

# British Packet

## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

### BUENOS AYRES.

The *Diario de la Tarde* of Wednesday last, contains several documents from the Interior, which, although as yet not published officially, we consider nevertheless authentic. It appears by them, that the investigations relative to the assassination of General Quiroga and his retinue, had been concluded; and that the major part of the instigators, accomplices, and perpetrators of that deed being in custody, the Government of Cordova had determined to remit the principal prisoners, together with the documentary evidence, to this Government, on the 17th inst., under an escort commanded by Major Olivera. Consequently, the arrival of José Vicente, Guillermo, and José Antonio Reinafé, and D. Domingo Aguirre, is hourly expected at the town of Pergamino, where they are to be delivered to the authorities of this Province, for trial, agreeably to the wishes expressed by the Governments of the other Provinces of the Republic. Twenty more prisoners still remain in Cordova, waiting the determination of the Government of Buenos Ayres.

As the communication between Cordova and the other Provinces continued to be closed, the House of Representatives of the former had resolved to send Commissioners to the latter, for the purpose of obtaining the revocation of the interdiction, now that the cause of it had ceased.

The intelligence conveyed last week of an attempt at revolution in Cordova, is confirmed, but few details are given. The Chiefs of the insurrection were taken, and promptly executed. It would appear that the inhabitants lent every co-operation to the authorities, for the preservation of order. The affair is represented as the expiring effort of the partizans of the Reinafés. The Governor of Cordova, Pedro Nolasco Rodriguez, issued a proclamation to the inhabitants upon the occasion, thanking them for their co-operation, and congratulating them upon their patriotism, both of which conjoined had put down sedition and saved the country from anarchy.

#### GALE OF 29th AND 30th INST., FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

The gale commenced about 1 A. M. on the 29th, and has caused considerable mischief. The National brig *Domingo* and General Rosas, parted from their anchors on the morning of the 29th, and ran to Las Conchas; a number of small craft steered for the same destination, and various vessels drove. The tide was extremely high; the water came over the Alameda, and the seats on the north part of that promenade, with their brick-work, were rooted up on the night of the 29th. The sheds on the beach, including the one used as a kitchen to the Comandancia, have been entirely destroyed. Several of their inmates were sadly put to it;—a black cat belonging to the kitchen establishment, took the alarm on the afternoon of the 29th, and scampered into the town; and a little black monkey got into a barrel

amongst the whale-boats which were hauled up on the Alameda. Several small craft were driven on shore; and some of the newly planted willow trees in "Ximeno Creek," were thrown down. Parts of the Alameda have also given way, and the beach presented a scene of great devastation. Doubtless much damage has taken place along the coast.

About mid-day yesterday it began to rain heavily, and the weather soon after became more moderate. The beach presented a scene of great bustle, and numerous carts were employed in removing thence the ruins occasioned by the *tem-poral*. A small old house occupied as a *pulperia*, situated near the water side, at the end of the Calle del 25 de Mayo, was thrown down, by the combined effects of wind and water, on the night of the 29th,—no lives were lost. The Chief of Police, with a number of police officers, were on the beach early yesterday morning, to render any assistance that might be required.

This storm has been severe, although not equal in violence to that of 27th September last. The river, however, in the present instance was much higher;—indeed it is said that it was equally high as during the great storm of 20th August, 1820.

Accounts from Montevideo state that a British vessel was aground on the English Bank, and that H. B. M.'s ship *Talbot*, schooner *Aguila Segunda*, and other vessels, had gone to her assistance.

### ORIENTAL STATE.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Montevideo, October 23, 1835.

It being to the interest of the Republic that a mercantile agent should reside in Liverpool, to aid the National commerce in that city; the Government has ordered:—

Art. 1. Thomas Hughes, Jun., is appointed Consul of the Republic in the City of Liverpool.

2. The *Cancilleria* of Foreign Affairs shall forward to him the necessary credentials.

3. Let this be published, &c.

ANAYA.

*Pedro Lengua.*

The *Nacional* of Montevideo, of 26th inst., on the authority of letters from the frontiers, states that General Barreto had passed anew to the Province of Rio Grande, with a force that he had collected; and it was supposed an encounter with the troops of Bentos Gonçalves would soon take place.

The depot of gunpowder, consisting of sixty barrels, on the Island of Rats, near Montevideo, with the two soldiers in charge of it, have disappeared; and it is hinted in some of the Montevideo journals, that the powder has gone to supply the belligerents in Rio Grande.

The journal *Nacional*, of Montevideo, No. 166, puts the following question:—

"Why is it that the English, who are such a thinking and enlightened people, never favour us with their productions relative to our political affairs,—and that we have such a superabundance of these favours from the French?"

The *Estadarte*, of the same city, No. 228, answers the above as follows:—

"The reason is because the English who come

to these countries are all merchants and speculators, and though they may have resided many years amongst us, they always remain Englishmen."

[As many of our readers may not understand the drift of the question proposed by the *Nacional*, we must observe that the Editor of the *Estadarte* is understood to be a Frenchman.]

A communication in the *Nacional*, No. 168, signed "*Un Ingles*," says that the English who reside in the Oriental State, did not come there to mingle in the politics of the country; their object being honorably to follow their various occupations, without taking advantage of the public press to insult the people amongst whom they reside, by sarcasms, &c. &c.

The *Estadarte* of 15th inst., advises the Chief of the movement in the Brazilian Province of Rio Grande, Bentos Gonçalves, since he has commenced the career of revolution, "to go the whole hog," and erect the province into an independent State.

### Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Buenos Ayres, October 29, 1835.

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

The Government having been informed that permits are frequently taken out from the Collector-General's office, to re-embark wines and other effects, in order to elude the vigilance of the Custom-house officers, whilst goods of a very different and inferior description are embarked, which, if seized, cause but trifling loss to those who endeavoured to commit the fraud,—have ordered and decreed:

Art. 1. Individuals who take out the correspondent permits from the Collector-General's office to re-embark effects, and it is proved that they are not the same which they imported, but others of a different quality, shall, besides the loss of the effects, pay a fine equal to the value of those they really imported and inserted in the permit.

2. Let this be published. ROSAS.  
*José Maria Rojas,*

Under date 24th inst., the Committee (Señores Justo Garcia Valdez, Pedro A. Plumer, and J. Lepper), appointed to report upon the reforms which can be effected in the Hospital for Men, rendered the said report to His Excellency the Governor, with the monthly estimates of necessities for the Hospital. From the latter it appears that 10,966 dollars 5½ reals per month, is deemed quite sufficient for the service of the establishment; being 1083 dollars 2½ reals less than what the Government had paid latterly, by a revised arrangement.

The Government, in a communication to the Committee, dated 26th inst., expressed its appreciation of their proceedings, and returned them thanks for the distinguished service they had rendered the country.

The above-mentioned report, the estimates, and the communications from the Government upon the subject, were inserted in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 28th inst.

A decree, dated 28th inst., contains a variety of regulations to be in future observed in the interior management of the Custom-House. They are comprised in 14 articles; the first of which states, that from the 1st November, the accounts of the establishment shall be made up on the last day of each month, and forwarded to the Government, through the medium of the department of finance.

A decree, dated 17th inst., states that the Government continuing to put in practice every possible reduction in the public expenditure, now become more than ever necessary, have taken into consideration the plan of reform presented by the Beneficent Society on 4th August last.—[The decree then designates the sums which the Government will provide annually in support of the female schools in town and country, under the management of the Beneficent Society; with a variety of regulations thereon, which are comprised in 25 articles.]

A note, dated May 15, 1835, to the Inspector-general, General Agustin Pinedo, from Commandant Mariano Maza, of the Marine-Artillery, places at the disposal of His Excellency the Governor a month's pay from himself and his officers, in amount 780 dollars, to be distributed amongst the individuals recaptured from the Indians in the late expedition under the command of General Rosas.

A communication, dated 16th inst., from the Inspector-general, in reply to the above, states that the Government highly appreciate the patriotic and generous offer; which they cannot however admit, and will only receive from Commandant Maza 10 dollars, and proportionably from the other officers, making a total of about thirty dollars.

A note, dated 7th ult., from Don Luis Avila to the Government, makes over to the public service the *liberto* José Avila, for 4 years and 10 months, being the time unexpired of his contract; the said *liberto* having left the service of Señor Avila, and taken refuge in the barrack of the battalion of Restauradores.

The Government, under date 22d inst., accepted the above donation, and returned thanks to Señor Avila thereon; and stated that the said *liberto* had been placed in the battalion of the Restauradores, to serve for the 4 years and 10 months.

A communication, dated Buenos Ayres, 15th inst., from His Excellency Brigadier-General Juan Manuel de Rosas, Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, to His Excellency the Governor of that of Mendoza, acknowledges the receipt of the communication from the latter, with the documents relative to the revolutionary proceedings in which Brevet-Colonel Lorenzo Barcala was engaged, and which led to his trial and execution on 1st August last. General Rosas adds, that grievous as was this sacrifice, inasmuch as the victim still belonged to the human race, yet it was one demanded by justice, to maintain order in society, protect the lives of the innocent, and save the country from scenes of bloodshed. That he (General Rosas), recognizes the activity and energy with which the Governor of Mendoza acted upon the occasion; and that if all the Governments of the Confederation follow the same example should cases of a similar nature occur, the tranquillity of the Republic will be placed upon a solid foundation.

The Convent of *Predicadores*, has been re-established in the Church of Santo Domingo, in this city. The documents connected with this event, were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 24th inst., viz.:

A note, dated Convent of Santa Catalina, Cordova; 14th February 1832, from the Rev. Friar Francisco Sosa, Professor of Sacred Theology, and Provincial Prior of San Agustin de Buenos Ayres, Cordova, Tucuman and Cuyo, of the Order of *Predicadores*; to the effect—that it being his bounden duty to promote and cooperate in every possible mode to the progress of religion, the welfare of the State, and the public service; and having been informed of the disposition of the supreme authorities of Buenos Ayres to re-establish the extinguished Convent of *Predicadores*; he therefore, using the authority with which he is invested, has appointed the Rev. Friar Domingo Inchaurregui, to partition the ecclesiastical and civil authorities of Buenos Ayres, for the restoration of the Convent in question.

A communication dated Cordova, May 29, 1835, from the Rev. Friar Sosa, to the Rev. Friar Inchaurregui, acknowledges the receipt of a communication from the latter, dated 19th April, 1835, conveying intelligence of his appointment to take care of the Church of Santo Domingo; and requests that in his (Friar Sosa's) name, and in that of all the Priests of Buenos Ayres, he will personally congratulate Brigadier-General Juan Manuel de Rosas, our illustrious Governor and Captain-General, on his installation at Buenos Ayres, rendering him at the same time thanks for the protection he extends to the Order of *Predicadores*;

and that as an acknowledgment for so great a benefit, he (Friar Sosa), had ordered solemn *Misas* for the happiness of His Excellency, to be celebrated in all the Convents.

A memorial, dated Buenos Ayres, July 2, 1835, from the Rev. Friar Domingo Inchaurregui, to the Government, prays that in virtue of the power with which it is invested by the Hon. House of Representatives of the Province, that it will order the re-establishment of the Order of *Predicadores*, which was suppressed by the law of 21st December 1822, notwithstanding it was not comprised in that law, inasmuch as the community had, at the time it was passed, twenty-eight inmates, being the number required by the new regulation. That threats were held out to the Friars, so that in fact they were obliged to secularize themselves. Besides which, the suppression of the religious houses in the Province of Buenos Ayres, by the aforesaid law, was effected without the least intervention on the part of the Supreme Head of the Church, and had not produced any advantages; on the contrary, it had injured the religion of the State, and the tendency of those reforms was to leave succeeding generations without any religion whatever; that thirteen years of practical experience had fully demonstrated the serious evils produced by the law in question, &c. &c. &c.

Buenos Ayres, October 22, 1835.  
26th year of the Liberty, 20th of the Independence, and 6th of the Argentine Confederation.

The Government, desirous of repairing the evils caused to religion, morality, to the Republic in general, and to this Province in particular, by that unjust, unnecessary and violent measure, in virtue of which was suppressed, in 1822, the Convent of *Predicadores* of Santo Domingo, in this city; and to afford to the inhabitants of this Province the spiritual benefits of which they have been deprived during this long period for the want of a community who have ever manifested an ardent zeal for the holy religion of the State, and at the same time a praiseworthy patriotic enthusiasm;—and it appearing from the documents presented by the Rev. Father Friar Domingo Inchaurregui, specially commissioned by the Rev. Father Friar Francisco de Sosa, Provincial of the Province of San Agustin of Buenos Ayres, Cordova, Tucuman and Cuyo, of the Order of *Predicadores*, to promote the re-establishment of the aforesaid Convent in this city, that the said Rev. Provincial Father has made, under date 29th May last, through the Rev. Father *Predicador* commissioner Friar Domingo Inchaurregui, the offer to provide the competent number of Friars proper for this monastery; the Government has ordered and decreed:—

Art. 1. The re-establishment of the Convent of *Predicadores* in this city is permitted, in the part of the building contiguous to said Convent, now in possession of the Government.

2. The Friars who form the community in it, shall observe the same order, and the same regulations, to which they were subjected by their statutes before the ecclesiastical reform ordered on 21st December, 1822.

3. The Rev. Father *Predicador*, Friar Domingo Inchaurregui, shall invite, in the name of this Government, the Rev. Provincial Father Friar Francisco Sosa, that he will send to the Convent of this city the sufficient number of Friars, under the condition, that to their virtues and morality they must necessarily unite the quality of being faithfully attached and decidedly devoted to the National Cause of the Argentine Federation; and with the understanding that the Government will as far as possible protect the said Convent.

4. Let this be published.

ROSAS.  
(The Under-Secretary of the Home Department).  
Agustin Garrigos.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Coinciding in the principle referred to by the panegyrist of the late Mr. John Sullivan, communicated in the *British Packet* of last Saturday, of "*de mortuis nil, nisi bonum*," provided "*verumque*" was included,—respect for the dead, but particularly for society, would have induted every man of charitable feeling to throw the sable veil of oblivion which death had drawn, over the defects of the deceased, had not the imputation that he fell a "victim to clandestine persecution," expressed in that fulsome eulogy, rendered it necessary to publish the depositions taken by the Judge of Crime, in the criminal process instituted by the deceased against a man who had been plundered of his property in 1824, and publicly

persecuted by the deceased, and many others, since that period. But the avenging arm of the Almighty is always visible, where justice is eclipsed,—and Providence has preserved him as a witness of the Divine chastisement of Sullivan and his accomplices.

The fulsome panegyric above alluded to, was never published with an intention to do justice to departed merit; but to bring vengeance from afar!!! It did not contain one word of truth. Sullivan was neither Philanthropist, Philosopher, nor Physician,—but a madman of a dark and dangerous nature. His panegyrist ought to blush for his biography, and for having attempted to perpetuate in such flattering terms the odious memory of a blood-stained scoundrel, against whom breach of trust, robbery, rape, poisoning, treason, and an avowed intention to murder, have been sworn and proved by the following

DEPOSITIONS OF WITNESSES  
Produced, sworn, and examined in the Criminal Court of the 1st Instance, before the Judge of the same, Dr. BALBUENA GARCIA, at the suit and in defence of Dr. John Oughgan, respecting the character and conduct of Mr. John Sullivan, generally and particularly with regard to that gentleman.

MR. BERNARD JONAS, produced, sworn, and examined on the 31st of August last, deposed as follows:—That Sullivan was his agent in the year 1827. That Sullivan induced deponent to sign a general power of attorney in his favour, assuring him it was only for a special object; that by virtue of which power, Sullivan recovered various sums of money due to deponent, without his authority, the result of which was that Sullivan purloined 4000 dollars in currency, and by his misconduct entirely lost deponent's confidence. And this deponent further saith, that a person called Moreno, whose Christian name deponent knows not, has informed him that Sullivan proposed to him (Moreno), to assassinate deponent, by administering to him poison in his ale, or other drink, in an excursion which he would arrange for that purpose; and when deponent should be senseless they would take from his person the key of his house, and would become rich from the plunder. That deponent has also been informed of a project which Sullivan had conceived and proposed to some individual, to forge doubloons, and substitute them for genuine ones belonging to deponent, but cannot remember from whom he received this information; adding, that the facts related are in the knowledge of numerous persons.

MR. JOHN CHRISTOPHER MORENO, produced, sworn, and examined on the 2d of September last, deposed as follows:—That when deponent was exchange-broker, and doing considerable business in that line, he applied to Sullivan to discount a bill; on which Sullivan observed, that if deponent would enter into a project which he was about to propose to him, he could become rich at once; and then proceeded to state that Mr. Jonas was possessed of 6000 gold doubloons, which he dared not attempt to take from him by force, as he lived so near the Victoria Coffee-house (he Jonas) would give the alarm, and the guard stationed close by would instantly arrive, and that besides he (Sullivan) did not wish to shed blood; that consequently he thought it better to invite Jonas to take a ride to some house of entertainment in the country, that deponent should join them on the road as if accidentally, and that he (Sullivan) would administer to Jonas a stupefying draught, by means of which, as soon as he became senseless, they (Sullivan and deponent), would take his key and come and plunder his ounces;—to which proposition deponent replied by spitting in Sullivan's face, and calling him a villain; at which he laughed, and said it was only a joke. This deponent further saith he has heard that Sullivan published an advertisement styling himself Jonas's general agent; and also that he had defrauded him of 8000 dollars, and deponent has heard that Jonas's motive for withdrawing his confidence from Sullivan, was the misconduct of this individual. That the affair of the ounces intended to be substituted, he has heard mentioned generally, but without the particulars; and that with respect to Sullivan's connexion with Jonas, deponent can state nothing more than that the general character of Sullivan is notoriously infamous; and deponent has heard that he committed a rape, and robbed the father of the ravished female of 30 doubloons.

DOCTOR HENRY DONELLY, produced, sworn, and examined on the 27th of July last, deposed: That it is at least five years since he has seen Dr. Oughgan and Sullivan together, and consequently has not witnessed any insult offered by the latter

to the former in the street; but about two and a half months ago, Sullivan told deponent that Oughgan had returned from Europe more insane than ever, and that it was an excellent idea to come back mad to Buenos Ayres with a view to get money; adding, that such was his hatred to Oughgan, that he could not bear to exist in the same world with him.

The same witness re-sworn and re-examined on the 28th of the same month, deposes as follows: That when in the year 1824, Dr. Oughgan was confined in the house of Mr. Armstrong, under the pretext of insanity, Sullivan told deponent that he it was who had succeeded in driving Oughgan mad, for that two nights previous, as they were at the Victoria Coffee-house, Sullivan had introduced into Oughgan's cups a solution of the extract of the deadly night-shade, and that at parting at about 11 or 12 o'clock at night, Oughgan's looks were so altered as to alarm him. That deponent observed that such language was really absurd, as the poison alluded to did not exist in this country. That subsequent to that period, a mortal hatred had arisen between Oughgan and Sullivan, and the latter has expressed himself in such terms of hatred, and manifested such rancour against Oughgan, that deponent has no doubt that Sullivan harbours intentions of taking Oughgan's life; for he had told deponent expressly that it was impossible for him and Oughgan to live in the same world, and that he looks on him as a fortunate rival in the profession of medicine, and the cause of his wretchedness and misery. They were formerly on very friendly terms; but that subsequently Sullivan is always speaking abusively of Oughgan.

MR. JAMES PARIS FISHER, produced, sworn, and examined on the 12th of October, deposes as follows:—That he knows of Sullivan's having been agent to Mr. Bernard Jonas, in the years 1827 and 28. Deponent also knows, from what Jonas told him, that Sullivan's conduct was highly dishonourable; that Jonas told him that his reason for having terminated his connexion with Sullivan, was the infamous conduct of the latter, and for having conceived the idea of poisoning him. This latter fact, deponent was made acquainted with in the following manner: Mr. Christopher Moreno conceiving himself in a dying state, and knowing that deponent was on terms of friendship with Jonas, sent for deponent and told him that he could not die in peace without communicating to Jonas that Sullivan had made a proposal to him to poison Jonas, in an excursion to the country;—which fact deponent accordingly made known to Jonas. That Mr. Henry, brother to Mr. Bernard Jonas, and who was in charge of his establishment during his brother's absence, also told deponent that Sullivan proposed to him to sack the establishment, and pretend to his brother that it had been plundered by unknown robbers. Being interrogated as to Mr. Sullivan's intention of placing counterfeit instead of the genuine doubloons belonging to Mr. Jonas, deponent declares that Mr. Pearson informed him that Sullivan proposed to him (Pearson), to make counterfeit doubloons, for which purpose he shewed him a mould made of plaister of Paris, or some other method which deponent does not exactly recollect; that Sullivan observed to Pearson that he was very intimate with Jonas, who was then engaged in the exchange of gold, and being constantly in the habit of visiting him, it would be easy for him to substitute counterfeits for packages of genuine doubloons of the same bulk. Concerning the proposal to poison Jonas, deponent adds, that Moreno explained to him that the object of that attempt on the life of Jonas, was to rob him of his property. As to the character and reputation of Sullivan, and his conduct towards Oughgan, deponent says that on his arrival in this country, Sullivan professed to be a great friend of Oughgan, and always spoke of him in the highest terms of eulogy; that afterwards, in consequence of the persecution practised upon Oughgan, a pamphlet was published, in which deponent saw that Sullivan, then apparently on terms of friendship with Oughgan, had clandestinely given a certificate against Oughgan, classifying him as insane, and dangerous to society; which certificate was dated even previous to his having used the favourable language above alluded to. From this circumstance, deponent was convinced of the treachery of Sullivan; who asking him one day why he cooled in his friendship towards him, received for answer that he, deponent, had sufficient sense to select his own companions: hence Sullivan conceived such an odium against deponent, that he instigated a certain individual to attack deponent with offensive weapons, as appears by the criminal process instituted before the Judge, Dr. Insiarte. That on the night of the following day,

as deponent was supping at Fauch's Hotel, Sullivan entered the court-yard with a dagger and a horse pistol, the handle of which was seen projecting from the pocket of his pantaloons. As soon as he saw deponent, he retired to wait for him at the corner of the street, as was reported by the waiter, who has since left for Europe in the service of Mr. Fox, the British Ambassador; but Sullivan soon withdrew from his post, on being informed that deponent was coming prepared for him. Sullivan afterwards offered a bribe of 700 dollars to Mr. Joseph Maria Bahañoli, on condition of his swearing to a perjured declaration against deponent in this court, as is proved by the deposition of the said Bahañoli. Deponent would never conclude were he to attempt enumerating the different acts of villainy which he knows to have been committed by Sullivan; and concludes by declaring that deponent's opinion of him, in which the public unanimously join, is that he is capable of any crime provided he could effect it treacherously, and that in order to make him a most consummate assassin, he is only deficient in the courage requisite. After stating thus far, deponent added, that he has heard Sullivan boast of having ravished a young female who had gone to his house to request his attendance upon her mother. Deponent lastly states, that the misconduct of Sullivan in the management of Jonas's affairs, his project for changing Jonas's ounces for counterfeits, and the attack made on deponent by the individual referred to, he considers as public and notorious facts; the remainder he does not consider as known to the public, although the attempted seduction of Bahañoli to commit perjury, was deposed to in judgment, as before stated.

MRS. CATHERINE HAYES, (formerly Sullivan,) produced, sworn, and examined on the 5th of August last, deposes as follows:—That she has heard Sullivan say he would soon put an end to Mr. Jonas, whose agent he was. That deponent has heard speak of the forgery by Sullivan of coin, and also of his having made application to Mr. Hamilton, but is not acquainted with the particular facts in either case. Has not witnessed any abuse by Sullivan to Oughgan to his face, but has heard the former use the most rancorous language against the latter when absent. And this deponent further saith, that her first husband, named Sullivan, was a sober, industrious man, and had, as a master-bricklayer, amassed a considerable fortune: he was exemplary in the fulfilment of his duties, until he became acquainted with Mr. John Sullivan (the present culprit), but as soon as the latter had gained an ascendancy over the former, he led him astray, made him dissipate part of his property, and at length induced him to accompany him to the Oriental State, under promise of a partnership in an Estancia which he pretended to possess there; but in the course of the voyage, as deponent was in the cabin, she heard a cry that her husband was in the water, without being able to ascertain whether he was thrown overboard or fell accidentally. She ins-

tantly rushed on deck, and implored Mr. John Sullivan to let her disencumber herself of part of her dress and by tying a rope round her waist jump into the river and attempt to save her husband. Mr. Sullivan would not allow it; and on arriving at Mercedes it turned out that he had no such Estancia; he attempted to extort from deponent an oath of secrecy as to the manner in which her husband met his death, and made himself master of his property. And this deponent further saith, that he frequently endeavoured to persuade her former husband to raise a subscription amongst his countrymen here, to promote a rebellion in Ireland, and procure the poisoning of the heads of the English government there. That deponent has no certain knowledge of Sullivan's having committed robberies, murders, or forgeries, but that public report attributes all these crimes to him.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### 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. &c. Terms moderate. The premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by applying at the house at present occupied by MR. ROBERT ALLEN.

### Room to Let.

NO 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. 45, Calle de Cangallo.

### 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 chains, which (besides the danger from lightning) soon destroy the sails; and as it regards durability, the Hide Rope is 900 per cent. better than that of hemp.

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

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

M. LAWRENCE.

### PRICE.

From 1 lb. a 100 lbs.—3 reals (silver) per lb.  
 " 100 a 1000 lbs.—2½ do. do. do.  
 " 1000 a 2000 lbs.—2½ dollars (silver) per 100 lbs.

## FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 29th OF OCTOBER, 1835.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &C.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig Philomela, Sprot, .....	Parlane, Macalister & Co., .....	Loading for London <i>via</i> Montevideo.
Brig Fioraville, Wood, .....	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Tynwald, Forteus, .....	Charles Tayleur & Co., .....	Discharging.
Brig Ranger, Donaldson, .....	Rodger, Bred & Co., .....	Bahia.
Brig Ellen, Johnson, .....	George Beley & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Brig Eagle, Martin, .....	Rezaval, Bros., .....	Loading for Cadiz.
Schr.-brig Aurora, Richardson, .....	Davison, Milner & Co., .....	Discharging.
Brig Trafalgar, A. Sheafe, .....	Daniel Gowland & Co., .....	Rio Grande.
Brig Cherokee, Davis, .....	Daniel Gowland & Co., .....	Discharging.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Brig Ganlois, Grenier, .....	Casimir Cochard, .....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Nestor, LeThion, .....	Casimir Cochard, .....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
<b>HAMBURG.</b>		
Schr.-brig Carl Heinrich, Valentin, .....	J. J. Klick, .....	Loading for Cowes for orders.
<b>DANISH.</b>		
Brig Pizarro, Maag, .....	J. J. Klick, .....	Discharging.
Brig Henrietta Louisa, Lutzen, .....	C. H. Anderson, .....	Loading for Havana.
Ship Caravanen, Koch, .....	J. J. Klick, .....	Discharging.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Brig Fiametta, Bacaro, .....	Pedro A. Plamer, .....	Loading for Cadiz and Genoa.
Polacre Cesar Augusto, Ferrara, .....	Amadeo & Caprile, .....	Loading for Genoa.
Brig Artemisa, St. Sennio, .....	Bertani, Delisle & Co., .....	Discharging.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Schr.-brig Suspiro, Cardoso, .....	J. S. Monteiro, .....	Brazil.
Schr.-brig Concepcion, M. F. S. Arango, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Brazil.
<b>NATIONAL.</b>		
Schr.-brig Condor, Pyott, .....	Anderson, Weller & Co., .....	Loading for Falmouth for orders.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.—None.



# MARINE LIST.



## Port of Buenos Ayres.

October 24.—Wind S.

Arrived, National schooner *Star of the South*, (Pilot-boat), from a cruise in the river.

Sailed, Brazilian schr.-brig *Brazilero*, Alejandro José Díaz, for Parnaguá, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with jerked beef, &c. Passenger, Mr. Niessen.

British brig *Richard Bell*, Henry Rogers, for Valparaiso, despatched by Brownell, Stegmann & Co., with various effects, 1710 lbs. yerba, and 95 arrobas and 311 lbs. ostrich feathers. Passenger, Señor Miguel García de la Huerta.

American ship *Augusta*, Davis, for Boston, despatched by Davison, Milner & Co., with 40 pipes with 1860 arrobas tallow, 40 do. with 1360 arrobas neat's-foot oil, 270 horns, 900 lbs. yerba, 100 hog skins, 40 bales with 842 arrobas wool, 28 do. with 1064 arrobas horse hair, 101 do. with 2871 arrobas and 92 quintals cut hides, 50 do. with 1110 doz. sheep skins, 13 do. with 1465 doz. nutria skins, 8 do. with 400 doz. deer skins and 59 slunk-calf skins. Passenger, Captain Gates Richardson.

October 25.—Wind W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, National (late Oriental) schr. *Adelaide*, Robert Hyne, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by J. & S. Lyons, with wheat, barley, ostrich feathers, &c.

October 26.—Wind E. S. E.

Arrived, American brig *Cherokee*, Davis, from Boston 13th August, Montevideo 24th inst., with lumber, to Daniel Gowland & Co.

October 27.—Wind E.

Arrived, Sardinian brig *Artemisa*, Guiseppe Scennio, from Rio Janeiro 28th ult., Montevideo 24th inst., with 1000 barrels flour, 300 bags rice, &c., to Bertram, Delisle & Co.

Oriental packet schr. *Relámpago*, Risco, from Montevideo 26th inst., to Justo, Rizzo & Co.

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

October 28.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

October 29.—Wind S. E., a gale all day.

No arrivals or sailings.

October 30.—Wind S. E., a gale until mid-day,—heavy rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

The Pensamiento Feliz, for Rio Janeiro, will sail the moment the weather permits.

### Vessels posted to sail.

On 1st November.—Ranger, for Bahia.

“Eagle, for Cadiz.

On 4th do.—Gaulois, for Havre de Grace.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Passengers in the Sardinian ship *Eolo*, which sailed from Montevideo on 16th inst., for Cadiz:—Señores Juan Manuel Carneveis, and Francisco Cives.

Vessel passed Point Indio.

On 20th inst., at 1 P. M., Wind E. N. E.—Isabella, hence 18th.

A quantity of paving-stones are landed on the beach almost daily, from Martín García, for the purpose of paving the new road at San José de Flores. We most sincerely wish the “Board of Works” would order the paving of various streets leading from the beach,—the Calle de Cangallo, for instance. It would be a great convenience, as well as an ornament to the city.

There was a *funcion* at the Church of *La Merced*, on Sunday last. The towers of the edifice were decorated with flags, and small cannon and rockets were discharged from the pavement in front. The exterior of the Church, on the previous evening, was illuminated; and a band of military music, stationed near the entrance door, performed various *arias*.

The fine weather of Sunday last attracted a number of persons to the country; the equestrian frisks from town were numerous, both male and female.

Climate of Buenos Ayres.—On Wednesday last, at 2 P. M., the thermometer stood at 78; on the following day, at the same hour, it was at 58.

THE WEATHER has been changeable during the week,—thermometer 58 to 78.

## MONTEVIDEO.

“Fashion and Religion.”—Under this head, the *Estandarte* of 17th, has an article stating that the fair sex of Montevideo have finally adopted the elegant European bonnet, to the exclusion of the fatal fashion of the comb which deprived many of the ladies of two of their principal embellishments, viz., the hair, and those white pearls beset with coral which give so much grace to their smiles. The writer rejoices at the overthrow of the ruinous power of the tyrant Masculino, and other comb-makers,—of course Cadett, &c. But the *Estandarte* is informed that an apprehension is entertained that this foreign mode is in opposition with the practices of the established religion, as some ladies have been ill received in San Francisco Church, Montevideo; and that one even was required to withdraw, by an intolerant clergyman, because she wore a bonnet. The *Estandarte* is very indignant upon this conduct, and very pitifully moralizes on the subject.

All English as we of the *British Packet* are, we nevertheless enter our solemn protest against the introduction of the bonnet as a substitute throughout for the comb;—the former is quite out of character in this country, and in our opinion detracts from the beauty of the wearers.—In our country, the fashionable *damos* are said to be little less than slaves to milliners and mantua-makers;—we trust there will never be foundation for a similar reproach here.

## THEATRE.

On 23d inst. was performed, for the benefit of Doña Manuela Punes de Casacuberta, a three act piece, called, “*Un Novio para la Niña*.” It was amusing. Señor Quijano is the best representative of a modern fool we have seen for many a day: he would play ‘Tom Shuffleton’ admirably. A *tonadilla* followed, in which Señores Casacuberta, Quijano, and the sister of the latter (*Luisita*), appeared. It was a grotesque affair, with dull music, except the trio of the *Virana del Tripiti*; this was rapturously encored, and the words created immense laughter. *Luisita* ridiculed the stiff shirt collars worn at the present day. Señor Quijano spoke of punishing the ladies by making them wear small combs, small sleeves, and obliging them to sleep without a mattress. Señor Casacuberta alluded to the bonnets now in fashion, and other *cositas* which we do not care to mention.

The farce of “*El Fanático por la Extravaganza*,” closed the entertainments of the evening. The house, we rejoice to say, was fully and fashionably attended, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather; the boxes were nearly all filled with ladies, and most of them “clad in robes of virgin white.”

On 25th, “*Un Novio para la Niña*,” (a Lover for the Girl), was repeated. We did not attend.

On Tuesday, for the benefit of Señor Cosio, “*La Urraca Ladrona*,” (the Maid and the Magpie), with a farce. In the former, Doña Manuela personated ‘Annette,’ indifferently well.

The house was full in every part,—a just compliment to a deserving actor.

On Thursday, for the benefit of the Señora Campomanes,—“*El Buen Gobernador*,” in five acts: with a farce called “The Marriage of the Gaucho of Santa Fé.” The scene of the play was in Italy; and various allusions to His Excellency the Governor of Buenos Ayres were highly applauded, particularly in the last act, when Señor Gonzales, as the ‘Buen Gobernador,’ entered attired in the costume usually worn by His Excellency General Rosas, on state occasions. A quantity of roses was at this moment thrown upon the stage, from the *Cazuela*. A portrait of His Excellency was also displayed in this scene, and the curtain dropped amid shouts from the pit of—; *Viva Don Juan Manuel Rosas!*—; *Mueran los Unitarios!* The farce was rather a inelegant affair: it served, however, to show the manners and customs of the *paisanos* of this country, especially in the dance of the *media caña*. The Orchestra, between the acts, performed the overtures to the Barber of Seville, Otello, Cenerentola, Italiana, and the Calife. The house was not very full, which doubtless was in part occasioned by the boisterous state of the weather. In the boxes we observed the daughter of His Excellency the Governor; Generals Mancilla and Pinedo; the Chargé d’Affaires of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil; the Consul-General of France, &c. &c.

In the play-bill of the evening, the *beneficiada* stated that she had ever been strongly attached to the cause of Federation, and therefore solicited the ladies and gentlemen attending her benefit, to wear the Federal device. In consequence of this solicitation, all the ladies sported red in some part of their dress; and a number of gentlemen, in

addition to the usual insignia, wore red waistcoats or red cravats. Several of the actors had red waistcoats, including Felipe David; and Señores Quijano and Castañera were habited in scarlet uniform. Red was the prevailing colour in the attire of the lady performers; the ornaments to the candles on the stage were also red.

On the evening previous to the performance, the exterior of the Theatre was illuminated, and a band of music played in front; so that Señora Campomanes made great efforts upon the occasion, but we fear her profits were not very great.

SYMBOLS FOR THE FAIR SEX.—A modist of Vienna recommends her fair clients to adopt certain ornaments for the head, of coloured stones, and undertakes to provide *crecents* for the bushful, *doves* for the tender-hearted, *parrots* for the babblers, *butterflies* for the lightsome, *stars* for the intellectual, *violets* for the modest, *Forget-me-nots* for the susceptible, *pensées* for the thoughtful, *glow-worms* for the ephemeral, *anchors* for the bride, *nests with nestlings* for mammas in petto, and *ears of corn* for mammas with sons and daughters.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

Superior Lamp Oil.  
AT THE STORE No. 52, CALLE DE LA PAZ. Sold Wholesale and Retail, at reduced price.

For Sale,  
AT No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo, price Eight Shillings and Sixpence, the admired work entitled “CHAMBERS'S INFORMATION for the PEOPLE.”

Notice.  
THE ATLAS, of 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th June, and 5th and 26th July, 1835, and the LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, for July 1835, are requested to be returned to No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

Notice.  
THOMAS TUCKER, TAILOR AND HABIT-MAKER, respectfully informs his Friends and the Public that he has Removed to No. 38, 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.

Rose White Jean Jackets, 30 dollars.  
Superior White and Brown Drill Trowsers, 28 dollars  
Per pair.  
White and Fashionable Coloured Quilting Vests, from 18 to 25 dollars each.

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

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

Notice.  
TO LET.—A HOUSE in the PARQUE ARGENTINO.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	120	—	dollars each
Do. Patriot,.....	117	—	do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	65	7 1/2	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	78	7 1/2	do. do.
Do. Patriot & Patagona,.....	62	—	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	62	—	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....(nominal)	180	—	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	67	—	pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	355	— 360	dis. p. ct. p. m.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	74	—	do. p. patacon
Do. on United States,.....	74	—	do. p. U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	20	—	do. p. patacon.
Do. country,.....	27	—	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs. ....	27	—	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	22	—	do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	11	—	do. each.
Nustria Skins,.....	20	—	do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	35	—	do. do.
Wool, common,.....	10	—	do. p. arroba.
Hair, long,.....	85	—	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	20	—	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	14	—	do. p. quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	10	—	do. p. arroba.
Horns,.....	350	—	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	80	—	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	74	—	do. p. fanega.
Discount,.....	1	—	1 1/2 p. ct. p. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 120 1/2 dollars. The lowest price, 117 1/2 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 67 pence. The lowest ditto, 64 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDEN, Responsible Editor.

# THE SUBSCRIBERS TO AND READERS OF The British Packet.

GENTLEMEN,

The Editor of the *British Packet* having declined admitting into the columns of his paper the documents herewith presented to you from a delicacy which I have no inclination to censure, or for motives into which I have no right to penetrate. I embrace the only privilege left me of publishing it separately, and requesting your serious and impartial perusal of it, in the hope that it may operate as an antidote to the venom infused into the public mind by a vulgar article published in the *Packet* of the 31<sup>st</sup> ult. impugning the necrological sketch on the death of John Sullivan, Esq. Surgeon, inserted in the *Packet* the week before,

by your servant,  
ROBERT DE BILLINGHURST.

"And Pilate said unto them, ye have brought  
"this man unto me, as one that perverteth the  
"people: behold I having examined him  
"before you, and have found no fault in this man  
"touching those things whereof ye accuse him".

S. Luke chap XXIII 14th. verse.

"But they cried, saying: crucify him, crucify him".

*Idem* verse 21st.

Gross, foul and disgusting aspersions, fabricated with unparalleled audacity, and expressed in the most vulgar, revolting, and unseemly language, have been vomited forth against the author of the Necrological sketch printed in the "*British Packet*," on Saturday the 24th of October last, and intended by him as a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased JOHN SULLIVAN, Esq., who died suddenly on the 21st of the same month.

These malicious and injurious aspersions, have been communicated to and published in the "*British Packet*," on Saturday the 31st of October past, by some persons who have thereby shewn that they possess neither shame for themselves, respect for the public, nor charity towards the memory of a fellow-creature; and the writer of the sketch above referred to, with due pride and indignation retorts upon the authors of them, and hurls back into the teeth of these shameless slanderers, the vile imputation which they have unmeritedly cast upon him, "That it did not contain one word of truth;" and he thus publicly declares that he considers it to be his duty, at all times and under all circumstances, fearlessly to stand forward in defence of the basely maligned reputation of a deceased friend, whensoever and whosoever he may be fairly and publicly called upon to do so.

In that sketch, the author asserted "that the deceased Mr. John Sullivan had taken his diploma as Surgeon, in London." That diploma, signed as follows:—

W. Blizard, Master.  
Henry Cline, } Governors.  
Wm. Norris, }  
Samuel Earle.  
G. Chansiller.  
J. Keate.  
Charles Blick.  
David Dundas.  
S. Forster.

Edmund Balfour,  
Secretary.

Royal College of Surgeons,  
LONDON.

And is at present in the possession of the widow: and it is notorious that without such diploma had previously been presented to the Medical Board here, the deceased could never have practised professionally in this country. Where, then, is the falsehood here?

The author likewise asserted, that the deceased was a gentleman of eminent professional skill. That he was so, has been publicly acknowledged, by his having been frequently called in on consultations, by his medical cotemporaries; and the author of the sketch himself owes his life to the deceased, who, by his professional skill and philanthropic attentions, preserved him (the author) when suffering under the paroxisms of a locked jaw, the result of an accident at the Conchas, in the year 1832; and, moreover, very numerous instances are known to him (the author,) and many others where the deceased prescribed not only gratis to the poor, but supplied them from his limited means with the money necessary for their cure and support during their sickness. Is not this Philanthropy?

That he was a Geologist, his collection of specimens and fossil remains will incontestably prove: that he was an Antiquarian, his collection of relics, coins, and medallions, will likewise prove. Is not this to be a Philosopher?

That he was an elegant performer on the guitar, the pianoforte, the harp, the flute, the violin, and the flageolet, thousands in this city can testify. Is not this to be a skilful musician?

He asserted that the deceased "had fallen into an untimely grave, the victim of clandestine persecution." The deceased, about a month since, was arrested in the street by a Zealador, conveyed to prison in open day, and was released without either having been accused of crime, or being enabled since to find by what legal authority he was so imprisoned; all that is known up to the present time is, that he was deprived of his liberty by secret influence. Is not this clandestine persecution?

How, therefore, can the author of the necrological sketch be branded with the foul, infamous, and malignant appellation of a liar? He fearlessly leaves to his fellow-countrymen the solution of this question.

Let us pass now to the analysis of the translated depositions; premising, that as these translations are published unauthorized by the signatures of the Judge, the actuary, and the legal interpreter in the cause, being *ex parte*, they are not only unworthy of credit, but their publication in such a slovenly form is absolutely illegal, and, moreover, highly injurious to public justice and to public morals.

These depositions are likewise stated to have been taken in defence of Doctor John Oughgan, in a cause known to be pending on the part of the deceased against Oughgan, for unjustifiably assaulting the deceased in the public streets.

Recrimination is not defence. No one man can be legally permitted to shield himself from the consequences of a rash and illegal act, by accusing the person whom he has assaulted of having once been guilty of the same crime, or a worse one, on some other person. If such was permitted to be recognized as evidence for the defence in a court of law, there would soon be an end to all personal security, and the lives, the reputation, and the property of the weak would be at the mercy of every blustering bully who might find cause to be offended with them, and had strength enough to oppress them.

"Bernard Jonas is stated to have deposed that he had been induced by Dr. John Sullivan to grant to him a general power of Attorney, instead of an especial one; by which he, Jonas, was deceived; and that Sullivan, acting under such power, purloined from Jonas 4000 dollars currency."

Can this be credible? That Jonas, who is a keen and subtle Agiotist, should have been so deceived? and that likewise the Actuary who drew the power, should so far have neglected his duty as not to have made known to Jonas that it was a general power, when Jonas signed it in the protocol?

The answer is obvious: Incredible. The actuary and the protocol can at all times be referred to. If, then, Jonas granted this general power knowingly and voluntarily, he has no right to complain that Sullivan acted under it; and if disputes afterwards arose out of matters of account, when Sullivan was called upon by him to give an account of his stewardship, the Tribunal of Commerce, the Courts of Law, or amicable arbitration, were open to him as his remedy during the lifetime of the deceased. Where, then, is the proof of the fraud alluded to?

This deponent swears to reports as to the intent of Sullivan to poison him, and as to the intent of Sullivan to forge doubloons and substitute them for genuine ones. The former he heard from one Moreno; but of the latter report, he does not remember from whom he received it. Such evidence would be rejected in the Courts of Law all over the world, as utterly unworthy of credit. The Spanish law says, that "crime must be proved as clearly as the sun shines at noon-day." So much for the accusation of robbery, and the proof produced.

John Christopher Moreno, is stated to have deposed,—That at the time he, Moreno, was a money-broker, Sullivan on an occasion proposed to him to assist in robbing Jonas, whilst he should be under the influence of some soporific drug to be administered to him by Sullivan; as he, Sullivan, did not like the shedding of blood; and that when Sullivan divulged this proposal to him, Moreno spat in Sullivan's face, and called him a villain.—Why did not Moreno instantly apply to the Police, which as a good man it was his duty to have done? his long concealment of such a horrible horrible proposal, if true, is inexplicable, if untrue, invalidates his testimony on all the other points asserted to have come to his knowledge by hearsay.—Viz. the affair of the Doubloons, the violation of the Girl, and the robbery of the Father. Why are the depositions of the Girl and the Father not brought forward to corroborate this highly respectable witness's testimony? For the best reason. No such deeds were ever committed by Doctor Sullivan, and these assertions are unfounded, in short the whole tenor of this persons evidence must convince every just and reasonable man of the truth of the assertion, made by the writer of the Necrological Sketch, that clandestine persecution did exist and such are the agents in it.

Doctor Henry Donnelly, (so called,) then deposed to absolutely nothing at all, in his first examination; further than that Sullivan, (we presume in confidence,) had said to him "that Oughgan had returned from Europe more insane than ever, and added, that such was his (Sullivan's) hatred to Oughgan that he could not bear to exist in the same world with him.—What does this prove? but that Sullivan was more apprehensive of his own safety from Oughgan, than any design on Sullivan's part to take the life of Oughgan, and that Sullivan had determined to leave the country, which it is well known it was his intention to do, as he foresaw the consequence of his remaining here, Viz.—His own destruction. His forebodings have since proved too true, unfortunately.

This deponent re-examined deposed that as far back as the year 1824, (11 years since,) Sullivan had confessed to him, that he had put a solution of deadly night-shade into Oughgan's cups in the Victoria Coffee House, on some night or other not stated; and that subsequently great enmity had existed between Sullivan and Oughgan. Thus this deponent for 11 years



divulges it when Oughan is accused of having committed an open attempt on the life of Sullivan, and brings forward this person to justify the deed. Is it possible to give credit to such heterogeneous absurdity? and more particularly when we know, that any person concealing an intent to murder becomes himself criminal, and his testimony is inadmissible excepting he has been first absolved from the *particeps criminis* by the Law.

This strange, its passing strange!

Doctor Sullivan gave bond to the amount of 5,000 dollars to rescue this deponent from Prison where he had been placed at the suit of Doctor Gufferot some few years since.

James Parish Fisher next deposes, with the flippancy of a chambermaid, that he knows from what Jonas told him, that Sullivan's conduct was highly dishonourable, and that the reason Jonas had for terminating his connexion with Sullivan, was that Sullivan had conceived the idea of poisoning Jonas. Now Jonas first swears that Moreno first told him of Sullivan's having conceived the idea of poisoning Jonas, &c. This fact Fisher swears was communicated to him by Jonas, as his Jonas' reason for breaking off his connexion with Sullivan, and immediately after swearing to this fact; he swears that Mr. Christopher Moreno being in a dying state, and knowing that the deponent Fisher was on terms of friendship with Jonas, sent for deponent and told him that he could not die in peace without communicating to Jonas, that Sullivan had made a proposal to him to poison Jonas in an excursion into the country, which fact the deponent accordingly made known to Jonas. Thus Jonas declares, Moreno told him of this intention." Fisher acknowledges that Jonas told him, that his knowledge of this fact was his reason for quitting the connexion with Sullivan. After all which! Moreno who does not know Jonas, but knows Fisher as Jonas' friend, sends for Fisher when he Moreno is in a dying state, and communicates to Fisher the fact which both Jonas and Fisher knew before; and Fisher then communicates it to Jonas for the first time. Here then is laid open the most clumsy barefaced false and infamous collusion, that ever was wickedly attempted to be fabricated. Its equal could only be found in the Newgate calendar. The fabricated tales of the Doubloons, intended Robberies, Murders, Rapes, Conversations with Mr. Henry Jonas and Mr. Pearson, the offer by Sullivan of a bribe to Sr. Joseph Babiñoli, &c. &c., are all of the same stamp. Bold assertions unsupported by any respectable collateral evidence, and consequently unfounded in fact.

As to the riotous fraca which took place between Doctor Sullivan and the deponent Fisher at Faunchs Hotel, as all the persons who were then present are either dead or absent, and as all he has asserted rests upon his own credibility, utterly unsubstantiated by collateral evidence; it cannot be admitted as matter of fact, but concocted, and bears the stamp of Envy, Hatred, Malice, and all uncharitableness.

Though dead, not dead, comes forth the Catherine Hayes, who swears she heard Sullivan say he would soon put an end to Jonas, whose agent he was. She also swears that she had heard speak of forgeries by Doctor Sullivan, she has heard him abuse Oughan behind his back, but never in his presence. That her husband was a bricklayer who had amassed a considerable fortune, that Dr. Sullivan induced him (the bricklayer) to dissipate part of this fortune & likewise to take a voyage to the Oriental State, under the pretence of his becoming the Doctor's partner in an Estancia. That on the voyage her husband, the bricklayer, either fell overboard or was thrown overboard, she is ignorant which, and that Doctor Sullivan prevented her from jumping into the river after him to save him. That he the Doctor subsequently endeavoured to extort an oath of secrecy from her as to the manner of her husband's death, that the Doctor appropriated the property of her husband to himself, and horrible to relate, that the Doctor frequently endeavoured to persuade her former husband to raise a subscription amongst his countrymen here to promote a rebellion in Ireland, and to procure the poisoning of the heads of the English Government there. That she has no certain knowledge of Doctor Sullivan having committed Robberies, Murders, and Forgeries, but that public report attributes all these things to him.

Was there ever such a collection of incoherent nonsense attempted to be brought forward as serious evidence in proof, that the deceased was a "*Blood stained Scoundrel, guilty of Robbery, Rape, Poisoning, Treason, and intention of Murder!*" let the graceless declaimer come forward whose venturous hand with the darkest Raven's plume; has dared to trace these filthy lines, designed to sully the ashes of the dead, to aggravate the grief of the widow, to cast infamy on the defenceless orphan and brand the faithful friend, with the foul charge of falsehood." He shall come forth, for the strong arm of the Law shall be resorted to, in vindication of the injured, and to punish this merciless aggressor. The facts relative to the death of the bricklayer, are the following. The husband of Mrs. Hayes, a bricklayer, was on his passage to Mercedes to enter on the trade of brickmaking, a passenger in the same vessel as was Doctor Sullivan. On a boisterous day the vessel lying at anchor, the hat of Doctor Sullivan was blown by the wind overboard. The bricklayer confiding in his being an expert swimmer, and unacquainted with the rapidity of the current of the River Plate, inconsiderately jumped overboard and reached the hat, but could not regain the vessel from the force of the current, and before assistance could be rendered him he sunk to rise no more.

Why did not Mrs. Catherine and her associate James Parish Fisher call upon the owner, on the master, on the crew, and the other passengers, to depose that Doctor Sullivan had thrown the bricklayer overboard? They might then have proved he had been guilty of Murder: of

what consequence would the silence of Mrs. Hayes have been, if, the other parties had not been sworn to secrecy also? They are all alive and in Buenos Ayres; what property could her husband have had that she did not know of? If about his person the property went with him, if not, she must have had the possession of it, in fact all the allegations on every one of these depositions, as they are called, are marked with the most palpable contradictions and designed evidently to shield Dr. Oughan and to criminate Doctor Sullivan, and to this end, and only to this end, have these clumsy fabrications been concocted.

The author of the sketch has been told, that he ought to blush. He hath blushed. He doth blush, not for anything that he himself has either written or done, but for those who have had upon such incongruous testimony, the heartless hardness to vituperate in filthy and offensive language the posthumous fame of a man, who has sunk into the grave under their persecution. He hath blushed and doth blush, for those persons, who have thus had the senseless rashness to outrage humanity, and who have endeavoured to clothe virgin truth in the polluted garments of falsehood, for those persons who have dar'd to print, as the public opinion in general their own infamous reports; but he has not blushed neither will he blush, from either shame or fear of any consequences that may accrue to himself from this just exposure of slander, deceit, and inhumanity.

It has been stated by these persons. "That the fulsome panegyric was never published with an intent to do justice to departed merit, but to bring vengeance from afar." In reply, they may be positively assured that the foregoing swearing will most assuredly bring down vengeance from above.

An accurate account of the lives of these voluntary witnesses, produced and sworn, would doubtless be interesting and elicit many at present concealed important facts, and the more especially so if [as per example,] it might be permitted to anticipate the last dying speech and confession of each individual.

But this eternal blazon must not be,  
To ears of flesh and blood;

List, list, oh list,

If thou didst ever thy dear \*\*\*\*\* love,

In conclusion the author of the Necrological Sketch declares that, secure in the approbation of an unsullied conscience, he feels utterly regardless as respects any means which his opponents may resort to hereafter, either secretly or openly, with a view to offer at the shrine of their implacable and insatiate revenge another victim in the person of the friend and associate of the late Dr. Sullivan.

ROBERT DE BILLINGHURST.