

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 677.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1839.

[VOL. XIV.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The *Gaceta* has during the week, continued the insertion of congratulatory communications addressed to the Governor, on the discovery of the plot against his life. They are from the Justices of Peace of the parish of the Cathedral (South), Baradero, Arceveles, San Vicente, Pergamino, Monsalvo, in their own name and in that of their federal parishioners.

Generals Agustín Pinedo, Mariano Benito Rolón; Colonels Prudencio Rosas, Agustín Rabeo; Lieut. Colonels Bernardo Echevarría, Marciano Maza, Ciriano Cutino, Andrés Pérez, Juan Aguilera; Major Estanislao Vigorena; Commandants Martín Santa Coloma, Pedro Burgos, José María de la Píza, in their own name and in that of the officers and soldiers under their command.

The President and Vice-President of the nightly watch on the part of that establishment.

These communications are couched in much the same language as those noticed in our three last numbers. The following is from the Captain of the Port.

Buenos Ayres, August 6, 1839.

To H. E. the Governor and Captain General, Illustrious Restaurator of Our Laws, Brigadier Juan Manuel de Rosas.

The undersigned has the honor to congratulate Y. E. in the name of the officers and troops under his orders at the Marine department, for the protection granted to Y. E. by the Almighty against the dagger aimed at your important life by the barbarous traitor unitarians sold to the vile gold of the French agents, who know not that if some few Americans are lost to honor and become renegades to their country, there are thousands of Federals which nothing can seduce.

Y. E. must feel satisfaction in seeing that our soil is covered with foreigners of all nations, and that these are witness to your greatness of soul in supporting the immense weight of present circumstances and the singular policy observed as it respects the French, who arrive and depart as if we were in a state of profound peace; but these unjust agents of a powerful nation, reputed as highly civilized have corresponded with the blackest treachery, wishing to intimidate by the confagration of the Atlaya and other ports, the Argentine Federals who have fought for their Liberty and Independence, and are participants in the glories of Bolivia, Chili, Lima, Ecuador, (Colombia) and Banda Oriental. The foreigners who are seeing us bear with firmness for the space of sixteen months the privations consequent upon this most unjust blockade have not seen us dismayed? No: Nations will appreciate the importance of the unparalleled merit of Y. E., your heroism, and of those who have been constant in upholding the national honor and the dignity of Y. E.

If France is great, its agents have stained its grandeur and the dignity of its monarch, by acts which the present civilization of nations repudiates.

These Excellent Sir, are the sentiments of the good Federal employed in the department, and who supplicate the Almighty for your important life, for the felicity and honor of our beloved country.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

Excellent Sir,

FRANCISCO CARRO.

High Mass and Te Deum are to be celebrated at the Church of *La Merced* to-morrow morning, at the instance of the employes of the Customs House and Reguardo, as a thanksgiving to the Almighty for the discovery of the plot against the life of H. E. the Governor.

A Committee on the part of said employes, addressed a note under date 7th inst., to the Governor, requesting his permission for the battalion of marines to attend the Church on the occasion in question, to which H. E. acceded.

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 2nd inst., contains a note to the government, dated 31st ult., from Don Eduardo Luchite Camarista, charged with the Fiscal office and Presidency of the Tribunal de *recurso extraordinario por sufragio de justicia notoria*, annexing a copy of the sentence passed by said Tribunal in the *recurso extraordinario* brought by Don Bernardino Cabral, against the sentence of the *Camara*, in the suit which Cabral carried on against James W. Campbell, particulars of the suit, &c. &c. &c.

Señores Valentin de Rozabal, José María García, Laureano Reyes, Comisionados en la colección de the *Contribucion Directa* in the parish North of the Cathedral; Señores Eustaquio Ximenes, Manuel Gonzalez, Pedro Almagro, Manuel Rosende, Manuel Benavente and José Benito Aldana, for the parish of Salvadora, Señores Pedro A. Rodriguez, Dámaso Flores, Joaquín Sosa, for the district of San Andrés de Giles, have addressed notes to the government—the first dated 2nd inst., the second 6th, the third last, making over to the public treasury the one per cent commission which they are allowed.

The notes inveigh against the unjust conduct of the French agents and their alliance with the "unitarian outlaws."

A note to the government dated San Vicente 26th ult., from Felipe A. Brizuela, Justice of Peace, annexes a list of individuals who have made donations for the building of a new Church in that district.

CORRIENTES.

Corrientes, July 8, 1839.

To H. E. Brigadier General, Illustrious Restaurator of the Laws, Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, charged with the affairs of Peace, War and Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

I have the honor to inform Y. E. that I have been elected to preside over the destinies of this Province by the unanimous vote of its Representatives.

A treacherous Governor conceived the infamous project of seeking apart from the nation the elements of ruin and opprobrium which the enemies of the country had collected to unravel their sanguinary and fratricidal plan, and a fraudulent and abandoned administration trampled on our public liberties, placed at the mercy of the policy of France, the interests of a free people, who enjoyed in the bosom of the Republic the advantages offered by the Sacred Federal system, and as the worst of crimes, caused to be shed in torrents the blood of virtuous Corrientinos, fallaciously dragged to the field of ignominy and death.

Social order thus disturbed, the elect of the people threatened and oppressed, the standard of anarchy was raised and the work of iniquity

and rebellion consummated, presenting to the world a shameful example of ingratitude, ignorance, rashness, and obstinacy. The contemplation of the sublime patriotism which adorns the pages of the history of the new world was not sufficient. Neither was it sufficient to view as clear as the light of day the justice and noble decision with which the genius who has obtained the confidence of the Argentine People has acted in the scandalous event which now makes the agents of the French government appear in the character of pirates, and in league with the vandal who exists to the reproach of his country. Every thing had ceased to personal interest, and it was wished to make our private happiness consist in the general ruin of ourselves!... But Heaven was just, the author of so many and such immense evils perished, and the Province has manifested by the organ of the Laws, its determination to be faithful to the system of honor and glory we have sworn to sustain: to decline all terms with this band of unitarian barbarians debased as they are, even to the degree of allying themselves with the foreigner in order to annihilate their own country, and in fine to participate at whatever point in the fate of the nation. In protesting to Y. E. my determination to co-operate in my power until the grand work which will secure the true interests of the Confederation and the great American cause be completed, I feel the most grateful pleasure in offering you the homage of my high consideration and distinguished esteem.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

JOSE ANTONIO ROMERO.

H. E. the Governor of Buenos Ayres, under date 3rd inst., addressed a note of reply to the above, which concluded as follows:—

"The undersigned feels infinite pleasure that the suffrages of the Representatives of the Province of Corrientes have fallen on the worthy person of Y. E., as well as for the honorable sentiments to sustain the sacred cause of the Argentine Confederation, American Independence, and of freedom in both hemispheres, against the injustice and tyranny of the French and their vile instruments the renegade, assassin, barbarous unitarians, he cordially congratulates Y. E. and the Province under your command, and in accepting the protestations of friendship which you have been pleased to proffer, he offers you his most decided co-operation, well persuaded that now and hereafter, the Province of Corrientes free from tyranny and vandalism and presided by Y. E., will figure with honor amongst those which form the Argentine Confederation.

"God preserve Y. E. many years."

JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS.

FRANCISCO ROSAS.

On the 6th ult., the new Governor addressed a long proclamation to the inhabitants of the Province of Corrientes, in tenor, that it was only the afflicting circumstances in which the Province was placed by a disloyal administration, which had induced him to accept office in order to make every effort to heal its wounds. An old soldier of the Independence as he had been, could enter into no compromise with the slaves of tyranny, the depraved barbarous unitarians, sold to French gold, or the detestable marquis of the Oriental State (Rivers), all of whom would conduct the country to ruin, sell it to the foreigner and fix upon it eternal ignominy.— Relying therefore upon the co-operation of all good Corrientinos, he promised to cause the Province by that infamous monster, that vandal Frenchified unitarian Fructoso Rivera, would disappear and the days of happiness return.

BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The following correspondence which we copy from the "New York Gazette and General Advertiser" of 13th May, will doubtless lead to the amicable settlement of the Boundary Question.

[Extract.]

Mr. Stevenson to Lord Palmerston.

Lord Palmerston has probably already been apprised that, among the proceeding of the Congress of the United States at the close of its last session, provision was made for a special mission to Great Britain in relation to the subject of this controversy, should it, in the opinion of the President, be deemed advisable to appoint one. In virtue of this provision, the undersigned has now the honor of acquainting his Lordship that the President of the United States (desirous of conforming to the indicated wishes of Congress) has directed him to announce to her Majesty's government his willingness to institute such a mission and change the place of negotiation, which had heretofore been agreed on, from Washington to London; provided it should be agreeable to her Majesty's government to do so, and would, in their opinion, be the means of hastening and facilitating the final adjustment of the controversy.

In submitting this proposition of the President, which he has now the honor of doing, the undersigned flatters himself that Lord Palmerston will not fail to appreciate the motives which have influenced the President in making it, and sees in it, not only an additional proof of his desire to terminate amicably this protracted and painful controversy, but the earnest solicitude which he feels to place the relations of the two countries beyond the result of those casualties by which, in the present state of things, they are so liable to be injured.

To this proposition, the undersigned has been directed respectively to urge the early consideration of her Majesty's government.

The importance and urgency of bringing to a speedy close the pending negotiation, and the existing embarrassments in which the two countries are now placed, will, the undersigned persuades himself, sufficiently explain the earnestness with which he has been pressing the subject upon the consideration of Lord Palmerston; and, in closing this note, he can but indulge the confident hope that the final determination of her Majesty's government will not only correspond with the just expectations which are entertained by his own government, but that it will be the means of leading to such an adjustment of the whole controversy as may be compatible with the just rights and honor of the two countries, and the peaceful and friendly relations, upon the preservation of which so essentially depend the prosperity and happiness of both.

(Signed) A. STEVENSON.

23 Portland place, March 30, 1839.

[Extract.]

Lord Palmerston to Mr. Stevenson.

Her Majesty's government consider the communication which Mr. Stevenson has been instructed to make to the undersigned upon the subject of the proposed mission of a special envoy to England as a fresh proof of the friendly disposition of the President, and of the frankness which it is hoped will characterize the intercourse between the two governments; and her Majesty's government hasten to reply to that communication in the same spirit and with the same frankness. The President is desirous of knowing whether such a mission would be agreeable to her Majesty's government, and whether it would, in their opinion, be the means of hastening or facilitating the final adjustment of the controversy. That it would always be agreeable to her Majesty's government to receive any person enjoying the confidence of the President, and sent hither to treat of matters affecting the interests of both countries, the undersigned is persuaded that the government of the United States cannot possibly doubt; but her Majesty's government do not see that in the present state of the negotiation such a mission could be likely to hasten or facilitate the adjustment of the controversy. It was the wish of the British government in 1831, when the award of the King of the Netherlands was given, that any further negotiation which might be necessary upon this subject, should be carried on in London. But the government of the United

States expressed a strong desire that the seat of negotiation should be in Washington, and the British government acquiesced in that arrangement.

Now the question at present to be considered is whether any advantages would arise from transferring the negotiation to London.

Undoubtedly if the state of the negotiation were such that the two governments were at liberty to arrive at a final and immediate settlement of the controversy, by a consent to the division of the territory in dispute, her Majesty's government would be of opinion that advantage might arise from the mission proposed to be sent to this country by the government of the United States. But Major having refused to agree to a conventional line, and another reference to arbitration being in the present state of the matter out of the question; the only course left open for the two governments, with a view to arrive at a solution of the controversy, is to cause a fresh survey of the territory to be made, for the purpose of endeavouring to trace upon the ground itself, the line of the treaty of 1783; and the undersigned is sending to Mr. Fox, for the consideration of the President, a draft of a convention for the purpose of regulating the proceedings of the commissioners to be appointed by the two governments for this end; and her Majesty's government hope that the report of these commissioners will settle the question at issue, or furnish to the two governments such information as may lead directly to a settlement. But this being the present state of the matter, it appears to her Majesty's government that a special envoy must come from America would not, upon his arrival in this country, find any thing to discuss, or to settle in connection with this question, the discussion or settlement of which could be of importance commensurate with the expectations which such a mission would naturally excite on both sides of the Atlantic; and that if, in consequence thereof, the envoy so sent were to return to the United States before the two governments had finally settled the whole question, a disappointment might thereby be created which, however unfounded it would be, might nevertheless produce bad effects in both countries.

Her Majesty's government having thus stated, without reserve, their impression upon this matter, leave the decision of it to the President; and the undersigned has only further to assure Mr. Stevenson that her Majesty's government are amenable to the spirit of frankness and candour, which has dictated Mr. Stevenson's communication.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Foreign Office, April 3, 1839.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Galignani's Paris Messenger contains the following article of intelligence:—

"A letter from Otaheite, dated 30th August, announces the arrival at that island of the French frigate, the Venus, Capt. Dupetit Thouars, which left Brest on December 29, 1836, on a voyage of discovery. The crew and officers were all well. The captain on being informed of the forcible expulsion of the French Catholic Missionaries, by the Queen of this island, at the instance of the English Missionaries, sent a message to her, signifying that if his insult to the French nation was not acknowledged by a letter of excuses to the King of the French, attended by a salute of 21 guns and the payment of an indemnity of 10,000 francs, he would take possession of the island. In the evening these terms were complied with—the letter required was sent, together with the money, by the chief missionary, and the salute was given next morning. The Venus then sailed for Sydney to revictual."

TO THE EMPEROR OF THE BRITISH PACIFIC.

Sir,

In reply to the inquiry of "Queen Sabu" in the concluding line of the 'filling up' of his 'general outline,' I beg to say, that the infirmities, imperfections and foibles of our nature are not confined to the fair sex, but are common to both; and that Man, the King of Creation, has his full share of them, and indeed possesses them in the superlative degree. It is true that the Laws of man, or of society as they are generally called, allow him infinitely more latitude in the commission of improprieties than

they do to woman, and that a man can do a thousand things without derogating from his respectability, character, or high standing in society, a single one of which would ruin a woman for ever. This fact proves that man is more vicious and more prone to evil than woman, and that his misconduct is, generally speaking, the cause of domestic dissensions.—This being my opinion, I beg to offer the following lines in support of it.

I remain,
Your obedient servant,

Incoco.

Since "Queen Sabu" has admitted, 'That man may sometimes be outwitted; In the great Lottery of life, Namely, the choosing of a wife, Since he admits that is true, (The fact can be denied by few,) 'That there's no light without a shade, And that exceptions must be made— Since he admits that I am right,

He could be happy without love. 'Tis human nature that is frail, Both the Female and the Male, But it is too often seen That man on woman vents his spleen— He says that woman's always wrong; He says she has an endless tongue; He says instead of being plain, She's ever turbulent and acid; And every evening at Play! But ah! true men are but too few, Is it strange she'd be in a 'p't?

When her husband's seldom met, Except it be at the *Coffy*, And every evening at Play! Is it strange that she should 'pout,' When she finds herself grown stout, And her husband's fond regards Are sent from her to some of cards? Or what is still more worse to bear, He turns to one he thinks more fair, And by his brutal dissipation Destroys all conjugal affection? Too many wiles have we to rue, The day their husbands came to woo, For since that time their cup of sorrow Has been replenish'd on each morrow. If man with acts like these would feign His wife's affections to retain, It surely is of all reason, And were she false, 'twould be no treason. I would by no means justify, 'Woman from virtue's path to fly, 'Tis a very distant road my heart, Such a bad road to inhabit; I think that woman should recline For firm support on help Divine, For there she'll find relief indeed At the important hour of need.

From the New Monthly Magazine.

THE GAUCHOS.

A TALE OF THE PAMPAS.

(Continued from our last.)

I think it is a proverb, that no woman talks or walks like a Spanish. Certainly I never knew any who conversed was so bewitching, — who took me so much out of myself, as Doña Louisa. From her father and mother she had caught the pure Castilian accent, and her graceful utterance of the rich language, the earnestness of passion which she threw into all she said, and the quick, dark glance of hereye, whose expression gave proof of the sincerity of her words, altogether created an effect like magic. Then she seemed all opinion. What were before the untoward pleadings of that artless, but impassioned girl's heart? To me, at least, they seemed useless and vain pedantry. But I am dwelling too long upon my recollections of this fair creature, such as I beheld her in the lar-

luxury and love, fearful to proceed to the dreadful events which have hurried her from those scenes whose charm and ornament she was, into the arms of a wild Indian, if already Death has not stepped in for her relief. Ah! it is sacrilege even to think that the treasures of that exquisitely delicate and not yet fully unfolded bosom have long ere now, if not buried in the grave, been riddled by a rude savage; that the lovely hand and arm, which to gaze on alone was heaven—

"—No soft, so fair, so delicate, so sleek, As she had worn a wig for her glove!"

instead of arranging the folds of the graceful mantle, is now, if not powerless, fainting, with the meaneat household offices; and that the countenance, whose every lineament spoke of the melting thought, the kiss ambrosial, and the yielding smile,—"O God! is it not madness to think that this being, if not now lived with corruption, is obliged to tarn with a forced smile of fondness upon an uncouth being, whose love is lust, or to feel her maternal emotions for the offspring of their unnatural union checked by inexorable hate and hatred, and the cry, 'Thee, the memory of her fate has quenched on noble intellect; and it is now even consolatory to reflect that long ere this the lances of hostile Indians, too, exposure, or sorrow, must have laid waste to her mind, with that which has left her bones to bleach upon the trackless plains of the Pampas.

The absurd jealousy which characterized the government of Spain towards her South American colonies had hitherto not only excluded from their ports all foreign merchandise, except such as came in Spanish bottoms, and was consigned to a Spanish merchant, but had, by preventing foreigners from visiting the country, left the world in ignorance of the resources of this immense continent, and the manners of its inhabitants, as they themselves were respecting the affairs of the Old World. This extreme jealousy in the government brought my friend Ord and myself into a dilemma, for we should have found it difficult to extricate ourselves without the friendly interference of the rich old Spanish merchant. The goods which Ord had brought to Buenos Ayres, though shipped in a Spanish vessel, and consigned to Don José himself, were seized by some of the officers of the customs, as belonging to a foreigner, who thus became liable to the punishment due to a defrauder of the revenue. It was, in fact, that crews of ships driven by distress of weather into any of the ports of South America have formerly been seized and sent to the mines, and that persons in the same situation as Ord and myself, had unwittingly placed ourselves and our goods confiscated, and have been themselves executed as contrabandists. I have little doubt that such would have been our fate, as the rich cargo of cloths and other articles was a temptation strong enough to have excited the avarice of the government to quell any qualms of conscience as to the injustice of hanging us up to dry in a South American sun.— Fortunately, however, the information had not been laid as it had been some time in Buenos Ayres, and until Ord had raised up to himself a powerful friend in Don José. By what political or commercial manœuvres we were relieved from all apprehensions I never exactly understood; but the conditions seemed to involve in them the necessity of certain concessions taking place between Don José and my friend,—at least, such I understood to be the cause of their long and secret discussions.

One afternoon we were seated under the awning of the *patio* of our hotel, with more than usual silence discussing our cigars and coffee, when I noticed that Ord began to fidget about in the sofa, and knock the ashes off his cigar with unusual frequency and restlessness. I saw that he was about to speak of something embarrassing, but, knowing his frank and decided disposition, and perhaps enjoying his uneasiness,

though unconscious of its cause, I applied myself to a careful search for a fresh Woodville. I had been hoping of a real Havannahs lying before me. At last, after puffing away till his cigar was red hot, he knocked the ashes from it hastily, and thrust the fiery end into his mouth. He sprang to his feet with a common Spanish exclamation—"By the Holy Virgin!" cried he. "Doña Luisa Echeverría!" said I, finishing his oath in my own way. "The sweetest saint out of the skies," continued Ord, laughing good-naturedly; "I wanted to speak of you, I have been thinking so this half hour," said I. "You are in love with her beyond redemption, Ord." "And I have told her so, too, old fellow," cried he, chuckling, and fingering a handful of cents to a parcel of black archons, who were playing before the gate of the *patio*.—"Well, and what did she say?" said I. "And I have told her father so, too," continued Ord, without answering my question. "The devil you have?" cried I. "No, it is an angel I have," answered he, "or will have; for I'm to be married in a month, and then, his for England!" I gave a long whistle, and shook his hand cordially. "But before I give up my liberty to a woman's hands," said he to me, "for the last time, to enjoy the full dignity of freedom in a gallop over the plains, to see how the Indians ride; to live on beef and water, and sleep on my saddle; to climb the heights and forests of the Cordillera; and to look down from the summit of the Andes upon the wide Pacific. I have persuaded Don José to procure me permission to cross the country; so that, if you will accompany me, we will be off in an hour." I assented with delight; and from that day we began to prepare for our journey, by spending as much time as possible in the saddle, in order to make us able to bear the daily gallops to the east and west for sixty miles, with which we intended to cross the Pampas.

A few evenings after this conversation, it chanced that Ord was walking on the Alameda with some of the old men of the city, when a drunken Gaucho from the plains happened to meet them, and, in passing, ran rudely against the young lady. Thinking that the insult had been intentional, Ord felt the incensed ruffian to be crossed with one blow of his fist. With the rapidity of thought, the Gaucho sprang to his feet, drew out his long knife from his horse-skin boot, to pass it twice or thrice across the head, as it is, to improve its edge, and then, drawing the back of it fiercely against his clenched teeth, rushed upon Ord with the exclamation, "Ha! you want the knife Señor!" My friend was completely unprepared for the stroke, so sudden had been the movements of the Gaucho; but Don José, with a presence of mind and courage which his age and usual habits scarcely would have warranted any one in believing he possessed, closed with the assassin, and struck up his hand with a smart blow of his walking-cane. Thus felled, the Gaucho gazed for an instant on his fresh assailant, again raised his long knife into the air, as if to sheath it in the heart of Don José; but suddenly dropping the point, and drawing a full inspiration, which his whole frame underwent a strong convulsion, he uttered, in a hoarse tone, "Don José, you are your father's son, and a second time I spare you blood; but the blow shall come heavier, because you are. Remember! Lección!" and let this spring-rod, so, remember! A dios, Señores!" and, lifting his hat with the punctilious politeness of a true Spaniard, he moved away as if unconcerned. Ord was fully occupied with Doña Luisa, who had fainted away; and Don José, instead of calling for any one to pursue the man, seemed struck with some strange terror, and followed him with eyes which appeared fixed by fascination to his movements. The Gaucho seemed completely sobered by his recourse; for, changing his staggering gait for a firm and proud one, and throwing a piece of scarlet cloth over his *poncho*, with a hand that seemed

to have been familiar with the long, graceful Spanish cloak, he strode forward through the receding groups of people, slapping his elbow with the flat part of his knife.

It was not till the party returned home that I received an account of this assault from Ord and Don José, the latter of whom, on my expressing my surprise at the conduct of the Gaucho, gave us the following information:—"The Gauchos," said he, "who are scattered up and down the Pampas, and who support themselves by enticing and breaking the wild horses, and by slaughtering the cattle of the plains for their hides and tallow, are, in many instances, descended from the best families in Spain, their ancestors having been driven to this mode of life by poverty, arising sometimes from extravagance or gaming, sometimes from having been expelled from their patrimonies for capital offences, which have, in many instances, been of a political nature. Thus their pride and touchiness (as I believe you English call it) on points of honour, for which they are proverbial even among Spaniards, may often be traced to their consciousness of superior birth; while their revengeful and fierce temper, as well as their hospitality and politeness, for which they are equally proverbial, may perhaps be, with the same justice, ascribed to this sentiment, grafted upon the principles which their wild and unfettered mode of life naturally create.

"Whatever be the cause, however, nothing is more true than that a Gaucho of the Pampas is, according to circumstances, the most proud, polite, revengeful, or hospitable of all men.—He may be bloodthirsty, but he is never treacherous; and will die sooner than allow you to be deprived of a single cent while in his hand.

"Accustomed to what the inhabitants of cities consider the meanest offices, he still retains all the dignity, and, if necessary, the hauteur, of a nobleman; and though, when scouring the plains with his horse, he would drag you from your horse, yet enter but his cottage, after once beneath his roof 'Buenos días Señor,' and you will find his answer to your salutation, '¡Bey todo suyo!'—I am wholly yours,' fully interpreted in his kind and hospitable conduct to you.

"This general character of the Gauchos, then," continued Don José, addressing me, "though of course not extending to every individual of them, will explain to you the probable cause of the peculiar mixture of ferocity and politeness at which you were so much surprised in the man who attacked us to-day."

(To be continued.)

A number of scum and marines (liberty men) of H. B. M's ship Calliope, have been on shore during the week and were continually on horseback. Jack when on horseback conceives himself as great a man as 'Alexander the Great.'

Advertisements.

HIDE ROPE.

THE Undeigned original inventor of the hide rope, solicits the attention and patronage of the Commanding Officers of men of war, officers and captains of vessels of all nations, for his manufacture established in Buenos Ayres, with an exclusive privilege granted by the Superior Government of the Argentine Republic.

For further particulars apply at the Store, No. 28, on the beach, opposite the landing place of Buenos Ayres.

Orders left there for any quantities will be attended to and fulfilled in a very short time.

MANUEL LORENZO AMARAL.

WANTED.

TWO Good Boatmen, at No. 27, Calle de la Piedad.

NOTICE.

OLD English bottled Port, Sherry of excellent flavor, Champagne, Preserved Ginger, Black and Green Tea, Sugar Candy, &c. &c. are on sale by the packages, at Anderson, Weller & Co.'s Store.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, at Mr. Steadman's Library, No. 30, Calle de la Catedral, 'Prison Secours,' or narrative of an escape from France during the late War. By Giacomo Elton. Price 13 dollars.

MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 8th of August, 1869.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Corvette Sapho, 26 guns, Captain Pierre Joseph Thiabault, with Commodore's broad pendant.

Corvette Camille, 20 guns, Commandante Pierre Louis Hompeyelle Guillemin. (Captain de Corvette.)

BRITISH. Ship Calliope, 26 guns, Captain Thomas Herbert.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

- August 3.—Wind W. N. W.
No arrivals or sailings.
- August 4.—Wind W.
No arrivals or sailings.
- August 5.—Wind W. S. W.
No arrivals or sailings.
- August 6.—Wind N. N. W.
No arrivals or sailings.
- August 7.—Wind N. W. tide rather low.
No arrivals or sailings.
- August 8.—Wind W.
No arrivals or sailings.
- August 9.—Wind N. N. W. hay.
No arrivals or sailings.

Shipping Memoranda.

- ARRIVED AT BOSTWEDD.
- 21st ult., Brig Iris, from Rio Janeiro 14th ult., to Mainz.
- British barque Clio, from Lisbon 20th May, with 282 mays sail, to Nicholson, Gores & Co.
- 22nd, Breuen barque George Moeyer, from Island Mayo 2nd June, with 180 mays sail, to Zimmerman & Co.
- Spanish polacre Mariette, from Terragona 17th April, Iroca 27th do, Algerias 19th May, to Liviallo.
- American brig Albin, from Philadelphia 21st May, with 963 barrels flour and general cargo, to Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.
- 23rd, American brig Russia, D. S. Read, from Boston 29th May, with lumber and general cargo, to Zimmerman & Co.
- French ship Deux Amis, from Rio Janeiro 11th ult., to Duplessis.
- Swedish brig Rose-northeast May, from Island Bonavata 29th May, with 100 mays sail.
- 24th, British brig Coeslar, from London May 5th June, with 150 mays sail, to Bunge, Eaton & Co.
- American barque Kent, Prescott, from Boston 30th May, with lumber, to Southgate & Co.
- 25th, British brigantine Reinelder, from Liverpool 12th May, to Stanley, Back & Co.
- 26th, American brig Metacomb, from Boston 29th May, with general cargo, to Zimmerman & Co.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 4th inst., was performed the "Abbé de l'Épee," (Deaf and Dumb) and a farce.

On 6th, *Los dos Sargentos en el Corón Sa-marin*, and a farce.

We were not present on either of the above evenings.

The play bills announce that Señor Casacuberta, Señora Pacheco, and others, are engaged and will shortly appear on the boards of the Victoria.

Seeing that the taste of the public so much tends towards operatic performances—why is not some exertion made to get up an opera, particularly as both theatres, owing to the coalition, are now under the same management.

San Ignacio de Loyola.

The observances at this festival at the Church of San Ignacio (College Church) was this year extremely splendid and imposing. The singing of the boys in the choir produced a fine effect. We heard them again on Sunday evening with the accompaniment of the organ.

"When we consider (says an excellent divine) the performance of sacred music as a duty, much is to be learned from it. If music is a gift of God to us for our good, it ought to be used as such for the improvement of the understanding and the advancement of devotion. It will quiet the disorders of the mind, and drive away the enemies of our peace."

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

3rd inst.—The French schooner of war *Eclair*, arrived during the last night and sailed this afternoon to the eastward. A strange white boat arrived amongst the blockaders to day, supposed a prize. Two of their armed

whole boats sailed to the northward. The French date of war was seen yesterday and to day cruising off las Conchas. Yesterday afternoon she sent a whale boat to the outer roads, which after spicing Commodore's ship *Sapho*, returned to the date.

4th. The *Sapho* had a red flag flying all day, first at the fore and afterwards at the mizzen—probably as a signal to some of the French launches or on to the distance. We looked *par-tout* but could not discover any thing except the high land of *San Juan* in the Banda Oriental.

5th. This morning, shortly after 2 o'clock, two French launches were so close to shore between the *Retiro* and the *Recodoles*, as to cause the patrol to fire musquetry at them. The launches returned the fire, each with one discharge from its swivel gun, which however did no mischief. They then retired, but it appears they were soon afterwards joined by two others, and at day break, the four launches were within gun shot of the battery near the *Retiro*. The latter and some field pieces (6 pounders) which were brought down to the beach from the *Recodoles* then opened fire on the intruders, but without effect, the shot fell ahead, astern, and on each side. It is a difficult matter to hit a boat when under sail at a distance. The launches retired by signal from the *Sapho*. The latter on this occasion fired three shots, and the field pieces seven. The *Sapho* during the morning displayed at mizzen the red signal flag noticed yesterday, and fired a gun on hoisting it.

6th. *Sapho* had again red flag at mizzen, which she shot down on the approach of the date from the northward. The latter with her whole boat in tow anchored in the outer roads in the afternoon, and sailed again at night to the northward. A small *balandra* arrived this afternoon from Martín García, and sailed in the evening apparently for the same destination.

7th. A *balandra* arrived from the northward and anchored alongside the *Sapho*, she sailed in the afternoon to the northward. Two small launches arrived in the outer roads early this morning from a night cruise in the vicinity of Las Conchas.

8th. Two launches returned to the outer roads this morning from a night cruise to the northward.

9th. A *balandra* in company with a French launch and one of their armed whale boats, arrived from the northward. The date was at anchor S. of the outer roads.

The French barque of war *Forie* and their brig of war remain as noticed in our last, at anchor hull down.

This day (10th inst.) completes the 501st day of the blockade.

The report of the French swivel guns as early on Monday last, awakened numbers from their sleep. The Admiral of the beach "got up," and in spite of cold weather and a slight touch of the cold, examined the river as far as the obscurity of night would permit. We too heard the report, but thought it was a continuation of the rejoicing *Monsieur*. A pretty girl speaking of the matter, wished the French "at old Nick" for disturbing her from one of the "sweetest dreams" she ever had. Ah *Messieurs blockaders*, you have a great deal to answer for.

There was a grand *fandango* on Sunday last, in the parish of *Monserrat*, to celebrate the discovery of the plot against the life of H. E. the Governor. We met the procession about 8 o'clock, on Sunday evening, which conveyed back the portrait of the Governor to his private residence. It was attended by a superb band of military music attired in scarlet, and by a number of individuals in fancy dresses, bearing federal flags, lights, &c. followed by military officers and others. Fireworks, including some excellent rockets, were discharged from the *patio* of His Excellency's residence during the night of the waters. The streets were for *La Patrie*, the Governor, the Federals, President Oribe and *nuestros heróicos Orientales*, all good Americans, &c. The *micras* were directed against the *Unitarios*, traitors, Rivero, Lavalle, Franesca, &c. &c. The procession on its route made several halts at which were performed a part of the *amateurs* song (and capillary) *no* an aria, the spectators being uncovered at the time it was singing. The night was cold but clear.

THE WEATHER during the week has been cold but reasonable—thermometer 41 & 69.—There was hoar frost on Saturday morning with ice. On Sunday the atmosphere was dry and pleasant, and a *balandra* was visited by several parties of ladies.

MARRIED.

On the 2nd inst., James Taylor to Agnes Kenish, both natives of Scotland.

DIED.

On 1st inst., Mr. Thomas Widdows Reeve.

Advertisements.

Interesting Notice.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT, next door to No. 5, Calle de Mexico, two squares towards the River from the barracks of the Restaurador.

Andrew Gault, has the honor to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened an establishment for the manufacture of strings for musical instruments (*coronas armonias*) of all classes and colours, whether of gut or any other sort for every description of instrument, finished as the highest perfection, superior in their quality, and at a price more moderate than those which are produced in the best musical stores of Europe. He also makes cords for the use of hat-ies, watchmakers and machinists.

Those who wish to favor him with their orders, will please apply at the place above-mentioned, or at the comb-shop next door to Baldrac's confectionery Calle de la Victoria, where for greater convenience to his customers, he has provided some of the strings in question at the same price as at the manufactory, with the understanding that on trial they have proved to be of the very best quality. ad 5

NOTICE.

SPIRITS AND WINES AT REDUCED PRICES. CHARLES ZEIGLER, respectfully informs his customers, that he has reduced the prices of his liquors to the following scale.

French Brandy at \$20 per gallon, (the same quality he sold before at \$30).

Best Holland Gin at \$15 per gallon.

Superior Sherry Wine at \$14 per do.

Port Wine at \$11 per do.

Also a few boxes of the best old Port Wine, 8 dozen each; London Porter and Cider.

Smoked tongues at \$10 per dozen.

Montevideo champagne at 6 rs. per lb.

PRICES CURRENT.

All the prices of gold and silver in the table are nominal.

Doubloons Spanish	..... 240 s	1/2	do. each.
Do. Patriot	..... 240 s	1/2	do. do.
Plata macaroni	..... 134 s	1/2	do. for one Dollar, Spanish
Do. do.	..... 14 s	1/2	do. each.
Do. Patriot and Patagonian	..... 131 s	1/2	do. do.
Six per cent Stock	..... 57 s	06	do. per cent.
Bank Shares	..... 100 s	00	do. do.
Exchange on England	..... 34 s	34	per cent do do.
Rio Janeiro	..... a	nominal.	
Montevideo	..... 14 s	1/4	per patacon
Do. United States	..... 15 s	00	per U.S. dollar.
Hilos, Ox, best 37 s	29	1/2	peasas
Do. country	..... 31 s	34	do. do.
Do. weighing 20 to 21 lbs	..... 32 s	4 s	do. do.
Do. sealed	..... 30 s	31	do. do.
Do. Horse	..... 12 s	14	do. each.
Navy Blue	..... 51 s	00	per lb.
Chinchilla Skins	..... 55 s	00	do. per doze.
Wool, common	..... 12 s	15	do. per arroba
Do. pickled	..... 26 s	27	do. do.
Sheep skins per dozen	..... 19 s	20	per 50 lbs.
Cat skins per dozen	..... 28 s	30	
Deer skins per dozen	..... 11 s	12	
Hair, long	..... 20 s	75	do. per arroba
Do. mixed	..... 35 s	28	do. do.
Java Beef	..... 16 s	48	do. quintal.
Do. weighing 20 to 21 lbs	..... 17 s	48	do. per arroba
Horns	..... 200 s	00	per mil.
Flour, (North American)	..... a	none	
Salt, on board	..... a	none	per fan
Docuents	..... 1 s	11	per cent. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week, 341 dollars. The lowest price 288 dollars.

The high rate of Exchange upon England during the week 35 pence. The lowest ditto 34 pence.

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ALEXANDER BURNER, Responsible Editor.