

British Packet

AND

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1834.

[Vol. IX.

BUENOS AYRES.

With this number concludes the Quarter of the BRITISH PACKET.

A controversy has taken place in the public journals this week, relative to the financial schemes proposed by the Government. The *Gaceta Mercantil*, as a matter of course, supported the propositions;—and the impugners thereof, under the title of *Los contribuyentes*, stated their objections in various supplementary sheets to the *Diario de la Tarde*. Their predilection seems to be in favour of the scheme presented by the Broker, Señor Felipe M. Somoza.

Some discussion upon the proposals in question, occurred in the House of Representatives on Wednesday last; when Señor Wright moved that the further consideration of the affair be suspended, until the appointment of a Ministry. The motion, however, was negatived.

The House, according to the general regulation, ought to have been prorogued in the last month; but it came to the resolution, on 30th ult., to extend the sittings to the end of the year.

At a sitting on 31st ult., the House sanctioned the project of law (inserted in our last,) to provide for the support of the institution of the Nightly Watch. This law is to be put in force from 1st December next.

Yesterday, at half-past 12 o'clock, the colours were hoisted at the Fort, and at the Marine-Office, and a salute fired from the Fort, and from the National brig of war *Sarandi*, in the Outer-Roads, it being the anniversary of the entry into this city, on 7th November 1833, of the army of the *Restauradores*, consisting of 6000 cavalry, and 1000 infantry, under the command of Generals Pinedo and Rolon.

The shops were closed yesterday from half-past 8, until 10 o'clock in the morning; and this is to continue on every morning during the novena of Saint Martin, principal Patron of this city. On the nights corresponding to the vesper and day of the Saint, the street front of each house is to be illuminated from 8 o'clock until 11 at night. The decree to that effect, of 12th December 1832, was republished yesterday in the *Gaceta Mercantil*.

The day of Saint Martin is on the 11th inst., which will be observed as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres; and in conformity to the decree above mentioned, the Government, accompanied by the civil and military authorities, will attend Divine Service at the Cathedral.

Notice from the War-Office.—Despatches lately received by the Commandant-General of the country districts, from Brevet-Colonel Francisco Sosa, of the Blandenguez regiment, and from Brevet-Col. Martiniano Rodriguez, Commandant of Fort Argentinio, state that the hostile Chilian Indians had halted at a considerable distance off, and had sent two Indians, bearing a white flag, to the said Fort, asking anew for peace, and offering to subject themselves to any conditions that it might be wished to impose upon them. They

were answered that no treaties could be made with subalterns, the Caciques not being present to manifest their desires.—The *parlamentarios* stated they would soon arrive. Our troops were preparing to march anew in pursuit of the barbarians.

Notice from the Police-Office.—The public is informed that it is now the season of the year in which the path-way in front of houses in the paved streets of this city ought to be swept every Tuesday and Friday, and the sweepings deposited in the middle of the street, in order that the police carts may take them away. The constables are charged to see the above fulfilled; and in case of non-compliance therewith, the parties offending will be subjected to the fine established in such cases.—November 3, 1834.

COLEGIO DE LA INDEPENDENCIA.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY,—November 2, 1834.

The proceedings at this anniversary, commenced at 12 o'clock on 2d inst. The 1st, 2d, and 3d classes of Arithmetic were called upon to be examined by the Director, Mr. Percy S. Lewis, who after putting several difficult commercial questions to them, requested the favour of Mr. J. C. Zimmermann to re-examine the 1st and 2d classes; to which that gentleman most readily complied, desiring Masters Palemon and Eliseo Huergo, to explain sundry of the accounts which Mr. Lewis had previously given them to work. They performed this to Mr. Z's. perfect satisfaction, who then proposed to Master Palemon a very complicated account, of a speculation to the Havana; which was without hesitation worked and explained by Master Palemon. Mr. Lewis then solicited Mr. Zimmermann to give his opinion to the assembly, respecting the student's knowledge of general arithmetic. He did so, and pronounced Master Palemon Huergo to be a clever arithmetical scholar, (1st class,) and Master Eliseo the best on the second class.

All the classes of Spanish Grammar then took their seats, and were examined throughout the grammar by their teacher, Professor Sr. D. Ignacio Ferros, and afterwards by the Reverend Dr. Somellera; and all, without exception, answered to the perfect satisfaction of the assembly, and their examiners.

The Latin classes were then examined by the same gentlemen, and also afforded perfect satisfaction; particularly Masters Palemon Huergo, José V. Achaval, and Delfino Huergo. The latter, 8 years of age, who has only been at the College two months, answered in the most admirable manner.

All the scholars in the aforementioned classes were presented with prizes, each 1, 2, or 3, according to their merit. Mr. Lewis handed over eleven medals to the Reverend Dr. Somellera, for distribution to those pupils who, for close study or moral conduct were entitled to them; as per regulations of the establishment.

Masters Palemon Huergo, and José V. Achaval, received each a gold medal, on which was engraved their names, that of the College, date of examination, and 'Aplicacion al Estudio.'

Masters Tomas Zelada, Adolfo Arriola, Alejandro Leloir, Abel Aguilar, and Carlos Jackson,

each were presented with a silver medal, engraved as above.

Masters Carlos Gomez, Pablo Gorostiaga, Carlos Zimmermann, and Jayme Mitchell, were presented each with a silver medal, for general good moral conduct, engraved as above, with the inscription, 'A la Moral.'

Masters James Hargreaves, A. Carranza, Miguel Nieto, and Eliseo Huergo, received a reward 'Al Merito.'

Master P. Huergo then came forward and recited 'Alexander's Feast,' and received great applause.

Masters Adolfo Arriola and Palemon Huergo, recited the dialogue 'Sir John Melvil and Sterling;' in which the latter personated Sir John Melvil, and the former Mr. Sterling. Both spoke extremely well, their action was very natural, and they were highly applauded.

The classes of French were then examined by Señor Ignacio Ferros, and re-examined by Mr. Zimmermann,—they answered well, generally. Professor to this class, Monsieur Abeille.

Masters Carlos Jackson and Carlos Zimmermann, then recited 'Brutus and Cassius,' (the quarrel.) Master Zimmermann personated Brutus, and Master Jackson, Cassius; they also were greatly applauded.

Masters Palemon Huergo and Adolfo Arriola, recited 'Edward and Warwick,'—the former personated Warwick, and the latter, Edward.—They acted very well.

Mr. Zimmermann then examined the first and second classes in English Reading.

Here the examinations terminated, owing to the badness of the weather; otherwise the pupils would have been examined in English Grammar, Spelling, &c., as also the class of Practical Geometry; and it was generally believed that these classes would also have received their share of approbation.

The attendance to witness this interesting scene was very great, and we scarcely need say, of the highest respectability. H. B. M's. Minister Plenipotentiary (Mr. Hamilton,) and his Lady, we hear would have been present, had not pressing affairs prevented them.

The assembly felt highly indebted to Mr. Zimmermann, and Dr. Somellera, for the great interest they took in the examination of the pupils; and Mr. Lewis has expressed to us the gratitude he feels towards those gentlemen, for their kind exertions.

Specimens of Penmanship, (of all the pupils,) and others of Drawing, (of those who learn,) adorned the walls of the Sala where the pupils were examined.

The *Colegio de la Independencia*, is indeed an honour to the country, and to its worthy Director. We feel infinite pleasure in recording its second anniversary, and the acquirements of the students,—acquirements which may have a decisive influence on their future lives, rendering them at once estimable in society, and benefactors to their country.

MONTEVIDEO.

Journals of the above city, to 30th ult., were received by the schooner *Minerva*. General Rivera (as stated in our last) arrived in Montevideo on 23d ult., and reassumed his authority as President of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay; and on the 24th he transferred it to the President of the Senate. The ceremony consequent thereon took place in the Government House, in presence of the civil and military authorities. An address was delivered by the Minister of the Home and Foreign Departments, eulogizing the public conduct of General Rivera; stating that his services would ever entitle him to the gratitude of the Oriental people,—that he descended from his high office covered with laurels,—and thus descending, raised himself to the elevation of the Dorians and Washingtons; affording also, by his example, the best lesson which the people over whom he had presided could ask.—“This day, then, (said the Minister in conclusion,) is important to the country, and glorious to Your Excellency and to the Government, in whose name I have the honour to announce to the Oriental people, that H. E. Brigadier-General Fructuoso Rivera has ceased in the exercise of his office as President of the State, and that this dignity remains in deposit, according to the tenor of the law, in the worthy hands of H. E. Señor Carlos Anaya, President of the Senate,—whom God prosper.”

General Rivera, in reply, said that in his long career he had done no more than what duty to his country demanded,—that he loved it much, had served it to the utmost of his abilities, and that whether in command or out, the Oriental people should ever find in him a soldier ready to shed his blood for their liberty and their institutions.

The new President then spoke, in tenor—that in compliance with a fundamental law of the Constitution, he had assumed provisionally the office of President, and in the exercise thereof he should endeavour to imitate the example of his worthy predecessor. But aware of his inability adequately to fulfil the duties of so high a station, he would have joyfully resigned it, were he not impelled to the undertaking by patriotism, and the reliance he had upon the efficacious cooperation of the rest of the authorities of the Republic, the wisdom of the Ministers, and the valour and loyalty of a national army which had always supported the laws and institutions of the country.

On the 29th ult. the new Government of the Oriental Republic appointed the ex-President, General Rivera, Commandant-General of the country districts.

Nothing certain was known of General Lavalleja. It was reported that he, with about twenty followers, were wandering upon the confines of the Brazilian and Oriental territories;—also that Colonel Florencio Olivera, and five other officers, had left him, and set out from Entre-Rios for Buenos Ayres, with passports from the Brazilian Marshal, Barreto.

The *Estenografo* of Montevideo, contains some documents, copied from a Rio Grande journal, relative to the late unsuccessful negotiation between Generals Rivera and Lavalleja; of which the following are extracts:—

PROPOSITIONS made on 28th August, 1834, by Colonels Ignacio Oribe and Servando Gomez, in the name of the President of the Oriental Republic, to Don Juan Antonio Lavalleja, and the officers and soldiers who accompany him.

Art. 1.—The amnesty to extend to Don Juan Antonio Lavalleja, and to the officers and soldiers who accompany him.

2.—Fifty thousand dollars shall be given to Don Juan Antonio Lavalleja, and to those of his officers whose property may have been confiscated; as also a portion of public lands.

3.—If Juan Lavalleja, and the officers who ac-

company him, and who had landed property in the State, shall be put in full possession of the same.

4.—They shall be restored to their rights as citizens, as soon as they are re-established in the bosom of their country.

5.—Don Juan Antonio Lavalleja, and his officers, on accepting the propositions in question, shall bind themselves solemnly by their honour and patriotism, not to excite disturbances in their country, nor dissensions between their fellow-citizens, &c.

6.—If this convention be accepted, Don Juan Antonio Lavalleja, and his officers, shall receive from the President their respective passports to return to their homes, &c.

PROPOSITIONS made on 28th August, 1834, by Señores Manuel Lavalleja and Lucas Moreno, as Commissioners of General Juan Antonio Lavalleja, to Colonels Ignacio Oribe and Servando Gomez, acting for the President of the Oriental Republic.

Art. 1.—The President of the Republic, and all the Ministers at the period of the permanent Government, shall be impeached for their conduct during their administration.

2.—The impeachment stated in the preceding article, shall be before a tribunal composed of three Commissioners; viz.: an Argentine, a Brazilian, and an Englishman, appointed by their respective governments.

3.—The same tribunal shall take cognizance of the conduct of General Lavalleja, and of the Chiefs of the movement, and in case they be found guilty, they shall be punished with all the rigour of the laws; but if the contrary should take place, then the proceedings of the Government against them, or any other individual, whether citizen or foreigner, shall be null and void; as also any reclamation which they have made or may make to the neighbouring States, as it regards protection granted to any individuals.

4.—All the public offices shall be open to the contracting parties, in order to extract what documents may be necessary.

5.—Until the impeachment be concluded, the troops of General Lavalleja shall remain in the Department of Paysandú, &c.

6.—In case the tribunal mentioned in Article 2 be not accepted, it shall be composed of six natives of known patriotism and judgment, who have served with their persons and property in the cause of independence,—three to be named by General Rivera, and three by General Lavalleja, and to have for President a Commissioner elected by the Argentine Government.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,
Since that unfortunate night on which “Darkness Visible” was unintentionally represented at the Circus, we have missed you; and though I would not be presumptuous enough to take upon myself the office of Theatrical Censor during your absence, allow me, as a friend to all public amusements, to offer a few remarks respecting an establishment so deserving of public encouragement.

In one of your papers, you justly remarked that there must be something very particular in the horsemanship, to continue its attraction so long. The constant repetition of an amusement in which so little variety can be effected, and where only one of the senses (that of sight) is brought into action, must necessarily soon become insipid, however excellent. Even the graceful riding of Mr. Laforest, who, as Shakespeare describes England’s warlike Harry,—

“Rises from the ground like feathered Mercury,
And vaults with such ease into his seat
As if an angel dropped down from the clouds
To turn and wind a fiery Pegasus,
And witch the world with noble horsemanship;”

or the bold and excellent riding of Mr. P. P. Smith, with the humour and activity of Hoffmaster, cannot be expected to draw a house beyond a limited time. The Proprietors seem to be aware of this: lately they have brought forward some dramatic and pantomime pieces, highly creditable to the establishment. It is only by thus combining all the variety and talent that is available, that this Theatre can rise in public estimation.

Of all the pieces that they have brought forward, we cannot speak with unqualified praise. The ‘Maestro de la Aldea’ has little to recommend it, but it is certainly equal to any thing in the shape of a *saynete*.—‘The Midnight Hour’ decidedly gave general satisfaction, and perhaps may be considered the first step towards the future success and importance of this establishment.

By your *Packet* of Saturday, we learn that ‘Timour the Tartar’ is in active preparation;—

this is as it should be. It is this class of pieces which have claims to popularity, and in which horsemanship can be introduced, that will put the Circus on its proper footing. The pantomime of ‘El Naufragio Feliz,’ performed for the first time on Friday, deserves the highest encomiums. The acting was really good,—the dresses and decorations superb. And here we cannot help congratulating the Proprietors on so valuable an acquisition as Señor and Señora Caton. As an actor of the first order,—Señor Caton displayed talents of the first order—the passions he had to portray were forcibly and correctly given; and Señora Caton is equally deserving of praise as an actress, but as a dancer she is still superior;—her dancing on that evening surpassed any thing we have yet seen in Buenos Ayres.

We regret to say the house was but thinly attended; but this, we feel assured, is owing to the public not being aware of the improvement and novelty that is nightly offered. The Managers seemed to think the natives of Buenos Ayres idolators of horsemanship, and in the blindness of that feeling they went on till the emptiness of their houses convinced them of their error. They however appear now anxious to correct it, and there is little doubt they will reap the harvest their enterprise and industry deserves.

DRAMATICUS.

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

“Moratin did not altogether confine himself to original composition: he published two good translations from Molière, but in attempting to render a work of a higher order, he failed signally. This was *Hamlet*; and perhaps the bold attempt, and its failure, will always prevent him from being popular among the English, in whom the just and enthusiastic admiration with which they regard Shakespeare, is not untinged with bigotry. The critic in the *Foreign Quarterly Review*, was right when he said that Shakespeare was a sealed book to Moratin. The Spanish dramatist not only lacked the power to comprehend poetry of the highest and most imaginative order, such as is the Bard of Avon’s, but he was deficient in a translator’s first requisite, a competent knowledge of the language of his original. Moratin’s vanity, which was excessive, deluded him into the belief that he was an English scholar because he could translate a few sentences, and yet his ignorance was so great, that he confounded *canon* with *cannon*, and railed at Shakespeare for his anachronism in introducing artillery into a fable of such old times. The fact is, that the Spaniard had been introduced to the English poet by Voltaire, and it was by his intervention, faithless interpreter as he was, that they had commenced together. The ironical translation of Julius Cæsar, which the facetious Frenchman had appended to his commentaries upon Corneille, was obviously the model chosen for imitation by Moratin.”

“From this dearth of native produce, the Spanish public was led to look abroad for an addition to its literary treasures, and the tragedies of foreign writers took possession almost entirely of the Spanish stage. That great and celebrated actor, whom we have already mentioned, Isidoro Maiquez,* was the chief instrument of bringing such a state of things to pass. His undisputed pre-eminence gave him a prodigious influence over both his brethren of the stage and the audience. He was very illiterate,—reading and writing forming the sum of his knowledge. In the course of a short visit which he paid to Paris, he made some acquaintance with Talma; his taste showed him all that was good in French acting, and also, how to adapt it to the Spanish theatre. But he was no tame imitator—his delivery was anything but French. He selected such tragic characters as he could shine in—and found them in the plays of foreign writers, for he had not sufficient knowledge of the Spanish drama to make choice amongst its numerous productions. Translators

* A note attached to some verses of Moratin’s, on the death of Maiquez, says:—“Isidoro Maiquez, native of Cartagena, silk-weaver, amateur of the Theatre from his youth, commenced his theatrical career in the Valencia companies of comedians. Such has almost ever been the origin of the actors of Spain. Sons of poor parents, and following some mechanical profession, inclined to see theatrical representations, and at last abandoning their trade for an art in which it is so difficult even to approach perfection,—tailors, carpenters, shoemakers, painters, embroiderers, hairdressers, soldiers, coachmen, weavers, pastrycooks, bricklayers,—these in their first years have been more or less the description of persons who have figured on the Spanish stage; yet such has been the force of natural talent over the want of education, that some of these actors, in their line, have not been inferior to those most celebrated in foreign theatres.”

were not found wanting to render the works he liked into Spanish; and some of them, above all Savillon, performed their task with great spirit and feeling. Legouvé, Arnault, Ducis, and Alfieri, were his favourite authors;—by his means it was that the last-named poet was introduced to the acquaintance of the Spaniards, with whom he became as popular as with his own countrymen, and far more so than he ever was in other countries. Maiquez rarely appeared in any of the ancient Spanish plays—yet his fine personification of that remarkable impostor (one of the many individuals who attempted to pass for King Don Sebastian of Portugal,) El Pastelero de Madrigal, shows that he could understand and interpret them. Had he devoted himself to them more particularly, he would probably have recalled the attention of his countrymen to the ancient drama of Spain, and thereby contributed towards the revival of the old style of composition, and the production of some original and spirited tragedies. As it was, he only served to perpetuate the reign of translation.

"This influence of an actor, whose literary judgment no one could depend on, will perhaps at first sight be hardly understood; but it is accounted for by his superiority over all his fellow actors. He not only rose far above them, but possessed the art of making them rise with him, far above their usual level; and it is a well-known fact that many players, who, when they acted in his company, appeared respectable, and even something beyond it, were insufferable when left to their own unaided merits. His particular character, too, might tend to increase this fame and influence. As he was conscious of his own superiority, he was also harsh and overbearing; he tyrannized over authors as well as actors. He also became endeared to his countrymen as a patriot. At the time of the French invasion, his feeling for the independence and honour of his native country was strong, and fearlessly expressed—so that when Napoleon entered Madrid, he had the honour of being persecuted and exiled. He was recalled by Joseph Napoleon, and even became something like a favourite with him; though he never concealed his attachment to the cause of the patriots. On a subsequent occasion, when the French were expelled, and Ferdinand resumed his throne, Maiquez was imprisoned and punished as a constitutionalist. His popularity led the government to relent, and restore him to the stage; and yet that popularity, strange to say, excited feelings of jealousy in the bosom of royalty itself—they were, however, excited by a trifling circumstance; but, once awakened, became violent and inveterate. Upon his return from captivity, the King of Spain was warmly greeted by his subjects whenever he appeared in public. At no place was he more enthusiastically received than at the theatre, from the circumstance of its being a place at which the Kings of Spain were not in the habit of appearing. Among other devices, to show the loyalty and regard of his subjects upon their monarch's condescending to partake of their amusements, one was to let loose pigeons to fly about the house as soon as he entered the royal box. When Maiquez reappeared upon the stage, after his imprisonment, he was not only most vociferously cheered, but he too was honoured by one pigeon, which was seen fluttering above the spectators. This was considered as an undoubted trespass upon the privileges of royalty. Ferdinand, though a constant frequenter of the theatre, never deigned to witness a representation when Maiquez acted; a distinction of which the actor felt rather proud than otherwise, but which was followed by evil consequences. Maiquez became anything but a favourite with the officials of Madrid, and after having repeatedly been harshly treated by them, was sent to die in exile. His death took place in Granada, in the year 1820, soon after the restoration of the Constitution, which would have enabled him to brave the royal displeasure, if not to look down upon his fallen adversary.

"After the death of Maiquez, tragedy was laid aside for want of a high priest. The Italian Opera invaded Spain, and loomed over it (as has been the case in most European countries,) nearly to the exclusion of the native drama. But comedy was still occasionally brought forward to relieve the dialogue and the music of the strangers.

"Comedy has fared better than tragedy in modern Spain: Moratin's productions are (of their kind,) incomparably higher in merit than the contemporary effusions of the followers of the tragic muse,—and even the second-rate authors of comedy surpass the generality of the writers of tragedy. A few lively productions, in the pleasant style of the modern French theatre, enjoyed an ephemeral celebrity." * * *

"A class of dramatic writers which cannot with propriety be called either original authors or translators—a sort of middlemen, if we may be allowed the term, shared the dominion of the Spanish stage. These were the re-casters (*re-fundidores*) of the ancient Spanish plays. Their business consisted in reducing ancient dramas to the standard of the code of Aristotle or Boileau, torturing them into a compliance with the unities of time and place, discarding all characters considered useless, and expunging those passages, in which the taste of an earlier period was flagrantly at variance with that of the present time. To obtain all these objects required an unsparing use of the scissors—and after much unmerciful cutting and slashing, they used to unite the detached pieces, with some introduced patches of their own,—the work, when complete, bearing visible marks of the coarse hands which had been employed upon it. The result of their labours were most absurd compositions, though some of them in their time enjoyed a large share of public approbation. This practice had prevailed in Spain since the later days of the last century, and has even lasted to our own times; one of the Spanish re-fuges, a laborious and learned man, Don Pablo Mendibil, having thought it worth his while to publish in London some of Calderon's plays thus re-cast—and this among a people where the works of Shakespeare and the irregular dramatists are not only admired, but held up as models—and long after Germany had rejected, and while Italy was rejecting, and France preparing to cast aside the doctrine of the unities."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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JOSE PEREZ & CO.

SUPERIOR SHERRY AND PORT.
A SMALL QUANTITY of the former, bottled in England; the latter in pipes, half dilo, and Enger casks,—ON SALE, at No. 72, Calle de la Catedral.
JOSE PEREZ & CO.

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.

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 Hoas.
Hand Wheat-Mills, for making Flour by the hand.
Cast-Iron Boilers, for melting Tallow, 50 and 60 gals.
Grindstones, of all sizes.
Chains, Cart-Traces, &c.
Well Pulleys, and Cast-Iron Sheaves.
Cart Axletrees, with Bushes, &c., complete.
Cart Bushes, for Ox Carts.
Hair Cloth, 18, 23 and 33 inches wide.
Patent Lead Crucibles, (new invention.)
Black Lead Crucibles, for melting Gold and Silver.
Parchment, 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, Snuff-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.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 6th OF NOVEMBER, 1834.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Victoria, Foggo,.....	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.
Brig Alert, Snowden,.....	Alfred Barber,.....	Loading for Coves, for orders.
Brig Nautius, Dobson,.....	Zumarán & Tréserra,.....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Laura, Crockley,.....	Discharging.
Brig Forth, Williamson,.....	Lafone, Robinson & Co.,.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Floraville, Woolf,.....	Thomas Duguid,.....	Discharging.
Brig Ellen, Johnson,.....	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Blundell, 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.
Brig Reform, Passmore,.....	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,.....	Montevideo, to load for Exeter.
Brig Hannah, Barrell,.....	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,.....	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Cameo, Sayer,.....	Davison, Milner & Co.,.....	Loading for Havana.
Schooner-brig Margaret Ann, Motl,.....	J. J. Kliek,.....	Discharging.
Schooner Mary Jane, Pope,.....	Davison, Milner & Co.,.....	Discharging.
Schooner-brig Mary, Lauderdale,.....	Grogan & Pleasants,.....	Discharging.
Ship Augusta, Wisnell,.....	Davison, Milner & Co.,.....	Discharging.
Ship Romulus, Barker,.....	Davison, Milner & Co.,.....	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Barque Fanny, Maugendre,.....	Casimir Cochard,.....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
HAMBURG.		
Brig John, Nahmens,.....	J. J. Kliek,.....	Loading for Hamburg.
Ship Molly, Harms,.....	Bertram, Delisle & Co.,.....	Loading for Havana.
Barque Diana, Kruse,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Loading for Havana.
BREMEN.		
Brig Cesar, Deeltjen,.....	S. Lezica, Bros.,.....	Loading for Havana.
DANISH.		
Schooner-brig Comet, Styding,.....	J. J. Kliek,.....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Pizarro, Hoidt,.....	J. J. Kliek,.....	Discharging.
BELGIAN.		
Barque Jean Key, Ruynd,.....	Bertram, Delisle & Co.,.....	Loading for Havana.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig Magdalena, Galiano,.....	Amadeo & Caprile,.....	Loading for Malaga.
Polacre Concepcion, Gotusa,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Lo ding for Genoa.
Polacre Tetis, Pierangiolo,.....	Zumarán & Tréserra,.....	Loading for Mediterranean.
Polacre San José, Rabelo,.....	Pedro A. Plomer,.....	Loading for Barcelona and Genoa.
Valiente Nicolas, C. Masone,.....	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, Brissoteze,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Discharging.
Brig Guisone, Dolerio,.....	Amadeo & Caprile,.....	Discharging.
Brig General Americano, Barboza,.....	Rezaval, Bros.,.....	Discharging.
Polacre Industrie, Binelli,.....	Pedro A. Plomer,.....	Discharging.
Brig Colombo, Richieri,.....	Zumarán & Tréserra,.....	Colonia, to load jerked beef for Brazil.
Polacre Colomba, Marchani,.....	Springli,.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Polacre N. Sra. de Sufragio, Capareno,.....	Pedro A. Plomer,.....	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Eloisa, Meirelles,.....	Pedro A. Plomer,.....	Uncertain.
Schooner-brig Criollo, Vargas,.....	Francisco Berdier,.....	For Sale.
Zunaca Pensamiento Feliz, Labrador,.....	M. A. Ramos,.....	Brazil.
NATIONAL.		
Brig Ombú, Ritchie,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Loading for Liverpool.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

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

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

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

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

November 1st.—Wind E.

Arrived, Brazilian brig Justina, Silva, from Ensenada, with mules; &c., to M. A. Ramos.

Sailed, Brazilian schooner-brig Dos Amigos, Pereira, for Santos, despatched by J. S. Monteiro, with 60 doz. sheep skins, and 150 fanegas salt.

November 2.—Wind N.—shipped in the evening to E., with slight rain.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Sardinian polacre Marte, Quiquisota, for Genoa, despatched by Amadeo & Caprile, with 3612 dry and salted hides, 8100 horns, 45 pipes 5 half do. and 22 barrels with about 2000 arrobas tallow, 500 quintals old iron, 31 quintals and 92 lbs. old copper. Passengers, Señores Estevan Magliouli, Antonio Barabino, and three Italians.

The National brig of war Sarandi, was under weigh this morning in the Outer Roads, cruising and exercising.

November 3.—Wind E., strong,—heavy rain all last night, with this morning.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 4.—Wind S.—rain.

Arrived, British brig Hannah, Barrel, from Liverpool 30th July, Montevideo (where she discharged part of her cargo,) 3d inst.; general cargo, to Parlane, Macalister & Co.

November 5.—Wind S.

Arrived, Brazilian zúmaca Pensamiento Feliz, Labrador, from Rio Janeiro 20th ult., with rice, caña, tobacco, &c., to M. A. Ramos.

Oriental packet schr. Rosa, Muratore, from Montevideo 4th, to C. Galeano.

Do. do. Aguilá Segunda, Soriano, from Montevideo 4th, to A. Martinez.

The Cattine was under weigh this evening.

November 6.—Wind N.

Arrived, American ship Romulus, Barker, from Maranhão 22d June, Rio Janeiro 22th September, Montevideo 24th inst., with wine, &c., to Davison, Milner & Co.

Sailed, Oriental schooner-brig Caroline, M. Sheaffe, for Rio Grande, despatched by Daniel Govland & Co., with a cargo of dry goods, &c. Passenger, Señor Antonio Pereira Silva.

Sardinian barque Cavallo Marino, Graffione, for Cadiz and Genoa, despatched by Pedro A. Plomer, with 6880 dry hides, 5 pipes with 183 arrobas tallow, 3 cases with 140 lbs. ostrich feathers, 1 case with 3 doz. plumeros, 3 bales horn plates, 55 do. with about 1375 arrobas wool.

Brazilian brig Justina, Silva, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 115 mules, and 10 horses.

American ship Henri, Strout, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manning & Dorr, with 672 bags barley, 420 fanegas Indian corn, 1 horse, 230 patacones, 792 hard dollars. Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. George Manning, and Captain Ritchie.

November 7.—Wind N.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Oriental packet schooner Minerva, F. Muratore, for Montevideo.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 8th inst.—Victoria, for Montevideo and London.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The British brig William the Fourth, from Liverpool 25th April, bound to Valparaiso, was totally lost on 5th ult., about 50 miles from Cape Corrientes—crew saved, and the greater part of the cargo. At the time of the accident, she was endeavouring to make for Montevideo or Buenos Ayres, having been 80 days off Cape Horn, and driven back in five different attempts to double it, in which she suffered much damage, and was besides short of water.

Vessels passed Point Inado.

On 31st ult., at 11 A. M., wind N.—Iceni, from Buenos Ayres 29th.

At 1 A. M., wind N.—Lorina, from Buenos Ayres 29th.

At 2 P. M., wind N. E.—Mary Worrall, from Buenos Ayres 30th.

Arrived at Montevideo.

1st inst.—American brig Ceres, from Bonavista 16th September, with 94 moyos salt, to James Noble.

2d.—Brazilian diate Emulation, from Rio Grande.

Sailed from Montevideo.

30th ult.—American barque United States, Webb, for Valparaiso, with the same cargo (sugar,) which she brought to Montevideo.

31st.—British brig Gaster, Thompson, for Liverpool.—(A survey was held upon her in consequence of her getting aground 25th ult. on Point Atalaya, and it was found she had not received the least damage.)

American schooner-brig Clio, Spalting, for Bahia, with jerked beef.

American schr.-brig Nancy, Courier, for Havana.

THEATRE.

"The Thirty Years, or the Life of a Gambler," was represented on Saturday evening. It is a piece of extreme tediousness, with very little to relieve it. We left the Theatre at the end of the third act.

Mr. Culebras's benefit took place on Wednesday evening, after a variety of postponements on account of the weather; and we are happy to hear that the house was full in every part.—We were at the Circus on that evening.

CIRCUS.

We attended this house on Wednesday evening, in the hope of seeing the ballet of *El Tirano Castigado*, ó *El Naufragio Feliz*, of which we had heard the most flattering details, both as to its merit as a composition, and the excellence of the scenery. But the ballet of 'The Tempest' was substituted, in consequence of the services of the band of military music which appears in *El Tirano*, being required at the Theatre.—Verily the Proprietors are most scurvily treated,—there are few men who have more difficulties to contend with than theatrical managers, or who meet with less sympathy from the public; and it has been noticed that "every playgoer, from the most independent etic downwards, has his favourite actors, or ideas of management; to please all of whom, the choicest collection of performers, or the most profuse expenditure, would scarcely be sufficient; and this without any consideration of the probable returns. How few theatres are there in modern times, even in London, which have remunerated the lessees."

"The Tempest" went off with considerable eclat, and much applause, to which the well executed scenery greatly contributed. Mr. Laforest rode superbly: it was animating to see him standing on his charger and riding at full speed, and performing various evolutions, without saddle or bridle. This, with the graceful 'somersets' he threw during the evening, were rewarded with 'rounds of applause.' Mr. W. P. Smith, too, received his share of approbation;—and the horse Selim, more than his usual share. This noble animal really seems gifted with human faculties,—after he had concluded his performances, he forgot his customary politeness, and quitted the Ring, leaving his master, Mr. Laforest, behind; but that gentleman was not to be so put off; he ordered Selim to return. The horse did so, and respectfully followed Mr. Laforest to the stable. We have sometimes suspected that Selim has a sweetheart in the Cazuela, he so often casts wistful looks to that quarter.

The house was not so well attended as we could have wished; owing doubtless in some degree to the attraction which the Theatre presented on this evening. The Proprietors must not however despair,—the 'palmy' days of the Circus will come again. We shall probably next week, if we have time, offer a few remarks upon this subject, and upon the establishment generally,—an establishment which reflects honour upon the country, and well deserves the support of its inhabitants, whether native or foreign.

H. B. M.'s ship North Star, in the Outer Roads, fired a salute at 1 o'clock on 5th inst., with colours at each mast head, union-jack on the bowsprit,—it being the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot.

In London, the Park and Tower guns were formerly fired on the occasion, but we believe this has been discontinued of late years. Boys, too, were accustomed to traverse the streets of London with exclamations of—"Pray remember the 5th of November gunpowder treason and plot."—Take it for 'all in all,' this gunpowder conspiracy was one of the grandest ideas that ever entered the mind of man; and had it succeeded, *Dios mio!*

"All Saints Day" (Saturday,) was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres. The weather was warm, indeed it might be called the first day of Summer. This, and the circumstance of two *dias de fiesta* coming together, caused a number of "pleasure parties" to leave town, to spend the holidays at San Isidro, San Fernando, &c. &c. There were performances at the Theatre and at the Circus in the evening.

"All Souls Day" (Sunday,) was duly observed at the various churches of this city. The Theatre and Circus were closed.

The Operatic performers of Montevideo, it seems, are about to pay a professional visit to Buenos Ayres, as nothing more is to be done in their line at Montevideo. They will come rather late in the day, and we would counsel them not to be over sanguine of success. Had they

visited us on their first arrival in these waters, it would, in our opinion, have been more to their interests;—but now, the enthusiasm respecting them has in a great degree passed, and Buenos Ayres cannot well support a Dramatic company, and an Operatic one. Even the immense patronage bestowed on the Theatre during the last winter, which patronage still continues, will, in the common course of things, decrease as the warm weather sets in, the heats of summer being sadly against the attractions of the Theatre.—However, there can be no harm in Messrs. Vancani, Foresti & Co., and the Signorina Piacentina, 'trying the market,' as they say on the London Stock Exchange. They may perchance pick up a few paper dollars, and cannot well lose any thing; the Buenos Ayreans, and the numerous foreign residents here, being great lovers of music. The *Estenógrafo* of Montevideo, of 30th ult., contains a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Opera performances in that city, for the six months ending in October last, which leaves a loss of 3045 dollars, 1½ rials, Montevideo currency,—about 18,000 of our paper dollars.—"A Flemish account this!"

THE WEATHER was sultry on the 1st and 2d inst.—thermometer 72; the heavy rains since, caused it to fall to 68.

Married.

On 11th ult., GEORGE SALISBURY, Esq., Merchant of this City, to DOÑA MARIA IGNACIA FAHNE. On the 7th inst., by the Reverend John Armstrong, at the British Episcopal Chapel in this City, ROBERT MACALISTER, Esq., to ANNE, only daughter of JOHN DOWNES, Esq.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING OF BRITISH MERCHANTS, and others connected with the Trade between Great Britain and this country, will be held in the Vestry of the British Church, on THURSDAY next, the 13th inst., at twelve o'clock, precisely, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Preparatory Committee appointed at the last Meeting.

JOHN HARRATT,

Chairman of the Preparatory Committee.

Buenos Ayres, 7th November, 1834.

NORTH AMERICAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

AT A MEETING of the Standing Committee of this Society, on Monday evening last, the Treasurer was requested to make out Receipts for the balance of the year 1834, and leave the same with Mr. M. PARKER, No. 30, Calle de la Paz. All Members who have not already paid for the present year, are particularly requested to call on Mr. PARKER and do so.

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.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	120½	— 121	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	117½	— 118	do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	6½	— 7½	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7½	—	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Patacones, 7	3-16	— 7½	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	(no demand)	—	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	120	— 125	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	6½	— 6 15-16	pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	365	—	dols. p. ct. p.m.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	75	— 16	do. p. patacon.
Do. on United States,.....	7½	—	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Oz, best,.....	32	— 35	do. per patacon.
Do. country,.....	27	— 29	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.,	26	— 28	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	22	— 25	do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	13	— 14	do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	30	— 36	do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	37	— 39	do. do.
Wool, common,.....	0	— 12	do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	32	— 34	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	17	— 22	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	15	— 18	do. per quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	10	— 10½	do. per arroba.
Horns,.....	350	— 1000	do. per unit.
Flour, (North American),..	60	— 65	do. per muel.
Salt, on board,.....	10	— 10½	do. per fanega.
Discount,.....	1½	— 3	p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doubloons during the week, 121 dollars. The lowest price, 117 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 6 15-16 pence. The lowest ditto, 6½ pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.