.
17	Brig John Carver, P. Pondleton.	238	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	
French.				
Aug 8	Br. Paquebot de la Plata, Belzaguz.	185	Lavallol & Sons.	Havre de Grace.
10	Barque Turonne, Felix L. arch.	214	Zumaran & Treserra.	Cette.
17	Barque Protaire, Favre.	165	Marion Lapierre.	Marseilles
21	Barque Deux Freres Uuis, Lemenager.	185	santamaria, Liambi & Co.	Havre de Grace.
30	Brig Louise, Joseph B. Canad.	179	Zumaran & Treserra.	Cette.
Sept. 6	Br. Jean Nelly, Bignon.	150	Thomas Rouso.	Havre de Grace.
12	Brig Rosa Amelia, Jean M. Mariedee.	111		
Sardinian.				
Jan. 20	Pol. Bella Emilia Domingo Fidanza.	175	Tomas Rousse.	Gozoa
Apr. 23	Zum. Nues. S. del Rosario, L. Corveto.	67	Lavallol & Sons.	Bucoj
July 11	Barque Bifronte, Cayetano Gualzolo.	193	Pietranera & Co.	Genoa.
11	N.S. de la Misericordia, Roccafiata.	149	Jacinto Caprile.	Genoa.
Aug 5	Brigantine Francesca, Luis Corveto.	123		
12	Schooner Paz, Antonio Pito.	91	Rugh & Bazano.	Rio Grande
23	Brig Bella Teresa, Bernardo Vallentino.	170	Zumaran & Treserra.	Genoa.
19	Brig Cesar, Pedro Viale.	141	Manuel Acevedo Ramos.	
Spanish.				
May 25	Brig Leon, Julian Bartran.	160	Zumaran & Treserra.	Bilbao
July 2	Brigque Union, Forroyros.	126	Lavallol & Sons.	Cortina
27	Brigantine Churrca, Manuel Truch.	136	Lavallol & Sons.	Havana.
Aug. 12	Pol. Maria, Francisco Illas.	105	Lavallol & Sons.	Havana.
20	Brig Enrique, Juan Barcelo.	151	Zumaran & Treserra.	Malaga.
1	Barque Provisional, Santiago Matos.	241	Lavallol & Sons.	Cadiz.
30	Brig Manuel, Pedro Garcia.	155	Zumaran & Treserra.	Malaga.
Sept. 4	Polarete Esmeralda, Jose Millet.	118	Lavallol & Sons.	
12	Barque Palamon, Jose Ros.	207	Zumaran & Treserra.	
13	Brig Fiorentino, Jacinto Marietan.	183	Zumaran & Treserra.	
Brazilian.				
Aug 30	Brig Tres Guimaraens, A. G. Vians.	172	Juan G. uez da Sousa.	Brazil.
Sept. 5	Pol. Nuevo asilo de la Virtud, Vicenta.	143	Juan Balbuena Soriano.	Buenos.
13	Brig Feiz, Antonio N. do Santos.	181	Sa Pereira & Meyrolles.	Brazil.
18	Brig Venus, Luis Antonio Rodriguez.	155	Manuel Acevedo Ramos.	
Swedish.				
Sept. 1	Brigantine Orion, Nicolas Larsson.	110	Manuel Acevedo Ramos.	Brazil.
15	Brigantine Solide, M. Mattsson.	163	Zumaran & Treserra.	
Danish.				
June 22	Brig Catherine, M. A. Anderson.	207	J. J. Klick & Co.	Havana.
July 11	Brig Henriette Sophie, F. Moller.	217	Thode & Co.	Antwerp.
16	Ship Ospra, J. J. Holdt.	200	Mohr, Ludovici & Co.	Falmouth.
23	Barque Orion, H. Mathissen.	236	Thode & Co.	Havana.
Aug 15	Barque Doris, Peter Bonson.	240	Jacob Paravicius.	Antwerp.
30	Brig Phoenix, Hans Lyster.	180	Thode & Co.	Falmouth.
Sept. 14	Brig Eduard, Carston Smidt.	170	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	
15	Brig Oteline, Charles T. Timm.	200	Mohr, Ludovici, & Co.	Falmouth.
Hamburg.				
July 27	Bar Catharina Doptoo, A.W. Boljahn.	180	Mohr, Ludovici & Co.	Falmouth.
Sept. 6	Br. Mercurius, Jan Jussen Noy.	225	John Jacob Klick, & Co.	
Austrian.				
Aug 10	Brig Restaurador Rosas.	332	Risa & Ro.	
Belgian.				
Sept. 14	Brig Minerve, Frederic Knudsen.	221	Bertram Lobretou & Delisle.	

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Schooner Spider 6 guns, Lieut. Richard Elworthy Pym, Commander.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

Addition to the arrivals of 13th inst.—
Spanish brig Florentino, 183 tons, Jacinto Maristan, from Barcelona 6th July, Malaga 15th do. Rio Janeiro 27th ult. Montevideo 12th inst. with part cargo to Zumaran and Treserra.

Sailed, on the 13th inst. Sardinian schooner Nuestra Señora del Huerto, Luzaro Bavino, for Santa Catalina, calling at Montevideo, despatched by her Captain in ballast.

September 14th. Wind S. E. Strong. foggy.
Arrived, Danish brig Eduard, 170 tons, Carston Smidt, from Santa Catalina 16th ult. Montevideo 12th inst. in ballast to Bunge, Hutz, & Co.

American brigantine Columbia, 63 tons, George Washington Barney, from Patagonia 4th inst. with 550 fanegas salt to Daniel Gowland & Co.

Sardinian schooner Estrella del Norte, 75 tons, Juan Bautista Bonsignor, from the Buseo 13th inst. with produce to order.

Belgian brig Minerve, 221 tons, Frederick Knudsen from Valparaiso 25th July, Montevideo 12th inst. with part cargo to Bertram, LeBreton and Delialle.

September 15th. Wind N. Strong at night.

Arrived, Danish brig Ortelius, 200 tons, Charles Theodoro Timm, from Antwerp 13th June, Island Mayo 1st ult. Montevideo 13th inst. with 112 moyos salt, and a general cargo to Mohr, Ludovici, & Co.

Passengers from Antwerp. Messrs. W. Collins and C. H. Tetens.

Swedish brigantine Solide, 163 tons, M. Mattsson, from Cette 21st June, Montevideo 13th inst. with wine &c. to Zumaran & Treserra.

American barque Nautilus, 282 tons, John W. Reed, from Baltimore 4th July, Montevideo 14th inst. with general cargo to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Sailed, British brig Trio, John Hooper, for Plymouth, despatched by Hughes and Brothers, with 6767 salted ox and cow hides, 20,000 bones, 81 pipes and 24 boxes with 3250 arrobas tallow, 10 bales with 300 arrobas wool.

British brig Mary Ann, Walter Duncanson, for Cork or Falmouth for orders, despatched by Henry and George Dowse, with 7955 salted ox and cow hides, 18,500 thigh bones, 94 pipes with 3572 arrobas tallow.

September 16th. Wind W. Rain.

No arrivals.
Sailed, National Zumaca Providencia, for the Buseo with merchandise.

National brigantine Brillante, Nicolas Repeto, for Colonia, despatched by Antonio Roca, with merchandise.

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

Brazilian brigantine of war Olinda, 10 guns Captain Amazonas, for Montevideo.

H. B. M's. packet schooner Viper, 6 guns, Lieut. James Carter, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

Passengers for Rio Janeiro. Señor Javier Garcia de Zuniga, Señora Teresa Broaco, her daughter Patricia, and her son Miguel.

Passengers for Montevideo. Mr. William Jordan and Mr. Robert McLean, lady and family.

French barque Mexicain, Henri Cabanes, for Marseilles, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 3740 dry ox hides, 6000 salted do. 43 bales with 1290 arrobas wool, 80 do. with 2150 doz. sheep skins, 10 do. with 100 quintals hide cuttings.

In sight, Minalto.

September 17th. Wind S. E.

Arrived, British brigantine Minalto, 193 tons, Stephen Tregarthen, from Cadiz 20th July, Montevideo 14th inst. with salt to Hughes & Brothers.

Passenger from Cadiz. Captain Juan Garrido.

American barque John Carver, 298 tons, Philip Pendleton Jun. from Philadelphia 1st July, Montevideo 15th inst. with lumber to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

National brig Cefiro, 174 tons, Laurens C. Nielson, from Maldonado 12th inst. Buseo 14th, with produce, to Nicolai Peter Hansen.

September 18th. Wind E. S. E. Calm. Rain in the morning.

Arrived, Brazilian brig Venus, 155 tons, Luis Antonio Rodriguez, from Rio Janeiro 1st inst. Montevideo 16th, with sugar, coffee &c. to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.

The Isabella and Paragon were under way but anchored again from calm weather.

September 19th. Wind S. E. Rain.

Arrived, Sardinian packet schooner Orestes, Pablo Carvallo, from Montevideo 17th inst. to Zumaran & Treserra with 60 passengers.

Sardinian packet schooner Rosa, Andres Priario,

from the Buseo 17th inst. to Carlos Galeano with produce and passengers.

Sardinian brig Cesar, 141 tons, Pedro Viale, from Rio Janeiro, 2nd inst. with coffee, sugar, &c., to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.

Passengers, 6.

Sailed, British brig Isabella, James Brown, for London, despatched by Henry and George Dowse with 4029 salted ox and cow hides, 5000 horns, 14,500 bones, 13 tons bones, 414 pipes, 250 boxes & 5 marquetas with 17,000 arrobas tallow, 7 bales with 700 horse hides, 7 do. with 200 arrobas hair.

Passengers. Mrs. Mary Schroeder, and her two daughters.

British brig Paragon, George Dunn, for London, despatched by A. C. Santamaria, Llambi, & Cambaceres, with 5650 salted ox and cow hides, 13,500 horns, 26 tons bones, 223 pipes with 8475 arrobas tallow, 2 bales with 60 arrobas hair, 4 quintals salted beef, 1 barrel glue.

The Thomas Leech and Swea were under way but anchored again from head wind.

September 20th. Wind S. E. Heavy rain all last night and this day.

Arrived, United States Corvette Boston, 24 guns, Capt. Garrett J. Pendergrast, from Montevideo 15th inst.

British barque Delhi, 342 tons, John Young, from Cadiz 22nd July, Montevideo 17th inst. with salt to John Best & Brothers.

British brigantine Philip Dean, 187 tons, George Dean, from Cadiz 24th July, Montevideo 18th inst. with salt to Hughes & Brothers.

American brig Consort, 225 tons, James B. Ames, from Philadelphia 1st July, Montevideo 19th inst. with 90,000 feet lumber, and sundries to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

American brig William Price.

Two Spanish brigs.

Sailed, British brig Thomas Leech, Edward Golding, for Cork or Falmouth for orders, despatched by Anderson, Weller & Co. with 1000 dry ox hides, 7700 salted ox and cow hides, 7 tons bones, 70 pipes with 2600 arrobas tallow, 27 bags with 200 arrobas wool.

Swedish brig Swea, Charles E. Olson, for Hamburg, despatched by Thode & Co. with 20,594 dry ox and cow hides, 250 lining hides, 500 salted cow hides, 6 bales with 180 arrobas hair, 30 kegs salted tongues, and return cargo 4 trunks luggage.

Passenger. Miss Demofilia Hartwig, (aged 10 years) daughter of Mr. Nelson Hartwig of this city.

The British brig Mary Ann, hence 15th inst. passet Point Indio the same day at 4 P. M.

The "Defensor de la Independencia Americana" of the 14th inst. contains some excellent remarks on the rhodomontade of M. Thiers in the French Chamber of Deputies. We have always thought that too much consequence has been attached to the language of this most inconsistent and unprincipled man, particularly when calling to mind his empty bluster on the Syrian affair, and the unworthy purposes for which he has now lent himself to meddle in the affairs of these countries. However, thus speaks the "Defensor":—

"Here is Algiers only sixty hours sail from the Coast of France, with a comparatively diminutive population, without an army, without revenue, without discipline, with nothing but the energy of a people fanatical in the cause of their independence, their religion and their habits, and the genius and perseverance of the man who directs them, have, notwithstanding, for fourteen years resisted the efforts of powerful France; and yet M. Thiers seems to think it a very trifling event to involve France in an unjust war against a distant and warlike people, in favour of a set of adventurers, rebels to the Government and ungrateful to the country which received them; he seems to think that it would be an easy matter with three or four thousand marines to impose terms on the Argentine Republic. Verily, M. Thiers, you may be a good orator, a good historian, but your speeches in the Chamber of Deputies on the question of the River Plate, add nothing to your fame, and give reason to designate you a most pitiful statesman and a suspicious historian, if your talent and veracity are to be measured by what you have uttered in the Chamber on the River Plate question.

The 18th inst. was the anniversary of the birth day of H. M. the King of Denmark, upon which occasion the flag of that nation was displayed from the Danish Consulate in this capital, and by the Danish vessels in this port, &c. &c. The itinerant musicians were on the alert, and serenaded during the day in front of the mansions of various Danish citizens.

During the night of the 11th inst. 600 infantry and 50 cavalry of the mercenary force in Montevideo, left that city and remained outside within range of the guns of their forts, until the 13th, employing themselves in collecting what forage was within their reach. They went as far as the Sanja de Vinas, and their advanced guard to the Sanja del Alaman, but at 1 P. M. on the 13th they returned. They were closely watched by a party of General Oribe's cavalry, who fell back with the vain hope of enticing their enemies to a distance.

The Stanzas of W. A. T. and the notice to the Ladies of Buenos Ayres, next week.

THE WEATHER this week has been unseasonably hot, approaching at times to summer heat.

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

Saturday	60
Sunday	69
Monday	68
Tuesday	65
Wednesday	70
Thursday	68
Friday	67

Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 20th inst.

British	11
American	11
French	7
Spanish	12
Sardinian	6
Brazilian	4
Hamburg	2
Swedish	2
Danish	8
Austrian	1
Belgian	1
	67

Advertisements.

REMOVAL.

J. SIMONS gratefully returns his thanks to those commercial gentlemen and timber merchants who have honoured him with their confidence as a surveyor of lumber, and begs to inform them that he is removing to the house lately occupied by Mr. Jump on the Baracas Road, but can be heard at all times at the carpenters shop of Mr. Spraggan, Calle de la Paz, where he will be in daily communication, and hopes by strict attention and integrity, to merit their future favors. Sept. 21st 1844.

TO LET.

A MOST desirable house in one of the best situations in the town. It has recently undergone a thorough repair, and possesses every requisite for a small family. Apply to Mr. Mascome, No. 5, Calle de la Reconquista.

For Sale.

A T No. 3, Recova Vieja, an assortment of ladies fashionable wilow bonnets.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	219	230	each
Do. Patriot	214	219	do. do.
Plata macquind	131	134	do. one
Dollars, Spanish	134	134	do. each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	134	134	do.
Six per cent Stock	69	70	do. per cent.
Exchange on England	31	34	per dol.
Do. France	38	38	cent per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro	14	14	per cent. premium
Do. Montevideo	134	134	do. do.
Do. United States	134	134	do. do.
Hides, Ox, for Engl. & Germ	54	56	per penda
Do. France	50	52	do.
Do. North America	45	46	do.
Do. Spain	49	50	do.
Do. Assled	42	42	do.
Do. Horse	18	19	do. each
Calf skins	50	52	per penda.
Sheep skins, common	34	40	per dozen.
Do. fine	41	44	do.
Deer skins	10	12	do.
Goat skins	30	32	do.
Nutris skins	6	7	do.
Chinchilli skins	50	60	dol. per lb.
Horse hair, short	34	36	dol. per dozen
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	30	do.
Do. raw	11	12	do.
Do. with grease	16	17	do.
Jerked beef	20	25	do.
Horns, mixed	150	400	per quintal.
Do. Ox	300	400	do.
Shin bones	80	90	do.
Hide cuttings	32	34	per 100 lbs
Ostrich leathers, white	11	12	per lb.
Do. black	7	8	do.
Salted tongues	16	18	per dozen
Sold on board	22	35	per fanega
Discount	1	1	pr. ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 219 dollars.

The lowest price of Doublons during the week 214 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 31 pence. The lowest do. 3 11-16 pence.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor