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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1835.

[Vol. X.

BUENOS AYRES.

From several disclosures made in the *Gaceta Mercantil*, it appears that simultaneously with the conspiracy of Colonel Barcala, insurrectionary symptoms were exhibited in other parts of this Republic; and it is conceived by the *Gaceta*, that all these are ramifications of a widely extended Unitarian plan of subversion, got up on the murder of General Quiroga. Colonel Barcala, previous to his death made a confession, revealing to the Government of Mendoza facts deeply implicating the Minister of San Juan, Señor Domingo Oro, in intrigues of an alarming nature.—It would appear that he was endeavouring to sow the seeds of discord among the Governments of the Provinces, in order to further a plan he had in agitation for the incorporation of Mendoza and San Juan to the Republic of Chili. The Government of Mendoza reported to that of San Juan this important intelligence, whereupon Señor Oro was dismissed and arrested, and was to undergo a trial. About this time, the former Unitarian Governor of Tucuman, Señor Xavier Lopez, who had taken refuge in Bolivia, with the connivance of some partizans in Salta and Catamarca made an attempt to revolutionize Tucuman. The force with which he presented himself on the frontier was trifling, but sufficient to put all the neighbouring Governments in motion. General Heredia, the Governor of Tucuman, marched against him, having the co-operation of the Governments of Santiago del Estero, Rioja, and General Brihueza. The invaders immediately fled, and Señor Xavier Lopez again took refuge in Bolivia, where he had been arrested by order of the Prefect of Potosi, and it was expected he would be punished for his reiterated violation of the rights of asylum.

The opening of the communication with the Provinces of the Interior, it is hoped will give a stimulus to trade, which has lately been in a most depressed condition. This, and the want of confidence in the commercial world occasioned by the failure of the house of Lezica, would be alarming, were it not for the confidence entertained that a continuation of domestic peace will restore the country to prosperity.

A Letter has been published, which was addressed by Mr. Frederick Hornung, immediately after his flight, to Señor Faustino Lezica. It contains so many particulars relative to the unfortunate bankruptcy of Lezica, that in our next we shall give it a full translation.

Some smuggled books were seized a short time since: they consist of a quantity of copies of a small work printed in Madrid, in 1834, under the title of "An account of the Travels through North and South America, of the Spanish emigrant Don Francisco de Ugarte Videá." Señor Ugarte Videá was himself the importer, having just returned from Spain, whither he had repaired after the amnesty granted by the Queen Regent. He came to this country shortly after the commencement of the Brazilian war, and remained till the peace subsequent to General Lavalle's revolution. He had during that period been an active partizan in

the Unitarian cause, and held a command in the foreign battalion; and in that capacity was conspicuous in the Barraca skirmish, where, as many of our readers will recollect, a number of Spaniards were killed. On the entrance of the Federal troops, Señor Videá having so much committed himself, deemed it expedient to leave the country. He proceeded to Chili, thence to Guayaquil, where he was again involved in the civil dissensions which were then raging in that country. From Guayaquil he went to Mexico, and remained there for some time, until the amnesty above noted.

His remarks are cursory, and chiefly relate to the political situation of parties. On this subject he dwells, particularly upon Buenos Ayres; and speaks in a mode which may easily be conceived from the part which he performed. Generals Rosas, Lopez, and Quiroga, come in for their share of animadversion,—whilst the principal men on the other side, are objects of encomium. The work was severely criticised in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 5th inst., and several unfounded assertions pointed out; whilst the importance assumed by the author, in making himself, according to the *Gaceta*, 'the Hero of his own Romance,' is bitterly satirised. Señor Videá has disappeared from Buenos Ayres.

The Funeral Sermon delivered by the Reverend Juan Antonio Argerich, upon the occasion of the death of General Juan Facundo Quiroga, was published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 3d inst.—The Rev. Gentleman, in the course of his Oration, gave a biographic sketch of the deceased General, from which it appears that he was born in 1785, and that his parents appertained to the most respectable families in this country.

A party of 69 Indians (Ranqueles) hovering on the frontier of the Province of Santa Fé, were attacked, on the 16th ult., by a detachment of Santa Fé troops. The result was that 22 Indians were killed; the rest escaped (some of them in a wounded state) owing to the fleetness of their horses, and the tired condition of those of the victors. The latter did not suffer any loss.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of Saturday and Monday last, were published with Supplements, containing the answers from various Governments of the Interior, on the subject of the assassination of General Quiroga, and retinue. These communications are from the Governors of the Provinces—Corrientes (Rafael Atienza),—Mendoza (Pedro Molina),—San Luis (José Gregorio Calderon),—Catamarca (Mauricio Herrera),—Tucuman (Alejandro Heredia). As we stated in our last, these answers all breathe the same spirit, and the same unity of purpose, as that manifested by the Governments whose replies to the Circular of the Government of the Province of Buenos Ayres, we have from time to time extracted in our columns.

The Governor of the Province of Mendoza, issued several proclamations upon the same subject, addressed to his fellow-citizens.

The Governor of the Province of San Juan (Yanzon), has issued a decree ordering all the employes and public functionaries of the Province to wear the Federal device; and invites the citizens who are friends to order and the laws, to adopt the said insignia.

The Supplements to the *Gaceta Mercantil* above noticed, contain a full report of the trial of Colonel Lorenzo Barcala, before a military commission in Mendoza, on the charge of endeavouring to excite rebellion. An excellent defence was made for the prisoner, by Lieut.-Colonel José María de Reyna; dwelling chiefly upon his services to the country in the period of the Revolution, and in the Banda Oriental; also his conduct as the father of a family; averring that experience has ever proved that revolutions are not extinguished, nor order cemented in any country, by

means of the scaffold; and that other remedies ought to be resorted to.

Colonel Barcala was found guilty, and was shot in the city of Mendoza, at 11 o'clock in the morning of 1st August last; aged 55.

Official Documents.

¡ VIVA LA FEDERACION !

Buenos Ayres, October 3, 1835.
23th year of the Liberty, 20th of the Independence, and 6th of the Argentine Confederation.
To His Excellency the Governor and Captain-General of the Province, Restorer of the Laws, Jun Manuel de Rosas.

The undersigned, desiring to solemnize the 5th of the present month, the anniversary of the memorable event which in the year 1820 put an end to the horrors of anarchy, from the noble and patriotic efforts of Your Excellency; have decided to repeat, on the evening of that day, the theatrical performances of 31st July last.

The undersigned desiring to be honoured with the presence of the Illustrious Hero whose acts, which will immortalize his memory, inspire them with the greatest admiration and respect; intreat Your Excellency, that making a brief parenthesis to your immense labours, you will kindly accede to their wishes, by attending at the performances in question.

We are, with the greatest respect, &c. &c.
Pedro Romero, Juan Manuel de Larrazabal, José María de Aldao, Fernando Oyuela, Hilarión M. Moreno, Ramon Bustos, Juan R. Victoria, Manuel Pucyrredon, Juan Moreno.

A decree, dated 7th inst., contains some explanations relative to the true meaning of the decrees of 3d November, 1832, and 22d May last, regulating the forms to be observed in the drawing up of private memorials and official communications addressed to the Government.

A communication, dated San Juan, 27th May, 1835, from the Governor of that Province, José Martín Yanzon, to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, acknowledges the receipt of the communication from the latter, of 20th April last, stating his installation as Governor; and congratulates him thereon. Adding, that the Governor of San Juan will do every thing in his power to co-operate with His Excellency General Rosas, Governor of Buenos Ayres, with whose principles he perfectly coincides.

A similar communication, dated Santiago del Estero, May 26, 1835, from the Governor of that Province, Felipe Ibarra, has also been received.—Governor Ibarra adds, that the time has now arrived to put in force the most efficacious means of preservation against the fomenters of Discord—this divinity so revered by the implacable Unitarian faction; that the generous indulgence granted to these direful men, has hitherto had no other effect than to give them fresh vigour in order to prepare new calamities for the country.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES.

Various resolutions were passed in the House, at its sittings of 2d and 3d inst., and were published amongst the official documents, in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 5th inst., with the answers of the Government thereto. These resolutions are of the following tenor:—

The member of the House, Dr. Manuel de Irigoyen, was appointed Secretary to the House, vice Señor Agustín Francisco Wright, member of the House, who had resigned the said secretaryship, from ill health.

Señor Jacinto Rodríguez Peña, 3d Clerk of the House, was ordered to cease in that employment, it being suppressed.

The employment of Assistants to the Committee of Accounts, was ordered to be discontinued.

CHILI.

A Chili Mail arrived on Sunday last, by which we received the *Mercurio* of Valparaiso, to 20th August. They bring intelligence of the death of Monsieur Ragueauit de la Chenaye, Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General of France to the Republic of Chili. This event took place on 26th July, at Santiago de Chili. Monsieur Barde, formerly of Buenos Ayres, happening to be in charge of the Valparaiso Vice-Consulate, has now become acting Consul-General of France in Chili.

Captain White, R. N., British Vice-Consul at Valparaiso, having gone to England, he is succeeded by his son-in-law (acting) Mr. Alexander G. Miller, brother to Mr. John Miller of Buenos Ayres; and Mr. Miller has made over his store to Mr. Peter King, formerly of Buenos Ayres.

PERU.

The news from Peru is as follows:—On 17th May, a convention was signed in the city of La Paz, by Generals Gamarra and Brawn, (the latter on the part of the President of Bolivia,) by which a plan of Federation between Bolivia and the North and South Departments of Peru, was agreed upon. General Gamarra, in consequence of this, entered the Peruvian territory, inviting the people of the South to the system of Federation. On arriving at Puno, the division of Colonel Lopera, consisting of 600 men, declared in his favour. With this force he occupied Cusco. Colonel Larena, who was at that place, retired on the approach of General Gamarra; but all his division passed over to the latter. At the same time a battalion stationed in the Department of Ayacucho, mutinied and declared for General Gamarra, so that this officer had under his orders three-fourths of the military force of Peru. In the meantime, General Santa Cruz, President of Bolivia, arrived at Puno at the head of 3500 men, which, united to the force on the frontier, formed a force of 5000 men. General Gamarra was preparing to march upon Lima, with 3000 veteran troops. President Orbegoso was in Arequipa, with 2000 men: he had had an interview with General Santa Cruz, in Puno, when it was resolved to convoke two Assemblies, one of the Departments of the South, to meet in the town of Sicuana on 25th October, and the other of those of the North in the town of Huara, in order to deliberate upon the new Federative organization of the Republic.—General Salaverry, who was at the head of the Government in Lima, had ordered a military camp to be formed at Bella Vista: his army consisted of about 3000 men, of all arms, the greater part raw troops. He had issued a decree, declaring war to the death (*guerra á muerte*) against the enemy; and ordering that he who kills a soldier or officer of the Bolivian army, or of that of General Gamarra, shall be deemed worthy of his country, and be exempt for five years from any contribution. The difficulties of General Salaverry were increased, from a disagreement he had had with the French Chargé d'Affaires, which occasioned the latter to demand his passports. The origin of this was as follows:—An article in the commercial arrangement for 1833, prohibited foreigners from selling by retail, under the penalty of 500 dollars; but it was tolerated that they should do so. General Salaverry sent to the Tribunal of the Consulado, to assess amongst the merchants a forced loan of twelve thousand dollars; in which assessment, although at a very moderate rate, was included some French shopkeepers. The French agent remonstrated, and obtained an exemption for his countrymen. General Salaverry, however, issued a decree that every foreigner who opened a retail shop, should pay the same taxes as the Peruvian shopkeepers. Monsieur Barrère, the French Chargé d'Affaires, denied the right of the Government to dictate legislative measures; other angry communications took place, the result of which was that the Captain of the French corvette at Callao took up the affair, the termination of which is unknown.

Private letters state that General Orbegoso, after his return from Puno to Arequipa, had ordered a division of 1500 men to march from the latter place, under the orders of the Grand-Marshal Cerdeña, and General Moran, who had been promoted to these grades, to join the Bolivian army. It was said that the intimate alliance of General Orbegoso with General Santa Cruz, had given umbrage to General Gamarra, and that he would take part with General Salaverry against them: but nothing had occurred to render such an event probable; on the contrary, the greatest harmony seemed to prevail between Generals Orbegoso and Gamarra, as may be gathered from the fact of the latter having of his own accord placed at the disposal of the former, the officers who rose against the late General Valle Riestra, who was shot by General Salaverry.

The President of the Republic of Bolivia, General Andres Santa Cruz, on leaving that country to take the command of the army destined to act in Peru, issued a proclamation to the Bolivians, stating that a neighbouring nation had implored assistance to save it from anarchy, which had obliged him to leave his beloved country at the head of an army, &c. &c. &c.

He also issued a proclamation to the Peruvians, to the effect—that the Bolivian army had come to their aid, to save them from tyranny and anarchy; that when it had fulfilled these sacred objects, it would return to Bolivia, satisfied with having merited their thanks, and leaving a classical proof of the generous sentiments of the Bolivian people.

The President, Orbegoso, addressed a proclamation to his soldiers, in tenor, that they were about to be incorporated with their companions in arms, the Bolivians, to form with them an united army in order to give tranquillity to their afflicted country: that the seditious would not be able to face them, because they were soldiers who defended the cause of liberty, the laws, and the rights of their fellow-citizens.

We have lately received from Chili, several copies of a publication entitled—"Relacion de una horrorosa calumnia."—It is addressed to General Andres Santa Cruz, President of the Republic of Bolivia; by the author, Dr. José Indelicato.

It seems that the Doctor being in Cordova in the year 1832, found there one Doctor Francisco Martinez Doblas, who was figuring there as "cock of the walk," but whom Dr. Indelicato describes as being a sort of Andalusian barber, or medical impostor. That this Dr. Doblas had a retinue of slaves,—affected the airs of a man of talent,—carried a stick with a gold top,—sporting a library,—talked incessantly, particularly in Latin and French, with all who did not understand these languages, &c. &c. Dr. Indelicato was called in to attend a patient whom Dr. Doblas had left for dead: this interposition the latter could never forgive,—such affairs have always been a great destroyer of friendship amongst medical men.

In 1834, Dr. Indelicato was at Mendoza, on his route to Chili, where he was highly esteemed, and could number among his friends the most distinguished individuals of that capital. Calumny followed him thither. A letter was circulated, containing the most outrageous assertions against the Doctor; these were traced to Dr. Doblas, and the person who had been the means of conveying them to Mendoza (Señor Zacarias Lemos,) was prosecuted. Dr. Indelicato brought before the tribunal unanswerable documents as to his character and reputation, and Señor Lemos was condemned to 15 days incarceration, and to pay 50 hard dollars. Dr. Indelicato generously gave the 50 dollars to the sufferers from the inundation in the Province of San Juan, and effectually interceded with the authority to remit the imprisonment of Señor Lemos. The above cause was tried before the "Juez del Crimen," of Mendoza. Dr. Indelicato addressed the Court upon the occasion, but unfortunately during the address the "Juez del Crimen" fell asleep. The Doctor has made a very apt quotation from "Mazzeppa," upon this event:—

"The King had been an hour asleep." The Doctor ought not to be angry on this account, considering that even Lord Chief-Justice Midas fell asleep, when Apollo, the god of medicine, music, poetry, and eloquence, was singing to him. Midas, it is true, received a severe punishment for this insult to the Muses.

Doctor Indelicato having thus triumphed, and vindicated his character, proceeded to Chili, and took up his abode in the city of Santiago, the capital of the Chilean Republic, where he practised his profession. But who can stem the torrent of calumny? The aspersions uttered against the Doctor in Cordova and Mendoza, found their way to Chili; the Doctor's friends fell off one by

one; he became, as far as persecution was concerned, a second "Caleb Williams," and in his own defence published the work in question, with a preface stating that two thousand copies of it shall be struck off, and distributed gratis to the most distinguished persons of Spain and South America. That in each year there shall be a new edition of it; and after the death of its author, his executors are solemnly charged to continue successive editions of it; and that he hopes this tribute to morality, &c. &c., may have the desired effect.

Dr. Indelicato is well known in Buenos Ayres as the author of "*El Disengaño*," &c. &c. We had the pleasure of his acquaintance, or rather friendship, and ever highly esteemed him. He is doubtless a man of talent, and possesses considerable literary acquirements; amongst his efforts in that way, he translated Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake," into Italian verse.

FESTIVAL OF SAN FRANCISCO.—The day of San Francisco falls on the 4th October, and the festival was this year observed with much magnificence. At day-break on the 3d, its commencement was announced by a discharge of small cannon and rockets from the space in front of the Church of San Francisco. In the afternoon of that day the Vespers were celebrated in the said church; and in the evening, *los maitines*, which commenced at 7 o'clock, and did not conclude until half-past 10. We have for several years made it a point to attend these *maitines*, and therefore did not fail on the present occasion.—Three bonfires of pitch barrels were burning in the street, opposite to the grand entrance to the church; the exterior and towers of the temple were illuminated, and the interior presented a truly splendid scene. On this evening, too, we were more than usually honoured;—our kind friend, Friar Andres, conducted us to an antique chair, opposite the gorgeously adorned image of *San Buenaventura*, and there we were seated by the side of our worthy conductor, with whom we held instructive converse, gathering from him the history of *San Buenaventura*, and other Saints; and in answer to his enquiries respecting the churches in England, we told him that they too were once filled with Saints,

"But these had fallen, not when the friars fell, But in the war which struck Charles from his throne." The attendance in the church was numerous, particularly of females. The music and the choir were good, and the scene altogether was (as it ever is to us,) extremely exciting and interesting. After the organ had sounded the last strain, it being then nearly half-past 10 o'clock, our estimable friend the Friar conducted us through the church to view the splendid altars. The high altar was superb, the decorations combining taste with magnificence; with ornaments of gold and silver, and flowers of red and white, real and artificial, the former colour predominating. Close to the altar, on either side, were the images of the two Patriarchs, San Francisco and San Domingo, also splendidly adorned. Rich carpets were spread throughout the church. We passed before the images of San Diego, San José, and

"The Virgin Mother of the God-born Child," and then proceeded to the Vestry, which was fitted up in honour of the festival, and is a spacious and lofty room. After visiting various other apartments, and the cloisters of the spacious building of San Francisco, we ascended the staircase to the abode of our friend the Friar, which, quoting the words of the Duke Aranza to his bride, we found to be "a snug tenement, and in good repair." It was nearly 11 o'clock ere we bade adieu to the amiable Friar Andres, who would not quit us until he had seen us fairly into the

street; and we take this opportunity of thanking him for his many friendly attentions.

In the former part of the evening we attended the *novena* of *Nra. Señora del Rosario*, in the Church of San Domingo, which was extremely crowded. We also heard the band perform the *retreta*,—so that altogether it was a busy night with us. The evening was delightful, calm and moonlit.

We have been much amused in reading the Chinese edicts issued during the late disturbances with the British at Canton. They are inserted at length in the "Chinese Repository," an interesting work printed in Canton, and with which we have been favoured by Captain Pyott, of the Condor. The result of the action with the two British ships of war (*Imogene*, and *Andromache*), seems highly to have enraged the Chinese; the memorial to the Emperor on the subject, says that the forts opened a thundering fire on the ships, and that the latter had the daring presumption to return the fire; and asks how these barbarians came to be so bold and audacious, when they had only two ships, manned with 300 to 400 men. The Emperor, in his reply, said:

"It seems that all the forts are erected in vain; they cannot beat back two barbarian ships,—it is ridiculous, detestable. How comes it that the said barbarian ships were suffered to enter the inner river, and could not be hindered or kept back! It arises from the governor's want of plans and lack of valor. The blame he cannot cast off. He has injured the majesty of the nation, and greatly failed of the duties of his ministry. Let Loo be deprived of the title, 'guardian of the heir-apparent;' let his two eyed peacock's feather be plucked out; and let him for the first instance be degraded from his official standing, but temporarily retained in the office of governor of the two Kwang provinces, that, bearing his offences upon him, he may direct the management (of the affair). Should he truly arrange it speedily, and end it with perfect security, he may yet receive some little indulgence, and slight diminution of his sentence. If he continue to involve himself in errors, and cause future misfortunes, he must be dealt with according to martial law, without admission of any indulgence. Tremble with fear hereat. Be attentive hereto. Respect this."

The Government at Canton, in a memorial to the Emperor, state that having consulted for the third time with Ke, the Emperor's minister, they had come to the conclusion that the common disposition of the English barbarians is ferocious, and what they trust in is the strength of their ships and the effectiveness of their guns. That these English barbarians are of a violent and overbearing disposition, and cherish plans great and deep. That this has long been the case; but they are withal extremely ignorant, not having an idea in their heads beyond commerce, guns, and fire-arms; and that the more indulgences are shewn them, the greater is their insolence and pride. That all this can scarcely be wondered at, and ought to excite pity, considering that they come from an uncivilized land. That the barbarian Eye (Lord Napier,) was stupid and unpolished, and would not listen to reason, having come from without the bounds of civilization.

Loo, the Governor of Canton, in his letter to the hong merchants, says:—

"The soldiers and horses of the celestial empire, its thundering forces, guns, and weapons, assemble (closely) as the hills; if it were desired to make a display of conquering chastisement, how could the petty little war ships afford any protection! Besides, I, the governor, treat most liberally all the merchants trading here; what need is there of protection? If the said barbarian Eye (Lord Napier,) will speedily repent of his errors, withdraw the ships of war, and remain obedient to the old rules, I will yet give him some slight indulgence. If he still adhere to stupidity and do not arouse, maintain his wickedness and do not change, he will be sinning against the great Emperor, and I, the governor, will certainly find it difficult again to display endurance and forbearance: I apprehend that when the celestial troops

once come, even precious stones will be burned before them. On no account defer repentance till afterwards."

Cordage made from the fibres of the Aloe.—The Aloe (*Agave Americana*), which so frequently forms our hedges, and presents an impregnable barrier to cattle, and even to man, may be advantageously applied to the production of cordage. Its fibres (from the thick fleshy leaves) are stronger than hemp, and, when made into ropes, are extremely tenacious and durable. How important is this fact to our [Cape] country people, in all their rural arrangements of building, thatching, fishing, and netting. Some excellent specimens of *flax*, *rope*, and *cordage*, made from the Aloe, are now before us. As far as we recollect, (having witnessed the process,) the fibres are obtained after the leaf has remained steeped in water for some eight or ten days, exposed to the sun in the open air. The pulpy parts of the leaf are then scraped away, and beautiful fibres appear in filaments similar to skeins of straight-coloured silk. These are combed into straight threads, dried in the sun, and are immediately fit for use. A portion of the juice of the leaf is understood to be an excellent substitute for soap. (*Cape Literary Gazette.*)

The Hon. Augusta Ada, only daughter of the late Lord Byron, was married in England, on 8th July last, to Lord King.

VEXATIOUS.

This teasing one to death so,
I hate it very much,
— "When are you to be married, dear!"—
And then they look with such
A bearing kind of air too,
As if the whole was known—
I wish they'd mind their own affairs,
And let mine be alone.

Such a tantalizing time too,
When every thought's engaged
In thinking on the time to come,
It makes me quite enraged
To think they all should guess what
Is going to be done,—
I wish they'd mind their own affairs,
And let mine be alone.

If it's envy makes them talk so,
I very much regret
That I should pain their little hearts,
And put them in a fret;
For I know that it's unpleasant
To think that chance is gone,
But they should mind their own affairs
And let mine be alone.

Poor Ned, he's very positive
That something will go wrong—
We've kept the matter to ourselves,
Oh, I can't tell how long;
Yet every body talks of it,
I wish the thing was done—
Then they would mind their own affairs,
And we should be all one.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale, at the New Library,

No. 82, CANGALLO-STREET,

(On the opposite side to the Office of the *Gaceta Mercantil*.)

CHINESE PAINTINGS, on Rice Paper; a collection of Shells, Wax Fruits, and Fishes; Seeds of Flowers; two beautiful Artificial Trees, with ivory leaves, and some other curiosities from China. Also, Russia Leather Pocket-Books; Fabrics; Cards; Lunifer Matches; a Penicograph; English Needles; Silver Pencils. The Works of Moore, Byron, Sir Walter Scott, Shakspeare, Robertson, Burnet, Paley, and Johnson; Lady Russell's Letters, Miss Edgeworth's Moral Tales, Milton's Poetical Works, Smith's Wealth of Nations, Colquhoun's British Empire, and a large collection of other Books in English, French, Spanish, and Latin.

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 3/4 inches is equal in strength to a 3 inch hemp rope, and so in proportion from 6 to 9 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 breaching, 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 800 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 Vallot, 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.

PRICE.

From 1 lb. a 100 lbs.—3 reals (silver) per lb.
" 100 a 1000 lbs.—2 do. do. do.
" 1000 a 2000 lbs.—28 dollars (silver) per 100 lbs.

Notice.

THOMAS TUCKER, TAILOR and HAT-MAKER, respectfully informs his Friends and the Public that he has Removed to No. 59, *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, 30 dollars
Superior White and Brown Drill Trousers, 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.

Notice.

CAPTAIN D. SMITH will sail positively on the 10th 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.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 6th OF OCTOBER, 1835.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, & C.
BRITISH.		
Brig Philomela, Spool,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for London via Montevideo.
Brig Floravilla, Wood,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Hannah Moore, George Moore,	Lafoue, Robinson & Co.,	Loading for Havanna.
Barque Isabella, D. Smith,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Ranger, Porteus,	Charles Tayleur & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Ranger, Donaldson,	Rodger, Breed & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Richard Bell, Rogers,	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.,	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Eagle, Martin,	Reyval, Bros.,	Loading for Cadix.
Ship Augusta, Davis,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Loading for Boston.
Schr.-brig Anora, Richardson,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Brig Gaulois, Greulier,	Casimir Cochard,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
HAMBURG.		
Schr.-brig Carl Heinrich, Valentia,	J. J. Klick,	Loading for Cowes for orders.
DANISH.		
Brig Pisarro, Maag,	J. J. Klick,	Discharging.
Brig Henrietta Louisa, Lutzen,	C. H. Anderson,	Discharging.
Ship Caravanen, Koch,	J. J. Klick,	Discharging.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig Fiametta, Bacaro,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Cadix and Genoa.
Polacre Cesar Augusto, Ferrara,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for the Mediterranean.
BRAZILIAN.		
Zumaca Pensamiento Feliz, Labrador,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
Schr.-brig Brazillero, A. J. Dias,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
NATIONAL.		
Schr.-brig Condor, Pyott,	Anderson, Weller & Co.,	Loading for Falmouth.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.—None.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

October 3.—Wind E.

No arrivals. Sailed, Brazilian schr.-brig Eighth July, José Pintos Amorin, for Parana-gua, despatched by Joaquin Almeida Rivero, in ballast. Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Schiaffino, for Montevideo.

October 4.—Wind N., shifted to E. in afternoon. Arrived, National packet schr. Luisa, Moratore, from Montevideo 2d, to C. Galeano. National steam-packet Federacion, Sutton, from Montevideo 3d, to Davison, Milner & Co.

Sailed, British schr.-brig Patriot, Gelling, for Santos, despatched by Davison, Milner & Co., with salt.

British brig Sarah Birkett, Cook, for Liverpool, despatched by Parlane, Macalister & Co., with 5170 dry hides, 4656 salted do., 17,870 horns, 16,792 horn tips, 1 bale with 52 doz. fox skins, 41 bales with 4799 doz. and 9 nutria skins, 3 do. with 143 doz. sheep skins, 20 do. with 844 arrobas horse hair, 88 do. with 2741 doz. deer skins, 20 do. with 400 arrobas wool, 1/2 pipe neat's-foot oil. Passengers, Messrs. Francis Dunnett, and John Montis Hodges; Mrs. Ann Maria Adams, and her two children.

October 5.—Wind S. S. E., strong at night, with rain. Arrived, National schooner Star of the South, (Pilot-boat), from a cruise in the river.

October 6.—Wind S. S. E.—heavy rain. No arrivals or sailings.

October 7.—Wind S. Arrived, American schr.-brig Aurora, Gates Richardson, from Boston 5th July, with cordage and lumber, to Davison, Milner & Co.

Brazilian schr.-brig Brazileiro, Alejandro José Dias, from Parana-gua 12th ult., with sugar, rice, and tobacco, to M. A. Ramos.

October 8.—Wind E. N. E. No arrivals. Sailed, National schr. Star of the South, (Pilot-boat), on a cruise in the river.

National steam-packet Federacion, Sutton, for Montevideo.

October 9.—Wind W. N. W. No arrivals or sailings.

The William, for Hull, is expected to sail this day.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Vessels passed Point Indio.

On 29th ult., Wind S.—At 6 A. M., Nancy, hence 28th; at 11 A. M., Maria, hence 26th.

Arrived at Valparaiso.

July 28.—French barque Bayonnaise, from Havre de Grace 130 days.

August 2.—American schr. Peruvian, from Otahete 30 ds. French frigate Flora, from Rio Janeiro 56 days.

18.—British barque Jane Prouse, William Prouse, from Liverpool 105 days.

19.—British brig Southampton, Briggs, from Liverpool 107 days.

American ship Henry Tuke, Simpson, from Boston 113 d. H. B. M's. ketch Basilisk, (6 guns), Lieut. Gordon G. Macdonald, from Rio Janeiro 43 days.

25.—H. B. M's. ship North Star, (23 guns), Captain Harcourt, from Rio Janeiro 48 days.

American ship Nile.—(She sailed from Valparaiso on 20th August, for England, and put back leaky.)

Arrived at Montevideo.

2d inst.—Sardinian ship Aurora, Risso, from Valparaiso 23d August, with the same cargo (Wine), which she took from Montevideo to Valparaiso.

Sailed from Montevideo.

30th ult.—British barque Mary Worrall, Herbert, for Antwerp.

ORIENTAL STATE.

The Montevideo journals Nacional, and Estandarte, of 2d inst., notice some rumours of a disturbance on the Yaguaron frontier; to the effect, that Berdu, who had been one of General Lavalleja's officers, was at the head of 40 armed men, and had endeavoured to surprise the Brazilian Commandant Silva, in the Province of Rio Grande; in which attempt he was however foiled, and several of his party killed. It has been endeavoured to give a political version to this affair, making it a collision between the two parties who for a long time have divided public opinion in Rio Grande, under the denomination of Farrroupilhas, at whose head is Benito Gonzales; and Caramarus, headed by Marshal Barreto. It was furthermore rumoured that Bento Gonzales, after Berdu's disaster, had fled and sought refuge in the Oriental territory. The Universal of Montevideo, of 3d inst., in noticing these reports, is of

opinion that they are not well founded; none of the Oriental officers on the frontier having advised the Government of any such event.

It is thought in Buenos Ayres, that some hostile meeting has taken place at the point above mentioned; not however of a revolutionary nature, but that armed men may possibly have collected on the frontier, and the Brazilian authorities, acting up to the strict orders they have received to disperse such assemblies, have been obliged to have recourse to force.

The celebration of the Novena of Nra. Sra. del Rosario, at the Church of San Domingo, has been attended on every evening of the week by crowded congregations,—the major part consisting of females. The heavy rain which fell at the conclusion of the service on Monday evening, must have been of serious inconvenience to those of the congregation residing at a distance.

It appears that Bull-Fights are to take place to-morrow, at the Barracas. We regret the revival of this cruel amusement.

The Diario de Anuncios concluded its career on 30th ult., having attained to No. 215.

THE WEATHER has been variable during the week, and at times cold and wintry. The thermometer on Sunday and on Monday morning, stood at 62; on Tuesday it was at 52, near to which point it has since remained.

THEATRE.

On Monday, the Amateurs performed for the second time, Alfieri's tragedy of "Bruto, ó Roma Libre,"—in honor of the Anniversary of 5th October, 1820. The grenadier company of the Guardia Argentina were drawn up in front of the Theatre, and sentinels from that regiment placed at each of the entrance doors. The play went off rather heavily: in fact it presents none of the bustle and excitement of the English tragedy of "Brutus," where the assumed madness of Lucius Junius Brutus, and his running in haste to the Forum to address the people, not giving them time to cool upon the matter, are so well portrayed.—In Alfieri's "Bruto," one scene serves for the whole representation, in accordance with the now exploded system of the Unities.

The singing of Señores Oyuela and Moreno, was admirable; particularly in the duet from the Barber of Seville,—"*Al idea di quel metallo*," in which the former gentleman seemed a counterpart of Vacani.

An Ode was recited by Master Amury; at the conclusion of which, there were shots from the Pit of—; *Viva los Federales!*;—; *Mueran los Unitarios!*—and the National Air was played by the Orchestra.

The plot of the farce was founded upon (or at any rate it is the same story), an English man-of-war's man having leave of absence from his ship, went to London; but fearing the consequence of his improvidence in money affairs, he had previously paid to an inn-keeper at Portsmouth, all his coach and road expences to the Metropolis and back. Jack was to twirl his hat on his stick, the concerted signal with the different inns where the coach stopped on the road, for refreshment that he had already paid. One of the passengers (a Jew), observing this manoeuvre, fancied the hat and stick had magic in them, and bought them at a large price of the sailor; but of course soon found out that he had made a "blind bargain."

The Overture to Semiramide, was performed previous to the tragedy. The exterior of the Theatre was illuminated; and the interior had extra lights, composed of candles red and white alternately placed,—but they did not burn well, or rather they burned too well, and were obliged to be removed.

The audience was select, but not very numerous, doubtless owing to the rain. His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Colonels Corbalan, Ramiro, &c., entered his box at 8 o'clock, and remained until the performances concluded.—There were also in the boxes, Generals Pinedo, Rolon, and Guido, with their Ladies; the Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil; the Consul General of France; the Lady of His Excellency the Governor, and daughter. In conformity to the wish expressed in the "bill of the play," all the Ladies wore the Federal device, in the shape of red ribands or red flowers, mingled however with other hues; for instance, one fair creature displayed in her hair a red flower between two white ones—emblematical, it might be, of 'a rose between two thorns.'

On Thursday, for the benefit of Señor Maximo Ximenes, Racine's tragedy of "Dido," which

really was very respectably performed.—The 'Eneas' of Señor Casacuberta, had much merit, it was a quiet, natural piece of acting; and Sr. Ximenes threw a great deal of energy into the part of 'Yarbas.' The part allotted to Sr. Cosio was very trifling, but he did it well, and looked the noble Trojan. Doña Matilde personated the fascinating, beautiful 'Dido'; she was splendidly attired, and adorned with brilliant gems.

A serio-comic duet, from the Opera of "Eliza and Claudio," was sung by Señor Quijano and his sister; and the farce of "El Casamiento desigual," closed the entertainments of the evening. During the evening the Orchestra played the overtures to the "Barbero" and "Gazza Ladra," and some music from "Tancredi." The house was not so well attended as we could have wished.

Waltzing.—At a ball lately in Richmond, U. S., a belle asked a country fellow who stood near her in a compact ring of four or five deep, gazing on a pair waltzing, "Pray, Sir, how do you like the waltz?" "Madam," said the quaint gentleman, "I like the hugin part very well, but I don't like the whirling round;—when it comes to hugin, I would like to stand still."

Welsh Pride.—A proud Welsh boy at school, hearing that an English Duke employed six men cooks, during the period that he kept open house, or rather open castle in the north, sneered at the alleged magnificence. "My father does better than that," said Griffith ap Jones; "at our very last party before I left Cnydrilmnyddry, we had twenty-four men cooks all employed in dressing the supper;—and this would have gone down easily, and Griffith ap Jones would have established his paternal magnificence for ever, had not a "Daly of his day" discovered the real state of the case, and announced to his school-fellows, that although the Welshman had spoken truly, the company at the supper to which he alluded consisted of twenty-four of his near relations, and that every man toasted his own cheese!"

Married.

On 3d inst., Mr. WILLIAM MACARTNEY, to Doña CARMEN FABRE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Removal.

J. G. FAY, HOUSE, SIGN, AND SHIP PAINTER, PAPER AND BELL-HANGER, REMOVED to No. 105, Calle de Cangallo; half-a-square above Florida.

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.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

"THE ATLAS," of 3d July, 1835, is requested to be returned to No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

PRICES CURRENT.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes items like Doubloons, Spanish, Do. Patriot, Plata macuquina, etc.

The highest price of Doubloons during the week, 121 dollars. The lowest price, 114 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 63 pence. The lowest ditto, 62 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.