

# British Packet



## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 481.]

BUENOS AYRES. SATURDAY. NOVEMBER 7, 1835.

[Vol. X.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

With this number concludes the Quarter of the BRITISH PACKET.

Accounts from the Interior state that Doctor Mariano Lozano, at present a Member of the Legislature of this Province, and one of the Judges of the Tribunal of Commerce, has been elected Governor of Cordova, by the House of Representatives of that Province. We are not yet acquainted with the circumstances connected with this event.

Señores José Vicente, Guillermo, and José Antonio Reinafé, and Domingo Aguirre, charged with being the authors of the murder of General Quiroga and his retinue, were brought into town in carts on Sunday evening last, at half-past 8 o'clock, under an escort of about twenty cavalry commanded by Colonel Rodriguez, and lodged in the common prison at the Cabildo. The prisoners were in irons, with the exception of D. José Antonio Reinafé, who was indisposed,—he was conveyed to the prison on a chair. They were all, except Sr. Aguirre, dressed in decent gaucho costume, and paid not the least attention to the crowd which had collected in the Plaza de la Victoria and in the environs of the Cabildo, to see them.

We have deemed it advisable to decline engaging any further in the controversy respecting the late Dr. John Sullivan; indeed we regret that anything upon the subject should have appeared in the pages of the *British Packet*. It was with infinite reluctance that we inserted the first communication, conceiving that the concluding part of it would draw forth a reply: of this we warned the author, but he refused to withdraw the part in question. Having thus given the communication a place in our columns, we could not in justice refuse insertion to the answer, coming as it did in greater part in the shape of depositions made on oath. Part of this answer, we thought, was couched too strongly, and we earnestly entreated the writer to alter it; but he strenuously refused, and appealed to the principles upon which our journal had hitherto been conducted, of giving every one fair play. We have done so; and if the parties are determined to carry on the war, they can give publicity to their productions in the manner practised on similar occasions.

### RIO GRANDE.

Accounts from Rio Grande, *via* Montevideo, state that the ex-President of that Province, Don Antonio Rodriguez Fernandez Braga, sailed on 24th ult. from the port of Rio Grande, for Rio Janeiro; and on the following day the troops of the revolutionists, consisting of about two thousand men, commanded by Colonel Bentos Gonçalves da Silva, entered the town of Rio Grande.

### UNITED STATES.

We received by the *Clio*, journals of the United States, to 12th August; they contain accounts of some serious riots at Baltimore, occasioned by the

failure of the Bank of Maryland. The mob destroyed the houses of the former Directors of said Bank.

The following is from the *New York Daily Advertiser*, of 12th August:—

#### THE BALTIMORE MOBS.

The Philadelphia steamboats of last night, give us the most appalling tidings of the scenes at Baltimore. The work of destruction was still going on, with no abatement or cessation. The number of deaths, it is stated, exceeds thirty. Civil law and authority appear to be at an end. Our last dates are to Monday: individual property to a large amount had been publicly burnt in the street. The prison doors had been opened, and the prisoners set free. The account is truly alarming; every good citizen should support the laws of his country.

(From the *Philadelphia Enquirer*, of yesterday.)  
BALTIMORE, 9th August, 1835.  
Sunday morning, 1 o'clock.

Dear S.—Our city is nothing but confusion. I write at this hour to inform you that the mob have attacked Glenn's house, broken it open, and torn every thing to pieces. All his splendid furniture is now nothing but pieces or fragments of wood. His plate, glass and wines are entirely destroyed, and, in short, his dwelling is now nothing but a heap of ruins. The citizens have succeeded in protecting Johnson's house, but with considerable exertion. They are this moment under arms, firing upon them, and God knows who will be shot. The innocent will suffer as well as the guilty. A number have already been shot and wounded; among the latter are some of our best citizens. You cannot imagine what an uproar our city has been in, and is now in, whilst I am writing. It is impossible for me to tell you. I do not know what will be done to-morrow, but I presume the military will be under arms all day. I think Johnson's house will suffer yet.

We are indebted to a friend for the following letter, dated at 5 o'clock on Monday morning:

"We are all stupid this morning; for four nights our city has been in the greatest disorder. Yesterday, all day and all night, the most infernal scenes were going on, without the least molestation: the civil authorities not being sufficiently supported on Friday night by the citizens, the mob, not more than three or four actively employed, did as they pleased. Reverdy Johnson's household furniture and library were completely demolished and burnt; also John Glenn's, where they found considerable wine and other liquors, which benefitted them of all fear.—Half-past 5—at work burning Mr. E. T. Elliott's, and Jesse Hunt's (Mayor's) furniture in the street. Mr. McEldery saved his household goods by removing them yesterday. Where or when they will stop, God only knows; unless we have assistance from abroad, I fear the work of destruction will continue until the savages are worn out with fatigue."

(From the *Louisiana Advertiser*.)

#### LYNCH LAW.—FIVE GAMBLERS HUNG WITHOUT TRIAL.

Outrage at Vicksburg.—We have just learned the particulars of this horrible affair, reported by one of the steamboats yesterday. It appears that some persons had kept a gambling-house in Vicksburg for some time, and, as usual in similar establishments, had their pimps and their decoys employed, inveigling inexperienced young men into the lion's den, where they were invariably fleeced of all they possessed, and frequently ill-treated by the conductors.

The inhabitants, determined to abate the nuisance, had held several meetings, and given notice repeatedly to the offenders to quit the city by a certain time, or suffer the consequences of an outraged community. The day at length arrived when the committee waited on them, and told them that their passage was paid for on board a steam-boat, and quit they must! They positively refused—the committee retired to deliberate and again returned, but the house was closed, and whilst endeavouring to gain admittance, several shots were fired from the windows, one of which struck Dr. Bodley, the chairman of the committee, and caused his immediate death. Another gentleman of respectability was severely wounded, and the rest of the bullets passed through the hats of the other members of the committee.

The town's-people immediately assembled, broke

open the house, seized five men, the only inmates, dragged them to the public square, and HANGED them INSTANTLY!!! They posted sentries, and gave notice that any person who approached them for 24 hours, would be served likewise. All the money, which was of a large amount, was piled upon a table before the suspended bodies, and the committee paid it away to all who could prove they had lost money at the house. About twelve or fifteen persons in connexion with the house, started for this city in haste, to avoid a similar fate.

These are the particulars as we have heard them—we shall make no comments upon so dreadful an occurrence, hoping the account has been exaggerated.

Since the above was in type, we have heard that Dr. Bodley was murdered in the gaming-house, after having won a considerable sum of money at the table, which was the original cause of this execution of summary justice, or Lynch law, as it is called. The persons executed were, Mr. North, who kept a tavern; Dutch Bill, his bur-keeper; Mr. Samuel Smith, Mr. Callum, and Mr. McCall.

### Official Documents.

[VIVA LA FEDERACION !

Buenos Ayres, October 31, 1835.  
20th year of the Liberty, 20th of the Independence, and 8th of the Argentine Confederation.

Account of the Receptory Bills in circulation on 1st November, 1835:—

Amount on 1st October, .....	Dollars, 8,200,000
Emitted during the month, at the interest of 2 per cent. per month, .....	201,300
Paid in October, without including interest, ..	4,401,300
In Circulation, .....	5,960,400
Redeemed, .....	240,000
	<u>8,200,000</u>

B. Escalada.

ROSAS.

José Maria Rojas.

A decree, dated 30th ult., was issued by the Reverend Bishop of Buenos Ayres, in tenor as follows:—

That for a long time he had lamented in silence the progressive abuses introduced amongst the clergy, and which he was unable to restrain. Adverse times, joined to the wish not to provoke passions which might be injurious to the State, rendered it necessary to view with indifference the relaxation in some points of clerical discipline.—That the domestic dissensions which had afflicted the country, had filled him with grief; and the Church, ever prudent in its deliberations, resolved to avoid any proceeding that might admit of a sinister interpretation: thus abuses crept in, which prudence, and the general welfare, forbade any attempt to repress.—That happily this state of things had changed; and he should be culpable before the Almighty and the public, were he now to remain a silent spectator of the infraction of the sacred canons of the discipline of the Church.

The Rev. Bishop then speaks of the costume which ought to be worn by the members of the church; such, for instance, as that prescribed to Sacerdotes, and other clergymen of inferior rank, which, he states, some of them regard with so much indifference. In order therefore to provide a remedy for such evils, he had resolved—

[Then follows the decree, consisting of 12 articles, particularly the costume for the clergy, with other regulations. Article 6, prohibits them from riding on horseback, except it be for the purpose of administering some sacrament, or in the exercise of some ecclesiastical duty.]

The decree is signed—

MARTIANO, Bishop of Buenos Ayres.

SPAIN.

Serious disturbances took place at Valencia and Barcelona, on 5th and 6th of August last, General Bassa, an officer in the service of the Queen, had become obnoxious to the mob at Barcelona, he having been sent by the Queen with a division of troops, with orders to bring to justice those concerned in the former riots. The General had been warned by the municipal authorities at Barcelona, that a great excitement existed in the city against him, and they advised him not to enter.—He, however, would not listen to this advice; and again, when in the town, the mob informed him if he did not depart by mid-day, they would put him to death. He slighted their threats. They accordingly murdered him, and afterwards dragged his body through the streets. The *Universal* of Montevideo, makes some very sensible remarks upon the subject,—stating that such odious conduct on the part of those professing liberal principles, destroys all sympathy in their favour.

At Valencia, several Carlists were shot. They died exclaiming, *Viva Carlos V.*

The *London Quarterly Review*, of July last, contains a very interesting article upon Spain and Portugal. It states that—

Colonel Badoock was despatched to the seat of war by Earl Grey's ministry, for the purpose of watching the course of events, and transmitting exact intelligence to the government at home. In the discharge of the duties of this mission he ran over a considerable part of Spain, was present at the siege of Oporto, and attended Don Pedro to the camp before Santarem; and his 'Rough Leaves,' as they are modestly termed, are filled with interesting details of the various events which met his eyes amidst such stirring scenes. With the lighter portion of the narrative, much valuable information has been mixed up; but one fact stands pre-eminent in its importance,—not hinted at in a corner, but honestly and repeatedly avowed,—viz., that during the contest which has just closed, the great majority of the Portuguese were opposed to the Queen's cause; and that Miguel, had the *vox populi* not been silenced by Whig intervention and foreign bayonets, would, as far as it is possible to form an opinion from circumstances, have been at the present day, and by national consent, King of Portugal.

These are grave facts, which, vouched as they are by a gentleman of high character and great experience, who was the chosen agent of Lord Grey's cabinet, stand above the possibility of suspicion, and must force themselves upon the credence of the most unbelieving of those constitutional-hatchers, who imagine that a passion for civil rights is an innate principle in man.

In truth, those theories of liberty which hold so high a place in the public mind in England, seem never to have been entertained by the combatants on either side. The very officers of the constitutional army, by the evidence of Colonel Badoock, neither assented to nor understood them; and the great body of the people, so far from receiving them with enthusiasm, adhered steadily to the old system which habit had rendered familiar, and the cause of their absolute King. Nor was this fidelity exhibited only at the commencement of the contest, when the invading army was penned up in Oporto, and when it might have been alleged that their choice of a side had been dictated by interest;—the Colonel is obliged to acknowledge that it was equally remarkable after the destruction of the fleet and the loss of the capital—when Miguel, shut up within the lines at Santarem, was powerless beyond the ground occupied by his army, and had no means of enforcing an unwilling obedience.

The fact is, that Doña Maria was indebted for her throne, neither to the sympathies nor the constitutional predilections of her present subjects, but to her possessing a force of five thousand of the greatest blackguards and the best troops in Europe, the refuse of the British veterans and the *vieilles moustaches* of the French camp. These fellows, unmanageable when out of action, were heroes under fire, and admirably led by captains who had been trained under Napoleon or Wellington, and as feebly opposed by the intrigues and blunders of the Miguelite chiefs, succeeded in making head against their opponents till the advance of the Spanish forces brought the contest to a summary termination.

To this result, however, the conduct of the British government, as a government, did not

meanly contribute. It was a curious specimen of political coquetry. Anxious to give all possible aid to the Pedroite cause, but afraid to compromise themselves by too decided an act of intervention, they were continually advancing and retrograding, and opposing the conduct of one employé to that of another. Thus their agent on shore rode round the lines, suggested measures of defence, and attended councils of war and meetings of the Queen's officers; while their representative on shipboard would not even allow his sailors to save the lives of some wretches whom the Miguelites had driven into the water, "as they could render no assistance without committing themselves as partisans." Again, the British men-of-war, when Pedro left Oporto with his squadron, saluted his flag, or, in other words, recognised him as the ally of England; while, at the same time, the ex-Emperor himself was refused the use of the bar-boat to carry him to his vessel, "that no direct countenance might be given to his cause." Such miserable affectations of impartiality deceived no one; they might be very convenient to a Foreign Secretary when called on to repel a charge of intervention, as citable evidence of the good faith of his government; but they did not for a moment veil its decided predilections.

The moral aid thus afforded to the Pedroites was immense. In Portugal, as in every country during a civil war, the neutral, the indifferent, and the cautious, formed a considerable body: wise in their generation, these worthies were anxious to offer their adhesion only to the victorious party, and guessing shrewdly enough that the cause which received the support of the English government must ultimately triumph, they wearied its representative with inquiries as to the line of policy which it would adopt. "For God's sake," said they, in the agony of their interested apprehensions, "tell us only what England wishes done." To such waiters upon Providence, the salute of the British fleet was sufficiently explanatory of the intentions of our ministry. They immediately chose their side, and threw their whole weight into the constitutional scale; and thus the reports of our guns in the Tagus, innocent as their echoes might appear of positive evil to Don Miguel, decided the fate of his capital, and probably of the war.

Lisbon had been evacuated by the Miguelite troops as well as by the police—but before the Duke de Terceira entered, there was still a pause; the flag of Doña Maria was hoisted, pulled down, and again re-hoisted;—great doubt still remained, but some foreigners assisting, and hiring a few Gallegos, rehoisted the flag of the Queen at St. George and some other conspicuous places, upon which the British squadron in the Tagus immediately fired a salute. A salute from the British squadron to a Portuguese flag, had not been heard for years. The Portuguese, too happy to be quiet, said, "Oh! the English have at length decided, and, consequently, we will not stir." Lisbon, therefore, became constitutional.—*Badoock*, pp. 307, 308.

Relative to "the War in Spain," the *Quarterly* gives extracts from the Journal of a graduate of Cambridge, who, in the course of his travels, found himself amongst the belligerents in Spain. Two of the Queen's generals (Bedoya and Iriarte), are thus described:—

"Don Ramon Gomez Bedoya, the handsomest man in the Spanish army, was about eight-and-thirty; tall and pale, with high noble features and a piercing dark eye—he was one of those on whom Nature has written gentleman. Frank, gay, and high-spirited, he was universally popular; and was distinguished alike in the field, and, if report spoke truly, in other and softer campaigns. But if he had gained the smiles of the fair, it was evident that he had laboured to deserve them.—Amidst thousands of thorn, patched, and ill-shaped habiliments, his coat shone forth in all the glory of newness: richly embroidered on the collar and cuffs, on the points of the skirts, and below the buttons of his waist, it was fitted to his shape with a care and precision that showed the anxiety of the wearer that he should lose none of his symmetry; while his huge cocked-hat, edged with lace, like those of Buonaparte's marshals, was worn with that slight twist across the head which was affected by the bucks of the last century. But the frankness of his manners formed an agreeable contrast to the coxombry which otherwise, at his age, would have verged on the ridiculous; and the few who indulged in an occasional sneer at the dandy, always ended by speaking in affectionate eulogy of the man.

"Very different was the estimate formed of his companion, Don Firmin Iriarte. He was a man of about fifty, of the middle size, and of a thick

and square make. The face was round and heavy, with prominent bushy eye-brows, and a sulky suspicious eye. A single-breasted coat, with small yellow conical buttons, and a high glazed shako, completed, though they did not add to the grace of, his appearance. Few men in the army were more disliked—brute and beast being the terms which generally accompanied his name.—As, on all hands, he was allowed to be a brave officer, and no charge was ever brought against him of cruelty or misconduct, I was surprised at an unpopularity so general, and apparently so undeserved. But the two friends had not entered their quarters above a few minutes, before I was able to guess the cause of the different places which they held in men's likings. The recess in which I had deposited myself formed part of the passage which connected the front and back of the mansion. The quarters of Bedoya were towards the street, those of Iriarte behind; and the two Generals, on their way to each other's rooms, moved repeatedly along the gallery. Bedoya, every time he passed me, smiled and made me a sort of half-bow; while Iriarte lowered his head like a bull in career, scowled at me from beneath his thick eye-brows, and passed on without taking any notice. This last omission would not have been remarkable in England; but in Spain, where the *Gil Blas* fashion of 'saluting the company' still exists, it was a piece of positive rudeness; and easily explained to me how a man may make himself extremely unpopular, without doing anything that may be questioned either on the score of meanness or immorality."

General Bedoya's departure from Ascoytia, is thus related:—

"His charger, which waited for him at the door, was a short-tailed bay horse of great size and beauty, and was covered with a white silk net to keep off the flies. The General was said to pay great attention to his stable; and the gray horse which he rode the day before, and the bay on which he was now mounted, were both from England, and the finest I saw in the army.

"My hostess went to the balcony to see him depart. She was, certainly, a woman of great beauty, and her charms seemed to have had their effect upon Bedoya. Twice did the gallant General, as he took off his hat to bid her adieu, regard her with a look of the most passionate admiration. Twice bending his head, till its well-curled ringlets mingled with the mane of his Bucephalus, did he make her a reverence worthy of the Cavalier of La Mancha. But the lady played her part as well as the gentleman: it was another novelty in Spanish manners. Had a countrywoman of my own, in the class of a second-rate shop-keeper's wife, been called on to bid adieu to a man of Bedoya's rank—a nobleman and a General of division—she would have done too little or too much; and would either have rudely shuffled out of the way, or overwhelmed him with her forwardness and the number of her courtesies. In Spain, as in most other parts of the continent, these matters are differently managed; my landlady of Ascoytia received without discomposure the General's farewell, and returned it with a smile, a courtesy, and an inclination of the head that would have done honour to the *Camerera mayor*."

The Carlists attack a village in which our journalist resided, and the following scene occurred in a house into which some Carlists had entered:—

"Two men, an officer and a private soldier of the Queen's troops, were upon their knees begging for mercy. They had been surprised upstairs in their beds, and were now, according to the savage system adopted by both parties, to be shot. With that humanity and kindness of nature that distinguishes her sex in all parts of the world, my good hostess rushed at once between the victors and the vanquished, and added her cries of *mercy!* *mercy!* to those of the unhappy men. But it was in vain that she appealed to the religion and the humanity of their captors; they were inexorable, and were preparing to pass the prisoners under their fire, when, luckily for the officer, my hostess recollected having heard of the wealth of his family, and changing her plea, attacked the Carlists on the side of their avarice. This argument proved more effectual than its predecessors, and on the officer giving a bond for a large sum, though with what security I could not learn, he was allowed to go free. The poor fellow beside him had neither friends to ransom him nor money to offer, and he of course must die. In the first instance, stupefied by sleep and terror, he had submitted almost unresistingly to his fate; but as the conference with regard to his commander was going on, the blood once more began to circulate in his

veins—the hope of life revived, and with that the energies necessary for preserving it. He remained on his knees, however, apparently as before a passive victim; perhaps entertaining to the last the hope of mercy. But when his doom was at length pronounced, he felt that if he lived it must be by his own act, and he determined to make a desperate effort for existence. The kitchen was on the first floor, and entered from the top of the staircase; the door had been left open, and as some of his comrades in the house had escaped on the first alarm, the prisoner guessed shrewdly enough that that which led into the street must be in the same state. He accordingly watched his opportunity, and while his captors were looking for a rope to bind his arms behind him previous to the last act of the tragedy, he started on his feet, and in a moment gained the door and the staircase. Poor wretch! he had but accelerated his fate. While some rushed down stairs in pursuit, others made for the balcony over the doorway, and fired on him as he entered the street. A bullet struck him on the neck, he staggered and fell, and had scarcely touched the ground when two of his butchers, who had followed close on his heels, plunged their bayonets into his body, and put an end to his miseries.

“The only other person killed in the house was a sergeant in the Queen’s army, who occupied the front room on the highest floor. Instead of flying with his companions, he seized one of the muskets which they had left behind, and going out on the balcony, commenced firing on the Carlists, retorting with great volubility the abuse which they uttered, and shouting out “Come on, you rascals; come on, you subjects of the king of the woods!” the common sobriquet of Don Carlos. His attack was not answered; but, considering the number of his opponents, it was astonishing how long he kept his ground. At last, a bullet, luckier than the rest, stretched him dead on the balcony.”

Of the Carlist army, he speaks thus:—

“Opposed to the forces of the Constitutional Government, the Carlists had about 14,000 picked men, in capital order and well armed, under Zumalacarrregui, Eraso, and Zabala. Independently of these, there were two or three corps of 1000 or 1200 men each, under Guibelaldi, Iturriso, and other leaders; besides numerous bands of guerrillas, which occupied every village, and served the cause by blocking up the roads, and cutting off the communications. That the numerical force of the legitimate party was not greater, arose from their want of arms, as such was the enthusiasm in favour of Don Carlos, that I have no hesitation in saying, that, beyond the walls of the fortified towns, nineteen-twentieths of the population were his adherents. Of the disposition of those within the places occupied by the military of the Queen, it would be difficult to judge, as death or imprisonment followed an avowal of Carlist opinions, and thus rendered it necessary for the inhabitants to affect unanimity in a cause for which it is probable many of them entertained the most cordial aversion.”

The Alameda and the Beach had many visitors on Sunday last, including a number of ladies, to view the havoc caused by the late storm. Various caricatures in the Mirador of the Commercial Room, of Whigs, Tories, and Radicals, were totally destroyed; including the one depicting the Devil (and supposed to be an excellent likeness of his Satanic majesty,) marching off to his residence with a bunch of Tory nobs slung behind him, and exclaiming—“A pretty considerable d—d hard day’s work I’ve had of it!” Boreas seems to pay no respect to parties.

(From a London paper of July last.)

By the time this article is under the eye of the reader, Madame Malibran will have closed her engagement, and be on the road to Dover; for the play-bills have spoken truth—the King of Naples has become disconsolate, and has prohibited the departure of any further courier.

The people are Malibran mad. Her performances commenced here on the 18th of May, and ended the 15th of July, during which two months she has received £3,500, besides all the concert money which has rolled into her coffers. With her it literally “rains rubles.” She has excited an enthusiasm which has no parallel in our recollection, being called on the stage twice, and some-

times thrice a night, and her chariot wheels followed by thousands of the nobility and mobility as well. Nor is there any thing in this too great for her deserts; for she is one of earth’s most surpassing daughters. Madame Malibran is the best actress now alive; and her performances may vie with the most eminent of those who have gone before her, and when to this attainment is added her musical power, it is but fair, or rather correct, to style her the highest order of performer that has ever appeared. There is more earnestness and more nature, by turns, about all she does, than in the combined efforts of all others—there is an abstraction, and wherewithal an abandonment of fearful reality that rivets the attention—her accents ring for ever in the ear, and their tones, at the same time, wring the heart. She keeps the scene alive, if she only appear on it for an instant—the splendour of her own genius imparts a portion of its brightness to those around her. There is no praise that can be awarded too great for her, and her extraordinary attraction is but a proof that no nation under the sun is more sensible of real merit than England, and none so capable of rewarding it. The numberless devotees at the shrine of this gifted lady, will be delighted to hear that Bunn has re-engaged her for the next season.

#### CELTIC ETYMOLOGIES.

*Eibherna*.—Ireland is called by the Latin writers, *Hibernia*, *Iuerna*, *Ierne*, and *Verna*,—names differing but little in sound, and all merely latinizations of the Irish words *Ibh Eirin*, that is, the Land of Eire—for *Ibh*, in Irish, signifies a land, or country, and *Eirin* is the genitive case of *Eirie*, the name of Ireland in the Irish tongue. From *Ibh Eirin* the Romans formed *Hibernia*, &c., the termination only being Latin; and from *Eirie*, by adding *land*, the Saxons formed *Eire-land* or *Ireland*. This Eire was a very ancient Queen who gave her name to the country, as in modern times *Virginia* was called after Queen Elizabeth, *Maryland* after the Queen of Charles I., &c.

*Tory*.—A robber, an outlaw; literally, one hunted; a name originally given to the outlawed Irish chiefs of Ulster, in the reign of James I., who after the seizure of their lands, had a price set upon their heads, and were hunted by the soldiery like wild beasts; hence the name of *Tories*, meaning the hunted people; for *Toriacht*, in Irish, signifies a pursuit or hunting, and *Torihé*, hunted. In the reign of Charles II. it began to be used to designate a party in the State favourable to absolute monarchy; many of these

“Tories” having followed the fortunes of that Prince in exile, returned with him, and were his most devoted partisans when seated on his throne.

*Admiral*.—This word, which appears to have sadly puzzled the etymologists, having been derived from the Phœnician, the Coptic, and half-a-dozen languages besides, is pure Celtic, but little altered too, in its transit from one language to another. *Ar*, high or chief, *Muir*, the sea, and *Fear* (in composition pronounced ar,) a man; so that *Ardmurar*, or *Admiral*, signifies literally the *Chief Seaman*. There is nothing of torture in this derivation, as may be seen by referring to any Irish dictionary; and it is a curious fact, that the Irish seamen in the navy very generally call the *Admiral*, “the *Ardmurar*.” In Irish it is frequently written in two words, thus—*Ard muir-fear*.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

##### Superior Lamp Oil.

At the STORE No. 32, CALLE DE LA PAZ. Sold Wholesale and Retail, at reduced price.

##### To Let,

FOR any term that may be agreed on, a DWELLING HOUSE situated in the *Avuco de los Seneces*, possessed of every accommodation for a large family, such as Garden, Stables, &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.

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. 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 8 inches, 1 inch less. It is particularly well adapted for man-of-war vessels, being grapple-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.—25 dollars (silver) per 100 lbs.

#### FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 5th OF NOVEMBER, 1835.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS’ NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<i>BRITISH.</i>		
Brig Philomela, Sprot, .....	Parlane, Macalister & Co., .....	Loading for London.
Brig Floraville, Woolf, .....	Reenie, Macfarlane & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Thywald, Porteus, .....	Charles Tayleur & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Ellen, Johnson, .....	George Beley & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Schr.-brig Betsy Hall, Coaker, .....	M’Crackan & Jamieson, .....	Discharging.
<i>AMERICAN.</i>		
Schr.-brig Aurora, Richardson, .....	Davison, Milner & Co., .....	Discharging.
Brig Trafalgar, A. Sheafe, .....	Daniel Gowland & Co., .....	Rio Grande.
Brig Cherokee, Davis, .....	Daniel Gowland & Co., .....	Loading for New York.
Schr.-brig Clio, Spalding, .....	Davison, Milner & Co., .....	Discharging.
<i>FRENCH.</i>		
Brig Ganolo, Grenier, .....	Casimir Cochard, .....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Nestor, LeThou, .....	Casimir Cochard, .....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
<i>HAMBURG.</i>		
Schr.-brig Carl Heinrich, Valentin, .....	J. J. Klick, .....	Loading for Cowes for orders.
<i>DANISH.</i>		
Brig Pizarro, Maag, .....	J. J. Klick, .....	Discharging.
Brig Henrietta Louisa, Lutzen, .....	C. H. Anderson, .....	Loading for Havana.
Ship Caravanen, Koch, .....	J. J. Klick, .....	Discharging.
<i>SARDINIAN.</i>		
Brig Fiametta, Bacaro, .....	Pedro A. Plomer, .....	Loading for Cadiz and Genoa.
Polacre Cesar Augusto, Ferrara, .....	Amadeo & Caprille, .....	Loading for Genoa.
Brig Artimias, G. Scennio, .....	Bertram, Delisle & Co., .....	Discharging.
<i>BRAZILIAN.</i>		
Schr.-brig Suspiro, Cardoso, .....	J. S. Monteiro, .....	Brazil.
Schr.-brig Concepcion, M. F. S. Araujo, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Brazil.
Schr.-brig S. José de las Placeres, Lessa, .....	Juan B. Soriano, .....	Brazil.
<i>NATIONAL.</i>		
Schr.-brig Condor, Pyott, .....	Anderson, Weller & Co., .....	Loading for Falmouth for orders.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.—None.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

October 31.—Wind S.—bazy, slight rain. No arrivals or sailings. — In sight, at anchor, schooner-brig Betsey Hall.

November 1.—Wind S.—slight rain at night.

Arrived, British schooner-brig Betsey Hall, Conker, from Liverpool 10th August, Montevideo (where she discharged part of her cargo), 28th ult.; with general cargo, to M'Crackan & Jamieson. Passenger from Liverpool, Mr. John DeYongh.

Oriental packet schr. Rosa, Schiavino, from Montevideo 31st ult.

November 2.—Wind E. S. E.—rain at night.

No arrivals. Sailed, National schr. Star of the South, (Pilot-boat), on a cruise in the river.

The Eagle, and Pensaminto Feliz, were under weigh, but anchored again S. of the Outer Roads, from strong head wind.

November 3.—Wind W.

Arrived, National steam-packet Federacion, Sutton, from Montevideo 2d, to Davison, Milner & Co.

Sailed, American brig Eagle, Martin, for Cadiz, despatched by Rezaval, Bros., with 11,250 dry hides, 17 bales with 471 doz. slunk-calf skins, 1 do. with 9 arrobas ostrich feathers, 10 lionskins and 70 doz. nutria skins, 13,642 horn plates.

Brazilian zamacca Pensaminto Feliz, Labrador, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with indian corn, burley, horses, and asses.—Passengers, Señores Marcelino Coelho da Silva, Antonio Moreira Pinto da Veiga, and João Baptista.

National packet schooner Luisa, Moratore, for Montevideo.

In sight, schr.-brig Clio.

November 4.—Wind S. S. W.

Arrived, American schr.-brig Clio, Spalding, from New York 15th August, Montevideo 2d inst., with general cargo, and lumber, to Davison, Milner & Co. Passenger, (landed in Montevideo,) Mrs. George Calder.

Sailed, British brig Ranger, Donaldson, for Bahia, despatched by Rodger, Breed & Co., in ballast. Passengers, the Lady of John H. Rollinard, Esq., and child.

November 5.—Wind S. E.

Arrived, Brazilian schr.-brig San José de los Placeres, José da Silva Lessa, from Parangua 13th ult., Montevideo 2d inst., with yerba, &c., to Juan B. Soriano.

November 6.—Wind E.

Arrived, National schr. Star of the South, and National cutter Luisa, (Pilot-boats,) from a cruise in the river.

A brig.

Sailed, National schr. Ninfa, Gahan, for Santos, despatched by Dowdall & Lewis, in ballast.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 7th inst.—Gaulois, for Havre de Grace.

" 8th.—Carl Heinrich, for Cowes.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The report mentioned in our last, of a British vessel being aground on the English Bank, is without foundation.

The brig Rose was to sail from New York about 15th August, for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

Vessels passed Point Indio.

On 24th ult., at 8 p. m., Wind S. W.—Hannah Moore, hence 2d.

On 25th, Wind W. S. W.—at 8 a. m., Augusta; at 7 a. m., Richard Bell, both hence 24th.

On 3d inst., at 6 p. m., Wind S. W.—Eagle, hence same morning.

Arrived at New York.

July 27.—American brig Braganza, Lane, hence 20th May.

American brig Sophia & Ellen, Rend, hence 8th June.

Arrived at Montevideo.

27th ult.—American brig Sultana, Willis, from Havana 13th June, Baltimore 4th August, with cigars, rum, and lumber, to Southgate & Co.

28th.—Brazilian schooner-brig Belemira, from Rio Grande 19th.

Sardinian brig Picolo Giorgio, from Parangua 14th.

Sardinian brig Sorcrates, from Genoa 4th June, Palermo 1st August, Gibraltar 15th do., Rio Janeiro 10th ult.

29th.—British brig Boyne, Forsier, from Lisbon 15th August, with 400 moyes salt, to Lafone & Co.

30th.—Portuguese brig Leo, from Louanda 3d September.

Brazilian brig Venus, from Sta. Catalina 18th.

31st.—Sardinian brigue Minerva, V. Boyo, from Barcelona 23th June, Tarragona 23d July, Gibraltar 8th August.

Sardinian polacra Concordia, from Rio Janeiro 8th.

Brazilian schr. Felix, from Rio Grande 20th.

Brazilian schr. Espirito Santo, from Rio Grande 22d.

2d inst.—Danish brig Cecilia, from Hamburg, with Merino sheep, and grape shot.

French brig Veloce, from Bourdeaux.

Sailed from Montevideo.

27th ult.—H. B. M's. packet Hornet, for Rio Janeiro.

The *Diario de la Tarde* of Monday last, notices in natural terms of reprobation, an article which appeared in the *Paris Journal de Commerce*, in the shape of a private communication from Buenos Ayres. We read the same article in *Le Temps*, of 27th July last; and we believe it appeared in nearly all the French journals. It certainly contains some outrageous falsehoods.—One part of it asserts that General Rosas, in virtue of his unlimited powers as Governor and Captain-General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, was in the habit of shooting 5, 10, 15, and 20 Unitarians every day!! Certain it is, that some most abominable stuff about the affairs of this country, finds its way into the columns of foreign journals,—the French are not singular in this respect. However, it seems by the *Diario* of Tuesday last, that the Marquis de Vius de Peysac, Consul-General of France, is preparing a refutation of the calumnious aspersions of the French journals.

It appears by an advertisement in the *Gaceta Mercantil*, that the steamboat *Federacion* is to make a trip to the Punta de San Fernando, tomorrow, (weather permitting.) She is to start at half-past 8 in the morning, and return on the same day, at 5 in the afternoon. Passengers, 10 dollars each;—refreshments to be had on board, at moderate prices. The proprietor undertakes to disembark and embark the passengers at San Fernando, at his own cost; so that they will only have to pay the boat-hire of embarking and disembarking here. It is intended to have a band of music on board.

Nine Friars, of the order *Scrifco*, destined for Buenos Ayres, arrived at Montevideo in the *Minerva*, from Barcelona. Their names are as follows:—Pedro Cortinas Rubin, Ramon Sabate, Ruperto Lozano, Juan Gonzales, Antonio Ronero, Juan Farguel, José Aymu, Ramon Fravia, José Bernardo.

The *Minerva* also brought the following passengers:—Señores Juan Raibarán, Juan Pertagns, José Artigas, Olegario Valve, Rafael Granicini, Francisco Alsina y Ponce, José Sala, Salvador Rubira, Justo Guer y Casanova, José Bulbi.

The Government of the Oriental Republic have, under date 22d ult., issued a decree allowing a bull-ring to be erected, and bull-fights to be exhibited, in Montevideo.

THE WEATHER has been cool during the week, considering the season,—thermometer 5S to 63.

THEATRE.

On Tuesday, for the benefit of Señor Casacuberta, was performed Alheri's tragedy of "Felipe II.," the plot of which has some affinity to that of "Purisina." King Felipe had taken to himself a young wife, who was betrothed to his son; anxious to get rid of the latter, he accused him of favouring the rebels who were in arms against Spain, in the Netherlands, and commits him to prison; but in reality, it was jealousy that instigated him to this act. In the end, both wife and son destroy themselves. Señor Casacuberta personated the Prince with much spirit and effect; and Señor Ximeno gave a touch of his ancient talent, in the character of 'Antonio Perez,' the Minister, standing forth as the defender of the Prince: he was much applauded.

The farce was amusing;—the story, an Alcalde who wished to introduce French fashions into his village. In one scene there was a burlesque imitation of Italian opera singers; and the *bolero*

was danced by Señor Casacuberta, and the Señorita Dominguita Monteseo.

The house was fully attended; and amongst the beauty and fashion in the boxes, were the two charming daughters of the late Governor Dorrego.

On Thursday, for the benefit of Señor Quijano, a play founded on Mrs. Ople's tale of "Father and Daughter;"—the scene, of course, in England. We well remember seeing it performed in London, with the inimitable Fanny Kelly as the heroine of the piece. On the present occasion it was tolerably well played.

In the farce, Señor David was a country lawyer, who "took a journey" to the capital to look out for a wife; and he there became the butt of his companions, a rough lawyer's clerk, (Señor Quijano,) who declared that he (the clerk,) was writing a tragedy, to be called—"Las Cipreses; 4. El Cementerio de los Ingleses."

The house was a bumper; almost every box was occupied with ladies. Had we a "Morning Post," or a "Court Journal," in Buenos Ayres, they would describe the fashions of the evening,—that one fair lady wore a white dress, her hair *à la mode anglaise*, without a comb,—another, a red dress,—another, a dress of salmon colour, with three white roses in her hair; but "every rose has its thorn." We also noticed in the boxes, the Marquis de Vius de Peysac, Consul-General of France; Señor Lisbon, Chargé d'Affaires of H. M. the Emperor of Brazil, &c. &c.

A new arrangement has taken place as it regards the Summer theatrical season. The theatre is only to be opened twice in the week, viz.: Sundays and Thursdays. Part of the company proceed to Montevideo, viz., Señors Quijano, Martinez, and Ximeno; Señora Ximeno, and the Señorita Dominguita Monteseo.

*A Run-away Wife.*—A placard is on the walls of Canton, in which a missing frail one's attire and person are most minutely described. The lady's name was Lan-peang; she was twenty years of age, had a "melon-formed white face," was decked with "precious stone hair-pins; silver, gold washed, foreign flowered, pearl-set ear-rings, precious stone bracelets," &c. &c. On the 13th of the moon she rose early, and having been reproved and scolded by her lord and master at breakfast, she started off at noon, and has never since returned. "Any good person who sees the placard, who will give information where she is to be found, will be rewarded with ten dollars; and any one who will bring her back will receive forty large dollars, and no questions asked."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

*The Spanish Language*  
 TAUGHT to Private Individuals, or Classes; as also, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping by single and double entry. Enquire at No. 140, Calle de Chile; or at Mr. HARGREAVES', No. 55, Calle de la Piedad.

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

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubleons, Spanish,.....	120½	121	dollars each
Do. Patriot,.....	117½	118	do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	6½	7½	do. for ave.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7½		do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Patacones, 7½	7½		do. do.
8 per cent. Stock,.....	82	82½	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,..... (nominal)	180		do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	64		pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	355	360	dis. p. ct. prem.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	7½		do. p. patacon
Do. on United States,.....	7½		do. p. U. S. del.
Hides, Oz, best,.....	29½	30	do. p. penda.
Do. country,.....	26	28	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs. 27	29	29	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	22		do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	10	11½	do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	20	26	do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	55		do. do.
Wool, common,.....	8½	12	do. p. arroba.
Wool, long,.....	15	30	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	21	22	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	14	16	do. p. quintal
Tallow, melted,.....	11	11½	do. p. arroba.
Horns,.....	130	400	do. per mtl.
Flour, (North American),.....	80	85	do. per barrel
Salt, on board,.....	7½		do. p. fanega.
Discount,.....	1	1½	p. ct. p. month

The highest price of Doubleons during the week, 121 dollars. The lowest price, 117½ dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 63 pence. The lowest ditto, 62 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRADY, Responsible Editor.