

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 483.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1835.

[Vol. X.

BUENOS AYRES.

We have no great deal of news to communicate this week. Since the publication of the documents from Santa Fé, relative to the affairs of the Province of Cordova, and the decree of General Estanislao Lopez, Governor of Santa Fé, ordering the suspension of intercourse between his Province and Cordova, considerable anxiety prevails for intelligence from the interior. It is however generally thought that the Government of Cordova, of which Lt.-Col. Sixto Casanova was provisionally at the head, will resign, in compliance with the declared and decided wish of the Confederate Governments, and thus avoid any unpleasant collision. This is "a consummation devoutly to be wished," at least to those who, like us, dread every thing which may tend to disturb the peace of the Republic.

The nine Friars of the Order *Seráfico*, whose arrival at Montevideo, from Barcelona, we mentioned in our No. 481, arrived in Buenos Ayres on 13th inst., in the steam-packet *Federacion*, from Montevideo. A considerable crowd had collected on the beach to witness their disembarkation, and they were received with much enthusiasm. Men and women pressed around them, and kissed their garments. They appeared delighted at this warm greeting, forming as it did so great a contrast to the horrible scenes so lately exhibited in Spain, in which so many of their companions were slaughtered. They evidently felt this reception, and their countenances expressed both gratitude and happiness. They were conducted to the Convent of San Francisco by some resident Friars of that establishment; the bells of San Francisco's Church welcomed them with "joyous peals," and rockets were discharged from the pavement in front. These Friars are natives of Spain, and were habited in the strict costume of their order—black, with cowl, &c., and the top of their heads shaved; their attire seemed to be quite new. All of them, with the exception of the Rev. Friar Cortinas, are young men, and well-looking,—one of them is only 23 years of age. The Reverend Friar Pedro Cortinas, one of these nine *religiosos*, is about 65 years of age, and is, we are told, a man of great information. He is a native of Asturias, and came to Buenos Ayres, from Spain, when very young. He quitted Buenos Ayres in the year 1811, for Montevideo, where he resided until 1813; thence he proceeded to Spain, and took up his residence in the Convent of Franciscans in the city of Alcalá, where he remained 22 years. He was greatly moved when the steamer came in sight of Buenos Ayres, and strained his eyes towards the city, exclaiming—"This is the happiest day I have experienced for four and twenty years!"—We can fully appreciate the feelings of the Rev. Gentleman on again viewing the place in which he had passed his youthful days.

The arrival of these Rev. Gentlemen in Buenos Ayres, will form an epoch in the history of this

country. They brought to mind a thousand recollections of "olden times," and the mutability of human affairs. Indeed we could not view the scene without emotion.

ORIENTAL STATE.

We have received Montevideo journals to 17th inst.; and do not contain much news. The President of the Oriental Republic (General Oribe,) had returned to Montevideo from the frontier, and reassumed the authority which he had delegated to the Ministers during his absence. Tranquillity prevailed in the Brazilian province of Rio Grande. The revolutionists under Colonel Bentos Gonçalves da Silva, having succeeded in ejecting the authorities of Rio Grande of whom they complained, were waiting the determination of the Government of Brazil.

In consequence of a strong report that a quantity of counterfeit or adulterated doubloons had been landed in Montevideo, the party concerned had made the following protest:—

"In the City of Montevideo, 14th November, 1835, before me the undersigned *Escribano* of the Consulado, and the witnesses expressed at foot, appeared Don Arsenio P. P. de Carpo, merchant, as he deposes, in the city of Santos, in the dominions of Brazil, and owner of the Portuguese brig called 'Mocinho de Alburquerque,' which was wrecked on the English Bank; and states: That having sailed from Rio Janeiro on 2d September last, calling at Santos, whence he sailed on 27th of the same month, bound to this port and New York, bringing a quantity of Spanish doubloons with the intention of employing 875 of them in the purchase of hides to be shipped on board the said vessel for the port of New York, and take the rest with him, which formed the major part of the said money. A report was spread on his arrival here, that the said money was counterfeit or adulterated, which has caused to this deponent a grave and irreparable injury, not only to his mercantile reputation and credit, but likewise to his interests, inasmuch as this money now accused of being counterfeit, has passed through the Custom-Houses of Rio Janeiro and Santos, and paid therein the correspondent dues, which the documents in his possession will prove: therefore, to protect his rights, he is under the necessity of protesting, as he now solemnly protests, against the authors of such reports, and also against those who have denounced them to the Government of this State.—In testimony whereof, he has hereunto signed his name, in presence of the witnesses Don Juan Lopez, Don Ramon Garcia, and Don Juan Corbera, residents here.—*Arsenio P. P. de Carpo*. Before me, *Luis Gonzalez Vallejo*, *Escribano* of the Consulado."

Official Documents.

¡VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Buenos Ayres, November 13, 1835.
28th year of the Liberty, 20th of the Independence, and 6th of the Argentine Confederation.

To His Excellency the Governor and Captain-General of the Province of Santa Fé.

The undersigned, Governor of Buenos Ayres, has received with particular satisfaction the note of 6th inst., which His Excellency the Governor of the Province of Santa Fé has addressed to him, annexing an authorized copy of the communication which on the preceding day he had been forced to despatch to Lieut.-Colonel Sixto Casanova, in answer to his circular announcing that he had been elected Provisional Governor of Cordova on 28th ult., with the other documents in

accordance therewith; and the firm resolve which Y. E. has taken on the occasion.

Intimately persuaded as the undersigned is, of the very just and powerful motives which have impelled Y. E. to take the resolutions and measures detailed in the said documents, without the previous sanction of the Confederate Governments, (as they have likewise compelled the undersigned to act on his part in the same mode, and with equal celerity,) he is highly gratified to observe the perfect consonance of proceedings, nearly at the same moment, between the two Governments; and which could not have been greater, or more conformable to the wish of the Confederate Governments, had a previous understanding existed.

This happy event, which discovers the entire identity of principles and of sentiments which animate the two Governments, ought certainly to undeceive the Unitarians, those inveterate enemies of order and public tranquillity, and convince them that however great efforts they may make to carry into effect their iniquitous designs, they can never counteract the general decision of all the provinces of the Republic for the Federal system, not obtain any other end than to prepare for themselves the just chastisement of their crimes.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS.
Felipe Arana.

Buenos Ayres, November 14, 1835.
26th year of the Liberty, 20th of the Independence, and 8th of the Argentines Confederation.

To the *Camarista Juez especial*, *Dr. Manuel Vicente de Maza*.

The undersigned has received orders from His Excellency the Governor of the Province, to inform the *Camarista Juez especial*, *Dr. Manuel Vicente de Maza*, that His Excellency has received from him the details relative to the sixty-four prisoners now in the common prison, whose causes the *Camarista Juez especial* having examined, proposes the punishment which he conceives ought to be inflicted for the crimes which they have committed; and His Excellency having taken into consideration the sentence passed on each of the said prisoners, has approved of them, &c. &c.

At the same time the undersigned has received orders to inform the *Camarista* whom he addresses, that His Excellency has viewed with the highest satisfaction the zeal and despatch with which he fulfils the important commission which the Government have confided to him, &c.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

Agustin Garrigos.

Buenos Ayres, November 17, 1835.
28th year of the Liberty, 20th of the Independence, and 6th of the Argentine Confederation.

The Government, in continuation of the reforms and regulations in the different branches of the public administration, order the suppression, from the 1st of December next, of the office of third clerk in the Topographical Department; and the annual salary of six hundred dollars per annum, allowed for an auxiliary assistant.

Let this be published. ROSAS.

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

A Decree dated 8th November, 1832, was republished in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 14th inst. It states, that the Government taking into consideration the great expenses which they have incurred to provide for the security and tranquillity of the country districts, and notwithstanding that the rent imposed on leasehold lands is very moderate, and consequently the advantages to the leaseholders are considerable, yet much difficulty exists in the collection of this important branch of the revenue. The decree (which consists of 14 articles,) then states the regulations which are to be in future observed respecting the said lands.

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

STEAM-BOAT EXCURSION to the PUNTA of SAN FERNANDO.

On Sunday last, the steam-boat *Federacion* made her promised trip to the Punta of San Fernando. She left the Inner-Roads at half-past 9 in the morning, and returned at sun-set. She had 120 passengers, amongst whom were several ladies;—the number of persons on board, including the band, &c., was about 165. Dancing commenced when she was off the Recoleta, and continued until her arrival at the Punta; and was reassumed on her return. When at the Punta, about 40 Gauchos came on board with their Señoras; they danced *cielitos*, the *montonero*, &c., and were in the highest spirits. The weather was extremely favourable, and the affair altogether made a sensation in Buenos Ayres, it being the first thing of the sort which has taken place here. The Alameda and Beach were in a complete bustle with the passengers embarking and disembarking; and as a *finale*, the band of music which had been on board the steamer, took a station on the Alameda, and performed various pieces of music, amongst which were the National Anthem,—the British national anthem of "God save the King," and the American air of "Yankee Doodle." The two latter they played twice.—These performances continued until some time after dark.

The excursion seems to have afforded infinite satisfaction; and we would advise that the next trip of *La Federacion* be to San Isidro, instead of the Punta de San Fernando.

Halley's Comet.—Various Captains of vessels lately arrived here, report that Halley's Comet has been visible in this hemisphere for the last six weeks; and we hear it was seen from this city on several evenings of the last week, until Saturday, when it entirely disappeared. We were told to look for it W. S. W. of the Outer Roads of this port, and that it would be visible until 8 in the evening, just above the horizon, "in the wake of the sun," whose rays partly concealed it. We did so on Saturday night last, but without effect, owing to a bad atmosphere, or other causes. We sadly want a Mr. Mosotti here, to describe this

"Wandering mass of shapeless flame,
A pathless comet, and a curse,
The menace of the Universe—
Still rolling on with innate force,
Without a sphere, without a course;
A bright deformity on high,
The monster of the upper sky."

Sir John Herschell, according to the last advices, was at the Cape of Good Hope; he will doubtless favour the world with many interesting particulars regarding this comet.

The *Escribanos*, mentioned in our last, who demurred to pay their rent, were committed to *limbo*. They wanted, as "limbs of the law," to set aside the verdict, and "take a rule to shew cause;"—but the Court took a different view of the question, and pronounced—"Rule refused."

The day of San Martin, Patron of Buenos Ayres, (11th inst.) was kept as a close holiday in this city. His Excellency the Governor, attended by the Civil and Military Authorities, walked in procession from the Fort to the Cathedral, where Divine Service was performed; during which two salutes were fired from the Fort. The Church was extremely full; the music good, and the fitness of the day attracted numerous spectators to the Plaza de la Victoria, to view the spectacle. The gallery of the Cabildo, and the balconies in its neighbourhood, were filled with ladies. The town, the public offices, and the theatre were illuminated on the evenings of the 10th and 11th. The villages in the neighbourhood of town had a portion of visitors during the day, including various fair equestrians.

MONSIEUR DOUVILLE, THE TRAVELLER.

A late number of the *Athenaeum* gives some notices of this gentleman. Our readers in Buenos Ayres who recollect M. Douville during his residence here, may be curious to hear something of his recent travels; we therefore give the following extract from his "Exposiçao."

After an absence of nearly two years, here I am returned to Bahia! The object of my journey among the savages, was to be useful to science and to my fellow citizens. The public will judge how far I have succeeded. I write in a country where all the world has heard accounts of the savage tribes that I have visited, although no persons have themselves had an opportunity of observing them, because, before me, no one ever lived among them; and it is only by living with the savages that you can observe their habits and customs, when they do not in the woods seek to conceal them.

Born a traveller, an irresistible impulse has carried me to visit and explore the most unknown countries, and this without hope of any gain or recompense whatever. In the midst of woods, of wilds, and of races the most savage, it is that I find my greatest delight, and, flying from scenes that have been explored, I have placed myself in the front of the discoverers of regions hitherto unknown. Gifted with a character which nothing can daunt, I always execute whatever I have planned—nothing whatever can discourage me—I fear neither hunger, thirst, nor fatigue. The sudden transitions from plenty to want, from happiness to misery, have charms for me! Without any assistance from government, I have sacrificed all that I possessed for the purpose of exploring unknown countries; and if with my slender means I have been able to accomplish important journeys—what should I not have been able to achieve had I received assistance?

Desiring to be useful to Brazil, I have just explored the province of Bahia. I have penetrated the forests; I have opened the navigation of the Rio Pardo—ascending it in canoes; I have formed a map of the places which I have visited; I have determined the positions of the principal places by astronomical observations; I have brought with me samples of the stones, the trees, and the plants that I found; I have made a collection of birds, of animals, and insects—in one word, I have spent all that I possessed with the object of being useful!

"*Itinerary of the Journey of Douville among the Tribes of the Savages of the Patachs, Mongoyos, Cutachas, Gadios, Kerequimú, and Makachum.*"

On the 16th of August, 1833, I left Bahia, and on the morning of the 17th I reached the town of San José, at the mouth of the Rio de Contas. I ascended the river for some days, and entering the woods, I reached Ilheos on the 1st of September. For the space of one month and twenty-four days I explored the neighbourhood of this town, and I sounded and measured the Lake of Almada. I examined a large stream, to which I gave my own name; and after forwarding the collections which I had made to the French Consul at Bahia, on the 25th of October I left the country inhabited by civilized man, to penetrate to the savage tribes who live in the wild woods.

On the 31st of January, 1834, I found, at the distance of thirty-four leagues from the coast, and of four from the left bank of the Rio Pardo, the habitation of Senhor Bernardo Lopez; I had then visited the tribes of the Cutachos, Patachs, Mongoyos, and Gadios. I was ill, with an enormous sore on my leg, and I despatched a messenger to Ilheos, for the purpose of bringing me the medicines which I required. On the 18th of February I entered the woods, but on the 27th I returned to Senhor Bernardo Lopez's, bringing with me the bones of a Mongoyo woman, which I had gone to disinter. On the 10th of March, leaving all my collections under the care of the sons of Senhor Bernardo Lopez, I ascended the Rio Pardo to the bar of the Vareda; thence, proceeding to the north, I reached the Conquista: in short, on the 9th of April, 1834, I crossed the Rio Pardo at Santa Roza, and taking a direction now S. E., N. W., or S. W., on the 11th of May I reached the banks of the river Jikitononha, having visited and carefully examined the tribes of Kerequimú and Makachum, who inhabit between these two rivers. I descended the Jikitononha, and, on the 21st of the same month, I arrived at Belmonte. I again departed on the 23d, for the purpose of examining the embouchures of the Rio Pardo, and on the 31st I arrived at Ilheos; I ascended the Itahipe, and remained at Almada, waiting for the medicines for which I had sent to Bahia. On the 5th of July I departed for Canavieiras; I made the necessary preparations for ascending the Rio Pardo,

and I received very effectual assistance from the Judge of the Peace, Senhor Cardozo Marques, and on the 28th of the month I embarked on this river. On the 25th of August I reached the first inhabitants who live on the banks of the Rio Pardo. Having finished my exploration, I advanced into the interior, and examined some of the principal points of the province: finally, on the 21st of December, taking the road to Bahia, I reached that place on the 21st of February, 1835. — (Signed,) "The Naturalist Traveller, "DOUVILLE."

COMETS.

The numerous and important geological observations for which we are indebted to modern naturalists, prove (says M. Arago,) that certain regions of our globe have been successively, and at different times, covered with water, which has afterwards abandoned it. In the explanation of these cataclysms, recourse has often been had to comets. Amongst others, Whiston; who supposes it to have been caused by a high tide, occasioned by a comet six times greater than the moon, passing very near the earth. Such a supposition is not sufficient to explain the attendant phenomena; for though the moon produces such great effects on the ocean, it is not occasioned by her diurnal angular motion being considerable, her distance from the earth scarcely varying in many hours; and corresponding vertically with nearly the same points of the globe during a considerable space of time, the fluid which she attracts has always time to yield to her action before she moves on to a region from which her force will operate in another direction. But this was not the case with the comet of 1680; near the earth its apparent angular motion across the constellations was extremely rapid; in a few minutes this comet corresponded with a number of points on different meridians of the earth, placed at a great distance, the one from the other. As to the distance of the comet from the earth in a straight line, that, no doubt, may have been very small, but then this lasted only for a few minutes. These circumstances, taken together, are unfavourable for the production of a very high tide. Halley supposes these changes to have been caused by a comet striking perpendicularly on the earth. But this supposition is no better than the preceding in explaining the causes of these phenomena; for, let us suppose a solid body moving in a right line with a certain rapidity, stopped instantly by an insurmountable obstacle, placed suddenly on the route of its body. Let this happen to our earth, the tangential rate of which is eight leagues in a second, and the effect be produced by a comet of sufficient mass, when all bodies resting on its surface, such as animated beings, and all objects which are not fixed in the ground, would fly towards that point of the earth on which the comet had struck, with the rapidity which had been communicated to them by the earth's motion—that is, with a rapidity of eight leagues per second. We may imagine what would be the effect of such an event: in a word, every animated being would be annihilated in an instant. As to the waters of the ocean, they being moveable, and not bound to the earth, would be thrown forward in a mass towards the point of percussion. This frightful liquid mass would overturn, in its impetuous course, every object it met. It would rise above the tops of the highest mountains, and, in its reflux, its effects would be hardly less. The disorder which we remark here and there in the disposition of certain strata on the crust of our globe, is but a microscopic accident compared with the frightful chaos which would result from the direct shock of a comet sufficiently large to stop, at once, the earth in its orbit. But another effect would at once result, which would be that the centripetal force being no longer balanced by the centrifugal, the earth would at once begin to fall towards the sun, into which she would fall in sixty-four and a-half days after the shock. But, taking this shock of a comet under any circumstances and modifications, it is incontestable that the inundations to which such an accident would give rise, would not explain the phenomena which have been remarked by geologists, and the effects produced by cataclysms on our globe. If by the above, or any other cometary influence, vast portions of the continents were inundated, and lofty regions buried under water, it would not by such a violent change place those marine deposits, which have been discovered, on mountains. These deposits are frequently horizontal, and very extensive, thick, and regular. The variegated shells which compose these layers, are often very small, and preserve their projections, their most delicate points, and their most fragile parts. Everything shows the impossibility of a violent transportation, and proves that the deposit has been made quietly

on the spot. Without having recourse to a violent usurpation of the ocean, in order to explain observed geological phenomena, we must come to the conclusion, that the mountains, as well as the elevated grounds which serve them as a base, have been pushed upwards from below, and from under the waters which once covered them. A comet which should materially change either the motion of rotation or the motion of translation of the earth, would produce tremendous overturnings on the crust of our globe; but these physical revolutions would differ in a thousand circumstances from those which have been noticed by geologists.

EXTRACTS FROM THE WORK ENTITLED
"THE CAREER OF DON CARLOS."

"When Charles V. left Evora to proceed to England, in consequence of the disgraceful treaty of the quadruple alliance, he perceived in the cautious protection granted to him by the English Government, a means of returning to his dominions, where he was anxiously expected, in the heart of the mountains of Navarre, by a small army of his faithful subjects. This impression, which he never ceased to cherish, could alone induce him to quit Portugal, and remove for a short time from the frontiers of his kingdom. Accordingly, the King no sooner arrived at Portsmouth, than he bent his whole attention towards his return to Spain.

The Prince had been pleased to number me amongst the very few of his devoted adherents, to whom he might confide his lofty projects; and he had selected me to accompany him. During his sojourn at Portsmouth, he commissioned me to make preparations for his departure; in obedience to his orders, I performed several journeys to London in furtherance of that object. The most important and arduous arrangement was the procuring of passports: I concerted my measures with Mr. B., a banker in London, whose zeal for the royal cause, and capacity for business, proved of the utmost advantage to my views.

After having long and carefully considered what species of passports would prove most suitable to us, we determined that the King and the individual who was to accompany him, should represent themselves as colonists from the island of Trinidad, and that passports should be procured for them in that character. We gave a preference to Trinidad, because it had formerly belonged to Spain; the greater part of the inhabitants still spoke the Spanish language, and consequently any Spanish words which might drop from the King during the journey we were about to undertake, would not create any suspicion.

Our passports were delivered to us under the names of Alphonse Saez and Thomas Saubot; the first a merchant, the second a planter in Trinidad, and both Mr. B.'s correspondents. Mr. Thomas Saubot, then in London, gave me his passport, which, by a singular coincidence, perfectly corresponded with my person; the other was procured by a friend of mine; but they were both ignorant of the use to which I intended to apply them. Having thus procured the passports, I collected as many pamphlets and newspapers as I could find respecting the island of Trinidad, and carefully inquired the names of the principal inhabitants of the colony, and of the last arrivals in English harbours, in order not to be taken by surprise, in the event of any unforeseen questions being put to me. With the view of averting the suspicious vigilance of M. de Talleyrand, I next sent, for examination at the embassy, a passport which had been given to me in France, under my real name, six months before; and in order to allow proper notice to be taken of it, I did not call for its return until two days afterwards. This passport was examined for Hamburg, my departure for which town I had openly announced to every person of the household of Charles V., having also adopted that precaution towards all my friends. I did not fail to tell every one that I was entrusted with a mission of some importance, for the north of Germany; that seemed a probable story, as it was known that two vessels were expected at Hamburg, having two hundred Spanish officers on board, who had been unable to embark with us. It was quite natural that I should proceed to meet with them; many persons accordingly confided to me their letters and commissions, in perfect good faith. M. de Talleyrand was completely the dupe of my contrivance; he notified my arrival to his agents at Hamburg, and even did me the honour to dispatch a special emissary for the purpose of keeping watch over my proceedings: on this occasion, the old diplomatic cunning of Louis Philippe's ambassador was at fault, and I had the honour of deceiving M. de Talleyrand.

After having procured, by way of precaution, two further passports, I hastened to announce to

the King that all was ready for our departure.— This was necessarily to take place on the first days of our landing in England; but my most important task was yet to be performed, and I had still many obstacles to overcome, which were to be encountered about the King's person. Of all those who were in attendance upon him, the Bishop of Leon was the only one who approved of the journey, though he would not take upon himself the responsibility of it. The others admitted, it is true, the necessity of the return of Charles V. to his dominions, but they opposed, by every means in their power, his attempting it by way of France; a sea voyage appeared to them less hazardous, and I had, accordingly, warm debates to sustain respecting the risks and casualties which attended the course I recommended.

The public papers had already given the alarm to Christina's Government, by announcing that Don Carlos was immediately expected in one of the Spanish ports; many English officers had been observed to try the soundings on the shores of Guipuscoa and Biscay; English, French, and Spanish cruisers kept vigilant watch along the coast. I was therefore of opinion that a landing was next to impossible, and that, supposing it otherwise, there would be danger of drawing all the enemy's forces in that direction, so that the King had the alternative, on returning to Spain, of either being killed by the Christians, or of falling into their hands. It was further to be objected, that the vessel intended to convey the King having been purchased to carry arms and ammunition to Don Miguel, was closely watched; that it required a million and a half of francs to arm the vessel—whereas this sum to be procured? This argument was peremptory: the King accordingly determined to abide by my advice. It was fortunate he did so, for the person who was to arm the vessel in which it was proposed he should proceed to Spain, has not yet been able to complete her equipment.

I had every difficulty in persuading that a land journey only exposed us to the risk of being arrested by M. Thiers' police, and that the worst which could happen to the King, was his being conveyed beyond the French frontiers, as Louis Philippe could not have the audacity to re-open the dungeon of Blaye for the admission of the King of Spain. I was quite satisfied that I was conquering, in the person of M. de Talleyrand, the evil genius of the *juste milieu* party.

Every resting place had been settled before hand; I had taken note of every house at which we might stop on the road from London to Bayonne; and although no previous intimation had been given to any one, in order not to incur the danger in which an act of indiscretion might involve us, I was confident of the welcome reception and devotedness we should meet with.

(To be continued in our next.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

THE Accounts relative to the BRITISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT in this City, having to be made up for presentation at the Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers, to be held next month; the COMPTROLLER of MARKAZARTE, through the medium of this Notice, request that such persons as have not yet paid the Rent of the Pews occupied by them, and the Marriage, Christening, and Burial Fees, will have the goodness to do so in all the present month, to the Clerk, MR. HAMILTON, who is authorized to receive the same. Buenos Ayres, November 10, 1835.

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 Piedra.

Superior Lamp Oil.

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

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 2 1/2 inches is equal in strength to a 3 inch hemp rope, and so in proportion from 6 to 9 inches, 1 inch less. It is particularly well adapted for man-of-war vessels, being grape-shot proof; and its great elasticity gives it a decided advantage over every other description of rope, for gun breeching, anchor stoppers, running-rigging, &c. &c. It is much cheaper than chains, which (besides the danger from lightning), soon destroy the sails; and as it regards durability, the Hide Rope is 800 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.—2 1/2 do do do
" 1000 a 2000 lbs.—25 dollars (silver) per 100 lbs.

Notice.

THE TAVERN & HOTEL called BUEN TRATO, which was opened last Summer at SAN ISIDRO, by D. JUAN AMAYA, is re-opened under the superintendance of another person, who hopes to merit the support of the Public, by strict attention to their service, and by providing Refreshments, and Wines and Spirits, of the first quality. The greatest care will be taken of the Horses and equipage of the Visitors; and the prices will be moderate.

The Proprietor likewise offers to send out Breakfasts, Dinners, &c., by the month, or otherwise, to any of the residents in San Isidro, or to others who propose to make a temporary stay there.

San Isidro, November 18, 1835.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOSAYRES, ON THE 10th OF NOVEMBER, 1835.

| VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES. | CONSIGNEES. | DESTINATION, &c. |
|---|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| BRITISH. | | |
| Brig Philomela, Spout, | Parlane, Macalister & Co, | Loading for London. |
| Brig Floraville, Woolf, | Reanie, Macfarlane & Co, | Loading for Liverpool. |
| Barque Tynwald, Porteus, | Charles Taylor & Co, | Loading for Liverpool. |
| Brig Ellen, Johnson, | George Bely & Co, | Loading for Liverpool. |
| Brig Laura, Crocley, | John Harrett & Sons, | Loading for Liverpool. |
| AMERICAN. | | |
| Schr.-brig Clio, Spalding, | Davison, Milner & Co, | Loading for New York. |
| Brig Motion, Ashby, | Davison, Milner & Co, | Loading for New York. |
| Brig Delta, Francis, | Davison, Milner & Co, | Discharging. |
| FRENCH. | | |
| Brig Nestor, LeThion, | Casimir Cochard, | Loading for Havre de Grace. |
| Brig Veloce, Catherineau, | José Ortiz Basualdo, | Loading for Havre de Grace. |
| Brig Joseph, Nazereau, | José Ortiz Basualdo, | Loading for Havre de Grace. |
| DANISH. | | |
| Brig Pizarro, Maag, | J. J. Klick, | Loading for Havana. |
| Brig Henrietta Louisa, Lutzen, | C. H. Anderson, | Loading for Havana. |
| Brig Proteus, H. P. Holeus, | Zumaran & Treserra, | Discharging. |
| Brig Cecilia, Lofgren, | | Discharging. |
| BREMEN. | | |
| Ship Adler, Schumacher, | Davison, Milner & Co, | Loading for Havana. |
| SARDINIAN. | | |
| Brig Fiametta, Bacaro, | Pedro A. Piomer, | Loading for Cadix and Genoa. |
| Polacre Cesar Augusto, Ferrara, | Amadeo & Caprile, | Loading for Genoa. |
| Polacre-barque Minerva, V. Boye, | Felipe Llavallol, | Discharging. |
| Polacre Bella Antonietta, A. Priario, | Dowdall & Lewis, | Discharging. |
| BRAZILIAN. | | |
| Schr.-brig S José de los Placeres, Lessa, | Juan B. Soriano, | Panangua. |
| Brig Nra. Sra. de la Ajuda, J. V. Reien, | Joaquina Almeida Rivera, | Brasil. |

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Ship Talbot, (28 guns), Captain Follett W. Pennell.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

November 14.—Wind S.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 15.—Wind E. S. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 16.—Wind E. N. E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, National schr.-brig Condor, Pyott, for Falmouth for orders, despatched by Anderson, Weller & Co., with 6731 dry hides, 12,000 horns. H. B. M's. packet schooner Cockatrice, Lieut. W. L. Rees, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, Passenger for Montevideo, the Lady of T. S. Hood, Esq.

National steam-packet Federacion, Sutton; National packet schr. Luisa, Moratore; and Oriental packet schooner Aguila Segunda, Soriano, all for Montevideo.

November 17.—Wind W., shifted in afternoon to E. Arrived, Oriental packet schr. Ross, Schiaffino, from Montevideo 16th, to C. Galeano.

Sailed, Brazilian schr.-brig Suspiro, Cardoso, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Juan Sousa Monteiro, with jerked beef, and some dressed hides.

National schooner William Stewart, Bouquier, for Montevideo, despatched by Stewart & Agell, with 1500 quintals jerked beef.

November 18.—Wind N., opposite coast visible.

Arrived, Danish brig Cecilia, Logrén, from Altona 4th August, Island Mayo 15th September, Montevideo 16th inst., with general cargo, and 17 myos salt, to order.

(In the evening.) Oriental packet schr. Relámpago, Rizzo, from Montevideo 17th, to Justo, Rizzo & Co.

Sailed, Brazilian brig Independente, J. A. Maia, for Santos, despatched by Juan Sousa Monteiro, with salt.

Brazilian schr.-brig Concepcion, M. F. da Silva Araujo, for Santos, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with jerked beef.

November 19.—Wind N., shifted to W. in the afternoon.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Danish ship Caravane, Koch, for port or ports in Brazil, despatched by J. J. Klick, in ballast.

American brig Cherokee, Davis, for Montevideo to finish her loading for New York, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 4113 dry hides, and 40 bales with 2000 dry hides, 5 bales with 500 horse hides, 8 do. with 827 dozen and 4 nutria skins.

November 20.—Wind E. S. E.

Arrived, National schooner Star of the South, (Pilot-boat), from Ensenada.

Oriental schr. Sarandi, Geronimo Treglio, from Montevideo 18th inst., with wine, to Juan Pablo Gestal.

National schr.-brig Caroline, Burnnester, from Puerto Alegre 4th inst., Rio Grande 14th, Montevideo 19th, with yerba, &c., to Daniel Gowland & Co. Passengers (landed in Montevideo), Lieut. Francisco Barreto, (son of Marshal Barreto), wife, and child.

Sailed, Oriental ketch Intrepido, Sebastian Badero, for Montevideo, despatched by Amadeo & Caprile, in ballast.

American brig Trafalgar, Robert Pearson, for Rio Grande, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with salt and effects. Passengers, Monsieur Jean B. Roux, wife, and 2 children.

Vessel posted to sail.

On 22d.—Motion, for New York

The Sardinian brig Artemisa, for Montevideo, and National brig Rio de la Plata, for Bahía Blanca, are to sail this day.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The Portuguese brig Mochohoda Alburquerque, Pedro Marquez da Silva Ribeiro, from Santos with sugar, rice, &c., consigned to Zimmermann, Frazer & Co., was totally lost during the night of 4th and 5th inst., on the English Bank. Of the 15 persons composing the crew and passengers, five seamen were drowned, the boat in which they embarked having swamped alongside. The remainder have arrived at Montevideo.

The vessels noticed in our last as having arrived at Montevideo, anchored in that port on the 5th inst., with the exception of the Peruvian—she arrived on the 7th.

We were unable in our last to state the date on which H. B. M's. packet Cockatrice sailed from Montevideo, in September last: it was on the 27th of that month.

Arrived at Havana.

About 20th July.—Bremen schr.-brig Johanna, Segembi, hence 23d April.

Arrived at Rio Grande.

20th ult.—American brig Delaware, from Boston. 8th inst.—American brig Mary Bernard, Beasley, from New York.

Arrived at Montevideo.

3d inst.—Brazilian patache Sagrado, from Rio Grande 21st ult.

7th.—Brazilian zumaeca Aurora, from Campos 4th ult. Brazilian brig Carolina, from Rio Grande 3d inst.

Sardinian brig Industria, from Capitaia 7th ult. Brazilian brig Porfirio, from Bahía 5th ult.

Sardinian brig Caballo Marino, from Bahía 2d ult. Sardinian brig Mariana, from Malaga 9th September.

8th.—Brazilian brig Felix Vianna, from Rio Grande 4th inst.

Oriental polacre Furioso, from Rio Janeiro 28th ult. 11th.—Brazilian zumaeca Buena Fé, from Santos.

12th.—Brazilian brig Maria, from Sta. Catalina 1st inst. Brazilian zumaeca Caridad y Union, from Campos 29th ult.

Sardinian brig Ana, from Genoa 23d July, Gibraltar 1st September, to F. Juanico.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of yesterday, contains a communication to His Excellency the Governor, from Don Casimiro Villegas, Justice of Peace of Canelas, giving an account of the occurrences in that district, for the months of September and October last; the names of all the Alcaldes and their assistants, under his superintendence; their ages, places of birth, property, general character, and the services they have rendered in the cause of Federation, &c. &c. Also an account of the prisoners in the district; the causes of their apprehension, &c.; also the various orders and decrees received from the Government, since 1830. From the latter documents, it appears that the Justice received on 22d September 1835, circulars with the description of the person of General Paz, now a prisoner in the Province of Buenos Ayres.—They were to be distributed immediately, so that if by any accident the General should be missing, measures might be promptly taken for his apprehension.

The Brazilian corvette San Christoval, from Rio Janeiro, had arrived at Rio Grande. She had on board the new President for the Province of Rio Grande; but it was not known if he would be received as such by the movement party, who had possession of the Province: he had however opened a negotiation with their leader, Bentos Gonçalves da Silva.

A Stage-Coach commenced running between this and San Isidro, on Saturday last; and is to continue during the Summer. It will start from Mr. Zwinger's Hotel, No. 53, Calle del 25 de Mayo, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on each Saturday, and return to town early on the Monday morning. Fare for each passenger to San Isidro and back, 10 dollars.

THE WEATHER has been warm, but reasonable, during the last fortnight,—thermometer 70 to 83.

THEATRE.

On 15th inst., the comedy of the *Copas* was repeated. 'Mr. Brown,' the tailor, was persecuted by Señor Casacuberta, in a very humorous manner. The alarm he expressed was amusing enough, when told by the Conspirators that he must be on the beach at 3 o'clock in the morning, to embark in a boat, if he wished to save himself from the gallows. Mr. Brown, it appears, was too fond of cabbage,—trade thereby became shy; he was so poor as not to be able to furnish even one room, and when making a visit he was obliged to dress himself in his customers' clothes.—The profession, in the present day, would scorn such a companion.

The force of the *Gastronomo* followed, and the acting of Señor Casacuberta, as the 'Jeremy Diddler' of the piece, was highly diverting. The Orchestra performed the overture to the *Barbero*, and the house was tolerably full, considering the heat of the weather.

A Subscription has been entered into to reimburse Doña Ana Rodriguez de Campomanes, for the extraordinary expences she incurred at the Federal *funcion* she gave on the night of her benefit. The sum collected upon the occasion was 1227 dollars. The Señora returned thanks to the Subscribers, through an *aviso* in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 18th inst., in which she denominated herself an *actriz federal*,—averring that her sentiments ever have been and ever will be in unison with the sacred system of Federation, which she adheres to both from conviction and inclination.

The Royal Presents.—We have had the great pleasure of seeing the splendid presents which our Sovereign has just received from the King of Oude, and certainly they are the most costly and dazzling things of the kind that we, or any body else, we think, ever beheld. They are principally articles for domestic use. The first is a bedstead of solid gold, wrought in a manner perfectly surprising. There is a table also of gold, in which similar genius and skill is displayed. There are two splendid chairs of solid silver, richly chased and ornamented; the carvings are exquisitely grouped and arranged. In addition to the above, the presents include two elephants, two Arabian horses, and two dwarf buffaloes. The elephants are small of stature, being as yet but eleven years of age; they are accompanied by attendants, natives of India, attired in the splendid dresses of their country, and the elephants are accressed with gilt trappings. The two Arabian horses, which are young and very beautiful animals, have been conveyed to Windsor. The buffaloes are of the size of our common pig, but are most beautiful creatures, and as a curiosity, unique. The male elephant has, by His Majesty's command, been sent to the Surrey Zoological Gardens, and the female to the Regent's Park. The whole of the presents are estimated to be of the value of eighty thousand pounds, and we are happy to say that the whole of them have been brought to England without the slightest damage or injury to one of them.—(World of Fashion.)

Married.

In Montevideo, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. William Tower,—Mr. NATH GILBERT, of Glasgow, to Miss ELIZABETH WARREN, of Cornwall, England.

Wid.

On 15th inst., aged 42, Mrs. JANE WELLS, who for several years kept the Hotel, No. 40, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

In Montevideo, Mr. ALFRED CLARKSON, a native of Baltimore, aged 34. His remains were interred in the Protestant Cemetery of Montevideo, on the 11th inst.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cheap Summer Shoes.

SELLING at MR. HAYTON'S STORE, No. 45, Calle de Cangallo, very superior ITALIAN SHOES:—first class at 12 dollars—second class at 10 dollars the pair.

N.B.—These Shoes are exceedingly well made, and fashionable shape.

Leghorn Straw Hats, at 10 dollars.

(By Permission of the Authority.)

PERFORMANCES will be exhibited To-morrow 22d inst., at 6 o'clock in the evening, (weather permitting,) in THE GARDEN OF THE RETIRO, No. 300, Calle de la Esmeralda; consisting of *Teatro Equilibrado*, by native Gitanos. After which, a diverting exhibition of Puppets. The evening's entertainments to conclude with a Comic *Pantomime*, entitled the *Barbero Afetador*.—Admittance, including Seat, 1 dollar.—Admittance to the Garden,—gratis.

PRICES CURRENT.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|-------|-----------------------|
| Doubletons, Spanish,..... | 121 | — | dollars each |
| Do. Patriot,..... | 117 | — | 118 do. do. |
| Plata macuquina,..... | 6 | 7 1/2 | do. for one. |
| Dollars, Spanish,..... | 7 | — | do. each. |
| Do. Patriot & Patacones,..... | 7 | — | do. do. |
| 6 per cent. Stock,..... | 81 | — | 62 do. percent. |
| Bank Shares,..... (nominal) | 80 | — | do. each. |
| Exchange on England,..... | 83 | — | per cent. dol. |
| Do. on Rio Janeiro,..... | 353 | — | 360 dis. p. ct. prm. |
| Do. on Montevideo,..... | 7 1/2 | — | do. p. patacon |
| Do. on United States,..... | 7 1/2 | — | do. p. U.S. dol. |
| Hides, Oz, best..... | 20 | — | 29 1/2 do. p. pesada. |
| Do. country,..... | 25 1/2 | — | 28 do. do. |
| Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs,..... | 26 | — | 27 do. do. |
| Do. salted,..... | 22 | — | do. do. |
| Do. Horse,..... | 16 | — | 12 do. each. |
| Nutria Skins,..... | 20 | — | 27 do. per dozen. |
| Chinchilla Skins,..... | 34 | — | 35 do. do. |
| Wool, common,..... | 9 | — | 12 do. p. arroba. |
| Hair, long,..... | 35 | — | 38 do. do. |
| Do. mixed,..... | 20 | — | 22 do. do. |
| Jerked Beef,..... | 14 | — | 16 do. p. quintal |
| Tallow, melted,..... | 10 | — | 11 do. p. arroba. |
| Horns,..... | 280 | — | 400 do. per mil. |
| Flour, (North American),..... | 80 | — | 85 do. per barrel |
| Salt, on board,..... | 7 1/2 | — | 9 do. p. fanega. |
| Discount,..... | 1 | — | 1 1/2 p. ct. p. month |

The highest price of Doubletons during the week, 121 dollars.—The lowest price, 117 1/2 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 6 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto, 6 1/2 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDEN, Responsible Editor.