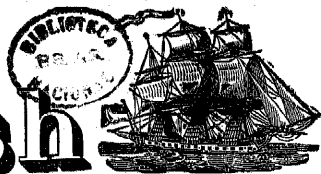


# British Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.



BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1835.—37 [Vol. IX.]

No. 437.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

We have little or no domestic news to communicate this week; and thus far the year has commenced prosperously, that is, should the saying be true, that "no news is good news." However, come what may, we most heartily wish our readers "a happy new year, and many of them."

New Year's Day was, as usual, kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres. The rain which fell at midnight and ushered in "the new born year," was followed by a very fine day, which attracted "all the world" to the country. The districts of San Isidro, San Fernando, &c., were thronged with visitors. The Band performed in the evening on the Alameda, and notwithstanding the wind had freshened and became rather boisterous, a number of ladies attended. The *tertulias*, both on this night and the preceding one, were very numerous.

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by General Mancilla, Colonel Corbalan, &c., paid a visit of inspection, on New Year's Day, to the *Corrales del Alto*; upon which occasion the *Casilla* (station house), was ornamented with the flags of various nations. During the inspection, His Excellency was repeatedly cheered. He afterwards partook of a repast at the house of Mr. John Downes.

We have received the *Jornal do Commercio*, of Rio Janeiro, to 13th ult. They state that it was reported that Don Miguel had been assassinated in Rome.

In our No. 435, we stated that the two Houses of Parliament had been destroyed by fire, on the 16th of October last. The following are the particulars of that event:—

The fire was first discovered, shortly before 7 o'clock at night, in the lobby of the House of Lords. From thence it communicated to the left wing of the building, burning with irresistible fury. By half-past 7 the flames had completely gutted the interior of the building, with the exception of the Parliament office; and in a few minutes afterwards the roof fell in with a tremendous crash. The fire, the fierceness of which was heightened by the increasing freshness of the breeze, then communicated itself to the House of Commons, and the whole range of buildings was soon wrapped in one blaze. The scene at this time was grand and terrific. The flames shot up to a great height, and obscured the light of the moon, contrasting, in a striking manner, the brilliant light which they threw upon the surrounding objects, with the general blackness of the sky. Not only the streets in the vicinity, but the different bridges, were now covered with immense multitudes, gazing with mingled awe and admiration on the scene of destruction. Through a vista of flaming wall you beheld Westminster Abbey frowning in melancholy pride over its defaced and shattered neighbours. As far as you could judge from the river, the work of ruin was accomplished but too effectually in the Parliamentary buildings which skirt its shores. The Painted Chamber, with the exception of its walls, is gutted and destroyed; and this must be matter of much grief to the antiquarian, as here were visible, in some instances, what were wholly hidden in St. Stephen's Chapel, the fine ancient specimens of decorated and painted walls. There were whole length human figures, admirably proportioned and exquisitely coloured.

Soon after the breaking out of the fire, Sir John Hobhouse arrived, and gave directions for the immediate removal of the public records, an operation which he actively and anxiously superintended. They were carried out of all the different offices, &c., where they were deposited, and put into all sorts of vehicles—hackney coaches, cabs, waggons, &c., which were put in requisition for their conveyance to places of safety. Many of them were placed in private houses opposite; but the greater part were conveyed to the various Government offices. In performing this duty many of the firemen incurred great danger, but nothing could exceed their zeal and disregard of personal risk. As the fire extended itself in the direction of Westminster Hall, the utmost efforts were made (and happily with success,) to preserve that venerable edifice. While the turret in the western corner was in flames, Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, with several policemen and soldiers, was in the uppermost room. They were not at first aware of their danger; but as their perilous state was discovered by persons without, a fireman's ladder was instantly put up to the top window, and they descended, Lord Frederick being the last who got upon the ladder. At this time a great quantity of water was thrown into this quarter of the building, but it had little effect, and the flames gradually descended to the first storey.

At 9 o'clock the whole of the three regiments of Guards were on the spot, under the command of Sir George Hill, Colonel Wood, Lord Butler, and Captain Davis. At 10, the Royal Horse Guards (blue) arrived from the Regent's Park barracks. A party of the Foot Guards were nearly cut off at one time, while doing duty on one of the western turrets of the House of Commons; some portion of the intermediate building fell, and left them in a most precarious situation, surrounded by the flames: they were however rescued by the application of fire-ladders.

About 11 o'clock the fire reached the Speaker's house, which, in half an hour, was totally destroyed; but fortunately the valuable property which it contained had been previously removed. By 3 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, the fire was so much abated that no apprehensions remained of its extending further. We are grieved to learn that when a part of the roof of the House of Commons fell in, three firemen and one of the Life Guards were buried in the ruins; but they were got out alive. Many persons were seriously injured, but we have not heard of any loss of life.

Dispatches, communicating the distressing intelligence, were sent off to different parts of the country; and His Majesty was informed of it within two hours after the fire broke out.

The conduct of the immense, the countless multitudes which in the course of the night flocked together to view this spectacle of terrible beauty, was such as to inspire respect. On common occasions of general concourse, the English are sufficiently noisy in the demonstration of their feelings; but on this occasion all was grave, decorous, and becoming a thiaking and manly population.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES.

The Committee of Finance have reported upon the projects presented by the Government, relative to the Custom-House laws, Property Tax, Stamps, and Licences, for the year 1835; and counsel the adoption of the three first, with some modifications, the principal of which are as follows:—

Wheat from foreign ports, when its value does not exceed 45 dollars per fanega, —to pay 9 dollars per fanega duty. When above 45 dollars, and not exceeding 60,—7 dollars per fanega duty. When above 60,—5 dollars.

Vessels of the Oriental State of the Uruguay, to pay the same tonnage duty in the ports of Buenos Ayres, (that is to say, the equivalent in current money of the latter,) as the latter pay in the ports of the former.

Persons convicted of forging Stamps, or Licences, shall be punished with death.

The other regulations we shall notice, should they pass into law.

#### Official Documents.

A decree dated 31st ult., appoints Dr. Miguel Villegas, President of the Chamber of Appeals, for the year 1835.

A decree, same date as the above, appoints Dr. Matias Oliden, Counsel for minors, and the poor.

#### MONTEVIDEO.

We have received Montevideo journals to 31st ult. The *Universal* of that date says:—"The news we have received from the country announce the most perfect tranquillity in every department."

The *Universal* also contains news from Europe to 5th November; from which it appears that the law of the Cortes of Spain, for the exclusion of Don Carlos, had received the Royal assent. The civil war in Spain continued, without any particular event;—the various partial encounters on the banks of the Ebro, were generally in favour of the Carlists. General Mina had not commenced operations in person against them.

Tranquillity prevailed in Portugal; and it is stated that Don Miguel was at Mantua on the 22d of October.

The arrival at Montevideo of Mr. Hamilton, H. B. M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary, for the presumed purpose of negotiating a treaty of commerce between Great Britain and the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, has occasioned a *comunicado*, signed 'Unos verdaderos Orientales,' to appear in the Montevideo journal *Universal*, of 22d ult. The writer thereof deprecates the idea of the Oriental State forming treaties of commerce with European nations, averring that no treaty can be just or lasting unless it be founded on reciprocity, and that such reciprocity must always be nominal as it regards the New States of America and European Powers. For example: to accord with Great Britain, or any other nation, that their manufactures be admitted into the Oriental ports free of duty, granting the same privilege to vessels of the Republic, places the advantages all on one side, because no vessels under the Oriental flag trade to Europe, whilst the vessels of the latter visit the ports of the Oriental Republic in great numbers. It may be said that, setting aside these inconveniences, the benefits to be derived from treaties with European nations are of paramount importance,—such as the protection they may give, &c.; but experience has sufficiently evinced that such expectations are illusory, it being well known the little respect which powerful nations pay to the weaker ones with whom they have treaties, to prove which it is sufficient to cite the scandalous occupation by the British of the Falkland Islands, belonging to the Argentine Republic, with whom Great Britain has a treaty,—and the contempt, if it may be so expressed, with which the remonstrances upon the subject, made by the Argentine Minister in London, have been received. That the late proceedings of the French in Chili and Colombia may also be cited, wherein the respect due to free and independent nations, allied by treaties, was most shamefully violated. That many inconveniences and but few advantages can accrue to the Oriental Republic from treaties with these nations; therefore it ought to abstain from making them, not only with the British, but with every other nation. That it will be more advantageous for the

Oriental Republic to reserve the power of acting as it may think proper with other nations, in conformity to the rigid principles of the laws of nations, and to consider all States on the footing of absolute equality.

"*La Revista de Montevideo*," replied to the above, in its number of 24th ult.; in tenor—That the moment selected by the correspondents of the *Universal*, to excite the public mind against the negotiations with the Minister of Great Britain, was most inopportune; inasmuch as policy, on one hand, and gratitude on the other, demand more deference towards the representative of a powerful nation, to whose support and intervention is owing, in a certain degree, the glorious termination of a desolating war, and the proclaiming the independence of the Orientals. Nevertheless, those who call themselves '*Verdaderos Orientales*,' animated with the spirit of contradiction, forget the importance of the good offices; and after having confessed that the Republic is weak, has deigned to send an Ambassador to ratify the preliminary treaties of peace with the empire of Brazil; and counsel resistance to the celebration of any treaty, for fear it may not be advantageous to the Oriental State; adducing, in support of this doctrine, some recent events which have occurred in neighbouring Republics. That this exposition, brief as it is, would be sufficient to demonstrate the levity with which the *articulistas* have proceeded; but as their opinions, absurd as they are, may meet with some supporters, the *Revista* will therefore briefly analyze the following propositions:—

1.—Is it policy, in the present circumstances of the Oriental State, to reject the alliance with Great Britain?

2.—Are not weak nations more exposed by living insulated, than by preserving good harmony with powerful ones?

That the first proposition is notoriously evident; because the Oriental State being about to obtain the solemn declaration and ratification of absolute independence of all foreign power, and acknowledging obligations to Great Britain as mediator in the war carried on to obtain it, nothing would be more impolitic than to withdraw from her alliance, at a period, too, in which her acknowledgment is most important, in order that by such an example the rest of the nations, and particularly Spain, may follow in her footsteps, and put the Republic on the same footing with constituted States.

That supposing, for a moment, the party in Brazil who had favoured the disorganized projects of the anarchists should preponderate, what would be the result? Would not the Orientals be exposed to new or worse aggressions, and finally be involved in war?—Nothing more probable. But Great Britain, pledged to exert her influence and guarantee the exterior peace of the Oriental State, so far from viewing the struggle with indifference, would not hesitate to lend her aid, according to the conditions of the preliminary treaty. But by endeavouring to raise phantoms which only appear to susceptible imaginations, how many dangers of this kind must threaten the existence of the Republic.

That even pecuniary interests, besides political ones, counsel this alliance as being very advantageous. It is in contemplation to realize a foreign loan; and of course British loan contractors will take into consideration the probability of payment, the good harmony between their own and the Oriental Government; and certainly could not repose confidence in a State which refuses an alliance,—including their nation among those who only act upon the principles of the law of nations, and which are to be considered on the footing of absolute equality. That such a proceeding is neither just nor equitable, and is anything but favourable to the Orientals, in whatever light it may be considered.

If, then, friendship be required from the Orientals by the nation in question,—if it has rendered them important services,—is it not the height of ingratitude to repay such services with unjust apprehensions, and vain distrust? The examples cited can only be invoked by the aggrieved Republics, and do not form a rule to doubt the intentions of a Power which, without being obliged thereto by the rights of nations, has favoured and intervened in the independence of the Orientals, offering them, in case of necessity, an armed force to make it respected by any aggressor. What more can one friend do for another? Shall the return for these services be ingratitude, as advised by the *Orientales*? Should not rather the Republic consider this friend worthy to be distinguished from those who sympathized with its cause, but contemplated the conflict at a dis-

tance without interposing directly or indirectly their mediation?—Justice and policy counsel it, to despise vain apprehensions, and draw closer, by means of treaties, its friendly relations.

That with regard to the second proposition, the insular situation of the Oriental Republic constantly exposes it to the injustice, and even to the exaggerated pretensions of the Sovereigns. It is always more easy to obtain guarantees, and even the respect and inviolability of the laws of nations, by prudential and moderate measures, than by uncivil ones; since the same causes which indispose individuals towards each other, influence international affairs, conducing to the oppression of the weak by the strong; and the concessions which have not been voluntarily made, and from pure friendship, are oftentimes obtained by force and vexations. Should proofs be required of this, it is only necessary to refer to the history of all times and all ages.

After various other observations, the *Revista* concludes its argument,—recommending more prudence and circumspection to those who, not considering the consequences, nor the true political state of the Republic, wish to follow in a path so tortuous and uncivilized, when another more direct one is open to conduct the Orientals to the end of their political career, which ought only to be that of the independence and aggrandizement of the country.

#### PUBLIC EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the *British Packet*,

SIR,—We attended the Public Examination of the Commercial Academy, on Thursday the 24th ultimo, and consider it due to Mr. Ramsay, to his Pupils, and to the Public, to express the satisfaction we felt on the occasion. Nothing could be more captivating than the appearance of so many neat, healthy, cheerful lads, who went through the various exercises of the day with a self-possession, accuracy, and precision, that met with the unqualified approbation of the numerous and respectable attendance, assembled to witness this interesting exhibition. We consider Mr. Ramsay's system of instruction well adapted to secure the attention and develop the reflecting faculties of his pupils; and in all the different classes we could discover an intimate knowledge of first principles, and a facility of classification and arrangement that merit high praise. Considering the short time that has elapsed since the opening of this Establishment, we cordially congratulate Mr. Ramsay on the success of his undertaking; and the British and North American communities on the important advantages now brought within their reach. We do not enter into particulars, as we saw others present much better qualified than we, to do full justice to the subject; and from their known interest in the general cause of Education, have no doubt that they will in due time give publicity to their sentiments.

By giving place to these few observations in your useful Journal, you will much oblige a sincere friend, and

A SUBSCRIBER.

Buenos Ayres, 30th December, 1834.

To the Editor of the *British Packet*.

SIR, I think it would not be amiss were some of the proceedings of the Executive Committee of the Temperance Society of this city, brought before the public,—particularly as it respects their selection. No doubt they will tell you that an election did take place, and that a Committee was duly chosen for the present year;—but I deny this, unless it took place in the Vestry of the British Church, and among these committee-men themselves. When they came into the body of the Church, where the Members of the Society had assembled, the President demanded if there was any one present wanted his or their places?—Such impudence had the desired effect: no one spoke,—so the President said they were all re-elected, and thus the matter ended. This may be the Boston or Connecticut mode of electing officers of such societies; but in no other place would similar proceedings pass with impunity. I for one say, that a meeting ought to be called, and a set of more honest-meaning men put in their places, as you will hereafter see.

Mr. Editor, all laws, human and divine, consider a man innocent until he be found guilty: but this self-elected Committee hang a Member first, and then make a law to try him; for when they excluded certain members some months since, there was no law to authorize them to do so, and the individuals upon whom they were sitting in judgment knew nothing of the matter for some

weeks afterwards. Here, Mr. Editor, is a man excluded for selling liquors by the *bottle*, or the *glass*,—and at the same time another Member supplies the said man by the *barrel*! A young man, at the last meeting, wished to be informed what difference exists between the conduct of the former, and that of the latter. "Oh, (says the Vice-President,) there's a great deal of difference; for if the latter did not sell the consignments sent to him, it would ruin his family, and, of course, the widows and children dependant upon the consigners." Now, as the retailer neither makes nor imports the liquors, how can the Vice-President and his party make it out that all the blame rests upon him, and brand him with being unworthy to belong to the Society,—whilst the importer is lauded as a worthy member? Oh the hypocrites!—let them pull the pipes, hogs-heads and barrels of poison (as they call it) out of their own eyes, and then they will see clearly to pluck the *bottle* and *glass* out of those of their neighbours.

There is one thing more, Mr. Editor, that I should like you and your readers to be aware of. Certain men of the Society will endeavour to get some one to give a man a bad name; then at one of their meetings they will defame and publish him through the town as one that ought to be shunned as if he had the plague. Now, Mr. Editor, are not these high principles?—and yet some of the members have the presumption to call themselves Christians! I would join heartily with one of them when he repeats in the Litany: "From blindness of heart and hypocrisy, good Lord deliver us!"

A law was passed, that on the first information of the delinquency of any member of the Society, one or more members be commissioned to expostulate with him; and upon a second falling off, if there appeared no chance of amendment, his name to be erased from the list. But mark the arrogance of some of these men: they said the Society had no right to pass such laws, and wanted to set aside the one in question. One of their number, who had more sense of propriety than the rest, said they had better not, else it was likely they would have to retract their acts. It is something new in the system of Committees, to say that a Society to which they belong has no right to pass laws and rules to regulate its own concerns!—it is like straining at a gnat, and swallowing an elephant. And these are the men who talk of being guided by the golden rule of doing unto others as they would wish others to do unto them! There is one or two, however, who have acted with moderation, and deserve credit; but they have been treated with almost as great a degree of severity by their colleagues, as others of the Society.

Now, if they want proof of this statement, they can have it,—as also of much more of their conduct. At present, I have neither time nor inclination to enter into further remarks about them, for I consider that no honest man ought to have anything to do with them.

A Friend of Temperance,—but an enemy to Hypocrisy and Deceit.

*Cholera at Madrid.*—The number of persons who have died of the cholera, at Madrid, from the 28th of June to the 21st of August, amounts to 4,867. In the last three days of June, the deaths from this disease were 21. During the first fortnight in July, they were 372; during the second fortnight of that month they were 3,495; during the first fortnight of August they declined to 802; and from the 15th to the 21st of August they were 170.—(*Liverpool Journal*.)

*Doña Maria's Marriage.*—M. Bayard, the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at Lisbon, came passenger in the Royal Tar. He is charged to deliver to the Duke of Leuchtenberg the sword which Pedro bequeathed to him—a favourite weapon, which the late Emperor wore from the time of taking the command of the Portuguese army; and an invitation to the Duke to repair immediately to Lisbon. M. Bayard is also the bearer of all the papers, we believe, which are necessary to complete the nuptial contract, and we may, therefore, expect to hear of the completion of the marriage of the Queen of Portugal with her chosen husband in a short time. M. Bayard has not yet left London to pursue his journey, but he will proceed forthwith. Baron Morier, the Representative of the French Court at Lisbon, has, we understand, retired from that city, that he may not be present at the marriage, or give his countenance to any of the proceedings. The Union rests also with the disapprobation of the Courts of Russia, Prussia, &c. Austria, who are disposed to interfere, but of course unavail-

ingly, with the Court of Munich, to prevent the marriage.—(Civier.)

**The Hon. Ada Byron.**—“Ada, sole daughter of my house and heart,” is become a most attractive object in high life, and though she does not mingle very frequently in the gay scenes of ‘our world,’ she is already celebrated. She is now about eighteen years of age, and is exceedingly beautiful; her high arched brow is a perfect model for a physiognomist, and from what can be gathered from engravings, busts, &c., very much resembles her father, the late Lord Byron. Indeed, physiognomists say, that the organs of ‘benevolence,’ ‘imitation,’ and ‘ideality,’ (that intellectual and mental organ which breathes in every line of Byron’s works) are highly developed, as are also the intellectual faculties of comparison, eventuality, locality, causality, and mirrorfulness. But we, entertaining no very high opinion of the phrenological science, consider the simple people who have been engaged in looking for the lumps and bumps upon Miss Byron’s forehead, might have been much better employed;—and as for ‘organs,’ we would set them to ‘grind’ barrel organs for a week, and then we are sure they would not only be tired of them, but sick of the very name. Miss Byron’s eyes, though not very large, are peculiarly penetrating, and her countenance beams with great expression and intelligence; her hair is of a beautiful brown tint, and she wears it plaited upon each side of her temples. Her stature is rather above the middle size, and her person is strongly formed, her face is round, her mouth very small, and her voice is remarkable for its sweetness. Here is a portrait equal to any one of the brightest heroines in poet’s lay, or novelist’s romance.—(World of Fashion.)

**Sanguinary Duel.**—The following is a fuller account of the sanguinary duel which recently took place in the United States, between Mr. M’Clung and General Allen, than has yet been published. It is contained in a letter dated Mount Olympus, Mississippi, July 17:—“A dreadful fight took place in Jackson, on Monday evening. Alexander M’Clung, who is the strong friend of Governor Runnels, not long since, in a moment of excitement, pronounced General Allen (a lawyer of high standing) a coward and a scoundrel, and applied many other epithets, which Allen having heard of, came to Jackson on Monday, to know if such was the fact, and if he had any apology to offer. M’Clung replied that he had used the expressions alluded to, and would retract nothing, nor offer any apology. They appeared in the street, at the distance of a hundred yards apart, and each considering it the duty of the other to attack, acted on the defensive. They were both well armed, and though public expectation was on tiptoe, it was disappointed, as no attack was made by either. After this a verbal challenge passed from Allen to M’Clung, to fight the same evening on the bank of Pearl River. They agreed to take four pistols each, and a large knife; to commence walking up to each other, being placed eighty yards apart, and fire when they pleased; and in case neither should hit or kill with the pistols, to close in with their knives. They commenced walking very slowly, each with a large duelling pistol in his hand; they kept approaching slowly, until Allen said, ‘Now, Sir, we will see who the d—d coward is.’ Mr. M’Clung replied, ‘D—n you, we will,’ and at the same time stopping still, raised his pistol, took deliberate aim at Allen, and fired; Allen at the same time walking slowly, and elevating his pistol as M’Clung fired. He sprang forward and fell prostrate on his face. M’Clung immediately drew another pistol, and stood for a moment waiting to see if he would get up; but his fire had taken effect. He had two balls in the pistol, one of which took him in the mouth, between the chin and lip, and the other on the side of the head. The distance between them at the time M’Clung fired, was thirty-four yards. Allen is since dead.—(Liverpool Mercury.)

A Confectioner, in a country town in England, advertises for a journeyman ‘who fears God and understands jellies and ices.’

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, &c.**  
MRS. WILSON respectfully intimates to the Ladies of Buenos Ayres, that she keeps constantly on hand, at No. 58, Calle de Venezuela, a variety of SILK, NETT, GAUZE, and CRAPE BONNETS, which she will dispose of on very moderate terms. Likewise, a few superior LITHUAN HATS.

Leighorn Bonnets elegantly and trimmed in the best manner; and orders for Millinery executed with punctuality, and on reasonable terms.

**FOR SALE,**

At No. 30, Cathedral Street, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; also, BILLS of LADING.

**CHARTS.**

**FOR SALE,** at No. 30, Cathedral Street, (fronting the Church) the “*CARTA ESFERICA del RIO DE LA PLATA, en la America del Sur, levantada por DON ANDRES OYARVIDE, y corregida todo el interior del Rio, desde el meridiano de Montevideo, en los años 1833, 24, y 25, por DON BENITO AIZPURUA, P<sup>ro</sup>fu de altura, y Practico de dicho Rio.*” The Chart is 3 feet 5 inches long, and 2 feet 9 inches wide, pasted on stout cotton.

Interested to the Amateurs of the Fine Arts.

**RAFFLE.**

**AN** elegant OIL PAINTING, representing **MODESTY**, (EL PUDO), will be raffled for in Montevideo, with permission of the Authority. The said Picture is valued in the sum of 400 hard dollars: it is two yards and two-thirds long, and one and three-quarters broad, in a gilt frame of 1 yard wide. Tickets for the said Raffle can be had at the Commercial-Rooms, No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo, at two hard dollars each, or their equivalent in current money. The winning number will be advertised in the Montevideo Journals, as well as in those of this city; and the Proprietor undertakes to forward the picture at his own cost to Buenos Ayres, should the owner of the ticket which wins reside in the aforesaid city.

**NOTICE.**

**ALL** persons having claims, or that are indebted to the Estate of the late **JOHN McLEOD, Pulpero**, No. 24, Plaza 25 de Mayo, are requested to present the same, with sufficient vouchers, for adjustment, within one month from the date hereof, otherwise claimants cannot be attended to; and those indebted, will be legally proceeded against for what they owe.

Curators appointed by H. B. M’s. Consul,

**HENRY HAMILTON,**

**GEORGE BROWN.**

Buenos Ayres, December 13, 1834.

**FOR SALE.**

**THE** LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, for August 1834; the EDINBURGH REVIEW, for July 1834; the BRITISH NAVY LIST, for July 1834; and the BRITISH VARMY LISTS, for July and August 1834.—Apply at No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

**NOTICE.**

**THE** Newspaper “*ATLAS*,” No. 438, of 5th October 1834, is requested to be returned to No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

**INTERESTING NOTICE.**

**THE** UNDERSIGNED, Inventor and Manufacturer of **HIDE ROPE** of a Superior quality, respectfully solicits the attention of the Owners and Captains of National and foreign vessels to the fact, that the Hide Rope manufactured by him weighs 25 per cent less than that made of hemp; whilst a Hide Rope of 2 1/2 inches is equal in strength to a 3 inch hemp rope, and so in proportion from 6 to 9 inches. The Hide Rope also possesses other advantages.—It is particularly well adapted for man-of-war vessels, being a rope of proof, answering for all kinds of running-rigging, royal purchases, gun breaching, &c. &c., and being much cheaper than chains, which (besides the danger resulting from them in cases of lightning,) from their want of elasticity soon destroy the sails; and as it regards durability, the Hide Rope is 900 per cent. better than that of hemp.—The Undersigned is fully convinced, from the long practice he has had in the profession, that the Hide Rope manufactured by him is possessed of all these advantages. It also serves for Machines, Carri-Coaches, &c. &c.

Persons wishing to purchase, will please leave their orders with Mr. Estevan Vallet, Calle de la Alameda; at Mr. Fleming’s Store, No. 11, Calle de Cangallo; or at the house of Mr. Daniel Gowland, Plaza de la Victoria; where they will be punctually attended to.

**M. LAWRENCE.**

Hide Rope, of prime hides, at 3 reals (silver) per lb.; and for any quantity above a ton, 2 1/2 reals per lb.

**FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS**

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 1st OF JANUARY, 1835.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS’ NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig Laura, Crockley.....	.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Floravilla, Woolf.....	Thomas Duguid.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Hannah, Barrell.....	Parlane, Macalister & Co.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Emma, Gething.....	George Beley & Co.....	Loading for Valparaiso.
Schooner-brig Betsy Hill, Coaker.....	Brownell, Siegmunn & Co.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Maria Cecilia, Vioné.....	Rezaval, Bros.....	Loading for Cadiz.
Brig Spencer, Wilson.....	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Manly, Davis.....	Davison, Milner & Co.....	Loading for Liverpool via Montevideo.
Schooner Reform, Guild.....	S. Lezica, Bros.....	Island of Trinidad.
Brig Amethyst, Taylor.....	R. & J. Carlisle.....	Discharging.
Brig Andes, R. Taylor.....	Dickson & Co.....	Discharging.
Brig Odessa, Whitwell.....	S. Lezica, Bros.....	Discharging.
Barque Martha, Bayles.....	James Miller.....	Discharging.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Brig Cameo, Sayer.....	Davison, Milner & Co.....	Loading for Havana.
Schooner-brig Margaret Ann, Mott.....	Daniel Gowland & Co.....	Loading for Havana.
Ship Augusta, Wiswell.....	Davison, Milner & Co.....	Loading for Boston.
Ship Ronulus, Barker.....	Davison, Milner & Co.....	Loading for New York.
Brig Betsey, Hodge.....	Daniel Gowland & Co.....	Loading for Boston.
Barque Chalcedony, Sumner.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Loading for New York.
Barque Statia, Curtis.....	Daniel Gowland & Co.....	Loading for Baltimore.
Brig Adèle, Peterson.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Loading for New York.
Brig Brutus, Adams.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Discharging.
Brig Marcellus, Jennings.....	Dorr, Reincke & Lees.....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Talisman, M’Near.....	Zumaran & Treserra.....	Discharging.
Brig Angelina, Johnson.....	Dorr, Reincke & Lees.....	Discharging.
Barque Baring Brothers, Hinckley.....	Daniel Gowland & Co.....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Leander, Kimball.....	Dorr, Reincke & Lees.....	Discharging.
Ship Paracutus, Titcomb.....	Daniel Gowland & Co.....	Loading for Bahia.
Brig Dante, Fish.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Discharging.
Schooner-brig Angelina, Rogers.....	Daniel Gowland & Co.....	Discharging.
Schooner E. Dorsy, M’Guire.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Discharging.
Barque Louisa, Christopher.....	.....	Discharging.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Brig Jeanne Charles, Abram.....	Poucel & Co.....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
<b>HAMBURG.</b>		
Ship Molly, Harms.....	Bertram, Delisle & Co.....	Loading for Havana.
Barque Diana, Kruse.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Loading for Havana.
Schooner-brig Oberon, Kruse.....	J. J. Klick.....	Discharging.
Brig Cesar & Elena, Jansenn.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Discharging.
<b>DANISH.</b>		
Brig Pizarro, Holdt.....	J. J. Klick.....	Loading for Rotterdam.
Ship Dioskuren, Guntherseen.....	J. J. Klick.....	Loading for Havana.
<b>BREMEN.</b>		
Barque Jobanna, Grote.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Loading for Havana.
<b>ROMAN.</b>		
Brig Concordia, Borrafini.....	Felipe Llavallol.....	Loading for Marseilles and Ancona.
<b>PORUGUESE.</b>		
Schooner Don Sim. Asimando.....	M. A. Ramos.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Polacre San José, Rabelo.....	Pedro A. Plomer.....	Loading for Barcelona and Genoa.
Polacre Epiro, Raggio.....	Pedro A. Plomer.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Polacre Constante, Vichini.....	J. Gestal.....	Loading for Genoa.
Polacre Sao José, Gorlero.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Loading for Genoa.
Polacre Marquez Gropallo, Croze.....	Amadeo & Caprielle.....	Loading for Genoa.
Brig Guisone, Doderio.....	Amadeo & Caprielle.....	Loading for Genoa.
Brig General Americano, Barbo’a.....	E. de la Llave.....	Loading for Brazil.
Polacre N. Sra. de Sufragio, Capareno.....	Pedro A. Plomer.....	Loading for Cadiz.
Polacre Angra, Ghisiberti.....	Amadeo & Caprielle.....	Loading for Brazil.
Polacre Indiferente, Borelli.....	Amadeo & Caprielle.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Polacre Madonna del Carmen, Croce.....	Amadeo & Caprielle.....	Genoa.
Polacre Bnona Zia, Scotto.....	J. P. Gestal.....	Discharging.
Polacre Livietta, Michelini.....	Justo, Rizzo & Co.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schooner-brig Meridiano, Gaggino.....	Felipe Llavallol.....	Discharging.
Polacre Temistocles, Mosello.....	Felipe Llavallol.....	Discharging.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Brig Eloisa, Meirelles.....	Pedro A. Plomer.....	Uncertain.
Zimnaca Alianza, Vasconcellos.....	M. A. Ramos.....	Brazil.
Schooner-brig Anibal, F. da Silva.....	M. A. Ramos.....	Brazil.
Brig Carolux del Rio, Machado.....	José P. Carneiro.....	Brazil.
Brig Imperador Feliz, J. A. da Silva.....	José P. Carneiro.....	Brazil.

**FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.—None.**

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

The British barque Martha, Bayles, whose arrival at this port on 26th ult. was noticed in our last, sailed from Trieste 21st August, Tarragona 12th October, Rio Janeiro 12th December, Montevideo 24th ditto, and is consigned to James Miller.

Passengers from Montevideo in French brig Jeune Charles, (also noticed as having arrived on 26th ult.)—Mr. Patrick McLean, Messieurs Poucel and Dejean, and Señor Juan Quevedo.

December 27.—Wind N. N. W.

Arrived, Sardinian polacre Temistocles, Camilo Morello, from Genoa 14th August, Salo 22d September, Maldonado 22d inst., with wine, paper, &c., to Felipe Llavallol.—(She was placed in quarantine, and released on 29th.)

Sailed, (in the evening), American brig Lev-L, Doane, for Boston, despatched by Dorr, Reincke & Lees, with 4933 dry hides, 20 bales with 440 arrobas wool, 6 do. with 425 dozen nutria skins, 27 pipes with 1080 arrobas tallow, 1807 bags Indian corn, 149 bags barley. Passenger, Mr. John Dorr.

December 28.—Wind N. W.—rain in the morning. No arrivals or sailings.

December 29.—Wind S. S. W., variable.

Arrived, American barque Louisa, Christopher, from Philadelphia 10th October, Montevideo 27th inst., with general cargo, to Zimmermann, Frasier & Co.

National schooner Constellation, (Pilot-boat), from a cruise in the river.

Sailed, American brig Sicily, Elwell, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Davison, Milner & Co., with 400 fanegas salt.

British brig Pacific, Gardner, for Montevideo, to load for a port in England, despatched by Lafone, Robinson & Co., with 133,540 shin bones.

December 30.—Wind S. S. W.

Arrived, Oriental packetschr. Adelaide, Bisso, from Montevideo 29th inst., to J. & S. Lyons.

Sailed, Brazilian brig Seventh September, Penna, for Paragana, despatched by Joaquin A. Rivera, in ballast.

National schooner Constellation, (Pilot-boat), on a cruise in the river.

December 31.—Wind N. N. W., variable,—rain at midnight.

Arrived, Brazilian brig Emperador Feliz, J. A. da Silva, from Santos 15th inst., with sugar, to José P. Carneiro.

Sailed, Brazilian packetschr. Oliveira, for Paragana, despatched by C. A. Ramos, in ballast.

Oriental packet schr. Minerva, F. Moratore, for Montevideo.

American brig Orient, Ellis, for New York, despatched by Davison, Milner & Co., with 3172 dry hides, 5 boxes with 15,000 horn plates, 35 bales with 700 doz. sheep skins, 3 do. with 125 dozen hare skins. Passengers, Messrs. W. A. Palmer and James Ralls.

January 1.—Wind S. S. E., strong in the afternoon.

Arrived, Oriental packet schr. Aguilas, Martinez, Soriano, from Montevideo 31st ult., to A. Seguriz.

January 2.—Wind N.—rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 3d inst.—Brutus, for New York.

4th inst.—Pizarro, for Rotterdam.

The Livietta, Adele, and Chalcedony, are expected to sail this day.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Vessels passed Point Indio.

On 23d ult., at 7 a. m., wind W.,—Colomba, from Buenos Ayres same morning.

26th, at 10 a. m., wind S. W.,—strong,—Faany, from Buenos Ayres 25th.

27th, at 9 a. m., wind N. W.,—strong,—Ellen, from Buenos Ayres 26th.

28th, at 8 a. m., wind N. W., a gale,—Level, from Buenos Ayres 27th.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.

On 11th ult.—H. B. M's. packet Hornet, from Buenos Ayres 21st November, Montevideo 25th ditto.

Arrived at Montevideo.

26th ult.—Sardinian brig Rio de la Plata, from Paragana.

French brig Androgine, from Marseilles 12th October, Maldonado 24th ult.

About 27th.—Danish brig Teuton, Bendixen, from Antwerp.

H. B. M's. brig Sparrowhawk, (16 guns), Capt. Charles Pearson, from Rio Janeiro.

On 29th.—British brig Sea Nymph, Smith, from London 19th October, to Hall, Dutton & Co. Passengers, Señor Pedro Parevienti, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Messrs. Gabagnati and Morris.

French brig Courier de Montevideo, from St. Maloes 11th November, to Cavillon.

31st.—Bremen barque Julius & Edward, from Bremen about 9th October; general cargo, to Zimmermann, Frasier & Co.

Danish brig Julian & Elizabeth, from St. Ubes, with salt, to Lafone & Co.

Sailed from Montevideo.

24th ult.—Dutch galliot Maria, for Havana.

THEATRE.

On 28th ult., was performed the play of *Marcela*. Don A. Galiano, in his remarks upon the literature of Spain, speaks of this drama as follows:—"The condition of the Spanish stage has not improved in these later years—the best proof of this will be found in the popularity enjoyed by a writer of the present day, Don Manuel Breton de los Herreros. His 'Marcela' has been acted several times, and received with a degree of applause which an unprejudiced reader will find it difficult to justify or account for; for he will not find in its one single quality entitling it to public favour. Its characters combine the faults of commonplace and gross caricature,—where the author intends to be humorous, he succeeds only in being extravagant; it has no story; and it is a curious fact that, of the six personages who figure in its scenes, any one (with the exception of the heroine) might be taken away, without the plot suffering by the subtraction. In fact, the play is a succession of absurd dialogues, its only merit being a flowing and melodious versification, wherein the style of the ancient writers, particularly of Lope de Vega and Tirso de Molina, is very happily imitated. From this it would appear that the author might probably be successful in lyric poetry; but of the requisites for becoming a dramatist, he is utterly destitute. The standard of literary merit must have been amazingly lowered in the country of Calderon and Moreto, before a Spanish audience could receive such a production as excellent."

On 30th, for the benefit of Señor Viera, "The Thirty Years; or the Life of a Gambler." We were not present, having a mortal aversion to this Thirty Years affair. We sincerely regret to hear that (in theatrical parlance,) there was a very "shy domus."

On 1st inst., the play of *La Julia de Toledo*. It possesses some interest, although rather of the out of the way kind. The part which Señor Casacuberta undertook was well played, and well dressed, and Doña Matilde Diaz personated 'the pretty Miss Rachel,' very prettily. The Pit and Cazuela were full; Boxes, so so.

CIRCUS.

The second performance of *Juana la Rubicortona*, attracted a numerous audience on the evening of the 28th ult.

On the 31st, the house was but indifferently attended. A ballet was represented called *El Bandido*, in which there was a good scene in the Circle.—Mr. Laforest, as a French cavalry soldier, was attacked by four of the banditti; three of whom he left for dead in the ring, and the other he dragged upon his steed and galloped off with him;—the horse leaped from the Circle to the Stage, amidst great applause. The Circle Selim, was admirable: he performed a new evolution,—that of ungirding and taking the saddle from his back, at the command of his master.

Mr. Laforest rode and vaulted with his accustomed grace and skill, and was loudly cheered.

"Reader! did you ever see a Ghost?—No; but you have heard," . . . .

And doubtless most of our readers in Buenos Ayres have heard that two fighting Lady Ghosts have appeared within these few nights in the Cemetery of the Recoleta. Report says, that they had been *comadres* in their life time; but having had a quarrel, they died without making it up, and that now they have regular "turns up" in the Cemetery above named. If their husbands be still living, they ought to join in the chorus from "Giovanni in London."

"Our wives lie buried in yonder church-yard." Wives.—"Yes; but our Spirits are here!"

The calm night of Saturday last, attracted a considerable assemblage of ladies to hear the music of the *retreta*. The band of the Patrios was on duty upon the occasion, and in the Calle de la Victoria played some pleasing strains, particularly the *Lasciami non t'ascolto*, from Tancredi.

BATHING.—In consequence of the changeable weather, the bathers in the river have not biherto been very numerous this season. On Saturday and Monday nights last they mustered rather strong, including a number of ladies.

THE ALAMEDA.—This promenade was again extremely well attended on Sunday evening last, and the weather, after the rain of the morning, proved delightful. The band performed selections from *El Barbero*, *Tancredi*, *Cenerentola*, *Gazza Ladra*, &c. A number of ladies were present; and in the course of the evening four charming *Señoritas*, on horseback, in English riding costume, with the hat, green veil, &c., accompanied by four well mounted cavaliers, drew up in front of the Alameda. The band immediately struck up the *aria* from Tancredi, "*Al Campo*,"—at the conclusion of which the equestrian party galloped off to the campo.

THE WEATHER, during the week, has been seasonable, and at times extremely pleasant,—thermometer 70 to 80.

Birth.

MRS. SARAH WILLIAMS, wife of Mr. THOMAS WILLIAMS, No. 20, Calle de Cordova, was safely delivered of a Son, on Saturday the 27th ultimo.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the BUENOS AYRES FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY, will be held on Tuesday the 6th inst., at No. 148, Calle de la Victoria, at 6 o'clock P. M. W. TORREY, Sec.

NORTH AMERICAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the NORTH AMERICAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, will be held at BECH'S HOTEL, on Thursday evening next, the 8th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. A general and punctual attendance of the Members is requested.

UNION LIBRARY & READING-ROOM.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the SHARE-HOLDERS of the UNION LIBRARY & READING-ROOM, will take place at the Society's Room, on the evening of Tuesday, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock. A punctual and general attendance is solicited.

(By order of the Committee.)

ON SALE.

AN EXCELLENT COPYING-MACHINE, with Copying Paper, and Ink Powders.—Apply at No. 15, Calle de la Paz.

ENGLISH POTATOES.

RECEIVED by the last vessel from Liverpool, on Sale at A. CAMERON'S, No. 46, Calle de la Reconquista.

NOTICE.

WANTED, in an English Family, a good COOK or Woman. Apply at No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

NOTICE.

AS A MR. CLARK has taken the trouble to caution the Public, privately, not to trust me or my family, I hereby request all those who may have just or legal demands against me, to present them at Mr. ZWISLOCKI'S HOTEL, Calle 25 de Mayo, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 8 at night, on this 3d day of January, 1855, and they shall be immediately liquidated by me. ASA T. SMITH.

N. B.—I would recommend Mr. Clark to buy a Chest-Book to put on his mouth, rather than his Cup.

RACES.

ON TUESDAY the 6th instant, SUBSCRIPTION RACES will be run on the BANCAJA ROAD, by English Horses. The first will be for 100 dollars Stake, and the second for 50. Any Gentleman wishing to enter his horse, can see the conditions at MR. HILL'S LIVERY-STABLES, or at MR. HUNT'S HOTEL.

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Do. on United States, . . . . .	7 1/2	—	do. p. U. S. dol.
Hides, Or, best, . . . . .	31	—	33 do. p. pesado.
Do. country, . . . . .	27	—	39 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs. . . . .	27	—	38 do. do.
Do. salted, . . . . .	22	—	23 do. do.
Do. Horse, . . . . .	104	—	11 do. each.
Nutria Skins, . . . . .	38	—	40 do. per dozen.
Chickadee Skins, . . . . .	38	—	40 do. do.
Wool, common, . . . . .	9	—	12 do. p. arroba.
Hair, long, . . . . .	32	—	34 do. do.
Do. mixed, . . . . .	17	—	22 do. do.
Jerked Beef, . . . . .	16	—	17 do. p. quintal
Tallow, melted, . . . . .	104	—	11 do. p. arroba.
Horns, . . . . .	350	—	650 do. per set.
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Salt, on board, . . . . .	1 1/2	—	3 p. ct. p. month.
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The highest price of Doubletons during the week, 123 dollars. The lowest price, 117 1/2 dollars.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.