

British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26th, 1844.

[Established in 1826

BUENOS AYRES.

With this number concludes the quarter of the *British Packet*.

The following is from the *Gaceta* of the 22nd inst:—

"There was wanting to the drama of the ruthless Unitarians an analogous *peripetia*; and the *Nacional* of the 9th announces the approaching arrival from remote regions of the adventurous knight-errant *George Henry de Strabolgi Newville Plantagenet Harrison* to break a lance 'with the hosts of Rosas'. The desponding garrison of Montevideo impatiently await the reinforcement of this knight of the frowning visage—frowning not from the distortion, but from the sternness, of his looks. Tall, sporting red mustaches, fierce and huge, he deals speedy death to the unlucky wight who incurs his displeasure. He says he is rich in England, and a descendent of Richard *Cœur de Lion*, we know not whether with more truth than *La Mancha's Knight of the Rueful Countenance*; and has taken it into his head to redress wrongs and redeem captives. He has sought adventures in Algiers, Texas and Yucatan, of which last place he calls himself a Brigadier. Spurring his steed, he arrived at Lima, where he provisionally entered the service of the Prefect *Elias*. He was told that *Col. Echenique*, the adversary of the latter, had used some uncourteous language with regard to the redoubted paladin; and he forthwith challenged him to single combat in an open field. *Col. Echenique*, who knew the foot the *Amadis* halted on, replied that he had been imposed upon by his informants; but that he was ready to accept the challenge, if, notwithstanding this assurance, the champion, whom he had not the honour of knowing, still insisted on a meeting. It appears that *Strabolgi Plantagenet Harrison* was not satisfied with this answer; and was withheld from sallying forth in quest of the Colonel only by the apprehension that the war of Montevideo would terminate without allowing him time to enter the lists. This 'future of the middle ages,' as the *Siglo* of *Santiago de Chile* calls him, will, therefore, shortly appear to crown the exhibitions of the ruthless Unitarians, and complete their adventurous staff, unless he should be tossed in a blanket or get a cudgelling in some inn or tavern on the way. We congratulate the ruthless Unitarian *Melchor Obes* and the gay *Thiebaut* on the fine and interesting acquisition they are expecting at a moment of such urgency for the cause of rambling "civilization." They have there one *Tajes* who has twice already with only his trusty blade routed whole companies of the enemy's in the bulletins of the *Nacional*; he will be a worthy squire to *Plantagenet*, who comes alone, and will be rejoiced to find such renowned people.

"Nunca fuera caballero
"De dama tan bien servido
"Como fuera Lanzarote
"Cuando de Bretaña vino."

Extract of a letter from an officer in the army of General *Oribe*, dated encampment near Montevideo, 21th inst.

"We have no news here; the weather has not even allowed a *Guerrilla*. Nothing can be more satisfactory than the news from the interior—all there is peace and quietness, so much so, that carts have left here for Maldonado with effects.

"You must not be surprised at the few trifling advantages which those *Riveristas* in Montevideo may now and then gain in sudden sallies in search of cattle; I can assure you they are of so little importance, that they in a manner pass unheeded here—the loss of a few horses and cattle is of little moment to us, who have all the *Banda Oriental*, with the exception of Montevideo, at our command. That city you are aware has throughout the siege been supplied with fresh beef, thanks to the neutrality of the foreign vessels of war off the port, and although the article was sold at a dear rate yet it was always to be had by those with the means of purchasing it. However, these *considerate neutrals* will find out their mistake by and by—the war may be prolonged but the end will not be the less glorious for us. We have now passed two winters before Montevideo in the face of the predictions of our enemies, who averred that one winter would destroy us; we have endured little or no privations, and such is the enthusiasm in the army for the cause in which it is engaged, that it would hesitate at no sacrifice and would with pleasure encounter any peril. Its moral and discipline are beyond all praise. The foreign mercenaries in Montevideo know the metal of our troops, and except in petty skirmishes when with 10 or 20 to 1 they can pour upon and surprise some outpost, they always give us "a wide berth."

REPLY OF THE MINISTER SIR ROBERT PEEL TO A QUESTION PUT BY MR. EWART.

In one of the last sittings of the House of Commons in England, a Member from Liverpool questioned the Minister Sir Robert Peel respecting the state of affairs in the River Plate, and whether he could give any speedy hope of the termination of the war between Buenos Ayres and Montevideo. He prefaced this demand by demonstrating the state of the commerce of England with these countries, and entered into details, some of which were true, others incorrect, but all of them conducing to show the importance of his motion. He finally declared that his intention was not to oppose the system of peace adopted by England and France, and that for his part he would support all the measures which should be taken for persevering in that course.

The Hon. Minister appeared satisfied with this declaration, and confirmed the eulogiums which the aforesaid speaker had bestowed upon the pacific principles prevailing in the French Cabinet, with which the Government of the Queen acted in perfect accordance.

Referring then to the object of the motion, he said that being penetrated as he was with the importance of the commerce of the Southern part of America for England, he could not but lament the continuation of the war in the Rio de la Plata: That the Government of H. M. had employed every measure except that of an armed intervention, in order to terminate it, adding otherthings which can be read in his speech.

It is true that the Republics of the Rio de la Plata are in mercantile connexion with all the nations of the world, and that all of them must suffer from the state of war in which they are kept by the interference of foreigners in their domestic affairs; but greater still are the injuries suffered by the inhabitants of the country, who to the sacrifice of their fortune, have to add that of their comforts, and of their existence. The Minister states that "England has done all in its power to settle these disputes;" we do not doubt but that has been its intention, but were we to judge from events, the measure which ought to

have been adopted for obtaining this result, was the speedy removal of Commodore Purvis, which has been effected too late: for no one will dare to deny that the bold and direct intervention of this Officer of the British navy, has been the principal cause of the prolongation of the war. Had it not been for Commodore Purvis, the legal authority of President *Oribe* would have been re-established in the Oriental State: the day on which the bandit *Rivera* cowardly fled from the field of battle, divesting himself of his uniform, insignias and even of his arms, the struggle would have terminated in favour of legality and public tranquillity. This result, far from injuring foreigners, would have favoured them, on account of the speedy and complete re-establishment of order, to which the efforts of General *Rosas* are directed. There were no interested views nor ambitious projects in this war. The Argentine Confederation was defending itself against a perfidious neighbour, who had provoked it, and by chastising this offence, it also chastised the crime of usurpation, which he had committed. Too feeble to sustain himself in the struggle which he had provoked, depending upon the aid of the Agents of a foreign power, and the co-operation of the ruthless Unitarians, when the blockade ceased, and the Federal arms triumphed in *Arryo Grande*, he found support in the chief of the British naval station off Montevideo: in Commodore Purvis, who dared to fire upon the squadron of a nation friendly to Great Britain, the government of which, according to the declaration of one of its Ministers, wishes to employ no other measures but friendly ones! The Hon. Minister endeavours to lessen this outrage by attributing it to good intentions, to an excess of zeal and above all to the disgust inspired by the atrocities which the English functionaries daily witnessed. Should this defence proceed from a noble sentiment of national pride, we pity the lamentable necessity of a Minister, obliged to sustain in the tribune what his conscience does not approve of; but if such were really the opinion of the Hon. Minister, we would inform him that he has been surprised by false and calumnious statements, and that Commodore Purvis has acted through an arbitrary spirit, caprice, and influenced by something worse than either. We will not adduce the proofs, for they have been evident, and repeatedly presented to the public. Commodore Purvis has displayed his zeal in deferring the cessation of the war, and in prolonging the suspension of commerce, of which the manufacturers of Liverpool and Manchester so much complain. He is the cause of these disasters, and not the government of Buenos Ayres, who has made and still makes the greatest sacrifices to avoid them.

It would appear that when the affairs of the Plata are treated of on the other side of the Ocean, the interest of European commerce is only thought of, and the rights of Americans are quite forgotten; as if these were obliged to cede or be silent in presence of the other! In a dialogue between a Member from Liverpool and a Minister of the Crown of England, the first evades the injuries which the misconduct of Agents of the British Government in the Rio de la Plata has caused to the natives of this country, and directs all his attention to the value of its productions, and with an unexampled candour declares, "that he did not know, nor did he care who was in the right, *Rosas* or *Rivera*: what he desired was that the war should be ended as soon as possible"—and the Minister, with the same frankness answered: "that the party defeated, he which it may, had but little claim to his sympathy."

(From the "Archivo Americano" of 10th inst.)

"THE BRITISH FLAG."

An English paper contains some poetry headed as above in which the following pithy lines appear:—

Hail to the flag—the gallant flag! come hoist it once again,
And show the haughty nations round our throne its main;
Our ships are crowns and sceptres, whose titles have no flaw,
And legislators are our guns, dispeising cannon law.

Advertisements.



H. KNIGHT, CHIROPODIST,

Begs leave most respectfully to inform the Public in general, that he is the Inventor of an Elixir by which he is enabled, without Cutting in the brief space of two minutes, to eradicate the most painful Corn, or other Excrescences of the Feet.

H.K.'s method of curing Corns is different to any thing hitherto known in this Country, nor does he attempt to offer a Nostrum requiring secrecy or faith, to insure its efficacy, but confidently assures those who suffer from them, that they may have the satisfaction of carrying away their tormentor, the Corn in their hands.

H. K. can produce upwards of 10,000 Certificates from the principal States in America, & testimonials from various Professors & Doctors of Medicine, & during the short time he has been in this City, numerous Ladies & Gentlemen of the highest respectability, are so satisfied with the manner in which he performs the Cures, that they have presented him with Certificates of the strongest recommendation.

Resides at No. 86, Peru street, nearly opposite the British Consulate— Persons by leaving their address will be waited on at their residence.

WARWICK INGLIS, UPHOLSTERER,

No. 68, Calle de la Piedad, at the back of the Cathedral,

W. T. takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, and hopes that from his long experience in business, and earnest desire to please, he shall meet with the continuance of their favours.

Elastic spring hair, wool and straw mattresses made to order, old sofas, chairs and old furniture repaired to look like new, curtains cut and hung to the latest fashions, easy chairs and chintz sofas made in the most approved manner and with neatness and despatch, carpeting made up.

N. B.—Blinds of every description made to order, old ones repaired to look like new, trunks made of any description.

New Saddlery and Harness MANUFACTORY,

No. 119, CALLE DE LA PIEDAD.

DAVID SUFFERN late foreman at Mrs. Kennedy's—In returning his sincere thanks to the Public in general for the kind and liberal support he has experienced since his commencement in the above business, begs leave to state that he has this day landed per "Janthe," from Liverpool, a general assortment of Saddlery: comprising, Ladies' best hogskin side Saddles, quilted seats and pockets, Gentlemen's best full shafter and stuffed hogskin hunting Saddles, spring bars, bit and bradon Heads and Reins, Pelham Heads and Reins, snaffle Head and Reins, Ladies' Twigs in gold plate and silver mountings wrought whalebone handles, engaged thramed Gentlemen's best Jockey cutting Whips wrought whalebone handles and silver mountings, Gentlemen's hunting Whips wrought whalebone handles and brass mounted hammers, do do in bronze mounted hammers, brass mountings for coach Harness Victoria patterns, English patent leather maddings, hunting trees spring bars, Ladies' side trees, from the successors to Lawrie's celebrated tree manufacturers, London, made to order & dozen best hogskin English tannage best colour, patent leather pistol holster, saddle girth web all warranted, English spurs, &c. &c. He further expects per "Hollywood," a variety of every article connected with the business. The advertiser in announcing the above property wishes to state his claims on a discerning public: first—Every article in his concern has been got up within the last 4 months, fresh and from the manufacturers hands, and have been selected in accordance with the orders forwarded by him to England, and he believes that on inspection, the present goods in any style, workmanship and material, will be found superior to anything of the kind in the market. He expects per "Hollywood" the arrival of a first-rate tradesman, whose assistance joined to his own fifteen years experience in his business, he hopes will enable him to give satisfaction to his customers, and merit public support.

JOBBING CAREFULLY EXECUTED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

David Suffern.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 12th, 1844.

Advertisement.

THE undersigned, Professor of Pharmacy, begs to acquaint the Public that he has purchased the well known establishment No. 30, Calle de Catedral, with the whole of its very select stock of Medicines, the business of which will be carried on under his immediate attention, and without the smallest interruption; and he further begs to assure the public that prescriptions entrusted to him shall be prepared with the greatest care and correctness.

CHARLES B. COSTER.

Buenos Ayres, 12th of Oct. 1844.

P. S. On hand a very elegant assortment of English Perfumery, and a variety of other articles connected with the business.

WANTED

TO buy a Tiger, two Nutrias, two Chinchillas and two Ostriches. Apply at No. 53, Calle de Balcarce.

NOTICE

To the Foreign Bachelors of BUENOS AYRES.

A very respectable foreign lady of a good and peaceful character and with a good income, who in the best of her age has had the misfortune to lose her third husband, is desirous to find a new partner, who is not under 20 nor over 30 years of age, of natural good sense and particularly of a good constitution.

Any Gentleman wishing to embrace this opportunity can direct his letter to X. Y. Post Office, where those proposals which have not been attended to, shall be returned under the strictest secrecy and sealed up.

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, 20th and 27th April and May 11th, 1844.

"THE PEOPLE'S GALLERY OF ENGRAVINGS," Part first.

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

To the Public. THE TEETH.

Altos Calle de Cangallo, No. 31, between Calle de Paz & Catedral, just above the Merced Church.

MR. TENKEL, Surgeon Dentist of the cities of New York, Rio de Janeiro & Montevideo, and unanimously received by the Hon. Tribunal of Medicine of this Capital as Professor of said Art, has fixed his residence for a number of years in Buenos Ayres, and continues to practice his profession and can be consulted at all hours at his house.

He fills decayed teeth with pure gold, silver or mineral cement without pain, even the largest cavities and renders them useful for life. He evens, cleans, separates and extracts teeth by a new method, causing less pain; also inserts without pain the mineral incorruptible teeth that never decay like those taken from dead bodies. The following preparations for the teeth, which he has been several years in perfecting, can always be had with directions at his rooms.— EL AGUA DE LAS PAMPAS, (PAMPA WATER) distilled from herbs and roots, is a powerful stimulant to the secretions of the mouth, removing every thing of a greasy nature, the bad effects of decayed teeth, medicine, tobacco, segars and a feverish state of the mouth in the morning; it also preserves the teeth, hardens the gums when they are white and spongy and leaves a delicious flavour in the mouth.

EL BALSAMO DE LOS ANDES, or Chemical Water, which loosens the tartar that forms upon the teeth causing the gums to be inflamed, loosening the teeth so that they often fall out—a general complaint in this country: it is a powerful astringent to gums, and makes the teeth finer in their sockets.

FIRE KING'S REMEDY FOR THE TOOTH ACHES is wonderful in its effects as thousands can testify, and the secret is known by him alone in S. A.

TOOTH POWDER, which cleans and preserves the teeth and gives the gums a very healthy colour, is too well known in Buenos Ayres to need recommendation here. He invites the curious to call and examine his instruments.

Mr. Edward Billon,

ON personal application at Messrs. Dickson's & Co, No. 20 Calle de la Reconquista, will receive a letter lately arrived from England, which may be of importance to him.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of Leys & Mollison being this day dissolved by mutual consent, request all persons having any claims against the same, to present them for liquidation within the term of twenty-five days from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to them are requested to settle the same with Robert Leys, within as short a period as possible.

ROBERT LEYS, JOHN MOLLISON.

Witnesses. Peter Noenbald, James Brown.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 11th, 1844.

THORNDIKE'S RESTAURANT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has leased the Mansion and Garden of the late Andrew Thorndike Esq., where he has now opened a Public Establishment under the above name for the reception of fashionable visitors during the summer.

The House has undergone a complete repair, and additional Rooms built, many new Arbours have been added, also Ball Alleys, Swings, Billiards &c. are now being fitted up together with Swimming Pools and Bath Houses.

The walks in the front part of the Quinta facing the River which divide the Flower, Shrubs, Plants, Fruit Trees and Vineyard, are at the service of the visitors, where they may see but not touch, Shrubs, Fruit and Trees from almost every quarter of the globe, they being the selections of the late Mr. Thorndike, which cost an incredible amount of money, together with 15 years of his personal attention. From the balconies of the Quintas is a fine view of the entire shipping in the harbour on one side, and on the other may be seen the beautiful Mansion and Quintas of H.E. the Governor of this Province, Don Juan Manuel de Rosas.

The greatest pains has been taken to procure the choicest Wines and Liquors.

Private parties can secure dinner for any number of persons in separate Rooms by giving one days notice. Attached to the house is safe Stabling for Horses at Moderate Rates.

The subscriber thinks it unnecessary to reiterate the many advantages this Quinta possesses, as the public can better satisfy themselves to call and see it, which they can do in 15 minutes ride along the side of the River to the northward of the City, in short no expense or exertion will be spared to render the THORNDIKE RESTAURANT a House of Pleasure, a Garden of Recreation.

JOHN TRILLIA.

Buenos Ayres, 15th October, 1844.

WANTED.

A PERSON in the capacity of Preceptor to instruct 6 children in the rudiments of the Spanish and English languages, in a family residing two leagues from this city. To a person qualified to fill the said place a liberal salary will be given, in addition to his board, lodging &c. For further particulars apply at No. 239, Calle Balcarce.

A SITUATION

WANTED as head Groom or Coachman. Respectable references can be given. Apply at No 15, Calle de Balcarce.

LITERARY GAZETTE.

FOUR DOLLARS per number will be given (at the Commercial rooms) for all or any of the following seven— 991. 995. 996. 997. 1047. 1192. 1193.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

AT FARRAGONA.

May 24nd. Spanish brig Arturo, Ricoma, hence 8th February.

MARSEILLES.

June 29th. Danish brig Fortuna, Olsen, hence 30th March.

July 8th. Sardinian polacre Tesco, Camogli, hence 28th April.

11th. Do. barque Esperanza, Gastardi, hence 1st April.

AT HAVRE DE GRACE.

July 25th. French barque Cornelia, Kraoul, hence 11th May.

TA HELVOET.

July 27th. Prussian barque Herzog Bogislaw, Jaeger, hence 15th May.

AT MAURITIUS.

April 19th. Levant, Faulk, from Montevideo.

AT HAVANA.

May 20th. Spanish barque San José, Gali, hence 18th March.

29th. Do. Do. Joven Clemente, Machi, hence 29th March.

June 1st. Do. barque Amable Rosa, Ferrer, hence 3rd April.

July 4th. Spanish polacre Deseada, Esgueu, hence 4th May.

AT MATANZA.

May 13th. Spanish brig Veloz, Echevarria, hence 29th February.

23rd. Do. polacre Anita, Alsina, hence 9th April.

June 11th. Do. brigantine Napoleon, Sensaet, hence 1st May.

29th. Do. brig Pepito, Botet, hence 20th April.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

July 31st. American brig Delight, Wooten, hence 10th June.

AT NEW YORK.

July 31st. American barque Mason Barney, Scott, hence 13th June.

AT BOSTON.

Aug. 1st. American ship Coriolanus, Elwell, hence 15th June.

AT RIO JANEIRO.

Aug. 25th. Sardinian brigantine Guiramento, Vallars, from the Buseo 13th August, in ballast.

27th. Do. brig Pampero, Buzzo, from the Buseo 16th August, with produce.

3rd. ult. Brazilian brig Feliz Unido, Da Cunha, hence 18th August.

10th. H.B.M.'s schooner Cockatrice, hence 19th August, Montevideo 26th do.

12th. American barque Letitia, Lewis, from Montevideo 29th August.

18th. Brazilian brig Independente, Ferreira, hence 27th August.

22nd. H.B.M.'s packet Swift, from Falmouth 9th August, with the mails for the River Plate.

25th. Brazilian brig Belisario, Santos, hence 8th ult.

28th. American barque Brazilian, Williams, from Montevideo 10th ult.

30th. Brazilian brig Suarez, Cabral, hence 9th ult.

4th. inst. H. B. M.'s schooner Viper, hence 16th ult. Montevideo 24th.

6th. Sardinian brig Triunfo de Brazil, from Montevideo 18th ult.

SAILED FROM RIO JANEIRO.

Aug. 25th. H.B.M.'s packet Linnet, for Falmouth via Bahia and Pernambuco, with the mail hence 22nd July per schooner Spider. Amongst the passengers in the Linnet, for England, were the Viscount Abrantes, lady and servants, and Messrs. Falconnet and Eggers.

27th ult. H. B. M.'s packet Penguin, for Falmouth, with the mail hence 19th August by the Cockatrice.

Amongst the passenger in the Penguin for England were the Argentines, General Juan Martin de Pueyrredon and son, Carlos Calvo, Manuel Frias; and the Frenchmen Messrs. Blanc and Constantin.

HOUSE OF COMMONS 31st JULY.

Lord INGESTRE brought forward the question of Captain Warner's inventions, and moved for all the correspondence which has taken place with the Government relative thereto. The Noble Lord minutely traced the history of Captain Warner's experiments, and of the proposals made by him, and the several Governments with whom he treated for the testing of the power and applicability of his invention. He quoted the favourable opinions expressed by his late Majesty, by Sir Richard Keats, Sir Thomas Hardy, Lieutenant Wester, Lord Hardwicke, Sir Henry Hardinge, Sir George Murray, and other competent naval and military authorities, respecting the great destructive powers of Captain Warner's shells and projectiles. Having detailed the neglect and ridicule cast on the inventor by the late Government, Lord Ingestre reviewed what had been done by the present Ministers to bring the experiments to a fair trial. A commission had been appointed, consisting of Sir Howard Douglas and Sir Byam Martin, but as these officers had no power to make any arrangement touching remuneration, and as they insisted on such experiments as would worm out the secret of the composition, Captain Warner could not accede to their terms. But, in May, 1842, he proposed to accept the Premier's promise to recommend to Parliament a grant of a certain sum, in the event of his experiments succeeding. This undertaking was refused, and the commission fell to the ground. Captain Warner subsequently proposed to make an unreserved disclosure of all his secrets to Sir George Murray and Sir Robert Peel, and to leave the reward to them; or else to appear before a selected portion of the Cabinet Council; or to be allowed to appoint a third commissioner to act with Sir Howard Douglas and Sir B. Martin. All these propositions were in turn rejected; and had it not been for the public spirit and liberality of the eminent shipbuilder, Mr. Somes, the late experiment at Brighton could not have been made. Of the *bona fides* of this experiment, of the tremendous explosive powers of the "invisible shell," and of its practical applicability in a variety of forms, and at all times of the tide, Lord Ingestre expressed himself thoroughly convinced, and called on the Government to devise means for securing so invaluable a secret to the country.

SIR ROBERT PEEL seconded the motion. He was resolved, he said, at last, that the whole correspondence should see the light. He volunteered his testimony in favour of the judicious conduct of the late Government towards Captain Warner, and maintained that since he himself had come into office he had given unusual facilities for the testing of the experiments. He doubted not the incalculable power of mischief contained in Captain Warner's shells—for there were several compounds known to chemists far more destructive than gunpowder—but he doubted the applicability of them to the purposes of warfare. In fact, though he had himself witnessed the complete destruction of a vessel on a pond at Wanstead, he put little faith in the efficacy of the invisible shells; therefore about them he was little solicitous. But as Captain Warner had professed himself to be in possession of a projectile which he called "the long range," and by means of which he could, in a few hours, with a single ship utterly demolish Gibraltar, or Algiers, or London, the Government felt anxious to test the efficacy of "the long range," and they made proposals to him for testing the value of his inventions. Throughout all these proposals, however, Captain Warner insisted on a very large remuneration, no less than 400,000*l.*, being guaranteed to him, as a preliminary to his experiments, and he constantly evaded the more useful trial of "the long range," preferring the less useful experiment of the "invisible shell." This conduct on the part of Captain Warner forced the Government to the utmost caution, and they were determined not to pledge the country to any such sum as 400,000*l.*, or even 100,000*l.*, unless fully convinced of the positive practical utility of the invention. The Right Hon. Baronet having asserted that the Brighton experiment was inconclusive, and that Captain Warner alone was to blame if his "long range" had not had a fair trial, expressed his readiness to give every reasonable facility for the trial of this projectile.

SIR HOWARD DOUGLAS and SIR CHARLES NAPIER endeavoured to turn the experiments into ridicule.

Mr. AGLONY and Mr. WAKLEY recommended the Government to make arrangements with Capt. Warner so as to ensure a fair trial, at the expense of the country, of his inventions.

Sir G. COCKBURN trusted that it would be understood that any further experiment would depend upon the power of the long range. He had said to Captain Warner at Wanstead, and he repeated—that if he could send a projectile five or six miles, he was entitled to every reward which the Government could give him.

Lord INGESTRE, in reply, expressed his conviction that Captain Warner would have no difficulty in performing any experiment, either with the long range or the invisible shell, provided it were stipulated beforehand that, if he proved successful, he should be rewarded by the Government.

We received by H.B.M.'s schooner Viper, the "Journal do Commercio," of Rio Janeiro to the 7th inst., they contain the particulars of the bombardment of Tangiers, by the French squadron under the command of the Prince de Joinville on the 5th August. The fortifications were demolished and the Moors are supposed to have had about 150 killed and wounded. The French had 6 killed and 24 wounded. It was their intention to bombard Mogadore and other places on the coast. It is said that the British Consul, Mr. Hay arrived during the bombardment and informed the Prince that his mission to the Emperor of Morocco had been successful and that H.M. was willing to agree to the terms proposed by the French, but that the French, notwithstanding, refused to discontinue hostilities. Should such be the case, and we can scarcely credit it, it will cause some excitement in England—indeed we are anxious to see what the English papers say on the subject.

From the "Atlas," of 3rd August.

We have spoken elsewhere of the necessity that exists for our obtaining reparation from the Government of France for the outrage that has been committed on the British Consul at Tahiti. Taken apart, however, from the serious effects that may be produced on the relative position of two great nations, there is something exceedingly ludicrous in the extravagancies that the French commandant at the Society Islands has been guilty of. His pompous proclamations relate chiefly to the shutting up of doors, and the putting out of candles. A rushlight at home, or an evening walk out, are the principal objects against which the thunder of D' Aubigny, the commandant, is directed. Persons taking a stroll after a certain hour are liable, not only to arrest, but to the fire of the patrol, and any one with whom a casual visitor has stopped to chat, is liable to have the materials of his house carried away to make shelter for the garrison.

All this rhodomontade would have been simply ridiculous but for the impertinent dictation which it assumes towards English subjects, who are, of course, included

under the orders addressed to European residents, and in the rules laid down for the guidance of the officers, crew, and passengers, of "foreign ships of whatever nation." The document announcing the seizure of "one Pritchard," who happened to be no other than the British Consul, also tends to take the matter out of the limits of mere burlesque, and elevate the affair into sufficient importance to warrant the severe castigation of the chief actor in this egregious piece of impertinence.

D'Aubigny is, however, much happier in dealing with coals and candles than with prisoners, for he is exceedingly eloquent on the subject of extinguishing lights, and remarkably concise in his announcement of having got a man in custody. The commandant consequently reverts in his next proclamation to subjects on which he is more at home, and lays down a string of regulations for the guidance of Mr. Pritchard's candle, the sweeping of his room, the making of his bed, and the admission of his clothes-basket. Seriously speaking, we fear that these French colonial heroes bring their nation into contempt by the purity of their proceedings. They appear to be always acting a part, and a particularly foolish one. Their military achievements and their proclamations remind one of the sort of thing that is to be seen at Astley's, where every hero, no matter where the scene, or what the period, in which he is supposed to flourish, seems to imagine that he is imbued with the spirit of Napoleon Buonaparte, who was formerly the dramatic soul of that establishment.

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.				
Aug 5	Brig James Gibson, James Stuart	221	Brownell, Stegmann & Co	Liverpool
7	Brig Prince of Wales, James Russell	199	Charles R. Horne	Falmouth
30	Brig Betsy, Randall Doughty	175	Nicholson, Green & Co.	London
Sept. 2	Brigque Speed, Edmund Brewer	261	Briscoe, Twyford & Co.	Liverpool.
3	Brig James, James Hunter	211	Nicholson, Green & Co.	London.
12	Brig Maid of Athens, H. Laing	209	Rennie Macfarlane & Co.	Falmouth.
17	Brigantine Minalto, Ste. Tregarthen	193	Hughes & Brothers	Great Britain.
20	Barque Delhi, John Young	342	John Best & Brothers	London.
20	Brigantine P. Dean, George Dean	187	Mugles & Brothers	Falmouth.
22	Brig Venilia, William Martin	203	Henry & George Dowse	London.
24	Brig Hibbert, Luke Bruce	259	John Galt Smith & Co.	Liverpool.
Sept. 26	Brig Mary Winch, Samuel Bingham	231	Brownell, Stegmann & Co	Rio Grande to load for Great Britain.
Oct. 1	Barque Ann Best, James Maychell	335	John Best & Brothers	Great Britain.
2	Brig Elizabeth, C. N. French	226	Briscoe, Twyford & Co.	Great Britain.
6	Barque Nerio, Robson Weighill	338	Thomas Armstrong	London
17	Schooner Thos. Edwards, G. Brockley	178	Rennie, Macfarlane, & Co.	London
23	Barque Arbellia, Thomas Jackson	367	Thomas Armstrong	London
American				
Sept. 13	1843. Barque Hobart, Collier	204	Daniel Gowland & Co.	London
Sept. 12	Brig King Philip, George Upton	201	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Salem.
23	Brig Consort, James B. Ames	225	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	New York.
25	Bar. Lucy Pennington, Thos. P. Chase	270	Moss & Prindon	Valparaiso.
26	Brigantine Emma, Edward Smith	130	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Santos.
29	Brig Emerald, Charles Babson	191	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Pernambuco.
Oct. 5	Brig Odessa, Henry Smith	183	Charles R. Horne	Valparaiso.
6	Barque India, William A. Selby	184	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	London
17	Ship Philadelphia, Warrington	540	Moss & Prindon	Rio Janeiro.
22	Barque Merlin, Abner Goodue	313	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Boston.
French				
Aug 21	Barque Deux Freres Unis, Lemenager	185	Santamarina, Llambi & Co.	Havre de Grace
30	Brig Louise, Joseph B. Canard	179	Zumaran & Treserra	Cette.
Sept. 5	Brig Jeanne Nelly, Bignon	150	Thomas Rousse	Havre de Grace
22	Brig Indien, Adolphe Devand	215	John Baptista Prellig	Bueno to load for Havre de Grace.
32	Barque Creisusque, Gravearant	192	Portai & Brothers	Bordeaux.
9	Barque Napoleon, Nicole Rabardy	227	Thomas Rousse	Havre de Grace
9	Barque Diana, Andreu Armateur	338	Zumaran & Treserra	Bordeaux.
15	Brig Cettois, Francis Portal	149	Luis Chapeaurouge, & co	Marseilles.
24	Brig Fineste, Hilaire Gueter	232	Bartolome Herand	London
Sardinian.				
July 11	B.N.S.de la Misericordia, Rocca Icanta	149	Jacinto Capille	Genoa.
Aug 5	Brigantine Francisco, Luis Corvetto	125		
Sept. 19	Brig Bella Teresa, Bernardo Vallorino	170	Zumaran & Treserra	Genoa.
19	Brig Cesar, Pedro Vialo	141	Manuel Acevedo Ramos	Brazil.
Oct. 1	P. Siempro lo Steeso, Aug. Ferraro	208	Pietratera & Co.	London
1	Brig Gracioso Fanny, P. L. Tiscornia	192	Sa Pereira & Meyrelles	London
1	Brig Solicito N'ra. S'ra. del Carmen	184	Jacinto Capille	London
23	Polacre Farfalla, Juan Gallino	86	John Jacob Klick & Co.	London
23	Brigantios Iris, Spanish Gaggino	81	Llavallol & Sons.	London
Spanish.				
Aug 20	Brig Enrique, Juan Barcelo	151	Zumaran & Treserra	Malaga
20	Barque Provisional, Santiago Matos	141	Llavallol & Sons.	Havana.
20	Brig Mannel, Pedro Garcia	255	Zumaran & Treserra	Malaga
Sept. 4	Polacre Esmeralda, José Millet	118	Llavallol & Sons.	Havana.
12	Barque Palemon, José Ros	207	Zumaran & Treserra	Havana.
13	Brig Florentino, Jacinto Mariatan	183	Zumaran & Treserra	Havana.
20	Polacre Teresa, Francisco Mariatan	115	Zumaran & Treserra	Havana.
20	Polacre Intrepido, Pedro Mariatan	142	Llavallol & Sons.	Havana.
24	Brig Eolo, Joaquin Pares	147	Pedro Antonio Sanchez	Havana.
24	Polacre San Antonio, Joaquin Duratt	103	Felipe Senillosa	Havan.
Brazilian.				
Sept. 29	Brigantine Espezador, A. J. Diaz	151	Manuel Acevedo Ramos	Brazil.
Oct. 7	Brig Encantador, Juan P. Fernandez	191	Sa Pereira & Meyrelles	do.
9	Brig Jacuba, Antonio dos Santos	208	Ella	do.
10	Bgh. Fontes, J. Cay Vieira da Silva	180	Juan Geromimo Martinez	do.
18	B. Oceania, J. Francisco dos Santos	165		do.
18	Brigan. Douro, Antonio Alves Diaz	166	Faustino Jovita Jorge	do.
23	Brig Ana Maria, Manuel Correa Lima	202	Manuel Acevedo Ramos	do.
Swedish.				
Sept. 15	Brigantine Solide, M. Mattsson	163	Zumaran & Treserra	Cette.
Danish.				
Aug 18	Barque Doris, Peter Bonsen	240	Jacob Paravicini	Antwerp.
30	Brig Phoenix, Hans Lyster	180	Thode & Co.	Falmouth.
Sept. 14	Brig Edward, Carston Suidt	170	Bung, Hutz & Co.	Falmouth.
15	Brig Ortelus Charles F. Timm	300	Mohr, Ludovici, & Co.	Antwerp.
Hamburg.				
Sept. 6	Bar. Mercedes, Jan Jansen Ney	225	John Jacob Klick, & Co.	Havana.
Oct. 2	Barque Meiners, Claus Lincou	220	Jacob Paravicini	Antwerp.
Austrian.				
Oct. 3	Polacre Nina, Marco Iconasovich	121	Rizzo & Rosa	Bueno
Belgian.				
Sept. 14	Brig Minerve, Frederick Knudsen	221	Bertram LeBreton & DeJesse	Antwerp.
Oct. 16	Brig Lesseliers, John Henriksen	221	Mohr, Ludovici, & Co.	Antwerp.
Bremen.				
Oct. 9	Brig Helens, Gerhard Hider Junr.	170	Mohr, Ludovici, & Co.	Antwerp.
17	Brig Johanna Caesar, Geord Elberfeld	168	Zimmermann, Frazier, & Co.	Havana.
Portuguese.				
Oct. 10	Brigantine Flor de Amorin, A. Cuna	143	Juan G. Martinez	Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Schooner Viper 6 guns, Lieut. James Carter, Commandr.

Some irregularities occurred in the list of last week which have been rectified in this number.

