

# British Packet

## AND

# ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 484.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1855.

[Vol. X.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

We are happy to state that the affairs of Cordova, regarding which considerable anxiety prevailed, have come to a conclusion favourable to the permanency of order and good understanding among the members of the Argentine Confederation. The manner in which this result was brought about, is rather curious. It appears that a collision took place between the Provisional Governor, Colonel Casanova, and the Legislature, on the subject of the appointment of a Minister; the House of Representatives refusing to confirm the nomination made by Colonel Casanova, and ordering that he should be accompanied in the exercise of his gubernatorial functions by two members of the Legislature. This resolve was subsequently modified, and the Governor was left with only one associate. The House, however, was not long content with this state of things, and on the 8th inst. it assumed to itself the Executive Power, which it delegated to its President, Señor Santiago Derqui. Colonel Casanova, incensed at this proceeding, issued on the same day a decree dissolving the House of Representatives, and declaring that he had assumed the whole of the public power. He did not take this bold step, it appears, with the view of exercising himself the new authority, for he immediately transferred it to Señor Andres Avelino Aramburú, a citizen attached to Colonel Lopez, Chief of the troops in arms against the then existing authorities of Cordova, who, it is alleged, were placed by Unitarian influence. Señor Aramburú retained the Government for a few days, when he surrendered it to Colonel Lopez, who entered into office on the 17th inst., to the great satisfaction, it is stated, of the Federal inhabitants. Several arrests took place; and among the persons imprisoned, are the late Provisional Governors, Señor Pedro Nolasco Rodriguez, Colonel Casanova, and the President of the dissolved Legislature, Señor Santiago Derqui. The new Governor, Colonel Manuel Lopez, has been recognised by the Governments of Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé, and the interdiction placed by the latter on the communication with Cordova, raised.

By a document inserted in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of yesterday, we learn that Santos Perez, who it is said was the Captain of the gang that assassinated General Quiroga and retinue, and who fled on the seizure of the *Reinafé*s, was apprehended in the city of Cordova on the 20th inst., in the neighbourhood of the dwelling of the new Governor, Colonel Lopez, against whose life it is conjectured he harboured evil designs, and was about to attempt to put them in execution.—Perez is to be immediately remitted to Buenos Ayres, to stand his trial with the other State prisoners.

H. B. M's. brig *Rapid*, brought despatches to Montevideo from Rio Janeiro, announcing a serious insurrection of the Indians and Negroes in the Brazilian Province of Pará;—that they had put to death a great number of the white popu-

lation of the town of Pará, and it was reported that 16 British marines perished on this occasion. Some of the authorities and inhabitants escaped on board ship. The decree of the Brazilian Government, announcing the blockade of Pará, will be found in another part of our paper.

The law-suit between Don Francisco Letamendi, and Dr. Vicente Anastasio Echevarria, which has been carried on nearly as long as some of our famous Chancery suits, was finally decided on 20th inst., by a special tribunal, composed of Drs. Vicente Lopez, Gonzales Peña, Dalmacio Velez, Mariano Lozano, and Señor Arrota, merchant.—Señor Letamendi, through his attorneys, had sold to Dr. Echevarria, in the year 1821, a *Chacra*; and they received an order on Peru for payment. This order was dishonoured, the drawer having no funds there. It was sought to recover here; but the defendant refused, on the plea that the order was a bill of exchange, and not having been regularly protested and returned, he was absolved from any further claim. The suit, as we before stated, has gone on ever since; and there was no probability of its being decided by the ordinary tribunals. In consequence, the plaintiff applied to the Government when General Rosas was last in power. His Excellency referred the matter to the House of Representatives, where, after considerable delay, it was resolved that the Government should appoint a special tribunal to settle the question. In pursuance of this decree, the aforementioned gentlemen were appointed to constitute the Court, and they were directed to deliver their sentence within a stated period. They have done so, deciding in favour of the plaintiff; and in a note to the Government which accompanies their sentence, they make a very learned dissertation on the nature of bills of exchange; stating their unanimous opinion that the order for payment given by Señor Echevarria, was destitute of all the formalities, and, consequently, of the privileges attached to such bills.

Agreeably to the sentence, Señor Letamendi was put in possession of the *Chacra* on Saturday last; and Señor Echevarria is condemned to pay him 30,000 dollars currency, for the use of the *Chacra*, and property missing therefrom, deducting 2000 hard dollars which was paid on account of the purchase money.

### Official Documents.

#### VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Buenos Ayres, November 22, 1855.  
20th year of the Liberty, 20th of the Independence, and 6th of the Argentine Confederation.

The Government have ordered and decreed:—

Art. 1. The Treasurer of the Custom-House, Don Bernabé Escalada, shall cease from this date in his employ as said Treasurer, and in the functions of Collector and Accountant, which he occupied *ad interim*, with a superannuation of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and the correspondent addition.

2. Don Pedro Bernal, 1st Inspector of the Custom-House, is appointed Collector-General.

3. Let this be published. ROSAS.

José Maria Rojas.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 23d inst., contains an official notice that no memorial, or other written document, will be received in the Government offices, unless drawn up in the form prescribed, —plans of which are inserted in the *Gaceta* of 23d.

The Governor of the Province of Entrerios, Don Pascual Echague, under date Paraná, 7th inst., addressed a note of reply to Lieut.-Colonel Sixto Casanova, stating that he could not recognize him

as Provisional Governor of Cordova, from the circumstance that he (Casanova,) appertained to the Unitarian faction which had caused so much misery to the Republic; and that he, the Governor of Entrerios, would exert himself to the utmost to prevent any of that infamous faction from holding responsible offices.

A decree, dated 24th inst., states that the Government of Buenos Ayres having been authorized by those of the other Provinces of the Argentine Confederation, to try, and to bring to condign punishment the prisoners José Vicente, Guillermo, Francisco, and José Antonio Reynafé, and the other perpetrators and accomplices in the murders committed in Barranco Yaco, territory of Cordova, on the 16th February of the present year, on the persons of the Representative of the Government of Buenos Ayres, General Juan Facundo Quiroga, his secretary Dr. José Santos Ortiz, and the greater part of his retinue; and the Government of Buenos Ayres desiring to correspond to such high confidence, in a manner the most compatible with the prompt conclusion of this grave and delicate affair,—have ordered and decreed. [The decree in question consists of 12 articles, and relates to the persons to be appointed to try the prisoners, the form of trial, &c. They are to have Counsel allowed them, and can challenge the Judge and *escribano*. The Governor, before pronouncing sentence, will take the legal advice of the Judge Commissioner, the Assessor-General, and two other professors of law. In case the punishment ordered be death, or lashes, the prisoners can require a rehearing before His Excellency.]

#### VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Buenos Ayres, November 24, 1855.  
20th year of the Liberty, 20th of the Independence, and 6th of the Argentine Confederation.

The Government, in consequence of the decree expedited under this date, relative to the mode of proceeding in the formation and progress of the criminal cause, until its conclusion, against the prisoners José Vicente, Guillermo, Francisco, and José Antonio Reinasá, charged with the murders of General Quiroga and his retinue, &c. &c. &c., have ordered and decreed:—

Art. 1. The Camarista, Dr. Manuel Vicente de Maza, is commissioned to act with the *escribano* Don Fernando Baez Escobar, to carry on the said cause until it be placed in a state to give sentence, in conformity to the provisions of the said decree.

2. In order to commence it, they shall be furnished with all the papers relative to the affair remitted by the Provisional Government of Cordova, which the Governor will deliver closed and sealed, as he received them.

3. This operation, and the opening of said papers, shall be effected in presence of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Finance, with the attendance of the aforesaid *escribano*, who shall sign them on the margin, taking an account of them in the *proces verbal* which shall be made of the proceedings, signed by the persons present, and authorized by the *escribano*.

4. The said original *proces verbal* shall be delivered to the Government, after a copy shall have been taken of it, which will form a part of the documents belonging to the criminal process.

5. If amongst the papers mentioned in Art. 2, any are found which, upon examination, cause doubts with the Camarista Commissioner upon the mode in which he ought to acquit himself, he shall consult the Government thereon, and wait their resolution upon the doubtful part, in order to act in conformity with it.

6. Let this be communicated to all the Governments of the Confederate Provinces except that of Salta, to the Superior Tribunal of Justice, to the Camarista Commissioner, and published in the Official Register.

ROSAS.  
Felipe Arana,  
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

A communication from Don Manuel Cipriano Pardo, Justice of Peace of the district of Matanzas; as also one from Manuel A. Vicenter, Justice of Peace of the district of San Antonio de Areco; both addressed to His Excellency the Governor, give an account of the occurrences in their districts, for the months of September and October last; for the names of the Alcaldes, &c., under their superintendance, their ages, general character, place of birth, and the services they have rendered in the cause of Federation, &c. &c.; and the various orders and decrees received from the Government since 1830.

The following copy of a Despatch transmitted to Mr. Hamilton, by Mr. Fox, H. B. M.'s Envoy Extraordinary at Rio de Janeiro, and addressed to him by the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, announcing the intention of the Imperial Government to blockade the Ports of the revolted Province of Pará, has been sent to us by H. M.'s Consul, Mr. Griffiths. We have translated the same, for the information of the British merchants.

(COPY.)

The Regent having, in the name of the Emperor, ordered the blockade of the Ports of the Province of Pará, by the naval forces which were stationed there, and by others which will sail from this Capital, for the purpose of obliging the rebels to return under obedience to the Imperial Government; I have the honor to inform His Excellency H. S. Fox, Esq., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty, of the same, in order that he may make known to the subjects of his nation this resolution of the Imperial Government; in the understanding, that the Brazilian officer in command of the said forces, has been ordered, in the maintenance of the Blockade, to observe the following regulations:—

"No vessel bound to any port blockaded, can be taken, seized, or condemned, unless previously notified or intimated by the blockading forces, of the existence and continuance of the said blockade; or by any man-of-war belonging to the squadron or blockading division.—And to prevent alleging ignorance of such blockade, as the vessel which shall receive this intimation shall be liable to be seized if after such intimation she shall return and present herself off the port blockaded, during the time the said blockade shall continue,—the Commander of the man-of-war who makes such notification, shall endorse the papers of the vessel visited, expressing the date, place, or latitude and longitude, in which the intimation of the existence of the said blockade has been made;—and the Captain of the vessel so warned off, shall give to him an acknowledgment of his having been notified, which acknowledgment shall contain the declarations exacted by the visiting officer."

I renew to Mr. Fox, the assurance of my esteem and distinguished consideration.

(Signed,) *Manoel Alves Branco.*

RIO DE JANEIRO, 30th October, 1835.

"Collection of Works and Documents relative to the Ancient and Modern History of the PROVINCES OF THE RIVER PLATE; illustrated with Notes and Dissertations, by PEDRO DE ANGELIS."

We inserted in No. 479, of the *British Packet*, the Prospectus of the above Work; and we have now to announce the publication of the first number of the first volume, in small folio sheets, forming 114 pages, and divided into two books. It is extremely well printed; and should the succeeding numbers possess equal interest with this first one, Don Pedro de Angelis will have to congratulate himself on giving to the world a work which will most assuredly be a standard one in the library of the scientific man, as well as with all those who are acquainted with this country. We certainly did not expect to find so great a portion of information as the first number contains; describing, as it does minutely, the proceedings of the first discoverers of this part of the American continent,—the imminent perils they encountered by 'flood and field,'—their domestic broils,—the share which Sebastian Cabot, the famous navigator formerly in the service of King Henry the Seventh of England, had in these adventures,—

his affability, prudence, and expertness,—the regret which his departure for Spain occasioned,—the deplorable events which succeeded, in consequence of the two brothers Mangoré and Siripo, who were powerful Caciques, and on terms of friendship with the Spaniards, having become by turns enamoured with Lucia de Miranda, a married Spanish lady; and her tragical end.

In Book I., Chap. i., page 2, is an account of the discovery of the River Plate, in the year 1512, by Juan Diaz de Solis. The natives on its shores called it the *Paraná guará*, which in their language meant "a river like a sea,"—(this was to distinguish it from the river Paraná. The natives received the discoverers extremely well, and were greatly surprised at the sight of people to them so new and extraordinary.

Page 3, relates to the discovery of the Straights of Magellan, in 1519, by Hernando de Magallanes, who with his party landed in Patagonia. They averred that the natives there were positive giants; that some of them were in height thirteen feet, and possessed prodigious strength, specimens of which are circumstantially detailed.

Chapter ii., page 32, relates to the founding of the City of Buenos Ayres, and the circumstance which gave rise to its taking that name; viz., a Spaniard named Sancho del Campo, was the first who jumped on shore, and he, admiring the purity and freshness of the air, exclaimed—"Qué buenos aires son los de este suelo!"—this city thereupon assumed the name of Buenos Ayres. The vessels appertaining to the expedition were steered into the *Riachuelo*. But the natives were not quiet spectators of all these operations; they had frequent deadly skirmishes with the Spaniards, and on one occasion they made their appearance in the neighbourhood of the *Riachuelo*, three thousand strong, armed with darts, *bolos*, &c. The Spaniards, in number three hundred infantry, and twelve cavalry, attacked them; but the natives out-manœuvred and totally defeated them. The twelve cavalry were ineffective, from the horses being fatigued and out of condition; some of the horses were 'balled' by the enemy. The routed party could only collect 140 infantry and 5 cavalry after the action, and many of these afterwards died from hunger, thirst, and fatigue; so that in fact only 80 effective men were left out of the 312. Two wounded individuals, Lujan del Campo and another, being on horseback, their horses ran away with them: these persons perished; their bones, and one of the horses still alive, were found on the margin of a river now called Lujan, which name was given to it from the event in question.

Book II., Chap. x., page 82, treats of the founding of Tucuman, Santiago del Estero, of a city in the valley of Calchaqui, and another in that of Conado, called the city of London.

Chapter xvi., page 95, is interesting: it relates to the arrival in the River Plate, in the year 1555, of the Rev. Padre Pedro de la Torre, in quality of Bishop from Spain, being the first Bishop which had appeared in this country. His arrival caused considerable sensation amongst the Spanish inhabitants, who received him with much enthusiasm. He brought with him several clergymen, and a number of attendants; and a quantity of sacred books, ornaments, bells, &c., in order to give lustre to divine worship in the new world.

The hostile natives, or Indians as they were called, were accustomed in those times to muster in great force;—in page 113, we read that their army consisted of 16,000 men.

A Note attached to the first number, states that with the second number will be published a List of the Subscribers in Buenos Ayres and in Montevideo.

Extract from the Work entitled, "The Career of Don Carlos."

(Concluded from our last.)

I was anxious that our journey should not be delayed, as it would have been imprudent in us to afford leisure to the police of the quadruple alliance for enclosing the illustrious traveller within their nets. This was a victory of which I may also claim the achievement: the King yielded to my arguments, and named the 1st of July as the day of his departure. It was agreed that the royal family should remove to London. They left Portsmouth on the 22d of June, and alighted at Gloucester-lodge, the former residence of Mr. Canning. This delightful house is at the distance of two miles from Hyde-park, on the road from Piccadilly. Those who are aware of the influence which Mr. Canning's principles exercised over the destinies of Spain, will think it a singular coincidence that Charles V. should have proceeded to the conquest of his dominions, from the very spot which had been inhabited by the English Minister who chiefly contributed to the revolutions which have desolated the Spanish territory.

The King availed himself of the few days he had to spare, and visited whatever was most interesting to a stranger in London. I afterwards supplied him with the instructions to be observed by the persons of his household, at the moment of our departure, as well as during our journey. They were as follows:—

His Majesty was to sail forth, on the 1st of July, at six in the evening, the hour at which he took his usual walk, in company with M. Aznares, formerly attached to the legation at the Court of Sardinia; to take a coach at the first stand, which was at the distance of a mile from his residence, and proceed in it to Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square. I was waiting for him at one of the houses in that street, where he was to cut off his mustachios, and get his hair dyed. It was to be said at Gloucester-lodge, as soon as night should set in, that the King had returned from his walk with a violent headache, which had compelled him to retire to bed. The physician of Don Carlos, who would never have consented to be kept away from him, was to be made acquainted with the secret; as well as the King's valet, an old servant on whose discretion perfect reliance might be placed. The physician, after paying a visit to his patient, would write an order which was to be taken for preparation to an apothecary in the neighbourhood, and in which he was to prescribe mustard baths and sinapisms. The Queen, the Princess of Beira, and the Bishop of Leon, were to pass several hours of each day at the bed-side of the august patient; the Bishop was even to come on purpose from London, where he resided, in order to be the better enabled to give his attendance to the King; the King's apartment was to be closed against every one else, even the Infants his children: they were to be told that their august father could not see them owing to the violence of his headache; nevertheless, the secret of the voyage was communicated, two days after our departure, to the Prince of Asturias, who expressed the deepest mortification at not having been allowed to accompany his father. The gentleman of the bed-chamber himself, the duties of whose office require his remaining at the door of the King's apartment to receive his orders, was for several days unaware of the King's absence.—In the event of the King's departure from London becoming known, two of the gentlemen in attendance upon his Majesty were to start for Lutworth in a post-chaise and four; and it was to be stated in the newspapers, that Don Carlos had gone to visit the late residence of Charles X., with the view of fixing himself there, with his family, at a later period. I placed all these instructions, in writing, in the Queen's hands, and she condescended to express to me her satisfaction at my conduct.

These details may perhaps be deemed trifling; but I had at heart to make known all the precautions employed, and all the means resorted to for the purpose of insuring the successful journey of my august master; their minuteness will be forgiven, in consideration of the importance of the subject.

At last the King came to an understanding with me, at ten in the morning of the 1st of July, respecting the final arrangement to be adopted for our departure. Previously to my taking leave, he allowed me to kiss his hand. 'Sire,' said I, 'this is the last homage I am to pay to your Majesty; this very night we are to exchange parts; it will be yours to obey me until you return to your dominions, when each of us shall resume his station.' The King replied with his usual condescension, that he cheerfully consented to the exchange. I then took leave of every person about the court,

and left them under the impression that I was proceeding to Hamburg.

I was at our rendezvous in Welbeck-street at six in the evening, expecting the King half an hour afterwards; he had not arrived at that hour, and I began to feel uneasy. Nevertheless, this delay was very natural; had not the King, previously to his departure, to leave a crown behind him, a father's crown, which it costs so many tears and sorrows to surrender? He was about to tear himself away from the embraces of a family he had never left, of a cherished wife, of his children, whom it was doubtful he should ever again behold! His heart of a father and of a husband must have bled, when fulfilling his painful duties of a Sovereign: he took leave of his children; his separation from the Queen was to be for ever!

His Majesty, accompanied by M. Aznares, arrived at half-past seven. I went to receive him, but at the sight of the King I was so much affected that he perceived my emotion, and said to me—'You appear alarmed.' 'No, Sir.' 'You are frightened, I tell you,' quickly rejoined the King, 'you are agitated.' 'No doubt I am, Sir, but it is the agitation of enthusiasm: I admire your energy in adopting a resolution which must be attended with such important results.' I presented to the King, M. and Madame B., so well worthy of the confidence he deigned to repose in them. The first object attended to was that of disguising the King; he began, with remarkable cheerfulness, by cutting away his mustachios, a sacrifice at all times painful to a Castilian. The amiable Madame B.—had taken upon herself the task of dying his hair, for her devoted zeal would not allow her to trust to strange hands so important a secret. She was discharging this function with a timid gracefulness, and when laying her hands, for the first time, on the King's head, she said to him with visible emotion, 'We must indeed, Sir, be living in times of revolution, that I should thus venture to lay my hand upon a royal head.' 'Courage, Madame,' affably replied the King; and in order to calm her agitation, he good humouredly asked her if one might not likewise procure powder to whiten the hair. 'But the times we live in are such,' added the King, 'that they would often render it a useless secret.' Pending these preparations, I had retired to make our final arrangements. I took care to apprise the landlord of the house I occupied, that having to start by the Hamburg packet at an early hour next morning, I had determined to sleep on board, in order to be in readiness; this is a very common precaution, and would not raise any doubts; but I adopted it because a Frenchman had called upon me the day before, and offered to accompany me on the voyage: this appeared a suspicious circumstance; and although I went under a feigned name whilst in that house, I felt apprehensive that this person might have been a spy in the service of M. de Talleyrand.

On returning to the King, I found him with the Bishop of Leon, M. Aznares, and the Bishop's secretary. The latter had just arrived from Gloucester-lodge, where he had sent him in search of the royal seal, which the King had forgotten to bring away. The Bishop's secretary informed us that sinapisms were preparing for the patient: this piece of news greatly amused the King, who was cheerfully preparing to step into a carriage, in the full enjoyment of health.

I learnt that during my absence, the Bishop of Leon, beset with those advisers who opposed the King's determination, and who exaggerated to him the dangers which his Majesty was about to encounter in his adventurous journey, was for a moment in doubt of its success: he felt it his duty to make a last attempt in order to ascertain whether the King's intention was irrevocably fixed, and had beseeched him to postpone his departure. 'No!' replied the King, 'I feel something here (pointing to his heart) which tells me that the undertaking will be prosperous; and in order that God may protect it,' added his Majesty, 'I request your blessing.' The King then bent his knee to the ground, and the worthy Bishop implored the blessing of heaven upon his royal head.

The time of parting had arrived. The King's farewell to the Bishop of Leon, and to the persons who were about him, was most affecting. The clock struck twelve as we stepped into the carriage; we were in Brighton at half-past seven in the morning, and on our passage to Dieppe an hour afterwards. We performed the voyage in twelve hours, as is usual on the passage from Brighton to Dieppe during the summer season; but there was a heavy swell, and the King was not for a moment free from sea-sickness; nevertheless, the idea of returning to his kingdom often over-

came his sickness, and the recollection of his country and of his subjects absorbed all his thoughts.

I pointed out to the King, towards four o'clock, the coast of France, that beautiful country, the cradle of his ancestors, the hereditary land of his family, which he had only known by a captivity of six years under the imperial bolts of Valency. Previously to landing, I took care to prepare his Majesty for all the formalities he would have to submit to; I wished to guard him against the surprise which he might express, and thus incur the risk of our being discovered. The precautions resorted to by the custom-house officers are not softened by courtesy; and if they offend private individuals, they are far more likely to prove offensive to those Sovereigns who are compelled by circumstances to submit to them. I prevailed upon Charles V. to abstain from every remark, and leave me the task of answering every question that might be put to us.

We entered the harbour at eight o'clock at night, and were conducted, on landing, to the office of the custom-house, to submit ourselves to inspection, and to deposit our passports. After having undergone the usual examination, we took up our abode at the Royal Hotel, kept by Mr. Clarke. Notwithstanding all my solicitations and arguments, I found it impossible to procure from the custom-house officers the immediate delivery of our luggage and passports, so as to enable us to set off the same evening; in spite of us, we had to tarry that night at Dieppe. Intimation was given to us the next morning, that we were expected at the police-office for the restitution of our passports. In vain did I represent that, at Calais, they are less rigid in their formalities, and that for a gratification of two francs, the passports of travellers are examined, without their having to present themselves before the police; we were forced to give way—though not without my exclaiming against that ridiculous injunction, against which, however, as stated by the Commissioner of our hotel, all foreigners passing through Dieppe had long been urged in their complaints.

In spite of my vexation, we had to repair to the police-office, where we received our passports to proceed on our way to the baths of Bagnières. The office was crowded with foreigners, who, like ourselves, were waiting the examination of their passports; but I had received a promise from the commissary that we should be the first attended to. The King, however, admonished me, on leaving the office, that I was wrong in insisting so much upon obtaining our passports before every one else, as this earnestness might awaken suspicion. 'Quite the contrary, Sir,' I replied, 'it is the best way to avert it; suspicion falls on the timid man who endeavours to elude observation.'—On returning to the hotel, we gave orders for our departure. Mr. Clarke had procured us the hire of a caleche; I had ordered post-horses before hand; and when breakfast was over, we stepped into the carriage. It was half-past eight o'clock when we left Dieppe. The King made inquiries respecting the castle of Arques, so celebrated by the battle in which Henry IV. defeated the Duke of Mayenne; I pointed to the hills which concealed it from our view, on the left of the road;

the King said with a smile,—'I am treading in the footsteps of my ancestor; I am on my way to the conquest of my kingdom.'

## 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.

### 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 COMMITTEE of MANAGEMENT, 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.

### 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:—less than that made of hemp, whilst a Hide Rope of 2½ inches is equal in strength to a 3 inch hemp rope, and so in proportion from 6 to 9 inches, 1 inch less. It is particularly well adapted for man-of-war vessels, being grape-shot proof; and its great elasticity gives it a decided advantage over every other description of rope, for gun breeching, anchor stoppers, running-rigging, &c. &c. It is much cheaper than chains, which besides the danger from lightning, soon destroy the sails; and as it regards durability, the Hide Rope is 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.—¾ do. do.  
" 1000 a 2000 lbs.—2s 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 superintendence 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 28th OF NOVEMBER, 1835.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig Philomela, Spool, .....	Farlane, Macalister & Co., .....	Loading for London.
Brig Florence, Wool, .....	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Tynwald, Porteus, .....	Charles Taylor & Co., .....	Bahia.
Brig Ellen, Johnson, .....	George Beley & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Laura, Crookley, .....	John Harraitt & Sons, .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Trevor, Lind, .....	George Beley & Co., .....	Discharging.
Barque Cigar, Donald Clarkson, .....	.....	Discharging.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Schr.-brig Chio, Spalding, .....	Davison, Milner & Co., .....	Loading for New York.
Brig Delta, Francis, .....	Davison, Milner & Co., .....	Discharging.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Brig Nestor, LeThiot, .....	Casimir Coehard, .....	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.
<b>DANISH.</b>		
Brig Pizarro, Maag, .....	J. J. Klieck, .....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Protens, H. P. Holm, .....	Zumaran & Treserra, .....	Discharging.
Brig Cecilia, Lølgren, .....	Horne & Alsogary, .....	Discharging.
<b>BREMEN.</b>		
Ship Adler, Schunmacher, .....	Davison, Milner & Co., .....	Loading for Havana.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Brig Fiametta, Basco, .....	Pedro A. Plomer, .....	Loading for Cadiz and Genoa.
Polacre Cessa Agusto, Ferrara, .....	Amadeo & Caprile, .....	Loading for Genoa.
Polacre-barque Minerva, V. Boyo, .....	Felipe Llavallol, .....	Loading for ports in the Mediterranean.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Schr.-brig Cacique, Oliveira, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Parnagua.

### FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

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



# MARINE LIST.



## Port of Buenos Ayres.

November 21.—Wind N., shifted to E. in the evening. No arrivals.

Sailed, Sardinian brig Artemisa, Guiseppe Scennio, for Montevideo, despatched by Bertram, Delisle & Co., in ballast. Oriental packet schr. Relampago, Rizzo, for Montevideo.

November 22.—Wind E. N. E.

Arrived, Brazilian schooner-brig Cacique, Oliveira, from Parnagua 12th inst., with yerba, to M. A. Ramos.

(At 9 p. m.) National steam-packet Federation, Sutton, from Montevideo 21st, to Davison, Milner & Co. — She called in Colonia and landed passengers there, and brought passengers thence to Buenos Ayres, including the sister and mother-in-law of General Paz.

November 23.—Wind E. N. E.—slight rain in the morning.

Arrived, British brig Trevor, Lind, from Liverpool 13th August, Montevideo (where she discharged part of her cargo), 22d inst., with general cargo, to George Beley & Co.

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

American brig Motion, Ashby, for New York, despatched by Davison, Milner & Co., with 91 bales with 1989 arrobas wool, 170 do. with 4170 doz. sheep skins, 7 do. with 210 arrobas sheep tails, 3 do. with 105 doz. goat skins, 22 do. with 910 doz. deer skins, 12 do. with 1904 doz. and 3 nutria skins, 12,222 horns, 50 doz. fox skins, 8 doz. pig skins, 71 quarter casks wine. Passengers, Messrs. William L. Dorr, John Ferguson, Enoch R. Ware, C. H. Kaufman.

November 24.—Wind W. S. W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Danish brig Henrietta Louisa, Lutzen, for Havana, despatched by C. H. Andersen, with 5015 quintals jerked beef, and some patterns of domestic goods. — Passengers, Señores José Anglada, Carlos Saavedra, Andres Vila, Simon Ferrin, Juan Ferrin.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Schiaffino, for Montevideo.

November 25.—Wind S. S. W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Oriental schooner Sarandi, Gerónimo Treglio, for Montevideo, despatched by Juan Pablo Gestal, in ballast.

November 26.—Wind S., strong.

Arrived, British brig Cigar, Donald Clarkson, from Liverpool 22d September, with general cargo, to Brownell, Stegmann & Co. Passengers, Mr. Henry Hewitson.

(At night.) National brig Ximeno, Harris, from Patagonia 21st inst., with salt, hides, &c., to Davison, Milner & Co. Passengers, Commandant Sebastian Oliveira; Señor Juan Grande, lady and family; Señores José Lopez Silva, and Eduardo Guibara; Señor Manuel Mervies, and son; Mr. Joseph Crowther, —16 in all.

Sailed, Brazilian schr.-brig San José de los Placeres, José da Silva Lesso, for Parnagua, despatched by Juan B. Soriano, with jerked beef and tallow.

National brig Rio de la Plata, Santiago Daso, for Bahía Blanca, despatched by Gaspar Resa, with effects, and government stores. Passengers, various families, consisting of 33 persons; —and 44 prisoners.

November 27.—Wind E. N. E.

Arrived, Sardinian brig Trafalgar, Tomas Lotero, from Cadiz 22d September, Montevideo 26th inst., with general cargo, to Manuel Saez de la Maza. Passengers, Señor Joaquin Achaval and daughter, and others—11 in all.

National packet schr. Luisa, Moratore, from Montevideo 26th inst., to C. Galeano.

Oriental packet schr. Aguila Segunda, Soriano, from Montevideo 26th, to A. Martinez.

Brazilian zamaca Lorenza, Juan Gonzaga, from Bahía 15th October, with caña, coffee, &c., to Joaquin Almeida Rivero.

The Bella Antonieta, and Nra. Sra. de la Ajuda, are to sail this day; —they have been for some days wind bound.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 30th inst., —Nestor, for Havre de Grace. On 1st December. —Clio, for New York.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Vessels passed Point Indio.

On 13th inst., at 5 A. M., Wind N.—Carl Heinrich, —Bueno 14th. On 17th, at 7 p. m., Wind N. W.—Condor, hence 16th. On 16th, at 4 p. m., Wind N. E.—Concepcion, hence 15th. On 25th, at 10 p. m., Wind N. W.—Motion, hence 23d.

Arrived at Liverpool.

September 18.—British brig Findon, Frost, hence 28th June. 19.—British brig Rapid, Robertson, hence 8th July.

At Coahuila.

About 8th September.—British brig Mary Queen of Scots, Kelly, hence 8th July.

At Falkouth.

About 14th September.—H. B. M's. packet Lord Melville, from Rio Janeiro 14th July, with the Mail conveyed from this 25th June, by H. B. M's. packet Hornet.

Arrived at Montevideo.

18th inst.—American barque Leopard, Kingsbury, from the Island Mayo, with 108 moyos salt, to Davison, Leland & Co.

Brazilian zamaca Minera, from Rio Grande 12th. 20th.—H. B. M's. brig Rapid, (10 guns), Lieut. Frederick Patten, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 9th inst., and sailed same day for Falkland Islands. U. S. corvette Erie, (24 guns) Commodore Renshaw, from Santos 8th inst.

25th.—British barque Helvellyn, Boadle, from Liverpool 21st August, Bayonne 29th September, to Lafone & Co., with 160 French emigrants. American barque Antelope, from Boston, Island Mayo 10th September, with 200 moyos salt.

Sailed from Montevideo.

21st inst.—H. B. M's. packet Cockatrice, for Rio Janeiro.

## THEATRE.

On 20th inst., Señor Castaffera took his benefit, and had a good house, the boxes being nearly all occupied with ladies. A Comedy was performed, in which three ladies having great inclination to be married, failed to inspire the gentlemen whom they wished to marry, with the same sentiments. One of the latter (Señor Cascauberta), had a bad opinion of women, and thought that flattery was more likely to succeed with them than sincerity—and (we quote an English author), that a dose of it, rightly prepared, seldom fails to produce an extraordinary operation, it being that soft music which never sounds harshly in a woman's ear.

In the farce, Señor Felipe David said that no one had a right to kill people, but God and the Doctors. — He might have quoted Nicolaus, the ancient Greek poet, who called Physicians a happy race of men, because light published their good deeds to the world, and the earth hid all their faults and imperfections.

On 22d, "The Domestic Tyrant." In the farce which followed, Felipe David averred he was 6 feet high before he was in love, but that misfortune had reduced him to 5 feet nothing!—"Don't tell fibs, (said his sweetheart), or the Devil will come for you." "He can't come this week (said Felipe), he's so busy!"

The Orchestra performed on the above evening, music from Tancredi, Cenerentola, Barbero, &c.

On Thursday, for the benefit of Señor Felipe David, a Comedy; in which a young lady and a young gentleman refuse to marry each other, because they both possessed bad tempers. The lady and gentleman in "Giovanni in London," hold very different language:—"I'm a Devil in human shape."

"So am I,—we shall match the better then." The lady (Manuela), wrote a letter to her lover, beginning with the words—"I love you,"—but she would not marry him. There was also a Postscript,—all young ladies write postscripts to their letters.

The performances were not advertised in the daily papers, and it was not generally known that any would take place; the house was not very full.

A number of French residents in this city, addressed a letter of thanks to the Marquis de Vins de Peysac, for the refutation he had given to the article in the Paris journal, against this country; to which letter the Marquis returned a suitable reply, which was inserted in the Gaceta Mercantil of 25th inst.

In consequence of the recent news from Cordova, a band of music, attended by a number of citizens, paraded the streets on Monday evening last; and a fire balloon was "let off," and rockets discharged.

The Steam-Boat is to make a trip to-morrow to San Isidro. She is to leave this at half-past 8 A. M., and return at 5 p. m. Passage there and back, 12 dollars each person, including boat-hire. George, the Admiral of the Beach, is to superintend the boat department.

BATHING.—The bathing season may be said to have commenced on Saturday last, as on that, and on almost every evening during the week, there were many lady bathers in the river. But we must be cautious, having the fate of Actæon, and of "peeping Tom of Coventry," before our eyes.

THE ALAMEDA had a portion of visitors on Sunday evening, including a few ladies. Towards "night fall," a number of fair equestrians passed, returning from the country.

THE WEATHER has been warm during the week,—thermometer 68 to 81.

The Retreta, on Saturday evening last, was more numerously attended than perhaps on any similar occasion. The weather was delightful; and the ladies (who formed the major part of the spectators), being attired in full summer costume, with no envious bonnet to hide their pretty heads, looked enchanting. The streets around the Plaza de la Victoria were literally thronged with fair

ones, presenting a scene of no ordinary interest both to native and foreigner. The band of the Patricios left the Fort at 9 o'clock, preceded by the usual globular light, and halted in the Calle de la Victoria, &c., where, amongst other things, they performed an aria from the Cenerentola, and the duo of 'Lasciami non t'ascolto,' from Tancredi;—the latter twice, and each time in a manner highly creditable to them and their able leader. They played from notes, which, with lights, were held by boys and others,—the first time we have witnessed this agency at the Retreta. When hearing again the strains of the beautiful duet above-mentioned, we thought of the charming manner in which it was wont to be sung at the Theatre of this city, by Doña Angola Tani, and her brother Marcelo.

Notice has been given from the Police-Office, that the killing of dogs will commence on the 1st December; and advising those who wish to preserve their dogs to keep them tied up within their houses, as all those animals met with in the streets and plazas, will be killed without distinction.

## Birth.

On 21st inst., Mrs. J. G. FAY, of a Son.

## Death.

Suddenly, in Patagonia, on the 19th of August last, MR. WILLIAM WHITE, who had been for 16 years Pilot of the port of Patagonia. Late, in New Zealand, COMMODORE JAMES NORTON, of the Brazilian Navy.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Notice.

MESSERS. J. ROWLEY & CO., beg to inform the British Residents, that they have succeeded in brewing GOOD SOUND TABLE ALE, which will be found, on trial, to be equal in quality to the Ales generally imported. — Apply at No. 37, Calle de Chacabuco.

## For Sale, at the New Library,

NO. 82, CANGALLO STREET, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MINERALS, Shells, Madreporas, Chinese Paintings on rice paper, a very fine collection of fifty-nine specimens of Paraguay Wood, and many other curiosities; Lucifer Matches, Ivory Paper-Knives, Pocket-Books, Rulers, Steel Pens, &c. Also,—Lemurian's Classical Dictionary; Wine Drinker's Manual; Kitchner on Vocal Music; Miss Wakefield's Letters on Botany, and Instinct of Animals; Brookes's Gazetteer; A Tale of Poland, by Southey; Thompson's Seasons; Murray's English Grammar and Exercises; Autobiography of Sir Walter Scott; Picture of London, Dublin, Belgium, Scotland, and Italy.

### Notice.

WHEREAS most malignant and unfounded Report has been spread about Buenos Ayres, tending to injure my character, by a certain individual in the service of H. HAMILTON, Esq., H. B. M's. Minister Plenipotentiary; I trust that any of the inhabitants who may feel interested in the above Report, will suspend their opinion until I have proved it false in a Court of Law. JOHN GAVERICK. Buenos Ayres, November 25, 1835.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	121	—	12½	dollars each
Do. Patriot,.....	118	—	do. do.	
Plata macuquina,.....	8½	—	7½	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	78	—	do. each.	
Do. Patriot's Patrones,.....	78	—	7½	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	81	—	62	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....(nominal)	180	—	do. do.	
Exchange on England,.....	8½	—	penecerper dol.	
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	355	—	360	dts. p. ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	7½	—	do. p. patacon	
Do. on United States,.....	7½	—	do. p. U.S. dol.	
Hides, Ox, best,.....	29	—	29½	do. p. pesada.
Do. country,.....	26	—	28	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs,.....	26	—	29½	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	32	—	do. do.	
Do. Horse,.....	10½	—	12	do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	16	—	22	do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	34	—	35	do. do.
Wool, common,.....	5½	—	12	do. p. arroba.
Hair, long,.....	35	—	36	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	20	—	21½	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	14	—	16	do. p. quintal
Tallow, melted,.....	10½	—	11½	do. p. arroba.
Horns,.....	280	—	400	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	70	—	75	do. per barrel
Salt, on board,.....	7½	—	9	do. p. fanega.
Discount,.....	1	—	1½	p. ct. p. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 12½ dollars. The lowest price, 11½ dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 8½ pence. The lowest ditto, 8½ pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.