

# British Packet

## AND

# ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 474.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1835.

[Vol. X.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

The official documents inserted in our Journal of this day, relative to the Loan, we think will be read with great interest; particularly the letter of His Excellency the Governor, explaining as it does the purposes to which the loan is to be appropriated, the benefits likely to accrue therefrom, and the operations of finance which it will so essentially assist: and we hope the words of one of our great Poets will prove true,—

“Every loan  
Is not a merely speculative hit,—  
But sometimes seats a nation.”

When the loan was first bruited, there was no particular stipulation regarding the rate of interest it was to bear; but since that has been ascertained, many of the subscribers thereto have waived the privilege of paying their subscriptions by instalments, and have paid them in full.

### Official Documents.

#### ¡VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Buenos Ayres, September 14, 1835.

20th year of the Liberty, 20th of the Independence, and 6th of the Argentine Confederation.

To His Excellency the Governor of the Province.

*Excellent Sir*.—The undersigned, in the name of the Gentlemen expressed in the annexed list, have the honor to manifest to Your Excellency, that if at any time a people combated by misfortune and disabused of false promises, ought to rely on the cessation of their miseries, it is now that Buenos Ayres receives with usury the reward of the good sense which it displayed when it armed the strong arm of Your Excellency with the whole of the public power. Your Excellency, on entering office, found yourself alone, but placed in the midst of a field covered with confused ruins; and five months have been sufficient for all the Province to see what a man can effect, who unites to the justice of his proceedings, patriotism, fortitude, constancy, and experienced wisdom.

But those they represent, have considered that Your Excellency would perform still greater deeds, principally in the Finance Department, if on their part they were to make the effort they now propose, on offering to Your Excellency the sum of ONE MILLION FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; the total of which has been formed by each individual contributing the quota designated in the accompanying document.

May Your Excellency be pleased to order, that the present loan be received in the Public Treasury, under the conditions which you may deem expedient; thus satisfying the wishes of the subscribers, and making them part participators in the immortal glory which is reserved for the illustrious Restorer of the Laws, and of the prosperity of the country.

God preserve Your Excellency many years.

*Lucio Mancilla.—Alejandro Martinez.—Juan Alsina.—Pedro A. Plomer.—Pedro José Vela.—Simon Pereira.*

#### ¡VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Buenos Ayres, September 15, 1835.

26th year of the Liberty, 20th of the Independence, and 6th of the Argentine Confederation.

THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE,

To the Committee and Subscribers to the Voluntary Loan.

When my fellow-citizens conceived that a new sacrifice on my part, was necessary to save the country from the profound abyss of evils into

which it was plunged, I took counsel with myself, and felt this duty written on the heart. But at the same time I cherished the hope that Divine Providence would direct my steps in the only path which I proposed to follow,—that of justice and of truth. I trusted, likewise, that the inhabitants of this Province, as worthy as it is unfortunate, by reanimating that fund of patriotism which never has failed them, and appealing to their own conscience and to mine, would co-operate in the re-establishment of order, and of the public prosperity, under the auspices of Federation.

Now that my presentiments have been realized: I have the highest satisfaction in accepting the voluntary loan which the Gentlemen who have subscribed to it have offered me, as Governor of the Province: not because it is absolutely necessary to re-establish credit, or to employ in the current service of the State; but because, as the Gentlemen who have subscribed expect, it will forward many operations of finance, some of which have already commenced, and others are in train.

In the first place, I am gratified with the idea of the time which is gained, to remedy the evils which the creditors of the State suffer, principally the public employés, in consequence of so much back pay being due to them; and the subscribers to the loan, as well as all the citizens, may rest assured that the present loan will not only afford happiness to thousands of indigent families, and put the servants of the State in a better situation to fulfil their duties,—but will likewise serve as a stimulus to commerce, by promoting productive consumption.

On the other hand, with this sum, and with some other Treasury operation, I propose to uniform the debt which presses upon it, and to put an end to the emission of Treasury Bills, taking them gradually out of circulation; so that capitals subtracted from industry may return to their proper channel by degrees, without embarrassment, and re-establish inclination to labour.

Neither can I forget that the total payment of the floating debt being fixed, the interest on money must decrease, which will facilitate the means of production, and create, with the rise of the funds and other public securities, a considerable capital.

As order is the first condition of a good administration, this loan will accelerate its establishment, by facilitating the exact division of the duties of the Treasury and Collector-General's Office.

Finally, I now consider nearer at hand the day when the abuses of credit will be effaced by its good use, and the vital question for the re-establishment of the metallic currency be entered upon. Therefore I have ordered the Minister of Finance to repay the present loan with Receptory Bills, bearing the interest of one and a half per cent. per month, from the day on which the subscribers pay each instalment into the Treasury; giving provisional receipts, until the Ministry, as soon as possible, designate the periods when the bills shall become due, in the most convenient manner for their payment, and as commodious as possible to each of the lenders.

I feel all the merit of this offer, in the midst of the stagnation which commerce has suffered, in consequence of the barbarous crime committed on the person of His Excellency General Juan Facundo Quiroga, his worthy Secretary, General José Santos Ortiz, and retinue: but the eminent services rendered to the country by the illustrious victim,—the character with which he was invested on the part of this Province,—the fatal results which must be produced if such an infamous act pass with impunity,—and the honor of the Republic,—all, all rendered irremediable the chastisement of some Argentines, born for the reproach of the country. And I have the satisfaction to announce the benefits which are now naturally felt.

It only remains for me to manifest to the Gentlemen of the Committee, and the rest of the lenders, my gratitude for their generous offer, and for the expressions accompanying it. I likewise return them thanks, in the name of the country, for a demonstration highly honorable to it, and to the subscribers themselves; and I trust that the Committee will give to each one in particular, a copy, countersigned by them, of this my answer.

God preserve you many years.

JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS.

Buenos Ayres, September 15, 1835.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

To the Collector-General.

The Government, with the object of bettering the credit of the Receptory Bills, in which the Subscribers to the Voluntary Loan, so generously raised, are to be paid; have ordered that the discount of Custom-House Bills, of private individuals, shall be suspended in the Collector-General's Office, until further notice.

God preserve you many years.

José Maria Rojas.

Buenos Ayres, September 17, 1835.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Government has ordered and decreed:

Art. 1. On the first of October next, a statement shall be published of the Bills in circulation, including those emitted on account of the Loan, which are to bear interest at one and a half per cent. per month, in conformity to the promise made by the Government of the Province.

2. The Bills negotiated by the Custom-House, until the last day of the present month, shall continue to bear interest at one and a half per cent. per month, till they become due.

3. Those persons who wish to renew their Bills from 1st October next, shall receive interest at 1 per cent.; and those who do not wish to do so, shall be paid the principal and interest.

4. Two hundred thousand dollars, in Receptory Bills, shall be monthly appropriated for redemption; which sum is appointed for their gradual extinction.

5. The bills bearing interest at one and a half per cent., and which have been emitted previous to 1st October, shall be recovered by their holders precisely on the day they become due; and those that retain them after that period, shall receive one per cent. during the time of their retention.

6. On the first day of each month, the Collector-General shall forward to the Government a statement of the Bills monthly appropriated for redemption, and of those that remain in circulation, which shall be published.

ROSAS.

José Maria Rojas,

Buenos Ayres, September 15, 1835.

The Government have ordered the following addition to be made to Article 44, of the Regulations of the Resguardo:—

“If after the Manifest be delivered, all the effects or packages specified therein be not forthcoming, the Custom-House shall recover the corresponding duties upon the whole, the same as if they had been regularly despatched as effects or packages, as inserted in the Manifest.”

They also order that Article 44, with the present addition thereto, be printed in the five languages, Spanish, English, French, Italian, and German, in order that the Resguardo, at the time of the visit, deliver a copy thereof to the Captain, and take a receipt for the same; also the Chief of the Resguardo who passes the visit, shall be instructed not to leave the vessel, until the Captain shall have compared to his satisfaction, the Manifest which he presents, with the cargo-book.

ROSAS,

José Maria Rojas.

Buenos Ayres, September 15, 1835.  
26th year of the Liberty, 20th of the Independence, and  
8th of the Argentine Confederation.

The Government, taking into consideration that the produce of the Province introduced by land is free of duty, whilst that by water pays the *contribucion directa*.—

That produce from the Provinces of the interior, and boundary Provinces, besides the charges of conveyance, have some of them to pay transit duties for other places; have ordered and decreed:—

Art. 1. All the produce and goods of the Republic, which come either by water or by land, shall be exempted from the *contribucion directa*; with the exception of yerba, and tobacco manufactured or in bulk, which shall continue to pay the same duties as heretofore.

ROSAS.

José Maria Rojas.

A petition, dated 31st ult., signed by various *Abastecedores* to the western department of this city, and addressed to the Government, notices the suppression of the western Corrales by a decree of 24th ult., from motives of economy on the part of the Government. That the petitioners feel, in common with their countrymen, the most lively gratitude for the economy so generally introduced by His Excellency the Governor; and request to be permitted to kill cattle in the said Corrales as heretofore, promising to take upon themselves all the expenses attending the department.

The Under-Secretary of the Home Department (Señor Garrigos,) replied to the above on 14th inst., stating that the only object the Government had in view by the suppression of the Corrales in question, was economy; and that they accede to the petition, on the terms proposed.

A communication dated 7th inst., signed by the *Abastecedores* to the northern department of this city, and addressed to the Government, states their desire to co-operate all in their power in the system of economy now enforced by His Excellency the Governor;—they therefore propose to pay one real for every head of cattle killed in the department above mentioned, the proceeds to be employed in relieving the Treasury of the expence it is at present subjected to for the said department.

The Under-Secretary of the Home Department replied to the above on 14th inst., stating that the Government accepted the generous offer made; and in their name he returned thanks, &c. &c.

In the journal *Nacional*, of Montevideo, of 25th ult., were inserted some documents, exculpatory of the charges made against Señor Rivadavia, relative to the negotiations which were said to be going on last year between some Agents of the South American States and the Court of Madrid, for the purpose of establishing Monarchies in those States; and in which negotiations Señor Rivadavia was alleged to have officiously taken a conspicuous part. The documents alluded to, are letters from Señores LaBarra and Mangino, in Paris, the former Minister of Chili, the latter of Mexico; denying the imputed interference of Señor Rivadavia, and stating that the object of the negotiations had been grossly misrepresented.

The *Nacional* takes occasion, in publishing those documents, to animadvert very strongly on the treatment Señor Rivadavia had experienced, and to laud the talents and conduct of this gentleman. This article we are unable to copy, as the *Nacional* containing it has been taken away from our room.

The *Gaceta Mercantil*, in its number of 11th inst., has replied to it at considerable length; but which we can only briefly notice.

It commences by stating that vengeance, ignoble vengeance, is ever resident with the malignant; that it assails the purest reputations, when secure from the consequences of such criminal conduct, by distance, or other circumstances; that it is not very extraordinary that the journal *Nacional*, of Montevideo, should endeavour to clear Señor Bernardino Rivadavia from the charge of having been one of the principal promoters of the traitorous plan of establishing Monarchies in America.—Omitting antecedents the most notorious, which

prove the perfidious conduct of that dangerous man to the country of the Argentines, the *Nacional* confines itself to ridicule Señor Moreno, the Argentine Minister in London, for the zeal and promptitude he displayed in announcing the new intrigues of Señor Bernardino on this same subject. The documents inserted in the *Nacional*, and which have been remitted from France by Señor de la Barra, prove nothing substantial against what is contained in the note of Señor Moreno. They merely aver that neither Señor Barra, Chargé d'Affaires of Chili, nor Señor Mangino, Chargé d'Affaires of Mexico near His Majesty the King of the French, were aware that Señor Bernardino Rivadavia had lately interfered in the manner referred to in the note of the Argentine Minister in London. But this declaration does not alter the case: Señores Barra and Mangino being ignorant of the intrigues of Rivadavia, does not prove his innocence. At the same time, the laudatory style in which Señor Rivadavia is spoken of in the documents published in the *Nacional*, evince great partiality, scarcely excusable towards a man who has been the principal author of the calamities which have afflicted the Confederate Provinces of the Republic of the River Plate, and whose sole name excites just indignation amongst all patriotic Argentines.

The assertion then of Señor Moreno, remains unanswered, in spite of these documents; and is corroborated by other odious acts of Rivadavia, which it is opportune now to bring to mind. It appears the *Nacional* has forgotten the ominous epoch when Rivadavia proceeded to the Court of Madrid, to solicit, through the Minister Zeballos, that His Spanish Majesty would appoint a Monarch to rule over the Provinces of the River Plate, in the person of the infant Francisco de Paula.—Thus did Rivadavia, at a time when the South Americans had made the most heroic sacrifices for their liberty and independence, and had placed the standard of the new Republics in the temple of glory. Thus did this degenerate Argentine, without any authority whatever; scandalously betraying his country for the miserable ambition of obtaining some title of nobility in the Monarchy for which he had so humbly supplicated. Here then was the first essay of Rivadavia, and the point of departure in his public career. This attempt was frustrated by the enthusiasm of the people, the voice of inflexible patriots, and the moral force created by a cause so just and national. It only served to elucidate what ambition, without talent, is capable of; a man thirsting for titles, without merit to obtain them, or honor in the means employed for that purpose. That Rivadavia afterwards endeavoured secretly to forward his infamous plan; in this he was joined by other men, of more address than he possessed. Convinced of the impossibility of bringing the new Republics under the odious yoke they had so lately thrown off, and of the risk of openly attempting it, they conceived the infernal project of promoting discord among the people, and converting the Republic into a frightful chaos; so that the Argentines, borne down with the weight of their misfortunes, might stretch forth their weak arms to receive the chains they had before so heroically spurned. Divide and debilitate, in order to rule and deliver up, was the maxim they adopted, and practised with a ferocity only to be found in the most barbarous and unlicensed tyranny.

This policy was marked with characters of blood, in the epoch of the Presidency styled National. One of the first steps was to attack the religion of the country, and by this means to sap the foundation of social order. Immoral and irreligious works were circulated,—families were thus assailed in their very bosom; the Church was despoiled, and its property divided amongst

traitors. The Students in the Colleges were accustomed to hear public orations inimical to religion and morality, and mocking the most respectable institutions of the country; and they thus acquired all the vices which corruption and false knowledge inculcate. Following upon this, the treasures of the Province of Buenos Ayres were squandered in order to promote civil war; a proof of which is the mutiny of 1st December, 1828, which was the traitorous act of the Unitarian band,—then came the murder of Colonel Manuel Dorrego, Governor and Captain-General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Republic,—the inhabitants of the Provinces were massacred without mercy; a clear proof that the object in view was to plunge the country in utter ruin, to make it a prey to the first foreign power who chose to seize it. Many individuals were the blind instruments of this plan, without knowing its tendency; they have since sincerely regretted their error.—That to them the *Gaceta* does not address itself, because its object is not to render useless citizens who may be serviceable one day or other to their country.

The *Gaceta* concludes as follows:—"The *Nacional* will see that the Argentines have not forgotten who is Don Bernardino Rivadavia,—what has been his conduct,—what the powerful motives for which he has been ejected from the territory of the Republic, when he lately had the hardihood to tread its soil, to contemplate the ruins which had accumulated through a long series of crimes and treason. It will see, that in the same manner as we know Rivadavia, we might point out other men who have observed the same line of conduct, whom we forbear at present to mention, having fulfilled the object of this article."

An important communication appeared in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of Monday last, from Señor Pedro Nolasco Rodriguez, Provisional Governor of the Province of Cordova, to the Governor of Buenos Ayres; announcing the arrest of Señor Vicente Reynafé, ex-Governor of Cordova, and his brother Guillermo, who are designated as the principal authors of the murders committed on the persons of General Quiroga and his retinue. It seems that the ex-Governor, and his brother José Antonio, had been previously in custody; but their guards being composed of men devoted to the ex-Governor, they set the prisoners at liberty, and José Antonio managed to escape to Catamarca, but his brother Vicente was retaken. At the time when the Circular from the Governor of Buenos Ayres arrived in Cordova, charging the Reynafés with the murders in question, two of the brothers, Francisco and Guillermo, held commands in the country districts of Cordova: the former, with the rank of Colonel, commanded the southern departments; and the latter, with that of Lieut.-Colonel, the northern. They fled and were pursued; and on the 26th ult. the Colonel (Francisco) was taken, but through the perfidy of Lieut.-Colonel Juan Bautista Moreira, he was suffered to escape. The Lieut.-Colonel (Guillermo) was apprehended on 30th ult.;—he has delivered to the Governor of Cordova the papers of General Quiroga and his Secretary, as also the pistols of the murdered General. Many of the papers were stained with blood. Twelve men were arrested in the city of Cordova, charged with being accomplices in the murders; and search was making in the country for other individuals, on the same charge.

A similar communication to that above-mentioned, has been forwarded to the Governor of Santa Fé, with a request that he will communicate the particulars therein contained to the Governments of the Provinces of Entrerios and Cor-

rientes, he having full powers to act for those provinces.

It is reported that Sr. José Antonio Reynafé was assassinated in his flight, by those who accompanied him.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of Monday last, contains the details of a *funcion* which took place in the town of El Pilar, on 20th ult., and the four following days, in honor of His Excellency the Governor of the Province, Juan Manuel de Rosas. —A body of cavalry, consisting of inhabitants of the district in question, forming a guard of honor, escorted the portrait of General Rosas (which had been placed in a triumphal car,) from town. On the 20th, five hundred cavalry were drawn up in the plaza of El Pilar, to serve as an escort to the portrait; which was conveyed on the car through the streets, accompanied, in addition to the cavalry, by more than a thousand persons of both sexes, on foot; with music, &c. &c. The streets and houses were superbly decorated for the occasion. The portrait was taken to the Church, where High Mass and *Te Deum* were celebrated; during which volleys of musquetry were fired. —In the evenings, there were illuminations and balls, the ladies all wearing the Federal device. A banquet was laid out in the house of the Justice of Peace; and an oration was made by Brevet-Colonel Pedro Burgos.

Señor Charles Pellegrini published some remarks, in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of Tuesday last, on the proposed paved road at San José de Flores. This intelligent gentleman treats the subject in his usual scientific manner; and recommends that the Macadamizing system be introduced on a small scale, with a view to its ultimate entire adoption.

"One Swallow does not make a Summer," neither does half-a-dozen, else we should opine that Summer was absolutely come; six of those birds, forming we presume the advanced-guard of the battalion of them which visit us every year, having arrived at our house on the evening of 11th inst., and roosted in their old quarters; being their first appearance since 7th April last, on which day they all decamped.

FASHIONS.—An advertisement in the daily papers, headed, "*Aviso a las Damas del buen gusto*," states that Combs impressed with the portrait of the Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, Juan Manuel de Rosas, may be had at the Comb Manufactory, No. 6, Calle de la Universidad. —The most remarkable event, however, connected with the fashions of Buenos Ayres this winter, is the introduction of Bonnets, now so much in vogue with the *Porteña* fair. This article of dress, in our opinion, does not become the Buenos Ayrean lady,—it is, as we before observed, "out of character."

The *manches a gigot*, continue to be the rage. We wish the ladies would return to that good old fashion of short sleeves and long gloves, so admirably adapted to display a white and well-turned arm.

On Monday last, some alterations took place in our daily papers. The *Gaceta Mercantil*, and the *Diario de la Tarde*, came out with new headings: the former now sports—"Viva la Federacion!" and the latter—"Viva la Federacion!"—*Federacion ó Muerte es el sentimiento que proclaman todos los pueblos de la Republica.*

The *Diario de Anuncios* was on the same day reduced to half a sheet, in accordance (as the Proprietors state,) with the original intention of publishing only advertisements.

The *Sala Argentina*, which commenced its career in 1825, has been discontinued. The furniture, and other appurtenances of the establishment, were sold yesterday by public auction.

#### PORT WINE.

T— is a man of few words, almost to a proverb, having an instinctive abhorrence of argument, as an useless waste of time and breath. But touch him upon the topic of port-wine, all the faculties of his soul are in arms. It is Cicero *pro domo sua*. A visitor (I believe a young physician) but evidently one of the new school which exercises wine as poison, seemed rather zealous for the propagation of his faith. Unluckily he addressed his lecture to T., and went on very glibly about the deleteriousness of port-wine, when taken to excess, which by his reckoning began at the third or fourth glass. All this to T. was quite incomprehensible. Three or four glasses to T.—it was an image as ridiculous as allaying a mammoth's thirst with a teaspoon. Every one saw that T. was preparing his reply; and when the heretic had finished, out it burst upon him. It was one of T's. mightiest efforts, and he had expended upon it all his historical stores to make it overwhelming. "What is it, said he, that you and the other blockheads of this new sect (he is not too polite upon these occasions),—what is it you would have? Where should we have been as a nation, but for the liberal use of port-wine?—Port-wine! why it has been wisdom in our councils, and victory in our battles. Did not Pitt save the country from Jacobins, and did not Pitt drink port-wine by pailsfull? I hate excess as much as any man breathing.—[Here some heads were maliciously shaken in token of dissent.]—But are we to become Sybarites, for fear of being called Scythians? As for over-stimulus leading to indirect debility, indirect it is. I have been at it all my life, and I don't know what debility is. But consult history. Has not port-wine kept the plague and the sweating-sickness out of England? Has anything of the kind occurred since the Methuen treaty? Now, (exclaimed T., nodding good humouredly to his antagonist, whom he had quite done for in argument, and filling up his glass,) here's your health, but d—n your theory." In vain did the other disputant protest against T's. conclusions; in vain did he contend that neither the sweating-sickness nor the plague had anything to do with the matter, and that with equal propriety he might have logged in the fire of London. —The loud laugh that followed brother T's. discourse, its roar redoubled by the complacent chuckle with which he triumphed over the poor water-drinker, and the toast instantly given from the Chair,—"*Dr. T., and his invaluable remedy for the plague and the sweating-sickness.*"—drowned all farther disputation; and T. remained master of the field.

(The London Mirror.)

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

##### For Sale,

AT No. 37, CALLE DE CHACABUCCO, (corner of Calle de la Victoria,) the following Assortment of CHOICE ARTICLES, all recently imported:—*Gentlemen's Superfine Dress Coats; do. do. Frock do.; Silk and Cloth Vests; Superior Unbleached Cotton Hose; do. do. half-Hose, very stout; Ladies White Cotton Hose, various qualities; Ladies Prunella Shoes; a Few Pieces narrow Black Riband, proper for Sandal or Shoe Binding; Gentlemen's Superfine Black and White Beaver Hats, (Christy's); Black and Coloured Silk Neck-Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.*

##### Trees for Sale,

AT THE GARDEN OF THE RETIRO. A FEW plants of the *POPULUS CANADENSIS*, recently introduced into this Country, and by far the most rapid grower of any other Tree in it. Also, several other NEW SPECIES, both for ornament and use; with a great variety of curious and ornamental Seeds.—Inquire at

No. 81, Calle de Charcas.

##### Notice.

TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with good BOARD AND LODGING, in the house of "Altos," Calle del Peru, No. 76.

##### For Sale,

At No. 30, Cathedral-Street. A FEW copies of Mackenzie's 5000 Receipts. The Cambria's Compendium; or Two Familiar Practical Treatises on Bills of Exchange. Neuman & Barrett's Spanish and English Dictionaries, &c. A copy of Dr. Adam Clark's Commentary and Critical Notes on the Old and New Testament. A large water-colour painting of a View of Buenos Ayres. Guitar Music, by Aguado. T. Philipson & Sons' Royal Diamond Patent Pins. Bonnet Wire. Faniascopes, or Optical Delusions. Blunt's Edition of the Nautical Almanac and Astronomical Ephemeris, for the year 1850.

##### Interesting to Travellers.

PERSONS who are unacquainted with the Spanish Language, or whom occupation, or other causes, may render desirous of avoiding the trouble of taking the necessary steps for obtaining PASSPORTS, either for the Interior or Foreign destination, will, on application at the Office of the *Gaceta Mercantil*, find a young man who respectfully offers his services, with the assurance of the utmost dispatch and punctuality.

##### To Let.

THE HOUSE and GARDEN occupied by the late Mr. MATTHEW REID, with the Field adjoining.—For particulars, apply at No. 150, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

Erratum in our last.—For "*Sonnet to the Memory of the late Mr. Richard Adams*," read, *Lines*.

#### FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 17th OF SEPTEMBER, 1855.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig Sarah Birckett, Cook, .....	Parlane, Macalister & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig William, Thomas Sutton, .....	Lafone, Robinson & Co., .....	Loading for a port in England.
Brig Philomela, Spots, .....	Parlane, Macalister & Co., .....	Loading for London via Montevideo.
Brig Floraville, Woolf, .....	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Britannia, Burgess, .....	Horne & Alsogaray, .....	Loading for the Mediterranean.
Brig Hannah Moore, George Moore, .....	Lafone, Robinson & Co., .....	Loading for Havana.
Barque Isabella, D. Smith, .....	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Tynwald, Porteus, .....	Charles Taylor & Co., .....	Discharging.
Brig Ranger, Donaldson, .....	Rodger, Breed & Co., .....	Discharging.
Brig Richard Bell, Rogers, .....	Brownell, & Stegmann, .....	Loading for Cowes, for orders.
Schr.-brig Patriot, Gelling, .....	Davidson, Milner & Co., .....	Discharging.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Schr.-brig Nancy, Elwell, .....	Davison, Milner & Co., .....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Eagle, Martin, .....	Rezaval, Bros., .....	Loading for Cadiz.
Ship Augusta, Davis, .....	Davison, Milner & Co., .....	Discharging.
<b>HAMBURG.</b>		
Schr.-brig Carl Heinrich, Valentin, .....	J. J. Klick, .....	Loading for Cowes for orders.
<b>DANISH.</b>		
Brig Maria, Felix, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for Hamburg.
Brig Pizarro, Maag, .....	J. J. Klick, .....	Discharging.
Brig Henrietta Louise, Lutzen, .....	C. H. Anderson, .....	Discharging.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Brig Fiametta, Bacaro, .....	Pedro A. Plomer, .....	Loading for Malaga, Barcelona, & Genoa.
Polacre Cesar Agosto, Ferrara, .....	Amadeo & Caprile, .....	Loading for the Mediterranean.
<b>PRUSSIAN.</b>		
Brig Kronprinz Von Preussen, Sievert, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for Hamburg via Montevideo.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Brig Rufina, J. G. A. Rino, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Loading for Parnagua.
Brig Siempre lo Mismo, J. C. de Sosa, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Brazil.

#### FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Ship Talbot, (28 guns,) Captain Follett W. Pennell.

# MARINE LIST.

## Port of Buenos Ayres.

September 12.—Wind N. N. W., shifted in the afternoon to S.—slight rain.

Arrived, British sch.-brig Patriot, Gelling, from Quebec 1st June, River St. Laurence 16th do., with lumber, to Davison, Milner & Co.

Sailed, British sch. Stadfast, Barker, for Havana, despatched by Zumarán & Treserra, with 3113 quintals jerked beef.

British barque Lavinia, Brown, for Valparaiso, despatched by Rennie, Macfarlane & Co., with 30 pipes with about 800 arrobas tallow, 1396 lbs. indigo. Passengers, Señora Josefa Vasquez de Zapata, and son; Mrs. Elizabeth Watts, Mrs. Watts, and the two Misses Watts; Señor Rafael Levalle, Messrs. William Dunlop, John Dunlop, James Mackenzie, James Burns, — Phillips, and Dr. George Clark.

September 13.—Wind S. S. W., strong.

No arrivals.

Sailed, National schr. Star of the South, (Pilot-boat,) on a cruise in the river.

National barque Esperanza, M. H. Sergeant, for Van Diemen's Land, despatched by Horne & Alsgoray, in ballast. Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. James Rule, and family (7 persons); Mrs. Captain Sergeant, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hill, and niece, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Nowell.—Total, 13.

(At night.) Dutch barque Hersteller, Vanderwind, for Amsterdam, despatched by Bunge, Hutz & Co., with 6615 dry hides, 20 bales with 453 doz. sheep skins, 4 do. with 230 doz. deer skins, 30 do. with 240 arrobas cotton.

September 14.—Wind E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Oriental packet schr. Aguila Segunda, Soriano, for Montevideo.

September 15.—Wind N. N. E., strong.

No arrivals.

Sailed, National steam-packet Federacion, Sutton, for Montevideo.

September 16.—Wind N. N., strong.—very low tide.

Arrived, Danish brig Henrietta Louisa, Lutzen, from Hamburg 25th June, with general cargo, to C. H. Anderson.

Oriental packet schr. Luisa, Moratore, from Montevideo 15th, to C. Galeano.

The Baring Brothers was under weigh in the Outer Roads, but anchored again, owing to the low tide.

September 17.—Wind N.

No arrivals.

Sailed, American barque Baring Brothers, Hinckley, for New York, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 9822 dry hides, 10,428 horns, 2500 quintals jerked beef, 153 doz. salted tongues, 16 barrels neat's foot oil, 45 horse hides, 192 doz. horn combs, 12 doz. tortoise-shell combs, some return cargo, 1 bale with 12 seal skins, 6 lion skins, 3 doz. cat skins, and 2 fox skins; 1 do. with 28 calf skins and 78 slunk calf skins, 2 bales with 25 doz. calf skins, 1 bale with 26 arrobas cut sheep skins, 1 do. with 136½ doz. nutria skins and 50 deer skins, 16 bales with 1389½ doz. nutria skins, 4 do. with 30 doz. slunk calf skins, 2 do. with 40 doz. slunk calf skins and 16 horse hides, 118 do. with 3432 doz. sheep skins, 31 do. with 740 arrobas and 14 lbs. horse hair, 59 do. with 987 arrobas and 17 lbs. wool.

September 18.—Wind N. N. E.

Arrived, H. B. M.'s. packet schr. Cockatrice, Lieut. W. L. Rees, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 9th inst.; arrived at Montevideo on the 16th, and sailed thence on the 17th, with the Mail of H. B. M.'s. packet Swallow, from Falmouth 9th July.—Passengers from Montevideo, Thomas Samuel Hood, Esq. (H. B. M.'s. Consul to the Oriental State,) and Lady; and Mr. Derbyshire.

Sailed, Oriental packet schr. Rosa, Schiaffino, for Montevideo.

The brigs Convencion, Rufina, and Ximeno, are expected to sail this day.

Yessels passed Point Indio.

On 13th inst., at 3 P. M., Wind S. W.—Baltimore, hence 11th.

On 13th, at 7 P. M., Wind S. S. W.—Stadfast, hence 12th.

On 15th, at 2 A. M., Wind N. N. E.—Esperanza, and Hersteller, hence 13th; and Lavinia, hence 12th.

At Falmouth.

June 28.—H. B. M.'s. packet Pigeon, from Rio Janeiro 14th April, with the Mail forwarded hence 24th March, by H. B. M.'s. packet Hornet.

At Cork.

July 8.—British brig Maria, DeGruchy, from Montevideo 3d May.

At Hamburg.

June 24.—British brig Sisters, Sutton, from Montevideo 31st March.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.

30th ult.—H. B. M.'s. packet Hornet, hence 17th ult., Montevideo 20th.

3d inst.—H. B. M.'s. packet Swallow, from Falmouth 9th July, with the Mails for the River Plate.

Arrived at Montevideo.

11th inst.—Oriental brig Felix, from Rio Janeiro 25th ult. Sardinian zumaeca Angela, from Sta. Catalina 1st inst., Maldonado 9th.

14th.—Brazilian schr. Bella Angelica, from Rio Grande 10th inst.

Sailed from Montevideo.

14th inst.—Chilian barque Hermosa Chilena, for Rio Janeiro.

Sardinian schr.-brig Delfino Victorioso, for Rio Grande.

The British brig Ellen, Johnson, sailed from Liverpool 1st July, for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

It was not known what packet would be appointed to bring the August mail from Falmouth, for the Brazils and River Plate.

Vessels on the Berth at Liverpool, on 6th July.

For Buenos Ayres,—  
Brig Laura, Captain Thomas S. Crockley.  
Barque Cora, " William Whitley.  
For Montevideo and Buenos Ayres,—  
Brig Trevor, Captain George Lind.

Arrived at Liverpool.

July 8.—British brig Spencer, Wilson, hence 10th April. British brig Louisa, Howlan, from Montevideo 18th April.

At Falmouth.

June 28.—H. B. M.'s. packet Pigeon, from Rio Janeiro 14th April, with the Mail forwarded hence 24th March, by H. B. M.'s. packet Hornet.

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For Montevideo and Buenos Ayres,—  
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The Rob Roy and Ariadne arrived at Liverpool 18th June, and the Laura 17th June; the particulars of their sailing hence were mentioned in our No. 473.

The Elisee arrived at Havre de Grace 22d June; the particulars of her sailing were mentioned in our last.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES.

The House assembled on Wednesday last, and took into consideration the economical measures regarding that establishment, which were recommended by the Government; as also a variety of official communications.

THEATRE.

On 13th inst. was performed Don Manuel Breton Herrero's play of "Marcela." Its characters have been denominated, by a Spanish critic, as combining the faults of common-place and gross caricature. Moreover, it is mentioned as a curious fact, that of the six personages who figure in its scenes, any one (with the exception of the heroine), might be taken away, without the plot suffering by the subtraction.

It was however well played on the evening above mentioned. The plot:—A pretty Widow (a coquette, of course) who has three lovers, viz., a Military Officer, a Sentimental Man (who dabbles in poetry), and a Pop. In the end she rejects them all!

"Such is your cold Conquete, who can't say 'No,' And won't say 'Yes,' and keeps you on and off-ling On a lee shore, till it begins to blow— Then sees your heart wreck'd, with an inward scolding."

"Marcela (the Widow), was personated with much spirit by Doña Matilde. She said she had bartered her liberty once, but would not do so a second time: that she now followed the system of giving

"Palabras buenas á todos; Mi corazón á ninguno."

"A Widow, an' please your Honour, (says Corporal Trim,) always chuses a second husband as unlike the first as she can."—Marcela, we think, ought to have given the affair another trial.

Señores Casacuberta and Castañera, made the most of the parts allotted to them. Señor Quijano, as the Pop, was excellent; we have rarely seen a better. There is a *je ne sais quoi* in the appearance of this gentleman, which admirably fits him for such characters. On this evening he was highly entertaining; the comb and clothes-brush (which he carried in his pocket) were in continual use, and the least disorder in his shirt-frill seemed to fill him with horror.

The house was tolerably full. In the boxes we noticed, among other fashionable fair, the daughter of His Excellency the Governor.

On Wednesday, for the benefit of Señor Vera, the play of "La Familia Sirvan; ó sea, Voltaire en Castres;"—a duet from "Tancredi," by the beneficiado and the Señora Luisita Quijano de Ximenes,—and a farce; in all of which there was nothing to call for particular notice. The house was well attended, and the boxes graced by a number of ladies.

The failure of the House of Messrs. Sebastian Lezica, Brothers, of this City, has caused great consternation, from the immense business which it transacted, and the consequent ruin and distress occasioned to numerous persons in Buenos Ayres. The failure occurred on Tuesday last, since which period little else has been talked of, not only as it regards the event itself, but from the various circumstances connected with it. An advertisement appeared in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of Wednesday, signed S. Lezica y Hermanos, stating that Mr. Frederick Hornung, who had the management of their mercantile establishment, had disappeared; and requesting that their creditors would send in their claims, in order to ascertain the true state of their affairs.

Colonel Balcaza, whose arrest we mentioned in our No. 470, has, it is stated by accounts from the Interior, been shot pursuant to his sentence.

On Tuesday last, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, — Lamond, first Mate of the British brig Hannah Moore, fell from the bowsprit of that vessel, in the Inner Roads, and was drowned.

We yesterday received, by H. B. M.'s. packet Cockatrice, London papers to 7th July, and Paris papers to 5th ditto. Carlist affairs looked very gloomy in Spain. The death of their Chief (Zumalacarrregui), and the part which the British and French have taken against them, has damped their ardour, and it is stated that the Carlist troops were retreating in great disorder from before Bilbao, with many desertions. It was supposed their operations would for the present be confined to a guerilla warfare. It is added, that 1500 troops of the British levy, had arrived at Santander.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communication of *Paterfamilias*, shall appear in our next.

### Married.

On 14th inst., the Lady of SAMUEL LYONS, Esq., of a Daughter.

### Arrived.

On 16th inst., Señor IRAN ROSAS, son of Brigadier-General Juan Manuel de Rosas, to the Señora Doña MERCEDES FUENTES Y ARGIBEL.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale, at the New Library, No. 82, CALLE DE CANGALLO, (Opposite the Office of the "Gaceta Mercantil.")

LCIFERS, or New Fire Boxes; Russia Leather Pocket-Books; Tablets; Visiting Cards; Small Compasses; Thermometers; a Sketch of the New English Burial-Ground and Chapel; a Map of the Mexican Republic; a Pentagraph; Quills, Rulers, Paper-Knives, Steel-Pens, Sealing-Wax, &c. &c.;—also, Lewis's and Pincock's Catechisms, Eliza's Sermons, and the Works of Robertson, Burnett, Byron, Shakespeare, Walter Scott, Moore, Johnson, Paley, Smith, &c. &c. &c.

### Notice.

AN ENGLISHMAN, conversant in the Spanish Language, and having a knowledge of Book-Keeping, and the general routine of a Counting-House, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a Commercial House.

Communications may be made addressed to A. J., care of Mr. Thomas Gowland, Calle de la Reconquista.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish,.....	121	—	dollars each
Do. Patriot,.....	117½	—	do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	6½	—	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7½	—	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Patacones, 7 5-16	—	7½	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock, (nominal)	80	—	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,..... (nominal)	180	—	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	83	—	pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	3	—	do. p. patacon
Do. on Montevideo,.....	74	—	do. p. U.S. dol.
Do. on United States,.....	74	—	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	33	—	35 do. p. pesada.
Do. country,.....	27	—	31 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.	26	—	31 do. do.
Do. salted,.....	22	—	24 do. do.
Do. Horses,.....	114	—	12½ do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	20	—	28 do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	36	—	37 do. do.
Foot, common,.....	104	—	12 do. p. arroba.
Hair, long,.....	35	—	36 do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	20	—	22 do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	14	—	17 do. p. quintal
Tallow, melted,.....	11	—	12 do. p. arroba.
Horns,.....	350	—	350 do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	70	—	75 do. p. barrel
Salt, on board,.....	7	—	9 do. p. fanega.
Discount,.....	1	—	2 p. ct. p. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week, 121 dollars. The lowest price, 117½ dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 83 pence. The lowest ditto, 82 pence.

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

ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The American steam-boat Potomac, changed her flag and name on Tuesday last. She is now under the colours of this Republic, and is called the *Federacion*.

The Portuguese date Don Fin, which got aground at Escondida, has been condemned. Her sails, rigging, and other appurtenances, were sold by auction, on the Alameda, on Tuesday last.

Yessels passed Point Indio.

On 13th inst., at 3 P. M., Wind S. W.—Baltimore, hence 11th.

On 13th, at 7 P. M., Wind S. S. W.—Stadfast, hence 12th.

On 15th, at 2 A. M., Wind N. N. E.—Esperanza, and Hersteller, hence 13th; and Lavinia, hence 12th.