

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 945]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28th, 1844.

[Established in 1826

BUENOS AYRES.

There is at present in Montevideo what in political parlance is termed a "Ministerial crisis;" and this event has been brought about in a rather extraordinary manner, no split in the Cabinet, no adverse vote in the chambers having preceded, but merely the following epistle to the "immaculate" Lamas from the redoubtable commander of the Riverista cavalry in garrison, who appears not to be content with the distribution of the loaves and fishes:—

"SEÑOR ANDRES LAMAS,

"SIR,—It is impossible to view with indifference the misfortunes of the country. The great and powerful army we have at our front does not intimidate me—but I am horror-struck at your present conduct and administration. You have constituted yourself the arbiter of the fortunes of this honest people, you rob them, you grossly insult them, you take a pleasure in debasing them, and you unfortunately think yourself the only man to whom the rest should render homage. From their patriotism you have been borne with till now, in order that the enemy might derive no advantage. But this heroic people are tired of making fruitless sacrifices and of shedding the blood of their children, seeing that all this is regarded with indifference; and I for one, am resolved, if necessary, to plunge the dagger in the breast of the monster that devours them—and that is yourself. Look to your future conduct—the people demand satisfaction, and it is necessary to give it to them. You have considered yourself the arbiter of the fortunes of this meritorious people; you have disposed of them at your pleasure; you have lavished them among half a dozen of men; and you have rendered no account of this treasure. The moment has arrived to do so; and if not prepare yourself and keep on the alert. There is enough of suffering. Don't think that the people you have insulted and are insulting are a flock of sheep—they are a people of patriots, and their patriotism has caused them to remain silent till this moment, when one of them has been no longer able to put up with your unmeasured audacity. The best answer you can give the people is—To change your course.

"VENANCIO FLORES."

Immediately on the receipt of this polite message Lamas wrote to the Riverista Vicegerent, tendering his resignation, but requesting, before he left office, a committee of the House of Representatives to be appointed to audit his accounts. It is not stated what was Don Joaquin's reply; nor is there any indication of the impression made upon Messrs. Vasquez and Melchor Obes by this singular incident. It is also unknown whether Lamas's public protestation of innocence had appeased Flores's wrath, or whether he was still intent on transfixing the "monster" who had been so selfish as to keep all to himself and "half a dozen more." The correspondence by the next packet will probably let us know "how the cat jumps."

From a Correspondent.

FOR PARENTS—HOW TO RUIN A SON.

Let him have his own way, allow him free use of money, suffer him to rove where he pleases on the Sabbath day, give him free access to taverns and idle companions, call him to no account for his evenings, furnish him with no stated employment. Pursue any one of these ways, and you will experience a most marvellous deliverance if you have not to mourn over a debased and ruined child; thousands have realised this result, and have gone mourning to their graves.

There had been from the 4th to the 6th of July a repetition of the riots in Philadelphia, relative to which we copy the following from an English paper:—

The immediate cause of the second outbreak was the discovery that St. Philip's Catholic Church, in Southwark, contained a large quantity of arms and ammunition. The attack on the tents of the American Republicans at two o'clock on the morning of the 5th of July, and the beating of some of the persons left in charge, was, doubtless, an additional cause of exasperation. There were, in all, taken from the church, 72 muskets, 2 fowlingpieces, 1 keg of powder, powder-horns, flasks, balls, slugs and shot, 10 pistols, and 12 bayonets fastened on brush handles. Twenty-four of the muskets were loaded, and also some of the pistols. Twenty-five of these muskets had been obtained from the Armoury, by permission of Governor Porter.

The deposit of arms in the church was unfortunate and inexpedient in the highest degree; but there seems to be no connection between this and the attacks of the rioters, "the Natives," not upon the Irish, but upon their own fellow-citizens, engaged in preserving the peace. As soon as it was ascertained that arms in large quantities were concealed in the church, the crowd began to collect in front, and the military were forthwith called out. For the attacks on the military which followed, there seems to be no assignable cause—no comprehensible origin. The arms were removed from the Church, and the Irish had withdrawn from it. The building and property were in the hands of the constituted authorities, and some wild, savage impulse seems to have directed the attacks of the mob upon them, little short of the rapid and hideous Jacobinism which characterised the darkest scenes of the French revolution. The outrages begun here extended, and the city was put under martial law, the shops being closed in many places, and business generally was very soon at a stand. In one or two places the rioters possessed themselves of pieces of artillery, which they placed upon drays, and had they known how to manage them, the destruction must have been terrific. Indeed, considering the scenes which were enacted for two days, the loss of life is surprisingly small. The commanding officer of the troops, General Cadwallader, seems to have displayed the most commendable firmness and discretion, contending against not only the acts of the rioters, but the ill-advised interference of the declared friends of law and order. Upon one occasion, when the troops had been most wantonly abused for a long time, he had at last given the order to fire, when the hon. Mr. Naylor, ex-member of Congress from Philadelphia, exclaimed, "No, don't fire." Mr. N. was promptly arrested and confined. A Philadelphia paper describing the state of a part of the suburb after the riot was quelled, states that it presented a most melancholy spectacle. The windows of the buildings were shattered by the discharge of the guns, and the doors and shutters riddled and torn with grape shot.

Although the party known as the Native Americans was the active one on this occasion, and gathered to its standard all the idle and vicious of an overpopulated city, who would go anywhere, or do anything for rapine and plunder, they are not alone to be blamed. The Irish through their priest procured arms from all quarters (including those from the state arsenal, which were obtained by some flimsy pretext not sufficiently scanned at head quarters,) and organised a force themselves to defend their church before any one thought of molesting it.

From a London Paper of 29th July.

It has been rumoured for some time past that Marshal SOULT is about to retire from his post as President of the Council and Minister of War. The Marquis of DALMATIA's present visit to Paris, on leave

of absence from his embassy at Turin, is said to be in connection with that subject. It is said that M. Guizot will be appointed Prime Minister and President of the Council, and that in order to do honour to Marshal SOULT, he will be nominated Grand Marshal of France, an office which has been in disuse since the time (we believe) of Marshal TURENNE.

We understand that the arrangements for Louis PHILIPPE's visit to Queen VICTORIA are almost entirely settled. The King and Royal Family will leave Neuilly, for the Chateau of Bizzy, immediately after the close of the session. They will go from thence to the Chateau d'Eu where they will arrive about the middle of August. His MAJESTY will remain at the Chateau d'Eu till the 12th or 15th of September, when he will embark from Treport for England. Although the day is not exactly fixed for the King's embarkation, the hour of his embarkation is. In order that his MAJESTY may arrive at Portsmouth before midday, it is arranged that he should leave Treport at eleven o'clock at night. The King will take his passage in a steamer of war, and will be attended by three other steamers and three ships of the line. At Portsmouth King Louis PHILIPPE will be received by the whole of the navy stationed there with all the honours due to his rank as King of the FRENCH. With the least possible delay his MAJESTY will take his departure by the London and South Western Railway for Windsor Castle. At the station nearest Windsor her MAJESTY's carriage will be in attendance to convey his MAJESTY and his suite to their destination. It is understood that King Louis PHILIPPE will not visit London. He is to remain at Windsor only five days, and will return to his own dominions by the same route as Portsmouth and Treport, so that the whole extent of his absence from his own dominions will be exactly eight days.

Several artists, says the *Courrier Francais*, have set out for Cherbourg, to decorate the steamer which is to transport the Royal family to England.

VESSELS READY TO SAIL.

Danish Brig Catherine, for the Havana.

VESSELS POSTED TO SAIL.

28 inst. . . Danish brig Henriette Sophie, for Antwerp, Danish ship Ospra, for Falmouth, and Sardinian barque Bifronte, for Genoa.

30. . . French barque Proletaire, for Marseilles.

THE WEATHER.—Copious rains have fallen lately. The lightning on the night of Tuesday and morning of Wednesday last, was extremely vivid and struck several houses in town, without however doing any material damage.

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

Saturday	66
Sunday	60
Monday	60
Tuesday	64
Wednesday	68
Thursday	62
Friday	61

Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 27th inst.

British	14
American	13
French	8
Spanish	13
Sardinian	6
Brazilian	4
Hamburg	2
Swedish	2
Danish	8
Austrian	1
Belgian	1

Advertisements.

NOTICE
To the BRITISH LADIES of
Buenos Ayres.

TWO Gentlemen lately arrived from England, and being desirous of joining the Holy State of Matrimony, and at the same time, being perfect strangers in this country, have no other opportunity of being introduced into the society of the Fair Sex, have resolved on taking these steps. Any respectable young lady feeling disposed to give the above mature consideration will learn further particulars by addressing to A. B., Post Office, where the strictest secrecy may be relied on.
P. S. None need apply over twenty-three years of age.

Buenos Ayres British LIBRARY.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors, will be held at the Library, on Monday evening the 7th. October, at 8 o'clock.
LEWELLYN NASH, Secretary.

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, stocks, gloves, handkerchiefs, braces, muslin 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 PRICE.

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. Maccone, No. 5, Calle de la Reconquista.

For Sale.

AT No. 3, Recova Vieja, an assortment of ladies fashionable willow bonnets.

REMOVAL.

J. SIMONS gratefully returns his thanks to those commercial gentlemen and timber merchants who have kindly given him 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 Barraca Road, but can be heard of at all times at the carpenter's shop of Mr. Spragon, 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.

NOTICE

To Apothecaries, Druggists,
House Keepers, &c.

JUST received, a splendid assortment of brass pestle mortars, also large bells suitable for saladeros, and mercurial houses; to be sold at very low prices at Calle de 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 to L. C., care of Mr. Peter Claypotts, Montevideo, will be immediately attended to.
Montevideo, Sept. 10th, 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 Samors, 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.

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 Alguivo's vessels, wind mill pumps, zinc thames and pipes, vats, and steaming apparatus, fitted 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 Belacera, adjoining the Barraca de los Andes. The subscribers trust that by unremitting attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.

THE parties who have taken the following periodicals from the Commercial Room, are requested to return them:

"THE PICTORIAL TIMES"

Of 10th February, 16th March, 30th and 27th April and May 11th, 1844.

"THE PEOPLE'S GALLERY OF ENGRAVINGS."

Part first.

"OLD ENGLAND,"

With numerous plates of its "Popular Antiquities."

Part No. 5.

To 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 bread 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 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.

To be disposed of by Private Contract,
WITH THE GOOD WILL &c.

THE Old Established Saddlery and Harness Manufactory of the late John Kennedy, situated in the "Calle de la Piedra," 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 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.

TO LET.

THE ALTOS of the house No. 58, Calle del 25 de Mayo, opposite the Commercial Room. Apply at No. 203 Calle de la Federacion.

STANZAS

ON SEEING A BUTTERFLY ALIGHT ON A TOMB.

Flit away fairy thing, from that tomb,

No sweets for thy banquet are there,

As the gay flow'rets yield in their sun-lit bloom

From nectar brim'd petals so fair.

Away! On thy pinions of purple and gold

Go revel where beauty is spread,

For why woo the gloom of that tablet cold

Where the cypress droops o'er the dead.

O, why! Lone, retiring one, thus in thy prime

Thou shun'st the gay parterre

And bowers meet for a life as thine

To dwell amidst rank weeds here.

This is not thy home, thou fairy thing,

It is not thy fair natal bower;

Then mount once more on thy zephyr like wing,

And sip the rare sweets of each flower.

Away! On thy pinions of purple and gold,

Go revel where beauty is spread

And woo not the gloom of the tablet cold

Where the cypress droops o'er the dead.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 1844.

W. A. T.

In compliance with the general wish, an effort will be made on the arrival of the next Packet from England, to prevent the confusion which has hitherto attended the delivery of the newspapers, so that they may punctually reach the persons to whom they are addressed. To attain this end it will be necessary to impose a trifling charge for the expences and trouble incurred.

The United States Ship Boston, saluted the town on the 21st inst. at mid-day, with 21 guns, which was returned from the Fort with a like number.

From the Gaceta of 12th. inst.

The *Revue des deux Mondes* of Paris, an old organ of the impostures of the ruthless Unitarians of Montevideo, has renewed, in its number of the 1st of June, its attacks, sustaining M. Thiers's atrocious tirade against the two Governments of La Plata. It has thought fit succinctly to reproduce the gross misrepresentations it advanced, in 1843, in its long article "The two banks of La Plata," already answered and confounded by the Argentine press. We are astonished at the facility with which the writer forgets the past in order to exhibit it as a fresh subject of discussion. The *Polytechnic Review* of London has refuted these new diatribes in an article which we have published. Notwithstanding, we consider it proper not to leave our old slanderer without a reply that shall show the repetition of absurd untruths, and of outcries of animosity newly presented upon the faith of conversations with the ruthless Unitarian Varella and with others of his stamp. It is natural that he should admire in M. Thiers the uncouth language of invidious passions he has used in the Chamber, in the absence of reasons, with the impetuosity of a partisan of the ruthless Unitarians, whose alliance he rejected as indecorous and unworthy, when he was Minister. Precisely what M. Thiers has not addressed is "good sense and conscience," but the passions, in imitation of the revolutionary demagogues. In his speech there are no ratiocinations, convictions or proofs, by the side of general declamations and of facts entirely false and preposterous. We have already examined his whole tissue of impostures: the *Revue des deux Mondes* is the epilogue, and through singular courtesy gives a garbled extract of the speech of the hon. M. Guizot. The origin that it ascribes to the war, the construction that it puts on the Convention of the 29th of October, 1840, the atrocious denomination it applies to the Supreme Chief of an enlightened and national Government, the friend of France, and with whom the Thiers ministry treated, are a brief parody of the inflated philippic of the Deputy. Like those desperate combatants who hurry blindly in search of a speedy death, the *Revue* rushes forward with stones in hand against the object of its inveterate hate. In all periods and circumstances these transports are despicable; and in this case they are absurd, for the Argentine Government, far from offending France, has cultivated up to the present day its friendship with the purest kindness and sincerity. What well-grounded complaints can they bring forward? It has been already seen that the 27 claims alluded to by M. Thiers in the Chamber are only fables related in Paris with an infamous and iniquitous scheme. This task no longer devolves on us; but we are bound to point it out, because there are the conclusive proofs of the detestable calumny which all M. Thiers's malevolent words convey. It is not our design here to review successively all the events prior to the blockade of the Rio de la Plata; nor is it necessary for us to show the falsehoods of the *Revue* in its political chronology of the present war. A simple, public and incontestable fact, which the ruthless Unitarians of Montevideo themselves have not been able to deny, destroys all captious comments on the authors and cause of the war. In 1836 the Pardejon Rivera in conjunction with the ruthless Unitarian emigrants in the Oriental State, with Lavalle at their head, rose up in rebellion against the legal government of that Republic presided over by General Oribe. When, in 1838, the blockade supervened, at the instigation of the same ruthless Unitarians, as it so much suited them, the war had been two years before kindled through a barbarous crime of these men. Their anarchical and traitor faction being anti-national on both banks of La Plata, they sought the countenance of the French Agents, they required foreign intervention, they implored it, deceiving Mess. Rogers and Baradere, and subsequently M. Martigny, with the fallacious prospect of rapid triumphs. Without the powerful assistance of France they succumbed; and this assistance emboldened them, and placed them on the road to that "war of extermination" that, according to the expression of the hon. M. Lamartine, in the sitting of the French Chamber in April, 1841 (and is a matter of notoriety,) "was carried on under the direction of the French Agents." The Convention of the 29th of October, 1840, put an end to that irregular state which, being a melancholy deviation from the policy of France, awoke very serious suspicions in the court of London, and excited great alarm in the American States. And did that Convention, per chance, deprive the Argentine Government of its right of war, both with respect to that which existed previously to the blockade and in regard to any other? Did it strip the Argentine Confederation of its sovereignty in order to acknowledge this only in the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay! Was such a compact feasible? The *Revue* pretends so with a

bad faith without any originality! It is sufficient to read the 4th article of the Treaty in order to be disabused, if any one can be deceived as regards a fact but too positive. The only reason that is given is a gratuitous and barbarous insult to a friendly government; and this language, always gross and brutal, is certainly the least calculated to explain a convention between nations on an equality of footing. How is it that the *Revue* did not then fear that its country, its government, should enter into treaties with those that it now calls "barbarians." This pot-house insult directly affects M. Thiers, who, being in the ministry, decided upon negotiations and a convention of peace with the Argentine Government presided over by General Rosas on the basis of the most perfect equality. General Rosas has not wrested the Convention of the 29th of October 1840. Once stipulated by mutual will and accord, he has fulfilled it with strictness and sincerity. The 4th article of the Convention did not deprive the Argentine Government of its natural rights of defence; to imagine it alone is an absurdity. An independent country does not renounce those rights but when it is conquered, when violence oppresses liberty. Even had this article simply stipulated: "it is understood that the Government of Buenos Ayres shall continue to consider the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay as in a state of perfect and absolute independence, in the same terms as stipulated in the preliminary treaty of peace concluded the 27th August, 1828, with the Empire of Brazil," this would not have signified that it should never be at war with the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, but that in peace and in war it would respect its independence; that it would not absorb it into its territory; that it would not destroy its independent rank. But the article contains the express clause that the acknowledgement of that principle of Oriental independence is to be "without prejudice to its natural rights, whenever required by justice, the honour and security of the Argentine Confederation." The right of the Argentine Government to prosecute a war that had been brought to the territory of the Confederation by the barbarous Rivera and other ruthless Unitarians, cannot be more explicit. There is no warring, as the *Revue* falsely assumes: there is a natural right, and a pacific right, clear and precise. Moreover, the present war is sustained by the Orientals themselves against the ruthless Unitarians, and against M. Thiers's "colonists." The Argentine Government aids the majority of Orientals against a common enemy. It does not pretend to impose a Government upon them, or interfere in their international policy which is absolutely independent, and exclusively appertaining to the Orientals, as it has been always and is now soon. President Oribe commands the Argentine auxiliary troops, and this same is a guarantee for the independence of the Republic of the Uruguay. General Oribe is one of the glorious founders of the independence of that country, an Oriental patriot without blemish in the course of the revolution, and one of the most illustrious citizens and warriors that that land of valiant Americans has produced. The political authority exercised by President Oribe in all the Oriental territory, and its military direction are independent of the Argentine Government. In that administration peculiarly and exclusively belonging to the Orientals General Rosas understands the independence of that Republic; but that independence is not intelligible with a custom-house in Montevideo administered by Englishmen, with a "French colony" in arms against the natives of the country, with Paris writers who applaud that barbarous perfidiousness, with a Deputy who, with loud uproar, asks for war in order to place the seal of validity on that puny and atrocious aggression. Is that the "civilizing element" that will cause Montevideo to prosper? Can a State be civilized, by cancelling its independence and snatching from it all its possessions? Well, that is the "civilization" of the ruthless Unitarians and of the devastating and ferocious adventurers whom the *Revue* deifies like the heroes of Homer. Fortunately General Rosas by his firm and sage policy has averted from our country that destructive plague! and the Argentine forces employed in the Oriental territory against the common enemy assist the efforts of the Orientals to free themselves of that gang of barbarous enemies of their liberty, and scourge of their properties. France who has been alternately either an arbiter or overwhelmed by the pressure of adverse fortune may comprehend all that there is noble and great in a nationality that resists foreign tyranny! and how barbarous is the mission of oppressors and executioners which Thiebaud and his followers have accepted. "Sanguinary Dictator of Buenos Ayres" the *Revue* styles General Rosas; this is an atrocious epithet which was coined by the editor of that journal in 1843, and which he has left without vindication when he has been replied to, in order now sarcastically to repeat it. From April, 1843, when the *Revue* fulminated from Paris that barbarous designation, up to the present moment when we revert to his outrages, a single political execution, a single sacrifice of blood to the exigencies of public safety has not occurred in the province of Buenos Ayres. Were the editor of that paper, so malignant with regard to the events of the River Plate to be believed, one might think that blood had flowed in torrents in this country. "Sanguinary dictatorship" is sustained only by blood, by the shedding of the purest blood; and even then it does not always succeed in restraining the public excitement. For more than two years General Rosas resists the most serious aggressions, without a drop of blood having been spilt for political offences. How will the *Revue* explain this in Paris? It is a fact that M. Thiers, such an ardent advocate for humanity, ought not to have forgotten, if he did not betray its interests and profane its name. In midst of the past struggle in the Argentine territory, of the most profound commotions, of the most violent foreign aggressions, in seven years of a fierce internal and external war, the executions for political offences that those terrible circumstances have rendered imperative do not amount to one hundred. In that same period the fellow-countrymen of the editor of the *Revue* remained in this country under the guarantee of the efficient protection of an enlightened and humane government, at a time when Admiral Le Blanc burned the merchant vessels on the Argentine coasts, and cast upon our territory the hordes of the ruthless Unitarians, shouting Lavalle's barbarous war whoop; *Cut the throats of all!* The Government of General Rosas, supported by the national enthusiasm has come triumphantly out of that struggle, economising the torrents of blood that in other countries of Europe political justice has caused to flow for the safety of the State.

The *Revue* reckons "18,000 Frenchmen" in the Oriental State; and were his denomination of "Colony" which he gives them, to be admitted, we should have the independence of the Republic of the Uruguay entirely annulled. We repeat that haughty pretension: no American State can consent to it. Frenchmen are admitted in America, like other foreigners, under the rules and conditions established by the Laws of Nations. To pretend that these foreigners should be considered as a "Colony" subject to the mother country, and grafted in the midst of an independent foreign country, is to annul the law of civilized nations and incite the conquest of America, under the pretence of "colonizations." This is a barbarous, unjust and cruel policy, and one prolific in disastrous consequences; it is the sanguinary dictatorship of those who think that might may prevail with impunity over reason. The essays of such machiavellism have too deeply afflicted humanity to be able to be renewed now without scandal and without danger.

It is noticeable that the emigration from Montevideo has flowed to Buenos Ayres,

prompted as well by the facility of finding employment, in consequence of the state of perfect order and security that there is in this country, and the salubrity of the climate, as by the necessity of escaping from the barbarous ruthless Unitarians and armed foreigners in Montevideo. A part of the vexatious proceedings of the latter against the pacific Frenchmen has been proved in the Chamber by the Hon. M. Guizot; and, notwithstanding, the writer in the *Revue* lauds that "civilizing element" by which his fellow-countrymen are ruined and persecuted! Will it be because, in order to merit the pity of this strange philanthropist, it is necessary to commence by being wanting in duty, and offending against humanity? The *Revue* also affirms that the French have been obliged to arm themselves for their "new country." And why does it call them Frenchmen? Why does it complain that the French Agents have declared the forfeiture of their quality of Frenchmen? Having adopted a "new country," they are not Frenchmen. And, does the curious Editor of the *Revue* know what those wretches have done. They have naturalized themselves "Oriental citizens." By the very Montevideo newspapers of March and of April of the present year that mockery of the most sacred principles by which the barbarous and fatal enlistment of those foreigners is protracted, is made evident. Meanwhile President Oribe, far from threatening them, has guaranteed the most complete security to the persons and properties of those who may lay down their arms. From the commencement of the siege of Montevideo he established that humane policy. The *Revue* repeats the theme of "cruelties" and of "barbarity," with which the ruthless Unitarians in Montevideo so much annoyed Vice Admiral Massieu, by imposing upon his sincerity and candour with gross fabrications. It was fortunate for the cause of the Orientals and Argentines, inasmuch as that high officer was enabled to satisfy himself, after scrupulous investigations, by the testimonies of Frenchmen and other honourable foreigners, that a revolting fable had been

(For conclusion see last page.)

MERCHANT VESSELS

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

Date of Arrival	Vessels and Captains Names.	Tons	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
British.				
July 12	Brig Bella Porteira, J. W. Pyott.	238	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Liverpool.
Aug 5	Brig James Gibson, James Stuart.	221	Brownell, Stogmann & Co.	Liverpool.
7	Brig Prince of Wales, James Russell.	193	George Bell.	London.
15	Barque Jean Baptiste, L. Honeyburn.	224	Anderson, Weller & Co.	Falmouth.
Aug. 30	Brig Betsy, Randall Doughty.	173	Nicholson, Green & Co.	London.
Sept. 2	Barque Speed, Edmund Brewer.	261	Briscoe, Twyford & Co.	Liverpool.
3	Brig Ianthe, James Hunter.	211	Nicholson, Green & Co.	London.
18	Brig Maid of Athens, H. Laing.	205	Rennie Macfarlane & Co.	Falmouth.
17	Brigantine Minato, Ste. Progaridan.	193	Hughes & Brother.	Great Britain.
20	Barque Delhi, John Young.	243	John Best & Brothers.	Falmouth.
20	Brigantine P. Dean, George Doan.	187	Hughes & Brother.	Falmouth.
22	Brig Venilia, William Martin.	203	Henry & George Dowse.	London.
24	Brig Hibbert, Luke Bruce.	253	John Galt Smith & Co.	Liverpool.
Sept. 26	Brig Mary Lynch, Samuel Bingham.	321	Brownell, Stogmann & Co.	Liverpool.
American.				
Sept. 13	Barque Hobart, Collier.	204	Daniel Gowland & Co.	New York.
Aug. 24	Barque Creole Isaac H. Norris.	225	Daniel Gowland & Co.	New York.
Sept. 11	Schoon Sarah Ann, John Plunkett.	59	Jacob Paravicini.	Valparaiso.
12	Ship Mexican, John Deming.	225	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Salem.
19	Barque King Philip, George Upton.	241	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Patagonia.
14	Brigantine Columbia, G. W. Barney.	63	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Patagonia.
15	Barque Nautilus, John W. Reed.	252	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Capo de Verde.
17	Barque John Carver, P. Pendleton, jr.	238	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Maldonado, to load for Botou.
20	Brig Consort, James B. Ames.	293	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Patagonia.
20	Brig William Price, John Roberts.	243	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Patagonia.
23	Ship John N. Gossier, J. W. C. Perit.	150	Moss and Purdon.	Manilla.
25	Bar. Lucy Pennington, Thos. P. Chase.	270	Moss & Purdon.	Manilla.
26	Brigantine Emma, Edward Smith.	130	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Patagonia.
French.				
Aug. 8	Bar. Paquetbot de la Plata, Belgazuz.	185	Llavallol, & Sons.	Havre de Grace.
10	Barque Turene, Felix L. arché.	214	Zumarán & Treserra.	Cette.
17	Barque Proletaire, Favre.	165	Marion Laplane.	Marseilles.
21	Barque Deux Freres Unis, Lemenger.	185	Santamaría, Liambi & Co.	Havre de Grace.
21	Brig Louise, Joseph B. Canad.	173	Zumarán & Treserra.	Cette.
Sept. 6	Bar. Jeanne Nolly, Bignon.	150	Thomas Rousseau.	Havre de Grace.
13	Brig Ross Amelie, Jean M. Mariédo.	111	Charles R. Horne.	Patagonia.
22	Brig Indien, Adolphe Devand.	215	John Baptiste Prelog.	Havre de Grace.
Sardinian.				
July 11	Barque Bifronte, Cayetano Gazzolo.	193	Pietranera & Co.	Genoa.
13	Brig. S. S. in Masticordia, Rogatolenta.	149	Jacinto Caprinis.	Genoa.
Aug. 5	Brigantine Francisco, Luis Corveto.	122	Pez.	Genoa.
19	Schooner Paz, Antonio Pittó.	91	Rughi & Bazano.	Rio Grande.
29	Brig Bella Teresa, Bernardo Vallerino.	170	Zumarán & Treserra.	Genoa.
19	Brig Cesar, Pedro Viale.	141	Manuel Acevedo Ramos.	Brazil.
Spanish.				
May 25	Brig Loon, Julian Barreran.	160	Zumarán & Treserra.	Bilboa.
July 2	Barque Union, Ferreyros.	126	Llavallol & Sons.	Coruña.
27	Brigantine Churruc, Manuel Truch.	136	Llavallol & Sons.	Havana.
Aug. 12	Brig. Maria, Francisco Illas.	105	Llavallol & Sons.	Havana.
20	Brig Enrique, Juan Barcelo.	151	Zumarán & Treserra.	Malaga.
20	Barque Provisional, Santiago Matose.	241	Llavallol & Sons.	Havana.
30	Brig Manuel, Pedro Garcia.	155	Zumarán & Treserra.	Malaga.
Sept. 4	Polsere Esmeralda, José Millet.	207	Zumarán & Treserra.	Malaga.
12	Barque Palemon, José Ros.	207	Zumarán & Treserra.	Malaga.
13	Brig Florentino, Jacinto Maristan.	183	Zumarán & Treserra.	Malaga.
30	Polsere Teresina, Francisco Maristan.	173	Zumarán & Treserra.	Malaga.
30	Brig Entrepido, Pedro Maristan.	142	Llavallol & Sons.	Havana.
24	Brig Eolo, Joaquin Fares.	147	Pedro Antonio Sanchez.	Havana.
24	Polsere San Antonio, Joaquin Durat.	103	Felipe Senillosa.	Havana.
Brazilian.				
Aug. 30	Brig Tree Guimaraens, A. G. Viann.	172	Juan G. vez de Sousa.	Brazil.
Sept. 13	Brig Fentz, Antonio N. do Santos.	181	Sa Pereira & Meyelles.	Brazil.
18	Brig Venus, Luis Antonio Rodriguez.	183	Manuel Acevedo Ramos.	Brazil.
26	Brigantine Susana, Antonio C. Ribeiro.	178	Manuel S. Monteiro.	Brazil.
Swedish.				
Sept. 1	Brigantine Orion, Nicolas Larsson.	110	Manuel Acevedo Ramos.	Brazil.
15	Brigantine Solide, M. Mattsson.	163	Zumarán & Treserra.	Cette.
Danish.				
June 29	Brig Catherine, M. A. Anderson.	201	J. Kieck & Co.	Havana.
July 11	Brig Henriette Sophia, F. Moller.	217	Thode & Co.	Falmouth.
16	Ship Ospra, J. J. Holdt.	200	Mohr, Ludovici & Co.	Falmouth.
23	Barque Orion, H. Matthiessen.	236	Thode & Co.	Havana.
Aug. 18	Barque Doris, Peter Bonseu.	240	Jacob Paravicini.	Antwerp.
30	Brig Phoenix, Hans Lyster.	180	Thode & Co.	Falmouth.
Sept. 14	Brig Edward, Carston Smidt.	170	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Falmouth.
15	Brig Oreluis, Charles T. Timm.	300	Mohr, Ludovici, & Co.	Falmouth.
Hamburg.				
July 27	Bar. Catharina Dorotea, A. W. Boljahn.	180	Mohr, Ludovici & Co.	Falmouth.
Sept. 6	Bar. Mercurius, Jan Jansen Ney.	226	John Jacob Kieck, & Co.	Havana.
Austrian.				
Aug. 10	Brig Restaurador Rosas.	332	Rissa & Ro.	Havana.
Belgian.				
Sept. 14	Brig Minerve, Frederick Knudsen.	221	Bertram Le Breton & Delisle.	Rio Grande, to load for Cowes.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Schooner Spider 6 guns, Lieut. Richard Elsworth Pym, Comandante.
UNITED STATES.—Ship Boston, 50 guns, Captain Garrett J. Pendergrast.

MARINE LIST. PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Addition to the arrivals of 20th inst.—
American brig William Price, 239 tons, John Roberts, from Baltimore 25th June, Bahia 17th ult. Rio Janeiro 1st inst. Montevideo 19th with part cargo to Daniel Gowland & Co.

Spanish Polacre Teresina, 115 tons, Francisco Mariatan, from Barcelona 27th May, Malaga 18th June, Teneriffe 2nd July, Rio Janeiro 10th ult. Buseo 17th inst. with part cargo to Zumaran & Treserra.

Spanish polacre Intrepida, 142 tons, Pedro Maristan, from Malaga 5th June, Rio Janeiro 10th ult. Buseo 17th inst. with part cargo to Llavallo & Sons.
September 21st. Wind E. S. E. Rain.

No arrivals
Sailed, National brig Liga Americana, Jose Barquez, for Patagonia, despatched by Juan Maria Almagro, in ballast.

September 22nd. Wind E. S. E. Strong. Rain at night.

Arrived, British brig Venilia, 203 tons, William Martin, from London 16th July, Montevideo 21st inst. with general cargo to Henry & George Dowse.

French brig Indien, 215 tons, Adolphe Devand, from Havre de Grace 21st May, Madeira 18th June, Montevideo 21st inst. with part cargo to John Baptiste Preleg.

September 23rd. Wind E. Strong.

Arrived, American ship John N. Goessler, 504 tons, John W. C. Perit, from Philadelphia 16th June, Montevideo 22nd inst. with lumber, &c. to Moss & Purdon.

Sardinian schooner Talia, 63 tons, Antonio Pito, from Montevideo 22nd inst. with 4 passengers, and salt to order.

National brig Fanny, 140 tons, Thomas Cannel Smith, from Patagonia 14th inst. with 1020 fanegas salt, & 250 salted hides, to Nelson Hartwig.

September 24th. Wind E. Strong. Slight rain.

Arrived, Sardinian packet schooner Ninfa del Plata, Santiago Antonio Barbaro, from Montevideo 23rd inst. to Llavallo & Sons, with 72 passengers.

British brig Hibbert, 259 tons, Luke Bruce, from Liverpool 30th July, with general cargo to John Galt Smith & Co.

Spanish Brig Eolo, 147 tons, Joaquin Pares, from Barcelona 26th June, Cadiz 14th July, Rio Janeiro 13th ult. Montevideo 23rd inst. with part cargo to Pedro Antonio Sanchez.

Spanish polacre San Antonio, 103 tons, Joaquin Duratt, from Barcelona 29th June, Vinaros 11th July, Teneriffe 30th June, Montevideo 23rd inst. with part cargo, to Felipe Senillosa.

September 25th. Wind E. Strong in the morning.

Heavy rain all last night. Hazy.

Arrived, American barque Lucy Penniman, 270 tons, Thomas B. Chase, from Boston 23rd July, with 60,000 feet of lumber and general cargo, to Moss and Purdon.

Sailed, American brigantine Norman, George Shackelford, for the Buseo, despatched by Zimmermann Frazier & Co. in ballast.

In Sight. Mary Winch and Emms.

September 26th. Wind S. S. W.

Arrived, British brig Mary Winch, 231 tons, Samuel Bingham, from Liverpool 30th July, Montevideo 23rd inst. with general cargo to Brownell, Stegmann & Co.

American brigantine Emms, 130 tons, Edward Smith, from Santos 16th inst. with sugar to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Brazilian brigantine Suspiro, 178 tons, Antonio Coelho Ribeiro, from Rio Janeiro 14th inst. with sugar, coffee &c. to Manuel Sousa Monteiro.

Sailed, National brigantine Atravida, Antonio Doder, for the Buseo, despatched by Trifon and Lezica, with merchandise and passengers.

Brazilian brig, Nuevo Asilo de la Virtud, Santiago de Vicente, for the Buseo, despatched by Juan Balbino Soriano, with 503 bags farina.

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

September 27th. Wind N. W.

Arrived, National schooner of war Chacabuco, 5 guns, Captain Nicholas George, from Montevideo 25th inst.

Sailed, Spanish brigantine Churruca, Manuel Truch, for the Havana, despatched by Llavallo & Sons, with 50 dry ox hides, 2450 quintals jerked beef, 45 boxes cigars.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

ARRIVED AT HAVANA.

June 10. American brig Whig, Baldwin, hence 20th April.

June 14. Bremen brig Hans, Robe, hence 27th April.

19. Spanish do Andaluza, Maqueda, hence 24th April.

AT BOSTON.

June 22. Prussian barque Hiram, Emann, hence 28th April.

July 9. American barque Mount Wollaston, Franks, hence 23rd May.

AT NEW YORK.

July 6. Swedish brig Linnia, Olsson, hence 19th May.

AT SALEM.

July 2. American brig Olinda, Hatchison, hence 9th May.

AT HAVRE DE GRACE.

July 4. French Barque José Nazereau, hence 12th April.

8. Do. brig Nouveau Perseverant, Cugneaux, hence 25th April.

AT LIVERPOOL.

July 22. British barque Hernes, Smith, hence 23rd May.

24. Do. do. Clio, Sbiere, hence 21st May.

Do. brig Creole, Stephenson, hence 18th May.

25. Do. schooner Unique, Clark, hence 15th May.

AT PALMOUTH.

July 18. H. B. M's. packet Craue, from Rio Janeiro 22nd May, Bahia 4th June, Pernambuco 9th do. with the mail hence 20th April by H. B. M's. schooner Spider.

AT VALPARAISO.

June 5. British barque Mary Muir, Williams, hence 18th April.

The Sardinian polacre brig Bella Emilia, bound to Marseilles and Genoa, with produce, parted from her anchors in the Inner Roads, during the high wind on the night of the 23rd inst. and was driven on a *tosca* near the shore, where she bilged. The greater part of her cargo will probably be saved.

Passengers from Liverpool in the British barque Delhi:—

Cabin. Mr. John Mackenzie.
Steerage. Messrs. A. drew Burk, William Graham, Daniel Reilly, Michael Allen, Michael Lawless, Michael Seery, John Casey, John McLaughlin, B. Elliff, B. Rock, John Brown, P. Rorke, Thomas Maguire, James Ledwith, Michael Geritty, James Drew, B. Halien, Michael Dalton, Edward Handley, John Downs, Mrs. Downs & 3 children, Catherine Halien and Catherine Savage.

There was also another passenger named Edward Casey, who unfortunately fell overboard about 6 in the morning of the 19th inst. near Point Indio, and was drowned.

The late Sardinian Zumaca Nuestra Señora del Rosario, is now under the flag of this Republic.

From the Gaceta of 12th inst.—Concluded from 3rd page.

got up for the meridian of France with the view of inflaming the public mind. The Hon. M. Guizot has already refuted the charge that the Consul General of France, M. Pichon, instigated the enlistment; and the Hon. Admiral Mackau has removed all doubt respecting the tale about the French squadron blockading and reducing the Frenchmen in Montevideo to starvation. The *Revue*, with the greatest falsehood and malignity, calls the blockade of that city "fictitious." That denomination might have been correctly applied to the blockade established in 1838, by Admiral LeBlanc, of all the ports and coasts of the whole literal of the Argentine Republic, which could scarcely have been blockaded and guarded in an effectual manner by three times as many vessels of the French navy as there were then in La Plata. The Argentine Confederation has off Montevideo a sufficient naval force to establish and maintain the blockade, restricted as it is with the greatest generosity and benevolence towards neutrals. Equally false is the *Revue's* assertion that H. E. the Minister of France, Count De Lurde, "made, on the 7th of December, 1842, a notification to the Argentine Government that it should withdraw, in virtue of the 4th article of the Treaty concluded with France, without the least delay, its troops, from the territory of the Uruguay, threatening it, in case of refusal, with the speedy intervention of France." This joint note of the 16th, and not the 7th, of December, has been simultaneously disapproved by the Governments of France and England. That note was an immense assistance to the ruthless Unitarians; and violating the Convention of 1840 on the part of France, and on

that of England the Treaty of 1825, in defiance of the law of nations, it tended to create a worse situation than that which France abandoned by the Convention of 1840. Neither was the latter invoked by H. M's. Minister, nor could it have been so without an evident absurdity. On the other hand, a Power does not become the auxiliary of another by the acknowledgement of a blockade. It is a duty common to all nations as is the right of blockade. A most violent measure was adopted by the barbarous self-styled Government of Montevideo—the expulsion *en masse* of all the foreign population! Did the neutral Powers complain, or does the *Revue* even recall this? All his care is to repeat at every line his wonder at the "happy inspirations" of M. Thiers, as if any one were ignorant, and as if he himself had not confessed, that he was indebted for them to the ruthless Unitarian Varela, one of the barbarous murderers of the illustrious Governor Dorrego, Supreme Chief of the Argentine Republic. Certainly M. Thiers's disclosures, consisting in the very false and ridiculous anecdotes of Bacle, Inland, Ferrer, Gascogne, Roque, Fabier, Roux, and in the very ludicrous allusion to Commodore Morris, were "unexpected," unforeseen, original. The full and vouched refutation we have given in preceding numbers of M. Thiers's atrocious declamation relieves us from entering into more lengthy strictures. We also treated there of the perfidious and cruel conduct of Commodore Purvis.

The "London Morning Chronicle" of 29th July states that the yerba maté of Paraguay, would be a formidable rival to China tea in England, and advises English intervention to put an end to the war in these countries, in order that England may open a trade with the "interesting country" of Paraguay.

The "Morning Chronicle" ought to know that foreign intervention has been the cause of the prolongation of the war, and that forcible intervention on the part of England, so far from putting an end to it, would add fuel to flame, and however it might gratify the malignity and cupidity of a few interested individuals, it would decidedly put an end to all English commerce and English influence in this part of the world.

Advertisements.

For Sale.

CORN in the ear and shelled, at the Baracca del Desino No. 207, Calle de la Victoria.

To Let.

TWO furnished rooms with board for single gentlemen Apply at No. 51 Calle de la Catedral.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	321	6	232	each
Do. Patriot	320	6	221	dodo.
Plata macuquina	125	6	13	do for one
Dollars, Spanish	134	6	134	do each.
Do. Patriot & Pataciones	134	6	134	do.
Six per cent. Stock	69	70		do. per cent.
Exchange on England	3 1/2	6	3 1/2	per dol.
Do. France	38	6	38 1/2	per cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro	134	6	144	per cent. premium
Do. Montevideo	134	6	134	do. do.
Do. United States	134	6	134	per U. S. dol
Hides, Ox, for Engl. & Germ	54	6	56	per pesada
Do. France	50	6	52	do.
Do. North America	45	6	45	do.
Do. Spain	49	6	50	do.
Do salted	42	6	52	do.
Do. Horse	18	6	19	do. each
Calf skins	50	6	52	per pesada.
Sheep skins, common	34	6	40	per dozen.
Do. fine	41	6	44	do.
Deer skins	10	6	12	do.
Goat skins	20	6	22	do.
Nutria skins	6	6	7	dol. per lb.
Chinchilli skins	50	6	60	dol. per dozen.
Horse hair, short	34	6	35	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	44	6	45	do.
Do. long	110	6	120	do.
Wool, common, washed	24	6	30	do.
Do. picked	40	6	41	do.
Do. shorn from skins	40	6	41	do.
Do. mestiza, dirty	25	6	30	do.
Tallow, pure	18	6	25	do.
Do. raw	11	6	12	do.
Do. with grease	16	6	17	do.
Jerked beef	20	6	25	per quintal.
Horns, mixed	150	6	200	per thousand
Do. Ox	300	6	400	do.
Shin bones	80	6	90	do.
Hide cuttings	32	6	34	per 100 lbs
Ostrich feathers, white	11	6	12	per lb.
Do. black	7	6	8	do.
Salted tongues	16	6	18	per dozen
Salt, on board	30	6	31	per fanega
Discount	14	6	14	pr. ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 222 dollars.
The lowest price 219 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 34 pence. The lowest do. 3 11-16 pence.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor