

# British Packet

## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 445.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1835.

[Vol. IX.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 24th inst., contains a continuation of the list of the Christian captives who have been recaptured from the Indians, in the late expedition of the army under the command of General Juan Manuel de Rosas; and in its leading article of same date, says:—"The campaign of General Rosas to the desert, has not then been a mere military spectacle, nor does the glory acquired consist of sterile laurels. Immense benefits have been the result of this eminent undertaking: the security of our frontiers, and with it, that of our principal riches,—the extension of the limits of the territory of the Republic,—and, more particularly, the redemption of more than eight hundred of our fellow-citizens, who were groaning in captivity in the days of independence and of liberty."

Another writer, in noticing the subject, says: "The ancient Romans decreed a civic crown to any one who saved the life of a single citizen:—how many crowns ought to be offered to him who has broken with his sword the chains of more than eight hundred Americans!"

We have lately read an account of "*Los Puebleches*;" or, "The Pampa Indians,"—published in London. It is very interesting. The author had on one occasion taken refuge in a hut in the *Pampas*, which was attacked by the Indians, and defended by some *Gauchos*, and *drugones á caballo*. Two of the latter had served in every action from Malpú down to the decisive victory of Ayacucho. The Indians were beaten off. The work in question speaks of the expedition under the orders of General Rosas, in the following terms:—

"For the defence of their frontiers against the incursions of these savages, the Buenos Ayresan Government had established a chain of posts along the frontier, but they proved ineffectual in checking the depredations of the Indians, which were more frequent in ratio as the immense herds of cattle became thinned, a circumstance which the late revolutionary war had greatly increased. About eighteen months ago, they accordingly despatched an army under the command of Manuel Rosas, for the purpose of ridding themselves of the scourge that had so long been the terror of their frontier line. The result was crowned by the most signal success,—the once formidable *Puebleches* have been nearly exterminated, and their scattered remnants driven into the inaccessible fastnesses of the Andes." . . . . . "The success which has attended the late expedition of Manuel Rosas, will have put an end to the barbarous warfare that has so long desolated these regions, and rooted up every germ of civilization almost as soon as planted. The spear of the *Puebleche* is broken; in a few years he will exist but as an old tradition, or a nurse's tale. Or, if he should still be found, it will be with the mighty condor, in the higher regions of the Cordilleras, where alone he can escape from the persecutions of civilized man."

The House of Representatives, in its sitting of 19th inst., ordered the law of the last year respecting Stamps, to remain in force during the present year; with the exception that passports to proceed out of the territory of the Republic, shall be on a stamp of 15 dollars for each principal individual, and 2 dollars for the rest. At the same time the House advises the adoption of a perceptible and permanent colour for the Stamp designating the year, in order that by this mode the passports may be rendered more clear.

#### NATIONAL BANK.

A general meeting of the Shareholders took place on 20th inst., when the following Report was read:—

"MESSRS. SHAREHOLDERS,—"The present Directors, on terminating their administrative career according to law, have little to state relative to the general affairs of the Bank. In the Report of the preceding six months, the stationary situation in which the Bank was placed in all its relations with the Government, was manifested to you. Since then, nothing new has occurred; and the Directors believe that the time to agitate the pending transactions, will be at the

conclusion of the year of the Bank, on which day commences the period in which the Legislature ought to revise our statute. Nevertheless, the new Directors can act as they think most expedient for the interests of the establishment, in accordance with the instructions you may please to give them at this meeting.

"In various general meetings, the Directors were expressly charged to follow up the prosecution relative to the one hundred thousand dollars which have been extracted from the Bank. In complying with this charge, the Directors proceeded with all the circumspection which an affair of this nature demanded; and they have repeatedly informed you of the steps they had taken, and the advice they had received from their Counsellors at Law. They have now to observe that this affair has terminated, but in a manner unfavourable to the establishment. With surprise the Directors have received the uniform decision of all the tribunals, who have declared that the Directors do not possess any legal right for such prosecution. But this is not all: the ex-treasurer, taking advantage of the said declaration, has demanded indemnifications from the Bank; but the Directors believe that this demand, which they will not qualify, and which has already been answered, will very soon be repelled.

"With respect to the transactions of the last six months, your Committee having revised and approved the accounts relative to this period, the Directors have declared a dividend of five per cent. upon the profits; which will be paid to those private Shareholders whose claims may not be impeded.

"The renovation of the current money is being continued; but with the penalty consequent upon the slight resources of the Bank, and the parsimony of the aid from the Treasury: proving that both means are insufficient to provide for the cost of an operation so important.

"Nothing more remains, Messrs. Shareholders, than to proceed to the appointment of the sixteen Directors who are to undertake the new administration; and of three members more, to form the usual Committee of Accounts.

"JOSE I. GARMENDIA, *President*.  
"Manuel Nuñez, *Secretary*."

#### MONTEVIDEO.

The sessions of the Fifth Legislature of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, were opened at the House of Assembly in Montevideo, on 15th inst., by the President *ad interim* of the Republic. After he had made a suitable address to the Senators and Representatives, which was replied to by the President of the House,—the Secretary thereof read the Message of the Executive, which is extremely long, perhaps, comparatively speaking, as much so as those of the President of the United States of North America, to Congress. It speaks of the friendly relations which exist between the Oriental Republic and other States; and as it regards Buenos Ayres, that it was wished to come to an understanding respecting the navigation of the rivers which mark the dominion of both Republics, and that this affair would no doubt be satisfactorily arranged. With the Empire of Brazil, the negotiations were divers and important. The Message then speaks of the protection which those engaged in the late disturbances in the Oriental territory, had found on that of Brazil; which at first gave cause to fear that Brazil, compromised as she was to protect the internal peace of the Republic, was pursuing a course diametrically opposite. That the explanations, however, since given by the Court of Rio Janeiro, had been most satisfactory; and that it was exerting itself, in conjunction with the Cabinets of Versailles and St. James's, to persuade Spain to acknowledge the independence of its late colonies. The Message then proceeds as follows:—"Peace in this manner being scarcely secured with their neighbours, the Government had the satisfaction to

see themselves invited to celebrate a Treaty of Friendship and Commerce; in which the Cabinet of His Britannic Majesty acting on one part, it is easy to ascertain if it be under the idea that the Oriental State of the Uruguay is to be yet looked upon as a country *mediatizado*, in the opinion of the Powers who have the better right of judging of its actual category.

"Notwithstanding the Executive is fully impressed with the importance of this transaction, and to give it a course favourable to the great interests involved, it had the timely aid of circumstances on its side; nevertheless, the desire of uniforming its ideas with yours, induced it to act in a manner that, without disguising its frank sentiments to H. B. M's. Plenipotentiary, made him to understand that in order to give them due latitude it was necessary to receive your sanction, in conformity with the Constitutional Charter.

"Therefore, consistently with its own dignity, and with the consideration due to the frank and high-minded policy of the Cabinet of H. B. M., the Executive Power will call at an early period your attention to this important affair; shewing you, at the same time, the necessity of not retarding your decision thereon."

The remainder of the Message relates to local matters, which, however interesting they may be to persons on the spot, would not perhaps be so to our readers in other countries. We will therefore conclude our extracts by merely adding, that the National debt of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay is stated at one million six hundred thousand dollars. The negotiation to contract a loan in Europe is also noticed; and that the conditions thereof, or whether such an operation be necessary, remains for the Legislature to decide.

Señor José Gestal, a merchant of Montevideo, addressed, some time since, a note to the Spanish Government, accompanied with a copy of the decree of the Oriental Government, allowing Spanish vessels, under certain conditions, to enter the port of Montevideo, &c. &c. &c. This note was replied to, under date Madrid, 5th October, 1834, by the Spanish Minister of State, Señor Francisco Martínez de la Rosa,—stating that the Spanish Government are willing to receive Commissioners to treat upon the means of ending the state of indecision and uncertainty in which Spain has so long been as it regards the countries of South America.

### Official Documents.

Some documents were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 20th inst., connected with the lawsuit between Dr. Echevarria, and Señor Letamendi.

A decree, dated 20th inst., orders that the collectors of the duties on the cattle introduced into the corrales of this city, shall not be responsible for the cattle which may escape thence for want of proper precautions.

A note, dated 24th inst., from the Government to the Inspector General, states that in consequence of the scarcity of troops for the service of the garrison of this city, all the soldiers acting as orderly-men to Officers not in active service, must join their respective corps.

#### POLICE DEPARTMENT.

REGULATIONS to be observed on the days of Carnival, at the MASQUERADE BALLS preparing in the Theatre of this City.

Art. 1. The doors of the Theatre to be opened at half-past 8 o'clock in the evening; from which hour the masqueraders can be introduced into the Saloon, and the ladies and others who may have taken seats.

2. At 9 o'clock the Orchestra are to begin their performance, and to continue until 10; at which hour the Ball is to commence, under the direction of two Masters of the Ceremonies, (*bastoneros*,) who are to present themselves in the Saloon on the first overture being played by the orchestra.

3. The Masters of the Ceremonies to be distinguished by a domino, a white sash across the breast, and a long stick.

4. The commands of the Masters of the Cere-

monies are to be strictly obeyed by all the masqueraders, as well for the preservation of order, as for the description of dances to be performed, the duration of them, and the lapse of time to be allowed between the country-dances, minuets, waltzes, quadrilles, gavotas, montoneros, &c. &c.

5. No masquerader to be introduced into any class of dances, except by a ticket, or other token, from a Master of the Ceremonies.

6. If any masquerader wishes to execute any particular dance, either alone or with company, he must apply to a Master of the Ceremonies, &c.

7. Should any of the masquerade companies wish to perform in the Saloon any particular dance or cantata which they may have rehearsed, application is to be made at the ticket-office, at 10 in the morning; and in the evening, when the said company enter the Theatre, the director thereof shall receive a ticket, to be delivered to one of the Masters of the Ceremonies, who will designate the period when the company can execute their performance.

8. The orquestras of the masquerade companies, are to take their stations with the general orchestra.

9. The dances are to conclude at 5 o'clock in the morning.

10. No one can be introduced into the Saloon except the masqueraders, and the ladies or families in the boxes who may wish to dance.

11. Any person not belonging to masquerade companies, and who may wish to dance in the Saloon, must beforehand make application to a director of any of said companies, from whom he will receive a ticket, which is to be presented to the Masters of the Ceremonies.

12. No person will be suffered to enter the Theatre with a stick, umbrella, &c.

13. No person must unmask a masquerader, under any pretext whatever.

14. Any person will be acknowledged as a masquerader, who being uncovered, wears a mask in any visible part.

15. No masquerader to be permitted to enter the Theatre, who conducts himself improperly.

16. The Police are to exert themselves to preserve order, and give every necessary aid to the Masters of the Ceremonies.

17. Tickets for the Theatre are to be had at the ticket-office, at the following prices:—Boxes, 10 dollars; *Cazuela*, 2; Entrance, 4.

18. This Regulation is to be posted in all public places.

Buenos Ayres, 24th February, 1835.

(By Commissioners.)

BERNARDO VICTORICA.

We have received English journals to 20th December, and accounts from France to 27th ditto. They announce the arrival of Sir Robert Peel in London, and the formation of the new British Ministry, which consisted as follows:—

SIR ROBERT PEEL,—First Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

LORD LYNDOURST,—Lord Chancellor.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON,—Minister of Foreign Affairs.

LORD WEAVERCLIFFE,—Privy Seal.

LORD ABERDEEN,—First Lord of the Admiralty.

SIR EDWARD KNATCHBULL,—Paymaster of the Forces.

LORD ROSSLYN,—President of the Council.

MR. A. BARNES,—President of the Board of Trade.

MR. GELBERT,—Secretary for the Home Department.

SIR G. MURRAY,—Master of the Ordnance.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH,—President of the Board of Control.

MR. HERRIES,—Secretary at War.

SIR H. HARDINGE,—Secretary for Ireland.

SIR E. SUGDEN,—Chancellor for Ireland.

SIR J. SCARLETT,—Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

LORD MARLBOROUGH,—Postmaster-General.

LORD JESSY,—Lord Chamberlain.

SIR GEORGE CLIBBER BART., & SIR THOMAS FRANCIS FREEMANVILLE BART.,—Joint Secretaries of the Treasury.

LORD MAHON,—Under Foreign Secretary.

THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE ROBERT DAWSON,—Secretary of the Admiralty.

MR. F. POLLOCK,—Attorney-General.

MR. PEMBERTON,—Solicitor-General.

The Marquis of Londonderry had been appointed Ambassador to Russia;—and Lord Granville, Ambassador in France, had solicited his recall.

Notwithstanding the political agitation consequent upon a change of Ministry, the British funds had not declined in price; on the contrary, they were looking upwards, the 3 per cent. Consols being at 92, on 18th December. The Tories say this is a sufficient proof of the confidence the public has in a Tory administration,—the funds being always the barometer of public opinion.—The opposition, on the contrary, aver that the funds keep their price, from the moral certainty that the Tories will be quickly ousted from office. The Parliament, it was positively stated, would

be dissolved on 30th December; and active preparations were making for the elections, by all parties. The Tory Lords and Commoners who had been residing in Italy and other parts of the Continent, were hurrying home in order to assist at the elections; Calais, Dieppe, Havre de Grace, &c., were, at the latter end of December, crowded with these voyagers embarking for England.—Party spirit was running high in the United Kingdom; but not more or perhaps so much as might have been expected. The language used in the different party newspapers, partakes in no small degree of the Billingsgate. —The Duke of Wellington is denominated 'The Dictator,' 'Autocrat,' 'His Highness,' &c. &c.; and those composing the new administration, are called 'the precious crew,' 'worthless vagabonds,' &c. The Tory papers are not behind hand with their opponents in this sort of warfare; but the odds are two to one, the poor Tories having both Whigs and Radicals to combat.

It seems that the late Cabinet was dissolved by the determination of the King alone: indeed the *Age* newspaper always asserted this, and in its number of 23d November, it says:—"We repeat it—the King dissolved the Whig Ministry, and may say with Coriolanus,—

"Alone I did it;  
And like an eagle in a dovecoat,  
Fluttered the Whiggish vultures."

"Nobody else has any right to dispute with him the honour: it is the King—and God bless him for it." Lord Melbourne, too, in his address to the Derby reformers, said that "although there might have been some contradictory opinions amongst his colleagues, there was none upon great impending public measures, as was likely to interfere with the harmonious and united action of that administration."

The *Liverpool Courier* says:—"For many months the Whig ministry had been falling in public estimation, and the Earl only retired just in time to escape the storm. As for Lord Chancellor Brougham, he had become an object of dislike to all parties. The Tories hated him as a democrat,—the Whigs detested him as the secret underminer of Lord Grey's influence,—and the Radicals abhorred him as the supporter of abuses. All were united in disliking and scouting the once popular champion. The people had loudly expressed themselves tired of the Whigs. There were only three parties from which the King could make his choice—the Whigs, the Radicals, and the Tories. The Whigs had become the objects of popular hatred, to an extent almost unprecedented; it was therefore not likely that he would place them again in office. Among the Radicals, where could he have found suitable persons, unless he had made Cobbett Prime Minister, with O'Connell for Lord Chancellor. There was therefore no alternative;—he must either call the Tories to office, or reinstate the Whigs in their elevation. The latter, consistently with the expressed feelings of the people, he could not do; the former, therefore, was the only course to be taken."

Sir Robert Peel was at a ball, in one of the palaces at Rome, when the messenger arrived announcing the dissolution of the Whig ministry. He quitted Rome on the following morning, for London, by way of Paris; leaving Lady Peel in the latter city. The journey of the messenger, from London to Rome, is stated to have been one of the quickest on record.

The troops of the Queen Regent of Spain, commanded by General Mina, had obtained great triumphs over the Carlists, on the 7th and 12th December last; having completely routed Zumalacarrgui, and other Carlist chieftains, driving the wreck of their armies to the frontiers of France.

The question between Belgium and Holland, respecting Luxembourg, was again agitated.

In the month of November last, new firelocks were served out, in London, to the second regiment of foot-guards; and the old ones are to be discontinued. The improvement in the new ones consists in their having percussion locks, which it is expected will facilitate the rapidity of firing. The experiment is to be tried among the battalions of the British household infantry.

#### "JAPHET, IN SEARCH OF A FATHER."

The continuation of this history, as it appears in the *Metropolitan* of December last, is not so lively as the commencement. It treats of the professional enmity which existed between Mr. Cophagus and a rival apothecary in an adjoining street, (Mr. Pleggitt, in which the shopmen and errand-boys of either shop partook of a rencontre that was followed between the two latter when car-

rying out medicines, which ended in a fight, the preliminaries to which caused such a sensation in the streets, that "two ladies from Billingsgate who were near, indulging their rhetorical powers, stopped short—two tom cats, who were on an adjacent roof, just fixing their eyes on a miff, and about to fix their claws, turned their eyes to the scene below;—two political antagonists stopped their noisy arguments—two dustmen ceased to ring their bells; and two little wretches casting cherries from the crowns of their hats, lost sight of their fruit, and stood aghast with fear."

In the end, Cophagus makes it up with Pleggitt, and sells to the latter his shop, and stock in trade. Japhet and Timothy compare notes, and find that they possess between them twenty-eight pounds eighteen shillings and three halfpence; upon which they agree to travel together, and accordingly quit London. They got a lift, at night, in a waggon, where they fell in with a personage who began to talk Doctor's latin with Japhet. The stranger proved to be a sort of king of the gipsies, or mountebank. He persuades Japhet and Timothy to join him, and says to the former:—

"The fact is, I want a lad of gentlemanly address, and handsome appearance—with the very knowledge you possess.—By-the-by, was that real Latin of yours?"

"No," replied Japhet, laughing, "you quoted the grammar, and I replied with medical prescriptions."

The stranger introduces his two recruits to his gipsy tribe. Here is the description of his wife Nattée:—

"Never in my life will the remembrance of the first appearance of Nattée, and the effect it had, be erased from my memory. She was tall; too tall, had it not been for the perfect symmetry of her form. Her face of a clear olive, and oval in shape; her eyes jetty black; nose straight, and beautifully chiselled; mouth small, thin lips with a slight curl of disdain, and pearly teeth. I never beheld a woman of so commanding a presence. Her feet were bare, but very small, as well as her hands. On her fingers she wore many rings, of a curious old setting, and a piece of gold hung on her forehead, where the hair was parted. She looked at us, touched her high forehead with the ends of her fingers, and waving her hand gracefully, said, in a soft voice, 'You are welcome,' and then turned to her husband, speaking to him in her own language, until by degrees they separated from us in earnest conversation."

Nattée returned in a short time, and after some discourse with the new comers, exclaimed, "Fleta, where are you?"

"A soft voice answered from the tent of Nattée, and soon afterwards came out the appearance of about eleven years old. The little girl of this child was a new source of interest. She was a little fairy figure, with a skin as white as the driven snow, light auburn hair, and large blue eyes; her dress was scanty, and showed a large portion of her taper legs. She hastened to Nattée, and folding her arms across her breast, stood still, saying meekly, 'I am here.' \* \* \* Fleta sat down by us, and patting her long hair, which had fallen over her eyes, looked us both in the face.—'Who gave you that name, Fleta?' inquired I. 'They gave it me,' replied she. 'And who are they?' 'Nattée, and Melchior her husband.' 'But you are not their daughter?' 'No, I am not—that is—I believe not.' The little girl stopped short, as if assured that she had said too much, cast her eyes down on the ground, and folded her arms so that her hands rested on each opposite shoulder. Timothy whispered to me, 'She must have been stolen, depend upon it.' 'Silence,' said I. The little girl overheard him, and looking at him, put her finger across her mouth, looking to where Num and Jumbo were sitting. I felt an interest for this child before I had been an hour in her company; she was so graceful, so beautifully feminine, so mournful in the expression of her countenance. That she was under restraint was evident; but still she did not appear to be actuated by fear. Nattée was very kind to her, and the child did not seem to be more reserved towards her than to others; her mournful, pensive look, was perhaps inherent to her nature. It was not until long after our first acquaintance that I ever saw a smile upon her features."

Fleta, in a few days gets very intimate with Japhet, and tells him "she could recollect very well living in a great house, with every thing very fine about her; but still it appeared as if it were a dream. She recollected two white ponies—and a lady, who was her mamma—and a mulberry tree, where she staid her frock; sometimes other things came to her memory, and then she forgot them again. From this it was evident that she had been stolen, and was probably of

good parentage; certainly if elegance and symmetry of person and form could prove blood, it never was more marked than in this interesting child. Her abode with the gipsies, and their peculiar mode of life and manners, had rendered her peculiarly precocious in intellect; but of education she had none, except what was instilled into her by Melchior, whom she always accompanied when he assumed his character as a juggler. She then danced on the slack wire, at the same time performing several feats in balancing, throwing of oranges, &c."

Japhet is instructed in 'sleight of hand,' and Timothy in tumbling, and he was soon able to throw a sunset either backwards or forwards, walk on his hands, &c. &c. They give an exhibition in a country town, the performers being dressed in spangled dresses. "Fleta was attired in small, white satin, Turkish trousers, blue muslin and silver embroidered frock, worked sandals, and her hair braided and plaited in long tails behind, and she looked like a little sylph. The entertainment closed with Fleta's performance on the slack wire; and certainly never was there any thing more beautiful and graceful. Balanced on the wire, in a continual waving motion, she performed several feats, such as the playing with five oranges, balancing swords, &c. Her extreme beauty—her very picturesque and becoming dress—her mournful expression and downcast eyes—her gentle manner, appeared to win the hearts of the audience; and when she was assisted off from her perilous situation by Melchior and me, and made her graceful courtesy, the plaudits were unanimous. When the company dispersed I went to her, intending to praise her, but I found her in tears.—'What is the matter, my dear Fleta?' 'O nothing! don't say I have been crying—but I cannot bear it—so many people looking at me. Don't say a word to Melchior—I won't cry any more.' I kissed and consoled her; she threw her arms round my neck, and remained there with her face hid for some time. We then joined the others at supper."

A variety of other adventures follow, which we should relate, but (to quote the play-bill on Señor Quijano's benefit,) "it would be robbing the public of the great pleasure and surprise" which a perusal of the work will afford them.

From this slight sketch, it is probable that Natée and Fleta will be the most interesting characters of the history. The latter we have begun to love intensely already; and have in our "mind's eye" her very counterpart—a sweet little sylph now living in Buenos Ayres.

We have received a variety of poetical effusions from our correspondent G—, all of them possessing more or less merit and originality. The following partakes so much of the latter, that we could not forbear inserting it.

#### SONG.—THE EMIGRANT.

Air, "Duncan Gray."

I would roam in spite o' fate,  
So said the Emigrant;  
Shipp'd off loaf for the La Plata,  
So said the Emigrant;  
Fish flew past nor lock'd our way,  
Sharks about the ship did play;  
All had something bad to say,—  
So said the Emigrant.

Isle nor ship we pass'd nor met,  
So said the Emigrant;  
Saw but wrecks in the La Plata,  
So said the Emigrant;  
Fiery twins on yard-arms smil'd,  
Carey's chickens scream'd like wild,  
Sea and sky together build'd,—  
So said the Emigrant.

The port we gain, an' deil me cares,  
So said the Emigrant;  
I'm all right in Buenos Ayres,  
So said the Emigrant;  
Here trees sough, and birds they sing,  
Lambkins bleat,—but ilka thing  
Some lovd' scene to mem'ry bring,—  
So said the Emigrant.

Lassies here like queens appear,  
So said the Emigrant;  
No milk-maids in Buenos Ayres,  
So said the Emigrant;  
The world new, and kintraes free,  
Climes supreme, to hells for me;  
A place mair blessed stick in my e'e,—  
So said the Emigrant.

Bound for Home,—and Ocean's things,  
(So said the Emigrant),  
Bade God speed, and swell'd our wings,  
So said the Emigrant:

Swift as light'ning home he flew,  
Wed his milk-maid e'er she knew;  
Home I am for ever, now!—  
So said the Emigrant.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### A CARD.

**JULIAN JARDEL, HAIR-DRESSER**, has the honor to inform the Public, that he has removed his Shop from No. 44, Calle de la Florida, to

No. 59, Calle de la Plata,

(one Square and a half from the Plaza de la Victoria, towards the country,) where those who may please to employ him will be served with the greatest attention, the best possible taste, and on very moderate terms. He has a brilliant assortment of *Bucles, Altitados, and Curls*, all at a moderate price and makes Wigs and Scissors for Ladies and Gentlemen, in a manner closely to imitate nature; and dresses ladies' hair, according to the latest fashion. Claps, of all prices and qualities, with a beautiful selection of *Castillas*; and a convenient and handsome apartment, in which he undertakes to cut the Hair in the greatest perfection, and in the most fashionable style.

#### NOTICE.

**BEEF AND PORK**, in Barrels, of very superior quality, just landed and for Sale at No. 14, Calle Reconquista.—Also, a few Chests of good **BLACK TEA**, at 2 dollars per lb.; and very good **SOUCHONG**, in boxes of 13 lbs., for Private Families.—Also, a **PATENT FLOOR-CLOTH**, 17½ feet, by 18 feet, of a very neat Pattern, will be sold at a low price, on application as above.

#### NOTICE.

**THE METROPOLITAN**, of October 1834, is requested to be returned to No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

#### ROMAN CEMENT

**OF SUPERIOR QUALITY**, in Casks; recently imported, and for Sale in lots to suit purchasers.—Apply at No. 14, Calle de la Reconquista.

#### NOTICE.

**THE Business** formerly carried on (in this place) under the Firm of A. YOUNG & CO., was dissolved, by mutual consent, 1st May, 1834; and all persons owing to the said Firm, are hereby requested to pay the same to **JAMES WHITE & CO.**

**ADAM YOUNG,**

**JAMES WHITE & CO.**

Buenos Ayres, February 19, 1835.

#### TO LET.

**THE HOUSE** now occupied by MR. CHARLES ROBERTS, in Calle 25 de Mayo; and the Furniture, and Bar Fixture, and Bar to be Sold. Also, a quantity of Wine, Gin, best Cognac Brandy, &c. &c. For terms, apply at No. 62, 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; while a Hide Rope of ¼ inches in diameter in strength is a 3 inch hemp rope, and so in proportion from 6 to 9 inches, 1 inch less. The Hide Rope also possesses other advantages—it is particularly well adapted for man-of-war vessels, being grape-shot proof, answering for all kinds of running-rigging, royal purchase, gun breeching, &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 Alameda; 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 8 reals (silver), per lb.; and for any quantity above a ton, 2½ reals per lb.

### FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 26th OF FEBRUARY, 1835.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig Laura, Crockley, .....	Horne & Alsogaray, .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Maria Cecilia, Vionée, .....	Rezava, Braker, .....	Loading for Cadix.
Brig Spencer, Wilson, .....	Wegnie, Macfarlane & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Ariadne, Christie, .....	R. & J. Carlisle, .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Ann Wise, Rennie, .....	Lafone, Robinson & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool via Montevideo.
Barque Jo, John Barnes, .....	M'Crackan & Jamieson, .....	Loading for Liverpool via Montevideo.
Polacre-brig Rob Roy, D. K. Ingh, .....	Parlane, Macalister & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sen Nymph, Smith, .....	Horne & Alsogaray, .....	Loading for London.
Brig Camerton, Brown, .....	Alfred Barber, .....	Discharging.
Barque Cora, Whitley, .....	Parlane, Macalister & Co, .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Secret, Hocquard, .....	Dickson & Co., .....	Loading for Valparaiso and Callao.
Barque Argentina, Kelson, .....	Parlane, Macalister & Co., .....	Liverpool.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Schooner-brig Margaret Ann, Mott, .....	Daniel Gowland & Co., .....	Loading for Havana.
Ship Romulus, Barker, .....	Davison, Milner & Co., .....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Harper, Moore, .....	Grogan & Pleasant, .....	Loading for Philadelphia.
Brig Latona, Pedrick, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for Philadelphia.
Ship Carolinæan, .....	Davison, Milner & Co., .....	Loading for New York.
Brig Otoman, Carey, .....	Davison, Milner & Co., .....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Fortuna, Perry, .....	Daniel Gowland & Co., .....	Loading for New York.
Brig Paulina, Clark, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Discharging.
Brig Napoleon, Cushing, .....	Zimmermann, Milner & Co., .....	Discharging.
Schooner-brig Pilgrim, Page, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Discharging.
Brig Sarah and Esther, "Swags", .....	Davison, Milner & Co., .....	Discharging.
Brig Orleans, E. Horrocks, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for Baltimore.
Schooner-brig Clio, Spalding, .....	Davison, Milner & Co., .....	Discharging.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Barque Olinde, Fourré, .....	Aymes, Bros., .....	Loading for Valparaiso.
Barque Clemence, Malvoisin, .....	Guerin, Seris & Co., .....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Elisee, Lamnaud, .....	José O. Basnado, .....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
<b>HAMBURG.</b>		
Brig Cesar & Elena, Janssen, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Julian & Elizabeth, Bock, .....	S. Lezica, Bros., .....	Loading for Cowes, for orders.
<b>DANISH.</b>		
Ship Diosturen, Gunthersen, .....	J. J. Klieck, .....	Loading for Havana.
<b>BREMEN.</b>		
Barque Johanna, Grote, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for Havana.
Ship Alexander, Marcus, .....	S. Lezica, Bros., .....	Loading for Havana.
Schooner-brig Johanna, Sagemuhl, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for Havana.
Barque Wanderer, Schlichting, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for Havana.
<b>DUTCH.</b>		
Brig Hesperus, Shackel, .....	S. Lezica, Bros., .....	Uncertain.
<b>SWEDISH.</b>		
Brig Systarne, Hallberg, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for Havana.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Polacre Temistocles, Morello, .....	Felipe Livavall, .....	Loading for Barcelona.
Polacre Carlo Alberto, Pertego, .....	Zumarán & Treserra, .....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Temistocles, Chiappe, .....	F. Livavall, .....	Discharging.
Brig Rio de la Plata, Lupi, .....	Davison, Milner & Co., .....	Discharging.
Sc-brig N. Sea, de la Anampita, Duranto, .....	Davison, Milner & Co., .....	Discharging.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Brig Eloisa, Meiralles, .....	Pedro A. Plomer, .....	Uncertain.
Schooner-brig Deidade, J. M. dos Santos, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Loading for Rio Grande.
Schr.-brig Piranga Brazileiro, Diaz, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Parnagua.
Zumaca Pensamiento Feliz, Labrador, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Brazil.
Schr.-brig Eighth July, A. A. Rios, .....	Joquin Almeida Rivero, .....	Brazil.

#### FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

**BRITISH.**—Brig Sparrowhawk, (16 guns.) Captain Charles Pearson.  
**AMERICAN.**—Corvette Natchez, (24 guns.) Captain John P. Zantsinger, bearing the Pendant of Commodore James Renshaw.

Schooner Enterprise, (12 guns.) Lieut. Commandant Campbell.



# MARINE LIST.



## Port of Buenos Ayres.

February 21.—Wind W.

Arrived, (during the last night) Oriental packet schr. Adelaide, Bisso, from Montevideo 19th, to J. & S. Lyons.

National packet schr. Luisa, Moratore, from Montevideo 19th, to C. Galeano.

Brazilian schr.-brig Eighth July, Antonio Alvarez Rios, from Parnagua 5th inst., with 689 tercera yerba, 59 bags rice, and timber, to Joaquin Almeida Rivero.

No arrivals or sailings during the day.

February 22.—Wind N. N. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

February 23.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

February 24.—Wind N. N. E.—foggy.

Arrived, British barque Argentina, Stephen Wright Kelso, from Liverpool 5th December, with general cargo, to Parlane, Macalister & Co. Passengers, Rev. William Brown, lady, and two children; Messrs. Alexander Rowand, Angus Wright, George Peter Perry, and George Walker.

Sailed, American brig Ceres, Davis, for New York or Boston, despatched by Daniel Gordan & Co., with 4416 dry hides, 2 trunks of tortoise-shell and combs, and 6906 dry hides loaded in Montevideo.

Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, for Montevideo.

February 25.—Wind S. S. E.—rain, and hazy.

Arrived, National schooner Star of the South, (Pilot-boat), from a cruise in the river.

Sardinian schr.-brig Nra. Sra. de la Asumpta, Durante, from Genoa 13th November, Montevideo 23d inst., with 45 bushels salt, and general cargo, to order.

February 26.—Wind N. E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Sardinian polacre Madonna del Carmen, Croce, for Genoa, despatched by Amadeo & Caprile, with 100 quintals old iron, 48 pipes with 1700 arrobas tallow, 2 bales with 300 arrobas horn shavings, 2 bags with 21 do. of pieces of horn.

American ship Marion, Davis, for U. States, despatched by Manning, Dorr & Co., with some return cargo.

February 27.—Wind E., strong in afternoon, with rain.

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

Oriental packet schr. Adelaide, Bisso, from Montevideo 26th, to J. & S. Lyons.

Do. do. do. Rosa, Moratore, from Montevideo 26th, to C. Galeano.

The Latona is posted to sail this day, for Montevideo and Philadelphia.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Vessels passed Point Indio.

On 21st inst., wind N. W.—At 6 A. M., Concordia, hence the 19th. At 7 A. M., Guisano, hence the 19th. At 10 A. M., Baring Brothers, hence the 20th.

On 23d, at 9 A. M., wind N. W.—Cherub, hence 20th.

On 26th, at 5 A. M., wind S. S. W.—Ceres, hence 24th.

Arrived at Falmouth.

December 4.—H. B. M's. packet Plover, from Rio Janeiro 16th October, with the mail forwarded from Buenos Ayres 13th September, by H. B. M's. packet Hornet.

At Antwerp.

About 2d December.—American brig Velocity, from Montevideo and Cowes.

Arrived at Valparaiso.

10th inst.—British barque John, Davy, from Liverpool 11s days.

17th.—British brig Frederick Hath, Turner, from Liverpool 108 days.

20th.—British ship Perseverance, (whaler), from Paita 60 days.

American ship William Byrnes, from New York 91 days.

22d.—French barque Jeanne Rainaud, Bourdis, from Bourdeaux 88 days.

Hanoverian brig Duke of Cambridge, from Hamburg 110 days.

American ship Israel, Bangs, from Boston 118 days.

British barque Jane, Watson, from London 93 days.

Sailed from Valparaiso.

22d ult.—H. B. M's. ship Challenger, for Coquimbo, Rio Janeiro, and England.

Arrived at Montevideo.

14th inst.—Brazilian schr.-brig Bion Venida, from Rio Grande.

Sardinian polacre Constante, from Genoa.

Brazilian zamacoa Boa Fé, from Rio Janeiro.

16th.—Brazilian patache Defensor Bahia, from Bahia.

17th.—British brig Adventure, from Cadiz 9th December, with 3840 Cadiz fanegas of salt, to Bertram & Co.

18th.—American brig Politeny, from Bremen 20th December, with gun, brandy, and general cargo, to Lafoue & Co.

19th.—French brig Herminie, Soret, from Havre de Grace 28th December.

20th.—French barque Paraguay, from Havre de Grace 14th December, to Bertram & Co.

21st.—British brig Asia, Bloomfield, from Liverpool 12th December, to Bennie, Macfarlane & Co. Passengers, Messrs. Frederik Hagrave, and — Rodges.

23d.—Sardinian polacre Jupiter, from St. Catherine's.

Sailed from Montevideo.

18th inst.—American schooner Dorsey, for Patagonia.

Brazilian schr.-brig Reynoso, for Sta. Catalina.

British barque Royal George, for a port in England.

21st.—Sardinian polacre Cesar, for Rio Janeiro.

22d.—H. B. M's. packet Cockatrice, for Rio Janeiro.

Argentine brig Bella Juana, for Parnagua.

23d.—Brazilian schr.-brig Marques de Pombal, for Rio Grande.

26th.—Oriental brig Dos Amigos, for Parnagua.

The French brig Donx Ferrer, and schr.-brig Guatemala, both bound for the River Plate, sailed from Havre de Grace, the former on 24th December, and the latter on 28th ditto.

Vessels spoken by the barque Argentina.

On 4th ult., lat. 27. 32 N.—British brig Baronet, Wylie, from Liverpool 14th December, bound for Parnagua.

On 9th ditto, lat. 24. 32 N.—H. B. M's. steam packet Flamer, Lieut. Geifin, Commander, from Falmouth 20th December, bound for Barbadoes.

On 17th do., lat. 8. 14 N.—British brig Fisherie, Brown, from Sierra Leone 21 days, bound for North Shields.

## THEATRE.

On 22d inst. was performed, for the benefit of Señor Quijano, a play translated from the French, called *El Sombrero que Habla*, (the Speaking Hat).—The play-bills averred that to give an analysis of this grand drama, would be absolutely robbing the public of the great pleasure and surprise they must otherwise experience: yet they kindly let the public know, that the interesting and sensible Elvira was accused by a hat; and she being a faithful wife, was thought to be unfaithful, upon the sole testimony of the said hat, which the accused could not look upon without horror, because it had witnessed—not her infidelity—but only a terrible imprudence.

Really Señor Quijano deserves credit for this ingenious mode of announcing a very indifferent play. Dr. Ollapod would say to him, "Thank you, good Sir, I owe you one." The performers exerted themselves to the utmost; and the accused Elvira (Doña Matilde), expressed the greatest horror at the sight of this sagabond hat. We hope, for all our sakes, there be not many such hats in the world.

Some tumbling, by Messrs. Hoffmaster, Rose, & Co., closed the entertainments of the evening.—These things are much better done at the Circus.

H. E. the Governor was present, and the house was crowded to suffocation; as also on Tuesday night, when the "Enchantments of Medea" were performed, and Mr. Laforest represented the "Living Statue,"—being the last night of the theatrical season.

## CIRCUS.

Señora Caton had a very splendid house to her benefit, on Thursday evening last. The Boxes were graced with beauty in sables, and in all other colours. Several of the diplomatic corps were also present,—among whom was the Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil; the Consul of His Majesty the King of Belgium, and the Minister of his said Majesty to the Court of Brazil.

We are happy to state that Doña Segunda Iglesia de Castellano, has nearly recovered from the injurious effects of the accident noticed in our last.

The anniversary of Washington's birth-day (22d inst.) was duly observed in Buenos Ayres. The United States corvette Natchez, and schooner Enterprise, in the Outer Roads, displayed flags at each mast head, and at mid-day each fired a salute of 17 guns. The American merchant vessels in the port had their colours and signal-flags flying all day; and the American flag also floated from the azotes of Mrs. Wells's Hotel, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

Monsieur Mary, Belgian Minister to the Court of Brazil, is at present on a visit in this City.—He arrived in town on Saturday last, from Montevideo.

*Lies of the Day*—Extraordinary.—The town was "all of a bustle" yesterday morning, in consequence of a report that Montevideo was blockaded by a Brazilian squadron. This on dit spread like wildfire, and the arrival of the packets Adelaide and Rosa, from Montevideo, attracted a considerable crowd to the beach. It was soon discovered that no foundation existed for the rumour.

Great preparations are making at the Theatre, for the Masquerade Balls at the ensuing Carnival. The Pit has been boarded over for the occasion.

The equestrian performances at the Parque Argentino, (Vauxhall), are to commence on the 8th of the ensuing month.

The music of the *Retreta* was very attractive on Saturday evening last. The band of the regiment of Patriots left the Fort at 9 o'clock, preceded by the globular light, and halted in the Calle de la Victoria, and at the *Mercado*, where they performed a variety of *arias*, including the *Di Piacer*. It was a lovely night, and there were many lovely fair ones in the crowd—exotics as well as natives.

THE ALAMEDA had but few visitors on Sunday last, which was rather extraordinary, the weather being fine, and the Band at their station.

THE WEATHER, during the week, has been somewhat sultry,—thermometer 74 to 81.

## CHILI.

We have received the *Mercurio* of Valparaiso, to 23d ult.; they do not contain any news of importance. The Republic of Chili appears to be in the enjoyment of perfect tranquillity.

## DIED.

On 24th inst., at Montevideo, JAMES NOBLE, Esq., many years a Merchant of that City.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

THE undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's Consul, hereby gives notice that a General Meeting of the SUBSCRIBERS to the BRITISH EPISCOPALIAN CHURCH, will be held at their Chapel on TUESDAY the 10th of March next, at One o'clock, for the purpose of nominating and appointing the Trustees of the Establishment for the present year.

British Consulate, Buenos Ayres, February 26, 1835.

CHARLES GRIFFITHS, H. M.'s Consul.

## NOTICE.

THE REV. JOHN ARMSTRONG being desirous of obtaining assistance in the duties of his Chaplaincy, and it appearing also highly desirable to provide an superior course of Education for a select number of Youth in Buenos Ayres; Mr. ARMSTRONG proposes to send to England for a Clergyman who may serve both these objects, and he will be happy to give a personal explanation of the plan proposed, to any Gentlemen inclined to avail themselves of such a course of instruction for their Sons.

## NOTICE.

A LADY who for several years has been engaged in the business of Tuition in this City, is desirous of increasing her establishment, hitherto confined to Day Pupils, by the admission of a few BOARDERS into her Seminary. Her plan of Education embraces the English and Spanish languages, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, plain and fancy Sewing, &c. Terms for Boarders will be found moderate, and the comforts of those committed to her charge will be strictly attended to.—Apply at No. 42, Calle de Balcarce.

## CARNAVAL.

MASQUERADE DRESSES, of every description, to be LET, at moderate prices, at the Hair-Dresser's Shop of Monsieur JULIO PASQUIER, No. 70 Calle de la Florida. The Masqueraders can dress in the said house.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	122½	123	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	119	119½	do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	63	7½	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7	10	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Patacones,	7½	10	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	40	41	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	125	140	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	74		pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	355		dls. p. ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	74		do. p. patacon.
Do. on United States,.....	74		do. p. U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	32	34	do. p. pesado.
Do. country,.....	27	31	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs,	27	31	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	11	12½	do. each.
Do. Horns,.....	88	41	do. per dozen.
Nutria Skins,.....		(none)	do. do.
Wool, common,.....	9	15	do. p. arroba.
Hair, long,.....	52	83	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	18	22	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	17	18	do. p. quintal
Tallow, melted,.....	10	11	do. p. arroba.
Horns,.....	350	980	do. per mt.
Flour, (North American),..	60		do. per barrel
Salt, on board,.....	9	12	do. p. fanega.
Discount,.....	12	3	p. ct. p. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 123 dollars. The lowest price, 119 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7½ pence. The lowest ditto, 7½ pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.