

# British Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 449.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1835.

[Vol. IX.

### BUENOS AYRES.

The result of the deliberation of the House, upon the note of General Rosas which we inserted in our last, is fully detailed in the following documents.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Hall of Sittings in Buenos Ayres, 23d March, 1835. }  
28th year of the Liberty, and 20th of the Independence.

To the President of the Hon. House, charged *ad interim* with the Executive Power of the Province.

The Hon. House of Representatives of the Province, in a sitting of this date, has sanctioned the following:—

Article 1. On the 26th, 27th, and 28th inst., the opinion of all the citizen inhabitants of the city, shall be consulted on the law of 7th inst., in the form prescribed by the present decree.

2. In each of the parishes of the city a meeting shall be held, in which the Justice of Peace of the parish, and two residents of probity and credit named by the Executive Power, shall preside.

3. The opening of the said meeting shall take place at 8 o'clock in the morning, and be adjourned at 1 in the day; it shall recommence at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and conclude at sunset. At each period the register shall be closed, and signed by the Justice of Peace and residents aforementioned, before retiring to their houses.

4. The Justice of Peace shall reserve, for the purposes stated in Article 13, the register formed in his respective parish.

5. The Alcaldes of the wards, and their Lieutenants, are obliged to attend the opening of the meetings, and to invite all qualified persons thither.

6. The meeting shall be opened by the Justice of Peace making oath before a Notary, who shall attend for the purpose; and the two citizens named by the Executive, before the Justice; minutes of the same being taken in order to commence the poll.

7. The attributions of each of the Poll Officers are: to receive and inscribe the respective opinion of the qualified persons who present themselves; and to exclude those who are not.

8. The expression of each who attends, shall be verbally given, respecting their conformity of opinion upon the aforesaid law.

9. Every free man, native of the country, or settled in it, from the age of twenty years, or before if he be emancipated, shall be qualified to express his acquiescence in, or dissent from, what is stated in the said law.

10. Each of the parishes shall be provided by the Executive Power with two Clerks to keep the register; in which shall be inscribed the Christian and surname, residence, and opinion of the person who voluntarily presents himself to deliver it, in clear and categorical words, regarding his acquiescence in, or dissent from, the aforesaid law.

11. No opinion will be received which is not delivered in the terms stated in the foregoing article.

12. All voters are at liberty to attend, in their respective parishes, the scrutiny made by the Justice of Peace, and residents charged with the poll; and the said Justice of Peace, and inhabitants, shall settle any dispute which may arise on this occasion, as well as on any former one.

13. The general scrutiny shall be performed in the place and manner practised in the elections of Representatives; and when concluded and signed, it shall be transmitted to the 1st Vice-President of the Hon. House, by the Justice of Peace north of the Cathedral, with the correspondent note; the said Justice being the President of the Central Meeting in this case.

14. The Special Committee, to whom the 1st Vice-President shall immediately forward the original registers with the general scrutiny, shall expedite them and report upon the same, and counsel the House what it may deem expedient.

15. Let this be communicated to the Executive Power, &c.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

MANUEL G. PINTO,  
1st Vice-President of the Hon. House.  
Eduardo Lahitte, Secretary.

Hall of Sittings, Buenos Ayres, 23d March, 1835.  
To the President of the Hon. House of Representatives, charged *ad interim* with the Executive Power of the Province.

The House having attentively considered the note of Brigadier-General Juan Manuel de Rosas, dated San José de Flores, 16th inst., in which he requests that the law of the 7th inst., by which he was named Governor and Captain-General of the Province for the term of five years, with full powers, &c., be reconsidered; has passed, under this date, the annexed decree, wherein is detailed the form and mode in which the citizens and inhabitants of the city, of whatever class and condition, are to express their acquiescence or dissent, according to the said law.

The undersigned, on transmitting it to the President of the Hon. House charged with the Government, hopes that he will employ all the zeal which distinguishes him, in order that this august and extraordinary act, in which the people declare their opinion in a solemn manner, in a matter so vital and of such paramount interest, be observed with due circumspection; and likewise take care that all individuals qualified to express themselves, may do so with the plenitude of their liberty; and prevent, moreover, through the functionaries charged with preserving order, the least coercion from being employed, or that any other abuse take place which may be derogatory to the name and credit of the Portefolio people.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

MANUEL G. PINTO, 1st Vice-President.  
Eduardo Lahitte, Secretary.

The Governor, in pursuance of the provisions of the decree, took all the steps conducive to the object in view; and previous to the voting, issued the following

#### PROCLAMATION.

The President of the Hon. House of Representatives of the Province, charged *ad interim* with the Government,

TO THE PEOPLE.

Citizens:—You are about to exercise an august act of your Sovereignty. The House of Representatives of the Province invites you to declare it, manifesting your opinion upon the law of 7th instant, which confers the command of the Province upon the Restorer of the Laws, Brigadier-General Juan M. de Rosas, with all the plenitude of the public power. The Government convokes you to attend so solemn and extraordinary an appeal, which is going to fix your destinies. The country is happy, since that its happiness depends on you. Express yourselves with entire liberty: the law guarantees you.

Citizens:—Order, moderation, and dignity, have ever been the characteristics of the people of Buenos Ayres. Repeat these eloquent examples of your virtues, which the world has admired; and conduct yourselves in such a manner, that nothing may slur the name and credit of the Portefolio people.

Citizens:—Attend the meetings with confidence, and with confidence express your opinions. The wishes of the Government are, that no disagreeable event may occur: that all may be dignified, and correspondent to the august act: and that order and moderation show, in all the parishes, and in every quarter, that the Federals

are and will be the firmest pillar of the laws and of public tranquillity.

MANUEL V. DE MAZA.

The voting has been going on since Thursday morning, and as the poll is only to be closed this evening, we cannot of course state the result; but we hear that the confirmation of the law of 7th inst., will be carried by a vast majority.

We are not aware whether our countrymen, or foreigners generally, will be inclined or not to take part in the important question now at issue; but we believe we can assure our readers, that every resident, to whatever country he may belong, has, on this particular occasion, the same right as the natural or legal citizen; and as far as we can learn, it is particularly desired that every qualified person should exercise that right.

#### Official Documents.

A communication, dated 21st inst., has been addressed by General Rosas to the Government, stating that the accounts of the army lately under his command having been closed, he had ordered the Commissary to present them. The General also enters into a variety of remarks upon the said accounts.

A decree, dated 20th inst., orders the suppression of the office of Inspector of Public Works.

#### ORIENTAL STATE.

CIRCULAR FROM THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.  
Montevideo, March 18, 1835.

The undersigned Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Oriental State of the Uruguay, has had the honor to be expressly authorized by H. E. Brigadier-General Manuel Oribe, Constitutional President of the Republic, to announce to the Government to whom this is addressed, that on the 1st inst., H. E. was elected by the General Assembly, to the high office which he now occupies, in conformity to the fundamental law of the nation.

The satisfaction which the Republic feels at this event, the effect of which cannot but strengthen the moral force of its institutions, and give to its political independence a new guarantee of stability and of respect, has been for the new Magistrate, of whose sentiments the undersigned has the honor to be the faithful interpreter, a motive of gratitude and acknowledgment towards the people who have placed such high confidence in him, and which imposes upon him the sacred duty of making every exertion for their prosperity and glory.

On being installed in this important situation, he has thought it his first duty, as Chief of one of the States which form the great American family, to manifest to the Governments who preside over the other States of the confederation, the sentiments which animate him for the prosperity of the sister Republics, and particularly as it regards the Argentine Provinces: that it will afford him the highest satisfaction to maintain and draw closer the ties of friendship and good will which unite our respective States; without forgetting that the conformity of their common interests, and the reciprocity of the advantages which they both enjoy in the cultivation of frank and friendly relations, will every day render more solid and durable the principles of that good understanding, as essential in their present situation, as necessary to the policy of the Governments of the Rio de la Plata.

The undersigned having thus fulfilled the orders of his Government, has the honor to remain, &c. &c.

FRANCISCO LLAMBI.  
To the Governments of Buenos Ayres, Brazil,  
Bolívia, Santa Fé, Entreríos, Corrientes,  
and the three States of Colombia.

We have not until now had an opportunity of noticing the pamphlet published in Montevideo on 10th ult., subscribed by Vicente Aspíllaga, and addressed to Mr. Hamilton, H. B. M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary to this Republic. It relates to the loss of the British brig *William the Fourth*, Captain George Milne, in October last, near Cape Corrientes, during her voyage from Liverpool to Valparaiso. The substance of the pamphlet is as thus:—

That he (Aspíllaga) received, on 15th October, information of the shipwreck. He was at the time confined to his bed through illness, but did not lose a moment in taking means to render assistance in saving the cargo; and among other measures, wrote to Don Gervasio Rosas, requesting his attendance in order that by his influence plundering might be prevented. Señor Rosas replied, that having a prior engagement, he was unable to attend; that the vessel and cargo would be in safe custody with Aspíllaga, and the men under his orders. The latter had sent to the Captain of the brig, offering him and crew an asylum in his establishment: on the 17th October the messenger returned, bringing with him the manifest, and a letter addressed to the British Consul, with information of the shipwreck, and that the vessel was being plundered. On receiving the latter information, Aspíllaga reiterated his orders to restrain this disorder; and the pillage was thus impeded. The shipwrecked men were conveyed to his house, (the Captain frost-bitten,) and every possible assistance rendered to the unfortunates.

Whilst Aspíllaga's people were employed in saving property from the wreck, Colonel Miguel Planes arrived at the head of fifty armed men, and asserted (according to the pamphlet,) that no one had a right to prevent the plundering of the vessel, her cargo being a spoil of the sea. That the Colonel was supported in this by Don Francisco Valdez. Aspíllaga expostulated with Valdez in a friendly manner, but to no purpose. The latter even went so far as to propose that the captain and crew should be forwarded towards Buenos Ayres, and measures taken to make a way with them on the road, in order that no one might remain to claim the property. Aspíllaga answered with indignation, but was threatened by Valdez with the fate of the Frenchman Rives, who had his throat cut in the neighbourhood of the Tuyú. Aspíllaga then assumed an air of authority with Valdez:—the latter appeared to be convinced of his error, and retired to his house. Aspíllaga, certain that serious exertions became necessary to prevent the crimes which were in agitation, and although suffering under severe indisposition, proceeded to the wreck, where he had a conversation with Colonel Planes, who retired with his people, and thus Aspíllaga had every probability of saving the major part of the cargo for the owners.

When he and his people had been employed in this operation six days, he received information that Valdez, with 16 men, had determined to consummate the robbery; but as these individuals came three or four at a time, Aspíllaga's people managed to arrest them. An altercation ensued between Aspíllaga and Valdez. The former seeing the latter in the act of cocking his carbine, told him that if he dared to move he should die, and at the same time presented his pistol. Valdez, however, fired at Aspíllaga; the latter at the same moment also fired, and Valdez fell dead.

Aspíllaga immediately gave notice of this event to the Commandant-General of the Country Districts, General Juan Manuel Rosas; and to the Justice of Peace; the captain of the brig did the same to his Consul; and Aspíllaga, on account of increased indisposition, retired to his house.—After a few days he was visited by Lieut. Balan, accompanied by thirty men, who said that he had come on a recruiting expedition for the regiment of Colonel Prudencio Rosas. Aspíllaga fell into the snare; his people were disarmed, and the wreck given up to pillage. Aspíllaga finding his life in danger, fled to the Oriental territory.

We cannot follow the author through every particular related in his pamphlet. He concludes by deploring that such an outrage should be committed in his country, and by his fellow countrymen, against the subjects of a friendly nation, and the rights of hospitality so infamously violated.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 11th inst., in noticing the above-mentioned pamphlet, denominates it an infamous libel upon the province of Buenos Ayres, which they should not have condescended to notice by any formal refutation, except that

their contempt might be construed into a tacit acknowledgment of its truth. That Aspíllaga, by whom it is signed, had precipitately fled to avoid the punishment due to his crimes; that the farrago of impostures to which his name is attached was not put together by him, he being too ignorant to write a libel of that sort, but by some more adroit though not less degraded person, who calumniates his country, and his fellow-citizens, to forward his own sinister purposes. The *Gaceta* then asks why Aspíllaga, in mentioning the despatch he forwarded to Señor Gervasio Rosas, giving an account of the shipwreck, abstained from publishing the two letters which that gentleman sent in reply? Why he conceals that he proposed to Señor Rosas to purchase between them what property might be saved from the wreck? and why he did not follow the counsel which the said Señor Rosas gave him, when rejecting his infamous invitation? That Aspíllaga only gave information to the authority after he had murdered Captain Valdez, and when he found himself on the precipice to which his blind cupidity had led him, and from which he wished if possible to extricate himself by endeavouring to deceive a foreign Minister with false narrations, depicting the province of Buenos Ayres in the most frightful colours. But happily the enlightened Representative of the British nation, even during the short period of his residence in this country, has had reason practically to know that hospitality is the characteristic of its inhabitants. If Aspíllaga had given information to the authority, they would have interfered, and prevented any disorder. That he offered money to Captain Valdez to aid him in taking property from the vessel, which the latter declined. Aspíllaga assured him that he had orders from Señor Gervasio Rosas; Valdez requested to see them, but Aspíllaga refused under the pretence that they were secret orders, when in fact he did not possess any. That Valdez, who had been murdered in so base and cowardly a manner by Aspíllaga, was of a respectable family, the proprietor of 2500 head of cattle, a man of excellent character and credit; and Aspíllaga, not content with having assassinated him, infamously endeavoured to blacken a good reputation. That Aspíllaga has the effrontery, too, to talk of the confiscation of his property,—he who in fact was only the overseer of an estancia—possessing nothing of his own, except, indeed, what he may have received as a premium for the miserable and infamous diatribes which he has propagated against the country of which unfortunately he is a native.

The above extract must only be considered as a mere outline of what the *Gaceta* advances.

*Contestacion del Coronel D. Miguel G. Planes, al libelo de D. Vicente Aspíllaga.*

On the 18th was published in this city, a pamphlet under the above title; in which Colonel Planes replies to the charges brought against him by Señor Aspíllaga, and which we can only briefly notice.

The Colonel states that he has no wish to add to the misfortunes of Aspíllaga, but justice requires he should vindicate his reputation, so unjustly attacked by that individual, who has distorted facts, and put forth the most gross assertions, the falsehood of which can be proved by numerous and respectable witnesses. That he has thus assailed the character of others, in order, if possible, to make his own appear pure and unsullied to the eyes of the British and the Argentines. That the said Aspíllaga, a homicide, belonging to one of the parties which divide this country, sought to fix upon his political opponents those disorders for which he alone is responsible. That he (the Colonel,) first heard of the loss of the brig *William the Fourth*, from a number of persons who were conveying property from the coast to the estancia of which Aspíllaga was the overseer. That he then proceeded to the coast, accompanied

by one servant only, in the hope of obtaining at little cost some of the timber thrown on the shore, and which those belonging to the vessel might not care to be at the expense of transporting to other parts. The Colonel then enters into a variety of particulars as to what he observed, and what passed between him and those employed in taking the property from the wreck; all of which are in direct contradiction to the assertions of Aspíllaga. The Colonel retired from the coast, and proceeds to state, that after the murder committed by Aspíllaga upon the unfortunate Captain Francisco Valdez, he was informed that a party of Englishmen were at work on the remains of the wreck, and were selling earthenware, and other articles, at a very reduced price. He then returned to the coast with two carts, collected the timber which the sea had cast upon the shore, and purchased various trifles and some earthenware, the whole of which he afterwards placed at the disposal of the Government Commissioner. That Aspíllaga, as soon as he had notice of the wreck, made the most scandalous usurpation of the public authority, taking upon himself all the exercise of it, even as far as collecting an armed force; and this without giving the least information to the local authority, who, had they been aware of circumstances, would have efficiently interfered to prevent disorders.

The Colonel concludes by stating, that the vindication of his character is due, first to his country, and then to the British nation, against whom if he has combated in his youthful days from a principle of duty, he has been accustomed to love and respect since the days of the glorious independence of his native land.

*OFELIA; OR, THE CHILD OF FATE.*  
By DOÑA FRANCISCA PAZOS.

(Further extracts from the above work.)

After stating that the Legislature of Great Britain is ever bending on the aggrandizement of the nation, it proceeds:—

“On the other hand, the climate of this country should be considered by the natives as a blessing of Providence. Neither so severe as to prevent habitual exercise, nor so congenial and creative as to render toil unnecessary; but such as to demand, and at the same time to favour every effort of human industry, it is adapted to develop and bring into action all the mental resources of its inhabitants. Perhaps under a more creative climate their energies would have been enervated, and, accustomed to obtain with ease the necessaries of life, they should have become averse to the fatigues of industry, and indifferent to the accumulation of all the riches, both mental and material, that now constitute their superiority; or perhaps they would have been content with the scanty supplies of their native soil, and with the humble condition of other European nations, if less actuated by the spirit of independence and pre-ferment, or of more versatile character. But not so: by a combination of circumstances, for which they are indebted merely to chance, the English have been enabled to pursue at first, with extraordinary advantage, the career of amelioration; profiting by and promoting every opportunity of aggrandising themselves; until at length,—their noble qualities and elevated sentiments fostered and promoted by wise institutions, education, and progressive acquisitions,—they have risen to eminence in all the acquisitions of civil man.” \* \*

“Our travellers were now within a few hours of London. Their curiosity concerning this metropolis having been excited and sharpened by what they had already seen of the country, and the bustling opulence and neatness of the towns they had visited, their departure from Windsor was effected as soon as they had completed their survey of the castle-crowned place.

“Ofelia could not think without a sentiment of elation, that she would soon be in the capital of this mighty empire; the first of the capitals of Europe,—the birthplace of Milton, Bacon, Pope, and many others of those illustrious geniuses whose immortal productions have added so much lustre to the intellect of man. The coach speeded on, and before the close of the day she found herself in this modern Babylon.

“The bustle of commerce—the streams of people in continual flow—the vast number and dazzling appearance of shops—the intermingling confusion of carriages of every kind, give London a most imposing aspect, but at the same time produce on the new-comer a chaos of ideas. He beholds it as a stupendous machine wheeling round and round in continual progress, but cannot at first find out its springs, or account for the force which gives it impulse. Such, at least, was the impres-

sion Ofelia experienced on her first arrival in the British metropolis. She had read that it contained one million and a half of souls,—that it was the most commercial town in the universe,—that the surface of the Thames was always crowded with vessels,—that its river-banks presented the astonishing sight of an innumerable population continually employed in loading and unloading goods,—that in its quays, docks, and channels, fifteen thousand vessels were at once moored,—that the sum of its annual commerce amounted to one hundred and thirty millions sterling; yet, when she came to witness the movement of this ponderous body, it was some time before she could summon up to her mind, in æthetical combination, the whole of its component parts. "Great Britain," she used to say, "is an animated colossus, whose physical organization and mental faculties cannot be learned in a day. He that gives no time to a profound examination of every particle of its frame, will perhaps turn from it with displeasure, or be fatigued by its incomprehensible magnitude."

In page 253, Doña Camilla avers that the English, notwithstanding their many good qualities, are in many instances very censurable; and says:

"Their idolatrous passion for money, which overrules and influences all their actions; their pride, and contumely of other people; their overbearing and haughty behaviour in foreign countries, and their exclusive habits at home, she considered as great blemishes in their character, and faults inconsistent with their good sense."

"But Ofelia argued, 'that all those accustomed to the chivalrous generosity and frank welcome of the Spaniards, would not easily find the same qualities in another nation; for they are magnified to so high a degree, that it is almost impossible to perceive them where they exist in their ordinary scope.' Yet, even admitting that they have all these faults, continued she, when the coming generations shall read the description of Great Britain, and its magnificent metropolis, in its present state of grandeur and civilization,—when their eyes shall ponder with surprise on the accounts of her maritime power, of her charitable endowments, of her numerous public institutions, of the vastness of her commerce, of her internal policy and external influence,—they will justly call her the Rome of modern Europe; nay, they will call her so for want of a better epithet."

It seems that Doña Ofelia attracted much attention in London; and when she entered a drawing-room, whispers were often heard, such as,—"Who is that young lady? Can she speak English?—and then the groups that thronged around her, the introductions of young and aged, and the attentions she continued to receive, were unequivocal marks of the interest she inspired and could sustain."

"The strong bias, which in England exists in the best minds and amongst the most polished classes, to waive ceremony in favour of foreigners, had facilitated Doña Camilla the means of extending considerably the circle of her acquaintances, whom she now frequented with assiduity, keeping up with premeditated alacrity the continuance of social intercourse. Ofelia appeared in no ways annoyed with that restless life into which she was thus led, nor did she seem merely actuated by the zest of inquisitiveness, which in Lisbon had drawn her from the retirement of meditative contemplation. She entered into society with apparent willingness, and evidently with more interest than she ever before had evinced upon any occasion. The amiableness of English ladies, their good sense, their high accomplishments and information, conspicuous even to the dullest observer, gradually kindled in her bosom a spark of emulative competition, which counterpoised her distaste for company. She perceived with gratification that her talents shone not in vain, since she moved amongst women who could so well estimate her merit and understand the language of her mind,—in fact, amongst women such as in her awakened dreams, or when deploring the mental poverty of some living hours of the Iberian race, she had sometimes fancied to herself; and were it not, as she often said, for the want of symmetry and ease in the forms of English ladies, and of expression in their manners, the illusion would have been realized; for in the beings of her phantasy she had combined the personal beauty of the Peninsular women with the minds she saw here exemplified, and which there probably existed in few. But whilst Ofelia admired and perceived generally diffused the endowments which, previously to her pilgrimage, had been deemed by

her the rare and exclusive privilege of a limited number; she missed most sadly that spirit,—that fire which embellishes the women of the Peninsula, and seems to impart a genial warmth to the hearts of those who come in contact with them. Here she observed everywhere the bloom of youth contrasted with the cautious looks and calculating manners of age; and the most simple impulses of a nature not very exhilarating, sedulously counteracted by strict discipline, enjoining the young beauty to regulate her movements, meditate her words, repress her smiles, and find a reason for every action."

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### EVENING CLASS.

**M. R. RAMSAY** respectfully intimates, that on the 1st of April he will open a Class from 7 to 9 o'clock in the Evening. Those who intend availing themselves of this opportunity, will please signify the same at their earliest convenience.

COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 58, Calle de Montecase.

### NOTICE.

For Sale, at No. 30, Cathedral-Street, ENGLISH FOOLSCAP, Gilt-Edged LETTER PAPER, Coloured LETTER PAPER, and other classes.—Also, blank Bills of Lading, blank Bills of Exchange, superior Blotting-Paper, and Wafers.

### NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP formerly existing in this place between the Subscribers, under the Firm of **ORR & LAMONT**, was Dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st day of July last past. All claims against the same will be settled by the undersigned W. Orr. Buenos Ayres, 11th March, 1855.

WILLIAM ORR.  
D. LAMONT.

### NOTICE.

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

## FOR LIVERPOOL, via MONTEVIDEO.

THE very fine A. 1. coppered bark ARGENTINA, Captain Whiston Kelso, Commander 248 tons Register, Liverpool built, and now on her first voyage as a Regular Trader. Will have quick dispatch, having nearly all her cargo engaged.—Her accommodations for Passengers are very complete, the Berths being larger and more airy than those in the Fulmouth Packet.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain, at Beach's Hotel; or to the Consignees,

PARLANE, MACALISTER & CO.,

No. 92, Calle de la Plata.

Persons desirous of having their Friends brought to this Country, will have an opportunity of doing so by return of the ARGENTINA, from Liverpool. CAPTAIN KELSO expects to leave this in all the present month, and will engage to bring out Passengers, receiving the passage-money here after his arrival.—Apply as above.

## 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 23 per cent. less than that made of hemp; whilst a Hide Rope of 2½ inches is equal in strength to 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 Cangallo; or at the house of Mr. Daniel Gouland, 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, 2½ reals per lb.

## FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 29th OF MARCH, 1855.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &C.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig Maria Cecilia, Vionde,	Rozaval, Bros.,	Loading for Cadiz.
Brig Spencer, Wilson,	Rennie, 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 Io, John Barnes,	M'Cracken & Jamieson,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sea Nymph, Smith,	Horne & Alsengray,	Loading for London.
Brig Camerton, Brown,	Alfred Barber,	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Secret, Hoogrand,	Dickson & Co.,	Loading for Valparaiso and Callao.
Barque Argentina, Kelso,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Finton, Frost,	Rodriguez, Bred & Co.,	Liverpool.
Brig Brilliant, Rodgersen,	Brownell & Stegmann,	Discharging.
Brig Mary Queen of Scots, Kelly,	S. Lerica, Bros.,	Discharging.
Brig Asia, Bloomfield,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Discharging.
Barque Tynevald, Porteus,	Charles Taylor & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Cleely, Sewell,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Rapid, Robertson,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.,	Discharging.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Brig Paulina, Clark,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Brig Napoleon, Cushing,	Manning, Dorr & Co.,	Loading for Boston.
Brig Sarah and Esther, Savage,	Davidson, Milner & Co.,	Loading for Boston.
Brig Orleans, E. Holbrook,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Baltimore.
Schooner-brig Ohio, Spalding,	Davidson, Milner & Co.,	Loading for Boston.
Brig Calliope, Bates,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	For Sale.
Brig Hampton, Comerals,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Discharging.
Ship Glide, Townsend,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Dawn, Purbeck,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Discharging.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Brig Elisée, Lemaud,	José O. Basualdo,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Barque Paraguy, Contard,	Christophe Brest,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Hermine, Soré,	Poncelet & Co.,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Courier de Guatemala, Guilbert,	Guerin, Seris & Co.,	Discharging.
<b>HAMBURG.</b>		
Brig Julian & Elizabeth, Bock,	S. Lerica, Bros.,	Loading for Cowes, for orders.
Brig Exile, Hosenason,	J. J. Klieck,	Discharging.
Barque Gloria Deo, Schielderup,	J. J. Klieck,	Discharging.
<b>BREMEN.</b>		
Ship Alexander, Marcus,	S. Lerica, Bros.,	Loading for Havana.
Schooner-brig Johanna, Sagemull,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Barque Wanderer, Schlichting,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
<b>SWEDISH.</b>		
Brig Systarne, Hallberg,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Bahia.
Brig Ellide, Juell,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Svea, Godburgsen,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Discharging.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Polacere Temistocles, Morello,	Felipe Livallol,	Loading for Genoa.
Polacere Carlo Alberto, Portego,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Loading for Genoa.
Brig Temistocles, Chiappo,	F. Livallol,	Discharging.
Sch.-brig N. Sra. de la Asumpta, Durante,	Felipe Livallol,	Discharging.
Polacere Temistocles, Chevasco,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.
Polacere Nra. Sra. del Rosario, Schifini,	Pedro A. Pioner,	Discharging.
Sch.-brig Francisca Catalina, Bozzano,	José O. Basualdo,	Discharging.
Brig N. S. de Misericordia, Rocatagliatte,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.
Brig Trafalgar, Raggio,	M. S. de la Maza,	Discharging.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Schooner-brig Daidade, J. M. dos Santos,	M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Rio Grande.
Zumaca Pensamiento Feliz, Labrador,	M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.

## FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Brig Sparrowhawk, (16 guns) Captain Charles Pearson.

**MARINE LIST.**

**Port of Buenos Ayres.**

**March 21.—Wind E. S. E.**  
 Arrived, Swedish brig Sween, Godbersen, from Cadiz 29th January, Montevideo 20th inst., with 500 bushels salt, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.  
 The Rob Roy, which sailed yesterday, was in sight this day.

**March 22.—Wind S. E.**  
 Arrived, Sardinian brig Nra. Sra. de la Misericordia, Rocatagliatte, from Genoa 11th December, Montevideo 20th inst., with wine and general cargo, to Amadeo & Caprile. *Passengers*, Señores Costa, Angelo, Marbetto, and four others.

**March 23.—Wind S. E.**  
 Arrived, Sardinian brig Trafalgar, Raggio, from Cadiz 6th February, Montevideo 21st inst., with wine, brandy, paper, &c., to Manuel Saenz de la Maza. *Passengers from Cadiz*, Señores Antonio Francisco Sanchez, and Tiburcio de la Carcova; and in the Steamer, José Bozzano, José Martínez, and two others. *Passenger from Montevideo*, Mr. George Peter Perry.

Sailed, American ship Carolinian, Doughty, for New York, despatched by Davison, Milner & Co., with 4983 dry hides, 1000 salted hides, 65 bales with 1300 arrobas wool, 50 do. with 1000 doz. sheep skins, 1 do. with 141 doz. nutria skins, 1 box with 70 nutria skins and 9 swan skins, 1 do. with 76 lbs. coffee. *Passengers*, Mr. any Mrs. D. Lamont, Miss Ann Maria Cunningham, and Mr. Frederick Cunningham.

**March 24.—Wind N.**  
 No arrivals.  
 Sailed, United States' corvette Natchez, (24 guns), Captain J. P. Zantinger, bearing the pendant of Commodore James Renshaw; and United States' schr. Enterprise, (12 guns), Lieut. Commandant Campbell, both for Montevideo.

H. B. M's. packet schr. Hornet, Lieut. F. R. Coghlan, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro. *Passengers for Rio Janeiro*, Messrs. Francis Bertram, John Moore, and Edward Belmann. *Passenger for Montevideo*, Mr. J. W. Smith.

American brig Fortune, Perry, for Montevideo to land for New York, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 260 fanegas salt, 203 doz. salted tongues. *Passengers for Montevideo*, Messrs. N. L. Clark, and Farrington.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Schiaffino, for Montevideo.

Do. do. do. Aguila Segunda, Soriano, for Montevideo.

**March 25.—Wind N.**  
 No arrivals or sailings.

**March 26.—Wind N.—heavy rain early in the morning, and in the evening.**

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

**March 27.—Wind E.—hazy.**

Arrived, Sardinian schr.-brig Spartano, Galeano, from Salou (Catalonia,) 18th January, Gibraltar 24th do., Montevideo 24th inst., with wine, brandy, &c., to Zumaran & Terrera.

National packet schr. Luisa, Moratore, from Montevideo 20th inst., to C. Galeano.

Sailed, American schr.-brig Olio, Spalding, for New York, despatched by Davison, Milner & Co., with 5338 dry hides, 600 salted do., 1720 horns.

**Vessels posted to sail.**  
 On 29th inst.—Ariadne, for Liverpool.  
 Elisee, for Havre de Grace.  
 Orleans, for Montevideo and Baltimore.  
 On 1st April.—Paulina, for New-York.

The Sarah & Esther is expected to sail this day.

**SHIPPING MEMORANDA.**

The late American schooner Nymph, will shortly commence her career as a Packet, between this and Montevideo.

**Vessels passed Point Indio.**  
 On 22d inst., at 6 A. M., wind S.—Laura, hence 18th.  
 On 23d, at 7 A. M., wind S.—Rob Roy, hence 20th.  
 On 24th, at 8 A. M., wind N. W.—Carolinean, hence 23d.

**Arrived at Cadiz.**  
 About 6th January.—Sardinian barque Cavallo Marino, Graffione, hence 6th November.  
 On 12th January.—British brig Lorina, Sandford, hence 29th October.  
 14th.—French brig Joseph, Nazeran, hence 23d October. She was bound to Bourdeaux, but being leaky, put into Cadiz, where she will have to repair, and was discharging cargo for that purpose.

**Arrived at Montevideo.**  
 21st inst.—Portuguese schr.-brig Intriga, from Angola 10th ult.  
 23d.—Sardinian polacre Rosa, from Benavente (Brazil,) 10th inst.  
**Sailed from Montevideo.**  
 21st inst.—British brig Napolean, for Havana.  
 22d inst.—American brig Haver, Moore, for Philadelphia. Do. do. Latona, Pedrick, for ditto.  
 24th inst.—Brazilian zamaca Buena Fé, for Farnagua.

We have been favoured with Spanish Gazettes to 4th February, brought by the brig Trafalgar, from Cadiz. They contain a variety of local news, relative to the operations of the Queen Regent's troops, and the Carlists; but nothing decisive had occurred. There had been an insurrection in Madrid, of one of the regiments in garrison there, in which the Captain-General Canterac was killed, and other officers of distinction. It was however suppressed, and strange to say, the mutinous regiment was pardoned.

The Message of the President of the United States, arrived in Paris on 8th January, and caused great sensation there. The funds had fallen. The Government had ordered their Chargé d'Affaires to retire from Washington; and had informed the American Minister in Paris, that he could have his passport whenever he pleased. The Government, on the 15th January, had presented a project of law for the payment of the claims of the United States, according to the treaty which had been concluded, provided French property remained unmolested; but the Chamber had not taken the project into consideration.

**CIRCUS.**

A variety of performances took place on 22d inst. Mrs. Laforest sung two airs, viz.—"Follow, follow thro' the Sea," arranged by Bishop; and "The Plain Gold Ring," composed by Weber. —Plaintive singing is not her forte; it renders the harsh part of her voice (which we noticed on her first appearance,) more palpable. In the *bravura* style she excels, and seems to roam almost at libitum. We should like to hear her sing "The Soldier tired," from the Opera of Artaxerxes; or, "Adieu thou dreary pile," from the Duenna. She has decidedly a fine, powerful voice, and some of its tones are truly musical; but it needs cultivation—a good master, and constant practice. Mrs. Laforest will pardon our being thus candid;—she will know how to distinguish the "flatterer from the friend."

Mr. Laforest exerted himself greatly on this evening, as well when dancing on the tight-rope, as on horse-back; and both elicited bursts of admiration, particularly his equestrian feats.

The Señor and Señora Caton danced a *Pas de Deux*, accompanied with castanets, and so well as nearly to produce an encore,—the applause was very great. Indeed the coolness of the weather, after the late intense heat, seemed to have inspired the performers. But why were so many of the lights suffered to go out before the representation closed? and why did not the Clown (Mr. Hammond,) speak more Spanish?

The house was well attended. In the boxes we noticed Lieut. Coghlan, Commander of H. B. M's. packet Hornet.

On Wednesday there were performances.

**CIRCUS AT THE PARQUE ARGENTINO, VAUXHALL.**

There were performances on 22d and 25th inst., and on both occasions the spectators were numerous. The Manager, we think, has no cause to complain. Mr. W. P. Smith and Miss Henrietta, performed an Allemand on two horses. The lady was timid, not being yet accustomed to the new stud; the gentleman rode with his usual skill and spirit. Mr. Hoffmaster, the Clown, was very amusing.

"Lady-Day," 25th inst., was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres. The weather was charming; and we are told that San Isidro, San Fernando, and all the suburban villages, were thronged with town folks. There was also a grand muster of ladies & cavallos, at least judging from the quantity of them we saw returning to town at the close of day; many of them habited in blue riding-dress, black hat, and green veil, à la mode Anglais.

THE WEATHER has been at an agreeable temperature throughout the week,—thermometer 66 to 72. The tremendous thunder-claps and vivid lightning on Thursday evening, were enough to frighten all very sinful people.

THE ALAMEDA had not many visitors on Sunday, the air being cool; now and then, however,

parties of ladies appeared. The Band was very sparing of its music.—Wednesday being a *día de fiesta*, and withal a very fine day, brought various fashionables to the promenade; but the Band was absent.

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**  
 On the evening of the 17th inst., JAMES MURRAY, a seaman belonging to the Eloisa Argentina, fell overboard from that vessel whilst she was in the act of coming to anchor off the Port of Buenosada, and was drowned. It being nearly dark, and the wind blowing fresh at the time, all attempts to save him, or to find the body, proved ineffectual. Murray was a native of Ireland, apparently about 50 years of age, and had formerly been a sail-maker. The above particulars are given for the information of his distant friends.

Buenos Ayres, March 27, 1835.

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.**

THE Undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's Consul, hereby gives notice, that a General Meeting of the SUBSCRIBERS of the SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, will be held at their Church, on Monday, the sixth day of April 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, March 28, 1835.  
 CHARLES GRIFFITHS,  
 H. M's. CONSUL.

**A CARD.**

MAJOR JOHN VINCENT WARDLE, JUNIOR, begs leave to return his most sincere thanks to the NORTH AMERICAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY of this city, for the assistance he received of clothes, &c., from them, after the robbery which took place on 5th June, 1834, at Mr. Robert Cairns's chace, near Moron. The said Major also takes this opportunity of informing the Public, that he is at present employed in writing THE HISTORY OF HIS LIFE, which he intends to publish, and which he flatters himself will be equally if not more interesting than many productions of the same nature which have been brought before the world. At any rate, he is determined not to sink into the grave without leaving behind him some memento of what he really was.—The History will contain details of his adventures in Chili, Peru, and other parts of the American Continent; how he was sentenced to death three times by the Spaniards, for being a Patriot, and his escapes therefrom by *guess* and manoeuvring; how, in the year 1828, he travelled nearly 800 miles in the United States of North America (his native country,) without having a cent in his pocket, absolutely obtaining board, lodging, washing, and other necessaries, by means of his wits, or rather from the kindness of the inhabitants, whom he in return amused, by dancing, singing, and telling them droll stories; and of his interview, in July 1828, in Philadelphia, with the Consul of the United States to the Argentine Republic, who was then on a visit in that city. In fact, the work will be interspersed with a variety of anecdotes and reminiscences, so as to render it at once useful, instructive, and amusing.  
 Buenos Ayres, 26th March, 1835.

**MR. WILLIAM ROSE**

HAS the honour to announce to his Friends and the Public, that his BENEFIT takes place on Sunday, April 5, at the PARQUE ARGENTINO, (VAUXHALL,) previous to which Bills of the Performance will be duly handed out.

**PRICES CURRENT.**

Doublons, Spanish,.....	125	—	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	121	—	12 1/2 do. do.
Plata macaguina,.....	7	—	7 1/2 do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7	—	16 do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Patacones, 7 1/2	—	7 1/2	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	41 1/2	—	42 do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	(no demand)	—	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	7	—	pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	35	—	dls. p.ct. p.m.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	7 1/2	—	do. p. patacon
Do. on United States, 7 1/2	—	—	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	33	—	34 do. p. pesada.
Do. country,.....	27	—	30 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.	29	—	30 do. do.
Do. salted,.....	22	—	25 do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	11	—	12 1/2 do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	33	—	40 do. per dozen.
Chihuahua Skins,.....	36	—	36 do. do.
Wool, common,.....	9	—	12 do. p. arroba.
Hair, long,.....	33	—	34 do. do.
Do. soft,.....	18	—	21 do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	16	—	17 do. p. quintal
Tallow, melted,.....	10	—	11 1/2 do. p. arroba.
Horns,.....	350	—	1000 do. per mtl.
Flour, (North American),..	62	—	do. per barrel
Salt, on board,.....	9	—	12 do. p. fanega.
Discount,.....	1 1/2	—	3 p. ct. p. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 12 1/2 dollars. The lowest price, 121 dollars.  
 The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7 pence. The lowest ditto, 6 1/2 pence.

PRINTED AT THE STATE PRINTING-OFFICE,  
 No. 19, Calle de Chacabuco.

Published every SATURDAY, at No. 39, Calle del 25 de Mayo; where Subscriptions and Communications are received by the Editor.

PRICE—Eight Dollars (currency) per Quarter.—Single numbers, 5 rials.

ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.