

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1835.

[Vol. X.

BUENOS AYRES.

In our last we stated that Colonel Francisco Reynafé had arrived in Montevideo; and it is generally believed that Mr. Frederick Hornung has also arrived in the same city. The *Gaceta Mercantil*, in its leading article of yesterday, contains a variety of observations and quotations, to prove that these fugitives have forfeited the right of asylum in any friendly State, and ought to be given up to the country whom they have offended. That Francisco Reynafé stands convicted, on good evidence, with being one of the murderers of the Representative of the Government of Buenos Ayres, General Juan Facundo Quiroga; his Secretary, General José Santos-Ortiz; and others composing the retinue. That Hornung, from his own confession in a letter which he left in this city at the time of his flight, and from various forged documents now existing, is proved to have been the person who forged the signatures to bills of exchange, and thereby caused ruin to many families. The crimes therefore of Reynafé and Hornung, are of such a nature as to exclude them from the inviolability attached to the right of asylum. That one of these crimes has deprived the Argentine Republic of an illustrious champion, celebrated for his military glory, and for the eminent services he has rendered to the country;—he was also invested with a public character which is universally respected, even amongst barbarians. The other, by innumerable frauds of the most wicked nature, has inflicted a severe blow upon the commerce of the country, and produced desolation far and near.

The *Gaceta* quotes various works in support of its argument, the authors of which maintain that individuals who have committed crimes which violate public security, render themselves the enemies of the human race, and ought not to find protection in any part of the world, because the welfare and security of every nation is interested in the affair. That this principle of universal justice, was recognized by Great Britain and France, in the treaty of Amiens; both parties agreeing to give up persons charged with murder, forgery, and fraudulent bankruptcy; and upon the same principle France and Belgium have lately proceeded in the celebration of a treaty. That the Government of the United States of North America had given a classical proof in this respect, when the robber of the jewels of the Princess of Orange sought refuge in New York. On the demand of the Dutch Minister the criminal was not only given up, but he was taken to the Hague in custody of a police-officer of the United States. No treaty or special stipulation existed in this respect between the two Governments,—the United States acted upon a common principle of justice, recognized among civilized nations.—Therefore, for the apprehension of the class of fugitives above alluded to, it is not necessary that any special convention between State and State should exist, it being a principle practised with well ordered nations. That even in this country it might be mentioned as a pointed fact, that the Government of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, not five years since, acted upon this principle, by giving up the forger Fleury to the Government of Buenos Ayres, in the anterior administration of General Rosas.

We regret to state that Señor Manuel Lezica committed suicide on Tuesday morning last, about 9 o'clock. He arrived in town on the preceding Saturday, from Corrientes; the news he then received of the failure of the house of S. Lezica, Brothers, and the misery it had inflicted upon so many families, completely overwhelmed him.—His friends dreaded the consequences, but in spite

of all their precautions, he destroyed himself with a gun. He has left a wife and family to deplore his loss.

A Supplement to the *Gaceta Mercantil* of this day, contains a number of documents, consisting chiefly of the answers of the Interior Governments from whom no communications had been hitherto received, on the subject of the assassination of General Quiroga, and retinue. They all breathe the same spirit, and the same unity of purpose, as that manifested by the Governments whose answers to the circular of the Government of this Province we have from time to time extracted in our columns.

An important decree is likewise published, reopening the communication between Cordoba and this Province, and placing it on the same footing as before the late interdiction.

There is also inserted a statement of the Receptor Bills in circulation on 1st inst., by which it appears that their amount, including those to be issued for the payment of the late loan, and other recognized debts, is 6,200,000 dollars.

Official Documents.

¡ VIVA LA FEDERACION !

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Buenos Ayres, September 26, 1835.
26th year of the Liberty, 20th of the Independence, and 6th of the Argentine Confederation.

The duty of two reals per ton, paid on each voyage by coasting vessels of this and the boundary Provinces, being too much; and the mode in which it is at present collected also causing infinite inconvenience; the Government have ordered and decreed:—

Art. 1. All the coasting vessels of the Province shall pay for an annual license, according to the following scale:

From 3 to 5 tons,	-	15 dollars.
6 to 10 do.	-	30
11 to 15 do.	-	45
16 to 20 do.	-	60
21 to 25 do.	-	75
26 to 30 do.	-	90
31 to 35 do.	-	105
36 to 40 do.	-	120
41 to 50 do.	-	150
51 to 60 do.	-	180
61 to 70 do.	-	200
71 to 80 do.	-	210
81 to 90 do.	-	220
91 to 100 do.	-	230
100 tons and upwards,	-	240

2. The coasters belonging to the boundary Provinces of the Republic, shall pay one real per ton, in place of the two which they now pay; the same to be collected with the licence for sailing.

3. Considering that only three months are wanting to the conclusion of the year, licences shall be issued from the Collector-General's Office, for the term of fifteen months; viz., from 1st October, to 31st December 1836, and the corresponding dues collected.

4. Let this be published. ROSAS,
José Maria Rojas.

A decree, dated 26th ult., states that the Government being under the indispensable necessity of reducing the public expences in every branch of the administration, they cannot but fix their attention upon those incurred in the Hospitals. That nothing can be more just and proper than that a beneficent and philanthropic Government should sustain and protect those charitable establishments. It is necessary, however, at the same time to regulate this act of benevolence, with the exigencies of the State. For these grave considerations, and the necessity that all the public establishments should be placed on a stable and uniform footing, the Government order and decree

that from November next, the Treasury shall issue twelve thousand dollars monthly for the use of the Hospital for Men, and five thousand to that for Women; which sums must provide for all the expences of those establishments. In order to make the reduction and arrangement in the Hospital for Men, so that the twelve thousand dollars per month may meet all its necessities, a Committee shall be appointed, consisting of Señores Justo Garcia Valdez, Juan Lepper, and Pedro Plomer; the result of their labours to be presented to the Government as soon as possible, in order that this decree may be put in force from 1st November next. The Director of the Hospital for Women is also to make a similar report.

Other regulations connected with the future management of the two Hospitals, are mentioned in the decree.

A communication, dated 22d ult., from Señor Felipe B. Larrosa, (Apothecary,) presented to the Government through the Chief of Police, (Bernardo Victoria,) states that he (Señor Larrosa,) desiring to give an unequivocal proof of his constant adhesion to the National System of Federation which has been adopted by all the Provinces of the Republic, and at the same time considering the penury of the public treasury, he had resolved to supply gratuitously the medicines required for the prisoners in the common prison, for the term of one year. That could he give way to the ardent desire which animates him to aid the administration of His Excellency the Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, he should not restrict himself to so trifling an offering; but that his means will not allow him to keep pace with his wishes.

The Under-Secretary of the Home Department (Señor Garrigos,) replied to the above on 25th ult., in the name of the Government, accepting the offer of Señor Larrosa, and thanking him for his patriotism.

A communication to the Government, dated 23d ult., signed by Joaquín de Rezaval, and Mariano Lozano, states that the Tribunal of Commerce had received the note of the Government, dated 21st, relative to the measures to be pursued respecting the failure of the house of Sebastian Lezica, Brothers; and that the Tribunal will make every exertion to meet the wishes of the Government, in a case of such paramount importance and melancholy results as the bankruptcy in question.

A decree, dated 25th ult., orders that the employes at the Public Library, shall in future consist of a Director, two Assistants, and a Porter; the others are to be discharged.

A decree, same date, suppresses that part of the decree of 29th December 1831, which provides that a Committee of Landholders should appoint from amongst themselves Inspectors for the Markets; the Government reserving to themselves opportunely to provide for the better arrangement of the said markets, and the other places to which produce of the country is brought.

A communication to the Government, dated 5th inst., from the Directors of the Hospitals for Men, Women, Foundling Hospital, and Orphans College, states various circumstances which make it inconvenient to render the accounts of those establishments monthly, as ordered by the decree of 13th June last.

The Government replied to the above on 13th, stating that they were convinced from the reasons assigned, of the impossibility of rendering the accounts as ordered by the decree of 13th June, and that the Government would issue a resolution upon the subject.

Two decrees, dated 24th ult., one permitting the embarkation, &c., of tobacco, and the other appointing Señor Francisco Ramiro escribano of the Custom-House, were inserted in the last page of our last number.

The Chili mail arrived on Saturday last, by which letters and journals from that Republic, were received to 22d July. The journals are chiefly occupied with Peruvian affairs. The *Mercurio* of Valparaiso states, that all the Departments of Peru had declared in favour of General Salaverry, except that of Arequipa, where the President, Orbegoso, resided. General Salaverry had proceeded in pursuit of General Nieto, —the troops of the latter, headed by some sub-alterns, mutinied and joined General Salaverry. A number of persons had been banished from Peru; General Necoecha had orders to embark, but these orders were countermanded, and it was said the new Government had assured him that he should soon be restored to his former rank and employment. General Salaverry, as Chief of the Republic of Peru, issued a decree dated Lima, 2d June, 1835, stating the necessity of protecting the industry of the country; and therefore prohibited the importation into Peru of ready made clothing, shoes, boots, saddles, furniture, jewellery, gunpowder, saltpetre, ammunition, swords, muskets, carbines, &c. The prohibition is to commence in 8 months from the date of the decree, upon all vessels coming from the other side of the Line; 4 months upon vessels from Brazil and Central America; and 2 months upon vessels from Chili, New Granada, and the Equator.

Another decree, dated Lima 4th June, convokes a National Assembly, to meet in the city of Jauja on 1st October.

On the other hand, it is affirmed that President Orbegoso, General Gamarra, and the Government of Bolivia, have coalesced in order to drive General Salaverry from his post, and establish a new form of government in Peru, upon the system of Federation; and that a Congress was to assemble at Oruro, in Bolivia, in order to decide upon the question of intervention on the part of Bolivia, which it was thought would be resolved in the affirmative. General Gamarra had entered Peru, and was at the head of some troops; he circulated a proclamation addressed to the Peruvians, which concludes as follows:—

“Federation is the wish of the people, and the only system which can make them happy. All who desire the general welfare, ought to cooperate efficaciously to this sacred object.”

Altogether, political matters in Peru seemed more complicated than ever; rendering it in a manner futile to offer any opinion thereon. The next advices thence will probably convey something decisive.

General Santa Cruz had been re-elected President of the Republic of Bolivia.

The three Republics which have been formed out of the former one of Colombia, are said to be in a very disturbed state. General Vargas, who succeeded General Paez as President of Venezuela, had been deposed; the revolutionists gave out that they wished to establish the old *regimen*, viz., a Republic “one and indivisible.” A body of troops, commanded by Colonel Ovando, was about to march from Pasto, against Quito.

We have been often vexed at the apparent dullness of foreign journalists in comprehending the political movements in some of the new Republics of South America; but we now find ourselves in the same predicament.

“Entiendo, Fabio, lo que voy escribiendo?”

“¿Yoma; sí, lo entiendo.”

“Mientes, Fabio; que yo soy quien lo escribo, y no lo entiendo.”

In the *Mercurio* of Valparaiso, of 22d June, is a communication dated 22d May, from the Commandant of Arauco to the Intendant of the Province of Concepcion, relative to the loss of H. B. M.'s ship Challenger, (28 guns,) Captain Michael Seymour. It merely states that the said ship was wrecked (the date not mentioned,) on point *Malgulla*, coast of Arauco; Captain and crew saved.

That every means had been taken to assist them, and prevent plunder on the part of the Indians, &c. &c.

The crew of the Challenger arrived at Valparaiso on 13th July, in H. B. M.'s ship Blonde, (46 guns,) Captain Francis Mason, last from Talcahuano two days.

From the same journal of 23d June, we have translated the following:—

“H. B. M.'s sloop-of-war Conway, which sailed from this port on Sunday last, for England, calling at Coquimbo, has on board, passenger, John White, Esq., Captain in the Royal Navy, and ex Vice-Consul of His Britannic Majesty in Valparaiso. Mr. White has filled this employment for the long period of eleven years, officiating at times as British Consul-General. The departure of Mr. White, has elicited a general feeling of regret amongst all classes of British subjects, as also amongst the natives, and the foreign residents of this city, by all of whom he was esteemed for his frank, manly, and at the same time conciliatory and benevolent character.

“On the evening previous to his departure, a deputation, consisting of a number of merchants, waited upon him at his house, and presented him with a written address, couched in most expressive language, giving him thanks in the name of the commercial community, for his zeal and constant attention to their interests in the long term of his Consular career; as likewise for the decorum with which he has sustained the dignity of his nation, and the interests committed to his care. After the reading of the address, Mr. White was informed that on his arrival in London he would be presented with a gold snuff-box, as a testimony, although trifling, how highly the foreign merchants resident in Chili appreciate his services.

“We cannot forbear laying before our readers these particulars, because they are at once honorable to the foreign merchants, and in publishing them, we prove on our part the regret we feel for the absence of a man like Mr. White, who has merited the most honorable and particular esteem from the Chilean authorities.”

The *Gaceta Mercantil*, in its leading article of Monday last, occupying four columns, replies to some further remarks in the *Nacional* of Montevideo, both editorial, and under the signature of “*Unos Argentinos*,” which were inserted in Nos. 128, 130, and 131, of that journal, relative to the communication of Señor Manuel Moreno, Minister of the Argentine Republic in London, which accuses Señor Bernardino Rivadavia with being implicated in the design to establish Monarchies in the new Republics of America.

The *Gaceta* commences by stating, that the writers spoken of endeavour to sustain their cause in the face of the most notorious facts, and wish to supply the want of argument, as well by pompous and unmerited encomiums upon the well-known Señor Bernardino Rivadavia, as by gross satires upon citizens who possess the full confidence of the Argentine people; and by documents which prove nothing in his favour, even supposing them to be authentic. Yet all this cannot create surprise, when it is known that the Editor in question is one of the Unitarians most implicated in the plan to assassinate General Rosas, for which he was obliged precipitately to fly from Buenos Ayres, to save himself from the effects of the law against the conspirator, assassin, and parricide. That this alone is sufficient to estimate the credit which a man of this class merits, who has recourse to vengeance and ignoble passions, in place of reason, judgment, and truth, which ought to guide the pen of a public writer.

That the perfidious conduct of Señor Bernardino Rivadavia, is public and notorious; the mortifying recollection is also recent, of the negotiation in which he was engaged, to subject this country to the sway of the infant Señor Francisco de Paula, or of the Prince de Luca, or of the Princess Charlotte. Rivadavia then is, and cannot be otherwise in the eyes of the Argentines

and of patriots in every part of the world, than a traitor to his country,—the same as his counsellors and accomplices in these dark and infamous intrigues.

But that nothing might be wanting to the blind partiality of these writers, they assert that the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Buenos Ayres, prohibited the journals of Buenos Ayres from inserting the documents of Señores Barra and Mangino, which have been published in the *Nacional*.—What necessity exists for these falsehoods? Why not write the truth, the real nature of the case? Why not say that these documents have not been published in the said journals, because the undeserved eulogiums they contain, relative to a man stained as is Rivadavia, would not only produce a disagreeable impression upon the public mind, but discredit any journal that would give publicity to the aberrations of two individuals totally ignorant of the facts of the case, &c. &c.

The *Gaceta* then argues, that Señor Rivadavia never was a friend to the independence of South America; averring that whilst the South American armies were gloriously combatting in Peru for the cause of independence, which became finally triumphant, by the successful issue of the battle of Ayacucho, Rivadavia and his friends forbore to support this heroic decision, and occupied themselves with celebrating a treaty with the Spanish Commissioners, Señores Pereira and Robla; and issued that famous decree, in which, at a time the most glorious for the arms of the country, they offered a shameful tribute to Spain, and compromised the political position of the Republic, in the armed intervention which France was then exercising in the Peninsula. They decreed a negotiation that twenty millions of hard dollars should be given to Spain, when a short time previous these same Unitarian traitors had refused the aid which was asked by the General of the Argentine army, who had gained so many glories for the country. This donation of twenty millions, was offered for the singular reason that it was the precise sum which the French Chambers had voted for the expences of the armament against Spain. In this scandalous and perfidious conduct, Rivadavia and his companions had in view two objects: to injure the cause of the Patriots, and compromise the Republic in European politics.—This, then, is the mode in which Rivadavia and his friends have endeavoured to impede the march of South American independence: they have besides calumniated the most illustrious patriots, and endeavoured to inflame the new Republics; and promoted dissensions not only between city and city, province and province, but also between nation and nation. Writers, sold to this circle of traitors, have employed calumny and invective against the most worthy of the South Americans, particularly against the great Bolívar, &c. &c.

They have presumed to say that the name of Rivadavia is allied with glory, and mentioned with respect and sympathy in all countries; affecting to forget that he cannot appear in Great Britain since the celebrated negotiation relative to the mines, which he entered into without any authorization, and obtained a large sum in pounds sterling of the shareholders, who became the victims of this infamous fraud. Neither do they care to record, that in France, in a respectable assembly, he was treated in a mode which he most justly merited; and lastly, they do not care

• We received the documents alluded to, in common with other journals of this city. We refrained from publishing them—not from any intimation, direct or indirect, from the Government,—but from the conviction that in our quality as foreigners here, it were imprudent to insert them, and that their insertion would be a deviation from the line of conduct we have hitherto pursued, of merely giving a detail of passing events in Buenos Ayres, and extracts from the political discussions of the National Journals.

to confess that their hero of both worlds, wanting capacity for Europe, had returned hither with his characteristic shamelessness, and was repelled hence by the Government and the people.

These writers pretend to deplore that Buenos Ayres should be delivered up to a Dictatorship, when in fact it is notorious that the crimes of the Unitarians rendered this strong measure necessary. That the House of Representatives had confided this power to General Rosas, as being the person who possesses the confidence of the country, and to whom it looks to save it from the abyss to which it was fast approaching, &c. &c.

That the most singular part of the affair is, that these Unitarians, now such champions of liberty, should always when they had influence be so tyrannical. Was it not Rivadavia who so arbitrarily made himself President of the nation, which usurpation was the origin of the dissensions, civil wars, and innumerable calamities which have afflicted the country? Was it not Rivadavia who dissolved the House of Representatives of the Province, in a manner the most scandalous and arbitrary? Did he not unduly appropriate ecclesiastical property, squander the public money, &c. &c.

Did not these hypocrites who now declaim so loudly for legal forms, commit the horrid mutiny of December 1828, in which intrusive administration, the Editor whom the *Gaceta* now replies to, took part? Did they not murder His Excellency the Governor and Captain-General of the Province, charged with the foreign affairs of the Republic, Colonel Manuel Dorrego? Did they not tyrannize over the provinces of the interior, sending thither an unbridled soldiery? Did they not murder innumerable persons in prison, and banish others?—and, lastly, did they not combine a horrible plan of assassination, which commenced in Salta, was continued in Cordova, but was happily arrested in its progress in Buenos Ayres, by the energy and zeal of the illustrious champions of the Argentine Federation.

The *Gaceta* notices the conduct of General Rosas in 1820; that by his means anarchy was then suppressed in the Province of Buenos Ayres; and the article concludes with a variety of remarks upon this subject.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of Tuesday last, gives a description of the *funciones* in the town of Lobos, on 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st August, and 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th ult., in honor of the installation of Brigadier-General Juan Manuel Rosas, as Governor and Captain-General of the Province.

On 27th August, a deputation, accompanied by a number of citizens, proceeded from the town of Lobos to that of Monte, in order to convey the portrait of General Rosas from the latter to the former place. The return of the deputation in the evening to the suburbs of Lobos, was announced by music, and immediately the whole town was illuminated, colours displayed, bells rang, and volleys of musquetry and fire-works discharged. The *vivas* for General Rosas were loud and incessant. In the midst of these rejoicings, the deputation entered the town with the portrait, which was deposited in the house of the Justice of Peace. The 28th and 29th August were employed in preparations: on the 30th, the town presented a beautiful appearance; the *plaza* was decorated with seventy-two triumphal arches, bearing inscriptions, flags, &c. &c. The streets were adorned with forty arches, from which floated about 300 flags; the exterior of the houses had embellishments, and those at the Church were most sumptuous. A Guard of Honor of cavalry, uniformly dressed, was formed, and escorted the portrait of General Rosas (which was placed on a triumphal car), to the church. High Mass was celebrated, and an oration delivered by the Rev. Juan Silveira, in which the services of General Rosas were related; the Reverend Gentleman concluded his oration as follows:—

"The recollection of these eminent services, demands from our gratitude not only co-operation and obedience, but that we direct this day our prayers above, supplicating blessings upon this

worthy Argentine, this hero without example, whom Heaven has given to us for our happiness; beseeching the Almighty to direct his steps in order to consolidate the holy cause of Federation, proclaimed by the unanimous voice of the Argentine provinces. We shall then enjoy tranquility and prosperity, and thus animated, obtain happiness in this world and in the world to come."

During the Mass, the cavalry of the Guard of Honor dismounted, and fired three volleys. The portrait of General Rosas was replaced on the car, and paraded through the town, the procession halting at various times, when the National Air was sung. In the afternoon there was horse-racing (*juego de la sortija*), by two companies, both masked. In the evening the town was illuminated, fire-works were discharged, banquets and balls took place, the ladies at the latter wearing the Federal device. The rejoicings were varied every day, accompanied with music, firing of cannon, &c.; and continued until the 5th ult. In the proceedings on the 3d, we read that at 10 o'clock at night the ball commenced; the ladies were in the highest spirits; the time which intervened between the dances, was occupied with performances of brilliant Sonatas on the piano, by a lady, who likewise sung an *aria* from the Opera of "Elizabeth Queen of England," with infinite taste.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hide Rope.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Inventor and Manufacturer of HIDE ROPE of a Superior quality, respectfully solicits the attention of Owners and Captains of National and Foreign vessels, to the following facts:—The Hide Rope manufactured by him weighs 25 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 3 to 8 inches, 1 inch less. It is particularly well adapted for man-of-war vessels, being grape-shot proof; and its great elasticity gives it a decided advantage over every other description of rope, for gun breeching, anchor stoppers, running-rigging, &c. &c. It is much cheaper than chains, which (besides the danger from lightning), soon destroy the sails; and as it regards durability, the Hide Rope is 900 per cent. better than that of hemp.

The unanimous testimony of all who have given the Hide Rope a trial, and the decided preference which they uniformly give to it, is the best proof that it possesses all these advantages.

Orders left with Mr. Estevan Vallett, Calle de la Alameda; at Mr. Fleming's Store, No. 11, Calle de Cangallo; or at the house of Mr. Daniel Gowland, Plaza de la Victoria, will be punctually attended to.

M. LAWRENCE.

Three reals (silver) per lb.; or 28 dollars per quintal of 100 lbs.

To Let.

THE HOUSE and GARDEN occupied by the late Mr. MATTHEW REID, with the Field adjoining.—For particulars, apply at No. 129, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

Notice.

CAPTAIN D. SMITH will sail positively on the 16th October, for Liverpool. Those persons who may wish to engage passage for their Friends from England, will please apply to Captain Smith, at Mr. Lumb's, No. 82, Calle de la Universidad.

Notice.

THOMAS TUCKER, TAILOR and HAIT-MAKER, respectfully informs his Friends and the Public that he has removed to No. 50, Calle de la Piedad, where he hopes to merit a continuance of their favours, by strict attention to business, moderate charges, and by executing their orders in the best and most fashionable manner. A considerable saving will be found in Summer Clothing, which will be made in a superior manner, agreeable to fashion, best materials and workmanship.

Fine White Jean Jackets, 20 dollars.
Superior White and Brown Drill Trowsers, 28 dollars per pair.

White and Fashionable Coloured Quilting Vests, from 18 to 25 dollars each.

And every other article in the trade, will be charged in the same reasonable way.

Boys' Clothes, from the first suite upwards, made in all their various modes, on reasonable terms.

For Sale, at the New Library,

No. 82, CALLE DE CANGALLO,

(Opposite the Office of the "Gaceta Mercantil.")

LUICERS, or New Fire Boxes; Russia Leather Pocket-Books; Tablets; Visiting Cards; Small Compasses; Thermometers; a Sketch of the New English Royal-Grand 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, Blair's Sermons, and the Works of Robertson, Burnet, Byron, Shakspeare, Walter Scott, Moore, Johnson, Paley, Smith, &c. &c. &c.

For Sale,

AT No. 37, CALLE DE CHACABUCO, (corner of Calle de la Victoria,) the following Assortment of CHOICE ARTICLES, all recently imported:—Gentlemen's Superior 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 Superior Black and White Beaver Hats, (Christy's); Black and Coloured Silk Neck-Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Notice.

TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with good BOARD AND LODGING, in the house of "Alfonso," Calle del Peru, No. 78.

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.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 1st OF OCTOBER, 1855.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &C.
BRITISH.		
Brig Sarah Birkett, Cook,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig William, Thomas Sutton,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.,	Loading for a port in England.
Brig Philomeia, Sprot,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for London via Montevideo.
Brig Floraville, Woolf,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
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, Reed & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Richard Bell, Rogers,	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.,	Discharging.
Schr.-brig Patriot, Gelling,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Santos.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Eagle, Martin,	Rezaval, Bros.,	Loading for Cadiz.
Ship Augusta, Davis,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Loading for Boston.
FRENCH.		
Brig Gaulois, Greater,	Casimir Cochard,	Havre de Grace.
HAMBURG.		
Schr.-brig Carl Heinrich, Valentin,	J. J. Klick,	Loading for Cowes for orders.
DANISH.		
Brig Pizarro, Maag,	J. J. Klick,	Discharging.
Brig Henrietta Louisa, Lutzen,	C. H. Anderson,	Discharging.
Ship Caravane, Koch,	J. J. Klick,	Discharging.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig Fiametta, Bacaro,	Pedro A. Piomer,	Loading for Cadiz and Genoa.
Polacre Cesar Augusto, Ferrara,	Amadeo & Caprite,	Loading for the Mediterranean.
BRAZILIAN.		
Schr.-brig Eighth July, José F. Amorim,	Joaquin Almeida Rivero,	Brazil.
Zuacra Pensamiento Felix, Labrador,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.—None.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

September 26.—Wind E.

No arrivals.
Sailed, Danish brig Maria, Felix, for Hamburg, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 4440 dry hides, 6170 horns, 39 bales with 944 arrobas and 7 lbs. wool, 25 do. with 619 dozen sheep skins, 5 do. with 280 doz. deer skins, 19 do. with 629 arrobas horse hair, 1 tiger skin, 1 box with 8½ lbs. ostrich feathers, 3 do. with 122 doz. chinchilla skins, 1 do. with a picture, 1 do. yerba, 4 do. patterns, 1 do. dried fruit.

September 27.—Wind S. S. E.

Arrived, Brazilian zumaca Pensamiento Feliz, Labrador, from Rio Janeiro 14th inst., with tobacco, rice, sugar, aguardiente, coffee, &c., to M. A. Ramos.

Danish ship Caravanen, Koch, from St. Ubes 20th July, with 340 moyos salt, to J. J. Klick.
Oriental packet schr. Rosa, Schiaffino, from Montevideo 26th, to C. Galeano.

September 28.—Wind S.

No arrivals.
Sailed, American schr.-brig Nancy, Elwell, for Havans, despatched by Davison, Milner & Co., with 2981 quintals jerked beef.
Oriental packet schr. Relampago, Rizzo, for Montevideo.

September 29.—Wind S. S. W.

No arrivals.
Sailed, British brig Britannia, Burgess, for Montevideo to finish her loading for Malaga, despatched by Horne & Alsgaray, with 9950 dry hides, 2 bales with 40 arrobas wool, 2 do. with 260 calf skins.

September 30.—Wind E.

No arrivals.
Sailed, Prussian brig Kronprinz von Preussen, Sievert, for Montevideo to finish her loading for Hamburg, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 2608 dry hides, 8840 horns, 2 bales with 160 horse hides, 1 do. with 41 vicuña skins, 10 tiger skins, 3 doz. hare skins, 4 doz. fox skins, 10 doz. cat skins, and 1 lion skin; 3 bales with about 50 doz. deer skins, 4 do. with 140 arrobas horse hair, 2 do. with 131 calf skins, 2 do. with about 40 doz. slunk-calf skins, 11 do. with 242 arrobas wool, and some return cargo. Passenger for Montevideo, Mr. Morretz.
National steam-packet Federacion, Sutton, for Montevideo.

October 1.—Wind E.

No arrivals or sailings.

October 2.—Wind E. S. E.

No arrivals.
Sailed, Brazilian brig Siempre lo Mismo, Juan C. de Sosa, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with candles, dried fruit, &c.
Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, for Montevideo.

Vessels posted to sail.

3d inst.—Patriot, for Santos.
4th inst.—Sarah Birkett, for Liverpool.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Vessel passed Point Indio.

On 20th, at day-break, Wind N. N. E.—Baring Brothers, hence 17th. She had anchored off Point Indio at 2 P. M. on 19th.

Arrived at Havre de Grace.

July 13.—French brig Hermine, Soret, hence 21st May.
25th.—French barque Paraguay, Coutard, hence 2d May.

Arrived at Valparaiso.

June 22.—Danish barque Cimeter, from Parnagua 77 ds.
25.—British brig Lord Grey, Robinson, from Santos 66 d.
29.—French barque Laura, from Bourdeaux 104 days.
30.—American brig Phoebe Ann, Ferry, from New York 104 days.
July 1.—British barque Dickson, from Liverpool 120 ds.
13.—British barque Ann, Walwright, from Port Jackson 43 days.
14.—British brig Mary Scott, Wm. Scott, from Liverpool 120 days.
15.—British brig William Rushton, Strachan, from Liverpool 91 days.

The last accounts from Montevideo state that more of the cargo of the British barque Cora, wrecked on the English Bank, has been saved, but in a damaged state. The vessel was a total wreck.

THE WEATHER has been extremely cold during the week, considering that the Winter has nearly passed—thermometer 50 to 58. On Monday, some sleet fell; the sun was invisible all day, and the air bleak—it might with truth be called "black Monday." On Tuesday, at day-break, there was a white frost with thin ice.

THEATRE.

We had not space last week to notice the Theatre, and will therefore now state that Señor Culebras took his benefit on 24th ult., and had a full house. The performances were, a play, and a farce, (the former founded upon an anecdote in the reign of the Emperor Joseph II.,) and some tumbling by three *Porteña* girls, the same who exhibited at the Circus, and who proved on this occasion that their limbs are as flexible as any "tumbling-girl's" in the world. The farce turned upon a Spanish Dandy, who having been two months in Paris, returned to Spain, and astonished the natives with his broken French, *la danse*, &c. Señor Quijano made the character very amusing.

On 25th, "Matrimony."—Doña Matilde, as 'Clara,' wore an elegant dress of salmon-colour, trimmed with white ribands.

On 27th, "Elmira," and the farce of "El Triunfo de las Mujeres," in which Señor Felipe David, as the Village Schoolmaster, bitterly lamented the fecundity of his wife, and averred that his School was absolutely filled with his own children. The house was tolerably well attended.

On 29th, "El Delincuente Honrado."—Señor Cosio played very feelingly, and displayed some good acting in the interview with his son in the prison.

On Thursday, for the benefit of the Señora Matilde Diez de Quijano, the play of "Adelaida and Ortensia," taken from story of the Crusades. After which, Señora Luisita sung some *arias* and *duos* from *El Barbero*, with her brother, Señor Quijano; including the *Alli dea di cucl metallo*. In the farce of "Los Soldados Reclutas," Don Felipe danced the *Boleero* with the Señorita Dominguita; he also gave some burlesque singing, but these efforts were not so droll as were expected from this "Son of Momus."

The house was crowded, and the boxes presented a brilliant display of beauty and fashion. Amongst them was—but we will not mention names:

"What's in a name!—that which we call a *thorn*,

By any other name would be as sweet."

In the boxes we also noticed Señor Lisboa, Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil; the Marquis de Vins de Peysac, Consul-General of France; General Pinedo; the Lady of General Guido, and the two charming daughters of the late Governor Dorrego.

"O Death!

What'er thou takest, spare a while poor Beauty! She is so rare, and thou hast so much prey."

On Monday next, 5th inst., the Amateurs are to perform for the second time, the tragedy of "Bruto, ó Roma Libre,"—to celebrate the anniversary of the 5th October 1820, "en que, por el valor y esfuerzo del ilustre Restaurador de las Leyes, fué sofocada la anarquía, y restablecida la autoridad legal."

FESTIVAL OF OUR LADY OF THE ROSARY.

This festival is always observed in Buenos Ayres with great magnificence; and the preparations this year are said to be on an extensive scale.—We attended a rehearsal of the music to be performed on Sunday next (the commencement of the festival,) at the Church of San Domingo. This rehearsal took place in the Vestry of the Cathedral (a room admirably adapted for music,) on Wednesday evening last, under the direction of Señor Juan Pedro Esnaola,—the Sir George Smart of Buenos Ayres. It commenced at 8 o'clock, and concluded at half-past 10. The band of the Theatre officiated, and a number of Amateurs were present. Señor Apolinario was tenor on the occasion, and he evinced that taste and science for which he is so conspicuous; he sung two beautiful *solos* with great effect, and took part in two or three delightful *duos*. The choruses were grand and efficient. A counter-tenor voice, and the sepulchral tones of our friend (we forget his name) the Ghost in Don Giovanni, were heard to much advantage.—We fancied ourselves in Heaven, as we always do when we hear sweet music; and music, they say, "assimilates the worship of earth to the worship of Heaven, and swells the tide of goodness amid this vale of tears.—When the soul is grateful, it seeks music to adorn its gratitude; when happy, it calls in music to perpetuate its bliss; when pensive, it seeks to soften its sadness by the strains of melody."

The music in question, we are informed was composed by Señor Villanova, and was first produced in 1833, at the Cathedral of Barcelona.—We believe it was performed some months since, in Buenos Ayres. It is certainly a fine composition, one of its chief merits being that of simplicity. Plagiarisms there may be,—for instance, a part of it sounded in our ears like the *Viva Enrico*; but perhaps this was fancy.

Mr. William Macartney, a British Subject of the Protestant persuasion, applied to the Government, under date 7th August 1835, for a dispensation of the civil impediment to his marriage with Doña Carmen Fabre, a native Catholic; and the Government, agreeably to the opinion of the State law officers, have granted the same; Mr. Macartney having previously obtained the dispensation of the religious impediment from the Right Rev. Bishop of the Diocese, on condition of his engaging not to molest his consort in the exercise of her religion, and to have the children begotten in the marriage brought up in the same faith.—Mr. Macartney is likewise, by the decree of Government, to make a solemn declaration of his intention to remain permanently in this Province.

The Band of the regiment of *Patricios*, officiated at the *Retreta* on Saturday evening, the vacation occasioned by Winter having passed.—They left the Fort at 8 o'clock, with the usual accompaniments of the globular light, &c., and halted in the Calle de la Victoria, and opposite their barrack at the *Mercado*, where they performed some *arias*, amongst which was one from the Opera of *Otelo*. The spectators were not very numerous, the air being still "wintry."

The new Sala Argentina, No. 65, Calle del 25 de Mayo, under the direction of Señor Francisco Maldonado, opened on 27th ult.

We have been favoured with English journals to 14th July; from which it appears that General Cordova had taken the command of the Queen Regent's army in Spain, until General Saarsfeld should arrive. General Valdez had been arrested; General La Hera banished for refusing to march upon Burgos when ordered; and General Espartero called to Madrid, to answer for his conduct.—The Carlist army had for the present given up offensive movements; it was under the command of General Moreno. The Surgeons who assisted at the amputation of the leg of the deceased General Zumalacarregui, have been arrested by order of Don Carlos, charged with having administered an excessive quantity of opium to facilitate the operation. It was reported that 2000 men of the garrison of Victoria, had mutinied and gone over to the Carlists.

Disturbances had taken place at Amsterdam, in connection with the collection of some obnoxious taxes. The riots continued for three days, and were not entirely suppressed when the last accounts came away.

The Turkish Government had refused permission to two Government vessels,—one belonging to France, and the other to England,—to navigate the Black Sea; declaring that the navigation of that sea was prohibited to the vessels of all nations except those of Russia.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

"THE ATLAS," of 5th July, 1835, is requested to be returned to No. 39, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	120½	121	dollars each
Do. Patriot,.....	117½	118	do.
Plata macuquina,.....	6½	7¼	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7½	7½	do. do.
Do. Patriot & Patacones, 7	5-16	do.	do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	61	do.	per cent.
Bank Shares,..... (nominal)	180	do.	cash.
Exchange on England,.....	6½	do.	per cent.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	3½	do.	dis. c't. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	7½	do.	per patacon
Do. on United States,.....	7½	do.	per U.S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	28	30	do. per peso.
Do. country,.....	26	27	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.	26	28	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	23	do.	do.
Do. Hides,.....	9	13	do. each.
Natria Skins,.....	20	28	do. per dozen.
Chuchilo Skins,.....	36	37	do. do.
Wool, common,.....	9	12	do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	35	36	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	20	22	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	15	17	do. per quintal
Tallow, melted,.....	10½	11	do. per arroba.
Horns,.....	350	350	do. per mtl.
Flour, (North American),..	70	75	do. per barrel
Salt, on board,.....	7½	10	do. per fanega.
Discount,.....	1	1½	per cent. per month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 121 dollars. The lowest price, 117½ dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 6½ pence. The lowest ditto, 6½ pence.

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ALEXANDER BRARDEN, Responsible Editor.