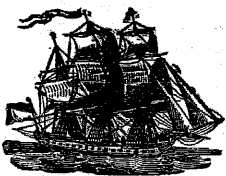


British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 479.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1835.

[Vol. X.

BUENOS AYRES.

We have no particular political news to communicate this week,—except indeed we may notice a report that an attempt at revolution has taken place in Cordova, which, however, was quickly suppressed.

FUNCIONES

In the Parishes of SOCORRO and PILAR, on the 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st inst.; in honor of the Installation of GENERAL ROSAS as Governor and Captain-General of the Province.

The above *funciones* could not, from the situation of the districts in which they were given, be expected to vie in splendour with those of more populous parishes; nevertheless, they in some respects exceeded their predecessors, inasmuch as the parishes of Socorro and Pilar are “suburban villages,” interspersed with fine mansions and *quintas*, occupied by merchants and other citizens who retire thither after the fatigues of the day; and in this season of Spring,

“Heaven’s breath
Smells woefully there.”

The decorations commenced at the bridge near the end of the Calle de la Florida, and were continued to the Recoleta; numerous flags were displayed from every edifice, besides other ornaments and inscriptions analogous to the occasion. There were also several portraits of General Rosas.—Arches were erected of laurel boughs and Spring flowers; a promenade was formed round the Plaza of the Retiro, flanked on each side with laurel. The barracks at the Retiro were embellished with flags, &c.; and the illuminations on each evening were splendid. The house of the Señor Juez de Paz, was beautifully illuminated;—the hangings (*colgaduras*) and other drapery caught fire on the evening of the 20th, owing to a rocket having fallen amidst them, but it was soon extinguished. The house of Don José Julian Arriola, presented a brilliant appearance: it was illuminated with Chinese lamps, recently imported from China; the National, Federal, British, American, French, and other flags, floated from its summit; and there were several inscriptions, amongst which were *¡Viva el Restaurador de las Leyes!—¡Honor al Heroe del Desierto! &c.*

Amongst the mansions conspicuous for brilliancy of adornment and illumination, were those of Señores Uriarte, Nadal, M. Pintos, Salzes, Elorde, Zimmermann, Seladu, and that lately occupied by Woodbine Parish, Esq.

The Socorro Church, and that of the Recoleta, were neatly and appropriately decorated; flags were displayed from their towers, and their exteriors were on each evening illuminated. His Excellency the Governor attended High Mass at both these Churches, during the *funcion*.

The late residence of His Britannic Majesty’s Minister, Mr. Fox, was superbly fitted up for the reception of His Excellency the Governor, who attended there on the 20th. The transparencies at night had an excellent effect; on one of them were the words—“*Gloria á los Argentinos que dieron el primer grito de Libertad.*” A ban-

quet was laid out, at which a variety of toasts were given by General Pintos, Colonel Quesada, Señores Nicolas Mariño, Rodriguez, Arriola, Nadal, &c.; one of these toasts was as follows: “*Rosas, Federacion, y Patria, son sinónimos; y como sinónimos, los veneramos.*”

The Governor rose from table about half-past 5 in the afternoon, and promenaded about the house and grounds amidst the most lively acclamations.

The Band of the *Guardia Argentina*, and that of the *Patricios*, were stationed in the Plaza of the Retiro, and they performed selections from Mozart and Rossini, including the divine music of the minuet from the opera of ‘Don Giovanni.’ On Wednesday night the scene was truly delightful. A space in the said Plaza, opposite the Marine Barrack, was appropriated for dancing, and a number of ladies and gentlemen waltzed therein. Two young ladies—the one about ten years old, the other somewhat younger—attracted most admiration: they danced the *montonero*, *fandango*, &c., with infinite skill, and elicited great applause, accompanied with cries of “*otro*,” which they cheerfully complied with. Neither dancers nor spectators had any other canopy than the heavens, and indeed they needed no other, the night being calm and cloudless. Several military officers, in scarlet uniforms, joined in the dance.

On each night of the *funciones*, fire-works were discharged: and at intervals a sort of *feu de joie* was fired by soldiers placed on the roof of the barracks. *Tertulias* were held during the *funcion*, in almost every house of the two parishes, and several “grand balls” took place.—In the cottages, the tinkling of the guitar was incessant. Booths were erected in the Plaza of the Recoleta, in which the *paisanos* and their ladies danced the *cielito*. We attended one of these dances on Monday evening, having invited ourselves to it, in conformity to the etiquette of the place. The *Señoritas* were attired in the highest style of fashion, with large combs, large sleeves, &c.; two or three of these fair creatures smoked cigars whilst dancing. We left this scene at 11 at night, and proceeded leisurely through “green lanes” to our home, where we arrived as the watchman ejaculated—“*Las doce, y sereno.*”

Altogether, the *funciones* of Socorro and Pilar possessed much interest, and were numerous and fashionably attended. The ladies generally wore Summer costume, and the weather throughout was extremely fine.

Official Documents.

¡VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Buenos Ayres, October 22, 1835.

26th year of the Liberty, 8th of the Independence, and 6th of the Argentine Confederation.

Art. 1. The Collector-General, under his own responsibility, shall arrange through the Collector-General’s office and Comptrollers of the Custom-House, that the bills signed by the merchants for duties, be calculated and got ready; following without interruption or delay the correspondent proceedings.

2. Immediately after the bills be signed by the importers and bondsmen, the Collector shall forward them to the general treasury; at which place they shall be paid by the importers, in case that the Government have not ordered them to be discounted.

3. The present Cashier *ad interim* of the Custom House, Don Pedro Pereira, is named first clerk of the general treasury, and charged with the collection and discount of bills; with the same salary of two thousand dollars, and official fees, which he enjoys in the office he now holds.

4. The office of assistant of the general treasury, whose salary was two thousand dollars, with official fees, is suppressed.

ROSAS.

José Maria Rojas,

A decree, dated 16th inst., orders that every individual charged with disbursements from the public treasury, must adhere strictly to the estimates which have been approved of by the Government; and not on any account exceed them, without a special authorization to that effect from the Government.

ORIENTAL STATE.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Montevideo, October 10, 1835.

The Government of the Republic, taking into consideration the rapid progress of the National commerce with the ports of the United States of North America, which requires an Agent to represent and watch over its interests, of a more elevated rank than that which the Consul residence in the city of New York at present possesses;—have ordered and decreed:

Art. 1. Mr. John Darby is appointed Consul-General in the Republic of the United States of North America.

2. The power of naming Vice-Consuls, in all the ports of the said States where the interests of the National commerce may demand this proceeding, is conferred upon him.

3. The *Concilleria* of Foreign Affairs shall forward to him the necessary credentials.

4. Let this be published. ORIBE.

Francisco Llambi,

The Montevideo journals contain a number of documents connected with the late political movement in the Brazilian province of Rio Grande, including a proclamation from the Brazilian Marshal, Commandant of the said province, (Sebastian Barreto Pereira Pinto,) addressed to the “Rio Grandeses,” calling upon them to take up arms to defend their country, laws, honor, lives, rights, the throne, and all that is most dear to man, threatened now by a band of factious men, &c. &c.

The President of the Oriental Republic (Manuel Oribe,) addressed a note, under date Montevideo 13th inst., to the Permanent Committee of the Legislature, stating that events in Rio Grande rendered it necessary that he should proceed to the frontier, in order to take precautionary measures, in conjunction with the Commandant-General of the country districts, (Fruitoso Rivera,) to preserve the inviolability of the Oriental territory, &c. &c.

Marshal Barreto, his son, and nine emigrants, arrived on the night of the 11th inst., at Cary de Cuapiru, on the Oriental territory.

A decree of the Oriental Government, dated 13th inst., states that it having come to the knowledge of the Government that vessels under the

Oriental flag are engaged in the slave trade on the coast of Africa,—they therefore order that all registers or licences to vessels of the Oriental Republic, or to those of any foreign nation, to traffic in slaves, or bring them to the Oriental territory, are null and of no value whatever.

The Tribunal of Commerce of Montevideo have issued a *decreto*, dated 8th inst., containing a variety of regulations respecting the manner in which bills of exchange are to be in future negotiated in Montevideo; and stating the irregularity which now prevails, which, if not timely checked, may produce similar fatal consequences to those that have lately occurred in Buenos Ayres, from the circulation of forged bills. That it has often happened in Montevideo, that bills have been put in circulation, containing only the name of the acceptor, &c. &c. That the number of intrusive Brokers in Montevideo is likewise a great evil; and the Tribunal therefore order that none but sworn Brokers shall be allowed to transact brokerage business.

Mr. George P. E. Tornquist applied to the Government at Montevideo for a licence to establish a Commercial Room, entitled "*Sala de Comercio Montevideana*." The Government, under date 9th inst., granted the licence; with the understanding, however, that the regulations for the said Room must be submitted to the Government for their approval.—"They manage those things differently in Buenos Ayres." At all events, such an establishment has been long wanting in Montevideo.

PROSPECTUS

OF A COLLECTION OF WORKS AND DOCUMENTS NEVER YET PUBLISHED, RELATIVE TO THE ANCIENT AND MODERN HISTORY OF THE PROVINCES OF THE RIVER PLATE.

"In order to secure the preservation of their former colonies, the Court of Madrid had no other alternative than to condemn them to a rigorous isolation. Mercantile transactions were not only interdicted; but every intellectual intercourse, even friendly relations, were proscribed.

"The galleons of Spain traversed silently the waters of the ocean, laden with the rich productions of the mines of the New World,—the only fruits which a sordid and suspicious policy drew from the pacific possession of these valuable transatlantic regions. The archives of the Metropolis, which every year received an addition of important documents relative to the various branches of the public administration in America, were inaccessible to the public, who only became acquainted with the treasures they contained, when by some unfortunate accident their loss became irreparable.

"This was the case with the first essay of the Natural History of New Spain, undertaken under the immediate auspices of Felipe II., by the learned Spanish physician Don Francisco Hernandez.—After having remained unknown for nearly a century in a corner of the Escorial, it perished in the conflagration which, in 1671, destroyed a great part of that vast edifice.

"A like fate befel the manuscripts in the famous library of the Duke of Alba; and those which, after many years of assiduous and laborious exertions, were collected by the late cosmographer of the Indias, Don Juan Bautista Muñoz, in order to write the history of the New World.

"To these fortuitous causes of lamentable losses as it regards literature, may be added the natural effects of negligence, selfishness, and the vicissitudes as frequent and inevitable in the events of nations, as in the occurrences of families. Libraries and museums which survive their founders, are very rare; and still more rare the documents preserved in the country to whom they belong, and to whom it is most important to possess them.

"These considerations have excited us to undertake a collection of work and papers relative to our history, for the greater part unpublished; commencing with the 'ARGENTINA' of Ruiz Diaz de Guzman,—whose work, according to Señor Azara, a competent judge in the matter, has never yet been surpassed, although it has served as a theme and a model to all our historians. Nearly contemporaneous with the period of the first discovery of the River Plate, the author

of the 'Argentina' has the merit of having transmitted to us, with the candour characteristic of the writers of that age, what he collected from the actors in the transactions which he relates, when he himself did not witness them.

"The manuscript of which we shall avail ourselves in this edition, belonged to the late Dr. Julian de Leiva, whose marginal notes discover the infinite errors which are in the other existing copies. To this interesting publication will succeed that of the Voyage to Rio Negro, and to the Colorado, of Don Luis Cruz, whose autograph is part of the rich collection of printed and manuscript works, formed at a great expence by the enlightened zeal and lively love of literature of the Canon Dr. Saturnino Seguro. There could be no period more suitable than the present, for the appearance of a diary which describes the glorious theatre of the recent exploits of the arms of the Province, to whose illustrious Chief the Republic is indebted for valuable acquisitions, and the well-founded hopes of a prosperous and certain future.

"A work like that which we undertake, requires encouragement and assistance; and we do not doubt that it will meet a generous reception from the Government and the public. We shall endeavour to return it by the care with which we shall select the documents, and the correction and elegance of the edition, which will be in strict conformity to the specimen annexed to the Prospectus.

"As it would be impossible for us at present to state the materials which will be inserted in our collection, we shall limit ourselves to assure those Gentlemen who may deign to favour our undertaking, that we shall not spare expence nor labour to attain the object we have proposed, and the support to which we aspire. And that our promises may merit more credit, we have the satisfaction to announce, that we have solicited and obtained from the liberality of the Canon Dr. Saturnino Seguro, as learned as he is generous, that he will facilitate to us some manuscripts which he has collected in his select library.

"We shall make a similar application to the Superior Government, and we have the hope that the worthy Magistrate who so ably presides over the destinies of the country, will permit us to extract from the public archives a part of the important documents which, from the period to which they belong and the affairs upon which they treat, belong now to the dominion of history. Under this description are comprised those which relate to the *regime* adopted by a famous Order, in the interior administration of the Misiones of Paraguay; the surveys of, and voyages to various parts of the coast of Patagonia and to the Straights of Magellan; the labours of the Commission of boundaries in the Banda Oriental, &c. &c.

"The variety and importance of so many unpublished documents, cannot but draw the public attention to our publication, and assure it a preferent place in every library.

"PEDRO DE ANGELIS."

CONDITIONS OF THE SUBSCRIPTION.

The Work which we announce, shall be published in numbers consisting of 15 sheets, equal throughout to the Prospectus.

Two numbers shall complete the subscription for a month; the amount of which, 8 dollars, shall be paid monthly.

After the publication of the first volume, the price of each of them will be augmented one half to non-subscribers.

One hundred sheets will form a volume of 800 pages, without including the title-pages and indexes, which will be delivered gratis, on concluding the printing of each volume.

In order to avoid that the collections be rendered useless, the obligation of the Subscribers must extend at least to the complete publication of each of the works which compose them.

Subscriptions are received in Buenos Ayres, at the STATE PRINTING-OFFICE, No. 19, Calle de Chacabuco; at the Library of Sr. SASTRE, No. 72, Calle de la Reconquista; and in Montevideo, at the Library of Sr. JAIMÉ HERNÁNDEZ.

We have received, by H. B. M.'s packet *Hornet*, London journals to 7th August, and Paris journals to 4th ditto. They contain copious details relative to the late attempt on the life of the King of France. The King had received a number of addresses on his escape, and amongst them one from the British residents in Paris. It seems that an attempt to assassinate the King was apprehended; also that it would take place on that day, 28th July; but none could form any idea as to the mode. The troops were all provided with an extra quantity of ball cartridges. The assassin's name is not Girard; it is Fieschi, and he is 39

years of age: he is stated to be a mechanic, but possessing information above the common order of his class. Some say he is a Carlist; others, that he is a Republican; but he has refused to make any discoveries as it regards accomplices. In fact he was extremely ill from the effects of the bursting of some of the barrels appertaining to the "infernal machine,"—it was reported that he had died. A number of individuals had been arrested in France, on suspicion of being implicated in the plot. The following remarks upon Louis Phillipe, are from the London journal *Atlas*,—a journal which advocates "Whig Radical" principles:—

"The attempt to assassinate Louis Phillipe, affords a slight illustration of the unsettled state of the public mind of France. Louis Phillipe has never been popular, in the true sense; he has not even a party in France. He governs solely by the energy and despotism of his measures. He was called to the throne suddenly—the people were taken by surprise—it was necessary that the massacres should cease, and confidence be restored—it was necessary, for the sake of the sensation, that a change should be effected, and the more novel the change the better. Louis Phillipe realized on the moment all that could be hoped.

But when the tumult subsided, and the people had leisure for reflection, they began to ask one another how Louis Phillipe came upon the throne, and they discovered that LaFayette and Lafayette, and the rest of the movement party who nominated the monarch, had acted without authority. This discovery has been working on their jealousies ever since. They have never been satisfied with the government of Louis Phillipe, and he unfortunately chose that course which was, beyond all others, the very worst he could have adopted if he desired to conciliate the feelings of the nation.

His original pledges were liberal, and full of gratitude. The dark traits of the brief reign of Charles X. were the objects of his especial horror. If he had fulfilled all his promises, he would have been the most popular, as well as the most powerful monarch in Europe. But by imperceptible degrees he became false to the people; he gradually forsook their interests, and sapped their freedom. Numberless privileges were suffered to lapse into oblivion—the press was, step by step, coerced, until it was at last reduced to a worse state of slavery than it suffered in the times of Fouche or Polignac; the Chambers of Peers and Deputies were treated with secret scorn; the Ministers were changed without any regard to public feeling; the King became absolute, ruling the Court, the Parliament, and the Council, with inflexible resolution;—all things merged to the one absorbing point, and France, true to its own system of centralization, became a series of circles, the centre of which was Louis Phillipe.

The ability with which all this was accomplished is admitted by every body. Louis Phillipe is, perhaps, the most skilful politician in Europe. His experience in the vicissitudes of life has instructed him in the characters of men. He is subtle, profound, cautious, and energetic. His Ministers have always been subjugated by the master spirit that governed France through them. He has always exclaimed as he did a few days ago in his proclamation—"The King knows his duty, and will perform it!" But where was the man to be found who would have ventured to penetrate the king's motives, or to contravene his resolution? He has so completely impressed the people with a sense of the determination of his character, that the only mode they have adopted of showing their discontent, is an attempt at assassination. Another monarch would be accessible to remonstrances—Louis Phillipe is addressed through the infernal machine.

Of course, we must not be understood to insinuate that the recent outrage is approved of by the country, or by any party, so to speak, in the country. It is the act of a poor enthusiast, tempted, perhaps, by the glory, or fascinated by the prospect of removing an obnoxious king. But although neither the country at large, nor any party in it, would approve of such a deed—for all collective bodies must at least profess to act with legality and reason—yet they entertain, to a greater or lesser degree, the feelings in which it originated.—The Carlist party, which is more powerful in numbers than we are willing to believe, is the national enemy of the present government: the republican party, less compact, but more firm, fierce and numerous, is equally opposed to Louis Phillipe: and the *juste milieu*, if it has survived the wars of the barricades, the extinction of the

peerage, and the death of LaFayette, cannot by any constraint of language or feeling ever become the cordial adherent of a government that not only does not try to unite the divorced parties, but that has laboured anxiously to increase their differences. Where, then, can Louis Philippe expect to find sympathy and support?—The people, en masse, are dissatisfied; and, whether some cash man give a new turn to affairs by a foolish bravado, or the King do something brilliant to dazzle the populace, the fact must still remain the same.

But mark the art with which Louis Philippe takes advantage of the event. He remains out for five hours on horseback in the public streets, to testify that his confidence in his people is unshaken; he issues a vivid proclamation, declamatory, bold, and mysterious; he sanctions a variety of rumours, to produce a flying agitation, and all the time keeps even his Ministers in the dark as to what he intends to do; he orders the theatres to be thrown open gratis, and the managers to address the people from the stage; and he arrests the Editors of republican papers, for no other object than that of causing it to be suspected that the republican party are the authors of the guilty attempt upon his life. If it be possible to turn the circumstance to account, Louis Philippe will succeed, and derive even from the acknowledged disaffection of his subjects a means of temporary popularity. But it is impossible that he can ever regain the place he held, when, in the enthusiasm of victory, he was carried into the Thuilleries by the leaders of the people. At that moment he was the incarnation of a glorious principle—he is now its antagonist genius."

In Spain, a battle was fought on 10th July, in which the Christians, commanded by General Cordova, claim a splendid victory; averring that the Carlists lost nearly 2000 men, killed, wounded, and prisoners,—and that this combat will insure the success of the cause of the young Queen. —On the other hand, General Moreno, the Commander of the Carlist army in the said action, states it to have been in his favour; that the Carlist army had only 90 killed and 150 wounded, and that the Christians had 700 killed and 1400 wounded; this difference being owing to the superiority of the Carlist sharpshooters, particularly the Navarres, and the advantage of firing on solid masses. A party of "Urbans" had massacred 19 Friars at a Monastery near Barcelona, for having given information to the Carlists.

In England, there was nothing new of any moment. The weather, during part of the month of July, had been very hot in London,—thermometer at times 92 in the shade.

Señor Gomez, noticed in our last as the composer of a popular comic opera for the Parisian stage, "is (says the *Athenaeum*), a native of Valencia, a boy of its cathedral choir, remarkable for his fine voice and musical talent. He became one of the church *maestros*, charged with the arrangement of choirs, hymns, and anthems—also! how many a first-rate musical genius has been lost to Spain and to the world, composing church music destined never to know print, or be heard beyond the walls of his cathedral! Gomez, however, was rescued from this oblivion by the revolution of 1820; he became composer or music director to the Urban Guard of Madrid, and came to mingle military strains with those of devotion. On Ferdinand's restoration, the liberal composer wisely emigrated to Paris, where he is already known by the '*Diable à Seville*.'"

EXTRACT from "HAJJI BABA."

Hajji's account of the wonders of Frangistan, (London), which he gives in an audience with the Shah of Persia, at Isphahan, is very amusing. The following, relative to telescopes and steam-boats, is equally so:—

"Well, Hajji, so you have seen Frangistan,—what sort of a place is it?"

"Owing to the condescension of the Asylum of the Universe," said I, "it is not a bad place."

"How is it, compared to Persia?" said the king.

"As I am your sacrifice," said I, "there can be no comparison."

"Have the Franks any poets?"

"May I be your sacrifice," said I, "they have; but to say that they approach to either Hafiz or Saadi, may God forgive me for thinking so!"

"But they have no nightingales," said the king; "say that, I will believe you."

"They have none," said I, "but of dogs they have abundance."

"So they have poets," said his majesty; "what else have they got? It is said their women are good—is that true?"

"Of that there is no doubt," said I; "they would even be worthy, so thinks your slave, of standing before the Shah himself."

"You do not say wrong," said the king; "we want a Frank woman." Then turning to the vizier, he said, "What else was it that we wanted from that country? Is it now in your recollection?"

"May I be your sacrifice," said the vizier; "your slave thinks it was a spying-glass."

"True, true," answered the Shah, recollecting himself; "it was a spying-glass; a miraculous spying-glass. Is it true," said he to me with some hesitation, "is it true that they make a spying-glass in that country which can look over a mountain? Is such a thing really made?"

"Since your majesty says so," said I, "it must be so; but, in truth, it was not my good luck to meet with it. But, as I am your sacrifice, may it please your majesty, I have seen things among the Franks equally astonishing; and, therefore, there is no reason that it should not exist."

"What things did you see? Speak boldly."

"I have seen a ship," said I, "going against a fierce wind, with the same velocity as a horse, and that by the vapour which arises from boiling water."

"Hajji," said the king, after a stare and a thought, "say no lies here. After all, we are a king. Although you are a traveller, and have been to the Franks, yet a lie is a lie, come from whence it may."

"My tongue almost became constipated at this reproof; but taking courage, I continued with vehemence:—"By the salt of the king, may my head be struck off this moment—I am your sacrifice—as I live, I swear that such is the case; and if there be a Frank here, and be a man, he will confirm my words."

"Say it again," answered the king, softened by my earnestness.—"What vapour could ever be strong enough to perform such a miracle?"

I then explained what I knew of a steam-engine, and how it acted upon the wheels of a ship.

"But to produce steam enough for such a purpose," said his majesty, "they must have on board the father of all kettles, grandfather, and great-grandfather to boot; large enough to boil a camel, much less a sheep."

"Camel, your majesty!" exclaimed I, "large enough to dress a string of camels!"

"Wonderful, wonderful!" exclaimed the Shah, in deep thought; "well, after this, there is no doubt that they can make a spying-glass that looks

over the mountain. Order some to be sent immediately," said he to the vizier.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

TO LET—A HOUSE in the PARQUE ARGENTINO.

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; Tablets; Cards; Lucifer Matches; Pentagraph; English Needles; Silver Pen-knives, The Works of Moore, Byron, Sir Walter Scott, Shakespeare, Robertson, Burns, 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 HABIT-MAKER, respectfully informs his Friends and the Public that he has Removed to No. 55, *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 Suits, and Clothing, which will be made in a superior manner, agreeable to fashion, best materials and workmanship.

Five White Jean Jackets, 40 dollars.
Superior White and Brown Drill Trowsers, 25 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.

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 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 breeching, anchor stoppers, running-rigging, &c. &c. It is much cheaper than chain, 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 Vallat, 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.—2½ dn. do. do.
" 1000 a 2000 lbs.—25 dollars (silver) per 100 lbs.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 23d OF OCTOBER, 1835.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Philomela, Sprot,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for London <i>via</i> Montevideo.
Brig Floraville, Woolf,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Tywald, Porteus,	Charles Taylor & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Ranger, Donaldson,	Rodger, Bred & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Ellen, Johnson,	George Beley & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Eagle, Martin,	Rezaval, Bros.,	Loading for Cadix.
Ship Augusta, Davis,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Loading for Boston.
Schr.-brig Aurora, Richardson,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Trafalgar, A. Sheafe,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Rio Grande.
FRENCH.		
Brig Gantois, Grenier,	Casimir Cochard,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Nestor, LeThiou,	Casimir Cochard,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
HAMBURG.		
Sobr.-brig Carl Heinrich, Valentin,	J. J. Klieck,	Loading for Cowes for orders.
DANISH.		
Brig Pizarro, Maag,	J. J. Klieck,	Discharging.
Brig Henrietta Louisa, Lutzen,	C. H. Anderson,	Loading for Havana.
Ship Caravanen, Koch,	J. J. Klieck,	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 Suenbro, Cardoso,	J. S. Monteiro,	Brazil.
Schr.-brig Concepcion, M. F. S. Araujo,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
NATIONAL.		
Schr.-brig Condor, Pyott,	Anderson, Waller & Co.,	Loading for Palmouth for orders.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Pocket Rocket, Lieut. F. R. Coghlan, Commander.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

October 17.—Wind N., shifted to W. in the evening, blowing nearly a gale,—heavy rain in the morning. The Suspiro was in sight this afternoon, but in consequence of the weather she anchored S. E. of the Outer Roads.

The Rosa was despatched, but remained wind-bound. October 18.—Wind W. S. W.—very low tide in the morning, the bank between the Inner and Outer Roads nearly dry.

Arrived, Brazilian schr.—brig Suspiro, Cardoso, from Puerto Alegre 1st inst., Rio Grande 11th, with yerba, &c., to J. S. Monteiro.

Sailed, Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Schiaffino,—Do. do. Relampago, Rizzo,—a National steam-packet Federacion, Sutton, all for Montevideo.

British barque Isabella, D. Smith, for Liverpool, despatched by Rennie, Macfarlane & Co., with 2886 dry hides, 3856 salted hides, 749 horse hides, 17,210 horns, 27½ pipes with about 1080 arrobas tallow, 67 bales with 3236 doz. deer skins, 1 bale with 48 lion, 8 tiger, 2 hare, 2 fox and 1 cat skins; 20 bales with 2053 horse hides, 44 doz. with 1230 doz. sheep skins, 88 doz. with 3100 arrobas horse hair, 71 doz. with 8135 doz. nutria skins, 12 doz. with 1187 arrobas wool. Passengers, Thomas Duguid, Esq., Lady, and two children; and two children of W. P. Robertson, Esq.

October 19.—Wind E.

Arrived, Brazilian schooner-brig Concepcion, Manuel Francisco da Silva Araujo, from Santos 22d ult., with sugar, rice, and tobacco, to M. A. Ramos.

(In the evening,) H. B. M.'s. packet schooner Hornet, Lieut. F. R. Coghlan, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 4th inst., Montevideo 17th, with the mail of H. B. M.'s. packet Eclipse, from Falmouth 10th August. Passenger, (landed in Montevideo,) Señor J. A. de Lizaur.

October 20.—Wind N. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

October 21.—Wind N.

No arrivals.

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

October 22.—Wind N.—Opposite coast visible,—rain at night.

Arrived, National brig Domingo, Pereira de Magallanes, from Rio Janeiro 3d inst., with tobacco, rice, aguardiente, &c., to M. A. Ramos.

October 23.—Wind E. S. E.—rain at night. Arrived, National steam-packet Federacion, Sutton, from Montevideo 22d, to Davison, Miller & Co.

National packet schr. Luisa, Moratore, from Montevideo 22d, to C. Galeno.

National schr. Ninfa, Gaban, from Santos 9th inst., with sugar coffee, rice, &c., to Dowdall & Lewis.

Sailed, H. B. M.'s. packet schr. Hornet, Lieut. F. R. Coghlan, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.—No passengers.

British brig Hannah Moore, George Moore, for Havana, despatched by Lafone, Robinson & Co., with 4098 quintals jerked beef.

The Richard Bell for Valparaiso, Augusta for Boston, and Braziller for Paranaagu, are expected to sail this day.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrived at Falmouth.

August 2.—H. B. M.'s. packet Lapwing, from Rio Janeiro 2d June, with the Mail forwarded hence 15th April by H. B. M.'s. packet Cockatrice.

At London.

July 17.—British brig Sea Nymph, John Smith, from Montevideo 3d May.

22d.—British brig Odessa, Whitwell, from Montevideo.

At Antwerp.

July 23.—American brig Pontiney, Monatt, from Montevideo 8th May.

At Havre de Grace.

July 31.—French brig Courier de Guatemala, Guilbert, from Montevideo 9th May.

At Marseille.

July 23.—American brig Argus, Farnsworth, from Montevideo.

At Cadix.

July 10.—Sardinian brig Trafalgar, Raggio, hence 21st May.

At Genoa.

July 1.—Sardinian polacre Madonna del Carmen, Croce, hence 26th February.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.

17th ult.—H. B. M.'s. ship Adon, from Montevideo 8th. 15th.—Hamburg brig John Williams, hence 31st August. 26th.—Chilian ship Hermosa Chilena, from Montevideo 14 days.

1st inst.—H. B. M.'s. packet Eclipse, from Falmouth 10th August, with the Mails for the River Plate.

Sailed from Rio Janeiro.

20th ult.—H. B. M.'s. packet Swallow, for Falmouth, with the Mail forwarded hence 17th August, by H. B. M.'s. packet Hornet.

Arrived at Montevideo.

14th Inst.—French sloop-of-war Naiade, from Rio Janeiro.

15th.—Argentine schr.—brig Nra. Sra. del Rosario, from Rio Janeiro 25th ult., to Capurro & Co.

16th.—American brig Cherokee, from Boston 13th August, with lumber, to Scottidge & Co.

Brazilian zancaza Nueva Sociedad, from Campos 28th September, to M. G. da Costa.

17th.—Danish brig Proteus, Henry P. J. Holm, from Barcelona 1st August, with wine, oil, &c., to Carreras, Patrick, & Butler.

Brazilian polacre Concepcion, from Rio Grande 10th inst.

19th.—British brig Maria, DeGrueny, from Cadiz 18th August, with salt, oil, &c., to F. Hocquard.

21st.—Brazilian schr.—brig Nuevo Libramiento, from Sta. Catalina 23d ult.

Sailed from Montevideo.

15th inst.—French frigate Heroine, for the Cape of Good Hope.

16th.—Sardinian ship Eolo, for Cadiz and Malaga.

H. B. M.'s. packet Lapwing, was to bring the September mail from Falmouth, for the Brazil and River Plate. It is expected that H. B. M.'s. packet Cockatrice will sail from Rio Janeiro for England, with the Mail due (took hence on 22d ult.) and that H. B. M.'s. packet Eclipse, Lieut. Forrester, Commander, will convey hither from Rio Janeiro, the English September mail.

The Prospectus inserted in another part of our paper, contains propositions for the publishing of a work of infinite importance to literature.—The historians of the Old World, have been numerous and talented,—all that relates thereto has been carefully depicted; but this has not been the case with the New World, at least that portion of it upon which Mr. Angelis proposes to treat. Every thing may be expected from the talent and perseverance of that Gentleman, and we feel confident that he will succeed "in uniting roses with the thorns of science, and joining pleasure with instruction."

An order has been issued by the British Admiral at Rio Janeiro, Sir Graham Eden Hammond, Bart., K. C. B., that H. B. M.'s. packets are only to remain 72 hours at Buenos Ayres;—and this order, as far as it relates to the two last packets, has been acted upon. The reason assigned for this, is the delay in the Mails reaching England; but this is occasioned by the detention at Rio Janeiro. The Mail from this on 17th August, by H. B. M.'s. packet Hornet, arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 30th of the same month, and was not forwarded to England until 29th ult., on which day the packet Swallow sailed; and this is the case almost invariably. The Mail from this on 15th April last, by the packet Cockatrice, arrived at Falmouth on 2d August,—109 days.

The officers in command of the two packet schooners between this and Rio Janeiro, (Lieutenants Coghlan and Rees,) merit every eulogium. The fault does not rest with them,—it is in the system; and the idea of reforming it by hurrying the packets away from this, is beginning at the wrong end.

It is reported that a stage-coach is about to be established between this capital and San Isidro, and the Pueta of San Fernando; to leave this about 4 o'clock in the afternoon on Saturdays, and to return to town on Mondays about 8 in the morning.

THEATRE.

Señor Felipe David took his benefit on 16th inst., and had a full house—but not more so than he deserved. The Señora Doña Manuela Funes de Casacuberta, was to have had her benefit on Thursday evening last, but it was postponed on account of the heavy rain.

The Amateurs have published the accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the amateur performance on 5th inst. Of the former, the amount was 2601 dollars,—the latter, 1917; leaving a balance of 684 dollars, which was divided between Señores Joaquin Culebras and Hilarion Moreno, for their exertions at the rehearsals of the two funciones.

We received yesterday Montevideo journals to 22d inst. They contain nothing but what we were before acquainted with, relative to the political movement in Rio Grande, except various proclamations from Bento Gonçalves da Silva, to the Rio-Grandees, and to the Portuguese and

other foreigners in the Province of Rio Grande; exhorting the latter to strict neutrality, and that their persons and property would then meet with sure protection.—That the administration which had been put down, had lost the public opinion, from the oppression and despotism they had exercised.

The Oriental Government have issued an order that all the authorities of the Republic shall observe the most strict neutrality as it regards political affairs in the Brazilian province of Rio Grande, and give an hospitable reception to emigrants thence.

The Nacional of Montevideo, of 20th inst., says:—"A private letter received in this city, under date Higuieritas, 16th inst., states that Don Federico, who bore so conspicuous a part in the failure of the house of Lezica, arrived here this day, and, strange to say, he presented a regular passport from Buenos Ayres."

THE WEATHER has been at times warm during the week,—thermometer 62 to 73.

(Communicated.)

"VIVE HONOR, MORIS VENIT. VITA BREVIS EST."

Died,

On Tuesday the 20th inst., at his house at the Retiro, JOHN SULLIVAN, Esq., Surgeon; aged 38. He was a native of Ireland, educated at Trinity-College, Dublin, and took his Diploma as Surgeon in London.

This Gentleman, to eminent professional skill, united the rare characteristics of Physician, Philanthropist, and Philosopher. He came to this country in the *Horatio*, Captain Skinner, about 18 years since. This vessel was one of the frigates contracted for in the United States by Don Miguel Carreras, and Don Manuel Aguirre. He served in the first expedition to the South, under General Martin Rodriguez, with zeal and ability.

Endowed with an extraordinarily retentive memory, and an equally fertile imagination, his mind was absolutely a *fontaine de la science* of the genus of literature,—he touched the lyre, the harp, the violin, the flute, and the flageolet, with masterly execution;—he was a skilful Geologist, and an Antiquarian of no mean standard: in fact, such were his multifarious talents, that it was a difficult task for his friends to discover whether his mental or physical capacities predominated!!! He was an enthusiast—and has sunk into an untimely grave, the victim of clandestine persecution.—"DE MORTUIS NIL: NISI BONUM."

About 25th July, in LONDON, CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH, of the British brig *Sea Nymph*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Room to Let.

TO LET, near the Theatre, a large Room, forming part of a respectable House, but quite distinct; and if required, a smaller room adjoining may be added. Apply at No. 43, Calle de Cangallo.

To Let,

FOR any term that may be agreed on, a DWELLING HOUSE situated in the *Huaco de los Sauces*, possessed of every accommodation for a large family, such as Garden, Stables, &c. Terms moderate. The premises may be seen by applying at the house at present occupied by MR. ROBERT ALLEN.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	120½	— 121	dollars each
Do. Patriot,.....	117½	— 118	do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	6½	— 7½	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7½	—	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Patacones, 7	5-16	— 7½	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	02	—	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,..... (nominal)	180	—	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	69	—	pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	355	—	dls. p. ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	74	—	do. p. patacon
Do. on United States,.....	7½	—	do. p. U. S. dol.
Hides, Oz, best,.....	29	—	30 do. p. patacon.
Do. country,.....	28	—	20 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.	27	—	28½ do. do.
Do. salted,.....	22	—	24 do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	11	—	12 do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	20	—	25 do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	35	—	36 do. do.
Wool, common,.....	10	—	12 do. p. arroba.
Hair, long,.....	35	—	36 do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	20	—	22 do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	14	—	16 do. p. quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	10	—	11½ do. p. arroba.
Flour,.....	350	—	950 do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),..	80	—	85 do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	7½	—	10 do. p. fanega.
Discum,.....	1	—	1½ p. ct. p. 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, 69 pence. The lowest ditto, 67 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.