

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 486.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1835.

[Vol. X.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 7th inst., contains a great number of official documents connected with the late attempt of Don Xavier Lopez to revolutionize the Province of Tucuman; including the despatch of the Governor of Tucuman (Alejandro Heredia), to the Delegate Government of that Province, giving an account of the victory which he obtained on 13th September last, in the Province of Catamarca, over the Unitarian force commanded by General Figueroa. These documents, interesting as they are to those on the spot, would be rendered in a manner unintelligible were we to attempt to insert them in a garbled state, and they are too numerous and 'lengthy' for us to notice them separately; besides which, we have from time to time briefly stated the particulars of the events to which they relate.

The Governor of Tucuman, General Alejandro Heredia, in a note to the Commandant-General of that Province, dated 31st July last, complains of the conduct of the Commandant of the *Valles de Salta*, in giving protection and assistance to the seditions; and says, that if the said Commandant counts upon the resources of Bolivia, he (General Heredia), likewise counts upon those of the Argentine Republic, and upon the valour of the Argentines, who have been accustomed to display their standards in every part of South America.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 7th inst., comments at considerable length upon the above-mentioned documents, deducing therefrom that the cause of Federation is that upon which depends the happiness of all the Republic, and that the efforts of the Unitarians to counteract it will decidedly recoil upon themselves. The *Gaceta* also takes occasion to eulogise the conduct of the Governors of the provinces of Tucuman, Santiago del Estero, Rioja, Mendoza, San Luis, and the Commandant-General of the country districts of the province of Rioja, General Tomas Brizuela, for their conduct in the "*Causa Santa de la Federacion*," and for the uniformity of their ideas in the grand object of saving the country.

We received by H. B. M's. packet Hornet, London papers to 8th October, and Paris papers to 4th ditto. They are extremely barren of news.

In France, all was quiet, the assassin Fieschi had not been put on his trial; one of his principal accomplices (Pepin), had been arrested.

In Portugal, tranquillity prevailed.

In Spain—unhappy Spain—affairs remained in the same dreadful state. An action took place on 21st September, between a division of Christians and a division of Carlists; the latter, it is said, were defeated, with the loss of 300 killed and 800 wounded;—the Christians had 150 killed and 500 wounded. The Carlists are said to have obtained some advantages in Catalonia.

The King and Queen of Belgium had arrived in London, for the double purpose (so it was reported,) of arranging a contract of marriage between the Queen of Portugal and Prince Ferdi-

nand of Saxe-Cobourg, nephew of the King of Belgium; and to visit the Princess Victoria, as this Princess, being heiress to the British throne, is not allowed to leave the United Kingdom without the consent of Parliament. Mr. O'Connell had taken advantage of the Parliamentary vacation, to visit various populous cities in England, Scotland, and Ireland, where he had been received by his admirers with great enthusiasm.

The following is from *The Atlas*, of 27th September:—

DIPLOMATIC HONOURS.—Last night's *Gazette* contains the following changes in the diplomatic body:—The King has been pleased to nominate and appoint Henry Stephen Fox, Esq., now His Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, to be His Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States of America. The King has also been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Hamilton Charles James Hamilton, Esq., now His Majesty's minister plenipotentiary to the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, to be His Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Court of Brazil. The King has also been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint John Henry Mauville, Esq., now secretary to His Majesty's embassy at the Sublime Ottoman Porte, to be His Majesty's minister plenipotentiary to the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata.

Mr. Mauville is expected here in about three weeks, in the *Harrier*, 18 guns.

PERU AND BOLIVIA.

General Andres Santa-Cruz, President of the Republic of Bolivia, has published an exposition of the motives which justify the cooperation of the Government of Bolivia, in the political affairs of Peru. It states, that Bolivia had ever declined to interfere in the various political disputes which for many years have agitated Peru, but that in the present revolution of 1835, a tyrannical authority has been erected in the capital, Lima, whose code is the scaffold, whose basis is terror, and which threatens the security and repose of her neighbours. That under such circumstances, indifference on the part of Bolivia would become a crime: that it is the bounden duty of every nation to guard itself from those revolutionary principles which might endanger its safety, by at once acting, if necessary, on the offensive. Such had been the conduct pursued in Europe; as in the battle of Navarino,—the siege of Antwerp,—and the declaration of the British Government, dated Whitehall, November 1793, upon the occasion of the revolution in France. That Bolivia relies not on her power, the admirable discipline of her army, the prosperous state of her finances, nor the unanimity of her inhabitants, to justify her conduct;—she looks for this justification in the unanimous voice of the Peruvian nation, and in the examples and principles of the most civilized nations of the Old World.

The Bolivian journals contain two despatches, dated Lima, 6th and 7th September, 1835, from the Peruvian Commandant, Francis Burdett O'Connor, to the Minister of War of the legitimate Government of Peru, under President Orbegoso. One of these despatches states that the greater part of the inhabitants of Tacna had emigrated; which had so irritated Colonel Carrillo, who was acting on the part of the intrusive Government of General Salaverry, that he had threatened to shoot Mr. John Hegan, a merchant there, on the plea that he and other foreigners had caused this emigration.

Official Documents.

Communications, dated 31st October last, from the Justice of Peace of the district of Moran, Juan Bernardo Navarrete, to His Excellency the Governor, details the occurrences in that district for the months of September and October last; the names of the Alcaldes, and their assistants, &c. &c. Similar communications to the above, and of

same date, were addressed to His Excellency the Governor, by Señor Felipe A. Brizuela, Justice of Peace of the district of San Vicente.

A similar communication to the above, and same date, from Pedro A. Rodriguez, Justice of Peace of the district of San Andres de Giles, was presented to His Excellency the Governor.

The Report of the state of the Hospital for Women, for the month of November last, was inserted in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 5th inst.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 9th inst., contains some documents, dated San José de Flores, relative to the gratuitous attendance of two medical gentlemen of that town, upon two orderly sergeants of His Excellency the Governor.

A communication, dated 17th ult., from the Camarista Special Judge, Dr. Manuel V. de Maza, to His Excellency the Governor, submits for the approbation of His Excellency the sentences which he has passed upon six individuals convicted of burglary.

The said sentences were approved of by His Excellency, under date 5th inst.

A variety of documents were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of yesterday, in tenor as follows:—

Two communications dated Santa Fé, 3d inst., from the Governor of Santa Fé, Estanislao Lopez, to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, Juan Manuel de Rosas, acknowledging the receipt of the circulars from the latter, containing the decrees issued by the Government of Buenos Ayres relative to the approaching trial of the individuals charged with the murders of General Quiroga and his retinue; also, that Colonel Manuel Lopez had been installed Provisional Governor of Cordova.

A communication from the Governor of Corrientes, Rafael Aienza, dated 5th inst., to that of Santa Fé, relates to the refusal of the former to acknowledge Col. Sixto Casanova as Provisional Governor of Cordova. A note was forwarded to Colonel Casanova, on 24th ult., containing said refusal on the part of Corrientes. The House of Representatives of Corrientes, in its sitting on 23d ult., authorized the Governor of that Province to proceed in accordance with the other Governments of the Argentine Confederation, as it regards the trial of the individuals charged with the murders of General Quiroga and his retinue, &c. &c.

A circular, dated Cordova, 23d ult., from Col. Manuel Lopez, to the Governors of Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé, states his installation as Provisional Governor of Cordova. The answers thereto state the satisfaction thereon of the aforesaid Governors.

A circular, dated 28th ult., from the Governor of Santa Fé, to the other Governments of the Argentine Confederation, states that he had withdrawn the troops which were placed on the frontiers of Cordova to support Colonel Manuel Lopez, Provisional Governor of Cordova, against the Unitarian faction, had necessity required this alternative.

Two notes, dated 1st inst., from the Governor of Santa Fé to that of Buenos Ayres, relate to the affairs of Cordova; to the effect—that the installation of the decided Federal Colonel Manuel Lopez, as Governor of Cordova, will be the means of saving that province from the fatal influence of the Unitarians; that this happy event, together with the capture of the criminals concerned in the murders of General Quiroga and his retinue, have been in greater part owing to the zeal of the Governor of Buenos Ayres for the honor of the Republic, and his determination to sustain the great cause of Federation which has been proclaimed by all the provinces composing it.

On the 10th inst., His Excellency the Governor of Buenos Ayres returned a suitable reply to the above.

ORIENTAL STATE.

CONSULATE OF FRANCE, IN MONTEVIDEO.

Montevideo, November 21, 1835.

The undersigned Consul of France, has the honor to inform His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, that His Majesty the King of the French desiring to regularize the commercial relations between France and the Oriental State of the Uruguay, and persuaded that the most efficacious mode of promoting and perpetuating their duration would be by forming a Preliminary Convention, respectively advantageous to both countries, and considering that it might lead to the conclusion and arrangement, in the same spirit of reciprocal utility, of a definitive treaty, has deigned to appoint me his Commissioner to this effect, near this Republic.

In consequence thereof, the undersigned has the honor to entreat H. E. the Minister to lay before the Government this manifestation of the desire of His Majesty, and to solicit that they will recognize him in the quality of Commissioner of the King of the French near the Oriental State of the Uruguay. He has the honor to forward the original letter of His Majesty, in order that Y. E. may please present it to the supreme Government.

The Consul of France takes this occasion to reiterate to H. E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the expressions of his high consideration and respect.

(Signed,) R. BARADERE,

To H. E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Oriental State of the Uruguay.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Oriental State of the Uruguay, (Francisco Lambari,) replied to the above, under date Montevideo, 25th ult., stating that his Government highly appreciated the frank and honorable sentiments of His Majesty the King of the French, but that they could not enter into the conferences required by the negotiation in question, without the previous sanction of the honorable Chamber of Senators, which sanction they would solicit when the legislative body assembles; the result of which, they will duly advise the Consul of His Majesty the King of the French.

! 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.

In page 36 of the above work, is the following curious relation, which calls to mind the story of the slave Androcles, who was protected in the Roman Circus by a lion, whose foot he had cured:—

"At this period, Buenos Ayres was suffering from a cruel famine, and being entirely deprived of rations, they eat toads, snakes, and carrion, which they found in the fields, and even excrement; in fact they were reduced to such extreme hunger as were the Jews when Titus and Vespasian besieged Jerusalem, and eat human flesh. They supported life with the flesh of those who died, and even on the bodies of those hung for crimes, without leaving more than the bones; and there was a case in which one brother took out the entrails of another who was dead, in order to eat them. Finally nearly all the people died; and it happened that a Spanish woman, not being able to endure such great necessity, was constrained to go over to the Indians in order to preserve her life; and proceeding along the coast, arrived near Punta Gorda, Monte Grande. It being late, she sought a place in which to shelter herself; and meeting with a cave on the said coast, she entered it, and suddenly came in contact with a lioness that was in labour, when the afflicted woman saw, she became dismayed, and threw herself at the feet of the lioness. The animal seeing the prey bounced forward to seize her, but on beholding the suppliant attitude of the woman, its royal nature caused it to relent, and divesting itself of the ferocity and fury which it had before assumed, it approached the prostrate woman with signs of benignity; and she, encouraged by such a demonstration, assisted the lioness in its labour. The animal brought forth two cubs, in whose company the woman remained some days, the lioness providing sustenance for her with the flesh of the animals it caught, so that the woman was highly satisfied with the return made for her midwifery. And it came to pass that one morning as she was proceeding to the coast to satisfy her thirst with the waters of the river, she fell in with a party of Indians, who took her away with them, and one of them made her his wife.

In page 89, we read that "the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres were exposed to a furious plague

of tigers, onces, and lions, who killed and eat them whenever they ventured outside the Fort; so that in order to relieve their necessities, a number of people were obliged to escort those who went out on any particular business. At this period, a singular event happened, worthy of being recorded. It occurred that a chieftain having proceeded to scour the country, he found in one of the Indian settlements the woman before alluded to. As soon as Francisco Ruiz saw her, he condemned her to be exposed to the wild beasts, in order that they might devour her. In pursuance of this mandate, the poor woman was conveyed a league out of town, and tied fast to a tree, where she was left. During the night a number of wild beasts came about her, and amongst them the lioness which this woman had assisted in its labour, which, recognizing the woman, defended her against the other wild beasts that were about to tear her in pieces; and remaining in her company, guarded her that night, and on the following day and night, until the third day, when some soldiers being sent by order of their Captain to learn what had befallen the woman, found her alive, and the lioness at her feet with her two cubs. The lioness, far from attacking the men, retired to a considerable distance in order that they might approach and liberate the woman; which they did, and took her back with them, amidst the roaring of the lioness for the bereavement of her benefactress. The soldiers were struck with admiration at the instinct and gratitude of the royal animal, and by the fact of its having surpassed man in humanity.

"In this manner she that was devoted to death by exposure to wild beasts, became liberated; which woman I knew, and she was called Maldonada, though she ought rather to have been named Bienodonada, for from this event it was seen she had not merited the punishment to which she was condemned, as necessity had obliged her to leave her companions and take refuge amongst the barbarians. Some attribute this rigorous sentence to Captain Alvarado, and not to Francisco Ruiz; be this as it may, the affair happened as I have described it."

The second number of the above work, has been published upon the same scale as the first. It is chiefly occupied with a detail of "the Journey, at his own expense, in the year 1806, of the Provincial Alcalde of the Cabildo of Concepcion de Chili, Don Luis de la Cruz, from the fort of Balleuar, through unknown lands inhabited by wild Indians, to the city of Buenos Ayres."

In an interview which the Señor Alcalde had with the Indians of Patagonia, the latter spoke of a ship of the *moros ingleses* which had been wrecked on that coast; that these Englishmen brought fowls, hogs, sheep, and other animals not known to the inhabitants, and likewise an Interpreter, who explained the use of them; that the Englishmen continued on shore some time, always behaving extremely well to the Indians, and giving them a number of valuable things, including the animals above mentioned; that when it was least expected these Englishmen disappeared, and it was thought they embarked in other vessels which they had on the coast. The Señor Alcalde warned the Indians that foreigners, enemies of Spain, were seeking to form establishments on the coast of Patagonia.

In No. 446 of our journal, we gave some extracts from the first volume of a work (in English,) recently published in London, called "*Ofelia; or the Child of Fate*,"—by Doña Francisca Pazos. We had then only read the first volume; but it seems our notice of it has reached the fair authoress in London, and we have had the honor within these few days to receive from her the work complete in two volumes.

The second volume contains some well written passages; but there are also some incongruities, particularly when the scene is removed to St. Petersburg, and we cannot reconcile the idea of the divine Ofelia, after her marriage with Tupac, condescending to enter into an intrigue with Don Candido, although the latter was her "first love."

The marriage of Ofelia, is thus beautifully described:—

"Ofelia is then led to the altar; yes! let us gather the white jasmine, to strew over the short

path she has to tread, arrayed in the mantle of virgin purity, translucent in all the charms of virtue, of knowledge, and of beauty! But, alas! for the hopes of youth!—alas! for the caprices of destiny! Who is to receive Ofelia's vows?—The idol of her heart?—he whose image has from her eighteenth year been the dream of her fondest imagination; with whom she spent the aurora of her days, and to whom the strongest ties of sympathy had bound her? No;—but to a stern stranger, never thought of until a few months since, born under the shade of the towering snow-clad Illimani, and unwillingly brought to another hemisphere by the impulse of an unkind fortune! No unanimity of sentiments, no sympathy of inclinations, no uniformity of manners or habits formed the basis of this union. Tupac's soul bore the impress of that mountain ruggedness, and those boundless deserts, which form the bold yet stern features of his native land. She, on the contrary, was a plant nurtured in the soil of the smiling Andalusia, partaking in the delicate con-texture of her soil, of the sublime beauties, of the pteuteous goodness of her country. Their common language, and the endowments of their minds, were the only seeds of their mutual esteem; but of an esteem which, in the heart of Tupac, acquired rapidly the warmth and energy of a strong attachment. He considered Ofelia as a gift which Providence had strewn on his path, as a compensation for past adversities, and looked up to her as the solace of his future days. His estimate of her was manifested in the impatience with which he hastened every preparation for the marriage; and watched every successive hour, lest some unforeseen blow of his wotted indvidious fate should yet keep him from her. But his fears were imaginary; and in a few weeks after he had obtained the sanction of Ofelia's friends, he saw his hopes realised.

"Ofelia stepped lightly, and could even smile, when she entered the room; but now another change spread itself over her countenance. Her natural timidity, heightened probably by the consciousness of her own beauty and of the elegance of her dress, could not withstand the scrutinising glances to which she was subjected, nor the warm enunciations that fell from every lip. She stood before the proud Tupac, radiant in all the graces of virgin beauty; her cheeks mantled with the flush of modesty, and her eyes turned from him in the shyness of the antelope;—he gazed on her with the eloquent smile of hopeful love. Her hands were soon clasped within his, and whilst his lips uttered with the emphasis of passion—*bella Ofelia, mi amada, mi Esposa*,—he viewed with mixed delight and admiration the elegant contours of that form which might have served as a type of Andalusian female perfection. Her dress, much in the fashion of her own country, which she had never entirely abandoned, was adapted, not as in other parts of Europe to conceal or disguise the defects of a stiff shapeless form, but to display the curved lines and pliant well-rounded limbs with which the Peninsular women are generally graced. A white figured satin skirt, trimmed to the knee with rows of bloom, and sufficiently short to display the taper ancle and small foot; a corsage of lilac velvet, and sleeves ornamented with white roses; a row of fine pearls encircling her neck; bracelets and ear-rings *en suite* (the wedding gift of Don Felipe); her glossy tresses intermixed with orange blossoms; a blonde scarf thrown over the top of her head, and gracefully taken up at the ends on her left arm, after veiling her shoulders and part of her neck, completed the whole of her bridal attire. Tupac, on his part, had not omitted any thing in point of dress which might be suitable to the occasion; and although gentlemen's dress vary but little, yet this much may be said, that Tupac was one of those persons whose form gives a lustre and appearance of neatness to that which they wear. He had a princely deportment; there was majesty in his gait, improved by that fashionable air and elegant address, that *ten du beau monde* which never fails to attract and to fix the attention. He looked worthy of his bride, notwithstanding the disparity of years; and when Ofelia, on recovering the elasticity of her spirits, ventured to raise her eyes to him, her bosom failed not to feel in its turn the same sensation of pleasure and gratified self-love with which she herself had first inspired him."

The newly married couple leave England:

"Doña Camilla clung to Ofelia in frantic embraces, sobbing out with heart-rending agony the endearing epithets of 'my daughter,' 'my own child.' Ofelia was silent, heavy, and cold, as if life blended with sorrow had recoiled on her very heart. She saw, without shedding a tear or uttering a sigh, the fond Doña Camilla torn from

her arms, led to the boat and wafted from the ship, where she remained, over shore; she saw the next morning, with the same deadness of the senses, receding before her that blissful island where her mind had acquired so much excellence, and learned first to admire the power of man's mental faculties; and it was not until after the first three days of her voyage, that her grief softened down into tears. By this time, Doña Camilla and her husband were on their way to London. How gloomy the crowded streets of this capital appeared to them, without the enlivener of their hearts,—how desolate their home, how loathsome society, may be readily conceived, but cannot be described.—Life is nothing without excitement; without the agency of our feelings and passions, the pursuits of society can afford us no allurement."

Ofelia unexpectedly meets Candido in the Russian capital, and seems to have found, to her cost; that her passion for him was only "smothered, not burnt out,—give it vent 'twill blaze again." Out of his society she became miserable. She writes to him:—

"Why have you so unnecessarily plunged me into a sea of misery? Candid, am I not your sister? Have you not called me many times by this endearing appellation! Return then to me, and let us once more be happy in the company of each other. I cannot endure this solitude; to live, I must see and hear you; and surely there is a world of delight within our reach, if we but keep the right course, and desist from aspiring after impossibilities. Candid, once more, come; I expect from you a kind, consolatory answer."

The character of Livia, "the pangs of despised love," and woman's jealousy, are fearfully depicted.

The work itself is evidently the production of a cultivated mind, intimately acquainted with the "workings of the female heart." Defects it has, but they are not very glaring, and are often compensated by pages of great beauty. The author is an enthusiast,—but it is said that nothing great or glorious was ever performed, where the quality of enthusiasm had not a principal concern.

A solemn Funeral Service was celebrated a few days since, in the Church of San Domingo, in this city, by the Rev. Friars of the Order of St. Domingo, for the repose of the soul of the late General Juan Facundo Quiroga. The widow and family of the deceased General attended.

A similar service is shortly to be performed in the Church of San Francisco, by the Rev. Friars of that order.

The Rev. Addison Searle, Chaplain to the Squadron of the United States on this station, preached a Sermon, on Sunday last, at the British Episcopal Church of this city.

Tuesday last was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres, it being "Conception Day." A number of equestrians, of both sexes, left town to inhale the country air; the slight rain which fell in the afternoon seemed to alarm them, and they hurried home at full gallop, the ladies being "first in the throng."

THE ALAMEDA had not many visitors on Sunday last; the day was one of those unpleasant ones which so often occur here in Summer, viz., excessive heat, wind, and dust. On the holiday of Tuesday, the promenade was scarcely better attended.

THE WEATHER has been at times rather hot during the week,—thermometer 76 to 80. The want of rain is most sensibly felt in the country districts.

BATHING.—The bathers in the river, during the week, have not been very numerous.

The *Retreta* attracted a great throng on Saturday evening last. The band of the *Patricios* left the Fort, with their escort, at 9 o'clock, and halted at the usual places. They performed, among other music, the *Lasciami non Pascalle*, from Tancredi, and an *aria* from *Otello*, with excellent effect. The ladies mustered very numerously upon the occasion, the evening being fine; and the streets in the vicinity of the Plaza de la Victoria were extremely crowded.

The American ship *Canada*, which arrived at this port on 7th inst., is a splendid ship of 545 tons. She was formerly in the line of packets between New York and Liverpool; and latterly, between New York and London.

To the Editor of the *British Packet*.

SIR, Two days since we happened accidentally to fall in with four Members of the *Buenos Ayres Cricket Club*, who, whilst discussing a small quantum of ginger-beer, brought to recollection the many happy moments they had experienced when assembled in the vicinity of the Socorro Church, at Mr. Nadal's Quinta, to contest for the honour of being conquerors in the results of that noble, manly, and truly English game—Cricket.

One of those gentlemen observed, that he was informed the officers of the Talbot are Cricketers; and proposed to us, through the medium of your journal to invite any eleven of those officers to oppose an equal number of members of the *Buenos Ayres Cricket Club*, in a match, that may take place when suitable to the convenience of the gentlemen invited.

By inserting this invitation in the columns of your respectable Packet, you will greatly oblige Your obedient servants,
The two Umpires of the Old Club.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to British Subjects.

THE Undersigned, H. B. M.'s Consul, hereby gives notice that a General Meeting of Subscribers to the BRITISH CHURCH in Buenos Ayres, will be held at the British Chapel, on Monday, the 14th inst., at One o'clock, for the purpose of laying before it the Accounts of the Church Committee, and in order to make the necessary appropriations for this year.

British Consulate, Buenos Ayres,
5th December, 1835.

CHARLES GRIFFITHS,
H. M.'s CONSUL.

Notice to British Subjects.

THE Undersigned, H. B. M.'s Consul, hereby gives notice that a General Meeting of Subscribers to the SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in Buenos Ayres, will be held at the said Church, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at One o'clock, for the purpose of laying before it the Accounts of the Church Committee, and in order to make the necessary appropriations for this year.

British Consulate, Buenos Ayres,
5th December, 1835.

CHARLES GRIFFITHS,
H. M.'s CONSUL.

Notice.

MESRS. 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, Madrepores, Chinese Paintings on rice paper, a very fine collection of fifty-nine specimens of Faragay Wood, and many other curiosities; Knifer Matches, Ivory Paper-Knives, Pocket-Books, Rulers, Steel Pens, &c. Also,—Lempriere's Classical Dictionary; Wine Drinker's Manual; Kitchner on Vocal Music; Miss Wakefield's Letters on Botany, and distinct of Animals; Brooke's Gazetteer; A Tale of Paraguay, by Southey; Theophrastus's Seasons; Murray's English Grammar and Exercises; Autobiography of Sir Walter Scott; Picture of London, Dublin, Belgium, Scotland, and Italy.

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.
Lophorn Straw Hats, at 10 dollars.

Hide Rope.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Inventor and Manufacturer of HIDE ROPE of a Superior quality, respectfully solicits the attention of Owners and Captains of National and Foreign vessels, to the following facts:—The Hide Rope manufactured by him weighs 25 per cent. less than that made of hemp, whilst a Hide Rope of 2½ inches is equal in strength to a 3 inch hemp rope, and so in proportion from 6 to 9 inches, 1 inch less. It is particularly well adapted for man-of-war vessels, being grapple-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 Vallet, 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.—2f do. do.
" 1000 a 2000 lbs.—28 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 BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 10th OF DECEMBER, 1835.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Philomela, Sprot.....	Parlans, Macalister & Co.....	Loading for London.
Brig Floraville, Woolf.....	Kennie, Macfarlane & Co.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Tynwald, Porteus.....	Charles Taylor & Co.....	Bahia.
Brig Ellen, Johnson.....	George Beley & Co.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Lanza, Crockett.....	John Harratt & Sons.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Trevor, Lind.....	George Beley & Co.....	Bahia.
Barque Cigar, Donald Clarkson.....	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.....	Valparaiso.
Schr.-brig Patriot, Gelling.....	Davison, Milner & Co.....	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Delta, Francis.....	Davison, Milner & Co.....	Loading for Havana.
Barque Marblehead, Barstow.....	Davison, Milner & Co.....	Loading for New York or Boston.
Ship Peruvian, Stansbury.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Loading for Philadelphia.
Brig Ceres, Wynne.....	Daniel Gowland & Co.....	New York or Boston.
Ship Canada, Hicks.....	Daniel Gowland & Co.....	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
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 Profets, H. P. Holm.....	Zumaran & Treerera.....	Loading for Valparaiso.
Brig Cecilia, Lojgren.....	Horne & Alsogaray.....	Loading for Hamburg.
BREMEN.		
Ship Adler, Schluhacher.....	Davison, Milner & Co.....	Loading for Havana.
Bremen brig Cosar, Doeljen.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Discharging.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig Fiametta, Bacaro.....	Pedro A. Plomer.....	Loading for Cadix and Genoa.
Brig Trafalgar, T. Lotero.....	Mantel S. de la Maza.....	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Eloya, J. F. X. Ferreira.....	M. A. Ramos.....	Brazil.
Zunaca Lorenza, J. Gonzaga.....	Josquin Almeida Rivero.....	Brazil.
Schr.-brig Dos Amigos, Pereira.....	J. S. Monteiro.....	Brazil.
Zunaca St. Antonio de las Animas, Diana.....	M. A. Ramos.....	Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Ship Talbot, (38 guns,) Captain Follett W. Pennell.
Packet Hornet, Lieut. F. R. Coghlan, Commander.
AMERICAN.—Corvette Erie, (24 guns,) Captain _____, bearing the Pendant of Commodore James Renahaw.

