

British Packet

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 428.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1834.

[Vol. IX.]

BUENOS AYRES.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the PROVINCE

At a sitting on 28th ult., was read a long communication, dated 27th, signed by the Governor, Manuel V. de Maza; in tenor as follows:—

That twenty-seven days had that day elapsed since he, by the will of the House of Representatives, had presided over the destinies of the province, and borne the immense weight and great responsibility of the foreign affairs of the Republic. His labours, great as they had been, were nothing compared with what the Government have yet to undergo. In the finance department, which constitutes the life-blood of the State, confidence and credit appear to have been lost, from the operations to which it had been subjected in order to obtain money. Compelled, as he had been, to accept a command so justly refused by the citizens who could not be forced to its acceptance by law, his first determination was to sustain the vacillating credit of the treasury; his efforts in this respect had met with all possible co-operation consistent with such a deplorable state of affairs; and owing to it the Government will by the last of the month have redeemed the bills which become due, and mortgaged nearly a million and a half of dollars, in bills and promissory notes, without disattending, at the same time to the necessities of the general treasury, renewing only six hundred and fifty thousand dollars in promissory notes.

If the Government, by this measure, can now present a diminution of eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bills and promissory notes, —not so for the future, because it cannot be allowed to continue a march whose violence and insufficiency is manifest. The adoption of extraordinary measures is now pressing and instantaneous; as also of resources of the same nature, which being some of them the attributes of the Hon. House, and others subject to its sanction, the Government hope that the necessity of the case will cause them to be received without repugnance, and meet with efficacious co-operation.

The public treasury, on the 1st of the present month, was subjected to a debt of six millions one hundred and fifty-four thousand two hundred dollars, in custom-house promissory notes, —one million nine hundred and nine thousand one hundred and twenty-two dollars, two and a quarter reals, in treasury bills, —one hundred and thirty-one thousand five hundred and eighty-eight dollars, two reals, in unpaid bills for the month of September, —one million one hundred and eighty-eight thousand three hundred and fifty-two dollars, for the civil and military list, —and nearly three hundred thousand dollars in various acknowledged claims.

Such, then, is the picture of the finances which the Government present to the Representatives, in which they will see pending over the treasury, in bills and promissory notes, more than eight millions of dollars, and a million and a half in salaries, orders, &c.; without taking into account the reclamations, indemnifications, &c., which it is pretended to make press upon the treasury, and of which the House will be opportunely informed.

The three accompanying projects for the examination and deliberation of the Representatives, are, under all circumstances, in the opinion of the Government, the best that can be offered to repair and better the public finances, without proceeding to the extreme of deferring payments; which it is resolved not to suspend; counting upon the reduction of unnecessary employments and employes, as also with the augmentation of revenue in the productive branches of the administration,

and, above all, with the co-operation without which nothing can be effected to redeem the country from the chaos to which it has been brought by the melancholy state of its finances.

Since the moral impossibility of satisfying the debt with the receipts of the Collector-General's office is evident, and that there is no medium between the alternative either not to pay, or to do so disregarding the most urgent ordinary demands; it appears redundant to dwell upon the demonstration of the sufficiency and expediency of Project No. 1.

A creation of Stock, in the quantity proposed, seems to be most adaptable, and probably sufficient, as the Representatives will know when they take into consideration Project No. 3; and it is satisfactory to be enabled to assure them, that the opportunity of this resource is counselled by the very necessity of the treasury, so known and deplored, and rendered more palpable by the estimation in which the Stock is held, in consequence of its scarcity in the market, and the progressive augmentation of the sinking operations with respect to the former creations.

The remainder of the communication is occupied in commenting upon and explaining the different articles in the three following projects; viz. —

PROJECT No. 1.

Article 1.—A capital of four millions of dollars shall be created, at 6 per cent. Stock; and the sum of forty thousand dollars per annum appropriated for its redemption.

2.—The dividend of the said Stock, whilst it remains unalienated, belongs to the Government. The forty thousand dollars shall be destined for its redemption, to the general sinking fund.

3.—The said Stock shall be put in circulation in bills of one hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, with the proportional dividend.

PROJECT No. 2.

Article 1.—The four millions of Stock created by the law of . . . shall be destined to the payment of the floating debt in bills and promissory notes; the Government being at liberty to sell or mortgage it, in the form stated in the following articles.

2.—The lowest price for the sale of the said Stock, shall be fixed at 50.

3.—A Council of Finance shall be established, composed of three members, one of whom shall be the President of Public Credit; and the others named by the Government. The Minister of Finance shall assemble the said Council, and preside over its deliberations. The proceedings shall be registered in a separate book; and the Treasury Collector shall attend, with an informative vote.

4.—The Government shall not sell the Stock which they are authorized to do by Article 1, without the consent of the Council; nor shall not, without the consent of the said Council, draw against any of the treasuries, bills or promissory notes, for which they may not have been specially authorized by the Legislature. They shall not, without the consent of the Council, acknowledge debts, nor pay the acknowledged debts of the preceding administrations which they not have been liquidated already in bills or promissory notes; provided the said debts do not proceed from the ordinary expenditure of the province, or included in the estimates or special authorizations of the House. Neither shall they, without the consent of the Council, transfer lands nor any other class of property, or carry into effect similar transactions which may remain pending, and not perfectly and absolutely concluded.

PROJECT No. 3.

Article 1.—All the bills against the General Treasury, and the promissory notes against the Collector-General's office, which become due in

the ensuing months of November, December, January, February, and March, shall be paid half the amount, and the other half renewed, with interest, &c.

2.—The bills put in circulation by the decree of December 1833, and those issued since the 1st October in the present year, are not included in the preceding article; they shall be paid in full.

Art. 3, relates to the bills against the Treasury, and promissory notes against the Collector-General's office, which become due from the 31st July 1835, to the 31st August 1836. They are to be presented at the Accountant-General's office, on or before 20th November next, to be renewed in the form and manner as follows.

(Here follow the details.)

4.—The bills and promissory notes not presented within the period stated in Article 3, will be without any value, and will not be paid by the Treasury.

A project of law, dated 29th ult., to provide for the support of the institution of the Nightly Watch, has been presented to the House, by the Committee of Finance. It proposes that a monthly impost shall be levied, according to the following scale:—

1st Class.—Mercantile Houses,	10 dollars.
2d do.—Watchmen, Bakers, Tailors, Chaudiers, &c.,	5 do.
3d do.—Hotels, Coffee-Houses, Publicias, &c.,	4 do.
4th do.—Private Houses,	3 do.
5th do.—Rooms occupied by Artisans,	2 do.
6th do.—Street Rooms & Coachhouses,	1 do.

The impost above mentioned is only to be collected in those districts which are actually under the care of the Nightly Watch. The corners, or shops with two doors, will be accoutred as having only one, and no impost shall be received for doors which are not used, nor for uninhabited houses.

A draft of a communication, for the approval of the House, is attached to the above project; in purport,—that the House, impressed with the great benefits which have accrued to this capital from the establishment of the Nightly Watch, has thought that it ought not to depend for its continuance upon voluntary contributions. It has for this motive sanctioned the law in question, in order to place the institution upon a permanent footing; and that the House has now the honor to forward the aforesaid regulation to the supreme Government for their approval, and to make what alterations and modifications they may deem necessary.

Official Documents.

The Government, under date 29th ult., forwarded to the House of Representatives three projects, which had been presented by private individuals, for the liquidation of the floating debt of the province; stating, at the same time, that although one of these projects (No. 3) contained propositions less injurious to the treasury than the other two, yet the Government gave the preference to that which they had presented, as it would not be admissible, or even to the credit of the Government to depend upon loans, with the inconveniences attendant upon such transactions.

Two of the above-mentioned projects were laid before the late Government; viz., the first, by Señor Braulio Costa, which was published in a former number; and the second, dated 23d September 1834, by Messrs. Federico Masot & Co.

A decree, dated 30th ult., orders that the new regulation respecting the Bank of Artisans, shall be carried into effect from 1st November next.

A decree, dated 25th ult., orders that the different store-houses for army clothing be conjoined to those of the Park of Artillery, in order to save unnecessary expenses; and that the store-keeper, Señor Fermín Eguía, be removed thither, with the same pay.

A decree, dated 25th ult., designates various appointments, and the salaries attached to them, consequent upon the suppression, on 21st ult., of the office of Commissary-General of War and Marine.

A note from the Government, dated 22d ult., to the House of Representatives, calls the attention of the House to the law relative to the property tax; stating, that from the period in which it was passed until now, it has proved nothing more than an experiment, and one, too, which has served but to increase the dislike with which it was at first viewed. That the tax itself has scarcely produced two hundred thousand dollars per annum; and this has fallen upon the least opulent portion of the community, owing to the abuses which have prevailed in the collection thereof.—The Government therefore request the House to reconsider the law in question, &c. &c.

A variety of documents have been published in the *Gaceta Mercantil*, relative to the re-election of General Estanislao Lopez as Governor of Santa Fé. They are in purport as follows:

A note, dated 5th July, 1834, from General Lopez to the House of Representatives, notices that his term of office is about to expire, and requests its attention as to the appointment of a citizen to succeed him.

A decree of the House, dated Santa Fé, 11th July, re-appoints General Lopez as Governor of the Province. This decree was forwarded to him with a note from the President, (Dr. José Amébar), stating that the re-election was unanimous on the part of the Representatives, and that the retirement of General Lopez from the seat of Government, would be productive of the most serious consequences to the province, to whom he was indebted by his paternal administration, &c.

A note, dated 13th July, from General Lopez, in answer to the above, earnestly requests the Representatives to reconsider their vote, and elect some other citizen to the office of Chief Magistrate.

A note, dated 15th July, from the President of the House to General Lopez, in reply, states that the Representatives had taken the affair again into consideration, and had decided not to accept his proffered resignation: that they were well aware of the great sacrifice required, but that the salvation of the country was paramount to every thing, and that its peace would be endangered by the retirement of General Lopez from office.

A communication, dated 15th July, from General Lopez to the House of Representatives, details the reasons upon which he grounds his opposition to accept office; that the most arduous duties he has performed for many years; that it was understood that he should be the case in the present year; that the campaign he had undertaken against the Chaco Indians, owing to the energy of his officers and men had been eminently successful, and these ancient enemies had been obliged to implore the clemency, and, as colonists, to submit to the authority of Santa Fé.—This had been effected by eighteen months of incessant fatigue on the part of himself and his troops,—they had been on horseback night and day, and had thus achieved, as it regards those Indian enemies, more than had been obtained against them for the last three hundred years.

The President of the House of Representatives replied to the above on 28th July, on the part of the House, adducing a variety of arguments to prove the necessity of Governor Lopez continuing in office.

Governor Lopez, in his reply, dated 31st July, persisted in his first resolution of declining office; alleging the fatigues he had lately endured in the war with the Indians, and that he needed repose to re-establish his health, and that he had not the service of his country.

Upon the receipt of the above, a Commission was appointed from the House of Representatives to confer with General Lopez. The latter reiterated to the said Commission his objections to accept office. The conference ended by his consenting to abide by the decree of the House, on condition that should his infirmities at any time render him unable to fulfil the duties of his employment, he should be permitted to call him away from the service of the House, which then elect a Governor in his stead.

The Commission, on the 5th August, reported to the House of Representatives the result of their mission. Governor Lopez did not take the usual oaths until 30th September, owing to his having been called away to the north of the province.

A circular, dated Santa Fé, 6th ult., from the Governor of that Province, Estanislao Lopez, to that of the province of Buenos Ayres, states his having decided to accept the office of Governor, to which he had been re-elected. That in so doing he had imposed upon himself a great sacrifice, from the impaired state of his health, and the natural desire of repose after a life of fatigues since the memorable year 1810. That the bases of his Government would be formed upon the same political principles which it had hitherto observed, &c. &c.

The Governor of Buenos Ayres, Manuel Vicente de Maza, under date 25th ult., returned a suitable reply to the above.

A communication, dated 27th ult., from the Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, (Manuel Vicente de Maza,) to that of Tucuman, deplores the disagreement which exists between the Government of Tucuman and that of the Province of Salta; that should it proceed to extremes, it will have the effect of debilitating the Federal association, and add to the complicated difficulties which now press upon the Republic.—That he (the Governor of Buenos Ayres), confides in the virtues, wisdom, and philanthropy of the Governor of Tucuman, that in the name of the country, and of the citizens of the United Provinces, he will yield to every suggestion to preserve peace, without which the Republic cannot prosper; and that as Tucuman had heretofore been the sepulchre of tyrants, it will now be the seat where the differences which may exist between the sons of the same nation will be adjusted. The Government of Buenos Ayres therefore proffers their mediation and interposition, that the dreadful alternative of an appeal to arms may be avoided, and the present dissensions between Tucuman and Salta amicably arranged.

A communication of the same date, and of similar import, was also addressed by the Governor of Buenos Ayres, to the Governor of the Province of Salta.

The remains of the Señora Margarita Calderon y Maciel, who died on 24th ult., were conveyed that same evening to the Church of *La Merced*. The procession thither was extremely imposing: nearly 200 citizens, in mourning attire, each carrying a large candle, attended. Amongst them we observed various members of the House of Representatives, Generals Viamonte, Pinedo, and a number of military officers. It was said that H. E. the Governor was present, but we did not see him. At the entrance to the Church, the body was received by the clergy, and the funeral dirge was sung, accompanied by the organ.

The deceased was mother-in-law to General Rolon.

A salute of 21 guns was fired by the United States' corvette *Natchez*, on Saturday last, which was answered from the Fort by an equal number.

The newspaper *Lanza Federal*, (whose birth on the 15th ult., we announced in our last,) died on the 22d, at its second number.—A short life and a merry one.

LITERATURE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. SPAIN.—By DON A. GALLIANO.

We have lately been much interested in the perusal of this work, as published in some recent numbers of the London *Athenaeum*, and the examination it enters into of the most remarkable productions, and of the talents of the most distinguished writers, both in prose and verse, of modern Spain. It notices at length the reasons which have caused Spanish literature to be inferior to that of the French,—that the proximity of the two countries, the difficulty of learning the English language, &c. &c., have made the Spaniards apply exclusively to French authors, whose capital defect, at least as it regards the generality of the modern ones, is that of being superficial; always excepting the French writers on the arts and sciences, who still uphold the ancient forms. Thus a Spanish critic can quote by wholesale from Corneille, Racine, Molière, Rousseau, Montesquieu, &c.; but the authors of other countries are a blank to him. The modern Spaniards wanted a literature more in accordance with the age in which they lived, than what was to be found in the productions of the old Spanish writers: they went to France in quest of new thoughts; and

occasionally reached England, but not frequently, for the English language was then and is now little known in Spain. The French philosophers of the seventeenth century were their favourite teachers; and it would be idle and irrelevant to examine how far they acted wisely in thus choosing their instructors.

Moratin, although he has not equalled the greatest dramatists of other countries, perhaps not even those of ancient Spain, has no common merit, and rises considerably above the level of most modern writers of comedy. He has been attacked, and yet his principles are neither more nor less than those acknowledged and followed by all the French critics and writers. The author who lives under the authority of, and writes in obedience to such laws, can never soar into the higher region of poetry; he is either ignorant of its existence, or denies its reality,—the creation of ideal beings would seem to him impossible and absurd.

“To create such a being or beings, was not the point at which Moratin aimed; and it was, moreover, a point above the reach of his powers. He portrayed with great accuracy and vivacity the manners and the forms of Spanish society; and, considered in this point of view, there is much to admire in his characters. His Don Roque, and Muñoz, in the ‘Virjo y la Niña,’ are true to nature, and to the manners of his nation. All the characters of his ‘Comedia Nueva,’ are entitled to no less commendation, both those which are known portraits of individuals, as well as those which are specimens of the different classes peopling the Spanish metropolis.—His Doña Clara, the heroine of his ‘Mogigata,’ is, however, a complete failure; he had before his eyes ‘Le Tartuffe,’ and Calderon’s Doña Clara, in his comedy ‘Guárdate del agua mansa,’ (Beware of smooth water,) and in his endeavours, while he borrowed from them, to add something of his own, he became completely bewildered. The two brothers are a copy of the pair in Molière’s ‘Ecole des Maris,’ may, some of their very speeches are translated thence; but the characters of Don Claudio and his servant, and the servant at the nursery, are capably drawn. Doña Irene, Don Diego, and the girl, Doña Francisca, in ‘El Sí de las Niñas,’ possess great merit as delineations of character; but the Lieutenant-Colonel, Don Carlos, is a piece of flagrant absurdity, and might pass for the portrait of a raw school-boy enjoying the freedom and riot of a holiday.

“Another great fault with which this dramatist may be charged, is barrenness of imagination.—His plots are meagre, uninteresting, and, in fact, hardly deserve the name. Hence, his comedies are but clever dialogues. Where he does attempt a story, he is too fond of borrowing instead of inventing; and the ‘Mogigata’ is composed from ‘Le Tartuffe,’ ‘L’Ecole des Maris,’ and the winding up of ‘L’Avaro.’ A deficiency of perception and feeling also accompanies this barrenness of imagination; hence it is that his genteel characters are badly delineated—they are all of them chargeable with vulgarity, if not coarseness; and his scenes of passion are no less miserably defective. Yet he could occasionally rise to pathos. In ‘El Sí de las Niñas,’ some scenes in the third act, particularly the one between Don Diego and Doña Francisca, contain many touches of tenderness.

“But Moratin’s comedies possess one charm, which more than atones for all their deficiencies—the charm of a spirited and natural dialogue. In many other plays, the characters appear to speak as out of a book,—in Moratin’s they talk from the impulse of the moment. The idiomatic style of Spanish conversation, with its frequently interspersed proverbs, is rendered faithfully and vividly in his comedies; and this facility and ease, so difficult to attain, is his chief merit, and is not confined to his prose works. Three of the five comedies which he has left are written in verse, and that half rhyme, peculiar to the Spaniards, which they call *asonante*. But the trammels of this measure in no wise shackle him. He perseveres throughout the same easy style and colloquial idiom; and, whilst his versification is correct and nervous, there is nothing in it which might not also be said in familiar prose. Moratin has also occasionally some brilliant flashes of wit; but his writings generally are more remarkable for humour—and that, Spanish humour.

“It is these merits that have inspired to his dramatic compositions the applause and the admiration of his countrymen. They recognize in them a vivid and faithful picture of Spanish manners—they relish all the jokes, and are alive to the beauties of style, by which they are embellished and pointed. It was Moratin’s ambition, as he has declared, to dress comedy in *buquisima y mantilla* (the walking dress of the Spanish

ladies; and he may well boast (as indeed he does) of having completely succeeded. It is no wonder that his countrymen are delighted with his muse, so nationally attired, and wearing not only the costume, but after the very fashion, of the Spanish women. An author may be raised into temporary fame by the caprice of fashion; but the popularity of Moratin among the Spaniards is not of that fleeting and insecure character: his comedies make the spectators laugh heartily and aloud.

"Without, then, going the lengths to which some of this author's admirers have allowed themselves to be carried by their admiration of his genius, we may unhesitatingly number his comedies among the most remarkable productions of modern Spanish poets."

A Novel Method.—Paddy, said young Caslereagh, to one of his father's tenants whom he met one day in London, "why do you walk about the streets with your tongue out of your mouth, as you do?"—"Faith, an sure, my Lord," replied Pat, "it's in hopes to catch the English accent."

Proof positive.—In the Jamaica House of Assembly, a motion was made for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the frauds of wharfingers, when Mr. Paul Phipps, member for St. Andrew's, arose, and spoke as follows:—"I rise with great pleasure to second this important motion, and I do not think I can exert myself more beneficially to the interests of society, than by so doing. The wharfingers, Mr. Speaker, are a set of rogues, I know it very well—I was one myself for ten years!"

An Unpardonable Crime.—A Philadelphia paper says: "The man who, in these hard times, can cheat an Editor, would rifle a henroost, rob an orphan, and steal an Irishman's only pig."—These American editors are droll fellows. D'O'—

say is thinking of going over to try to make them fashionable, according to his ideas of fashion, which are quite exquisite. — (*The World of Fashion.*)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ISLE OF MAYO SALT,
On Sale, at No. 72, Calle de la Catedral.
JOSE PEREZ & CO.

NOTICE.

ENGLISH ALE, of the best quality, FOR SALE by barrels and single dozens, at moderate prices, at CHARLES ZIEGLER'S GROCERY STORE, No. 53, Calle del Perú. Also, a few boxes of Champagne Cyster.

SUPERIOR SHERRY AND PORT.

A SMALL QUANTITY of the former, bottled in England; and the latter in pipes, half ditto, and quarter casks,—ON SALE, at No. 72, Calle de la Catedral.
JOSE PEREZ & CO.

REMOVAL.

GEORGE WOODLEY, COPPER, &c., respectfully begs to inform the Public that he has REMOVED from his late residence in Calle de la Victoria, to No. 36, Calle de la Esmeralda.

From the Females Hospital, one square towards the Retiro

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. 58, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

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. BOOTH. 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 Scapts made to order, in the first style.

JUST PUBLISHED,
MEMOIR upon the STATE OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE,—written by order of Government, by Señor PEDRO DE ANGELIS.—With this motto:
"Dii immortales! Non intelligent homines quam magnam scelestis sit parsimonia."—(Cicero, Paradoxon VI., parrafo 3.)

The First Part of this Work is composed of 224 pages, octavo, in Spanish; and may be had at the **STRASS PRINTING-OFFICE**, No. 19, Calle de Chacabuco; and at the **COMMERCIAL-ROOMS**, No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.—Price, Eight dollars.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE UNDERIGNED, 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 his weights 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 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 90 per cent better than that of hemp. The Underigned 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 Vallett, Calle de la Alameda; or 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.

3/4 Hide Rope, of prime hides, at 3 reals (silver) per lb.; and for any quantity above a ton, 2 1/2 reals per lb.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

October 25.—Wind N., strong,—shifted in the afternoon to S.

Arrived, British brig Pacific, Gardner, from the Island of Bonavista 7th September, Montevideo 24th inst., with 98 moyaes salt, to Lafone, Robinson & Co.

Hamburg barque Diana, Kruse, from Hamburg 21st July, Island of Mayo 1st September, with 200 moyaes salt, and 500 hard dollars, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Sailed, National schr. Star of the South, (Pilot-boat), on a cruise in the river.

Oriental packet schr. Aguila Segunda, Soriano, for Montevideo.

The brig Willem was under weigh this afternoon, but anchored again S. of the Outer Roads, from head wind.

October 26.—Wind S., rain nearly all day.

Arrived, French barque Fanny, Maugeudre, from Havre de Grace 11th August, Montevideo 24th inst., with general cargo, to Casimir Cochar. Passenger from Havre de Grace, Mons. Tartiere.

Sailed, Danish brig Willem, Lorentzen, for Rotterdam, despatched by J. J. Klick, with 13,000 dry hides, 600 salted ditto.

October 27.—Wind S.—rain all last night, and until 8 a. m. this morning.

Arrived, Sardinian packet Nra. Sra. de Sufragio, José Capareño, from Genoa 15th July, with 2200 minas trigo, to Pedro A. Blomer.

October 28.—Wind S. W.

Arrived, American schr.-brig Mary, Lauderdale, from Baltimore 12th August, with 1014 barrels flour, and general cargo, to Grogan & Pleasants.

Sailed, British schooner Redbreast, Watkins, for Hamburg, despatched by Parlane, Macalister & Co., with 5681 dry hides, 56 hining do., 1020 salted do., 19,000 ship boxes, 3 bales with 50 arrobas wool, 1 case pictures, 1 box contents unknown.

The Mary Worrall, Treni, and Lorina, were under weigh in the Outer Roads this evening, but were recalled.

October 29.—Wind S. S. E.

Arrived, National schooner Star of the South, (Pilot-boat) from a cruise in the river.

Sailed, (during the last night,) British brig Lorina, Sandford, for Cadiz, despatched by Lafone, Robinson & Co., with 11,009 dry hides.—Passenger, Señor Genasio Rezaval.

British brig Leoni, Leoni, for Antwerp, despatched by M'Cracken & Jamieson, with 8222 dry hides, 1000 salted do., 15,000 horn tips, 52 pipes with 1720 arrobas tallow.

British barque Mary Worrall, Smith, for Liverpool, despatched by M'Cracken & Jamieson, with 6390 dry hides, 4263 salted do., 184 boxes do., 51 pipes with 1892 arrobas tallow, 6277 horns, 9862 horn tips, 23,000 ox hoofs, 7 bale

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 30th OF OCTOBER, 1834.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Victoria, Fozgos.	R. & J. Carlisle.	Loading for London, via Montevideo.
Brig Lively, A. Spittle.	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Schooner-brig Packet, Cross.	R. & J. Carlisle.	Loading for Liverpool, via Montevideo.
Brig Alert, Snowden.	Alfred Barber.	Cowes, for orders.
Brig Nautilus, Dobson.	Zumaran & Treseira.	Discharging.
Brig Laura, Crockley.		Discharging.
Brig Fort, Williamson.	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Florville, Woolf.	Thomas Duguid.	Discharging.
Brig Ellen, Johnson.	Beattie, McFarlane & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Bundeil, Valerino.	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Loading for Havana.
British brig Ann, Gray.	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Loading for a port in England.
Brig Pacific, Gardner.	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Cameo, Sayer.	Davison, Milner & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Ship Harriet, Siron.	Manning & Dorr.	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schooner-brig Margaret Ann, Mott.	J. J. Klick.	Discharging.
Schooner Mary Jane, Pope.	Davison, Milner & Co.	Discharging.
Schooner-brig Mary, Lauderdale.	Grogan & Pleasants.	Discharging.
Ship Augusta, Wispell.	Davison, Milner & Co.	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Barque Fanny, Maugeudre.	Casimir Cocherd.	Discharging.
HAMBURG.		
Brig John, Nalmen.	J. J. Klick.	Loading for Hamburg.
Ship Molly, Harms.	Bertram, Delisle & Co.	Discharging.
Barque Diana, Kruse.	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
BREMEN.		
Brig Cesar, Deuten.	S. Lezica, Bros.	Loading for Havana.
DANISH.		
Schooner-brig Comet, Styding.	J. J. Klick.	Loading for Havana.
Brig Pizarro, Holdt.	J. J. Klick.	Discharging.
BELGIAN.		
Barque Jean Key, Ruurd.	Bertram, Delisle & Co.	Discharging.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig Magdalena, Galiano.	Amadeo & Caprile.	Loading for Genoa.
Barque Cavallo Marino, Grafione.	Pedro A. Plover.	Loading for Cadix and Genoa.
Polacre Concepcion, Gotusa.	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Cadix.
Polacre Tetis, Piragotola.	Zumaran & Treseira.	Loading for Mediterranean.
Polacre San José, de Sufragio.	Pedro A. Plover.	Loading for Barcelona and Genoa.
Valiente Nicolas, C. Masone.	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
Polacre Argentina, Estela.	Amadeo & Caprile.	Discharging.
Polacre Epiro, Raggio.	Pedro A. Plover.	Discharging.
Polacre Constante, Vichini.	J. Gestal.	Discharging.
Polacre San José, Gorloro.	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
Polacre Marquez Gropallo, Croze.	Amadeo & Caprile.	Discharging.
Polacre Bosa, Beissoleze.	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Guisane, Doder.	Amadeo & Caprile.	Discharging.
Brig General Americano, Barboza.	Rezaval, Bros.	Discharging.
Polacre Industrie, Binelli.	Pedro A. Plover.	Discharging.
Brig Colombo, Richeri.	Zumaran & Treseira.	Discharging.
Polacre Colomba, Marchani.	Springin.	Discharging.
Polacre N. Sra. de Sufragio, Capareño.	Pedro A. Plover.	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Eliota, Melrelles.	Pedro A. Plover.	Successain.
Schooner-brig Criollo, Vargas.	Francisco Berrier.	For Sale.
Schooner-brig Dos Amigos, Pereira.	J. S. Monteiro.	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
NATIONAL.		
Brig Ombú, Ritchie.	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Frigate North Star, (28 guns), Captain Octavious Vernon Harcourt.

AMERICAN.—Corvette Natchez, (24 guns), Captain John P. Zantizinger, bearing the Pendant of Commodore James Renshaw.

Schooner-of-war Enterprize, (12 guns), Lieut.-Commandant Campbell.

with 100 horse hides, 2 do. with 390 slunk calf skins, 95 do. with 1176 1/2 arrobas horse hair, 2 do. with 50 doz. fox skins, 24 do. with 1823 doz. nutria skins, 113 do. with 2540 doz. sheep skins, 9 do. with 416 doz. deer skins, 11 do. with 2610 vicuña skins, 4 boxes with 567 1/2 doz. chinchilla skins, 12 boxes types. *Passengers*, Messrs. William Mathieu, Craig Mathieu, and Edward Barstall; and Mrs. Hill.

October 30.—Wind E.

Arrived, Danish brig Pizarro, Holdt, from Rotterdam 17th August, arrived at the Island of Mayo 4th September, sailed thence 14th do., with 92 moyes salt, &c., to J. J. Klick.

American ship Augusta, Winsell, from Island of Mayo 16th September, Montevideo 27th inst., with 100 moyes salt, &c., to Davison, Milner & Co.

Sailed, National schr. Star of the South, (Pilot-boat,) on a cruise in the river.

October 31.—Wind N.

Arrived, British brig Reform, Pasmore, from Liverpool 29th July, Montevideo (where she discharged part of her cargo,) 30th inst.; general cargo, to Parlane, Macalister & Co.

Oriental packet schr. Minerva, F. Moratore, from Montevideo 30th, to C. Galiano.

Sailed, H. I. M's. corvette Seventh April, Captain J. Leal Ferreira, for Montevideo.

Vessel posted to sail.

On 4th inst.—Harriet, for Rio Janeiro.

The Sardinian polacre Marte, is expected to sail this day for Genoa.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The British brig Castor, Thompson, which sailed from Buenos Ayres on 24th ult., got aground on the following morning at 2 o'clock, off Point Atalaya. She threw overboard from 10 to 12 bales, and 1200 salted hides, by which means she got off, and proceeded to Montevideo. She passed Point Indio on 28th ult.

The Sardinian polacre San Antonio, which sailed from Montevideo 19th ult., with jerked beef for Pernambuco, was lost on the afternoon of the 20th, about 7 miles from the Island of Flores. The captain, crew, and a passenger, arrived at Montevideo on 23d, in the long-boat of the wreck.

The hull and appurtenances of the American brig David Moffatt, (wrecked in the storm of 27th September last,) were sold by Auction on the beach, on Wednesday last.

Vessels passed Point Indio.

On 24th ult., at 8 A. M. wind N.; strong.—French brig Joseph, from Buenos Ayres 23d.

At 11 A. M. same day, wind the same.—American brig Dante, from Buenos Ayres 23d.

On 26th ult., at 2 A. M. wind S. E.—Redbreast, from Buenos Ayres 26th.

And at the same time.—Willem, from Buenos Ayres 26th.

Arrived at Havana.

July 1.—American ship Martha, Hussey, from Montevideo 1st May.

[The price of jerked beef at the Havana, on 20th July last, was 11 reals per arroba;—being an advance of 2 reals the arrabancias, per last report.]

Arrived at Montevideo.

21st ult.—Sardinian brig Bellino Victorioso, from Genoa and Santa Catalina.

22d.—Sardinian brig Americano, from Patagonia 18th.

23d.—American brig William Price, Smith, from Baltimore 15th August, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 2500 barrels flour, &c.

British brig Maria, (of Jersey,) from Terragona 25th August, with wine, &c. (She was placed under quarantine.)

24th.—Swedish barque Occidenten, Gross, from New York 1st July, Madeira 10th August, with 800 barrels flour, Madeira wine, &c.

29th.—British brig Castor, from Buenos Ayres, having been aground at Point Atalaya.

Sailed from Montevideo.

25th ult.—H. B. M's. packet Cockatrice, for Rio Janeiro. American brig Artie, for Baltimore. Brazilian schr. brig Marquez Pombal, for Rio Grande.

MONTEVIDEO.

Papers from Montevideo to the 27th, have been received. By them we learn that President Rivera returned to that city on the 23d, and proceeded immediately to the Government House, where he was waited upon by the Civil and Military authorities, and numerous private citizens. In the evening he attended the amusements in the Plaza; and afterwards a grand ball in the Theatre.

General Fructoso Rivera concluded his term of office, as President of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, on 24th ult., when, according to the Constitution of that Republic, the President of the Senate (now vested in the person of Señor

Carlos Anaya,) must take upon himself the supreme command, and fulfil its duties by delegation, until 1st March of the ensuing year, at which period the law designates the election of the President proprietary to take place.

It is rather singular that the supreme authority of the Province of Buenos Ayres, and that of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, should both at the same moment be in the hands of the Presidents of their Legislatures.

The London "Court Journals" say that the parting between King William IV. and his Royal Spouse, upon the departure of the latter, in July last, for Germany, was extremely affecting, especially on the part of His Majesty. Some of the other journals, however, are very facetious about the matter; and aver that the King was rather pleased than otherwise, and had expressed his determination to have 'a look' during his wife's absence.

This reminds one of Sir Abel Handy's chuckling, (and never shall we forget poor Munden in that character.)—"We single men, Bob! where shall we go?—Shall we take a trip to Bath,—to Constantinople,—to Jerusalem?—Hey, Bob."

Notwithstanding the removal of the Marine Band from their late quarters at the Marine Department in the Calle del 25 de Mayo, the inhabitants of that neighbourhood are still regaled with their well-known tunes. The venerable drum and fife major, on almost every evening at nine o'clock, leads his drummers and buglemen (he himself being the fife,) through the said street, on his way from the Fort to the Retiro. It is natural that he should have a yearning towards his late residence.—"Old love," as Queen Bess said to the Earl of Essex after she had boxed his ears, "is not easily forgotten."

A salute was fired in the Outer Roads, at 4 P. M. on 30th ult., by the Brazilian corvette Seventh April.

THE WEATHER has been variable during the week; cold in the mornings and evenings, and warm in the day,—thermometer, 54 to 70.

THEATRE.

We have not attended the Theatre since our last,—the performances there have not this week presented any particular novelty. The comedy of 'The Barber of Seville,' was represented on Tuesday evening;—and that tedious *mélange* of 'The Thirty Years, or the Life of a Gambler,' on Thursday.

Mr. Culebras, we hear, takes his benefit on Tuesday next, when Kotzebue's interesting play of *Adelaide, Duquesa de Baviera*, ó, *La Barbara Prueba del Fuego*, is to be performed.—We hope that he will have a bumper; for he is a deserving man, and is, besides, what in England would be called 'a chaste actor.'

CIRCUS.

Neither have we attended this house since our last. Mr. Hoffmaster, the Clown, on his re-appearance on Wednesday evening, after his late unavoidable absence, was greeted with three rounds of applause; and we are told that he felt considerably affected at this proof of public regard.

The gorgeous spectacle of 'Timour the Tartar,' is in active preparation at the Circus, with 'new scenery, dresses, and decorations,' and of course assisted by the beautiful stud of horses, which, we hope, in conjunction with the bipeds, will draw full houses.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of BRITISH MERCHANTS resident in this City, will be held in the Vestry of the British Church, on Thursday the 6th November, at 12 o'clock precisely, in order to take into consideration the propriety of electing a Committee for public business connected with the Trade of Buenos Ayres; and for other purposes. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

MRS. MILLER, DRESS-MAKER.

No. 95, Calle de la Catedral. RETURNS her thanks, and respectfully solicits the continuance of the Patronage she has been hitherto favoured with; and, hopes by strict attention, and moderate charges, to recommend herself further to the Ladies of Buenos Ayres.

White seam of all kinds likewise done.

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVED and for SALE at the Store No. 37 Calle Chacabuco, (corner of Calle Victoria,) the following very choice articles:—

Gentlemen's very superior fine White Hats, Christy's make.
Do. do. do. Black do. do.
Do. unbleached Cotton Hose, of various qualities.
Do. fashionable black, blue, and coloured Coats.
Do. do. Summer Shoes.
Do. strong abotinados do.
Ladies fine White Cotton Hose, various qualities.
Boys and Youths unbleached Cotton Hose, very strong.
Shoe Ribands, of various widths.
Darning Cotton Worsted, Darning Needles, &c. &c. &c.

BARATTA'S SUPERFINE BLACKING.

THIS excellent composition is warranted to surpass the far-famed London Blackings, and produces in an instant a most beautiful Jet Gloss. As a prejudice naturally exists against that which is manufactured in this country, a TRIAL IS REQUESTED, and if not agreeing with the description given, to be returned.

PRICES.

Small Bottles, One dollar.
Middling do. Twelve reals.
Large do. Two dollars.

To be had at the following Stores.—Mr. Hargreave's, No. 55, Calle de la Piedad; Mr. Watson's, Calle de la Piedad; Mr. Mackenzie's, No. 22, Calle Reconquista; Mr. Cameron's, No. 40, Calle Reconquista; Mr. Well's, No. 117, Calle de la Plata, &c. &c. &c.
A Deduction on Wholesale.

GENERAL ASSORTMENT of HARDWARE, &c. &c.

On Sale at the Store No. 14, Calle de Maypú.

Scotch Ploughs, made by Morton, Leith.
Seythes, Patent and Crown, superior quality.
Sickles, Grass Hooks, &c.
Spades and Shovels, of all kinds.
Hay-Forks, and Forks with three prongs, for agricultural purposes.
Garden Rakes and Hoes.
Hand Wheat-Mills, for making Flour by the hand.
Cast-Iron-Bottles, for melting Tallow, 50 and 60 gals.
Pick Axes.
Grindstones, of all sizes.
Chains, Cart-Travels, &c.
Well Pulleys, and Cast-Iron Sheaves.
Cart Axletrees, with Bushes, &c.; complete.
Cart Bushes, for Ox Carts.
Black Iron, in bars.
Hair Cloth, 15, 25, and 35 inches wide.
Ratons, Glass and Cloth, (new invention.)
Black Lead Crucibles, for melting Gold and Silver.
Parochment, superior quality, for Records, &c.
Needham's Polishing Paste, for cleaning metals, &c.
Powder Flasks and Shot Belts.
Superior Britannia-Metal Tea and Coffee Pots.
Do. do. Spoons, Soup-Ladles, &c.
Do. do. Inkstands, Stuff Boxes, &c.
Butchers Steels, good quality.
Commode Ring Handles.
Brass Ornaments for Furniture, in great variety.
Table Catches, Glass Screws, &c. &c.
Brass Mortars and Pestles.
A new and general Assortment of Carpenters Planes, Mould Planes of all kinds.
ALSO—Pickled Butter, at a very low price; and a great variety of other Articles, too numerous to detail.

NOTICE.

AT THE ESTABLISHMENT for the EDUCATION OF YOUNG PERSONS, No. 127, Calle Cangallo, there is a vacancy for a young Lady, as boarder. EDUCATION.—English, Spanish, French, and Italian languages; Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Music, Drawing, and Needlework.
Day-Scholars, to whose advancement every attention will be paid, received on moderate terms.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish,	1204	— 121	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,	1171	— 118	do. do.
Plata macuquina,	67	— 7	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,	74	— 10	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Patacones, 7	160	— 74	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,	52	— 53	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,	123	—	do. each.
Exchange on England,	64	— 6	15-16 pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,	355	— 360	dols. p. ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,	74	—	do. p. patacon.
Do. on United States,	74	—	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Or, best,	32	— 34	do. per pesado.
Do. country,	27	— 29	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.	26	— 28	do. do.
Do. salted,	22	— 25	do. do.
Do. Horse,	131	— 14	do. each.
Nutria Skins,	30	— 38	do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,	37	— 38	do. do.
Wool, common,	32	— 54	do. per arroba.
Hair, long,	19	— 22	do. do.
Do. mixed,	15	— 17	do. do.
Jerked Beef,	10	— 11	do. per arroba.
Tallow, melted,	350	— 1000	do. per mil.
Horns (North American),	63	— 65	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,	10	— 103	do. per fanega.
Discount,	14	— 3	p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doubloons during the week, 121 dollars. The lowest price, 117 1/2 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 6 15-16 pence. The lowest ditto, 6 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.