

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 478.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1835.

[Vol. X.

BUENOS AYRES.

We mentioned in our last, the overthrow of an invading force commanded by the former Unitarian Governor of Tucuman, Xavier Lopez, who had sallied from Bolivia, and, with the connivance of some partizans in Salta and Catamarca, made an attempt to revolutionize Tucuman. It appears that the Governor of Catamarca, Señor Mauricio Herrera, and the Commandant-General of the country districts of that province, Señor Figueroa, were Señor Lopez's avowed supporters. After the attempt was frustrated, the Governments of Santiago del Estero, Tucuman, and Rioja, entered into an alliance for the purpose of seeking satisfaction from that of Catamarca for its late conduct, and of effecting a change in its administration, more compatible with the principles of peace and true confraternity, "which words had ever been in the lips of the rulers of Catamarca, but in no wise had regulated their policy for some time back." The Governor of Tucuman, Alejandro Heredia, and his brother General Felipe Heredia, entered Catamarca with a force of four hundred veteran troops, and one hundred Santiaguencan auxiliaries; who were met by a body of one thousand five hundred men, including infantry and cavalry, under the command of General Figueroa. A battle ensued, and after a severe contest, victory declared for the allies;—the Catamarca force fled in all directions, and it is supposed that the objects of the expedition have been fully accomplished. Señor José Antonio Reynafé, and Lieut.-Colonel Moyano, who after their escape from Cordova had taken refuge in Catamarca, and where they had been harboured in despite of the remonstrances of Cordova, were now apprehended whilst endeavouring to make their escape to Bolivia, and were conducted to Santiago del Estero, from whence they were to be forwarded to the frontier of Cordova, to be there delivered to the authorities of that province.

Santos Perez, the Chief of the gang who assaulted and murdered General Quiroga and his retinue, succeeded in escaping from the territory of Cordova, and it is supposed had taken the direction of Santiago del Estero. It is known that he was in a very infirm state of health from the effect of poison—it is reported, administered to him by the Reynafés, to rid themselves of the depository of all their secrets. The Government of Cordova has warned that of Santiago del Estero of the circumstances of his escape, and his route; and in answer to this notification, the Government of Santiago del Estero replied that should it prove true that he had entered its territory, his arrest was inevitable.

After an intermission of nearly three months, the communication with the Interior has been re-opened. The following notice from the Post-Office was issued on Thursday last:—

"To-morrow, the 16th, by order of His Excellency the Governor of the Province, the Mail for Peru will be despatched; and on the 17th, that for Chili.—The Mails to be closed at 2 o'clock in

the afternoon on each of the days abovementioned. *Buenos Ayres, October 15, 1835.*—MANUEL DE LUCA."

We trust that nothing may again occur to interrupt the correspondence with the Interior.—This country has the most pressing need of every stimulus to raise it from its present depressed condition; and Buenos Ayres, from its situation and other advantages, ought to be the centre of communication between Bolivia, Chili, and Peru. We had hoped by this time to have seen regular stage-coaches travelling between this and the Andes.

On Sunday last, Señor Henrique Nuñez, Justice of Peace of San Isidro, convoked the eight Alcaldes and thirty-two Lieutenants of that district, in order to deliver to each of them a picture of His Excellency the Governor of the Province, Brigadier-General Juan Manuel de Rosas; upon which occasion, he addressed them to the following effect:—"Your Justice of Peace and friend has called you together this day, in order to deposit in your hands the picture of His Excellency the Governor of the Province and Illustrious Restorer of our Laws, Brigadier-General Juan Manuel de Rosas. I well know how estimable this present will be; and I offer it to you in order that you may place it in your habitations, and render it the honor and respect due to the extraordinary genius to whom the country owes its existence; and also that it may animate you in the discharge of your duties, and in the upholding of the holy cause of Federation which this virtuous Magistrate has promoted and sustained at the cost of so many fatigues." &c. &c. The harangue concluded as thus:—"¡Viva nuestra Patria!—¡Viva el Ilustre Restaurador de nuestras Leyes, el Excmo. Sr. Gobernador de la Provincia, Don Juan Manuel de Rosas!—¡Vivan los principios Federales, únicos medios de nuestra común felicidad!"

The ceremony of delivering the pictures was accompanied by the ringing of bells, and the discharge of fire-works; and during the day there was general rejoicing. The Justice also forwarded pictures of His Excellency the Governor, adorned with garlands, viz., one to the Curé of the Parish, one to the Lady Inspector of the Female School, and one to the Preceptor of the Boys' School, with a note to each of these individuals, to which they returned suitable replies. In the communication of the Justice to the heads of the two schools, he requested that each would place the picture in the hall destined for the instruction of the children, in order that their youthful minds be constantly impressed with sentiments of respect and gratitude toward the eminent citizen to whom the country is so much indebted.

BRAZIL.

By the Trafalgar, which arrived yesterday, we have the following news from Rio Grande, by which it will be seen that Bentos Gonçalves da Silva, who is at the head of the party called "Farroupilha," was carrying all before him.

"On the 20th September, Bentos Gonçalves da Silva took possession of Puerto Alegre, with the avowed object of changing the administration of the Province,—not of separating from Brazil. The President, Braga, not being supported by his forces, took refuge with his family on board of a vessel in the roads, and subsequently left for Rio Grande, where he arrived with other Government officers, and was preparing to oppose the forces of Bentos Gonçalves, which were advancing upon the place. In the town there were only about 150 National Guards, who, it was supposed, would declare for the insurgents on their appearance.

There had been no bloodshed. The Vice-President was acting-Governor at Puerto Alegre, until another President should be appointed by the Court of Rio Janeiro. Rio Pardo had surrendered to Bentos Gonçalves da Silva.

Official Documents.

¡VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Buenos Ayres, October 14, 1835.

28th year of the Liberty, 20th of the Independence, and 6th of the Argentine Confederation.

The Government having considered that the sum of six millions two hundred thousand dollars, the amount of the floating debt, is a disproportionate charge on the revenue of the Province, as with that and the public funds, the interest to be provided by the treasury amounts annually to three millions of dollars, which is more than a fourth part of the receipts:

That the most urgent necessity exists that the Government should be placed in a situation to make other arrangements in the public finance:

That it is necessary to give an impulse to industry, by returning to that pursuit those capitals and individuals which have been alienated from it:

That the lands and buildings called temporalties, absorb in the expenses of their preservation the little they produce:

The Government have therefore ordered and decreed,—

Art. 1. The Finance Department shall proceed to sell those State lands and buildings which can be sold.

2. Their produce to be applied to the redemption of the Receptory Bills.

ROSAS.

José Maria Rojas,

A communication, dated 9th inst., from His Excellency the Governor, to the House of Representatives, incloses a note from the Authorities of San Nicolas de los Arroyos, with a document dated 20th May, containing nine hundred and twenty-two signatures of citizens of that district, who approve of the law passed by the House on 7th March last.

The note from the authorities above mentioned, is signed by Pedro Santa-Cruz, Justice of Peace; Facundo Borda, Commandant of Militia; and Juan Antonio Garreton, Commandant of San Nicolas de los Arroyos. It states that the inhabitants of that district wished to evince their accordance with the law passed by the Hon. House of Representatives on 7th March last, conferring on Brigadier-General Juan Manuel de Rosas, the whole of the public power of the Province for the term of five years;—they had accordingly assembled, and with the highest demonstrations of enthusiasm towards His Excellency, and the National Cause of Federation, had affixed their names to the document in question.

A note, dated 26th August 1835, from Pablo Muñoz, Military Commandant of Fort Independence, incloses a donation of 550 dollars from various land proprietors of the district, who not being able to attend the *funcion* at the said Fort on 9th July last, in honor of the installation of His Excellency as Governor of the Province, and of the anniversary of the Independence of the Republic, had made the donation in question, in aid of the exigencies of the public treasury.

Colonel Manuel Corbalan, Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor, replied to the above on 12th inst., stating that the 550 dollars had been paid into the public treasury, to be applied to the same purposes as the other similar subscriptions; and in the name of His Excellency, he returned thanks to the citizens who had made this generous and patriotic demonstration.

The following is a translation of the Letter written by Mr. Frederick Hornung, immediately after his flight, to Señor Faustino Lezica. The details it contains are very interesting, notwithstanding the incoherency of the style, which can be easily accounted for from the writer's state of mind.

"Señor Faustino,

"After having been with you for the space of twelve years, I must now appear in your eyes as a great criminal; as such you will view me at first sight, but I hope that in time you will judge of me in another manner. When this afternoon I was called to your office, I instantly knew the motive: I became stupefied, without knowing what to say; I went out, and in a little time my mind was made up—I mounted my horse and fled, God knows where I shall go. Happily, Justina was not at home, and I thus escaped the misery of taking leave of my family; I left her a few lines, and am at present in the house of a countryman who does not know what to make of my mysterious visit. But now to the point—I do not wish to intrude my situation upon you, nor any thing but that which I ought to communicate.

"Since the period of the failure of Thwaites, our misfortunes commenced; or rather it might be said, since the detention of the money in Chili, and since we commenced raising money on bills in the market. Thwaites used to give me his signature, and afterwards Iurriaga; but it so happened that this last declined to lend his signature any longer, and here began my plan of forging names, as the brokers asked me for that signature, and he refused to give it; the bills had to be covered, or payment stopped.—Would to God that the last had been done! But it is not to the purpose to express to you the misery I suffered in taking this resolution; in taking it I thought it would only be for a short time, and above all, I was then certain that no consequences would accrue from it: but so it happens, the first step is taken, and then there is no way of retreating. How much would I not have wished to have got out of the difficulty! but each day it augmented, until it has arrived at its present state. Before proceeding further, I swear to you by all that is sacred, that I have not appropriated one real to myself; all which the house owes, appertains to it exclusively. To you this must appear incredible, as it appeared to me; but the fact is, all has been absorbed in interest. My misfortune is in not having kept books,—in this I am a criminal; but you must not think it has been a studied plan: at first I let it pass for some months, and my head was afterwards so bewildered with the necessities, that I found it impossible to do it: if books had been kept, they would have vouched for my innocence. There is nothing but loose papers, and no one can form any idea from them. In my table there is a memorandum of the bills owing in the market: yesterday I employed myself in summing them up, they amount to the sum of one million and a half of dollars, besides other debts due to Ciriaco Lezica, Bernal, and other unfortunate people. I had a plan formed to pay every body here; but I was not able to realize it, therefore I will not reveal it. I have been betrayed by some who promised to keep the secret, and have not done so; and thus all is lost, and above all myself who am a lost man for ever. My unhappy family, and yourself! how I feel for you: but you can throw all the blame upon me; they will never see my face again,—I am dead to the world.

"It so falls out that many, perhaps half the bills are accepted by me: you may say that I had no authority to do this, and that you do not acknowledge them. My name is already stained; avail yourself of it to extricate yourself from a great debt,—where I go they will not dun me for it. Besides, there are other bills with the drawer's and acceptor's names forged; you can throw all the blame upon me, although I swear a thousand and a thousand times over again, that I have not profited by the money. You of course will appear in a bad point of view, and will vent curses against me: well, I have been culpable, but not for my own benefit; thinking to save the house I undertook it, and have failed in the effort. I know not what will become of my family: my house is mortgaged for its full value to Anchorena; he share I have in the estancia my creditors will take, for I must inform you that I owe about one hundred thousand dollars to poor German labourers.—What misdeeds will not these unfortunate men vent on me, who by the sweat of their brow have so dearly earned their dollars, and which I cause them to lose in an instant! I do not know

how you will arrange matters, because with the greater part of the affairs I only am acquainted: I am not in a disposition to counsel, but I think you ought to give notice for all the bills of exchange to be presented; and as there are at present so many hides which necessarily will be embargoed and form part of the estate, there is means to offer a good dividend. The Chili house will come in with its debts; and as these are pretty considerable, the whole will form a good sum, and consequently the per centage that you will be able to offer in time, will be admitted. Do not leave my family without something; for if that part which I hold in the estancia be taken from them, they lose their all. What a labyrinth!—what curses will be showered upon me! I shall not hear them; but my poor children will be the object of these maledictions!—Unhappy infants, to lose a father in so tender an age! In the memorandum of the bills of exchange, you will find, for example, 10,000 G. It.—This means, drawn by Iurriaga; as likewise, Barn., means Barnechea; A. W. & Co., Anderson, Weller & Co.; Z. F. & Co., Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.; Acep. Durao; D. & L., Dowdall & Lewis; of course all forged.—Señor Nicolas Anchorena holds a bill of exchange for thirty-three thousand, Acep. by McCrackan & Jamieson; another of 300 doubloons, of Z. F. & Co.; there are others drawn or accepted by Peter Holterhoff,—all forged. In short, as I have before said, you can throw all this upon me, as they will never see me again. You have this alternative, and you will immediately extricate yourself from one half of the debt. You ought not to be surprised at my speaking in this manner, as I have been for years in constant dread: not an hour has passed but the abyss has been full in my view; I have not lived, and thus it is that it makes no impression upon me;—I have become insensible, and life to me has no endearment. What I feel, above all, is for so many friends who have confided to me their money,—many of them the whole which they possessed! What will become of these poor creatures! How friendship, and the desire of serving me, betray them! I know not what Bornefeld, and the rest of the house, will think of me: I should feel above all, if you and Bornefeld should form a bad opinion of me; I assure you that I pay dearly for my criminality; I have sacrificed myself, without gaining any personal advantage: this perhaps will not be believed, but it is a truth which I seal with my death. Let Bornefeld not abandon my family.—Unhappy Justina! miserable children! I owe to Perdiel upwards of thirty thousand dollars. Van Praet has signed a bill for sixteen thousand dollars.—Some consideration must be had for both of them; if they lose this, they lose their all. Notwithstanding that now you may not be able to do any thing, I trust that ultimately you will not abandon them. Scheiber has his money secure in the estancia held by Segovia, and can recover of Llobet, what may be wanting is about eight thousand dollars. You ought to put in an advertisement, calling a meeting of those who hold documents; the whole will amount to more than 2,000,000; there will be, with the debts in your favour in Chili, that which is here, and other means in hides, &c., property to the amount of more than a million: it will be easy to come to an arrangement with the creditors when you can offer them 50 per cent., the half perhaps at a short date, the other half within a year; and in this mode you can secure a capital for yourself, besides the capital of your mother, which can be saved. Think well on it, whether it be expedient to do so; at all events, I hope you will enable me some day to rejoin my family. All the bills which are in circulation, belong to the house; and if I can, I will make it appear clear some day, by making up the books. The money which I have employed in my own affairs, is only that of the Germans, and some friends; I have taken nothing from the house, nor made use of any thing: this you may rely upon. I have absented myself; I had thought in the first moment to do God knows what,—but my presence will be necessary for the arrangement, and so I have remained near at hand.

"To-night I shall send to my house to enquire; you can send me any message you please, as likewise Bornefeld. Do not enquire as to my abode, I do not wish that Justina should know it. I cannot see any body at present; what you wish to know put it on paper, and to-morrow, at the same hour that you receive this, you shall have the answer. Farewell; take courage,—yes, courage, and compassionate me."

FESTIVAL OF NRA. SRA. DEL ROSARIO.

This festival, as we before observed, is always one of great splendour in Buenos Ayres. The

decorations for the occasion in the Church of San Domingo, are generally superintended by ladies, and all that taste and ingenuity can devise, is put in practice to give effect to the scene. The Mayordomas of the festival this year, were the Señoras Juana Comas de Constanzo, and Severa Lastra; and as it regards the magnificence of the spectacle, the result we think was equal to that of any former years. The High Altar was gorgeous; the embellishments were chiefly of crimson and white, interspersed with gold, silver, and costly gems,—the lights falling upon these, gave to the whole a dazzling lustre. The other altars and images were also richly adorned, and sumptuous carpets were spread throughout the Church.

The *Novena* to this festival commenced on the evening of the 3d inst., and concluded on that of the 11th. On each night the Church of San Domingo was crowded; it might be said that all the female world of Buenos Ayres was present.—These devotional exercises generally finished about half-past 8 or 9 in the evening. The greatest order prevailed, police-officers being stationed at the doors of the Church, to give facility to the entrance and departure of the congregation.

We attended on several nights of the *Novena*, and were always fortunate in obtaining "a good place," although we had no Friar Andres* to escort us. The music was solemn and imposing; but, after all, we have heard music at the Roman Catholic chapels in London, when Catalani, Brahham, and other great professors assisted in the Choir, which can scarcely be surpassed in any country. It was this charm, and from residing in the immediate neighbourhood of the French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Bavarian chapels, which led us often to visit them, and caused our friends sometimes to surmise that we had changed our religion, but "it was no such thing."

The day of *Nuestra Señora del Pilar* (12th October), was formerly noted as being the day on which the "Fair" at the Recoleta commenced; but this Fair has been discontinued since the year 1825. It is intended, on the 20th inst., to give a *funcion* in the parish of Socorro, in honor of the installation of General Rosas as Governor and Captain-General of the Province. The Committee appointed to arrange this *funcion*, have inserted an advertisement in the daily papers, requesting the inhabitants of that part of the Calle de la Florida in the immediate neighbourhood of the Retiro, to adorn the exterior of their houses on the 20th, in compliment to His Excellency the Governor, who will pass in that direction on his way to attend High Mass and *Te Deum* at the Church of Socorro.

The 12th October is the anniversary of the battle of Sarandi, which was fought in 1825.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 12th inst., contains the details of the *funciones* at Azul de San Sapiro, on 25th, 26th, and 27th August, in honor of the installation of General Rosas as Governor and Captain-General of the Province. High Mass and *Te Deum* were celebrated at the Church, during which volleys of musquetry and discharges of artillery took place, from the troops drawn up in front of the Church. The portrait of General Rosas was also borne in procession, with music, &c. In the evenings there were illuminations and balls; the ladies who attended the latter, all wore the Federal device. A number of orations were made, analogous to the occasion.

The most remarkable event connected with these festivities, was the attendance at them of various

* In our notice of the good Friar last week, we forgot to mention that he spoke of our English saint, Thomas à Becket, with whose history he seemed well acquainted. even to the time when bluff King Henry so daringly erased his name from the list of saints, because he had called the kingly authority in question.

friendly Caciques, and a number of Indians.—Thirty-three of the latter were baptized in the Church, and were conducted to the font by their padrinos.

The Plaza was decorated with triumphal arches, bearing flags, &c. &c.

The Band of the *Patricios* performed the *retrata* on Saturday evening, at the usual *ensuñdos*, to a considerable assemblage. Amongst the music played upon the occasion, was that of the dance from the melo-drama of "Nourjahad," which music was introduced at the Theatre here some years since, in the opera of "The Barber of Seville," by way of *finale*. The night of Saturday last was extremely fine, and the streets and shops near the Plaza de la Victoria, were thronged with ladies. We hope they expended a great deal of money, and that the shopkeepers made a good harvest, which we fear does not often happen in these truly hard times.

BULL FIGHTS.

"Foil'd, bleeding, breathless, furious to the last,
Full in the centre stands the bull at bay,
Mid wounds, and clinging darts, and lances brast,
And foes disabled in the brutal fray:
And now the *Matadores* around him play,
Shake the red cloak, and raise the ready brand:
O once more through all he bursts his thundering way—
Vain rage! the matule quits the conyuge hand,
Wraps his fierce eye—'tis past—he sinks upon the sand!

"Where his vast neck just mingles with the spine,
Sheathed in his form the deadly weapon lies,
He stops—he starts—disdaining to decline:
Slowly he falls, amidst triumphant cries,
Without a groan, without a struggle dies.
The decorated car appears—on high
The corse is piled—sweet sight for vulgar eyes—
Four steeds that spurn the rein, as swift as shy,
Hurl the dark bulk along, scarce seen in dashing by.

"Such the ungentle sport that oft invites
The Spanish maid, and cheers the Spanish swain.
Nurtured in blood betimes, his heart delights
In vengeance, gloating on another's pain."

BYRON.

There were bull fights at the Barracas on Sunday afternoon last, being part of the *fiestas* given by the inhabitants of that neighbourhood for the double purpose of celebrating the ejection from office of the Government of General Balcarce, consequent upon the movement on 11th October 1833; and of the installation of General Rosas as Governor and Captain-General of the Province. The superintending Committee invited all the inhabitants of this capital to the sports, requesting at the same time that the male portion of the visitors would attend habited in red cravat, or red waistcoat; and the ladies with the correspondent device in their head-dress. The attendance, we believe, was very great, and several parties went to the Barracas by water. We did not mingle in the throng, not having the least inclination towards bull fights,—the revival of which in this country, we are in truth very sorry for. The Spaniards, we read, received this sport from the Moors, among whom it was celebrated with great pomp and splendour.

The amusements at the Barracas continued on Monday and Tuesday. — A number of poetical effusions, analogous to the day of 11th October, were circulated. One was headed—

¡VIVA LA FEDERACION!
¡Federales! Dios es justo! — ¡Octubre, mes de Rosas!
Federacion, gloria Argentina. — Franqueza,
prueba de Amistad.

In again looking over the *Mercurio* of Valparaiso, we find amongst the proceedings of the National Congress of Chili on 6th July last, that it had granted the petition of Mr. William Wheelwright, relative to steam-boats, upon the following terms:—He is to have the exclusive privilege of steam navigation in the ports and rivers of Chili, for 10 years; on condition that the undertaking be put in force within two years, and that he provide at least two steam-boats of 300 tons burthen each.

The proclamations issued by the Chief of the Government at Lima, (General Salaverry,) upon the occasion of the invasion of Peru by the Bolivians and General Gamarra, are some of them extremely curious.—He declares "War to the knife" against them. In the *proclama* headed "The Supreme Chief of the Republic, to the Army," he says:—

"An invading army comes to conquer the sacred land of the Incas! Miserable adventurers, forced hither by an ambitious Chief to profane our homes, and bring us devastation and ignominy,—men, to whom we have given a country, who owe to us their political existence,—these said Bolivians now rise against their liberators, offering them servile chains.

"Soldiers!—You who have given so many eminent proofs of heroic valour!—illustrious conquerors at Junin and Ayacucho!—will you permit a parcel of hungry, cowardly recruits to insult us?"

"Companions in arms: I am aware that an easy victory has no attraction for warriors accustomed to conquer numerous and warlike legions. Our enemies can only excite in us contempt and compassion; but it is necessary to chastise them, to shed impure blood, in order that these perfidious men may learn how to respect the rights and liberties of nations, and that Peruvian honor may not be violated with impunity. Yes; we will be revenged, or Peru reduced to ashes,—interring beneath them your General,—Salaverry."

It seems that Lord Napier replied to some of the observations in the Chinese edicts noticed in our last, particularly as it regards the duplicity of Governor Loo. His Lordship couched his reply in the language of the "flowery land," as thus:—

"His Imperial Majesty will not permit such folly, wickedness, and cruelty to go unpunished: therefore, tremble Governor Loo, intensely tremble!

"And again; Governor Loo has the assurance to state in the edict of the 2d instant, that 'the King, my master, has hitherto been reverently obedient.' I must now request you to declare to them, that His Majesty the King of England is a great and powerful Monarch; that he rules over an extent of territory in the four quarters of the world, more comprehensive in space, and infinitely more so in power, than the whole empire of China; that he commands armies of bold and fierce soldiers; and that he is possessed of great ships of war carrying even as many as 120 guns, which pass quietly along the seas, where no native of China has ever yet dared to show his face.—Let the Governor then judge if such a monarch will be 'reverently obedient' to any one.

"And now, I beg you to inform the hong merchants: knowing their duplicity, I suspect they will not communicate the foregoing to the Go-

vernor and to the Lieutenant-Governor; I would therefore give them warning, that if I do not receive an answer from His Excellency touching the points narrated in this letter, by Monday the 15th, I will publish it through the streets, and circulate copies among the people, one of which may peradventure find its way into His Excellency's presence."

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 Prints, and Fishes; Seeds of Flowers; two beautiful Artificial Trees, with ivory leaves, and some other curiosities from China. Also, Russia Leather Pocket-Books; Tablets; Cards; Lucifer Matches; a Pentagraph; English Needles; Silver Pencils. The Works of Moore, Byron, Sir Walter Scott, Shakspeare, Robertson, Brunet, 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.

Notice.

THOMAS TUCKER, TAILOR AND HAT-MAKER, respectfully informs his Friends and the Public that he has removed to No. 58, 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.*

And every other article in the trade, will be charged in the same reasonable way.
Boys' Clothes, from the first suit upwards, made in all their various modes, on suitable terms.

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 55 per cent. less than that made of hemp, whilst a Hide Rope of 2 1/2 inches is equal in strength to a 3 inch hemp rope, and is in proportion from 8 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 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 Vallet, 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 seals (silver) per lb.
" 100 a 1000 lbs.—24 do. do. do.
" 1000 a 2000 lbs.—28 dollars (silver) per 100 lbs

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 15th OF OCTOBER, 1835.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Phiromela, Spool,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for London <i>via</i> 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 Tayleur & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Ranger, Donaldson,	Rodger, Breed & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Richard Bell, Rogers,	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.,	Loading for Valparaiso.
Brig Ellen, Johnson,	George Beley & Co.,	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Eagle, Martin,	Rozaval, Bros.,	Loading for Cadiz.
Ship Augusta, Davis,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Loading for Boston.
Schr.-brig Aurora, Richardson,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Brig Gaulois, Argentin,	Casimir Cochard,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Nestor, LeThilon,	Casimir Cochard,	Loading for 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,	Loading for Havana.
Ship Caravanan, Koch,	J. J. Klick,	Discharging.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig Fiametta, Baccaro,	Pedro A. Piomer,	Loading for Cadiz and Genoa.
Polacra Cesar Augusto, Ferrara,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for the Mediterranean.
BRAZILIAN.		
Zumaca Pensamiento Felix, Labrador,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
Schr.-brig Brazillero, A. J. Dias,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
NATIONAL.		
Schr.-brig Condor, Fyott,	Anderson, Weller & Co.,	Loading for Falmouth for orders.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.—None.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

October 10.—Wind W.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Relampago, Riaso, from Montevideo 8th inst., to Justo, Riaso & Co.

French brig Nestor, LeThion, from Havre de Grace 27th July, Montevideo (where she discharged part of her cargo), 7th inst., with general cargo, to Casimir Cochard.

(At night,) Oriental packet schooner Aguila Segunda, Soriano, from Montevideo 8th inst., to A. Martinez.

Sailed, (during the last night,) British brig William, Sutton, for Hull, despatched by Lafone, Robinson & Co., with 664,758 bones, 21,000 ox hoofs.

October 11.—Wind W.

Arrived, Oriental packetschr. Rosa, Schiaffino, from Montevideo 9th, to C. Galeano. In sight, Adelaide.

October 12.—Wind N.

Arrived, Oriental packet schr. Adelaide, Bizzo, from Montevideo 9th, to J. & S. Lyons.

Sailed, Oriental packet schr. Luisa, Moratore, for Montevideo.

October 13.—Wind E.—Opposite coast visible.

Arrived, British brig Ellen, Johnson, from Liverpool 1st July, Montevideo (where she discharged part of her cargo), 9th inst., with general cargo, to George Beley & Co.

October 14.—Wind S. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

October 15.—Wind E.—slight rain.

Arrived, American brig Trafalgar, Augustus Sheafe, from Puerto Alegre 5th inst, Rio Grande 11th, with yerba, &c., to Daniel Gowland & Co. Passengers, Señores Joa Braulto Hasso, Filippo Carvallo da Fond, L. Ferreira Barreto, Hermenegildo de la Fuente, John Dunley, and 2servants.

October 16.—Wind E.

Arrived, National steam-packet Federacion, Sotton, from Montevideo 15th, to Davison, Miller & Co.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 17th inst.—Isabella, for Liverpool.
On 21st,—Richard Bell, for Valparaiso.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The Oriental schooner Adelaide, has been withdrawn from the line of packets between Buenos Ayres and Montevideo.

Vessel passed Point Indo.

On 7th inst., at 4 A. M., Wind variable.—Sarah Birkett, hence 4th.

Arrived at Montevideo.

7th inst.—Sardinian brig Nra. Sra. de la Guardia, from the Island of Pyuma 24th ult., to L. L. Maria.

Sardinian brig Dido, from Pernambuco 16th ult., to M. Puzzi.

8th.—French corvette Heronine, from Rio Janeiro.—It is stated that she is intended to cruise between Capo Horn and the Cape of Good Hope, to protect the French whalers.

11th.—British schr.-brig Betsey Hall, Conker, from Liverpool 9th August, to McCracken & Jamieson.

14th.—Sardinian brig Artemisa, from Rio Janeiro 28th ult., to Bertram & Co.

Vessels on the North at Liverpool, on 6th August. For Buenos Ayres—

Brig Laura, Captain Thomas S. Crockley.
Brig Sultana, Captain J. B. Rogers.
For Montevideo and Buenos Ayres—

Brig Trevor, Captain George Lind.

We have been favoured with English journals to 6th August, and by them we learn that on 28th July the King of France was shot at, in Paris.—

The discharge came from twenty-five muskets, fired at the same time by means of a machine placed in a house on the Boulevard du Temple, and directed by one Girard, a mechanic, 23 years of age, who has been arrested, but refused to name his accomplices. The King escaped unhurt; his horse was shot in the neck. The discharge killed Marshal Moritz, Duke of Treviso; General de Verigny, and several other officers and citizens; and wounded Generals Colbert, Heymes, Pelet, Bin, and Brayer, Colonel Raffet, and other military men; and fourteen citizens.

We received by the schooner Adelaide, Montevideo journals to 9th instant. It appears that the rumours noticed in our last, of a rencontre on the Yaguaron frontier, have been confirmed. A despatch from General Fructuoso Rivera, dated San Servando, 24th ult., to the Government at Montevideo, states that on the 22d ult. a body of 37 men, commanded by Berdum, belonging to the political party in the Brazilian province of Rio

Grande called "Farrupilhas," was routed by a force of the other party ("Caramurus") under the command of Silva, in the neighbourhood of Yerbal;—and it is furthermore stated, that Berdum, Echeveste, Rollin, and other officers, were killed; and that in fact, with killed and prisoners, 22 out of the 37 were put "hors du combat."

It is also said that the Brazilian Colonel Bontoc Gonzales, left Camaena on 10th ult., for Puerto Alegre, Rio Grande, with the object of creating a revolution there, and overturning the constituted authorities.

It has been for some time reported that a party exists in the province of Rio Grande, who are most anxious that the said province should be separated from the Empire of Brazil.

In the Museo Americano, published in this city, No. 27, is an article upon Steam-Boats, which we cannot avoid noticing. After stating the probability that in time the navigation by steam will supersede the present system of sails, it says:—

"Commerce will doubtless gain by it,—but humanity will lose; because maritime wars will be more destructive: fleets can always fight close alongside, without being impeded by calms or tempests. Great Britain will thus be deprived of a part of her power, as the ocean will no longer serve her as an impregnable barrier; and if Napoleon had had fifty steam-boats, a disembarkation was possible, and it is probable that Great Britain would have been conquered.—Upon such depends the destinies of Europe."

The author of the above can scarcely be serious in his observations. If Napoleon had managed to obtain fifty steam-boats,—England (where every thing abounds necessary to the construction and equipment of this description of vessels,) would have met him with a hundred. Supposing, however, that Napoleon had succeeded in landing 200,000 or 300,000 men in England, or even a greater force, he could not have conquered that kingdom. He might possibly have reached London,—a day's march from the coast would effect this; but London does not constitute all England. Every native would have been in arms against him;—Napoleon had no party in England.

Fatal Accident.—On Tuesday last, James, the son of Mr. James Nott, Hair-Dresser, of this city, was drowned in the river. The accident occurred from his having fallen from a horse which he had taken to the river to water. The deceased was 12 years old.

THE WEATHER has been fine and seasonable during the week,—thermometer 59 to 68.

Green Peas were brought to market on Tuesday last, for the first time this season, and sold for one dollar per lb., pods included.

FASHIONABLE DEPARTURE.—Jack the knock-kneed Negro, sailed on Tuesday last for Martin Garcia, in the gun-boat No. 7; being his second trip to that Island, and both times in a man-of-war.—In compliment, no doubt, to a personage so distinguished, No salute was fired on his going on board: in fact his departure was so sudden he had not time to take with him a change of linen, or leave any orders on household matters. He was forced off the beach by his friends, from the idea that an immediate change of scene would benefit his health. This pressing kindness may continue, and render him for some time an absentee from Buenos Ayres; the next mail however from Martin Garcia, will solve the question.

Jack is a public character, and has many connoisseurs in all parts of the world; and for their information, we shall from time to time notice his movements.

THEATRE.

On 11th inst. was performed a play, called "Miguel & Estanislao." Señor Casacuberta personated a French soldier, or rather a soldier in the French service—he being, according to the play, a Pole by birth. He was habituated like a grenadier of the Imperial Guard, with tremendous mustachios, which he set a great value upon. His sweetheart, in order to "try his love," requested him to permit her to cut-off the said mustachios; this was a terrible blow to the soldier, but he soon found that it required "a lion's strength to conquer the weakness of love," and he consented to the deprivation. The fond girl, overpowered with this proof of affection, rewarded her lover with a kiss, and tells him to keep his mustachios.

In the farce, Señor Quijano enacted a Captain,—a perfect Baron Munchausen. He related, that being on board a Spanish ship of war, they fell in with a British line-of-battle ship mounting

600,000 guns on a side,—but that he and his friends carried her by boarding.

The house was tolerably well attended. On 12th inst., "The Generous Jail-keeper," founded on an event which occurred in the reign of the Emperor Joseph II. Señor Cosío represented the Emperor, and looked the character extremely well.

The house was literally empty.

A new Comic Opera, the music by Gomez, a Spanish composer, was performed in Paris lately. The Athenæum speaks of it as follows:

"It is really very good, that is, the music, for play and plot are but indifferent. Never was a more dry old crab-stock than French music, although the French contented themselves with munching its sour fruits for so many years. Latterly, however, they have begun to feel the necessity of grafting in at twigs of more generous growth, and Rossini has been employed by them, at a very handsome salary, to perform this task. After Rossini, the native French composers turned to Italy for inspiration and ideas, and we must own, with some success, as Auber's Massaniello can testify. A von, came Meyerbeer, from another point of the compass, rich in the science of German harmony. His Crociato having set the Parisian world in admiration, up starts the director of the French Opera, and proposes that Meyerbeer, like Rossini, shall pay the tax of scribbling native genius to French taste—Meyerbeer accordingly writes a grand Opera in French. But these foreign whims are passing and capricious tastes of short duration. The Parisians, already weary of Frenchified Italian and Frenchified German songs, have enlisted a Spaniard, the composer of the present opera. M. Gomez, however, wanted the reputation of Rossini or Meyerbeer, and consequently, he was condemned from the first to labour humbly for the Opera Comique.

"The present opera, though written by Scribe, is a mere libretto. The national colour of the music formed certainly the chief charm, although, in the first act, M. Gomez seemed to have taken pains to be as French and as Spanish as possible; the Spaniard, however, breaks forth continually during the other acts. The choruses are magnificent, worthy, indeed, of a better subject. The second act, and its superb conclusion, are worthy of the Italian Opera."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

TO LET,—A HOUSE in the PARQUE ARGENTINO.

Removal.

J. G. FAY, HOUSE, SIGN, AND SHOP 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 REIN, with the Field adjoining.—For particulars, apply at No. 129, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

"THE ATLAS," of 5th July, 1855, is requested to be returned to No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublers, Spanish,.....	120½	—	121	dollars each
Do. Pairlet,.....	117½	—	118	do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	0½	—	7½	do. for ones.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7½	—	8	do. each.
Do. Patriot & Patcoons, 7 5/8	—	—	7½	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	82	—	82	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....(nominal)	180	—	180	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	0½	—	0½	per center dot.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	3½	—	3½	dis. p.ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	7½	—	7½	do. p.patacon
Do. on United States,.....	7½	—	7½	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	29	—	30	do. p. p. cada.
Do. country,.....	26	—	28	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.,.....	27	—	28	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	24	—	24	do. do.
Do. Horns,.....	11	—	12	do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	30	—	25	do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	35	—	35	do. do.
Wool, common,.....	9½	—	12	do. p. arroba.
Hair, long,.....	35	—	30	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	20	—	22	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	14	—	15	do. p. quintal
Tallow, melted,.....	10½	—	11½	do. p. arroba.
Horns,.....	850	—	850	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	80	—	85	do. per barrel
Salt, on board,.....	7½	—	8½	do. p. fanega.
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The highest price of Doublers during the week, 121 dollars. The lowest price, 117½ dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 84 pence. The lowest ditto, 82 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.