

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES.

The following able reply to the pedantic and slanderous article of the *Times* of the 8th January, is from the pen of ALFRED MALLABU, Esq., and was published in the *Morning Post* of the 15th January.

BUENOS AYRES, MONTEVIDEO, AND THE TIMES NEWSPAPER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING POST.

SIR.—Amongst many other perhaps more remarkable instances of the versatility of opinion in your mighty contemporary, its habitual readers of years can hardly fail to be somewhat surprised by its extraordinary change of tone and language in the case of Buenos Ayres and the governmental policy of General Rosas. Thus was when they were viewed with friendly even favourable regard; I confess myself to the sin of having filled some columns of that journal in that sense, although, I hope, with a due respect for impartial truth, and not forgetful of such seasonable animadversions as occasion might call for. Therefore the more wonder and regret is provoked by the savage assaults with which, so unaccountably, not the public only but the private character of General Rosas is assailed, constitutional chief as his is of a State maintaining friendly alliance and relations with this country. These assaults, moreover, are founded, not on acts presumed or real, or recent occurrence, but on imputations and accusations resting on the most discreditable of all authority, relied up from the forgotten diatribes of antipathetic partisans, referring chiefly to years long past, and, for the most part, rebutted on the best of all evidence, that of facts and living witnesses. For the present I waive, however the personal part of the question, which will be more conveniently disposed of hereafter when I come to review the character and pretensions of the accusers of General Rosas.

My more immediate object is to deal with the article in the *Times* of the 8th instant, in which we are assured, with an air of something like authority, that an armed intervention in the war betwixt the contending States of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo is actually in contemplation through the triple agency of Great Britain, France, and Brazil. It may be gross presumption on the part of so humble a person as myself to question the infallibility of the *Times*, yet, finding that this ominous announcement has actually excited grave apprehensions among the mercantile community, more especially connected with the Argentine Republic, I shall not hesitate to bear the expression of my own belief thus briefly at the outset, that up such armed intervention has been resolved upon, or is contemplated, by the Government of this country at least. And I do not come to this conclusion without sufficient warrant, independently of the obvious impolicy and injustice of such a step, although quite as innocent of any communication with the Foreign Office on the subject as the *Times* may be. There is, so far, no case of grievance to British subject or commerce on which a resort to the *ultima ratio* could be grounded. The law of nations would be wondrously simplified were the *dictum* of the *Times* formally adopted into the code, so that, in future, States should be summarily dealt with in the ratio of their weakness, and because "one or two guns from the United States brigades Congress dispersed what was called the blockading squadron of the Argentine Republic," therefore should result "the utter futility of extending to such States as these (the Argentine to wit) the laws and observances used amongst civilized nations." If this legal knowledge were good for anything, Lord Aberdeen stands inexcusable for withdrawing its practical commentary before, when Commodore Purvis also, at the expense of one or two gun-shots, brought the same blockading squadron to, and all the officers from the admiral downwards laid their swords at his feet. It is strange that we should contract treaties of friendship, commerce, and navigation with the Argentine Republic, treaties still in force, and yet that she should be otherwise treated as without the pale of "the laws and observances used amongst civilized nations." On the merits of the American imitation of the Purvis exploit I need not dissent. The copies of the official notes which passed on the occasion between the Government of Buenos Ayres and the diplomatic representative of the United States, published in the *Morning Post* of yesterday, under the head of "Money Market" by your intelligent and conscientious City writer, are there to attest the wrong inflicted, with the reparation demanded, and amply answered. By the United States, at least, the Argentine confederation would seem to be considered as entitled to an observance of the laws and usages of civilized nations.

The laboured display of geographical learning in the exordium with which the *Times* opens the campaign against General Rosas smacks rather strongly of the gazetteer, and would seem to argue a hand unskilled in Spanish American affairs. We have a description, distinguished by no particular novelty certainly, of the great estuary of the River Plata, and the relative positions of the cities of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo on its shores. We ought not, perhaps, to be less gratified for the sanction thus contributed to received and antiquated notions. But it really is news to learn, without any extraordinary express too, that the states of the Rio de la Plata, vulgarly conceived to be somewhere about the very extreme verge of South America, are actually located in "the vast regions of central South America." If the news be true, it is high time for the Arowsmiths and Wylde to reform their maps. It will not be the first time, however, that a word, or a portion of it, has changed its quarters without creating a sensation, if Mollere may be accepted as an authority, one of whose personages thus announces the astounding intelligence to his undoubting auditory:—

"Je dois vous annoncer une grande nouvelle,
Nous l'avons, en dormant, Messieurs échappé belle!
Un monde près de nous a passé fort du long,
Et chi tout à travers de notre fourbillon;
Et, s'il est en chemin reconstruit notre terre,
Elle est été bâisée on morceaux comme verre."

The historical facts of the *Times* writer, though not so ingenious, are quite as baseless as his geographical theory. I have good reasons for stating that there is no truth in the assertion that "a large population of English, French, and Italian traders are living under the Montevideo Government, where they have taken refuge from the violence of the Government on its oppositoshore." But it would be correct to state that "a large population" of Italian and French immigrants had "taken refuge" in Buenos Ayres from the violence and disorders of the lawless bands, of French and Italian origin, which are the sole support of the fraction of a native Government which still exists in Montevideo. Of Orientalists, or sons of the soil, it can scarcely be said with truth that there are three hundred men embodied among the three or four thousand mercenaries which form the standing force of Montevideo. Of the more respectable and peaceably disposed of the French population before resident in that city and neighbourhood, the French Admiral on that station alone transported several hundreds to Buenos Ayres by their own desire, where they now reside in quiet and security, plying their various occupations under the government of that Rosas so unparalytically. If there are any British subjects who have fled from Buenos Ayres for safety from his murderous tyranny, it would surely not be difficult to name them.

Where I ask is the decency of arraigning and passing sentence as *ex cathedra* on a public man, a man of high station and the elected chief of a State in friendly alliance, almost on the sole testimony of one accuser, and that accuser a person of the disreputable antecedents of the author, or fabricator, of the famous *tablas de sangre*, on which alone the *Times* relies as authority. If the *Times* writer be sincerely desirous of probing the value of such testimony, I take leave to refer him to the pages of the "Archivo Americano," for odious details, and I may add that to the catalogue of criminal charges of no common dye therein alleged against him, the general defence of the person incriminated is not the denial of guilt, but the utterly inadmissible plea in mitigation of public condemnation that "what they were the follies of his youth." To the degraded state of the press of Montevideo, an able writer in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, in an article published after his return from the shores of La Plata, and certainly not with any partial prepossession in favour of General Rosas, who is attacked as Anti-French in policy and sentiment, thus, nevertheless, bears witness. He says that—

"Les journaux de Montevideo sont pauvrement rédigés, qu'ils sacrifient sans cesse la vérité à l'esprit de parti, et qu'ils inventent des mélodrames absurdes, qui font hausser les épaules ou qui remuent les entrailles à tout homme gout et de bon sens."

I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

ALFRED MALLABU.

The Bank, Highgate, Jan. 14, 1845.

The *Liverpool Mail* of 18th January contains the following:—

A London paper, *The Times*, only a few days ago published, in the form of a leading article, a most furious and unwarrantable attack upon General Rosas and the government of Buenos Ayres. The self-confident insolence of the writer is only exceeded by the grossness of his misrepresentation. General Rosas, who has been at

the head of the Argentine republic for several years, is declared to be a tyrant—to be guilty of monstrous atrocities, and the employer of base mercenaries, who, under his instructions, perpetrate all sorts of sanguinary excesses.

The Buenos Ayres government and that of Montevideo have been at strife for years, for reasons which can only be ascribed to the piratical character of a few hundred ruffians, the outcasts of other nations, who have taken refuge, and rob and rule, in Montevideo. What object the *Times* has in publishing such base calumnies against Rosas, whom it once held in high esteem, and against the Buenos Ayres government, we cannot conjecture, unless the paper be under the direction of a person, not only ignorant of the subjects which are discussed in it, but also indifferent as to the value of truth, when weighed against something less honourable and more profitable.

We understand there is no truth whatever in the statement of the *Times*, that Great Britain, France, and Brazil intend to form an armed intervention in the affairs of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo. The former government, under the wise and secure rule of General Rosas, has always maintained faith with this country, and protected and encouraged our trade to an extent that we should like to see imitated by the republics in the New World which Canning called, or threatened to call, into existence to avenge the wrongs of the Old. Amicable relations exist between the Buenos Ayres state or states and the government of her gracious Majesty, which Lord Aberdeen is the last man in England to disturb.

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

This Theatre opened for the season on Wednesday last to a most crowded house, to witness the slight-of-hand performances of M. Leroux, "fisico to H. M. the King of the French, and prestidigador of the Tivoli Gardens at Paris."

A notice from the Police Office dated 24th inst., states that dairymen must in future order their servants to sell milk in as small quantities as 4 rials, and that it must not be adulterated with water. Any infringement on this regulation will be punished with imprisonment.

H. B. M.'s brig *Racer* got under weigh on Thursday morning last, and took up a fresh anchorage in order to exercise great guns by firing at a mark. She fired two broadsides and a number of single guns with capital effect. The weather was fine, and the affair caused much interest on shore.

The French corvette *Expeditive* saluted the town yesterday with 21 guns, which was returned from the battery by a like number.

FORENSIC ELOQUENCE.—The American *Wheeling Gazette* gives the following, as an extract from the recent address of a barrister "out west," to a jury:—
"The law expressly declares, gentlemen, in the beautiful language of Shakspeare, that where no doubt exists of the guilt of the prisoner, it is your duty to fetch him innocent. If you keep this fact in view, in case of my client, gentlemen, you will have the honour of making a friend of him, and all his relations, and you can allers look upon this occasion and reflect, with pleasure, that you did as you have been done by. But if, on the other hand, you disregard the principle of law, and set at nought my eloquent remarks, and fetch him in guilty, the silent twitches of conscience will follow you all over every fair corn field, I reckon, and my injured and down-trodden client will be apt to light on you one of these dark nights as my cat lights on a sassar full of new milk."

SONS OF POKES.—Mr. James Hogg, the only son of the Ettrick Shepherd, was to sail last Monday for India as the sons of Burns, and the sons of Allan Cunningham, have done before him. Mr. Hogg has been appointed to a situation in the bank of Bombay. The only surviving son of Sir Walter Scott is now doing duty with his regiment in Madras. How strange the destinies of nature!—Milton's grandson was parish-clerk of Madras, when Addison's elder brother was governor of that settlement.—*Mirror*.

Advertisements.

UNION HOTEL
AND
FAMILY BOARDING HOUSE,
Calle de la Piedad, No. 6.

MRS. HANDY begs to inform her friends and the public that she has fitted up the above commodious premises as a Hotel and Boarding House, with an especial regard to personal comfort and accommodation, and by unremitted attention and moderate charges, she trusts to secure a share of that patronage and support, which it will be her constant study at all times to deserve.
Buenos Ayres, February 1st, 1845.

Rodolfo Carlsen,
PORTRAIT PAINTER,
And Professor of the Fine Arts,

RESIDES Calle de Belgrano, No. 196, where he may be seen from nine till two
R. C. gives Drawing Lessons, and paints Decorations in Oil and al fresco.

Notice.

THE Undersigned, Consignees of the British barque "William Carson," of Carlisle, now in this port, hereby give notice, that in consequence of the conduct of Joseph Park, master of said vessel, no debts which may be incurred by the master or crew will be admitted without the previous approbation of the Consignees.

NASH, WILSON & Co.
Buenos Ayres. 14th March, 1845.

COLEGIO ARGENTINO
DE SAN MARTIN.

THE Rev. MICHAEL GANNON, a Graduate of the Royal College of St. Patrick's, Maynooth, and late Professor of Sacred Scripture in St. Mary's College, Oscott, and CHARLES CLARKE, a Graduate of the Military and Polytechnic School of Paris, having been duly authorized to that effect by the Supreme Government, will open in this City on the 1st of April next, a Literary Institute under the above denomination.

The system of instruction is designed to prepare young men for any of the learned professions, and for a commercial state of life; and accordingly comprises the following branches of a liberal, Classical and Commercial Education:—Religious and Catechetical Instruction; the Spanish Language, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic; History and Geography.

The English, French, Latin, and Greek Languages, Elementary Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Composition, Oratory, Rhetoric, Logic, Moral and Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, and the other branches of Natural History. Book-keeping, &c., &c.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at the College, No. 110, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

Mrs. McGAW

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she has several rooms unoccupied and can accommodate gentlemen or families with board and lodging.
No. 33, Calle de Cangallo.

The following Papers came by the last Packet without exception. The Owners may have them on application at the Commercial Room.

- "The Liverpool Courier," of December 18.
- "The Scotsman," December 21.
- "The News of the World," December 1.

John Maria Farina,

The oldest distiller of the genuine EAU DE COLOGNE, No. 23, Rhine Street, Cologne,
BEGS to inform the Public, that in order to prevent the frequent impositions which occur from the large quantity of imitation of his Eau de Cologne which is shipped to the Colonies and Foreign Possessions, which imitation is of a most inferior quality, and not to be compared to his celebrated manufacture, he has appointed Messrs. SIMMONDS & CLOWES, 18, Cornhill, London, as his special Wholesale Agents for shipping to the British Colonies, who will always have a stock on hand, at the following net prices; and J. M. F. requests that his friends will give their orders to the above Agents, which will meet with prompt attention.
1. Quality Eau de Cologne, double, 9s. 6d. | per dozen in short
2. Ditto, ditto, single, 4s. 6d. | or long bottles.
3. Ditto, ditto, 3s. 3d. in long green bottles, in cases, from 25 to 50 dozen, packages included.

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SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

ARRIVED AT LONDON.

Dec. 26, British brig Paragon, Dun, hence 19th September.

AT LIVERPOOL.

Jan. 21, British brig Bella Portena, Pyott, hence 24th October.

AT PORTSMOUTH.

Jan. 15, H. M. schooner Cockatrice, hence 18th October, Rio Janeiro 15th November.

AT COWES.

Jan. 2, Hamburg barque Catharina Dorothea, Boljahn, hence 6th October.

AT CETTE.

Dec. 16, French brig Caroline, Mazel, hence 2nd September.

AT MARSEILLES.

Dec. 20, Sardinian barque Bifronte, Gazzolo, hence 1st October.

AT CARRIL (SPAIN).

Dec. 13, Spanish barque Union Compostelana, Ferreros, hence 6th October.

AT RIO JANEIRO.

10th ult., Brazilian brig Convencao, Santos, hence 18th January.

11th " H. B. M's. schooner Dolphin, hence 25th January, Montevideo 8rd ult.

17th " American barque Caroline, Lane, hence 29th January.

27th " Brazilian polacre Virginia, Telles, hence 31st January.

28th " Do. brig Hannibal, from the Buseo 8th ult.

2nd inst., Sardinian do. Norma, Baudim, from Montevideo 13th ult.

4th " H. M. packet Penguin, from Falmouth 17th January, (calling at Bahia) with the mails for the River Plate.

SAILED FROM RIO JANEIRO.

16th ult., H. M. packet Linnet, for Falmouth, with the mail hence 28th January, by Dolphin.

LA SEMANA SANTA.

Rarely have the solemnities of 'holy week' been more strictly observed than on the present anniversary, whether as it regards the processions, the splendor of the decorations, and the perfect order which prevailed. From Thursday until Saturday it was not permitted for any horse or vehicle to traverse the streets, the bells of the churches were hushed, and little was heard but the footsteps of the immense throng which crowded the streets on their visits to the churches. On Maundy Thursday the Government procession took place to seven churches, attended by the civil and military authorities, the Minister of Finance, Don Manuel Insarte, represented the person of H. E. the Governor upon the occasion, the flag at the fort and marine office were hoisted half mast, yards crossed, as were also those of a number of vessels in port. All was stillness until nearly mid-day Saturday, when the joyful commemoration of the saviour's resurrection was greeted by discharges of cannon and rockets, the bells rang out a merry peal, military music was performed, yards squared, &c. &c. In the evening rockets streamed from every quarter of the town, and Judasses of Rivera and Paz were burnt—that on the Alameda represented the latter. On Sunday two effigies were suspended on the Alameda, with inscriptions denoting them to be intended for Rivera and Paz, they were consumed at 8 in the evening amid loud shouts, music, and discharges of capital rockets and other fire works, constituting altogether a grand finale. Bonfires of tar barrels were placed the whole length of the Alameda, the band of the Guardia Argentina and the drummers band of the Patrios performed alternately, and the crowd separated in great good humour.

The weather throughout the week was fine, with moonlit evenings.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

This Theatre opened for the season on the 23rd inst., and the performances were continued on various evenings to respectable audiences.

CIRCUS.

This place of public amusement also opened on the 23rd, with the same good success as heretofore.

Tuesday the 25th inst., "Lady Day," was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres. The weather was fine and the rides in the neighbourhood of town were thronged with equestrians (including many ladies) and carriage company.

In the last volume of "Punch" is a picture representing the Duke of Wellington and the Prince de Joinville, both in boys attire. The latter is depicted in a menacing attitude, which the former with his hands in his trousers pockets, regards with the most expressive coolness. The following colloquy is attached:—

THE QUARREL.

Master Wellington—You're too good a judge to hit me, you are!
Master Joinville—Am I!
Master Wellington—Yes, you are.
Master Joinville—Oh, am I!
Master Wellington—Yes, you are.
Master Joinville—Ha!
Master Wellington—Ha!
(And they don't fight after all.)

KING GLASS'S MARK—A TREATY OVER THE BOTTLE.

There is, it must be confessed, something provoking in the state of our relations with France; and that "something" arises out of the want, if we may so express ourselves, of complete reciprocity between the two countries. Their monarchs are more friendly than their people; their governments more united than their legislatures; and their alliance is of crowns and of ministers, rather than of material interests. On this side of the channel there is no party avowedly hostile to France, while across it there is a large, compact, and insatiable party, whose war-cry and rule of conduct is bitter enmity to England. Hence Marshal Soult and the Duke of Wellington, M. Guizot and Lord Aberdeen, understand each other better than the people whose ministers they respectively are. Now, so far as England is concerned, this good understanding is sufficient for the preservation of peace; for in matters of foreign policy we English are apathetic and unexcitable. But ministerial good understanding is far from being sufficient in France; for the French are more easily roused on foreign than on domestic affairs, and public opinion in France is constantly influencing the conduct of its internal relations. The consequence of this is, that wherever English and French interests clash in neutral countries, whenever the local agents of France are brought into collision with those of England, there, for the sake of peace and friendship, for the purpose of avoiding another outburst of irritability in France—with the view of maintaining in office M. Guizot, England gives way, consents to be damaged, and pockets the affront. As it was from 1831 to 1837, when Lord Palmerston's policy was union with France at any price, so it is now when Lord Aberdeen and M. Guizot "understand" each other. French public opinion first encourages the distant functionaries of the French Government to commit acts unjustifiable in themselves, then compels M. Guizot to confirm and uphold them, and lastly obliges Lord Aberdeen to consent to or to overlook them. Thus, whilst England, in common with the rest of the world, gains the advantages of peace from her present relations with France, France is everywhere gaining, and not unfrequently to the loss of England, much more than peace. It was thus France was enabled to overthrow Espartero in Spain, and Mavrocordato in Greece; to seize on the possession of the Marquesas and on the sovereignty of Tahiti. And it is thus that France is systematically making aggression after aggression on the western coast of Africa.

In no quarter of the globe are the consequences of the want of complete reciprocity in the political relations of England and France more obvious than on the western coast of Africa. In 1842 the Prince de Joinville, on his marriage trip to Brazil, visited nearly the whole line of that coast, apparently for the purpose of inspecting the French settlements, and of encouraging the French navy in its feeble anti-slave trade efforts; but in reality, as is now too evident, to select the most advantageous positions for new French establishments. Though everywhere most hospitably received and entertained at the British settlements, the Prince de Joinville had the bad taste, in ascending the Gambia, (the sovereignty over which is, by treaty with France, English) to pass by an English fort without firing the usual salute—an act of discourtesy for which, when repeated, the French Government felt compelled to express its regret. Shortly after the Prince's return from Rio de Janeiro, the real object of his visit to the coast began to transpire in the acts of the French Government. First of all, French agents planted themselves down on the banks of the Cazamanza River, the sovereignty

over which is as much in the Portuguese as that of the Senegal is in the French, or that of the Gambia in the English crown. Next, more agents appeared in the very midst of the English forts on the Gold Coast, a coast Captain M'Lean, so long its superintendent, and so unjustly superseded by Lord Stanley, had driven the slave trade from, and rendered one of the most valuable seats of our African commerce: and there erected a fort of their own, inviting the natives to bring all their produce thither, and threatening them with quarrels if they did not. And now within the last few months the French have seized on the river Gabon, where only south of the line legitimate commerce flourishes. To the facts of this last case we beg attention; they are as novel in England as they are characteristic of France.

For the last forty years British merchants have carried on, uninterrupted by import duties and unimpeded by monopolies, an extensive trade in the Gabon; and in it lawful trade has completely suppressed the slave-trade. The principal trading district is known as King Glass's Country; and there the natives have been rescued from surrounding barbarism. The impress of their rising civilization is English; their commercial and religious language is English, nine-tenths of their trade is English; and their affections all turned to England and the English. Down to the close of 1841 the French were unknown to them; in 1842, however, the Prince de Joinville visited the Gabon River, and saw the advantageous position for trade of King Glass's Country. In the early part of 1844, ship after ship of the French African squadron entered the river, and opened communications with King Glass; and they proffered his sable majesty the "protection" of France—he declined it; they offered to purchase his country—he refused to sell it. On four different occasions, and by four different French officers, a treaty of cession was presented to King Glass for his signature: it was as often denied by him. Baron Daurican was the last of these naval diplomatists. Disappointed in his attempt to obtain cession of the country, he vented his disappointment in the presence of the skipper of a French merchantman, also in the river, called Amouroux. This worthy volunteered his services; Baron Daurican gave him the treaty all ready for signature, and, armed with it, and a couple of bottles of rum, M. Amouroux landed at King Glass's village in the evening, and challenged his Majesty to a carouse. The pair made a "night"—a "royal" one too—of it; but, alas! over their cups H. Amouroux induced King Glass to put his mark to the treaty, assuring the poor drunken negro that it was only a letter to King Louis Philippe. Leaving his Majesty "under the table," M. Amouroux hastened on board Baron Daurican's ship, and produced the treaty marked with King Glass's "M." Next morning King Glass's Country was taken possession of as French territory! King Glass, thereupon, protested against the treaty so fraudulently obtained; his protest was torn up unread by the French officers who received it; he then appealed to France, and M. Guizot has determined to confirm and act on a document void, as he well knows, in any court in Christendom, because of fraud and covin!

The English merchants interested in the trade of the Gabon brought the whole case under Lord Aberdeen's consideration, and showed his lordship that if this aggression was tolerated, their old-established trade, in a river from which they had expelled the slave-trade, would be lost. From his lordship they received the official stereotyped reply, promising inquiry. After six months' delay, they have received a further notification from the Foreign-office to the effect that France persists in the monstrous aggression, or, rather, fraudulent usurpation—that henceforth King Glass's Country is a French settlement, and that England consents—as usual for the sake of peace—to this infringement on her commercial rights.

Is there not, then, "something" provoking in the state of our relations with France, when such are their results!—From the Atlas of January 5.

HOW TO FORGE BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.

A young friend of mine, who has recently returned from London, assured me that he has discovered a simple method of making a permanent engraving on a metallic plate, of Daguerreotype likeness or sketch. On making the discovery (the nature of which he explained to me), being then in London, his application for a patent in England was enrolled, after which he was compelled to specify in six months, or lose his right to the discovery. When the time was nearly expired, he was seized with an hæmorrhage of the lungs, which prevented his specifying; whereupon a Frenchman stepped in, and secured a patent for a similar process. He showed me a finely engraved letter seal, copied by this process from an original engraving, made by a first-rate artist in London. He says that, by this singular discovery he copied several Bank of England notes upon metallic plates, by merely reflecting the light from them to the plates, as is done in taking miniatures, and by a simple chemical process converted them into permanent engraved plates, and then proceeded to take impressions from them, which exhibited a striking and remarkably exact likeness to the originals, even showing the waved lines in the paper. He tells me he entertains no doubt but the process is known in France, and that the £100 counterfeit notes offered at the Bank of England were executed by it. So exact were the counterfeits, that the Bank actually paid some of them, and only accidentally discovered the second or third note by a genuine note of the same number, letter, and date, being offered at the same time. My friend thinks that when the plate is once thus accurately formed, it might be made more perfect if necessary, by receiving slight touches from a skilful engraver. He thinks there is not a bank bill in existence but what can, by skilful management, be so perfectly counterfeited, as to defy the detection of the bank which issued it. He supposes there can be but one probable mode of prevention, and that is, to have the bill crossed or printed transversely, with a variety of strong colours.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

FUNERALS OF MEXICAN CHILDREN.

In Mexico the prevailing feeling is that the infant, when baptized, cannot die too soon. The death of young children is celebrated as an occasion of joyfulness, because the souls of the deceased innocents are supposed to be transported, at once, to heaven without passing through purgatory. Gaily dressed and decorated with flowers, with uncovered face and the hands folded as in prayer, the little corpse is set out, for a while, as a spectacle; then, without a coffin, but attended with music and flights of rockets, it is borne, sometimes by the mother herself, to the grave. After the burial ceremony, friends and relatives meet at the house of the bereaved parents for the fandango, and there play, sing, dance, drink, and rejoice over the introduction of the little one into the society of angels.—*Mirror.*

MERCHANT VESSELS

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

Date of Arrival	Vessels and Captains Names	Tons	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
British.				
Jan. 1	Brig Young Queen, Wm. Chalmers	184	John Best and Brothers	Great Britain.
21	Brig Chimark, George Penney	174	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	Liverpool.
21	Brig Catherine, Charles Gill	212	Charles R. Horne	Cork.
22	Brig Reliance, Charles James Fox	194	Henry & George Dowses	London.
26	Brig Aristocrat, William Thompson	204	Jackson & Co.	Liverpool.
27	Brigantine Citius, Samuel C. Paddon	171	Stanley, Black & Co.	London.
30	Barque Alpha, Henry Harrison	217	R. & J. Carlisle & Co.	London.
Feb. 2	Brig Francis Burn, Stewart Edington	48	Anderson, Weller & Co.	London.
11	Brigque William Perle, Joseph Spout	273	John Best & Brothers	Liverpool.
12	Brig Camilla, Robert Holmes Wright	251	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.	Liverpool.
13	Brig Content, James Hamilton	40	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.	Liverpool.
13	Brig David Grant, George Laurence	197	Henry & George D. wse.	London.
18	Brig Fame, David Broadfoot	150	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Liverpool.
18	Brig Andes, John Gavey	212	Bertram Le Breton & Deisle	Valparaiso.
18	Brigque Rosa, Henry Le Patourel	197	Henry and George Dowses	Valparaiso.
20	Brigque Amy, John D. Dixon	232	Bertram Le Breton & Deisle	Exeter.
20	Brig Ann Hanzell, T. S. Hanzell	277	Anderson, Weller & Co.	Liverpool.
22	Schooner Agenoria, Thomas Renouf	104	Hughes & Brothers	Great Britain.
24	Brig Ugent, Alexander D. Wilson	250	John Greenway	London.
24	Brigtemore, Robert Henry Barnett	328	Bertram Le Breton & Deisle	West Indies.
27	Brig Cossack, Frederick Leinfesty	126	John Galt Smith & Co.	Great Britain.
27	Brigque Waterville, James Mills	98	Charles Taynter & Co.	Valparaiso.
27	Brigque Chandos, David Wighton	275	Anderson, Weller & Co.	London.
Mar. 2	Brigque William Carson, Joseph Park	310	Nash, Wilson & Co.	London.
3	Brig Malvina, John Wilson	148	John Best & Brothers	Great Britain.
3	Brig Active, Alexander Hutchinson	300	John Galt Smith & Co.	Great Britain.
7	Ship Euphrates, James Monro	557	Charles R. Horne	Great Britain.
8	Brigque Argentina, Thomas Tillson	246	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Mauritius.
8	Brigque Baromet, Jacob Scotland	297	Barber & Orr	London.
8	Brigque Sultana, Hugh Longmuir	225	Nash, Wilson & Co.	Mauritius.
13	Brigque Johanna, James Davidson	225	Nash, Wilson & Co.	Mauritius.
15	Brigantine Navigator, John LeFevre	43	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	Mauritius.
20	Brig Cestus, Galien	200	John Galt Smith & Co.	Mauritius.
26	Brig Esperanza, Duff	200	Stewart & Co.	Mauritius.
American.				
Feb. 2	Brig. Moscow, Thomas C. Simpson	277	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Boston.
13	Ship Hamilton, William Read	308	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Boston.
20	Schooner Nite, Thomas Dean	108	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Boston.
20	Schooner John A. Robb, R. Carlton	270	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Rio Janeiro
25	Brigque Ghie, Parker Brown	195	Samuel B. Hale	Boston.
Mar. 7	Brig Emily Farman, Daniel Hodgson	246	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Boston.
20	Brig Francis Lord, Josiah Gladding	193	Daniel Gowland & Co.	New York.
French.				
Jan. 30	Ship Comelle, J. Kraoul	187	Mosca, Dunoyer & Vanni	Havre de Grace.
Feb. 17	Brigque José, Antonio Nazareau	206	Tomas Rousse	Havre de Grace.
17	Brig Veloces, N. G. Pignebiano	138	Llavallo & Sons	Havre de Grace.
30	Brig Frederick & Eugene, P. Bronzon	167	Bartolomeo Herand	Cette.
Mar. 7	Brigque Barron, Augustin Davarac	366	Zimmermann Frazier & Co.	Island Bourbon.
9	Brigque Soleil, Pierre Jules Martin	171	Marion Laplane	Marseilles.
9	Brig Astronomie, Louis J. M. Ferrier	128	Vagnal & Sons	Cette.
Mar. 16	Brigque Atlas, Paul Lesauvage	276	Tomas Rousse	Marseilles.
19	Brigque Universel, Louis Vuigner	67	Mosca, Dunoyer & Vanni	Ile Bourbon.
Sardinian.				
Nov. 5	Brigantine Francisco, Luis Corveto	125	Llavallo & Sons	Brazil.
Nov. 15	Brig Trinito del Brazil, Niclas Manara	149	Llavallo & Sons	Brazil.
Dec. 23	Brig Maria Teresa, Pedro Badaraco	189	Llavallo & Sons	Genoa.
15	Brigantine Solicitud, Juan Gandolfo	181	Jacinto Caprile	Genoa.
23	Polacre Tesoro, Domingo Camogty	135	John Jacob Klieck & Co.	Cette.
25	Brig Caprichoso, Jacomo Capello	155	Jacinto Caprile	Cette.
30	Polacre Narciso, Juan Vasallo	186	Pietranera, Piaggio & Co.	Cette.
38	Brigque Espenanza, Juan B. Gastaldi	202	Jacinto Caprile	Cette.
Spanish.				
Feb. 14	Polacre Union, Juan Matara y Suris	135	Llavallo & Sons	Havana.
30	Brig Margarita, Simon Anstategui	184	Zumaran & Treserra	Malaga.
30	Polacre Guadalupe, Antonio Matara	170	Santamarina, Llambi & Co.	Havana.
Mar. 5	Brig San Narciso, José Donamich	167	Pedro Antonio Sanchez	Havana.
10	Brig Veloco, Juan Antonio Chavarría	218	Zumaran & Treserra	Cette.
11	Brig Amistad, Antonio Mirambell	151	Manuel Blanco Gonzalez	Cette.
Brazilian.				
Feb. 21	Brigantine Espectador, A. José Dias	150	Manuel Acevedo Ramos	Brazil.
27	Brigantine São João, J. A. de Almeida	140	John Guaberto Garcia	do.
28	Schooner Venus, Francisco Carneiro	121	Zumaran & Treserra	do.
28	Brig Tentador, Antonio Pesca	196	John Gerónimo Martinez	do.
Mar. 6	Brig Diana, Faustino M. Bastos	236	Miguel Rayo Nobrega	do.
6	Brig Venus, Luis Antonio Rodriguez	150	Manuel Acevedo Ramos	do.
7	Brig Feliz Union	150	St. Pacira & Meyrelles	do.
8	Brig Cacique Gabriel, E. José Suarez	194	Zumaran & Treserra	do.
21	Brig. San J. de los Placeres, J.A. Vianna	132	Juan Balbino Soriano	do.
Danish.				
Jan. 10	Schooner Alfred, George Nielsen	198	Thode & Co.	Falmouth.
Feb. 3	Brig Fides, H. F. Closter	136	Thode & Co.	Falmouth.
13	Brig Margarita, J. J. Moss	190	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Antwerp.
13	Schooner Pampas, C. L. Wardinger	94	Mohr, Ludovici & Co.	Antwerp.
Mar. 9	Brig Henriette Sophia, John F. Moller	140	John Balbino Soriano	Havana.
		217	Thomas Armstrong	New York.
Hamburg.				
Jan. 13	Brigantine Neptunus, F. W. Waller	124	Mohr, Ludovici & Co.	Antwerp.
Feb. 14	Brig Eden, Boy Jurgen Böhn	140	John Jacob Klieck & Co.	Hamburg.
Portuguese.				
Mar. 4	Señr. Joven de Lima, A. G. de Avellar	134	Juan Geronimo Martinez	Brazil.
Prussian.				
Jan. 21	Schooner Uruguay, Ote Schröder	124	Nash, Wilson & Co.	Brazil.
Mar. 4	Brig Franz, William Pottliche	212	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.	Philadelpia.
Swedish.				
Feb. 17	Brigantine Orion, Nicholas Larsson	110	Manuel Acevedo Ramos	Brazil.
27	Brigantine Lafayette, L. Olson	120	Zumaran & Treserra	do.
Russian.				
Feb. 22	Brig St. Petersburg, E. M. Wittman	215	John Galt Smith & Co.	New York.
Austrian.				
Jan. 12	Polacre Mina, José Gandolfo	121	Risso & Rosa	Bueno
Oldenburg.				
Mar. 12	Brigantine Feronia, Claus H. Eiders	150	Santamarina, Llambi & Co.	Rio Janeiro.
Kuiphausen.				
Feb. 14	Brig. Elizabeth, Dietrich Jacob Jugg	285	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Antwerp.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.
BRITISH—Brig Racer, 16 guns, Captain Archibald Reed.
Brigantine Dolphin, 3 guns, Lieut. Frederick Adam Ellis, Commander.
FRENCH—Corvette Expeditive, 12 guns, Captain Miniac.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

March 22.—Wind S.S.W.

No arrivals or sailings.

March 23.—Wind S.W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, British brig Plata, Richard Bird Pringle, for Liverpool, despatched by Rennie, Macfarlane & Co., with 5290 salted ox and cow hides, 25,300 bones, 150 pipes & 200 boxes with 7000 arrobas tallow, 126 bales with 3700 arrobas wool.

Passenger—Mr. James Dunnett.

British brig Lightning, William Mellish, for London, despatched by Bertram, Le Breton & De Lisle, with 5000 salted ox hides, 19,300 bones, 11,500 horns, 170 pipes and 30 boxes with 6700 arrobas tallow, 2 bales with 60 arrobas hair.

British barque Diamond, Thomas Irvine, for London, despatched by John Galt Smith & Co., with 6002 salted ox and cow hides, 21,000 bones, 30,225 horns, 296 pipes with 11,248 arrobas tallow, 16 bales with 480 arrobas hair, 11 do. with 1100 horse hides, 47 do. with 1400 arrobas wool, 30 do. with 800 doz. sheep skins, 5 do. with 250 doz. deer skins, 17 do. with 2500 doz. nutria skins.

Sardinian zamaca Consolacion, Juan Bautista Repeto, for the Buseo, despatched by Pietranera, Piaggio & Co., with 300 fanegas salt.

American barque Niagara, John W. Pearson, for Boston, despatched by Samuel B. Hale, with 507 dry ox and cow hides, 398 bales with 11,940 arrobas wool, 1 do. with 750 lbs. nutria skins, 54 chiguas with 400 arrobas wool.

March 24.—Wind S.W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Belgian barque Progres, Harm H. Smidt, for Callao, calling at Valparaiso, despatched by Zumarán & Treserra, with 3166 boxes with 25,000 arrobas tallow, 25 chests paper, 2 trunks, 3 boxes and 1 barrel effects.

Passengers—Señores Francisco Brass, Buenaventura Rice, Martin Sintes, Pedro Paillet y Pairo, and Miguel Sanchez. Señoras—Nicolas Goycochea, Bautista Garviso, and Margarita Prat de Henri.

National schooner Buenos Ayres, Damian Bado, for Santa Catalina, despatched by Tomas Rousse, with 800 quintals jerked beef, 54 dry hides, 44 boxes tallow candles.

Belgian brig Adele, A. Cornelise, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Bunge, Hutz & Co., in ballast.

Danish brig Anna Cecilia, C. C. Fischer, for Fal-mouth for orders to the Continent, despatched by Thode & Co., with 9849 dry ox and cow hides, 3600 salted do.

March 25.—Wind N.W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, French barque Atlas, Paul Lesauvage, for Ensenada, to load with mules, for the island of Bourbon.

French barque Adele & Julio, Eufemio Har-nard, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Tomas Rousse, with 10,201 dry ox and cow hides, 100 horns, 41 bales with 1200 arrobas wool, 29 do. with 870 arrobas hair, 3 do. with 25 arrobas ostrich feathers.

Sardinian schooner Agata, Vicente Repeto, for Brazil, despatched by Pietranera Piaggio & Co., with 1200 quintals jerked beef, 430 boxes tallow candles.

Brazilian brig Atala, Santiago Vicente, for the Buseo and Bahia, despatched by Juan Balbino Soriano, with 900 barrels flour, 74 boxes tea.

March 26.—Wind N.

Arrived, British brig Esperanza, Duff, from Icha-boe, in ballast, but from having touched at Monte-video she was not allowed entry here.

Sailed, British brig Palestine, W. Ritchie. She arrived on the 19th inst. and was not allowed entry from having touched at Montevideo.

March 27.—Wind E.N.E.

Arrived, French corvette Expeditivo, 12 guns, Captain Miniac, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, from Monte-video 24th inst.

Brazilian lugger Electra, 121 tons, Mariano José de Sousa, from the Buseo 26th inst., with produce and passengers, to Carlos Galano.

Sardinian barque Paulina, 255 tons, Juan Corvetto, from Genoa 7th October, Rio Janeiro 11th November, Montevideo 26th ult., Colonia 27th inst., in ballast, to Zumarán and Treserra.

French ship Rio, 209 tons, Daynel, from Mar-seilles 22nd January, with wine, &c., to order.

March 28.—Wind N.E.

Arrived, British schooner (tender) Iberia, from Colonia 28th inst.

Sailed, Hamburg galliot Carl Heinrich, George Henry Voss, for Hamburg, despatched by John Jacob Klieck & Co., with 9211 dry ox and cow hides, 1000 salted ox hides, 111 lining hides, 4 bales with 200

dozen deer skins, 13 do. with 390 arrobas horse hair, 31 do. with 720 arrobas wool.

Passengers—Masters Charles Becher, John Henry Lawrence Zwilling, and Frederick Zwilling.

Brazilian schooner Venus, Francis Carneiro, for the Buseo, despatched by Zumarán and Treserra, with merchandise and passengers.

American barque Chancellor, Andrew Beauvais for New York, despatched by Francis Dominick, with 357 bales with 10,000 arrobas wool, 31 do. with 682 dozen sheep skins, 7 do. with 388 dozen goat skins, 3 do. with 120 arrobas horse hair, 1 do. with 20 arrobas rags, 3 do. with 18 quintals hide cuttings, 2 do. with 1250 lbs. ostrich feathers, 2 do. with 1635 lbs. nutria skins, 1 bag with 4 arrobas washed wool, 4800 horns 1 box platted ware, 40 pieces silk goods.

Passenger—Mr. Joseph Santos Petra.

The Portuguese brigantine Flor de Amorin is ready to sail.

The hull, masts, yards, and other appurtenances of the American brig Delight, were sold by public auction on Monday last.

Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of the 28th inst.

British.....	34
American.....	7
French.....	11
Spanish.....	7
Sardinian.....	9
Brazilian.....	8
Hamburg.....	2
Danish.....	6
Portuguese.....	2
Prussian.....	2
Swedish.....	2
Austrian.....	1
Russian.....	1
Knipphausen.....	1
Oldenburgh.....	1
	94

The Weather this week has been fine and seasonable, with the exception that rain is much wanted.

Thermometer in the Mirador of the Commercial Room since our last:—

Saturday.....	76
Sunday.....	66
Monday.....	68
Tuesday.....	74
Wednesday.....	74
Thursday.....	72
Friday.....	76

THE FRENCH AT TAHITI.

The recent news from Tahiti represents the French as still waging a cruel and unsuccessful war against the natives, which has not been interrupted or ended by the intelligence of the refusal of the King of France to seize the sovereignty of the island. As Louis Philippe has not renounced the protectorate, Governor Bruat continues to play his old pranks without stoppage. In the eyes of Englishmen these deeds are nothing but infamous massacres and gasconades, which redound to the discredit of France. The natives defend themselves with a bravery worthy of a better fate, and the result of all this carnage is, that the French do not hold an inch of ground in the island which they can call their own. The odds against the Tahitians are great, and it would be premature to affirm that they will succeed in maintaining their independence against a couple of large French frigates with the usual complement of land and sea forces. Unless, therefore, some decisive orders arrive from France, to prevent the further effusion of blood, and to force Governor Bruat to abdicate his usurped authority, it is not impossible that some disastrous defeat may destroy half their numbers, and reduce the other half to subjection. Had our Government merely ordered the English line-of-battle ship that is on the Valparaiso station to take a look into the bay of Papeete, we are confident the moral effect of such a visit upon the Frenchmen's nerves would have been most salutary. We hear, indeed, of the "Carysfort" sloop of war making her appearance at Tahiti, and sailing away again, after saluting the French captain with all the honours; but we do not hear of any effective or courageous remonstrance made by Lord W. Pallett against the revolting indecencies and cruelties of the French. Humanity would have dictated to our Government the course we have suggested, but their deference to the French Government and its officers was so excessive, that they could not think of placing even a moral restraint on their excesses. The bold policy

would have been to recognise the independence of the Tahitians. Such a declaration would have saved the Tahitians as it did the Sandwich Islanders, from the tender mercies of the French. Had it not been for this declaration, the independence of the Sandwich Islands would have been attacked, and probably treated in a similar manner as that of the Tahitians. An attempt was, in fact, made by the French expeditionary squadron to gain a footing at Owhyhee on a religious excuse, but it was defeated by the firmness of the English and American residents, combined with the native authorities. These systematic attempts of the French captains to gain possession of the territories of independent chiefs would seem to argue that the intention of the French authorities was not so much to enforce religious toleration in the South Pacific Ocean, or to gain a footing for the French missionaries, as to gain some island which might soothe their wounded vanity for the loss of New Zealand, or a penal colony to which they might transport their yearly increasing malefactors.—Atlas.

Advertisements.

FREIGHT OR CHARTER For Liverpool,

The A. 1. barque

"ARGENTINA,"

THOMAS TILSON, Commander.

THIS well-known trader will be ready to take cargo in a few days. For terms apply to Capt. Tilson, or to

PARLANE, MACALISTER & Co.,

No. 62, Calle Federación.

To Let.

TWO neatly furnished Rooms, with board, apply at No. 50, Calle de la Catedral.

James Shaw

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the Public that he has Removed to 139, Calle de la Victoria, where he carries on the Plumbing Trade, Water Closets, Wash Hand Stands, Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths, Pump for Aigies and Vessels, Zinc Rhones and Pipes, Wind-mill Pumps, Vats, and Steaming apparatus fitted up for Saladores.

The Subscriber trusts by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. P.S. The firm of Anderson and Shaw has been dissolved by mutual consent.

Scotch National School.

THIS Establishment will be re-opened on MONDAY next, the 31st ult. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

ROBERT McCLELLY MONT, Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, 27th March, 1845.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	210	4	14	each
Do. Patrol.....	202	4	203	do.
Plata, macuquina.....	114	4	111	do. far one
Dollars, Spanish.....	124	4	123	each.
Do. Patriot & Pataconas.....	124	4	12	do.
Six per cent. Stock.....	80	4	80	do. per cent.
Exchange on England.....	4	1	4	per dol.
Do. France.....	43	4	44	cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	124	4	123	per cent. premium
Do. M. nevilles.....	124	4	12	do. do.
Carnero United States.....	12	4	12	per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, for Engld & Gerany.....	46	4	43	per pesado.
Do. France.....	41	4	43	do.
Do. North America.....	34	4	39	do.
Do. Spain.....	41	4	43	do.
Do. salted.....	39	4	44	do. each
Do. Horse.....	15	4	18	do. each
Calf skins.....	43	4	44	per pesado.
Sheep skins, common.....	26	4	27	per doz. n.
Do. fine.....	31	4	33	do. "
Deer skins.....	10	4	11	do. "
Goat skins.....	26	4	30	do. "
Nutria skins.....	6	4	64	dol. per lb 1
Chinchilla skins.....	70	4	80	per doz.
Horse hair, short.....	34	4	35	dol. per arrobin
Do. mixed.....	37	4	40	do.
Do. long.....	80	4	95	do.
Wool, common, washed.....	33	4	28	do.
Do. picked.....	35	4	30	do.
Do. shorn from skins.....	8	4	40	do.
Do. mestiza, dirty.....	15	4	20	do.
Tallow, pure.....	15	4	18	do.
Do. raw.....	84	4	9	do.
Do. with grease.....	14	4	15	do.
Jacked beef.....	25	4	25	per cental.
Horns, mixed.....	200	4	250	per thousand.
Do. Cx.....	300	4	400	do.
Shin bones.....	70	4	80	do.
Hide cuttings.....	22	4	24	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white.....	8	4	2	per lb.
Do. black.....	6	4	61	do.
Salted tongues.....	5	4	6	per dozen.
Salt, on board.....	13	4	14	per fanega.
Discount.....	74	4	21	per cent. pr month

The highest price of Doublons during the week is 215 dollars. The lowest price 202 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 4 1/10 pence. The lowest ditto 4 pence.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.