

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 482.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1855.

[Vol. X.]

BUENOS AYRES.

We have thought it our duty to give a full translation of the reply of the Marquis de Vins de Peysac, Consul-General of France, to the observations which appeared in a Paris journal upon the affairs of this country, which we cursorily noticed in our last. It will be found amongst the Official Documents.

The following we have translated from the *Gaceta Mercantil* of yesterday:—

It is an inveterate infirmity of foreigners to speak of us at random, and without the least respect to propriety. This frailty, so often exhibited by writers abroad, is common even to those who have been some time in the country, and lay claims to impartiality.

It is not long since we read in a Spanish journal a reproach similar to the above, which appears to have been prompted by the same feeling of just indignation which the Argentines are frequently led to entertain, from the ungrateful return made by some foreigners to whom it has been their ill-fated lot to concede an asylum.

After refuting the diatribes which appeared in some French journals, we have perused a New York paper containing a letter from no less a personage than an officer of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Natchez*, written from this place under date 10th March last, to a friend in Alexandria. Accustomed as we have been to see in foreign newspapers the most ridiculous absurdities and revolting calumnies against this country and its principal citizens, we had by this time acquired a certain degree of impassiveness in this respect; but we must confess that the perusal of this officer's letter has operated to reanimate our indignation, in which, we doubt not, our readers will partake on being acquainted with the infamous libel in question. It is in compendium as follows:—The writer in the first place speaks of our public men, and vents the most atrocious calumnies against the illustrious Brigadier Estanislao Lopez, Governor and Captain-General of Santa Fé.* He next delivers, with an admirable tone of self-satisfaction, his opinion respecting political affairs, and prognosticates no very propitious consequences from a certain fancied revolt of the troops *without the walls* (!)—He then announces the departure of the Commodore to settle some disturbances in Montevideo, (!!) in the same manner as the Captain of the *Erie* had previously quelled an insurrection of the inhabitants in Bahia, (!!!)—and finally concludes with a description of this country and its inhabitants, by uttering the following barefaced and insolent assertions:

"This is a delightful place, and would be made a perfect paradise, had they proper persons to people it; but the present inhabitants are a blood-thirsty set. The ladies are very numerous and beautiful: the average is six females to one male, and a more licentious set never breathed. The more sweethearts a married lady has, the more virtuous she is considered."

Is not this the acmé of the most refined and brutal malignity? . . . However, we are not surprised that these indecorous aspersions have been penned; for we are aware that, although the writer follows a profession which is honoured by many men who cherish the most noble feelings, an officer, and a man of veracity, are not always synonymous terms. We can likewise conceive how a man, after receiving in our social circles the obsequious attentions so characteristic of Ar-

* The following is the text of the imputation to which the *Gaceta* alludes:—"The people are in constant dread of being attacked by General Lopez, a great outlaw; and should they receive an attack from that quarter, there will be some blood-letting. Lopez and his followers have no family tie here, and he is represented as being a very cruel and tyrannical man."

gentine urbanity, and after enjoying all the benefits of the kindest hospitality—we can, we repeat, conceive how such a man could turn round and revile the very people to whom he was indebted for those unmerited favours; for we know too well, that, to such a degree of baseness can some depraved minds descend. But, what we cannot satisfactorily comprehend is, that men of acknowledged acquirements, and who, moreover, discharge a delicate trust which supposes in those who exercise it good sense and correct judgment, should lend themselves to be the organs of the vile productions of any malicious or presumptuous dot, who may wish to occupy their columns.—We are the more surprised at this conduct on the part of those Editors, as they have ever evinced the most keen sensitiveness on the subject of National honor, and have deprecated in the most just and energetic terms, the exaggerated tales of some foreigners who have visited their shores. Still, neither Mrs. Trollope nor Fanny Kemble, whatever may have been the freedom in which they indulged, never went so far as to stigmatise so atrociously the character of a whole people, as the officer alluded to has done. Nevertheless the presses teemed for some time with the most indignant strictures upon them; the audacity of the libellers was censured in the strongest language; and the duties of foreigners undertaking to write on other countries, were properly defined. And now, by some unaccountable contradiction, the conductors of these very presses appear to have forgotten the salutary principles they inculcated with so much warmth, when they themselves were immediately affected!

These proceedings cannot but create a deeply mortifying feeling. This, however, is somewhat assuaged by the reflection, that the generality of the citizens of the United States, in like manner as the French, resident in this city, are among the first to condemn and deplore the aberrations of a few infatuated or malignant individuals, which so manifestly tend to involve a whole community.

Official Documents.

¡ VIVA LA FEDERACION !

Buenos Ayres, November 12, 1855.

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

His Excellency the Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty, having, under date 22d August last, manifested that he is authorized by his Government to celebrate with that of the Argentine Republic a convention relative to the slave trade, founded on article 14 of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation, of 2d February 1825, subsisting between Great Britain and the Argentine Republic, in order to provide for the better observance of what was therein stipulated; and this Government having expressed its willingness to take into consideration the draught of a convention which the said Minister has announced relative to this affair, with the understanding that at the same time suitable explanations should be made relative to various articles of the said treaty, to fix their true meaning, and to remove all doubt upon their punctual fulfilment: The Government have ordered and decreed:—

Art. 1. Dr. Felipe Arana, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is named Plenipotentiary on the part of this Republic, to arrange and conclude with the Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty, a convention relative to the slave trade, founded on article 14 of the treaty of 2d February 1825, between His Britannic Majesty and this Republic; and at the same time to arrange and conclude with the said Minister of His Britannic Majesty, the explanations which may be necessary relative to various articles of the said treaty.

2. Let this be published. ROSAS.

José María Rojas.

A communication, dated 4th inst., from General Juan Manuel de Rosas, Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, to General Estanislao Lopez, Governor of that of Santa Fé, incloses a Circular which the former has addressed to the other Governments of the Argentine Confederation, stating his motive for not recognizing Don Pedro Nolasco Rodriguez as Provisional Governor of Cordova.

The Circular is dated Buenos Ayres 4th inst., and states, that in accordance with the Governor of Santa Fé, the Governor of Buenos Ayres declines to recognize Señor Rodriguez as Governor of Cordova, from not having the necessary confidence that he will sustain the dignity of the Republic, and the National Cause of Federation.—That the Governors of Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé had attentively watched the political march of Señor Rodriguez, in his character as Governor of Cordova, and were convinced that his continuance in office would endanger the peace and security of the Republic. Moreover, that it is indispensable to renew the Representation of the said Province, to remove the Unitarians therefrom, and elect members to the House of Representatives who are attached to the Federal system; which system has been adopted by the nation. That the tranquillity of the Republic demanded this, and the Governors of Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé had come to the resolution not to acknowledge any Governor of Cordova who had not been conspicuous for his attachment to the cause of Federation.

Various documents dated Cordova, 27th and 28th ult., were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 9th inst. They relate to the resignation of Señor Rodriguez, as Governor of Cordova; the election of Don Mariano Lozano to that office; and of Colonel Sixto Casanova as Provisional Governor, until Señor Lozano should arrive from Buenos Ayres to assume his authority.

A Circular, dated 6th inst., from the Governor of Santa Fé to that of Buenos Ayres, incloses a copy of the answer, dated 5th inst., which he had written to the circular of Colonel Sixto Casanova, announcing his election as Provisional Governor of Cordova; to the effect—that the said Colonel being one of the odious party of the Unitarians, having served in the army of General Paz, and being also the immediate confidant of D. Guillermo Reinafé, principal author of the murder of General Quiroga and his retinue,—it would be a degradation for the Governments of the Argentine Confederation to acknowledge him as Governor, particularly as his nomination thereto was the work of a band of Unitarian assassins who domineer over the worthy people of Cordova. That he (the Governor of Santa Fé), could never recognise such a man as Governor of Cordova, nor indeed any other who had not given proofs of his attachment to the national cause of Federation.

In consequence thereof, the Governor of Santa Fé issued, on 6th inst., a decree closing for the present the communication between Santa Fé and Cordova; and a proclamation to the inhabitants of the Province of Cordova, calling upon them to rid themselves of the influence of the infamous Unitarians; that he would, if necessary, assist them by his presence, &c. &c.

A communication dated 7th inst., from the Governor of Buenos Ayres to Colonel Sixto Casanova, states that the Governments of Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé decline to acknowledge him as Provisional Governor of Cordova, from well-founded suspicion that he will not sustain the cause of Federation; and request that he will, in compliance with a strong feeling which exists in the province of Cordova, resign his authority to Colonel Manuel Lopez, as the only mode of preventing serious results.

Part of the Official Documents published during the week, will be found in last page.

Buenos Ayres, October 29, 1835.

To H. E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

The undersigned Consul-General of France, has the honor to remit to H. E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic, the copy of a publication that he has thought it his duty to make, of the extract from a letter inserted in the *Journal du Commerce* of 25th July last, remarkable for the infamous falsehoods which it contains relative to the political state of this country, since His Excellency the Illustrious General Juan Manuel de Rosas has been Governor of it, with legal and extraordinary powers.

This refutation, which, under every aspect, is an homage to truth, will be inserted in the same *Journal du Commerce*, and will be forwarded by the undersigned to the Government of France, who will learn with pleasure that their fellow-countrymen, instead of being ill viewed, on the contrary experience here benevolent protection under the Government of the Restorer of the Laws, who at present presides over the destinies of the Argentine Republic, by the general voice of his fellow-citizens.

The undersigned, in strenuously rebutting the odious calumnies which the said article contains, hopes to prove to the Buenos Ayrean Government, that neither himself nor his fellow-countrymen resident in Buenos Ayres, approve the iniquities which this article contains, but on the contrary deplore alike all the excesses into which the writer has fallen.

The undersigned has the honor to intreat the Minister of Foreign Affairs, that he will lay before His Excellency the Governor and Captain-General Juan Manuel de Rosas, this refutation, to which he will find a translation annexed. I trust that it will merit the approbation of His Excellency, and that it may prove that the undersigned has nothing more at heart than to preserve unimpaired the good understanding which so happily exists between France and the Republic of the Provinces of the Argentine Confederation.

The undersigned takes this opportunity to reiterate to H. E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the assurances of his high consideration.

The Consul-General of France,
DE VINS DE PEYSAC.

Buenos Ayres, October 28, 1835.

Mr. Editor.—Your esteemed journal of 25th July last, has just arrived in Buenos Ayres. It contains an extract of a letter which has caused great excitement amongst the French and the Argentines. The disgust of the one, and the anger of the other, have been sufficiently justified by the perusal of the false accusations to which it refers. All has been now tranquillized, thanks to the good sense of both parties, and in particular to the contempt which commonly attends diatribes dictated by folly, malevolence, or passion.

But, Mr. Editor, as by the functions which the King has confided to me near the Argentine Republic, I am the protector and the support of the French residents in this delicious country, I should be culpable if I left the extract referred to unanswered. Silence would be equivalent to acknowledging a part of the odious accusations and atrocious calumnies promulgated against the Government and the citizens of the Province of Buenos Ayres: it would be the same as casting upon my fellow-countrymen suspicions dangerous to their tranquillity, whilst I ought publicly to declare that their conduct is irreproachable.

I rely, then, on your impartiality to give all the necessary publicity to my answer. The honor of the Argentines, shamefully outraged, will see in it the reparation due to it; the families of the French who reside in this country will be tranquillized; and your readers, whether interested or indifferent, will learn not to rely in future upon the ravings of a man who doubtless has shewn more ignorance than bad intention, and perhaps is not a Frenchman.

In order to commence with the least serious assertion, as well as to give from the commencement an idea of the manner in which the author of the letter of the month of May writes history, let us examine that which has relation to the French Consulate. We read:

“Females who have on their clothing the least portion of blue, are hooted and pursued in the streets and on the promenades. The daughter of the French Vice-Consul, a young girl of 13 years of age, was obliged to hide a blue bonnet, which she could neither wear abroad, nor even let be seen at home to the Federal visitors.”

Furthermore: *“There is no French Consul, which renders their (the Frenchmen’s) situation still more delicate and difficult.”* Extraordinary contradiction! Even if there was no more than

a Vice-Consul in Buenos Ayres, the author ought not to say that the Consulate was unoccupied. But here is the truth:

Monsieur de Mendeville, Consul of France, appointed to another destination, still held the Consulate-General.

I had a short time before assumed to relieve Monsieur de Mendeville, and had besides the title of Chargé d’Affaires of France.

Monsieur Roger, Vice-Consul, accompanied me.

In fine, there was also the *Chancelier*, who could, in case of necessity, have administered the Consulate-General. What ought we then to think after this of the veracity of the author, who having caused four Consular Agents of different gradations to disappear, brings one of them to life again in order to give him a daughter which he has not, and to make him suffer, in the person of this daughter, an impossible humiliation? I say impossible, because it is necessary to render the Argentines the justice which they merit; like Frenchmen, they honor the virtue, love the graces, and protect the weakness of their females, so singular for their beauty, their charms, and their talent. But there has been an error: it has been intended no doubt to speak of one of the daughters of the *Chancelier*. And has this young girl been hooted and pursued in the streets? No, Mr. Editor; notwithstanding she has worn *blue dresses and bonnets*, she has never been the object of such an uncourteous proceeding.

But let us leave aside the exaggerations and falsehoods of the writer which are but ridiculous, in order formally to contradict him on points much more serious.

‘Every day,’ says the writer, with the tone of a man certain of what he asserts, ‘*Unitarians are shot, five, ten, and twenty at a time.*’ This assertion is an infamous imposture, which the entire population of Buenos Ayres can testify.

Yes, Mr. Editor, it is true that the horses were taken from the Governor’s coach on the day of his installation, by the people, who evinced the greatest enthusiasm; but it is false that on ‘*the day following four of the persons who drew his coach were shot.*’ Imputations like these which cannot withstand a simple contradiction, only merit contempt.

Let us go on. ‘*Foreigners, and in particular the French, are ill viewed by the dominant party; the clergy have devoted them to their hatred, as impious.*’

If the French population was, as the author of this letter propagates, ill viewed by the dominant party and the object of hatred to the clergy, as impious, certainly I should have known it since I have been in charge of the Consulate-General. But this is also a vile imposture; and I affirm, on the contrary, that the intercourse of Frenchmen with the natives of the country, is upon the most satisfactory footing; that they exercise their industry with the most perfect liberty, under the protection of the authority; and their persons and property are in complete security. Every assertion to the contrary, is injurious to me; inasmuch, if I was aware of such a state of things, I should be unworthy of the confidence of my Government and of my fellow-citizens; being, as I repeat it, their natural protector; when, moreover, imitating my example, they keep aloof from public affairs, and pay the respect which is due to the laws of the country.

I do not know any other fanaticism than that which manifests itself by means of persecutions; and here they are unknown. Every one, respecting the creed of his neighbour, may adore the Almighty in his own way; and nothing proves more the prudent toleration which reigns in Buenos Ayres, than the fact that Divine worship is publicly celebrated in two churches of the reformed religion.

After this, may we not believe that this letter would not have been written, had its author been influenced by as sound reason as that of the individuals who he assumes were labouring under the effects of folly?

But let us conclude by refuting with the same success, the last assertion of your correspondent.

“Commerce is completely null, and it is impossible to depict the deplorable state of a country as unhappy as it might be prosperous with a good administration.”

It is urgent to dissipate the bad impressions which such assertions may produce, by placing things in their true light. I will do so with facts.

In 1833, the general movement of commerce during the first six months of the year, was

Dollars current, 28,053,961
In 1834, during the same period, it } 24,705,329
amounted to }
In the first six months of 1835, it has been, . . . 32,716,526

It will be seen, then, that commerce in the first six months of the present year, has had an in-

crease of 4,022,565 current dollars, or 8,011,297, when compared with the operations of either of the preceding years.

At the commencement of this year 6 per cent. Stock was at 40, and no buyers; now it is in request at 65.

In 1833, the floating debt was more than 9 millions of dollars currency. It is now reduced to six millions; and it is still worthy of remark, that one fourth of this sum has been emitted by the Government to meet present necessities, and solely with the end to have at their disposal wherewithal to provide for any unforeseen and urgent claims that may occur.

Then, all the public employés were suffering under penury, their salaries being many months in arrear: now, they are paid with regularity.

Then, treasury bills were negotiated at 2½ to 3 per cent. per month; now, it is difficult to obtain them at 1 per cent. discount.

Then, the most indispensable ways of communication and the public roads in neglect, were only repaired at the price of great sacrifices imposed on individuals: now, the State has taken upon itself to construct a paved road destined to facilitate the commerce with the interior.

Then, the public edifices were falling to ruin for want of sufficient repairs: now, they are taken care of; the works at the Cathedral, so long abandoned, are nearly concluded, and objects of ornament are in contemplation.

In fine, the arts and sciences feel this general impulse of civilization and advancement. Interesting and useful documents upon the history of the country, are about to be published; and this useful work, got up by Mr. d’Angelis, under the auspices of the Authority, will attract, I doubt not, the attention of the scientific of Europe.

Mr. Editor, the wish to publish intelligence respecting a country which excites so lively an interest in France, has induced you to communicate to your readers an exposé full of gross errors and silly falsehoods. In publishing my reply, you will render an homage to truth, and will give correct information to the public, who will be as thankful to you, as I shall be grateful.

I intreat you, Mr. Editor, to receive the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

The Consul-General of France,
DE VINS DE PEYSAC.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs (Señor Felipe Arana,) replied to the above on 6th inst., stating that the noble interest which the Consul-General of France has manifested to the Government of Buenos Ayres, for the credit of the Argentine Republic, and of the persons placed in front of public affairs, is a feeling, added to others no less forcible, by which the Consul-General has proved his constant love of justice and truth; and is so much the more acceptable to the Government of Buenos Ayres, charged with the Foreign Affairs, as it was unsolicited, and therefore the more worthy of the sincere friendship which prevails between the French nation and the Republic of the Argentine Confederation.

That he (the Minister,) has the honor to manifest to the Consul-General, the pleasure which the Government of Buenos Ayres experience to see refuted the injurious assertions of calumny, which, favoured by distance, seeks to obtain by surprise an ephemeral triumph; and that the Government cannot do less than state to the Consul General, that the means adopted to refute the said assertions, are most appropriate, and an unequivocal testimony of the sincere sentiments of friendship and benevolence of the French nation, and of its Consul-General, towards the Argentine Republic.

We received by H. B. M’s packet Cockatrice, London papers to 2d September, and Paris papers to 31st August.

The news from Spain seems every day more and more complicated. Don Carlos had succeeded in deceiving General Cordova, who had suffered him (says the *Atlas*), with impunity to traverse Arragon, and throw arms and succour into the hands of the Carlists of Catalonia. The British auxiliaries, under General Evans, had taken up a line for their future operations. In the north of Spain, the prospects were in favour of Isabella; but the late insurrection in Madrid, although suppressed for the moment—the declaration of independence on the part of the Junta of Barcelona, by which the ancient kingdom of Catalonia is severed from the crown of Spain—the horrible excesses of the revolutionary party at Saragossa,

and in all the principal towns of the kingdom, are symptoms that cannot be mistaken, of the unpopularity of the Queen Christina. Four provinces, Murcia, Valencia, Catalonia, and Arragon, were held by provisional governments, in a species of quasi independence of the Queen;—two provinces, Navarre and Biscay, have been long under the exclusive sovereignty of Charles V.;—Asturias, Galicia, Leon, the Castiles, La Mancha, Andalusia, Grenada, and Estramadura, held out for Isabella; but she retains them by a thread, pulled different ways by the Carlists and ultra-liberals, between whom it may snap at a moment's notice. Five French officers, and a Pole, who had landed on a part of the Spanish coast of which they were ignorant, were taken and shot by the Christians. They were Carlists, and therefore it is supposed no satisfaction will be demanded by the French Government. The officers of the British regiment stationed close to Santander, interceded in the most earnest manner with the Spanish General Banos, for the lives of the poor fellows,—but in vain. The London journal *Times*, speaks most indignantly of this act. "This, then, (it says), is the work of the patriotic and liberal Christians, who have complained so bitterly of the cruelties practised by Carlos and his officers. We tremble for the retaliation that may thus be provoked, and exercised by the Carlists, upon the persons of our countrymen under General Evans." Three English sailors, captured without the walls of Bilbao, were shot by the Carlists. Lord Palmerston commissioned Colonel Wilde to demand an explanation from Don Carlos, on a matter in which the English volunteers were so directly interested. The Colonel was received by Don Carlos with visible repugnance. The prince, after having given utterance to some sharp expressions addressed to the English envoy, declared formally that the execution of the English sailors had been his own act; that he was determined to have all persons shot on the spot, whether English or any other foreigners, who should be taken with arms in their hands: and that such was his inflexible will, whatever might be the consequences.

A plan for the pacification of Spain was talked of. It includes the marriage of the young Queen to the eldest son of Don Carlos; a provision for the Queen Regent; Don Carlos to abdicate, &c.

Don Carlos, it appears, is to be married to his niece, the Princess Beira, sister of Don Miguel and Don Pedro, and also of the late wife of Don Carlos. She is forty-two years of age, and of a masculine and vigorous mind. Don Carlos had paid up all arrears to his troops, previous to putting them in motion for Arragon.

From Portugal there is no particular news. The law imposing restrictions on the public Press of France, (or, as it is called in England, "the Press-muzzle Bill,") has been sanctioned, after energetic debates in the Chamber of Deputies. The London Whig-Radical journal *Atlas*, in speaking upon this subject says:—"France and England have hitherto been considered natural allies, by virtue of their geographical proximity, and the identity of interests; and although out of that very proximity many wars at different periods of history have arisen, it was still a favourite theory with politicians, that there existed between them a sympathy that was calculated to produce the best results for the stability of both. But England cannot extend its amity to a despotic Government, without exposing her own institutions to suspicion. When France forsakes those principles by which alone the friendship of England can be preserved, she links herself at once with the military governments of Europe, who rule by the sword, and not by public opinion. She is rapidly undergoing a change from liberty to despotism."

The funeral of the victims of "the infernal machine," was celebrated with great solemnity at Paris. The assassin, Fieschi, was about to be put on his trial.

The British Parliament was immediately to be prorogued. A collision between the two Houses was expected, upon the subject of the Municipal Corporations Bill.

A work has been published in London, entitled "The Career of Don Carlos," by Señor Xavier A. de St. Sylvain; otherwise, The Baron de los Valles; which title was the gift of Don Carlos, on the day he left England.

Aided by Mr. B., a banker in London, Don Carlos and his companion procured passports from the French Embassy in London; the one as a merchant, and the other as a planter of Trinidad; completely deceiving M. de Talleyrand, who, as well as the Spanish Ambassador, thought that Don Carlos was confined in Gloucester Lodge by serious illness. When leaving Paris, the travellers came in contact with Louis Philippe and his family, who were in a carriage proceeding to Neuilly. This meeting is thus described:—

"Look before you, Sire, (said the author,) and behold your august cousin the King of the French, who comes to wish you a happy journey. Charles V. hastened to look at his worthy relative, who erroneously fancied that some one was bowing to him, and raised his hand to his royal grey hat, graciously lowering it to the Spanish majesty.—Queen Amelia, and the Princesses her daughters, vied in courtesy with their father. The King laughed heartily at Louis Philippe's salutation, and whispered to me,—My worthy Cousin of Orleans does not suspect that I am traversing his dominions without his leave, and am preparing to tear up, with the point of my sword, his treaty of the quadruple alliance."

In passing through France, the travellers were often alarmed on observing the telegraph at work, and fancied it was transmitting intelligence of their absence from England. Don Carlos, however, said with a smile,—"It no doubt announces that I am detained at Gloucester Lodge by illness, that my life is despaired of; and my kind cousin, who takes such interest in my fate, is transmitting that sad event to my beloved Spanish niece."

Halley's Comet, after an absence from our region of 76 years, re-appeared in Europe about 24th August last, nearly at the time predicted by astronomers.

The Duke de Nemours, son of the King of France, arrived in London in August last, and was for the time being the *Lion* of the place.—He had attended a grand review of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, in Hyde Park, at which King William the Fourth, the Duke of Wellington, and other *magnates*, were present.

"The World of Fashion," of September last, has a portrait of Fieschi, the assassin; a view of the house in Paris from which "the infernal machine" was discharged; and a *fac simile* of the infernal machine. Some of the London papers aver that Fieschi, in countenance, very much resembles Lord John Russel.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Spanish Language

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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 35 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 8 to 9 inches, 1 inch less. It is particularly well adapted for man-of-war vessels, being grape-shot proof; and its great elasticity gives it a decided advantage over every other description of rope, for gun 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.
 " 1000 a 2000 lbs.—25 dollars (silver) per 100 lbs.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 12th OF NOVEMBER, 1835.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Philomela, Sprout.....	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for London.
Brig Hearleita, Woolf.....	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Tynwald, Porteus.....	Charles Tayler & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Ellen, Johnson.....	George Beley & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Laura, Crockley.....	Charles Tayler & Co.,	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Trafalgar, A. Sheale.....	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Rio Grande.
Brig Cherokee, Davis.....	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Schr.-brig Clío, Spalding.....	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Motion, Ashby.....	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Brig Delta, Francis.....	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Brig Nestor, LeThiou.....	Casimir Cochard.....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Floraville, Woolf.....	José Ortiz Basualdo.....	Discharging.
Brig Joseph, Nazereau.....	José Ortiz Basualdo.....	Discharging.
DANISH.		
Brig Pizarro, Maag.....	J. J. Klieck.....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Hearleita Louisa, Lutzen.....	C. H. Anderson.....	Loading for Havana.
Ship Caravanan, Koch.....	J. J. Klieck.....	Discharging.
Brig Proteus, H. P. Holens.....	Zumaran & Treserra.....	Discharging.
BREMEN.		
Ship Adler, Schumacher.....	Davison, Milner & Co.....	Discharging.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig Flametta, Bacaro.....	Pedro A. Pioner.....	Loading for Cadiz and Genoa.
Polacre Cesar Augusto, Ferrara.....	Amadeo & Caprile.....	Loading for Genoa.
Brig Artemisia, G. Scanno.....	Bertram, Delisle & Co.....	Montevideo.
Polacre-barque Minerva, V. Boyo.....	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Schr.-brig Suspiro, Cardoso.....	J. S. Monteiro.....	Brazil.
Schr.-brig Concepcion, M. F. S. Araujo.....	M. A. Ramos.....	Santos.
Schr.-brig S José de los Placeres, Lessa.....	Juan B. Soriano.....	Panaguá.
Brig Independente, J. A. Maia.....	J. S. Monteiro.....	Brazil.
Brig Nra. Sra. de la Andra, J. V. Belen.....	Joaquin Almeida Rivero.....	Brazil.
NATIONAL.		
Schr.-brig Condor, Pyott.....	Anderson, Weller & Co.....	Loading for Falmouth for orders.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Ship Talbot, (28 guns,) Captain Follett W. Pennell.
 Packet Cockatrice, Lieut. W. L. Rees, Commander.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

The brig noticed in our last as having arrived on the 6th inst., is the French brig *Velore*, Catherinean, from Bourdeaux 2d September, Montevideo 5th inst., with wine, &c., to José Ortis Basualdo. *Passengers*, Señores Juan Bautista Fulgerson, Juan Desariego, Pedro Echevery, Fernin Geron, and Mateo de Aresbata.

November 7.—*Wind E., strong.*

Arrived, American brig *Motion*, Ashby, from Montevideo 6th inst., with 71 quarter pipes wine, to Davison, Milner & Co. *Passenger*, Mr. Henry Kaufmann.

Sardinian polacre barque *Minerva*, Vicente Boyo, from Barcelona 25th June, Tarragona 23d July, Gibraltar 6th August, Montevideo 6th inst., with wine &c., to order.

Oriental packet schr. *Agula Segunda*, Soriano, from Montevideo 6th, to A. Martinez.

(At half-past 5, p. m.) H. B. M.'s ship *Talbot*, (28 guns), Captain Follett W. Pennell, from Montevideo at 2 a. m. this morning.

(At 10 p. m.) H. B. M.'s packet schr. *Cockatrice*, Lieut. W. L. Rees, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 27th ult., arrived at Montevideo 6th inst., sailed thence at 8 this morning, with the mail of H. B. M.'s packet *Lapwing*, from Falmouth 4th September. *Passenger for Montevideo*, Señor Vasconcellos, Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires to the Oriental State. *Passenger for Buenos Ayres*, Señor José María Maldonado.

November 8.—*Wind E., strong.*

Arrived, American brig *Delta*, Francis, from St. Ubes 3d September, Montevideo 7th inst., with 350 moyos salt, to Davison, Milner & Co.

Brazilian brig *Independente*, J. A. Maia, from Parnagua 27th ult., with yerba, &c., to Juan Sousa Monteiro.

Danish brig *Proteus*, H. P. Holens, from Barcelona 1st August, Montevideo 7th inst., with wine, oil, &c., to Zumarán & Treserra.

French brig *Joseph*, Nazereau, from Bourdeaux 30th August, Montevideo 7th inst., with wine, &c., to José Ortis Basualdo. *Passengers for Buenos Ayres*, Messieurs Merredin St. Arromien, Champagnac, Souillat, Strozer, and Couria.—*Passengers for Montevideo*, Messieurs Porteeny, Sabaloue, Arruart, Barberarena, and another.

Sailed, French brig *Gaulois*, Grenier, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Casimir Cochar, with 5242 dry hides, 103 bales with 2,977 arrobas horse hair, 2 do. with 220 doz. nutria skins, 23 do. with 514 doz. sheep skins, 6 do. with 422 arrobas ostrich feathers, 432 planks campeachy wood.

National schr. *Star of the South*, (Pilot-boat), on a cruise in the river.

November 9.—*Wind N. W.*

Arrived, Oriental ketch *Intrepido*, Sebastian Badero, from Rio Janeiro 26th October, with tobacco, &c., to Amadeo & Caprile.

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

November 10.—*Wind W. N. W.*

No arrivals.

Sailed, Oriental packet schooners *Relámpago*, *Risso*, and *Rosa*, Schiaffino, both for Montevideo.

November 11.—*Wind E. N. E.*

Arrived, (at night), Bremen ship *Alder*, Schumacher, from the Island of Mayo 25th September, with 125 moyos salt, and 8 bales dry goods, to Davison, Milner & Co.

British brig *Laura*, Crockley, from Liverpool 28th August, Montevideo 9th inst.; general cargo, to John Harvatt. *Passenger*, (landed in Montevideo), Mr. John Kemsley.

Brazilian brig *Nuestra Señora de la Ajuda*, J. V. Beles, from Parnagua 30th ult., with yerba, rice, &c., to Joaquin Almeida Ribeiro.

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

Sailed, British schr.-brig *Betsy Hall*, Coaker, for Montevideo to load for Cork for orders, despatched by M'Cracken & Jamieson, in ballast.

Hamburg schr.-brig *Carl Heinrich*, Valentin, for Cowes for orders, despatched by J. J. Klick, with 9692 dry hides. *Passenger*, Mr. Eugene Kreglinger.

November 12.—*Wind E.*

Arrived, National packetschr. *Luisa*, Moratore, from Montevideo 11th, to C. Galeano.

November 13.—*Wind E.—slight rain.*

Arrived, Sardinian polacre *Bella Antonieta*, Andrés Priario, from Santos 25th ult., Montevideo 12th inst., with sugar, to Dowdall & Lewis.

National steam-packet *Federacion*, Sutton, from Montevideo 12th, to Davison, Milner & Co.

Sailed, National schr. *Star of the South*, (Pilot-boat), on a cruise in the river.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 15th inst.—*Condor*, for Falmouth.
On 16th inst.—H. B. M.'s packet *Cockatrice*, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The American schr.-brig *Aurora*, has been sold.

Vessels passed Point Indio.

On 8th inst., at night, Wind E.—*Ranger*, hence 4th.—She had been at anchor off Point Indio since the 8th, from strong head wind.
On 9th inst., at 3 p. m., Wind N. W.—*Ganlois*, hence 8th.

Arrived at Falmouth.

August 22.—H. B. M.'s packet *Skyllark*, from Rio Janeiro 17th June. She had no Mail from Buenos Ayres.
At Liverpool.

August 11.—British brig *Ann Wise*, Rennie, hence 24th May.
12.—British barque *Argentina*, Kelso, from Montevideo 5th June.

21.—British brig *Cleely*, Sewell, hence 12th June.
20.—British brig *Sir Wm. Heathcote*, Lanham, from Montevideo 17th June.

At Haure de Grace.

August 25.—French brig *Joseph & Louis*, from Montevideo.
27.—French brig *Constance*, Autié, hence 2d June.
At Genoa.

August 5.—Sardinian brig *Fortunato*, Gregory, from Montevideo.
Sardinian brig *Felice*, Russolino, from Montevideo.

At Barcelona.

August 8.—Sardinian brig *Achilles*, Bongone, from Montevideo 20th May.
Sardinian polacre *Temistocles*, Merello, hence 17th May.
At Havana.

June 27.—Bremen barque *Wanderer*, Schlichting, hence 18th April.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.

6th ult.—H. B. M.'s packet *Cockatrice*, hence 22d September, Montevideo.
9th ult.—American barque *Harriett*, from Montevideo 11 days.

14th.—Brazilian brig *Siempre lo Mismo*, Sosa, hence 2d ult.
26th.—H. B. M.'s packet *Lapwing*, from Falmouth 4th September, with the Mails for the River Plate.
Arrived at Montevideo.

American ship *Peruviana*, from Philadelphia 21st August, to Zimmermann & Co.
British brig *Eliza*, from Tarragona 16th August, to Bertram, Leiston & Co.

American ship *Gardner*, Jackson, from Marseilles 14th August, to Stanley, Black & Co.
French brig *Giraffe*, from Bahia 18th ult.
British brig *Trevor*, Lind, from Liverpool 13th August, to Beley, Steward & Co.

British brig *Yare*, Fawcett, from London 15th August, to Juanico.

Vessels on the Berth at Liverpool, on 2d September.
For Buenos Ayres, Captain Donald Clarkson, Barque *Argentina*, Captain Stephen W. Kelso.

H. B. M.'s packet *Eclipse*, was posted to sail on 29th ult., from Rio Janeiro for Falmouth. She would convey the Mail forwarded hence 22d September, by H. B. M.'s packet *Cockatrice*.
H. B. M.'s packet *Skyllark*, was appointed to bring the October mail from Falmouth, for the Brazil and River Plate.

The British barque *Helvellyn*, Boadle, sailed from Liverpool on 21st August, for Montevideo.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Documents, dated Cordova 27th and 28th ult., announcing to Don Mariano Lozano that he had been elected Governor of the Province of Cordova, were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 10th inst.

Señor Lozano replied to the above, under date Buenos Ayres, 8th inst.; to the effect,—that had he been elected Governor of his native Province (Cordova), in tranquil times, he should have decidedly declined accepting office, conscious of his inability adequately to fill it; but appointed now in the midst of political agitations, under the idea that he might be the means of allaying them, he thought it was a period in which every good citizen ought to make sacrifices, even of his life, for the public welfare. But to prevent the expectations of his fellow-citizens being disappointed, it was necessary that the new Government should possess the confidence of the other Governments of the Confederation; and although he felt perfectly assured of his own fidelity to the cause of Federation, yet his habits of life and aversion to public employments, unfitted him for the office to which he had been elected; and in order that the Province might possess a Government capable of extricating it from present difficulties, and worthy the consideration of all the Republic, he requested that the House of Representatives of Cordova would elect another citizen, more capable to meet the public exigencies.

Two communications, dated 9th inst., were forwarded to the Governor of Santa Fé, from the Governor of Buenos Ayres, inclosing the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 9th inst., containing the documents relative to the affairs of Cordova.

Several documents were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 10th inst., relative to Government claims for arrears of rent, against the *Escritoranos* Agrelo, Montañó, Lopez, Silva, Izarralda, Castañaga, and Llamas, for offices they tenant in the Cabildo, and for which payment has been refused.

Owing to the boisterous weather on Sunday last, the steam-boat did not make her intended trip to the Punta of San Fernando; but proposes to proceed thither to-morrow, should the weather prove favourable.

A *funcion* took place at the Church of Santo Domingo, on Sunday last. High Mass and *Te Deum* were celebrated, for the purpose of rendering thanks to the Almighty for the re-establishment of the Order of *Predicadores* in the said church. The Choir was excellent. A suitable discourse was delivered by the Rev. Juan Antonio Argerich. The Bishop of the Diocese officiated, assisted by various *religiosos* of the Order *Seráfica*, and the major part of the clergy. The church presented an imposing and splendid appearance, the arrangements being under the superintendence of the Rev. Friar Domingo Inchaurregui. The congregation was extremely numerous. At the conclusion of the service, the images of the two patriarchs, Santo Domingo and Santo Francisco, were borne in procession through the church. The exterior of the church was illuminated on the preceding evening.

THEATRE.

On 8th inst., was performed a comedy, called "The Daughter at Home, and the Mother at the Masquerade,"—that is to say, whilst the *Señora madre* was figuring away at balls and masquerades, the daughter was visited by lovers at home; but she was a good and virtuous girl, and got happily married.

On Wednesday, the two act piece of *El Viejo de 25 años*;—in which a graceless nephew imitates the attire and manners of a rich uncle, and gets credit through these means. The mistakes which occur in consequence thereof, provoked much laughter. A *petit piece* in one act, followed: the scene in England, in the reign of Charles II. Señor Casaruberta personated a British nobleman, and wore a brilliant star on his left breast. Doña Manuella played very prettily, especially in her assumed madnes, and was much applauded.

The House was not very full, the weather being sultry. In the boxes we observed the daughter of His Excellency the Governor, and part of his family.

(By Permission of the Authority.)
PERFORMANCES will be exhibited to-morrow 15th inst., at 6 o'clock in the evening, in THE GARDEN OF THE RETIRO, No. 300, Calle de la Esmeralda; consisting of Feats of Equilibrium, by native Girls. After which, a diverting exhibition of Puppets. The evening's entertainments to conclude with a Comic Entertainment.—Admittance, including Seat, 2 dollars.—Admittance to the Garden, gratis.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublions, Spanish,.....	1204	121	dollars each
Do. Patriot,.....	1174	118	do.
Plata macuquana,.....	63	74	do. for ons.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	74	74	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Patacons,.....	74	74	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	00	01	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....(nominal)	180		do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	64		pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	355	360	ds. p. ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	74		do. p. patacon
Do. on United States,.....	74		do. p. U.S. dol.
Rides, Oz, best,.....	24	30	do. p. pesada.
Do. country,.....	26	28	do. do.
Do. weighing 33 to 34 lbs. 254	27	27	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	22		do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	104	12	do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	20	26	do. per dozem.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	35		do. do.
Wool, common,.....	9	12	do. p. arroba.
Hair, long,.....	35	36	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	20	22	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	14	16	do. p. quintal
Tallow, melted,.....	104	114	do. p. arroba.
Horns,.....	300	400	do. per mtl.
Flour, (North American),.....	80	85	do. per barrel
Salt, on board,.....	74	9	do. p. Janega.
Discount,.....	1	14	p. ct. p. month

The highest price of Doublions during the week, 121 dollars. The lowest price, 1174 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 63 pence. The lowest ditto, 64 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDES, Responsible Editor.