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[Vol. IX.]

BUENOS AYRES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the PROVINCE

At a sitting on 29th ult., a note dated 26th ult., from Señor Manuel V. de Maza, President of the House, was read. It adduced various reasons why he (the President), should be exonerated from taking upon himself the chief command of the province, which by the law of 19th ult. he must do until the Governor proprietary be received.

The note was taken into immediate consideration, and the House decided that the motives assigned by the President were not sufficiently strong to induce it to change its determination. A note, dated 29th ult., was addressed to the President to that effect, and the following decree was passed:—

“Hall of Sittings in Buenos Ayres,
29th September, 1834.

25th year of the Liberty, and 19th of the Independence.

“To the Executive Power of the Province.

“The Hon. House of Representatives has, at a sitting of this date, sanctioned the following decree:

“Art. 1.—The President of the House, when receiving on 1st October next the provisional command of the province, shall do so with the formalities usual on the reception of a permanent Governor.

“2.—He shall take the oath prescribed in article 9 of the law of 23d December 1823, with the sole difference of swearing to fulfil faithfully the office of Governor *ad interim*, &c. &c.

“3.—At one o'clock on the day designated by the law of 19th, the oath mentioned in the preceding article shall be received.

“4.—Let this be communicated to the Executive Power, &c.

“JUAN N. TERRERO, 2d Vice-President.
“Eduardo Labitte, Secretary.”

At a sitting on 30th ult., a note was read from the President, Señor Maza; stating that as the reasons he had alleged had not been admitted, he must of course yield to the opinion of the House, and assume provisionally the office of Governor: that in so doing he feels the greatest anxiety; but that the case itself throughout has been unforeseen, new, singular, and extraordinary.

At the same sitting, the reports of the Committee of Finance were taken into consideration, and two decrees, dated 30th ult., were sanctioned, and signed by the Vice-President, Manuel G. Pinto, and the Secretary. The first decree admits the devolution tendered by General Rosas, in his note of 22d July last, of the Island called by his name, in the Rio Negro, Patagonia, (formerly the Island of Choecheh,) which had been decreed to him by the law of 6th June last. The said island is to become public property, in perpetuity. General Rosas is to receive for himself and his heirs, in return for the said island, sixty square leagues of pastoral land (public property,) in any part of the province which he may select.

The second decree authorizes the Government to distribute among the full colonels, or any other person or persons who may have rendered particular services in the campaign against the Indians in the year 1833, fifty square leagues of land, situated on the eastern margin of the Arroyo Sauce Grande, &c. &c. The Executive to give,

within three months from the present date, an account to the House relative to the distribution of the said lands, &c.

At 1 o'clock on Wednesday last, the new Governor, Dr. Manuel V. de Maza, attended the House of Representatives, and took the usual oaths; after which he addressed the House as follows:—

“Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,
“I have just bound myself by a solemn oath before God, before this House, and before the public; and since I have done so, I feel upon myself a weight which my strength cannot suffer, nor my capacity support.

“Yes, Hon. Representatives of the Province, you have demanded of me a sacrifice; you have imposed it upon me, and to a great sacrifice I have submitted myself with resignation. What a melancholy present you made me by appointing me your President!—How inane was I in accepting that honour! You have sanctioned that by the law the exercise of the supreme command is inherent, under the present circumstances, to the President of the House, until the reception of the Governor proprietary; and my obedience, such as I have manifested to you by my note of yesterday, requires that you assist me by your official co-operation, attending henceforward the sittings of the House faithfully and punctually, as your duty and the standing rules ordain. Teach me, by your example, that what is once sworn or promised is always to be performed; and I flatter myself that something may be done in future for the benefit of our dear and unfortunate country. I am going now to receive the deposit confided to me by the law which you have sanctioned; from that dread place you will be informed of your President having taken possession of the Government.”

Señor Pinto, the Vice-President, replied to the above; in tenor—that the House felt the highest satisfaction that the President had, in compliance with the law, taken upon himself provisionally the office of Governor and Captain-General of the Province: that this singular event ought to be added to the other distinguished services which H. E. had rendered in the course of the revolution; and would increase the estimation in which he is held, not only with the Representatives, but with all his fellow-citizens; and that the House would firmly co-operate with him, &c.

His Excellency then proceeded to the Fort, where he was received with the customary ceremonies; and to the address of General Viamonte on quitting office, (repeating the sentiments expressed in his proclamations,) the new Governor answered as follows:—

“If you, General, have the happiness of delivering to me an authority which you have preserved by law until this moment, respected and obeyed without interruption from the time it was confided to you,—I have the satisfaction that by the law, and only because the law ordains it, (although against my conviction,) I have submitted myself to the greatest sacrifice that could be exacted from a man of my character, and which is the more enhanced as the auspices under which I enter to govern are any thing but flattering.—Notwithstanding, it is a consolation that my term of office is very short, and that it is to be hoped that with the co-operation of the House of Representatives, of which I have the honor to be President, and with that of all the citizens, I shall be

able to ascertain the wishes of the majority, in order to satisfy them nobly and worthily in the brief period of my remaining here, without deviating in the least from the path pointed out by the ruling opinions, until the arrival of the day in which I may be able to return uncontaminated this deposit of authority and power, which I have the honor to have transmitted, General, from your hands to mine.”

His Excellency then addressed a few words in answer to the congratulations of the civil, military, and clerical authorities present; observing that his continuance in the office of Governor would perhaps not be beyond eight days.

A salute was fired from the Fort at half-past 1 o'clock; and a guard of honour was drawn up there, and another at the House of Representatives, with their bands. The colours were also displayed at the Fort, and at the Marine-Office.

General Juan José Viamonte, on quitting the office of Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, issued two proclamations, dated 30th ult. The first, addressed—“The Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, to his Fellow-Citizens,”—says:

“That he addressed them for the last time, but with that confidence which he has ever had in the natural generosity of their character. That he had without hesitation or material support, on the 4th November last, thrown himself in the midst of armed parties,—the magic words of Peace, Justice, &c., were sufficient to re-establish order in the province. Thus it ought to be, and thus it ever will be, as long as the national character remains unchanged. As one consequence of this character, they had engaged in heroic enterprises, at every sacrifice, to give liberty to people who now flourish, from the Equator to the Plata; but that Buenos Ayres is at present suffering under the accumulated weight of debts and obligations, which, coupled with the decay of trade, keep the country in a state of uneasiness and dismay. That the first and most urgent occupation of the Government was without doubt to regularize the interior administration, to repair credit, to foment productive labour, and with those the riches and general welfare. That he was not wanting in heart and will to undertake all this: events had occurred, however, which rendered it necessary that he should abstain from these important objects; and he felt it his duty to retire from a post where his services could be no longer useful to the republic. That four months have passed since he tendered his resignation, and the situation of the country in this period has been the most singular of any in its history.—All have professed their services, and peace, and respect for the authorities, have been preserved. That this phenomenon will be ever honourable, and could not have occurred except among an intelligent people who respect the laws, and strongly love quietude and order. As it regards himself personally, he shall never forget the conduct of his fellow-citizens under such difficult circumstances. That content with having faithfully served them, it will be a consolation to him in his retirement to see them united as in other times, and rally round the glorious standard of the country.

The second proclamation is addressed,—“The Governor and Captain-General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, to the Army and Militia.”—It eulogizes their conduct, and states that he had ever found them obedient to the authorities. It concludes as follows:—

“Thanks, my compatriots in arms!—Continue in the position which you have kept with so much fidelity, and do not forget that the arms entrusted to you can never be better employed than against enemies in time of war, and in favour of liberty and the law in time of peace.”

EXTRACTS from "El Monitor," (continued from our last,) relative to "The State of the Public Revenue" of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

The *Monitor* of 27th, 29th, and 30th ult., treats upon the comparative situation of the Treasury at the commencement and at the conclusion of the administration of General Viamonte.

It commences by stating, that two causes have generally an influence to invert the public revenue; viz.: the diminution in the receipts, or the augmentation in the expenses; or, in more precise terms, when the equilibrium between the one and the other be lost.

After various remarks, it observes that publicity in the management of the public property is a constitutional principle: that to conceal an evil which has arrived at its height, will only render it more dangerous and incurable; therefore to shew it as it really is, and to incite a remedy, is the object which the *Monitor* proposes; as also to give to facts more importance than its own opinions,—the latter may be erroneous, whilst the others are incontestable.

Declining to comment upon the state of the revenue in the month of November last, as inserted in the *Monitor*, in its first article upon the subject; it will only, in support of its calculations, mention the debt of 5,662,047 dollars, left pending in the administration of Señor Balcarce. To cover this, the House of Representatives decreed the creation of 3,000,000 of Stock,—a resource totally insufficient, not only as scarcely providing for half the debt, but that in reality it would not produce to the Government one fourth part of what it needed. This parsimony of the Legislature, rendered it impossible to shut the door against the fatal expedient of promissory notes, which absorbs a considerable portion of the public revenue, and keeps the authority in a humiliating dependency on speculators, &c. Not only it could not cancel the account of the preceding epoch, but it was obliged to open another in order to make head against new expenses, which, without being included in the ordinary estimates of the province, were invested with a most urgent character. The following are the extraordinary expenses of the province, from 4th November 1833, until the end of August 1834:

Purchase of Arms and Stores contracted for by the preceding Government, -	Dols.	733,684
Expedition against the Indians, - - -		1,860,968
Expenses connected with the events of October, - - - - -		474,098
Aid to Corrientes, - - - - -		205,552
Indemnification to British subjects, -		108,462
Certificates of aids of 1832, - - - - -		105,076

Adding to the extraordinary expenses of the present, the debts of the preceding administration, viz. -

Dollars, 9,168,465

which, during the eleven months in which the present administration has been in office, formed a monthly expence of 833,496 dollars.

The above would absorb all the revenue of the Government, and complete the ruin of the treasury; for no Government, however well founded its credit may be, can exist when making the sacrifice of all its revenues. This situation has been unequalled in the history of the administrations of this province; and if it has not occasioned more ravages, it must be attributed to the immense efforts which have been made to preserve public credit, and that there is no want of confidence in the solvency of the treasury.

The *Monitor* of 29th, in continuation of the subject, rectifies a mistake in its preceding number:—the aid to Corrientes should be 22,740 dollars more than there stated; which added to 100,000 dollars for the renovation of the Bank Notes, make 122,740; this added to 9,168,465, makes a total of 9,291,205 dollars,—a monthly quota of 857,592 dollars of extraordinary expenses.

The revenue of the province, in the last ten months, has been as follows:—

November, - - - - -	877,865 dollars.
December, - - - - -	885,181
January, - - - - -	784,230
February, - - - - -	709,259
March, - - - - -	847,842
April, - - - - -	477,253
May, - - - - -	409,910
June, - - - - -	1,007,822
July, - - - - -	1,068,314
August, - - - - -	1,038,705
	9,367,592

Supposing that the receipts of September equal those of May, it will result that the extraordinary expenses of the eleven months of the administration are 9,291,205 dollars.

The Revenue of the Province has been 10,841,702 Dols.
Deduct, - 9,011,205

Residue, - 1,550,497

The administration cannot even count upon this, because it is obliged to incur expenses before the revenue is collected: a larger sum than the above is therefore expended in discounts upon bills and promissory notes. After a variety of remarks upon the difficulties which the administration have had to contend with, the discount it has expended on bills is noticed; viz.: in the first seven months, from November 1833, to May 1834, it amounted to 865,877 dollars; but in the last three months of June, July and August, it has absorbed more than a million. This expence alone, exceeds the surplus of 1,550,497 dollars above noted;—indeed the province may be said to have been deprived of its revenue for the space of eleven months, and to meet the extraordinary expenses it had no other alternative but its credit. The *Monitor* then enters into other calculations, and states the amount of Government bills and promissory notes in circulation, to be 7,164,200 dollars, a detail of which is inserted.

The *Monitor* of 30th ult., contains numerous observations and calculations relative to the floating debt of 7,106,200 dollars; averring, that in order to prove it has not been incurred by the present Government, it will be sufficient to record facts:—1. The amount of the debt when the last change of administration in the Government of the province took place.—2. The declaration made in the House of Representatives, on 23d December 1833, that for a considerable period the salaries and expences of the various departments of the administration, exceeded the revenue at the rate of 7000 dollars per day, currency.

This official announcement of a daily defalcation of 7000 dollars, forms in the long period of eleven months a deficit of 2,431,000 dollars.—The amount of the treasury bills and promissory notes drawn on the Custom House, now outstanding, are:—

For the year 1834, -	3,715,800 dollars.
1835, -	2,736,400
1836, -	769,000
	7,161,200

This ruinous mode of issuing bills and promissory notes, ought always to be very limited, and under certain and invariable regulations; else it is useless to prevent the further emissions of the Bank, and environ the creation of public Stock with such obstacles and formalities. Of all emissions, the most prejudicial is that of bills and promissory notes, which absorbs in interest a considerable part of the public revenue, and which wants that essential requisite in such transactions,—publicity.

The brig *Alert* has brought Dublin papers to 21st July; and we have been favoured with Saunders's Journal of that city, to that date. The intelligence they contain is interesting: one of the 19th has the following, from the London newspaper *Standard*:—

“We published yesterday, in a second edition, a letter from Paris announcing the arrival of Don

Carlos in Spain. He left London on the evening of the 1st, passed through Paris on the 4th, arrived at Bordeaux on the 6th, left that city on the 7th, reached Bayonne on the 8th, and crossed the frontier on the 9th. He stopped for a short time at the convent of Urdaib, and then proceeded to Elisondo, which is the seat of the Junta of Navarre. His expedition has been managed with singular secrecy. We have not to-day any further accounts from the north of Spain, but the presence of Don Carlos must inspire great confidence in his partisans, who already are extremely enthusiastic. The Queen has rendered herself unpopular by her precipitate flight from Madrid, and the diminution of the garrison there to supply the triple cordon which she has drawn around the place of her retreat, La Granja, excites no small fear as to the consequences of an insurrection, if any should occur, which is highly probable. On the whole, the conduct of the Queen is very strange, and it gives rise to suspicions which we leave to the dealers in gossip to disseminate. The ambassadors are placed in a singular dilemma, as they have neither court nor authenticated government with whom to communicate. Some of the correspondents of the liberal journals here intimate a desire that Mr. Villiers, our ambassador, should remain in Madrid, for the purpose of supporting the ‘constitution’ in case of accidents, which it must be admitted is imposing rather a new duty on a foreign envoy.—The cause is at present in a most critical situation, but if Don Carlos hopes to succeed he must lose no time. The disorganized state of both the English and French administrations is very much in his favour.”

It is also said that Don Carlos has obtained a loan in Paris.

The local English news chiefly relate to the changes in the administration. Lord Grey had retired from office, in consequence of a difference of opinion with his colleagues respecting the renewal of the Irish Coercion Bill. The new administration had expressed its intention to suppress some of the very coercive clauses of the said bill. Lord Melbourne had succeeded Lord Grey as first Lord of the Treasury. Lord Dunéannon was appointed Minister of the Home Department, vice Lord Melbourne. Sir John C. Hobhouse had also joined the Ministry.

A NEW ISLAND.—Extract of a letter from Captain A. Haigh, of the *Sir John Rae Ried*, in lat. 19 S., long. 31 W.—“On the 5th inst. we discovered an island in lat. 46. 40 S., long. 48. 35 W., varying one point E. It was first seen about 4 p. m., bearing N. W., about four leagues distant. I hauled up a couple of points to get a better view of it, but night coming on and a hard gale blowing, I regret to say I was prevented from surveying it so accurately as I could have wished. At first we thought it an ice island, but upon a nearer view all hands were convinced of its being a rocky isle, elevated about one thousand feet above the level of the sea. A detached black rock was seen to the eastward of it. The nearest land to this that I have heard of, is Isle Grande, differing very much both in latitude and longitude. There is still a possibility of our having been deceived by an ice island, but the numerous birds we were surrounded by during the forenoon, argues strongly in favour of land, more especially as shays and divers were seen, a species of bird that is only met with where the land is near. The existence of the Isle Grande is said to be very doubtful.”—(*The Sun*, 10th July, 1834.)

Captain Parsons, from Montevideo 20th April, states that the barque *Two Friends*, of Boston, which got ashore on the English Bank, was got off by the crew of the U. S. sloop of war *Ontario*, Captain Salter. Mr. James Bond, acting consul at Montevideo, gave out word that he should claim a salvage on the *Two Friends*, for the assistance rendered, because he wrote to Captain Salter for his assistance. Captain S. desired Captain Parsons to say to the owners and under-

writers, that he and his crew disclaimed any right or title to a share of any salvage, and was quite indignant that Mr. Bond should make any claim.—(Boston paper, June 26.)

THE LATE STORM.

The gale which we noticed in our last, increased during the night of 26th, 27th ult., and a light was displayed from the flag-staff at the Marine-Office, during the whole night, as a guide to vessels. On the morning of 27th the tempest raged with great fury, particularly from 9 to 10 o'clock,—wind S. E. A number of vessels were driven on shore from the Inner Roads, the particulars of which we have stated at foot. About 11, A. M., the wind had considerably abated, and the weather in the afternoon became more moderate. The Commercial-Rooms, in the Calle del 25 de Mayo, and the azoteas thereof, were crowded with visitors during the storm, and the anxiety of masters of vessels was taken.

Every precaution was taken at the Marine-Office to prevent the wrecked vessels from being plundered.—Soldiers of the Marines, Vigilantes, &c., were spread to a considerable distance along the beach. We have heard that several persons belonging to the small craft were drowned; but the crews of the larger vessels were all saved.

The gale is stated to have been equally violent with that which occurred here on 20th August 1820, but on the present occasion the river was not so high, nor the damage among the shipping so extensive. We were not in Buenos Ayres at the period alluded to, and therefore can make no comparisons from personal observation;—this however is certain, that the gale of 27th September, 1834, was bad enough, the like of which we trust never again to witness.

List of Vessels driven on shore in the gale of 27th ult.

- American ship *Caroline*, Davis, consigned to Davison, Milner & Co.
- American brig *David Moffatt*, Wylie, consigned to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.
- Neapolitan brig *Vesuvio*, Luro.—[These vessels went on shore off the Arroyo Maldonado.]
- British brig *Wave*, Bellord, consigned to Lafone, Robinson & Co.
- British brig *Scott*, Irving, consigned to Horne & Alsogaray.—[Both on shore opposite Mr. Whitfield's Quinta.] The above five vessels have been unrigged, and are totally lost.
- The following small craft were driven on shore on the beach:—*Feliz Destino*, Concepcion, Matilde, Twenty-fifth May, Libertad, Sirena, Maria Josefa, Maria Ciraco, Sta. Rosa, Amistad, Maria Esperanza, Dolores, Golondrina, Armonia, Ana Constanza, Sra. del Rosario y Dos Amigos, a zunaeca.
- The hulk *Abundancia* (late Chilean brig *Twelfth February*) came on shore close to the Mole, and went to pieces.
- The National schooner *Acadia*, Macey, consigned to Dowdall & Lewis, is on shore opposite the baraca of Sr. Fraguero, but it is thought will be got off, as well as the greater part of the small craft above noted.
- The Oriental packet schr. *Adelude*, Bisso, consigned to J. & S. Lyons, ran to the coast near Las Conchas, where she remains in safety, and is shortly expected in the Inner Roads.
- The National brig-of-war *Sarandí*, parted from her anchor and got safely to Las Conchas.
- More than forty boats, of all descriptions, were driven on shore.
- A number of small vessels, driven from the Inner Roads, steered for the rivers to the northward, where they arrived in safety; and others ran on shore on the coast.
- The American brig *David Moffatt* parted from her anchors in the Outer Roads, at 10 o'clock on the night of the 27th.
- The British brig *Victoria*, Foggo, consigned to R. & J. Carlisle, lost her foremast and jib-boom,—the American brig *Dante* having got foul of her.
- With the exception of the brig *David Moffatt*, all the vessels in the Outer Roads rode out the gale in safety, although they drove considerably.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 21 OF OCTOBER, 1834.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Barque <i>Mary Worrall</i> , Smith	M'Creckan & Jamieson	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig <i>Castor</i> , W. Thompson	R. & J. Carlisle	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig <i>Victoria</i> , Foggo	R. & J. Carlisle	Loading for London, via Montevideo.
Brig <i>Leoni</i> , Lacey	M'Creckan & Jamieson	Loading for Antwerp.
Brig <i>Sirraus</i> , Young	R. & J. Carlisle	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig <i>Lorina</i> , Sanford	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Loading for Cadiz.
Schooner <i>Redbreast</i> , Watkins	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Hamburg.
Brig <i>Lively</i> , A. Spittle	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Schooner-brig <i>Packet</i> , Cross	R. & J. Carlisle	Loading for Liverpool, via Montevideo.
Brig <i>Alert</i> , Snowden	Alfred Barber	Cowes, for orders.
Brig <i>Nautilus</i> , Dobson	Zunaran & Treserra	Discharging.
Brig <i>Laura</i> , Crockley	Zunaran & Treserra	Discharging.
Brig <i>Forth</i> , Williamson	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Discharging.
Brig		
AMERICAN.		
Brig <i>Cameo</i> , Sayer	Davison, Milner & Co.	Discharging.
Brig <i>Dante</i> , Fish	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Discharging.
Brig <i>Amazul</i> , Hugg	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Ship <i>Harriet</i> , Stott	Manning & Dorr	Discharging.
Schooner-brig <i>Margaret Ann</i> , Mott	J. J. Klick	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Brig <i>Joseph</i> , Nazeran	Braulio Costa	Loading for Bourdeaux.
BREMEN.		
Brig <i>Albatross</i> , Scholborg	Bunge, Hut & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Brig <i>Cesar</i> , Deetjen	S. Lezica, Bros.	Loading for Havana.
DANISH.		
Brig <i>Willem</i> , Lorentzen	J. J. Klick	Loading for Rotterdam.
Schooner-brig <i>Comet</i> , Styding	J. J. Klick	Discharging.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig <i>Magdalena</i> , Galiano	Amadeo & Caprile	Loading for Malaga.
Barque <i>Carallo</i> , Marino, Guelloze	Pedro A. Plomer	Loading for Cadiz and Genoa.
Polacre <i>Concepcion</i> , Gatus	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Barcelona and Genoa.
Polacre <i>Marte</i> , B. A. Quinquola	Amadeo & Caprile	Loading for Genoa.
Polacre <i>Tetis</i> , Pierangeli	Zunaran & Treserra	Loading for Mediterranean.
Polacre <i>San José</i> , Rabelo	Pedro A. Plomer	Discharging.
Valiente <i>Nicolas</i> , C. Masone	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
Polacre <i>Argentina</i> , Estela	Amadeo & Caprile	Discharging.
Polacre <i>Epiro</i> , Raggio	Pedro A. Plomer	Discharging.
Polacre <i>Constante</i> , Vichini	J. Gestal	Discharging.
Polacre <i>San José</i> , Gorlero	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
Polacre <i>Marquez</i> , Gropallo, Croze	Amadeo & Caprile	Discharging.
Polacre <i>Rosa</i> , Brissoleze	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
Brig <i>Gulassone</i> , Dodero	Amadeo & Caprile	Discharging.
Brig <i>General Americano</i> , Barboza	Rezaral, Bros.	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig <i>Rolsa</i> , Mairelles	Pedro A. Plomer	Uncertain.
Schooner-brig <i>Marquez</i> , Pombal, Morra	Antonio M. Thyum	Rio Grande.
Zunaeca <i>Batrela</i> , Brillante, Pereira	M. A. Ramoa	Brazil.
Schooner-brig <i>Criollo</i> , Vargas	Francisco Berdier	Paraguay.
NATIONAL.		
Brig <i>Ombú</i> , Ritchie	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.—None.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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 2 1/2 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 craps-stol 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 cases of lightning,) from their want of elasticity soon destroy the sails; and as it regards durability, the **HIDE ROPE** is 300 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. 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, 2 1/2 reals per lb.

IMPORTANT

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

CAPTAIN SMITH, of the barque *Mary Worrall*, will leave this for Liverpool in all this month, and will engage to bring out Passengers to this country on his 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 Cayo No. 28, from 8 to 9 o'clock in the morning or evening.

LODGINGS.

ONE or **TWO GENTLEMEN** are 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.

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. 80, Cathedral-Street.

Terms of Subscription.—10 reals a Monthly Part.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

The Captains of the following vessels, whose arrival on 25th ult. was noticed in our last, landed on the 28th; viz. —

- American schr.-brig *Olio*, Pitman, from Patagonia 11th inst., with 1007 fanegas suit, 170 seal skins, to Davison, Milner & Co.
- American schr.-brig *Margaret Ann*, Mott, from Hamburg 4th July, Montevideo 21st inst., with general cargo, to J. J. Klick. Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Schordan.
- British brig *Alert*, Snowden, from Liverpool 24th June, Dublin 24th July, with general cargo, to Alfred Barber. Passenger, Mr. J. Cook.
- British brig *Forth*, Williamou, from Liverpool 16th July, with general cargo, to Lafone, Robinson & Co.

Arrived, on the night of 26th ult., American brig *David Moffatt*, A. Wylie, from Baltimore 24th June, with lumber, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

September 27.—Wind S. E., blowing a heavy gale—rain all last night, and this morning.

No arrivals or sailings.

September 28.—Wind E.

No arrivals or sailings.

September 29.—Wind E.

Arrived, Oriental schooner-brig *Caroline*, M. Sheaffe, from Puerto Alegre 17th inst., Rio Grande 26th, with yerba, lumber, 4000 oranges, &c., &c., to Daniel Gowland & Co.

British brig *Laura*, Crockley, from Malaga 21st June, Rio Janeiro 12th inst., with wine, oil, tobacco, &c., to

British brig *Nautilus*, Dobson, from Malaga 8th June, Montevideo 28th inst., with wine, oil, &c., to Zunaran & Treserra.

September 30.—Wind N.

Arrived, Brazilian schr.-brig *Criollo*, Vargas, from Paraguará 9th inst., with yerba, to Francisco Berdier.

Sailed, American schr.-brig *Olio*, Spalding, for Montevideo, despatched by Davison, Milner & Co., with the same cargo which she brought to this port.

Sardinian brig *Tempo*, Podesta, for Havana,

despatched by S. Lezica & Co., with 4400 quintals jerked beef, 12 dry hides, 990 vejigas tallow.

October 1.—Wind N. N. E., foggy—shifted to E. in the evening, strong, with rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

October 2.—Wind S. E., strong—rain at night.

Arrived, Sardinian brig General Americano, Barbosa, from Cadiz 2d May, Rio Janeiro 8th ult., Montevideo 28th do., with wine, aguardiente and general cargo, to Rezaval, Bros.

Danish schooner, brig Comet, Styding, from Hamburg 4th July, Montevideo 30th ult., with general cargo, to J. J. Klick. Passenger (landed at Montevideo), Mr. Eugene Kreglinger.

Oriental packet schr. Minerva, F. Moratore, from Montevideo 1st inst., to C. Galeano.

British brig

Sailed, Sardinian brig Socrates, Ravena, for Barcelona and Genoa, despatched by Felipe Llavallol, with 8277 dry hides, 2 bales with 28 doz. vicuña skins, 9 do. with 215 doz. slunk calf skins, 5 do. with 100 arrobas wool, 5 do. with 80 doz. sheep skins.

October 3.—Wind S. E., strong, with rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

The boisterous weather prevented any communication with the British brig which arrived on the 2d.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Vessels passed Point Indio.

On 20th ult., at 3 p. m., wind E. N. E. moderate, —Johannes, from Buenos Ayres 18th.

On 21st, at 10 A. M., wind N. moderate, —Neptuno, from Buenos Ayres 19th.

On 22d, at 5 p. m., wind W. strong, —Gale Christine, from Buenos Ayres 21st.

At 11 p. m., wind W. fresh, —Active, from Buenos Ayres 21st.

On 23d, at 9 p. m., wind N. W. moderate, —Sarah, from Buenos Ayres 23d.

Arrived at Valparaiso.

On 26th July, —French brig Cosmopolite, Boudias, from Buenos Ayres 7th June.

27th, —American barque Mexico, Bucknam, from Buenos Ayres 27th June.

Arrived at Montevideo.

About 24th ult. —British barque Twenty-ninth May, from Tarragona 20th July, Rio Janeiro 7th inst., with wine, &c., to Bertram, LeBreton & Co.

Brazilian corvette 7th April, from Rio Janeiro.

27th, —French corvette Ariadne, (34 guns,) from Rio Janeiro.

30th, —Portuguese brig Josefa, from Angola 14th August, 1st inst. —Sardinian brig Cavallo Marino, from Bahia.

Oriental polacore Furioso, from Bahia 14th ult.

The Brazilian patache Porfia, from Rio Janeiro to Montevideo, was lost on the night of 26th ult., on the English Bank. The crew took to the long-boat, in all 13; but the captain, boatswain, a passenger, and three of the crew died with fatigue, —the rest arrived at Montevideo.

Official Documents.

Buenos Ayres, October 1, 1834.

25th year of the Liberty and 19th of the Independence.

The Government of the province has, in consequence of the 1st article of the law of 19th September last, and that of 29th do., ordered and decreed:—

Art. 1.—DR. MANUEL V. DE MAZA, President of the Hon. House of Representatives, is placed in possession of the office of Governor and Captain-General of the Province.

2.—Let this be published. VIAMONTE.
Manuel J. Garcia.

Buenos Ayres, October 1st, 1834.

The Governor *ad interim* of the Province, orders and decrees:—

Art. 1.—The Under-Secretary in the Foreign Office, Dr. Manuel Irigoyen, shall for the present authorize all the resolutions of the Government.

2.—Let this be published. MAZA.

WAR-OFFICE.—A squadron of the 2d regiment of Carabineers, marched on the 5th ult. to reinforce the garrison of Fort 25th May; and a squadron of the 3d regiment will soon march for the same purpose, from the Guardia del Monte.

NATIONAL BANK.—By order of the Directors the public is informed, that from the 1st October the new Bank Notes of one dollar each will be put in circulation. These notes are printed with black ink, on white paper, and have in the body

of them two circles, and in the centre of each the word *Renovacion*, 1834, with the date 29th August last. They are signed by one of the following individuals:—Rafael Juan Fernandez Calderon, Francisco Salas, Manuel Fernandez.

General Pacheco has tendered his resignation of the office of Governor and Captain-General of this Province, to which he was elected on 25th ult.

Chili papers to 15th August have been received. They do not bring any particular news, except a confirmation of the cessation of civil war in Peru, in consequence of the universal defection of General Gamarru's partizans.

Accounts from the United States, via Rio Grande, say that a Chargé d'Affaires from the government at Washington, has been appointed to that of Buenos Ayres. By the same conveyance we learn, that the United States' frigate *United States*, fired a salute lately at Toulon, with several of her guns shotted, and thereby killed two men, and wounded several others, on board a French frigate in that harbour.

A French corvette, having on board the Marquis de Vins de Peysac, Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General of France to this Republic, is hourly expected here from Montevideo.

Señor Pedro Antonio Plomer, merchant of this city, has been appointed Consul-General of Sardinia, to this Republic.

The packet Rinaldo, from Rio Janeiro 22d May, with the mail from Buenos Ayres of 17th April, had arrived at Falmouth. We are not aware of the date of her arrival, but we observe in Saunders's Dublin Journal, of 21st July, (which by-the-by some one has deprived us of,) extracts from our *British Packet* of April last. The Dublin editor is witty upon the occasion, and compares the political squabbles and revolutions in the South American States, to the skirmishing between the kites and the crows.

The conduct of Captain John Thorne, of the National brig-of-war *Sarandí*, during the late gales, has been highly eulogized. He went off to that vessel on the morning of the 26th, in very heavy weather; and it was through his perseverance she was saved during the gale of 27th.

The beach was much thronged on Sunday last, and indeed on every day during the week, particularly with ladies, to view the damages occasioned by the late storm.

The willow plants at Ximeno Creek have been very little injured by the late gales; but they acted upon the yielding system, and did not brave the storm like the obstinate, sturdy oak, in the fable.

The milk vendors did not venture out during the bad weather of Saturday last, and the town was therefore left in a manner milk-less.

The beach this week has presented a busy scene, in consequence of the late disasters. Carts, &c., were in great request, to convey the sails, rigging, &c., from the wrecks.

THE WEATHER has been variable throughout the week,—thermometer about 60.

THEATRE.

On 28th ult, was performed to a crowded house, the tragedy of *Poline*. The hero was personated respectfully by Señor Casacuberta, except in the unfortunate sneer he so often introduces into his tragedy, and which is very unmeaning. Doña Manuelita did not look well.—The face of the 'Village Lawyer,' (or rather an apology for it,) followed: The part of 'Sheepface' by Señor David.

On 30th, *Los Comerciantes de Cadiz, La Heredera*, and a farce. In the first piece, Señor Quijano was 'taken all aback' at the risibility caused among the audience when Señora Funes told him that his 'countenance still retained all its virgin purity.'—It's an awkward expression for a man of the world to hear, although in jest.

In the second piece Doña Manuelita performed very prettily: we wish she was a little taller,—perhaps she will yet grow.

A farce similar to the English one of 'Frightened to Death,' closed the entertainments of the evening.—The house, owing to the weather, was only thinly attended.

On 2d inst, for the benefit of the Señora Josefa Funes, the play of *El Hipocrita*, from Moliere's

Tartuffe.* We have not space to enlarge upon this performance. Señor Casacuberta personated the 'Tartuffe' extremely well, and evidently understood the character. He perhaps made it somewhat too decrepit; but it was observed (and that by no mean judge), that the character was probably never much better enacted at the *Theatre Français* at Paris, than on this evening. The Manager should select such pieces as the foregoing, instead of torturing the public with 'five acts of legitimate tragedy' to which his company are not equal. The *Tartuffe* was got up in a very creditable manner. The after-piece also was clever, light and amusing, and well represented. The house was a bumper, notwithstanding an 'ugly' night of wind and rain. The boxes were thronged with beauty and fashion.

* Many of our readers have doubtless seen *Douton's* and *Liston's* admirable performance in the English play of the *Hypocrite*, and remember *Liston's* ejaculation, as *Mawroo*:—
"Ah you may revile,—I likes to be reviled; but when I mount to Heaven on the last day, some of you will want to lay hold of the skirts of my coat,—but I'll disappoint you, for I'll go up in a spencer!"

CIRCUS.

On Tuesday evening there were performances at the Circus, which we were unable to attend.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of the Buenos Ayrean Foreign Schools, will meet on Tuesday the 7th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., at No. 148 Calle de la Victoria.

October 3, 1834. W. TORREY, Secretary.

NEW BRITISH CEMETERY.

THE work at the CEMETERY being now finished, the Committee request that all claims may be presented for payment to the Treasurer, MR. HARRATT, No. 142, Calle de la Piedad; and also that outstanding Subscriptions and Appropriations may be settled on or before 10th current. 1st October, 1834.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 23, Calle de Cuyo,—suitable for a Bachelor's establishment, or for a small family, having two Patios, 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 Piedad, nearly opposite the late well-known establishment of Mr. BORN. J. N. returns his most sincere thanks for the very liberal encouragement he has hitherto received; and which he trusts he shall continue to merit.

Ladies and Gentlemen attended at their own houses, on the shortest notice.
Wigs and Scapels made to order, in the first style.

NOTICE.

THE PENNY MAGAZINE, Part 27, for the month of June, 1834,—and the MIRROR, Part 153, for June 1834, are requested to be returned to No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	120	—	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	117	—	118 do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	7	—	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7	5-16	do. each.
Do. Patriot & Patucos,.....	7	3-16	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	58	—	58 do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	125	—	130 do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	8 1/2	—	6 15-18 pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	350	—	355 dols. p.ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	74	—	do. p.placo.
Do. on United States,.....	74	—	do. p.U.S.dol.
Hides, Oz, best,.....	34	—	35 do. perpesada.
Do. country,.....	28	—	31 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs,.....	27	—	30 do. do.
Do. salted,.....	22	—	25 do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	14	—	do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	40	—	45 do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	38	—	do. do.
Wool, common,.....	18	—	19 do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	34	—	35 do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	18	—	25 do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	16	—	17 do. per quintal
Tallow, melted,.....	94	—	10 do. per arroba.
Horns,.....	350	—	350 do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	65	—	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	10	—	13 do. per fanega.
Discount,.....	1 1/2	—	3 p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 120 dollars. The lowest price, 117 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 6 15-18 pence. The lowest ditto, 6 1/2 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.