

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 416.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1834.

[VOL. VIII.]

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.

To the Public, Families, Schools, and Individuals.

H. T. BRADISH offers his services as a Private Teacher of the English and Spanish Languages; Geography; Arithmetic; Book-keeping, by single and double entry. He has a room for the reception of any persons who may wish to improve themselves in any of said branches of instruction, or will attend them at their own dwellings. His terms of instruction to Classes, Schools, and Families, are very moderate.

H. T. B. may be seen at his house, No. 155, Calle del Perú, between the hours of 10 and 12 in the morning, and from 3 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

NOTICE.

JAMES BROWN respectfully informs the Public, that he has commenced business as CLOCK and WATCH MAKER, at

No. 62, Calle de la Piedad,

and trusts, by paying the strictest attention to their commands, to merit their patronage and support; and that from his long experience of Twenty Years, and upwards, in some of the first Manufactories in England, he will be able to give satisfaction, by having the work done in a superior manner, and upon reasonable terms.

BUENOS AYRES.

With this number concludes the EIGHTH YEAR of the British Packet.

We announced in our last, that the Select Committee appointed to report on the fourth resignation of General Rosas, concluded their labours on the preceding Friday, and that they had come to the resolution of proposing the postponement of the consideration of the aforesaid resignation, and the establishment of a Provisional Government, until the House should have made such enactments as might be deemed necessary to strengthen the action of the Executive. Subsequent events have produced a different result. The Committee, doubtful of the reception their report would meet with, judged it expedient, previously to rendering it officially to the House, to take the sense of the most influential of their colleagues upon the subject. Several conferences were consequently held, and the Committee became finally convinced that their proposal would be rejected. Notwithstanding, so much excitement prevailed among a certain portion of the population, that they did not consider it safe, under existing circumstances, to advise the acceptance of the resignation. It seemed a commonly received opinion among some individuals, that the only obstacle to General Rosas's compliance, was the hesitation of the House to grant him extraordinary powers. Hence the apprehension of violence, which was entertained, and prevented the decision of the Committee. However, public opinion regarding the sentiments of General Rosas, was soon settled; it having become generally understood that his reluctance to take office, was still greater with extraordinary powers than without them. The Committee then ventured to deliver their report in favour of the acceptance of the resignation, and the appointment of a Governor until the promulgation of the Constitution. The intention appears to be to pave the way for General Rosas's resuming the reins of the administration as first Constitutional Governor of the province; "for [says the *Gaceta Mercantil*], to him, and to him alone, is reserved

the glory of permanently securing the destinies of the country." The House held a sitting on Thursday, when the report of the Committee was taken up; and after a tolerably long discussion, in the course of which General Mancilla indignantly repelled the insinuation that he aspired to the governorship, it was admitted in general, or in other words, received a first reading. In this same sitting, the Committee of Constitutional Affairs, anticipating the performance of part of a duty which by the project in discussion was to devolve upon them, presented the projects, noticed elsewhere, relative to strengthening the Executive authority.

The House resumed yesterday the pending debate, and the three following articles of the Committee's project were sanctioned:—

Art. 1.—The resignation made by Brigadier-General Juan Manuel de Rosas, for the fourth time, on 28th ult., of the office of Governor and Captain-General of the Province, to which he was appointed by the law of 29th June last, is accepted.

2.—The House shall proceed to elect a Governor, according to the law of 23d December, 1823.

3.—The duration of the Governor shall be until the sanction of the Constitution.

Three articles still remain to be discussed, the purport of the two principal of which is to pledge the House to betake itself exclusively to deliberate on the means of strengthening the Executive; the Constitutional Committee being directed to prevent the suitable projects.

The House was not enabled to proceed further, on account of a great portion of the first part of the sitting having been occupied by the debate on a motion made by General Mancilla, relative to a communication which appeared in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of yesterday, wherein the insubordination of several public officers is severely inveighed against, in the case of one Celedonio Toro. The General proposed that the author of this communication should be immediately imprisoned, and tried by a special tribunal, as the heinousness of the offence deserved instantaneous and exemplary punishment, the article being calculated to reflect the highest discredit on the authorities of the country. He further moved, that an immediate resolution be taken. This was negatived, and the affair referred to the Committee of Legislation. It is understood that the article alluded to is the production of Dr. Alsina, son-in-law of the President of the House.

The Government have proposed to the House of Representatives, to make a grant of fifty square leagues of public land, to be distributed among the officers of the late expeditionary army.

The publication of the daily paper "*Censor Argentino*," has been discontinued;—the last number appeared on 1st inst. The Editor (Señor Cavia), inserted an advertisement in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 2d, stating, that not wishing to give any pretext for political agitations, and knowing that threats had been uttered by a certain class against him and the owner of the

printing-office where his paper was published, he had resolved to suspend it.

The daily paper *Imparcial*, was discontinued on 7th inst., on which day it completed 166 numbers. The Editor assigns various reasons for the suspension of his journal; and amongst others, that threats had been uttered against him, and that the proprietor of the printing-office had refused to print any more numbers of the *Imparcial*.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES.

On the 7th inst., the Committee of Constitutional Affairs laid before the House the following projects:—

No. 1.—For the present, and until the sanction of the permanent law of the liberty of the Press, the Government decree of 1st February, 1822, shall be re-established.

No. 2.—The Committee of Legislation shall present, as soon as possible, a detail of the reforms which the public exigencies require, relative to judicial proceedings in political and civil offences.

No. 3.—The Committee of Finance shall present, as soon as possible, a detail of the reforms which it may conceive necessary, in order to the improving and administration of the public revenue.

The same Committee presented its report upon the note of the Government, respecting the conduct which they had adopted on the arrival of the citizen Señor Bernardino Rivadavia; and advised the sanction of the following:—

Art. 1.—The House approves the conduct observed by the Government, in ordering the re-embarkation of the citizen Rivadavia, on the 28th of April last.

2.—Those emigrants who have left the province in consequence of political dissensions, or for anarchical incursions in any of the other provinces of the Union, from 1st December 1828, until the present date, cannot return without obtaining the previous permission of Government.

3.—In thirty days from the publication of this decree, the Government shall lay before the House a list of those persons to whom the preceding article applies.

A Note from the Government, dated 31st ult., was read; in purport,—that thirty-three days had now elapsed since the House of Representatives had recommended that the present Government should remain in office until the appointment of a new Governor of the province. That it was not possible to foresee the incidents which have retarded this event. It is however necessary to abbreviate as much as possible the period, always dangerous, of a provisional authority; and for that purpose the Government would make every effort, in conjunction with the Legislative Corps, to overcome the various embarrassments which exist. On the other hand, the tranquillity which the province has enjoyed until the present moment, has facilitated the operations of the authority; but the indefinite prolongation of such an extraordinary state of things, interrupts all business, and daily increases the difficulties of the administration. The Government, therefore, aware of the patriotic feelings of the Hon. Representatives, earnestly requests them to redouble their zeal to put an end to the present situation in which the province is placed.

Official Documents.

A note from General Rosas, dated 22d ult., to the Minister of War and Marine, General Tomas Guido, expresses his gratitude to the Government and the House of Representatives, for the donation of the Island of Choelechel, and for the vote ordering a sword, medal, and sash, to be presented to him.

A communication, dated San Luis, 21st ult., from the Governor of that province, (José Gregorio Calderon,) addressed to the Governor of the province of Buenos Ayres, returns thanks to the latter for the assistance of troops, &c., which have been ordered to proceed from Buenos Ayres to defend the province of San Luis against the incursions of the Indians.

A communication, dated San José de Flores, 28th ult., from General Rosas, to the Minister of War, General Tomas Guido, states that it is now seven years since he (General Rosas,) was first employed in establishing the line of frontier to secure the property in the country districts of the province, from the incursions of the Indians; and from that period until the present, he has been continually engaged in the public service, for the punctual fulfilment of which he has made every sort of sacrifice; totally neglecting his private affairs, exposing himself to peril, anxiety and fatigue, and expending his private property in aid of the public necessities. That he can no longer disregard the re-establishment of his health, which has been so seriously impaired; nor the ruinous state to which his fortune is now reduced. He therefore, finds it impossible to continue any longer in the command of the country districts; and requests the Minister to convey the motives he has assigned for this determination, to the knowledge of H. E. the Governor, in order that he may deign to admit the resignation which he (General Rosas,) makes of the said command.

The Minister replied to the above on 31st ult., to the effect, that H. E. the Governor fully appreciates the great sacrifices made by General Rosas, and the noble feeling which caused them; at the same time he is persuaded that the General, seeing the necessity of continuing in his command to secure the fruits of his own labours, and satisfy the wishes of his fellow-citizens, will desist from persisting in a resignation which the Government cannot admit without placing themselves in opposition to the principal interests of the province, which they are obliged to preserve, and which no doubt will be effectually guarded and protected by General Rosas, whilst he continues Commandant-General of the country districts, which the supreme authority has confided to his wisdom, zeal, and patriotism.

Señor Juan de Dios Cañedo, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Government of Mexico, has, under date Valparaiso, 18th May last, forwarded to the Governor of Buenos Ayres a note from the President of the Republic of Mexico, (Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna,) dated 1st November, 1833, stating his obligations to that office, and his sincere wish to draw closer the ties of friendship between both countries.

Señores Manuel Ortiz Basualdo, and Justo Ballesteros, composing the Committee of the Abolition Society, have addressed the Director General of the said, stating that they had attended the chapel at the public prison on 27th ult., when Divine Service was performed, at which the presence of both sexes were present; and that their conduct was extremely decorous and praiseworthy.

The President of the Director Council, in reply to the above, dated 4th inst., states that the

Council has resolved that two of the Society shall attend the chapel in the prison, the days on which Divine Service is performed.

INTERIOR.—*Santa Fé.*—The Commandant of the Fort of Añapiré, has addressed the Government of the province of Santa Fé, under date 10th ult., stating that several Indians, with their families, had presented themselves to him, desiring to place themselves under the protection of the Government; and that others of the principal Indians had requested to follow the same example, which, when effected, will clear a vast extent of country from hostile Indians, as far as the point parallel with Santiago del Estero.

UNITED STATES.

We have been favoured with journals of the United States, to 7th June. The disputes in the political world there, seemed rather to have increased than otherwise; and the bodily health of General Jackson was stated to be feeble and precarious.

The following is an extract from an "Address to the People of Pennsylvania, adopted by the State Convention."

"Have the Convention overrated the importance of the present crisis? Is it not true that our community is at this moment excited and alarmed beyond all former example?—that the permanency of the Union, and the stability of republican institutions, have become subjects of fear and reasonable doubt, and that for such doubts and fears abundant cause is furnished by the ruinous career of the national executive? Let the people judge for themselves, by reference to facts with which all are familiar, and which no one will deny. Let them examine the doctrines asserted by the President in reference to his own powers, and say whether he does not claim the whole sovereignty of the nation, and disregard all the checks which the constitution has provided against arbitrary authority. Let them observe among the fearful omens of the times, how these doctrines are propagated by every means which an extended influence over the public press, and an unlimited command of the public treasure, have placed within his reach,—how principles inconsistent with public liberty are openly proclaimed by his blinded and corrupt adherents, in the name of freedom, and under the guise of democracy. Let them mark how the power of the national government has been brought to bear upon the independence of the state sovereignties; and referring to their own commonwealth for an example, at once recent and impressive, account for the vacillations of its executive and its legislature, under the attractive influence existing at Washington." Let them study the history and investigate the accounts of the general post-office, and they cannot fail to perceive that the good of the people and the law of the land have been contemptuously set aside by this administration—that a department created for general convenience, has become a mere engine of party operations, its revenues squandered among hungry partisans, and its value as a vehicle of sound information utterly destroyed. Let them number, if they can, the armies of office holders and office-seekers who swarm through the country, and whose only rule of action and opinion is the command of their chief; and let them observe, how the number and compensation of officers has been increased, and these officers arrayed like a standing army, at all our elections, with the approbation of him who, while the oath of office was yet warm upon his lips, declared, that to reduce the expenses of government, and prevent the interference of the public officers with the freedom of elections, should be cordial objects of his administration. Let them remember, that a large portion of the House of Representatives, influenced by the fear of punishment or the hope of reward, and surrendering their freedom of thought and action, have tamely passed under the yoke of the executive; and that, but for the patriotic stand which the Senate has made to the assault of the constitution, this famed republic, the beacon light by which all other nations have steered in pursuit of freedom, would have been a torchlight in every thing but name.

"What the pretensions of President Jackson, if admitted by the Senate and the People, as they have already been by the House of Representatives, would render this government a monarchy

and not a republic, is evident from the paper which he presented to the Senate as an exposition of the authority claimed by the President. In that singular document, he adopts as a basis the powers exercised by the King of Great Britain, when the royal prerogative was most widely extended; and, so far from recognizing the principles of our constitution, that all powers not granted by that instrument are to be regarded as withheld, he claims every attribute of sovereignty not expressly prohibited by the letter of the constitution. Let this claim be admitted, and it will be useless for Congress to enact laws, or for the judiciary to decide upon their construction. The President will understand them as he pleases; he will set them aside if they interfere with his plans—and, when some excuse for the disregard of his official oath is required by an insulted people, those immaculate advisers, who surround the throne, will find it in his zeal for the maintenance of public morality, by precept at least, if not by example.

"The monarchical feelings of General Jackson will be found to govern his practice in its most minute details. Like the weak kings, of whom history furnishes too many examples, we find him surrounded by a few interested favorites, who, by flattering his vanity and stimulating his passions, maintain exclusive possession of the royal ear. Through the barriers thus created, the language of truth cannot pass; nor can his constitutional advisers expect to enter, unless upon condition of entire subservience. Nay, the very delegates of the People of the United States, instructed to bear to the President a statement of their grievances, have either been refused admission into the palace of their Cæsar, or, when admitted, been denied the opportunity of making known their views."

The European news brought by the brig *Iceni*, is not of very great importance as it regards political matters. In France, tranquillity prevailed. General Lafayette died on the 20th of May, aged 77; his memory will be cherished by all parties. The French papers state that the accounts from Buenos Ayres and Rio Janeiro, show the French commerce with those places, to be in a very unprofitable state.

The infant son of the King of Belgium, died in May last.

The civil war in Portugal had not terminated, as was reported; the treaty to that effect between France, England, Spain, and the Government of Doña Maria, not having, according to the last advices, been acted upon, but was waiting the ratifications. In the mean time, Figueiras and Coimbra had surrendered, both in the same day, to the Pedroites, without firing a shot. The English Tory prints attribute this to bribery, the same as caused the surrender of the Miguelite fleet. The Spanish army, under General Rodil, was advancing upon Santarem. Don Miguel, pressed on all sides by his foreign adversaries, was preparing to evacuate that post; but then, it was asked, to what point can he retreat?

The domestic strife in Spain continued much as usual. It was stated that the Cortes were to be convoked on the 24th of July, the Queen Regent's birth day.

A change of Ministry was bruited in England; Sir James Graham, and Mr. Stanley, had resigned office.

Since writing the above, we have received Montevideo papers to 6th inst. We have translated the following from the *Universal*, of the 4th inst.:

"Captain Beard, of the American brig *Cornelia*, which arrived yesterday, from Setubal 11th June, brings interesting news. Don Miguel, in virtue of the quadruple treaty, sailed for England on the 2d of June, in a frigate, from Lisbon.—Don Carlos had likewise abandoned Portugal, and embarked from the port of Sains, 14 leagues from Setubal, on the 6th of June, for England. The Government of Doña Maria had decreed a general amnesty to all the Miguelite troops, and they had quietly returned to their homes. The

Captain adds, that all was tranquil in Portugal, as well as in Spain."

MONTEVIDEO.

We have received Montevideo journals to 5th inst. The local news they contain is not very important. A party of the Oriental troops had been surprised by Commandant Santana; but it was generally supposed that the misunderstanding occasioned by the late incursion made from the Brazilian frontier, would be amicably arranged.

Blackwood's Magazine, for April 1834, contains some amusing poetry, under the head, "A Tale of the Rhine;" the story of which relates to a spendthrift knight called 'Sir Rupert the Fearless,' who having exhausted all his means, and being beset by 'duns,' resolved to drown himself in the Rhine; and for that purpose, one moon-light night, having got into his skiff,

"He soon spied on the stream
A dame whose complexion was fair as new cream."
Who, after singing, accompanying herself on the guitar, and smiling on the knight, gradually sunk in the waters; and the knight

"Jumping up in the boat,
And discarding his coat,"
plunged into the stream to follow her;—

"But oh! what a sight
Met the eyes of the knight,
When he stood in the depth of the stream bolt upright!
A grand six-footed hall
Like the cave of Grotto,

Rose above and about him; great fishes and small
Came thronging around him, regardless of danger,
And seemed all agog for a peep at the stranger.
Their figures and forms to describe, language fails—
They'd such very odd heads, and exceeding odd tails;
Of their genus or species a sample to gain,
You would ransack all Hungerford market in vain;
'E'en the famed Mr. Myers'
Would scarcely find buyers,
Though hundreds of passengers doubtless would stop
To stare, were such monsters expos'd in his shop."

Sir Rupert also saw "scores of young women diving and swimming;" and amongst them the lady he had seen on the surface of the river, who welcomed the knight, and said:—

"My name is Lurline,
And the ladies you've seen
All do me the honour to call me their Queen."

She invited him to a banquet. In the end the knight makes 'strong love' to the Water Queen, and becomes 'a thriving wooer.' He then candidly confessed his situation to her, of his being over head and ears in debt, and that a trifle of the gold and silver she was possessed of, would render him "again, Lord of his spacious domain;" and then he says,—

"With Lurline at my side,
My adorable bride."

At this proposal,
"Lurline hung her head
Turn'd pale, and then red,
Growing faint at this sudden proposal to wed,
As though his abruptness in 'popping the question'
So soon after dinner, disturb'd her digestion."

Lurline consented to the propositions, and the knight was in raptures;—

"And, oh!" he exclaimed, "let them go catch my skiff, I'll be home in a twinkling, and back in a jiffy."

He returned home, paid all his creditors, and "Now no more he sends out
Far pots of brown stout,
Or schnaps, but resolves to do henceforth without,
Abjure from this hour all excess and ebriety,
Enrol himself one of a Temperance Society."

But he forsook Lurline, thinking that after all she would only be "wife-and-water," and proceeded to church to marry another lady; but when the clergyman asked about "any just cause or impediment," a heavy rain came on, and the Rhine rose and drowned all the marriage party, except

"A little old woman that open'd the pews."

* Mr. Myers, in our time in London, kept a fishmonger's shop in St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, (which probably he may still retain.) It was much resorted to by the fish-loving citizens.—(Ed.)

She clung to an oak tree, and was saved. The Humane Society tried a variety of methods to drag for the bodies, &c.—

"But they only fish'd up the clerk's tortoise-shell spectacles."

The story concludes by a Moral, of which the following is an extract:—

"This tale has a moral. Ye youths, oh, beware
Of liquor, and how you run after the fair!
Shun playing at shorts—avoid quarrels and jars—
And don't take to smoking those nasty cigars.
Let no run of bad luck, or despair for some Jewess-eyed
Damsel, induce you to contemplate suicide.
Don't sit up much later than ten or eleven—
Be up in the morning by half-after seven."

LITERATURE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
SPAIN.—By Don A. Galtiano.

Under the above head, the author has given the history of the modern Spanish authors; and speaks thus of Señor Mora:—

"Don José Joaquín de Mora is one of the liveliest and cleverest authors of modern Spain, and yet he has produced no important or correct work; whence it arises that he is in little esteem among his own countrymen. Nay, notwithstanding his very extensive reading, he is generally considered as a man of but shallow learning.—Though the personal character of an author should not influence our judgment of his literary attainments, yet, in this case, we may assert with perfect truth, that it is to particular circumstances, having no reference to his mental powers and acquirements, that Mora owes this harsh opinion. Natural levity, and the pressure of poverty, led him to write in great haste; and because he was somewhat trifling and superficial as a man, he has been esteemed a superficial writer; and the

inference seemed just, because it is often well founded. But Mora sometimes writes superficially upon subjects which he understands thoroughly. Notwithstanding his intimate acquaintance with foreign, and particularly with French authors, he possesses an entire command over his own language, and an extensive knowledge of Castilian literature; and yet, though he often writes beautifully—frequently with great purity,—he is at other times chargeable with Gallicisms of the most gross and offensive nature. His compositions are all of a desultory character, being, for the most part, articles in periodicals, short pamphlets, and papers in Annuals. His translations of Sir Walter Scott's 'Ivanhoe,' and 'The Talisman,' do him great honour, and prove how well he understands and can write his own language.

Mr. Holman, in his work, "A Voyage round the World," relates the following:—

"Attending a review of the Royal African Corps, I overheard the following amusing dialogue between two sailors who happened to be on the military parade when the soldiers were at drill, going through the evolutions of marking time,—a military manoeuvre by which the feet, as well as the whole body of the person, are kept in motion, presenting a similar appearance to that which they exhibit when they are actually marching. One observed the other watching the movements of the corps very attentively, with his eyes fixed and his arms akimbo:—'What the hell are you looking at?' he inquired. 'Why, Jack,' replied his companion, 'I'm thinking there must be a d—d strong tide running this morning.'—'Why?' said he. 'Why?' answered the other, 'why because these poor beggars have been pulling away this half hour, and have't got an inch a-head yet!'"

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS
IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 7th OF AUGUST, 1834.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Wilton Wood, Stockdale,	M'Cracken & Jamieson,	Loading for Liverpool, <i>via</i> Montevideo.
Brig Urania, Bergh,	S. Leizaola, Bros.,	Loading for Gieves, for orders.
Brig Sarah Birkett, Cook,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Vanguard, Walker,	Bennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Loading for London, <i>via</i> Montevideo.
Schooner Osprey, Fisher,	John M'Donnell & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Themis, LeBas,	Bertram, Delisle & Co.,	Loading for a port in Europe.
Barque Mary Worrall, Smith,	M'Cracken & Jamieson,	Loading for Liverpool, <i>via</i> Montevideo.
Brig Caenor, W. Thompson,	R. & J. Carlisle,	Loading for Liverpool, <i>via</i> Montevideo.
Brig Sarah, Weighton,	Zumaran & Freserra,	Loading for the Mediterranean.
Brig Victoria, Foggo,	R. & J. Carlisle,	Discharging.
Brig Caraboo, Fell,	Charles Taylen & Co.,	Island of Mayo.
Brig Iccni, Lacey,	M'Cracken & Jamieson,	Discharging.
Brig Visfuta, Christian,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Silvanus, Young,	R. & J. Carlisle,	Liverpool.
AMERICAN.		
Schooner Mary Jane, Bibbs,	Davison, Dorr & Co.,	Loading for Patagonia.
Brig Sanders, Skails,	Grogan & Pleasants,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Brazen, Raines,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Baltimore.
Ship Caroline, Doughty,	Davison, Dorr & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Brig Rebecca, Shilliber,	Manning & Dorr,	Island of Mayo.
Brig Russian, Knowles,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	New York or Boston.
Brig James, Syer,	Davison, Dorr & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Latona, Pebrick,	Grogan & Pleasants,	Discharging.
Schooner-brig Clio, Spalding,	Davison, Dorr & Co.,	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Brig Claire, Simonet,	C. Cochart,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
HAMBURG.		
Brig Johannes, Riedtick,	F. J. Kitch,	Loading for Hamburg.
Brig Güte Christine, Driewes,	Bertram, Delisle & Co.,	Bahia.
BREMEN.		
Ship Adler, Schubmacher,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Active, Beckman,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Albatross, Scholborg,	Bunge, Hütz & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
DUSSEL.		
Brig Phoenix, Veeze,	Leizaola, Bros.,	Loading for Amsterdam.
Barque Felicitas, Muller,	Bunge, Hütz & Co.,	Loading for Amsterdam.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig General Fiammetta, Baccro,	Pedro A. Plover,	Loading for Cadix and Barcelona.
Brig Tempo, Podesta,	S. Leizaola, Bros.,	Havana.
Polacre San Antonio,	J. B. Soriano,	Orangy, to load for Pernambuco.
Ship Bananier, G. Pansa,	S. Leizaola, Bros.,	Loading for Cadix and Barcelona.
Brig Sozates, J. Ravena,	Felipe Llavallol,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Columbus, Ardito,	J. Gestal,	Loading for Cadix and Barcelona.
Brig Trafalgar, Raggio,	Mannet Saenz de la Maza,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Magdalena, Galpán,	Amadeo & Caprille,	Loading for Trinidad Malaga.
Barque Cavallo Marino, Graffione,	Pedro A. Plover,	Loading for Malaga.
Polacre Concepcion, Gotsis,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Discharging.
NEAPOLITAN.		
Brig Vesuvio, Lauro,	Amadeo & Caprille,	Loading for Barcelona and Genoa.
Brig Neptuno, Salvatore,	Amadeo & Caprille,	Unfinished.
BAZILIAN.		
Brig Eolus, Meirelles,	Pedro A. Plover,	Unfinished.
Patente Nova Verba, P. da Silva,	C. M. Brito,	Loading for Rio Grande.
Brig Paquete de Santos, Berisso,	Amadeo & Caprille,	Rio Janeiro.
Brig Justina, J. R. Silva,	M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Zunaga Desamparado, Feliz, Labrador,	José Cuello Pinto,	Brazil.
Schooner-brig Bells Angeles, Cavallini,	M. A. Ramos,	Rio Grande.
Schooner-brig Cacique, Oliveira,	M. A. Ramos,	Rio Janeiro.
Brig Nra. Sra. de Ajuda, J. V. Reles,	Joaquim A. de Ribeiro,	Rio Janeiro.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

August 2.—Wind S. S. E.
No arrivals or sailings.
The Carl Heinrich was under weigh this afternoon.

August 3.—Wind E. S. E.—strong.
No arrivals.
Sailed, Hamburg galliot Carl Heinrich, Yurjens, for Antwerp, despatched by Mohr & Ludovici, with 10,084 dry hides, 200 salted do., 50 doz. plumeros, 3 cases insects and artificial flowers.

August 4.—Wind E. S. E.
Arrived, Brazilian schooner-brig Cacique, J. J. de Oliveira, from Paragua 15th ult., with yerba, &c., to M. A. Ramos.
British brig Vistula, Christian, from Liverpool 11th May, with general cargo, to Reunis, Macfarlane & Co. Passenger, Mr. Stud.
British brig Silvanus, Young, from Tarragona 17th May, with 316 pipes 68 half do. and 66 quarter do. black wine, 200 reams paper, and matting, to Richard & John Carlisle.
British brig Icení, Lacey, from Liverpool 30th May, with general cargo, to McCrackan & Jamieson. Passenger, Mr. John Eccles.

Sailed, British brig Martin, J. Martin, for Liverpool, despatched by Mohr & Ludovici, with 2073 dry hides, 6013 salted do., 4000 horns, 39 bales with 887 arrobas wool, 8 cases and 1 barrel with 1203½ doz. chinchilla skins, 4 bales with 278 horse hides, 23 do. with 688 arrobas horse hair, 1 do. with 10 doz. sheep skins, 58 doz. dog skins, 23½ doz. viscacha skins, 2 doz. hare skins, and 8 lion skins, 1 do. with 37½ doz. nutria skins, 6 do. with 250 doz. sheep skins.

August 5.—Wind S. S. E.—hazy; slight rain in the evening.
Arrived, Brazilian brig Nra. Sra. de la Ayuda, Joaquin V. Belen, from Paragua 28th June, with yerba, &c., to Joaquin Almeida Ribero.
American brig Cameo, Sayer, from Island Mayo 14th June, with 145 moyes salt, to Davison, Dorr & Co.
The brig Martin which sailed yesterday, was in sight this day.

August 6.—Wind S. S. strong—heavy rain all day.
Arrived, American brig Latona, Pedrick, from Philadelphia 11th June, with 1500 barrels flour, tea, rice, gin, starch, &c., to Grogan & Pleasants. Passengers, Messrs. F. D. Kennedy, J. Criffin, and A. Foles.
American schr.-brig Clío, Spalding, from Havana 20th May, Montevideo 5th inst., with rum, sugar, coffee, cigars, &c., to Davison, Dorr & Co.
Oriental packet schr. Rosa, Moratorio, from Montevideo 5th inst.

National schr. Star of the South, (Pilot-boat,) from a cruise in the river.
August 7.—Wind S. S. W.
No arrivals.
Sailed, American barque Brothers, Hale, for Boston, despatched by Rodger, Breed & Co., with 4601 dry hides, 3000 quintals jerked beef, 11 pipes and 2 half do. with about 500 arrobas tallow, 206 bales with about 5150 arrobas wool, 230 bottles (1000 gallons) neat-foot oil, 1 bale with about 70 doz. nutria skins.
British brig Amelia, Roe, for Montevideo and Liverpool, despatched by George Bely & Co., with 456 dry hides, 7000 horns, 87 pipes with about 3480 arrobas tallow. Passengers for Montevideo, Señores Solsona and Quiñones, Captain Sprott, and two Montevideo Pilots.
National schr. Star of the South, (Pilot-boat,) on a cruise in the river.

August 8.—Wind W.
No arrivals.
Sailed, National brig Bella Junita, M. Trucco, for Paragua, despatched by José Gestal, in ballast.
Vessels posted to sail.
On 10th inst.—Brazen, for Baltimore.
Phoenix, for Amsterdam.
On 12th inst.—Claire, for Havre de Grace.
The Themis, for Jersey, and Colombo, for Rio Janeiro, are expected to sail this day.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The brig Grecian, which sailed from this on 29th ult., passed Point Indio at 7 A. M., on the 30th.—Wind W. N. W.
The British brig Icení, on her passage hither, struck on the Arklow Bank, coast of Ireland, on 1st of June, and was obliged to throw some of her cargo overboard.
The ship Caroline Augusta, from Buenos Ayres, has been condemned at Martinique, where she had put in with damage.

Vessels on the Berth at Liverpool, on 30th May, for Buenos Ayres.

Brig Alert, Captain John Snowden.
Schooner Redbreast, Captain Richard Watkins.
Brig Forth, Captain J. Williamson.
For Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.—
Brig Lively, Captain Andrew Spittle.
For Montevideo,—
Brig Thomas Dempsey, Captain John Coxon.

Off Neuchaven.
About 24th May.—British brig Sisters, Sutton, from Montevideo 20th February; and sailed for Antwerp.
Arrived at Honora.

April 26.—American brig Hyperion, Jenney, from Buenos Ayres 25th February.
May 4.—Hanoverian brig Graf Munster, Deetjen, from Buenos Ayres 18th February.
Bremen brig Alwina, Kortlang, from Buenos Ayres 24th February.
About 6th May.—British brig Clings, from Montevideo.
Neapolitan brig Fernando, from Montevideo 13th February.

[The price of jerked beef at the Havana, in May last, was 9½ reals per arroba.]

At Alexandria.
May 25.—American brig Philip Doddridge, Mackenzie, from Buenos Ayres 27th March.

At Boston.
May 22.—American brig Horon, from Montevideo 22d March.

At New York.
June 2.—American barque George and Martha, Gardner, from Montevideo 31st March.
American brig Laura, from Montevideo 31st March.

At Baltimore.
May 27.—American brig Arctic, from Montevideo 2d April.

June 5.—American brig Troubadour, from Montevideo about 27th April.

At Valparaiso.
May 29.—British brig Angersheim, Bonch, from Rio Janeiro 7d days.

Arrived at Montevideo.
1st inst.—French barque Ville d'Orleans, (whaler,) from Havre de Grace 19th May.
2d.—Brazilian paqueet Carolina, from Sta. Catalina.
3d.—American brig Cornelia, Beard, from Setubal 14th June, with 370 moyes salt, to Zimmermann, Frazer & Co.

Austrian brig Principe Bathiany, from Paragua.
American brig Brown, from the Island Mayo 17th June, with 70 moyes salt.

5th.—American barque Cornelia, from New York, with 1800 barrels flour, to James Noble.
American brig Mechanic, from Rio Janeiro.

THEATRE.

On 3d inst. was performed the comedy of *El Barbero de Sevilla*, &c.—On 5th, the amusing comedy of *El Alcalde Jucioso*; in which the Señorita Manuella Funes looked very pretty, and ought to have played the character awarded to Doña Dominguita Montes de Oca. A dance, by Señor and Señora Caton, closed the entertainments of the evening.—On 7th, the five act tragedy of *Sracho Ortiz de las Roelas*.

The house was tolerably well attended on the above evenings. The first night of the third subscription commenced on 3d inst.; several of the boxes, we observe, have reverted to other hands.

CIRCUS.

There were performances at this house on 1st, 3d, 7th, and 8th inst. We attended on the 7th, and feel happy in noticing that the entertainments of the evening appeared to give general satisfaction. We have not space or time fully to particularize, but will merely state that Mr. Lafrest was loudly and enthusiastically applauded; as was also Mr. W. P. Smith.—Mr. Hoffmaister likewise came in for his share of approbation. The horse Selim was admirable; he performed various new evolutions.—The audience, (considering the postponement which had taken place from the wet weather,) was more numerous than we had expected. The boxes were quite full; and we may say with truth that *Beauty* and fashion were present.

THE WEATHER has been temperate and reasonable throughout the week.—Thermometer 50 to 54.

Married.

On the 15th of May last, at Hales Owen, Eogland, Mr. GEORGE BELEY, Merchant, of Buenos Ayres, to ELIZA, only daughter of Mr. JOSEPH PARSONS, of the former place.

Died.

On 7th inst., at his residence in the Calle del 35 de Mayo, Mr. GEORGE WATSON, many years a resident of this city.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE London MIRROR (Part 2,) for April 1834, is requested to be returned to No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

NOTICE.

RICHARD WILSON, BOOT and SHOE MAKER, begs leave to inform the Public of Buenos Ayres, that he has REMOVED from No. 3, to No. 16, Calle de la Paz, and that he has on hand an assortment of first-rate London made LADIES' DRESS SHOES, superior to any heretofore offered for sale in this city.
TEN first-rate Journeymen, and SIX Apprentices wanted.

NOTICE.

HENRY ZWINGEN begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has taken the well-known HOTEL, formerly occupied by Mrs. McGAW, No. 53, Calle del 25 de Mayo; and trusts that by its proximity to the Alameda and the Mole, and commanding as it does an excellent view of the River, with his determination to do every thing in his power to give satisfaction to those who honor him with their commands, that he shall merit special patronage.

WINES and SPIRITS.—An ORDINARY every day at 2 o'clock, where every thing of the best quality will be provided.

To Journeymen Boot and Shoe Makers. WANTED.

NIGHT FIRST-RATE WORKMEN; viz. — Three to make Men's Boots, three to make Men's Shoes, and two to make Men's Pumps, and Boy's Shoes: to all of whom constant employ will be given, on application at HUGH WHITE'S Boot and Shoe Manufactory, No. 73, Calle de la Piedad.
An Apprentice wanted to the above business.

NOTICE.

FRESH BUTTER, twice in the week, at Twelve cents per lb., on Sale at CHARLES ZIEGLER'S GROCERY STORE, Calle del Perú, No. 53.—Also the following articles, just received:—
Sherry Brandy, in bottles; Jamaica Rum; Hollands Gira and Brand, best quality; Old Port and Madeira Wine; Sherry, Lisbon, and Claret; French and Italian Liqueurs; London Porter and Ale; Pembroke Table Salt; Malaga Raisins, superior quality; Dried Apples, Peaches, Pears, and Figs; Lucano Clucking, in quarter and half boxes; Day & Martin's Baking, &c. &c.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Inventor and Manufacturer of HIDE ROPE of a Superior quality, respectfully solicits the attention of the Owners and Captains of National and foreign vessels to the fact, that 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. The Hide Rope also possesses other advantages—it is particularly well adapted for man-of-war vessels, being grape-shot proof, answering for all kinds of running-rigging, royal purchase, gun breeching, &c. &c., and being much cheaper than chains, which (besides the danger resulting from them in cases of lightning,) from their want of elasticity soon destroy the sails; and as it regards durability, the Hide Rope is 900 per cent better than that of hemp.—The Undersigned is fully convinced, from the long practice he has had in the profession, that the Hide Rope manufactured by him is possessed of all these advantages. It also serves for Machines, Carri-Coaches, &c. &c.

Persons wishing to purchase, will please leave their orders with Mr. Estevan Vallet, Calle de la Alameda; at Mr. Fleeming Stone, No. 11, Calle de O'Agallio; or at the house of Mr. Daniel Gowland, Plaza de la Victoria; where they will be punctually attended to.
M. LAWRENCE.

Hide Rope, of prime hides, at 3 reals (silver) per lb.; and for any quantity above a ton, 2 reals per lb.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	120	— 120½ dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	117½	— 118 do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	75	— 75 do. for enc.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	73	— 73 do. each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones,.....	73	— 73 do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	54	— 53 do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	124	— 125 do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	6 15-16	— pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	342	— 345 dols. p. et. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	73	— do. p. patacon.
Do. on United States,.....	74	— do p. U. S. dol.
Hides, Or, best,.....	54	— 36 do. per pesada.
Do. country,.....	29	— 30 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs,.....	28	— 30 do. do.
Do. salted,.....	22	— 25 do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	14	— do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	48	— 50 do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	0	— 43 do. do.
Wool, common,.....	0	— 12 do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	20	— 25 do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	15	— 15½ do. per quintal.
Jerked Beef,.....	10	— 12 do. per arroba.
Tallow, melted,.....	11	— 12 do. per arroba.
Horses,.....	300	— 500 do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	80	— 90 do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	8	— 12 do. per fanega.
Discount,.....	1½	— 3 p. et. p. month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 120½ dollars. The lowest price, 117 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 6 15-16 pence. The lowest ditto, 6 15-16.

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Subscriptions and communications received by the Editor No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

SUPPLEMENT TO NO. 416.

To S. D. LEES, Esq.,

PRESIDENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE UNION LIBRARY & READING-ROOM.

SIR,

BELIEVING yourself and Colleagues heartily interested in the success of the Establishment you so worthily preside, and the Establishment itself susceptible of several important modifications that would extend and perpetuate among us the great benefits we are already deriving from it;—and as the success of any measures that may be attempted for its melioration must necessarily depend much on your personal and official influence, the following remarks on the nature and organization of such Institutions, are respectfully submitted to your attention.

As to the importance of such institutions, liberal men of all parties are now perfectly agreed. The same views of human society that regard mental and moral tuition as the birth-right of our species, lead, by a natural sequence, to this class of establishments. It were at utter variance with the analogies of nature, to create or foster a faculty, and then stint or deprive it of the objects fitted for its exercise and gratification. When the entire members of a community have been taught to read and think, some extraordinary efforts must be made to supply materials for these new faculties;—a task that had been impracticable, but for the happy idea of public associations. Public Libraries, therefore, are not to be regarded as fortuitous or capricious renaissances of individuals, but rather as the much-desired remedy of a felt social necessity. Constituted as modern society is, they can no longer be dispensed with. They are the canals, and railways, and steam-carriages of our *intellectual commerce*; the common centre where our great intellectual influences meet and coincide; where the views of the Politician, the Moralist, the Naturalist and the Divine, blend and harmonize; and produce the grand joint result that we proudly style the light, the liberty, the civilization of our age. Every dispassionate man recognizes in them the germ of that intellectual, moral, and civil regeneration, which promises, we trust at no very remote period, a brighter era to the destinies of our race.

“What guides him in his high pursuit,
Opens, illumines, cheers his way;
Discerns the immortal from the brute,
God’s image, from the mould of clay?—
‘Tis Knowledge.—Knowledge is the soul
Is power, and liberty, and peace;
And while celestial eyes roll,
The joys of Knowledge shall increase.”

If due attention were given to the true origin and high destination of the institutions of which we treat, it would save many a practical blunder in their formation and management. The two most essential requisites are their *permanence* and *comprehensiveness*. If you sin against either of these requisites, you sin

against the spirit of the age, and the very nature and essence of the great cause; and ultimate success is morally impossible. Whilst science and art continue to advance with such rapid strides, and every department of polite literature is prosecuted with such ardour and success, nothing can be more preposterous than to treat Public Libraries as if mere temporary expedients. The necessity for their multiplication, extension, and progressive improvement, becomes every day more urgent; and prospectively the same causes will continue to operate throughout generations yet unborn. Reason teaches, and instinct prompts us to provide for our future wants; and, in the case under consideration, that will be most effectually done, by acting on safe and well ascertained principles from the first. It is ridiculous, in a measure that embraces the whole of our existence, to act by parts and parcels. By so doing, we voluntarily condemn ourselves to an eternal state of pupilage and inferiority. Public measures, like the natural body, have their growth and increase. We cannot expect in youth the vigour and energy of manhood, much less the chastened wisdom and well digested experience of old age; nor in a young and newly constituted Library, can we expect that variety and excellence which attract public regard, and to a great extent ensure future prosperity and success. Every thing must have a beginning, and many things must be content with small beginnings; but after measures have advanced to a certain stage, great care should be taken that they do not fall into disrepute and decay, entailing upon us the irksome and unprofitable task of repeated beginnings. It is needless to quote examples in illustration of this vitiated policy. Several public Libraries, on different footings and principles, have existed amongst ourselves; all of which have either been strangled in the birth, or perished in early youth, before their charms could be either seen or appreciated. We have been eternally attempting, and eternally failing; because the principles on which we have acted were false or imperfect. In one case, only a certain class of a certain nation were eligible; in another, recommendations and introductions were required; and, if we recollect aright, in one instance even annual dissolutions were anticipated and provided for. If people resolutely shut their eyes and stop their ears against common sense, they are entitled to expect no very favourable result to their undertakings. If such hollow and detestable principles are not clearly exploded, and publicly abandoned, we may go on attempting to the end of time; starved in the midst of abundance, and victims successively of our voluntary ignorance, our selfish jealousy, and our selfish pride. Had the different efforts that have already been made, and the different sums that have actually been expended from time to time, for this specific purpose, been judiciously concentrated and economized, we might, at this day, have possessed a Public Library with ten thousand volumes,—containing nearly all that is useful or entertaining in the science or literature of past ages, and in a state to keep pace with the rapidly progressive movements of the

present. Yes; we repeat it, all this might have been done during the last ten years, and without costing the public one farthing more than it has actually cost it;—and during the ten years ensuing, the same may yet be accomplished, if all and sundries consent to unite their efforts, and co-operate on truly social and liberal principles.

Now, Sir, we conceive that the crisis has arrived, when the enlightened and decided friends of the great cause of Popular Improvement, are called upon to make a *unanimous and energetic effort*; and when circumstances clearly indicate THE UNION LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM, as the rallying-point and nucleus of our proceedings; and assign to yourself and fellow-members, the high honour of leading and occupying the vanguard, in this classical movement. The actual conjuncture is favourable; and if allowed to pass unimproved, we feel a prophetic foreboding that a long twilight of gloom and uncertainty must close in over the brighter anticipations we cherish. The Institution you preside, is now passing through its severest ordeal: the listless interval between novelty, on the one hand, and self-evident utility on the other;—the most precarious season for such societies; just as the ravages of consumption are most certain and dreadful, at the intermediate stage between youth and manhood. In either of the extremes we are comparatively safe. Novelty, for many, has an irresistible charm; and when the advantage and utility of a measure are clearly seen and felt, it acquires an independent existence of its own, and may safely be left to work its own way. This, then, is our precise predicament. The bustle and excitement of preliminary arrangements have sunk into the common routine of every-day life, and the positive and palpable advantages of the Society, although fully commensurate with its natural resources, and the period of its duration, are not sufficient to attract the attention and command the patronage of the public. We have weathered the dangers incident to youth; and if we can now shake off the listlessness of the dreaded middle period, we may confidently look forward to a manhood of extensive usefulness, and an old age of honour and respect. Judging from the present list of shareholders, and the actual footing of the Society, we should anticipate little difficulty in effecting any change that can be clearly shewn to embrace their individual interests, together with the good of the community at large. The harmony and unanimity consequent on open and upright management, have hitherto prevailed amongst us; and it must also be confessed, that the original Constitution of the Society is in itself good. We have therefore only to put in requisition our acquired experience, and adopt such modifications as will ensure its *permanence*, and render it more practically efficient. The principal of these modifications, we conceive, might be expressed in the following Resolutions, or others of a similar import:—

- 1st.—That with a view of extending and perpetuating the benefits of this Society, the actual Shareholders, spontaneously and without reserve, resign every right and claim, of whatever nature, to the Property of said Library and Reading-Room; declaring it from henceforth the public and inalienable property of said Institution.
- 2.—That the rights of Membership shall, as hitherto, be extensive to all, equally and indiscriminately; it being clearly understood, that no person or persons can acquire any vested interest in either the present or future property of said Institution.

3d.—That the practice of exacting Entry-money be entirely discontinued; experience having shewn that it is prejudicial to the true interests of the Institution.

4th.—That in conformity with the preceding Resolutions, and in lawful exercise of their inherent rights as sole proprietors of said Institution, they hereby declare the same PERMANENT and INDISSOLUBLE; vesting the management, as hitherto, in the general body of contributors.

Other details may be requisite for a perfect organization; but if these fundamental and essential principles are approved of and adopted, the rest will follow as a matter of course. Our only concern, therefore, for the present, is to vindicate the propriety of the general views just stated, leaving other minutiae to their proper time and place.

A practical difficulty in the formation of most Societies, is an individual jealousy of personal rights; an anxiety that all contribute in the same exact proportion; and a positive dread that even futurity should reap any benefit from our labours. Now this feeling, though very natural, is extremely anti-social, and fraught with practical consequences of the most pernicious tendency. In common life, individuals may have interests more or less in opposition with those of the public; but here they are one and indivisible. The undertaking is essentially social; the interests of every individual are linked and blended with those of the general mass; and he will be found, in every respect, to consult his own most effectually by consulting theirs at the same time. We invoke neither benevolence, nor generosity, nor patriotism; but, as thorough-paced Utilitarians, self-interest well defined and regulated. We neither blame nor dissent from the principle; but we condemn and reprobate the narrow-minded and short-sighted applications that, in cases like the present, are but too frequently made of it. Every person conversant with actual details respecting the subject of which we treat, must have heard such sentiments as these often reiterated:—"Let us provide for ourselves, and leave those that come after us to do the same;" and again,—"We have already done much, and it is unfair that others participate in the benefits we have provided, without in some way or other paying an equivalent." Now, Sir, such sentiments are not only unseemly and liberal, but they are ill understood, and subversive of the very interests they seek to guarantee and promote; and if men in general were so blundered as to act tenaciously on them, no public measure whatever could be carried to any degree of perfection; human society would remain stationary, nay, be carried in a retrograde direction, and individuals be engulfed in the general wreck and ruin of social order.

The legitimate question for the actual Shareholders, is not, How are we to indemnify ourselves for the personal or pecuniary efforts we may have made?—but, How can we best secure and improve the vantage ground we have attained, by steadily uniting others with us in the same cause? We must not calculate on the direct amount of property accumulated, or to be accumulated; but on the amount of entertainment to be derived, or of knowledge to be brought within our reach;—Knowledge, that may afterwards be transformed into riches, or power, or fame, or whatever else may appear to each the chief good of life. All this is undisguised self-interest; and if, in the case before us, as in innumerable others, the Divine wisdom and goodness has so constituted human society, that we cannot, if we would, be solitary and selfish participants, we ought not to murmur and repine. After all it is only a deed of even-headed justice; as an act of common reciprocity. Many of our most important rights and privileges were purchased for us by the sweat and blood of our progenitors, and are guaranteed and preserved to us by the society of which we are members; and if we participate in these with a proper feeling of reverence and gratitude, we cannot, in consistency, begrudge to our fellow men a share in benefits similar to those we daily receive from them, nor withhold from our posterity a title of the many blessings we inherit direct from our ancestors.

What we require of the actual Shareholders, then, in the projected plan, is actually no sacrifice, but rather a more profitable investment of the small pittance that has been appropriated to the supply of their intellectual

necessities. On the supposition that a Public Library is, and must continue to be necessary, what is the present or the prospective value of the direct property that each individual may represent?—*Absolutely nothing*. It may have a small transferable value; but not, be it recollected, without foregoing the benefits of the Institution. To every person, therefore, sincerely interested in the Establishment, the property that he represents, or may represent, is a *dead letter*; and if by a nominal resignation of what is *unproductive and intangible*, he can multiply and extend the direct benefits of membership, he is plainly a gainer by the change.

The question then occurs, Would the modifications recommended as the basis of the new system, naturally tend to enhance the privileges of membership? To this we reply in the affirmative; and for these obvious reasons.—The permanency and complete publicity of the measure; the progressive accumulation of property which is a necessary consequence of the plan; the perfect equality of rights, and the greater facility of becoming members from the abolition of Entry-money, would certainly in a very short time double, probably triple the actual number of contributors. Now it must be observed, that our privileges as members increase in a much higher ratio than the arithmetical increase of our number. For example,—if we can only double our actual number, we will much more than triple our effective privileges. To make this plain and intelligible to every one, we shall suppose that the actual quarterly proceeds of the Society amount to 1200 dollars, and the unproductive expenses, of one description and another, to one half that sum; and it is clear, that the effective privilege of each member, so far as quarterly accession is concerned, is fairly represented by the remaining 600 dollars. We shall now suppose the quarterly proceeds doubled, and as the *unproductive expenses* would remain the same, we have a disposable fund of 1800 dollars, which represents, as formerly, the effective privilege of membership under this particular aspect of the case. Nor is this all. There is a different element in operation all the while, and one that is more apt to escape observation. The value of a Library does not depend entirely upon its quarterly or annual accession. The gradual and continued accumulation of property that the plan here recommended is intended to promote, would soon fix the destinies of the Society on a new, and comparatively secure basis; and people would be inclined to associate themselves with it, not so much on account of what it could do, as on account of what it had done. With an increase of 600 dollars per quarter, the property of the Society, at the end of five years, would amount to 12,000 dollars; and if we double the supposed number of members, and triple, as we have seen, the amount of disposable funds, we shall have, at the end of the same period, a Public Property that represents 36,000 dollars. In this there is neither ambiguity nor uncertainty; and we refrain from formally drawing inferences that must suggest themselves to the least reflective. If we attend to the necessary operation of the principle, we cannot fail to see the mistaken policy of annual dissolutions, or periodic subdivisions of existing property.

With regard to Entry-money, we could see it, as a system, root and branch, cast into the depths of the Atlantic, with a mill-stone round its neck. It is a genuine appendage of Close Corporations and Rotten Boroughs; and at utter and irreconcilable variance with the genius of every popular institution. It stands embodied to our mind's eye, as the last desperate effort of Ignorance and Despotism; and under the guise of necessity, and the still more specious guise of equality, has done more to cramp, and fetter, and retard the great cause of Popular Improvement, than any other principle whatever. In a young Society, entry-money is a mere drop in the bucket; unworthy of a moment's consideration. The grand object of attention is to cherish and foment its monthly, quarterly, or annual revenues. If successful in this, you will soon compensate the want of the other, and find the true strength of your cause to consist in the union and concentration of the greatest possible number. Comparatively few are capable of making, and far fewer still are disposed to make, a great and decided effort; whereas almost every man may be rendered accessory to your views, if you can convince his understanding, and interest his sympathies, and judiciously accommodate the mode of contribution to his views and circumstances.

By so doing, you lay the foundation of a truly popular cause; you are entitled to solicit and calculate upon public co-operation; your measures, that aim at the public good, will unquestionably receive the sanction of public approbation, and the homage of public sympathy; and your "triumph will be the triumph of mankind."

In reviewing our past proceedings, the two features that deserves particular notice, are a want of rigid and systematic economy in the routine management of the Society, and an undue preference to the Reading-Room department. At one period, in particular, we can discover evident efforts at glitter and effect. This is a tendency too natural to be severely censured in the past, yet too dangerous for the future to be entirely overlooked. Our grand aim, for the present, must be comfort and convenience; not splendor and superfluity. The very same principles of economy and progressive accumulation, and progressive extension, that are perfectly understood and acted upon every day in private life, must be held doubly sacred and inviolable in Public Institutions; where the motives that prompt their observance are less powerful, but the consequences that attend their neglect and violation are equally disastrous.

With regard to the Reading-Room, we are also of opinion that it has engrossed a disproportionate share of our attention and funds; and that, under a new regime, it ought to be considerably circumscribed. It must be recollected, that whilst the supply of this department is a continued daily expense of great consequence, the property accumulated is in itself fleeting and evanescent. Besides, we cannot in reason expect that it will, for the present, become a place of general resort for commercial purposes. That department has long been occupied, to the signal benefit and entire approbation of the community; and whilst conducted with its present talent and devotedness, competition is as unsafe as it is uncalled for. The wider and far more interesting department of general Literature lies before us, and distinctly claims our supreme regard. We do not, however, advocate the entire suppression of the Reading-Room; far from it. Our sympathies and partialities are all in the other scale. For a numerous class of young men here, during the intervals of business or labour, it is, or ought to be, a common home; and we could wish to see it better lighted and heated, more comfortable and more frequented than it usually is. Whilst the tavern, the gaming-table, and other resorts of riot and dissipation are its avowed and too often successful rivals, we would rather add to than diminish its attractions. All this, however, might be accomplished; and several important retrenchments effected; the detail of which we omit for the present, having already trespassed too far on your time and attention.

In conclusion, we have only to request an impartial and deliberate consideration of the plan recommended. It is practical in all its bearings; and the result of considerable personal experience, and attentive observation. It must be evident, we think, to every one, that it supplies a broad and secure basis;—a *simplicity of object*, and a *simplicity of means*, that plead powerfully in its favour. In particular, by the exclusion of private rights, it effectually rids us of the petty jealousies, and discordant measures, that an ill understood self-interest are eternally suggesting; and by amalgamating public and individual interests, it reconciles and harmonizes feelings and partialities, that are but too frequently found in undisguised opposition to each other. In the cheering assurance, then, that our desires to promote this important cause must meet with your enlightened approbation; and that our efforts, however humble, may be in some degree useful, in turning the public attention to a topic in which we are individually and collectively deeply interested,

We have the honour to remain,

SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

A SHAREHOLDER.

Buenos Ayres, 4th August, 1831.