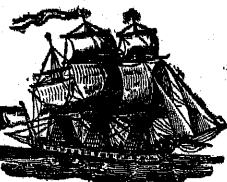


British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 423.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1834.

[Vol. IX.]

BUENOS AYRES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the PROVINCE

The House assembled on 22d inst., and proceeded to the election of a new Governor and Captain-General of the Province. The result of the voting was,—9 for Señor Juan Nepomuceno Terrero; 9 for General Rosas; 5 for General Mancilla; 1 for General Pacheco; 1 for General Diaz-Velez; and 1 for Dr. Arana. It was therefore repeated a second time, and presented the same result. A third gave Señor Terrero 10 votes, General Rosas 9, General Mancilla 4, and the others as before.

Señor Terrero having obtained a relative majority of votes, was declared duly elected. Señor Nicolas Anchorena expressed a doubt whether that majority was what the law intended, when it required an absolute plurality of votes. Hereupon a discussion took place; and it was resolved in conformity to the law, to repeat the voting, circumscribing it to the two candidates who had obtained most votes. Señor Terrero thus had 15 votes, and General Rosas 10; which being the absolute majority of the suffragants, there being in the House only 25 members,—Señor Terrero was again proclaimed duly elected.

On the same day, the President (Señor Manuel V. de Maza) in the name of the House, addressed the customary communication to the Executive Power, appointing Wednesday, 24th inst., at 12 o'clock, for the Governor elect to attend the House and take the oaths.

At a sitting on 24th, a note dated 23d, from Señor Terrero, addressed to the House, was read; tendering his resignation of the office of Governor, and stating his reasons thereon, which were in substance as follows:—

That had he to address any other persons but the Hon. Representatives of the Province, he should dilate upon the lamentable and critical situation of every branch of the administration, and the increasing difficulties of the country; but acquainted as they must be with these circumstances, and the necessity that the individual appointed to govern should fully possess the public confidence, these considerations alone would afford him sufficient justification to resign the office to which he had had the honor to be elected. That how could he who had always been engaged in commerce, with few political connections, and possessing neither capacity nor influence, venture to occupy the seat of government, or satisfy the desires of the majority, in the present arduous situation of the province,—where all desired much, asked more, and expected that the citizen at the head of the government should be able to surmount all difficulties? That the Representatives must be aware that he (Señor Terrero,) possesses not the genius, talent, or strength of mind which the country requires at the present moment in the person appointed to preside over it. That he should ever gratefully remember the confidence which the Representatives had reposed in him; but he must repeat that his country, his own honour, and the welfare of his fellow-citizens, had unalterably determined him to decline an appointment which he had not ability adequately to fill.

A debate ensued whether the above note should be passed to the Committee, or taken into immediate consideration. The latter was finally decided

upon, and the resignation made by Señor Terrero was accepted by a majority of votes. A decree was sanctioned to that effect, and Thursday, 25th inst., was appointed for the House to elect a new Governor.

A note was read from Señor Wright, requesting to resign his seat in the House. The request was negated.

On 25th the House proceeded anew to name a Governor of the Province,—being the fifth since the resignation of General Viamonte was accepted. There were 29 members present, and the result of two votings gave the following:—for General Pacheco, 9; General Rosas, 6; General Mancilla, 5; General Guido, 5; Dr. Arana, 4. This not being an absolute majority, the voting was repeated for the third time, which produced the same result, except that General Mancilla obtained one more vote, making the number 6. There having been thus three votings, with no absolute plurality in favour of any of the candidates, the law prescribes that the votes should be between the two who have obtained the greater number of suffrages; but on this occasion the votes for Generals Rosas and Mancilla were equal. The House then decided that the voting should be for the three candidates: this gave General Pacheco, 12; General Rosas, 9; and General Mancilla, 8.—The next voting was therefore circumscribed to Generals Pacheco and Rosas, and the result was, for General Angel Pacheco, 17 votes; General Rosas, 12.

In consequence of General Pacheco having thus obtained the absolute plurality of suffrages which the law requires, he was declared by the President of the House to be duly elected Governor and Captain-General of the Province. A law was passed to that effect; and a note, signed by the President, was forwarded to the Executive, fixing the 4th of October next, at mid-day, for the Governor elect to attend in the House and take the usual oaths.

The day thus designated for the new Governor to take the command, being posterior to the epoch appointed for the retirement of the present Provisional Government, the President of the House, in conformity to the decree of 10th inst., must on Wednesday the 1st October next, take upon himself, *ad interim*, the Government of the province.

We stated in a former number, that two thousand Chileno Indians had passed to this side of the Cordillera, after having made peace with the Government of Chili. It appears, however, that these Indians became apprehensive that the Government of Chili, in violation of the peace, intended to seize their families: they therefore held various meetings, and more than one thousand of them determined to repass the Cordillera, which they effected, and left on this side six hundred to seven hundred of their companions, who, it is supposed, could not repass for want of horses.—Of this body, about two hundred joined the Ranqueles Indians, and a division of about four hun-

dred came to the encampment of the Borogas Indians, requesting their mediation to make friends with the Christians. General Rosas, Commandant-General of the country districts, it seems reproved the Borogas for the facility with which they had admitted the said Chilenos, and advised the Borogas to be on their guard lest these visitors should prove treacherous; but his counsel was not attended to, and the Chilenos continued in the encampment. Accounts were received in town on Sunday last, from the Guardias 25 de Mayo and Monte, that various parties of dispersed Borogas had arrived at the aforesaid posts, who stated that during one night their Chileno guests had attacked them by surprise, and killed the Cacique Rondo, three other Caciques, and many Indians; and that those of the Borogas who could escape had done so, leaving behind them their families and cattle.

We have from time to time inserted extracts from the *Monitor*, upon "The state of the Public Revenue of the Province of Buenos Ayres," for which we have had the satisfaction to receive the approval of many of our subscribers. But these extracts have been, from necessity, of a very limited nature, scarcely affording an outline of the subject in question; which, founded as it is upon authentic documents, must prove of infinite interest to every person in the least degree connected with this country, and an invaluable reference hereafter, as well as a memento of the care and talent which the Editor of the *Monitor*, Señor Pedro de Angelis, has bestowed upon the affair. We therefore feel considerable pleasure in announcing that the First Part, comprising all that portion of the Statement which has appeared in the *Monitor*, will be published this day in a volume of 224 pages. This will be followed by a Second Part,—treating upon the Bank, Public Funds, Sinking Funds, Foreign Debt, Floating Debt, Government Credits, Public Property, Ways and Means at the disposal of Government, and a Plan of Reorganization of every Branch of the Public Revenue.—The two parts or volumes conjoined, will constitute a 'work.'

Subscriptions, at 8 dollars for each Part, have been opened at the Sala Argentina, Calle de la Reconquista; and at the Commercial Rooms, No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.—At the latter, thirty copies have already been subscribed for.

The Montevideo papers received yesterday by the *Agua Segunda*, contain a despatch from President Rivera, to the delegate Government at Montevideo, dated Tacuarembó Chico, 17th inst., detailing various movements which he had made with the forces under his command, in pursuit of General Lavalleja and his followers. The latter, it is said, only consist of 100 men, and they were attacked on 13th by Lieut.-Colonel José Maria Palomeque, at the head of 80 of the Government troops, who routed the rebels, killing 20 of them, including three officers. Lieut.-Colonel Palomeque himself was killed, and one of his officers, Captain J. A. Lopez, and a soldier. The despatch adds, that the rebels had abandoned the major part of their horses, and were dispersing.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.—The *Monitor* of 19th, 22d, 23d and 24th inst., treats upon the Custom-House. The article commences by stating, that the domestic taxes of the country are so badly arranged and distributed, that the different Governments of this Province have been obliged to place excessive duties on articles of importation and exportation. Experience, however, denotes that the importance of the receipts is always in an inverse direction to the augmentation of the imposts, when such addition be out of proportion to the resources of the major part of the people; and can produce no other results but to impair the revenue and paralyze the operations of foreign commerce.—Excessive duties, if they do not open the road to smuggling, reduce the number of consumers and do not compensate for the losses occasioned by diminished importations, and that, in fact, the pressure chiefly falls upon the poor. Great Britain, so careful in preserving her commercial supremacy, has given the first step in this career of advancement, and her frank reception of the produce of her ancient rival, has determined France to be equally generous; so that the wines of Bourdeaux, the manufactures of Manchester, the cloths of Louviers, the hardware of Birmingham, pass the Channel without encountering any obstruction in the French and British Custom-Houses. This active exchange of produce of course gives an extraordinary impulse to industry. In the present epoch, the liberty of commerce is inseparably allied to political liberty, and an indispensable element of the greatness of nations. Restrictions, prohibitions, and privileges, drain the fountains of public riches, debilitate all the resources of the State, and it is more probable a people may be happy under the rod of a despot, than prosper when its commerce be oppressed.

The commercial relations which this country maintains with other nations, are not founded upon the principle of liberality, inasmuch as the duties on some articles are excessive, and on others intolerable. A modification in the tariff of the Custom-House has become a measure of necessity, not only as it regards the interests of commerce, but of that of the country in general, which without a reform of this sort, renders itself exposed to lose the greater part of its mercantile revenue. The losses which persons suffer who frequent this port, are considerable and repeated, and it is impossible to turn a deaf ear to their complaints. The duties on one side, and the expences on the other, absorb the value of the property they import; and these melancholy results of speculations which cost months of labour and sacrifices, dishearten the most sanguine. To prove this axiom, the *Monitor* cites the article of Oil, averring that the importer thereof loses on the sale in Buenos Ayres, 33½ per cent.; and enters into a variety of calculations to prove this assertion, the general results of which are, that

600 arrobas of Oil cost in Spain, in	Dls.	rs.
Buenos Ayres currency,.....	2,389	0½
The sale of which yields,....	11,520	
Expences,.....	5,440	
	6,180	0
Equivalent to 33½ per cent. loss.	3,100	0½

The same losses attend foreign wines brought to this country; and if at any time the enormous duties thereon had in view to protect the wines made in some of the provinces of the interior, it is now sufficiently obvious that these wines have a very limited consumption here, and cannot compete with those imported from Europe: therefore it is a palpable error to levy such an exorbitant duty upon them, which amounts in fact to a prohibition. Another deplorable consequence of this

measure, is the bad quality of the wines which are now sent here. Indeed were they attentively analyzed, they would in general be found to consist of fermented wines, adulterated and composed of ingredients injurious to health; and if the revenue be augmented, the health of the people is in an equal proportion deteriorated. The *Monitor* then inserts fifteen general propositions in furtherance of its argument that restrictive measures upon commerce are prejudicial to a State, and particularly to this country, which has no other means of making head against its embarrassments but by trade. The *Monitor* also gives the original accounts of two cargoes of wine sold in Buenos Ayres previous to the passing of the late Custom-House law,—from which it appears that 100 pipes of wine which were purchased in France for 16,200 dollars Buenos Ayres currency, produced in Buenos Ayres 25,760; leaving, at first sight, a profit of 9,560 dollars, but the expences and duties amounted to 18,633 dollars, and the account was closed with a loss of 9,073 dollars, equivalent to 55 per cent. —and 500 pipes of wine purchased in Spain for 52,018 dollars Buenos Ayres currency, were sold in Buenos Ayres for 135,375; leaving a balance of 83,357 dollars,—the expence and duties came to 95,418 dollars, and the result was a deficit of 12,061 dollars.

The *Monitor* of the dates above mentioned, contains a variety of observations in connection with the subject in question.

The *Monitor* of 23d continues its remarks on the Custom-House, and states that in a country where a numerous class live by their personal labour, too much severity ought not to be used against the use of spirituous liquors, which are a necessary stimulus to working men, and reanimates the system without being injurious; therefore among the industrious classes, ardent spirits being proportionably cheaper than wines, are articles of the first necessity. That these observations are not intended to authorize drunkenness: men addicted to this vice ought to be punished like those guilty of other vices, but without carrying the pretension to the extreme of converting an entire people into a Temperance Society. The inhabitants of Buenos Ayres are not inclined to intemperance, nor to discard their habits of sobriety and moderation; spirituous liquors may therefore be included in the number of useful articles, and ought not to be subjected to excessive duties, under the pretext that their use demoralizes the people. The poorer orders of society cannot afford to purchase the wines of Bourdeaux and Oporto, and even Carlon wine is an article of luxury to a poor family.

The *Monitor* then gives an account of the sale in Buenos Ayres of 100 pipes of Spanish brandy, which, owing to the high duties and expences, subjected the parties to a loss of 8 per cent. upon the capital employed.

The heavy duties levied on shoes imported here, are also noticed; and that this tends to enhance the price of foreign shoes, without bettering the industry of the country, the expence falling almost exclusively upon the poor. The working man expends more money in one month in the article of shoes, than does the rich man in six; and to families of limited income, or who live by their industry, the shoemaker's bill is a serious item; therefore a reduction in the duties on shoes would not only benefit commerce, but would be a boon to numerous families who now pay for an article of necessity out of all proportion to their means. The *Monitor* also contains an account of the sale in Buenos Ayres of 100 doz. pairs of shoes imported from France, which, deducting duties and expences, left a loss of 11 per cent. on the capital employed.

The *Monitor* of 24th contains a variety of remarks connected with the above details; observing, that when augmented imposts produce a result like those stated in the accounts which it has inserted, they cease to be useful to the Government, and assume a hostile character against commerce; their effect being that of most prohibitory laws,—useless and odious, and inflict injury on the State.—Useless, because no prohibitions will prevent consumers from procuring that which is the cheapest. Self interest, and the desire of gain, are more powerful than all the laws of the world. If foreign goods be excluded from the market for the purpose of preventing a dangerous rivalry to the national manufactures, this alone is a proof that foreign produce is cheaper and better than the national; if it were not so, the prohibition would be useless, and the quality and price would naturally incline the balance in favour of native produce.

In the year 1829, the country expended nearly three millions of dollars in agricultural produce, all of which might have been saved if the cultivation of the land had been attended to. An abundant harvest of wheat would be of more utility to the inhabitants than any thing else; and even should the Government suffer somewhat in the diminution of the Custom-house dues, sufficient compensation would be found in the augmentation of produce, in the increased value of lands, and the abundance which would reign in all parts, announcing the advancement of the country and the well-doing of its inhabitants.

The *Monitor* makes extended observations on the subject, in the course of which it again alludes to Montevideo, averring that if the imposts and other expences, &c., attendant upon the foreign commerce of Buenos Ayres be not reduced, it will at once debilitate its commerce, and contribute to extend that of Montevideo,—particularly as the recent proceedings of the Oriental Government evince a spirit of rivalry and aggrandizement. The regulation at Montevideo respecting the deposit of goods, and the difference in the expences of taking in and discharging cargo, gives it a great advantage over Buenos Ayres; besides the easy communication which vessels at the former port have with the shore, thus preventing robberies of their goods. This natural advantage is incalculable; which, coupled with the others, ought to be counterbalanced on the part of Buenos Ayres, by the introduction of the measures which have been pointed out.

Señor Braulio Costa has proposed to the Government a plan to facilitate the payment of the floating debt of the province. It is in tenor as follows:—

- Art 1.—The Minister of Finance is to undertake to negotiate with the Bank for a loan of one million and a half of dollars, currency.
- 2.—The rate of interest, and time of payment, to be arranged with Señor Costa.
- 3.—Señor Costa will give, in guarantee of the million and a half of dollars, two and a half million of 6 per cent. stock, which is equivalent to a million and a half at 60 per cent.
- 4.—Señor Costa to deliver for the liquidation of the million and a half of dollars, 50,000 dollars per month, and the amount of the interest of the stock, which together makes 62,000 dollars per month.
- 5.—The Minister of Finance to deliver to Señor Costa, 250,000 dollars between the 1st and 5th of each month.
- 6.—Señor Costa to pay the holders of the bills on the treasury, which sum amounts to two millions of dollars; and also those of the custom-house, of 4 millions, receiving the regular discount of 2 per cent.
- 7.—The Minister of Finance shall not give for a fixed time any negotiable bills, for monies which he may receive in payments, contracts, promissory notes, &c. &c.
- 8.—The Government on its part pledges and obliges the treasury of the province to provide an

indemnity for any losses or damages which may accrue to the contracting party, in case of the infraction of the preceding article.

9.—The present contract to remain in force for two years, without prejudice to what the Minister may effect to reduce the term, by the larger deliveries of money for the payment of the bills.

The above plan has been impugned, both in the *Gaceta Mercantil*, and in the *Diario de la Tarde*, as being ambiguous, and all in favour of Señor Costa.

MONTEVIDEO.

We received by the schooner *Adelaide*, Montevideo papers to 20th inst. They contain a despatch, dated Tacuarembó Grande, 13th inst., from the President of the Oriental Republic (Fructuoso Rivera), to the Minister of War and Marine at Montevideo, (Señor Manuel Oribe), to the effect that he was marching in pursuit of the rebels who, ejected from the Brazilian province of Rio Grande, had again entered the Oriental territory: that he had not exactly ascertained their movements, but it seemed tolerably certain that after having passed the Rio Negro, they arrived on the 6th inst. at the Puntas de los Corrales; and a party of 50 men, under the orders of Berdum, were at the Puntas de Cuiñapirí.

Colonel Oribe followed in their track, and the division of General Laguna was at Los Tres Cerros. But the enemy finding the country entirely tranquil, and that the vanguard of the Government force consists of more than 400 men, retreated on the 7th upon the lower Corrales. On the following day they seized all the horses they could lay their hands on belonging to the inhabitants, and made forced marches. They passed the river on the 9th, and on the 10th entered the canton of Tacuarembó, where they got notice of the di-

vision of General Laguna, which had retrograded. That he (the President,) had in that instant received a despatch from Colonel Britos, who had since the previous day been in pursuit of the rebels; and he also expected every moment a communication from General Laguna, with an account of his movements. That he had ordered Colonel Oribe to take the command of the division left at Fraille Muerto, authorizing him to give every information to the delegate Government at Montevideo, of the operations of the anarchists; also to the departments, in case the anarchists should dare to repossess the Rio Negro for the purpose of plundering the inhabitants, so that the latter may place themselves under the protection of the pursuing divisions. That he (the President,) had on that day (13th inst.) passed the river, notwithstanding it was greatly swelled, and was proceeding towards Queguay, to join General Laguna; and that in twelve days he had no doubt the territory of the Republic would be liberated from the rebels. He had ordered Colonel Oribe to march with his division to the pass de los Toros, on the Rio Negro; and Colonel Brito, with 200 men, occupied the canton of Tacuarembó.

THE WEATHER has been fine and seasonable throughout the week,—thermometer about 60.—The *Pampero* squall, on Sunday night, lasted but a very short time, and did no particular damage that we have heard of.

The fine Spring weather of Sunday last enticed a number of people to ramble "out of town."—San José de Flores had plenty of visitors, and the equestrians, and others in coaches, formed a considerable cavalcade. Some of them at night were caught in the *Pampero*, and each had "a tale to tell" thereon.

The performances at the Circus have caused a great deal of *esprit du corps* among the boys of this city. They have not only caught up and whistled the tunes to which Messrs. Laforest, W. P. Smith, &c., perform their equestrian exercises, but in all directions they may be seen attempting the "somerset," and imitating the whimsicalities of Mr. Hoffmaster, the renowned Mr. Merryman of our Circus. A few days since, during a low tide, we saw a boy stand upon a mule and ride at full speed from the Custom-house to the Mole, amidst great applause from the spectators.

The Winter may now be said to have passed, and it has altogether been a favourable one, with very little cold weather. The serene nights lately have attracted the usual crowds to the streets, and the shops in the vicinity of the Plaza de la Victoria have been thronged with ladies making their Spring purchases.

After a long interval, we again, on Saturday evening, heard the band of the regiment of *Patriotics*. We do not think it is so efficient as heretofore. It left the Fort at 8 o'clock, and halted in the Calle de la Victoria, and in front of the barracks near the market-place, where it performed various pieces of music,—but all of a monotonous character, except the selection from *Tuncredi*, and that was delightful. There were numerous spectators,—including a portion of ladies, and some of them very charming. Indeed we heard one designated by the *sobriquet* of "Angel,"—a mortal one of course,—and there are many of that class who might tempt those of the celestial regions to wander on earth as in olden times, when

"It came to pass..... that the sons of God saw the daughters of men that they were fair; and they took their wives of all which they chose."—(*Genesis*, c. vi.)

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 25th OF SEPTEMBER, 1834.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Barque Mary Worrall, Smith,	McCracken & Jamieson,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Cantor, W. Thompson,	R. & J. Carlisle,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Victoria, Foggo,	R. & J. Carlisle,	Loading for London, via Montevideo.
Brig Iccni, Lacey,	McCracken & Jamieson,	Loading for Antwerp.
Brig Silvanus, Young,	R. & J. Carlisle,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Lorina, Saufford,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.,	Loading for Cadiz.
Brig Scott, Irthing,	Horne & Alesgaray,	Loading for Cowes for orders.
Schooner Redbreast, Watkins,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for Hamburg.
Brig Wave, Bellord,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.,	Cowes for orders.
Brig Lively, A. Spittle,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Schooner-brig Packet, Cross,	R. & J. Carlisle,	Discharging.
Brig		
Brig		
AMERICAN.		
Brig Cameo, Sayer,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Discharging.
Ship Caroline, Davis,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Cape de Verdes.
Brig Dante, Fish,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Amuzon, Hings,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Ship Harriet, Stout,	Manning & Dorr,	Discharging.
Schooner-brig Clin, Pitman,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Discharging.
Schooner-brig Margaret Ann, Motl,	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Brig Joseph, Nazeran,	Braulio Costa,	Loading for Bourdeaux.
BREMEN.		
Brig Albatross, Scholborg,	Bunge, Hutz & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Cesar, Deetjen,	S. Lezica, Bros.,	Loading for Havana.
DANISH.		
Brig Willem, Lorenzen,	J. J. Klicke,	Loading for Rotterdam.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig Magdalena, Gallano,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Malaga.
Brig Cavallo Marino, Graffouco,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Cadiz and Genoa.
Polacre Concepcion, Gotuss,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Barcelona and Genoa.
Polacre Marte, B. A. Quitusola,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Genoa.
Polacre Tola, Pierangiolo,	Pedro A. Teserra,	Loading for Mediterranean.
Polacre San José, Rabelo,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Discharging.
Valiente Nicolas, C. Mason,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Discharging.
Polacre Argentina, Estela,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.
Polacre Epiro, Raggio,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Discharging.
Polacre Constante, Vichini,	J. Gestal,	Discharging.
Polacre San José, Gorlero,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Discharging.
Polacre Marquez Gropallo, Croze,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.
Polacre Rosa, Brissoleze,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Guisano, Dodero,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.
NEAPOLITAN.		
Brig Vesuvio, Lauro,		
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Fluisa, Meirelles,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Uncertain.
Schooner-brig Marquez Pombal, Morra,	Antonio M. Thyne,	Rio Grande.
Zumaca Estrella Brillante, Pereira,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
NATIONAL.		
Brig Ombó, Ritchie,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR,—None.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

The Neapolitan brig *Neptuno*, Salvatori, for Genoa, sailed from the Outer Roads on the morning of the 19th September, despatched by Amadeo & Caprile, with 1413 dry hides.

The ship noticed in in our last as being in sight on the 10th, arrived on the evening of that day, and is the American ship *Harriett*, Strout, from Island Mayo 5th ult., with 185 moyes salt, to Manning & Dorr.

September 20.—Wind E.

Arrived, Sardinian polacre *Rosa*, Brissoleze, from Genoa 23d Juue, with 2380 minas wheat, paper, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Sardinian brig *Guisano*, Dodero, from Genoa 12th July, Montevideo 18th inst., with 2841 minas wheat, and general cargo, to Amadeo & Caprile.

Brazilian zumaca *Estrella Brillante*, Pereira, from Santa Catalina 5th inst., with yerba, &c., to M. A. Ramos.

Sailed, National brig of war *General Rosas*, Captain Pinedo, for Bahía Blanca, with stores, &c.

Brazilian schr.-brig *Caboclo*, Alvarez, for Paranaqua, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 250 funegas salt, 41 damaged hides.

Oriental packet schr. *Mierva*, F. Moratore, for Montevideo.

September 21.—Wind N. N. E.—shifted at 10 p. m. to W. S. W., strong, with rain.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Hamburg brig *Gate Christine*, Driewes, for Bahía, despatched by Bertram, Delisle & Co., with 1440 quintals jerked beef, 20 quintals salted tongues.

Bremen brig *Active*, Beekman, for Havana, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 4428 quintals jerked beef, 1 box ostrich feathers.

Brazilian schr.-brig *Bella Angelica*, Carvallo, for Rio Grande, despatched by C. M. Huergo, with a general cargo of dry goods.

September 22.—Wind S. S. W., strong. Arrived, Oriental packet schooner *Adelaide*, Bisso, from Montevideo 20th, to J. & S. Lyons.

Sailed, Brazilian zamacoa Lorenza, Gonzaga, for Parnagua, despatched by Joaquin Almeida Rivera, with 200 fanegas salt.

Gun-boat No. 7, for Martin Garcia.

September 23.—Wind N. strong.

No arrivals.

Sailed, British brig Sarah, Wrightson, for Malaga, despatched by Zumaran & Truserra, with 18,224 dry hides. Passengers, Señor Pedro Saenz Zumaran, and servant.

September 24.—Wind N. E.—opposite coast visible.

Arrived, Gun-boat No. 7, from Martin Garcia. Sailed, Oriental packet schr. Rosa, Moratore, for Montevideo.

September 25.—Wind E. S. E., strong all day, nearly a gale.

Arrived, American schr.-brig Clio, Pitman, from Patagonia, with salt, to Davison, Milner & Co.

American schr.-brig stated to be the Margaret Ann, Mott, from Hamburg and Montevideo. Two British brigs.

September 26.—Wind E., a gale all day.—rain.

Arrived, Oriental packet schr. Aguila Segunda, Soriano, from Montevideo 25th, to A. Martinez.

The boisterous weather has prevented any communication with the arrivals in the Outer Roads, of 25th and 26th inst. We have not heard of any particular accident among the shipping;—several vessels have dove, particularly of the small craft.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The Sardinian brigs Tempo and Socrates, will probably sail this day. They have been cleared for some days, and detained by contrary winds.

The American brig Mechanic has been sold. She is now under the flag of this Republic, and is named the Ombú.

The British brig Floraville, from Liverpool, was at the Island of Mayo on 4th ult., bound to the River Plate.

Vessels passed Point Indio.

On 19th inst., at 11 p. m., wind W. S. W.—Felicitas, from Buenos Ayres 11th.

On 15th, at 8 A. M., wind N.—Willou Wood, from Bs. Ayres 14th.

On 16th, at 1 p. m., wind N. W.—Trufalgar, from Buenos Ayres 17th.

Arrived at Montevideo.

18th inst.—French brig Bon Pere, from Marseilles 18th July.

American schr.-brig Hope, from Boston 9th June.

Danish schr.-brig Comet, from Hamburg.

Sardinian brig Quaiaci, from Genoa 11th June, with wheat, &c.

19th.—American brig Nautilus, from Gloucester 12th June, with lumber, &c., to Davison, Dorr & Co.

Hamburg brig John, from Hamburg 3d June, to F. Nebel.

20th.—American brig Arctic, Phillips, from Baltimore 3d July, to James Noble.

THEATRE.

On 21st inst. the house was excessively full. We were not however present until the farce had commenced, (having attended the Circus,) but from the vacuum in the boxes and cazuela at that period, and the paucity of ladies, it was evident that the squall which occurred during the evening had created considerable alarm, and indeed we met crowds of fair ones in the streets, hurrying home from the Theatre.

On Tuesday evening was performed, for the benefit of Señor A. Castañera, a tragedy entitled *El Patriotismo en Triunfo*; in which the *beneficiario* bore a principal part, and with considerable effect; but he would be a much better actor if he could manage to get rid of those crying tones which he so constantly introduces. The dresses were superb: Señor Quijano had splendid plumes in his helmet, which, by-the-bye, were not quite in character. The manly person of Señor Cusio appeared to great advantage,—he looked the 'noblest Roman of them all.'

The house was brilliantly and numerously attended, and the boxes contained some very lovely females.

On Thursday was performed the comedy of *Aviso a los Casados*; the plot of which bears some affinity to 'Rule a Wife, and have a Wife.'—It was well played. Señor Quijano always displays talent in characters depicting a finkin, meddling busy-body,—and on this evening he was highly amusing.

The house, owing to the boisterous weather, was very thinly attended.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of Monday last, contained a communication signed *Un Chispero*, in reply to that of the "Two Spectators," which appeared in our last. *El Chispero* says, that the first performers of the Theatre often appear in characters representing the lowest grades of human life, such as banditti, &c. &c. &c., without

its being thought at all derogatory to their talents,—on the contrary.

As we before observed, we did not see the farce which caused the remarks of our correspondents; but we apprehend that their objections tended more to the dress which Doña Manuelita wore on that occasion, than to the character she assumed. The young lady in question promises to be an ornament to her profession, which, in the present dearth of female talent at the Theatre of this city, may account for the 'enthusiasm' upon which *Un Chispero* has been so piquant.

CIRCUS.

There certainly must be something extremely exciting in these Circus exhibitions, to account for their attraction, after so many repetitions.—For ourselves, we candidly avow that we have ever been partial to the amusements of the circle, conceiving them to be specimens of manly activity and courage, unalloyed with the disgusting scenes which disgraced the Circus of ancient Rome.

The company now performing at the Circus of this city, have far exceeded public expectation; we have heard many foreigners, as well as natives, express this sentiment. The exertions of Mr. Laforest elicit on every evening increased admiration;—we saw him perform feats on that of the 21st inst., which we had no idea were within his powers. The graceful manner, apparently without effort, with which he threw various somersets, we have never seen surpassed: he appeared during their performance to dwell in the air, (if we may so express it,) and it produced a peculiar and beautiful effect, which cannot be adequately described. The applause he received on this night was vehement and enthusiastic,—shouts of "bravo" reverberated from all parts of the Circus. Mr. W. P. Smith rode with his accustomed skill, amidst incessant approbation.—'The darling child' (as he is called,) James Smith, Mrs. Smith, Mr. Hoffmaster, &c., were also much applauded. The interesting horse 'Selim,' reappeared, and caused the usual admiration.

"Let the great Gods

That keep this dreadful power over our heads,
Find out their enemies now."—(King Lear.)

The Bullet which was to have closed the entertainments at the Circus on the evening of the 21st, was superseded by a tragi-comedy not announced in the bills,—or rather there was very little tragedy in it, except as it regards the proprietor's pocket for the payment of the *fruits*.

About 10 o'clock, whilst the audience (which was numerous) waited the commencement of the Ballet, the lights in the interior of the Circus were nearly all blown out by the sudden and violent *pampero* which had arisen. This catastrophe was mainly occasioned from the roof having been partially raised to admit the air,—and indeed it was admitted with a vengeance, for ere the spectators had time to digest the matter respecting the deprivation of light, and all hands not being ready to 'let go the royal balliards,' the canvass roof was blown away with a terrible crackling. Some now opined that Asmodeus was playing his tricks in Buenos Ayres, and had unroofed the Circus to see what we were all about; or as Kent says in the play we have above quoted,

"Who's here beside foul weather?"

Nay, it was reported that Mr. Hoffmaster, the clown, was missing, and had been seen frolicking and throwing somersets in the clouds, with Asmodeus;—but we can vouch for the falsity of this, we having seen and conversed with that gentleman during the confusion created by the squall.

The affair altogether did not cause a great degree of alarm, notwithstanding the quantity of children present: indeed some of the ladies behaved like heroines, and remained in the field until the last. Not the slightest accident occurred: the Circus itself stood like a rock, and the fall of its canvass ceiling could effect but little mischief.

It is intended to re-open the Circus in a few days.

Married,

In London, on 23th June last, by the Rev. S. Hirschel, Mr. SAMUEL LYONS, Merchant of Buenos Ayres, to GERTRAUDE, second daughter of Mr. N. JOSEPH, of Prescott Street.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE No. 23, Calle de Cuyo,—suitable for a Bachelor's establishment, or for a small family, having two Balcos, and a Garden with fruit trees. It also possesses the advantage of a good neighbourhood. For terms, apply at No. 138, Calle de la Paz,

NOTICE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN are most respectfully informed, that JAMES NOTT, Hair-Dresser, has removed to No. 27, Calle de la Fradera, nearly opposite the late well-known establishment of Mr. Brown. J. N. returns his most sincere thanks for the very liberal encouragement he has hitherto received; which he trusts he shall continue to merit. Ladies and Gentlemen attended at their own houses, on the shortest notice. Wigs and Sculps made to order, in the first style.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

THE remarkably fine A. 1, brig JOHN A. ROBB, of Baltimore, CAPTAIN BENNETT, 273 tons, coppered and copper-fastened, and a very fast sailer.—Now lying at Montevideo.

Apply to MR. JAMES NOBLE, at Montevideo; or in this city, to

DANIEL GOWLAND & CO.,

Plaza de la Victoria.

NOTICE.

MEASURES being in progress to secure a regular supply of THE PENNY MAGAZINE, those desirous of availing themselves of this opportunity, and on the terms below stated, will be pleased to forward their names to the Stationer's Shop, No. 30, Cathedral Street.

Terms of Subscription.—10 reals a Monthly Part.

NOTICE.

THE PENNY MAGAZINE, Part 27, for the month of June, 1834, is requested to be returned to No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo; or also "El Instructor."

LODGINGS.

ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with comfortable BOARD and LODGING, in a respectable Native Family, living in a central part of the city.—For particulars, apply at No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

IMPORTANT

To Persons desirous of bringing their Friends from England to this Country.

CAPTAIN SMITH, of the barque *Mary Warrall*, will leave this City for Liverpool in all this month, and will engage to bring on Passengers to this country on their return, receiving the passage-money here after his arrival.—Any person wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity of bringing their friends to the country, may see Captain Smith, at Mr. Lamb's, Calle de Cuyo No. 28, from 8 to 9 o'clock in the morning or evening.

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 24 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 breaching, &c. &c., and being much cheaper than chains, which (besides the danger resulting from them in case of lightning,) from their want of elasticity soon destroy the sails; and as it regards durability, the Hide Rope is 800 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-Coches, &c. &c.

Persons wishing to purchase, will please leave their orders with Mr. Estevan Vallett, Calle de la Alameda; at Mr. Fleming's Store, No. 11, Calle de Cangallo; or at the house of Mr. Daniel Gowland, Plaza de la Victoria; 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, 24 reals per lb.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubletons, Spanish,.....	120	—	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	117½	—	do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	64	—	do. for unc.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	74	—	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Patacones,.....	74	—	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	58	—	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	125	—	130 do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	64	—	6 15-16 pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	355	—	dols p. c. p. m.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	74	—	do. p. patacon.
Do. on United States,.....	34	—	do. p. U. S. dol.
Hides, Oz, best,.....	34	—	do. per pesada.
Do. country,.....	29	—	31 do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs,.....	27	—	30 do. do.
Do. salted,.....	24	—	25 do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	184	—	14 do. each.
Natria Skins,.....	40	—	42 do. per dozen.
Chanchilla Skins,.....	38	—	do. do.
Wool, common,.....	8	—	12 do. per arroba.
Hoir, long,.....	30	—	34 do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	18	—	25 do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	15	—	11 do. per quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	94	—	10 do. per arroba.
Horns,.....	350	—	850 do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	65	—	68 do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	10	—	14 do. per fanega.
Discount,.....	1½	—	3 p. c. p. month.

The highest price of Doubletons during the week, 120 Dollars. The lowest price, 117½ dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 6 15-16 pence. The lowest ditto, 6½ pence.

PRINTED AT THE STATE PRINTING-OFFICE, No. 19, Calle de Chacabuco.

Price Eight Dollars (currency) per Quarter.—Single numbers, 5 reals.

ALEXANDER BRANDEE, Responsible Editor.