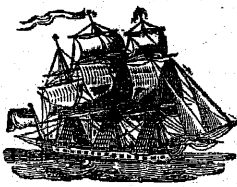


# British Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.



No. 430.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1834.

[Vol. IX.

### BUENOS AYRES.

We yesterday received London papers to 6th September, and Paris do, to 2d September, by H. B. N's. packet *Hornet*. We have had scarcely time to peruse them. The Civil War continued in Spain, and the party of Don Carlos seemed to be gathering strength, particularly in Biscay and Navarre. The Carlist chieftain Zumalacarrégui, had surprised a body of 1700 of the Queen Regent's troops, killed a number of their officers and upwards of 300 soldiers, and taken the rest prisoners. Don Carlos was at Roncesvalles, on 25th August. He is stated to have suffered greatly from fatigue; his body was covered with boils or blotches, and he was obliged to be supported on horseback by a man on each side of him. The wife of Don Carlos died at the Rectory of Alverstoke, near Portsmouth, on 4th September, aged 55, after a short illness;—supposed of extreme anxiety.

The British Parliament was prorogued on 15th August. The following is an extract from the King's Speech upon the occasion:—

#### "My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The numerous and important questions which have in the present, as in the two preceding years, been submitted to your consideration, have imposed upon you the necessity of extraordinary exertions; and it is with a deep sense of the care and labour which you have bestowed upon the public business, that I at length close this protracted session, and release you from your attendance.

"I continue to receive from all Foreign Powers, assurances of their friendly disposition.

"The negotiations, on account of which the Conferences in London upon the affairs of the Low Countries were suspended, have not yet been brought to a close; and I have still to lament the continued postponement of a final settlement between Holland and Belgium.

"On the other hand, I have derived the most sincere and lively satisfaction from the termination of the civil war which had so long distracted the kingdom of Portugal; and I rejoice to think that the Treaty which the state of affairs in Spain and Portugal induced me to conclude with the King of the French, the Queen Regent of Spain, and the Regent of Portugal, and which has already been laid before you, contributed materially to produce this happy result.

"Events have since occurred in Spain to disappoint, for a time, the hopes of tranquillity in that country which the pacification of Portugal had inspired.

"To these events, so important to Great Britain, I shall give my most serious attention, in concert with France and with the other Powers who are parties to the Treaty of the 22d of April; and the good understanding which prevails between me and my Allies, encourages me to expect that our united endeavours will be attended with success.

"The peace of Turkey remains undisturbed, and I trust that no event will happen in that quarter to interrupt the tranquillity of Europe."

A general meeting of British Merchants, and others connected with the trade between Great Britain and this country, took place on Thursday last, in the Vestry of the British Church, pursuant to advertisement. A Committee was elected. We shall give the particulars next week.

#### FESTIVAL OF SAN MARTIN,

#### PATRON OF THE CITY OF BUENOS AYRES.

The public offices and the town were illuminated on the eve of the festival, (10th inst.) On the 11th, H. E. the Governor, accompanied by the different Corporations, and the Civil and Military authorities, attended Divine Service at the Cathedral; at which the Bishop of the Diocese presided, and a sermon was preached by the Rev. Friar Buenaventura. The church, however, had not so full a congregation as upon similar occasions; and the non-attendance of various employes was noticed, and severely reprehended, in

a communication signed *El Amigo del orden*, inserted in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 13th inst.

Generals Mancilla, Pinedo, and a number of other military chieftains, were in the procession from the Fort to the Cathedral. During the ceremonies of the day, three different salutes were fired from the Fort,—colours hoisted, &c.

The troops drawn up on the occasion in the Plaza de la Victoria, were under the command of General Rolon; and consisted of—Defensores de Buenos Ayres, 250 men,—battalion of the Guardia Argentina, 400 men,—Patricios, 300 men,—and a squadron of the 1st regiment of Militia Cavalry.

In the evening, the public offices and the town were again illuminated, and the Governor attended the Theatre.

The day was kept as a close holiday, and the fine weather attracted numerous promenaders to the streets, including the usual portion of ladies.

#### INTERIOR.

An official communication, dated Tucuman, 23d September, 1834, from the Governor of that Province, (Alejandro Heredia,) to the Governor of the Province of Salta, complains of the protection which the latter had afforded to the revolutionists who lately invaded the province of Tucuman;—that the schemes of the rebellious had been concerted in Salta, with the cognizance of the Governor of Salta himself, who had, on the defeat of the rebels, afforded them every protection; and that even a notorious assassin had been released from the prisons of Salta, to assist in the enterprise. After dwelling upon these circumstances, and the baneful consequences that must accrue to the Republic if satisfaction be not given, the communication concludes with the Governor of Tucuman demanding of that of Salta,—1st. That the rebel chieftains, Dr. Angel Lopez, and his uncle, Manuel Lopez, be delivered up to him.—2d. That satisfactory explanations be given.—3d. Indemnity for the expenses which the province of Tucuman has incurred in suppressing the sedition. That if these are refused, the Government of Tucuman will take those measures which the nature of the injury demands.

A communication from the delegate Governor of the Province of Santiago del Estero, (Adeodato Gondra,) dated 18th September 1834, and one dated 20th September, from the Commandant-General of the province of Catamarca, (Felipe Figueroa,) on the part of the Government of that province, and both addressed to the Governor of Salta, demand that he give satisfaction to the Governor of Tucuman, for the notorious encouragement afforded to the rebels who had invaded the province of Tucuman;—adding, that they demand this in their quality as allies of Tucuman, and that should the Governor of Salta refuse to accord the desired explanations, they will then co-operate with the Government of Tucuman in whatever proceedings it may adopt upon the occasion.

The Governor of the province of Salta, (Pablo de la Torre,) under date Salta, September 27th, 1834, addressed a note to the Governor of Tucuman, denying the charges alleged against him; also, that he had laid before the House of Representatives of the province of Salta, every particular relative to the event in question; whose report thereon he now inclosed.

The Report is dated 27th September, and states that the House is convinced that the Governor of Salta had no connection whatever with the late revolutionary proceedings in the province of Tucuman, and that the Governor of the latter was totally deceived in the information he had received upon the subject. It laments that any circumstances should have arisen which may tend to involve the Republic again in civil war, and pro-

poses to send Commissioners to explain to the Government of Tucuman, and Circulars to the rest of the provinces composing the Republic, at once to clear the Governor of Salta from the accusations to which he had been subjected, and to request their mediation in the affair. That the House holds the Governor of Tucuman responsible to the Nation for any hostile measures he may adopt; and that Salta, if invaded, has resources sufficient to defend her honour and integrity.

The Governor of Tucuman acknowledged the receipt of the above on 3d ult.; entering at the same time into a variety of explanations thereon, stating, among other things, that from the documents he had forwarded, he doubts not that the Governor of the province of Salta, and its House of Representatives, will be convinced that he had not proceeded without just cause.

CORDOVA.—The health of the Governor proprietary of the province of Cordova, Señor Vicente Reynafé, being re-established, he had therefore reassumed the duties of his station. The delegate Governor, José Antonio Reynafé, issued a proclamation upon his quitting office, thanking the inhabitants for the cooperation they had invariably afforded him, and stating that he now retires to private life, as being more in accordance with his habits and inclinations.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES.

Pursuant to a decree of the House of Representatives, on the petition of the Reverend Dr. Escalada, complaining of arbitrary conduct on the part of the former Administration, in the retention of the Bulls of His Holiness the Pope, instituting him Bishop of Aulon, *in partibus infidelium*, the present Government rendered a report thereon to the House, on the 10th inst. According to it, the existing administration entertains different views from its predecessor on the subject, and conceives that Dr. Escalada was harshly and unjustly dealt with. The report concludes by stating, that in the appointment of Dr. Escalada, His Holiness has not violated any right inherent to the sovereignty of the country, but, on the contrary, has rendered it a special service in anticipating its spiritual wants, which the precarious state of the health of the Right Reverend Diocesan threatens to augment.

The House has not yet definitely resolved the particular; but it is presumed Dr. Escalada will be allowed the *exequatur* to his Bulls.

The House, at a sitting on the 10th, admitted generally the schemes of finance proposed by the Government, reserving the discussion upon each particular portion of them until a future opportunity.

Señor Wright proposed a project of law, in order that the sale of beef and bread be rendered free. It was referred to the Committees of Finance and Legislation.

#### Official Documents.

A note from the Government, dated 6th inst., states, that after hearing the report of the Fiscal and Assessor, and considering that the House of Representatives has decreed of non-effect the separate order obtained by Señor Braulio Costa, to pay in documents of classified debt a third part of the current money in which he obliged himself to discount custom-house bills, at 1½ per cent.; and the Government desirous that nothing may be alleged against their measures, have ordered the Accountant-General to allow Señor Costa the highest rate of interest paid at that time in the market on said bills, for the money he really did advance to the Government; making a demon-

stration of the quantity of bills he unduly retains in his power.

A note from the Government, dated 7th inst., notices the frauds which prevail with respect to the vending of beef, &c., and orders that the regulation in this respect, forwarded to the Government on 21st October last by the Chief of Police, be now acted upon, by way of experiment only.

A decree, dated 4th inst., from the Bishop of Buenos Ayres, Dr. Medrano, provides a variety of regulations relative to the celebration of Divine Service; and states that the *Funciones de Iglesia*, as well as the sermons, are too diffuse, and so far from tending to promote devotion, have a contrary effect. Article 3, of the said decree, orders that each sermon be concluded in the peremptory term of one hour.

#### REPUBLIC OF THE EQUATOR.

The latest accounts from this quarter are dated in July last. They express hopes that the civil war in the Republic of the Equator would be immediately concluded, in consequence of the reconciliation of the chieftains, Generals Flores and Rocafuerte. It would seem that the latter, disgusted with the perfidy of false friends and others, (who had in fact sold him to his rival,) had made a convention, leaving General Flores in supreme command. But it was apprehended some of the provinces would be inimical to this, particularly that of Quito, which had declared against General Flores.

#### PERU.

A decree of the Peruvian Government interdicts the authors of the revolution of 5d January last,—viz.: Señores Agustín Gamarra, Miguel San Roman, and Bernardo Escudero,—from again entering the territory of Peru.

#### UNITED STATES.

(Extract from the Salem Register.)

On Wednesday, His Britannic Majesty's brig of war *Savage*, Lieut.-Commandant Loney, from Portsmouth, England, arrived in our harbor, having on board sixteen of the crew of the piratical schooner *Pinda*, which robbed the brig *Mexican*, of this port, on the high seas, nearly two years since. The commander of the *Pinda* is one of the prisoners. The *Savage* sailed from Portsmouth on the 23d of July.

Of the sixteen men brought here by the *Savage*, fourteen were on board the *Pinda*, at the time the piracy was committed: the other two joined her on the coast of Africa. The prisoners are principally Spaniards, and belong to Havana,—there are no Americans or English among them. The prisoners were confined in irons below on board the *Savage*, and only one at a time permitted to come on deck. The *Savage* is a neat and handsome looking vessel, mounting 10 guns. The novelty of witnessing an English vessel of war enter our harbor, was an attraction of no ordinary power to our citizens, and an immense number congregated upon the wharves to behold her. The *Mexican* is now likewise in our harbor, ready for sea. The same captain and mate who were in her at the time of the robbery, were going in her; but in consequence of the unexpected arrival of the pirates, their places were supplied by other officers, and they will remain at home to give evidence at the trial. The robbery committed upon the *Mexican*, was one of the most audacious and cruel acts of piracy on record. She was bound to Rio Janeiro from this port, and was plundered by a piratical schooner under Brazilian colors, on 20th September 1832, lat. 33, long. 34 30, and robbed of 20,000 dollars in specie, the officers and crew stripped of every thing valuable, fastened below, and the vessel set on fire, with the horrid intention of destroying her with all on board.—Captain Butman and his men succeeded in getting on deck through the scuttle, which the pirates had left unsecured, extinguished the flames, and returned home. Our Government ordered a vessel to cruise in pursuit, but she gave up the chase as hopeless. The piratical vessel was afterwards taken on the African coast, by H. B. M.'s brig *Curlew*, and destroyed under the following circumstances:—

The *Curlew* arrived at St. Thomas, west coast of Africa, from India, with orders to cruise on that coast; and her commander having obtained information that a schooner, suspected to be a pirate, was lying in the river Nazereth, on the southern extremity of the coast, immediately sailed in pursuit, and found the schooner as described. The boats of the *Curlew* were manned to take possession of her, when the crew of the schooner fled to the shore, with the exception of four, who were taken prisoner. They had kindled a fire to destroy the schooner, and she had

been stripped of every article of value. The fire was extinguished without damage. She had no cargo on board, but her water casks were all filled, and she was apparently ready for another cruise. In her cabin were found a compass marked Boston, the flags and ensigns of different nations, and custom-house papers made out at Havana. In taking her down the river, she was accidentally blown up, and the *Curlew's* purser and one man killed. The four men taken were shipped at St. Thomas, after the robbery of the *Mexican*. The *Curlew's* crew pursued the fugitives in various directions, and succeeded in capturing an additional number of the pirates. The English crew encountered great difficulties during the pursuit, the natives protecting the pirates; and several native towns were burnt by the *Curlew's* men.

The men had an examination in England before the proper authorities, when five of them offered to turn King's evidence,—two of them were admitted to testify. They were fully committed, and the British Government ordered them to this country for trial. The affidavits and documents relative to their capture and subsequent confinement and examination, have been delivered to the authorities here.

At one o'clock the *Savage* saluted the town, and the salute was returned from a battery of 12 pounders on Derby Wharf.

Andrew Dunlop, Esq., District Attorney, arrived in town yesterday afternoon, and visited the *Savage*. We learn that the prisoners will be landed this morning, under the care of the U. S. Marshal, and have an examination before Judge Davis, at the Court House or Town Hall, at 11 o'clock, A. M. They will then probably be carried to Boston. Besides the two men who will appear as States' evidence, and the Captain and Mate of the *Mexican*, we learn that a Midshipman of the *Curlew* has arrived in the *Savage*, who will likewise testify.

We learn that the Insurance Offices in town will send on board the *Savage*, this morning, an abundant supply of fresh provisions, &c., as a token of respect to her officers and crew.

The conduct of the British Government, in relation to this matter, as well as the intrepidity of the British officers and seamen in ferreting out and securing the pirates, are worthy of all praise. We trust our Government and people will be prompt in imitating such noble examples, should opportunities ever occur.—(*Baltimore American*, 2d September 1834.)

**Pulpit Hour-Glasses.**—Hour-glasses, for the purpose of limiting the length of a sermon, were coeval with the Reformation, as appears from the frontispiece prefixed to the Holy Bible of the bishops' translation, imprinted by John Day, 1569, 4to. In the frontispiece, Archbishop Parker is represented with an hour-glass standing on his right hand. Clocks and watches then being but rarely in use, it was thought fit to prescribe the length of the sermons of the reformists to the time of an hour, i. e. the run of an hour-glass.—This practice became generally prevalent, and continued to the time of the Revolution in 1688; the hour-glass was placed either on the side of a pulpit, or on a stand in front of it. "One whole hour-glass," "one half-hour-glass," occur in an inventory taken about 1632, of the goods and implements belonging to the church of All Saints, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Hour-glasses were made use of by the preachers in the days of Cromwell, who, on their first getting into the pulpit and naming the text, turned up the glass; and if the sermon did not last till the glass was out, it was said by the congregation that the preacher was lazy; and, if he continued to preach much longer, they would yawn and stretch, and by these signs signify to the preacher that they began to be weary of his discourse, and wanted to be dismissed.

In the frontispiece of a small book, entitled, "England's Shame; or a Relation of the Life and Death of Hugh Peters, by Dr. W. Young," Lond. 1663,—Hugh Peters is represented preaching, and holding an hour-glass in his left hand, in the act of saying, "I know you are good fellows, so let's have another glass."

The use of the hour-glass furnished Daniel Burgess, the celebrated non-conformist preacher at the beginning of the last century, with a humorous expression, similar to the above. In a discourse which he once delivered at the conventicle in Russell-court, against drunkenness, some of his hearers began to yawn at the end of the second glass; but Daniel was not to be silenced by a yawn,—he turned his hour-glass, and altering the tone of his voice, desired they would be patient a while longer, for he had much more to say upon the sin of drunkenness; "therefore,

(added he,) my friends and brethren, we will have another glass—and then!"—(*Mirror*.)

The common domestic animals of Asia present more varieties of species, and attain to greater individual perfection of form, than those of any other quarter of the globe. The horse, the ass, the camel, and probably most other species, are originally natives of the central plains of this extensive continent, and, though no longer found in a state of nature, are still proverbial for their symmetry and spirit. In Arabia, particularly, the horse is, of all other animals, the object of most especial care and value. No Arab, however poor in other respects, is without this noble animal, which is at once his friend and companion, the sharer of his riches or poverty, and the partner of all his toils. Subsisting on the same food as his master, which, during their long expeditions in the deserts, is often limited to a scanty supply of dried dates, tempered and enduring to a degree scarcely exceeded even by the camel or dromedary, lodged in the same hut, and caressed with the fondness of a child, the Arabian horse is never subjected to the performance of any mean drudgery or servile labour, and the record of his pedigree and kindred is preserved with the greatest care. This mode of treatment has a corresponding effect on the habits and character of the animal. In no other part of the world does the horse display so much gentleness, intelligence, and spirit, as in Arabia; the pupil and constant associate of man, he almost seems to have caught a spark of human reason, readily comprehends and executes the orders of his master, and returns with delight and evident gratitude the attentions bestowed upon him. The nomadic and pastoral nations, which have from time immemorial occupied the central plains of Asia, are universally an equestrian people; they may be almost said to live on horseback, and indeed it would be impossible for them to carry on the predatory expeditions for which they have been in all ages remarkable, or to traverse the steppes of Asia, without the aid of this noble animal.

Nothing can present a greater contrast, than the comparison of the degraded and degenerate ass of Europe with the same animal bred in his native country. Instead of the dejected air, shaggy coat, pinched dimensions, and miserable half-starved appearance which he presents in these countries, the ass of Persia, Syria, and the Levant, approaches nearer to the larger size of the horse, and partakes much of his beautiful symmetry of form, noble carriage, and unrivalled speed.—(*Peany Cyclopaedia*.)

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

"There is little to be said of Don Francisco Martinez de la Rosa," though he is entitled to notice as the writer of several witty pamphlets, published at Cadiz in the years 1811 and 1812, the subject of which was the passing events of the time;—of a good, though brief, historical notice of the wars of the 'Comunidades,' prefixed to his tragedy 'La Viuda de Padilla,'—of an essay upon the Spanish insurrection of 1808, which appeared in *El Español*;—and for the notes to his 'Arte Poética,' which, from their extent, assume all the importance of a critical work upon Spanish literature. Martinez de la Rosa writes elegantly, and with tolerable purity; in his youth, indeed, he evidently aimed at being numbered among the *puristas*, and antiquated phrases occur frequently in the works which he composed at that period: he then, too, gave proofs of possessing a rich vein of that peculiar wit, for which the Andalusians are so famous. But the persecution to which he was exposed, the dangers which threatened him, and his imprisonment in one of the most gloomy and secluded fortresses of Africa, impaired his health and preyed upon his spirits; and, if not a striking decay of his mental powers, at least a mournful diminution of liveliness is visible in all the writings of his mature years, even after he had been restored to liberty, and, for some time, to power. Martinez de la Rosa has also been a member of the Cortes, and a minister, and belongs to the first class of Spanish orators. In a literary point of view, however, he stands highest as a poet. It was his fate, after having left 'the flowery paths of Poesie,' to return to them again. During the time of his exile, he published at Paris a collection of his poems, upon which a harsh and unjust sentence has been passed in an article, or rather critical notice, in the *Foreign Quarterly Review*. On the other hand, his works, and particularly his dramas,

\* The now Prime Minister of Spain.—(En. B. F.)

have been received in Spain with much more admiration than they are justly entitled to. It is to be regretted that in this collection, Martinez de la Rosa has not included his short poems, many of which are among his happiest efforts. He has also (probably for political reasons,) excluded from it his lively play, 'Lo que puede un empleo,' which was so much and so deservedly applauded in Spain; and which, though not free from the defects inherent in the class of works (*pieces de circonstance*) to which it belongs, abounds in wit and humour, and is no less remarkable for its sketches of character, than for the animation and life of its dialogue, which is as true to nature as that of Moratin himself.

"His poem upon the siege and fall of Zaragoza, is nothing but a series of elegant verses, without story or character; yet it possesses beauties of style and language, which must be perceptible to any one well versed in Spanish. His 'Arte Poética' is written with equal, if not superior elegance, but it is the greater failure of the two. The present is not the age for didactic poetry, and, moreover, Martinez de la Rosa belongs to the classical, or, as it ought more properly to be called, the pseudo-classical school. According to his tenets, poetry is as much dependent upon forms, and is subject to as undeviating and mechanical rules, as house or ship-building. He classes and subdivides with extraordinary subtlety, and gravely warns his disciples to beware of confounding the eclogue with the idyl, and assigns a peculiar style to each class of composition. It is worthy of notice that though this same 'Arte Poética' was first published in Paris in the year 1827, and probably written a little before, the author takes no notice of the romantic poets, nor of the disputes pending between them and the classicists; but, on the contrary, writes as if the doctrines of Boileau, Voltaire, and La Harpe, were not merely true, but had never been questioned. According to the classification adopted by Martinez de la Rosa, most of the poetry of the present age must count for nothing, as it does not come within any of the limits to which he considers that poetical compositions should be confined.

"The great object of Martinez de la Rosa's present ambition is, evidently, to excel as a dramatist, and this perhaps may be the reason why he has been so severely handled by the English critic already alluded to. Yet one or two of his dramatic works are not utterly destitute of merit: they are formed on the model which the French and Italians have retained even down to the present times. In his 'Viuda de Padilla,' the Spanish poet closely imitated Alfieri; and the consequence is, as might be expected, that his tragedy possesses no dramatic interest, and hardly any delineation of character. Yet, with the faults, it also possesses the beauties of the school to which it belongs. Its style is nervous, never wanting in energy, and occasionally pathetic: the voice of human passion makes itself heard occasionally, and it abounds in fine passages of declamation. The Spaniard, moreover, has one merit which the Italian poet did not possess—that of a flowing and melodious versification. The two other tragedies by this author, 'Moraima,' and 'Edipo,' are merely two cold and elegant poems. The subject of the first is national, and closely so to the author, as it belongs to the picturesque history of his native city Granada. And yet, so entirely was he misled by the false doctrines he adopted, that he did not give even a national colouring and character to his picture, which is essentially and entirely French—French of the age of Louis the Fourteenth or Louis the Fifteenth. As for his 'Edipus,' it is but the substance of the several French tragedies written upon the same story, recast, together with some fragments from the play of Sophocles.

"The comedy of 'La Hija en Casa, y la Madre en las Máscaras,' (The Daughter at Home, and the Mother at the Masquerade,) has many happy touches in it, and was received with great applause in Spain. A free translation of it has been acted on the Parisian stage, and was successful.

"But though Martinez de la Rosa, in his 'Arte Poética,' has neglected to speak of that branch of the drama which is now called romantic, he has made an attempt—an unsuccessful one indeed—to cultivate it. There are some few striking passages in his play, 'La Conjuracion de Venecia,' and the scene in the Piazza of St. Mark is full of spirit; but these are not enough to redeem the work.

"Martinez de la Rosa ranks higher in his short poems. The one upon the death of the Duchess de Frias, has feeling and spirit. In all his works, elegance is most conspicuous, imagination most deficient. But there is something in his poetry which shows that would he but cast off these self-

imposed fetters, he might achieve something far higher and more perfect than he has done. In his juvenile poems, he gave promise of power; and in his later works, he is occasionally more than elegant."

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### 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 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 25 inches wide.  
Patent Glass or Sand Cloth, (new invention.)  
Black Lead Crucibles, for melting Gold and Silver.  
Parquament, 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, Smuff-Boxes, &c.  
Butchers Steels, good quality.  
Block Tin, in bars.  
Pick Axes.  
Commode Ring Handles.  
Brass Ornaments for Furniture, in great variety.  
Table Catches, Glass Screens, &c. &c.  
Brass Mortars and Pestles.  
A new and general Assortment of Carpenters Planes,  
and Hand Planes of all kinds.  
ALSO—Pickled Butter, at a very low price; and a great variety of other Articles, too numerous to detail.

## INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Inventor and Manufacturer of HIDE ROPE of a Superior quality, respectfully solicits the attention of the Owners and Captains of National and foreign vessels to the fact, that the Hide Rope manufactured by him weighs 25 per cent. less than that made of hemp; whilst a Hide Rope of 2½ inches is equal in strength to a 3 inch hemp rope, and so in proportion from 6 to 9 inches, 1 inch less. The Hide Rope also possesses other advantages—it is particularly well adapted for man-of-war vessels, being grape-shot proof, answering for all kinds of running-rigging, royal purchase, gun breeching, &c. &c., and being much cheaper than chains, which (besides the danger resulting from them in cases of lightning,) from their want of elasticity soon destroy the sails; and as it regards durability, the Hide Rope is 900 per cent. better than that of hemp.—The Undersigned is fully convinced, from the long practice he has had in the profession, that the Hide Rope manufactured by him is possessed of all these advantages. It also serves for Machines, Carril-Coaches, &c. &c.

Persons wishing to purchase, will please leave their orders with Mr. Estevan Vallet, Calle de la Alameda; at Mr. Fleming's Store, No. 11, Calle de Cangallo; or at the house of Mr. Daniel Gowland, Plaza de la Victoria; where they will be punctually attended to.

M. LAWRENCE.

Hide Rope, of prime hides, at 3 reals (silver), per lb.; and for any quantity above a ton, 2½ reals per lb.

## 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 rials.  
Large do, - - - Two dollars.

To be had at the following Stores.—Mr. Hargrave'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. 46, Calle Reconquista; Mr. Weil's, No. 117, Calle de la Plata, &c. &c.  
A deduction on Wholesale.



## FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 13th OF NOVEMBER, 1834.



VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig Lively, A. Spittle,.....	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Schooner-brig Packet, Cross,.....	A. & J. Carlisle,.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Alert, Snowden,.....	Alfred Barber,.....	Loading for Cowes, for orders.
Brig Nautilus, Dobson,.....	Zumaran & Treserra,.....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Laura, Cockley,.....		Discharging.
Brig North, Williamson,.....	Lafone, Robinson & Co.,.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Floxville, Woolf,.....	Thomas Duguid,.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Ellen, Johnson,.....	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Blindell, 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.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Brig Cameo, Sayer,.....	Davison, Milner & Co.,.....	Loading for Havana.
Schooner-brig Margaret Ann, Mott,.....	J. J. Klick,.....	Discharging.
Schooner Mary Jane, Pope,.....	Davison, Milner & Co.,.....	Discharging.
Schooner-brig Mary, Lauderman,.....	Grogan & Plevantis,.....	Discharging.
Ship Augusta, Wirtell,.....	Davison, Milner & Co.,.....	Discharging.
Ship Romulus, Barker,.....	Davison, Milner & Co.,.....	Discharging.
Schooner-brig Mentor, Focke,.....	Daniel Gowland & Co.,.....	Discharging.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Barque Fanny, Maugendre,.....	Casimir Cochard,.....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
<b>HAMBURG.</b>		
Brig John, Nahuens,.....	J. J. Klick,.....	Loading for Hamburg.
Ship Molly, Harms,.....	Bertram, Delisle & Co.,.....	Loading for Havana.
Barque Diana, Kruse,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Loading for Havana.
<b>DANISH.</b>		
Schooner-brig Comet, Styding,.....	J. J. Klick,.....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Pizarro, Holdt,.....	J. J. Klick,.....	Loading for Rotterdam.
<b>BELGIAN.</b>		
Barque Jean Key, Ruurd,.....	Bertram, Delisle & Co.,.....	Loading for Havana.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Brig Magdalena, Galiano,.....	Amadeo & Caprile,.....	Loading for Malaga.
Polacre Tetis, Pierangiolo,.....	Zumaran & Treserra,.....	Loading for Meditteranean.
Polacre San José, Habelo,.....	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,.....	Lo ding for Genoa.
Polacre San José, Golerro,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Discharging.
Polacre Marquez Gropallo, Croze,.....	Amadeo & Caprile,.....	Discharging.
Polacre Rosa, Brissoleze,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Discharging.
Brig Guisone, Doderó,.....	Amadeo & Caprile,.....	Discharging.
Brig General Americano, Barboza,.....	Rezaval, Bros,.....	Discharging.
Polacre Industrie, Binelli,.....	Pedro A. Plomer,.....	Discharging.
Polacre Coloma, Marchani,.....	Springli,.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Polacre N. Sa. de Sufragio, Capareno,.....	Pedro A. Plomer,.....	Discharging.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Brig Eloisa, Meirelles,.....	Pedro A. Plomer,.....	Uncertain.
Schooner-brig Criollo, Vargas,.....	Francisco Bertier,.....	For Sale.
Zumaca Pensamiento Feliz, Labrador,.....	M. A. Ramos,.....	Brazil.
<b>NATIONAL.</b>		
Brig Ombú, Wylie,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Loading for Liverpool.

## FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

**BRITISH.**—Frigate North Star, (28 guns,) Captain Octavius Vernon Hancock.  
**AMERICAN.**—Corvette Natchez, (24 guns,) Captain John P. Zantizinger, bearing the Pendant of Commodore James Reushaw.  
Schooner-of-war Enterprise, (12 guns,) Lieut.-Commodore Campbell.



# MARINE LIST.

## Port of Buenos Ayres.

November 8.—Wind S. S. W., variable.—slight rain in day.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 9.—Wind N. N. E.—slight rain in afternoon.

Arrived, American schr.-brig Mentor, Focke, from Baltimore 2d September, with 1070 barrels flour, hams, &c., to Daniel Gowland. Passenger, Señor Federico Reissig.

Sailed, Sardinian brig Colombo, Richeri, for Colonia, despatched by Zumarán & Treserra, to load with jerked beef for Brazils.—Cargo from this: 500 tiles, 40 barrels flour, 3000 hard dollars, &c.

November 10.—Wind N. W., variable.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Oriental packet schr. Rosa, Moratore, for Montevideo.

Do. do. do. Aguilá Segunda, Soriano, for Montevideo.

British brig Victoria, Foggo, for Montevideo and London, despatched by R. & J. Carlisle, with 557 dry hides, 4007 salted do., 2 boxes with various pieces of earthenware, 1 bale with 200 slunk-calf skins, 3 bales with 375 doz. viscacha skins, 8 do. with 672½ doz. nutria skins, 14 do. with 1417 horse hides, 94 do. with 2525 doz. sheep skins, 42 do. with 1068 arrobas horse hair.

National schooner Mary Jane, for the Bajada, in ballast. Passenger, Mr. J. C. Flint.

November 11.—Wind W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Sardinian polacre Concepcion, Gotusa, for Barcelona and Genoa, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 3924 dry hides, 6 arrobas tallow, 80 hams, 1 box with 145 stuffed birds, 1 bale with 50 calf skins, 1 do. with 25 doz. sheep skins, 2 do. with 50 doz. deer skins.

November 12.—Wind N., strong.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 13.—Wind N. N. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 14.—Wind N. N. E.

Arrived, H. B. M's. packet schooner Hornet, Lieut. F. R. Coghlan, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 2d inst., Montevideo 12th, with the September mail of H. B. M's. packet Pigeon. Passenger mail from Rio Janeiro, Messrs. Thordike, Sen., and R. Maiden, (the latter landed at Montevideo. Passengers from Montevideo, Mr. and Mrs. George Dowdall.

American brig Betsey, Hodge, from the Island of Bonavista 8th September, Pernambuco 8th ult., with 210 tons salt, to Daniel Gowland & Co.

Sardinian polacre Aurora, P. Ghisalbetti, from Rio Janeiro 27th ult., with aguardiente, rice, sugar, coffee, &c., to Amadeo & Caprié.

Oriental packet schr. Minerva, F. Moratore, from Montevideo 13th, to C. Galeano.

Sailed, Bremen brig Cesar, Deuten, for Havana, despatched by S. Leiza, Bros., with 3600 quintals jerked beef, 13 boxes hams.

Vessel posted to sail.

On 18th inst.—Packet, for Liverpool.

The Reform, for Montevideo, and Comet, for Havana, are expected to sail this day.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Vessels passed Point Indio.

On 5th inst., at 4 p. m., wind N. fresh.—Marie, from Buenos Ayres 2d.

On 7th, at 6 a. m., wind N.—Cavallo Marino, from Buenos Ayres 8th.

On 7th, at 11 a. n., wind N.—Harriet, from Buenos Ayres 6th.

Arrived at Falmouth.

August 21.—British brig Lady Clinton, Day, from Buenos Ayres 22d May, with loss of boy's spirit, bulwarks, stanchions and boat, and leaky; but the cargo did not appear to be damaged, and after refitting she was to proceed to Liverpool.

September 2.—British schooner-brig Lowther, Carr, from Montevideo 24th June.

5.—H. B. M's. packet Lord Melville, from Rio Janeiro 10th July, with the mail forwarded from Buenos Ayres 16th June, by H. B. M's. packet Cockatrice.

At Coahu.

September 3.—Hamburg brig Amphitrite, Gerritz, from Buenos Ayres 25th June.

At London.

August 23.—Henry, Gray, from Valparaiso.

September 2.—British brig Jane, Bell, from Montevideo 9th June. She sprang a leak in lat. 17, N., long, 30, W. which was partially stopped after throwing overboard about 800 hides and 500 hams.

8.—British brig Hebe, Langley, from Montevideo 24th June.

At Liverpool.

August 11.—Colombian, Bruce, from Valparaiso.

21.—British brig Clutha, Dunlop, from Montevideo 9th June.

September 2.—Mediterranean, Smith, from Valparaiso 19th May.

4.—Cassiopeia, M'Govaa, from Valparaiso 17th May.

At Deal.

August 16.—Cacique, Harvey, from Valparaiso.

At Swansea.

August 23.—Hardy, Shorby, from Valparaiso 100 days.

August 25.—Hamburg brig Teuton, Bendixen, from Montevideo.

At Bremen.

August 23.—Junco, Sengstacke, from Valparaiso 100 ds.

At Havre de Grace.

August 12.—French brig Uruguay, Coulomb, from Montevideo 10th June.

20.—French brig Deux Fanny, Chevalier, from Montevideo 28th May.

September 3.—French brig Herminie, Soret, from Buenos Ayres 22d June.

At Havana.

August 1.—British brig Eliza, from Montevideo 8th June.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.

12th ult.—Sardinian ship Carlotá, from Montevideo 20 d.

17th.—Sardinian polacre Casca, from Montevideo 9 ds.

Austrian polacre Principe Bathiany, from M. Video 10 d.

Sardinian brig Tempo, from Buenos Ayres 30th September, and sailed on 22d for Havana.

25.—American brig Amazon, Hugg, from Buenos Ayres 15th ult.

30th.—H. B. M's. packet Pigeon, from Falmouth 10th September, with the mails for the River Plate.—Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lyons.

Sailed from Rio Janeiro.

16th ult.—H. B. M's. packet Pigeon, from Falmouth, with the mail forwarded from Buenos Ayres 13th September, by H. B. M's. packet Hornet.

Arrived at Montevideo.

4th inst.—Sardinian brig Ciudad de Genoa, from Santos and Paraguaya.

Brazilian patache Bem Vindo, from Rio Grande.

7th.—Brazilian schooner-of-war Rio de la Plata, from Rio Janeiro; and sailed for Buenos Ayres 13th, having on board Señor G. Lisboa, Brazilian Charge d'Affaires.

8th.—American brig Britas, J. M. Ropes, from New York 13th July, for Rio Janeiro, with tea, 500 bags wheat, 3300 alqueires salt, to James Noble.

United States' corvette El Sud, from Rio Janeiro.

Brazilian brig Paquete de Santander, from Liverpool 24th August, to Reunio, Macfarlane & Co.—Passenger, Mr. George Beley.

Sardinian polacre Correo, from Gibraltar 6th September.

Oriental brig Bella Teresa, from Rio Janeiro.

12th.—American barque Chaledonio, Sumner, from Sicily, to Davison, Leland & Co.

13th.—Sardinian polacre Triunfo, from Patagonia.

Sardinian brig Dido, from Paraguaya.

Argentine brig Bella Juanita, from Paraguaya.

Oriental barque Rosaura, from Paraguaya.

Sailed from Montevideo.

6th inst.—Sardinian brig Aquiles, for Pernambuco.

10th.—French brig Bon Pere, for the Island of Bourbon with Indian court.

11th.—British brig Culloden, for ports in Spain, with cocoa.

Vessels on the Berth at Liverpool, on 1st September.

For Buenos Ayres,—

Brig Emma, Captain John Gething,

Barque Io, Captain John Barnes,

Brig Ann Wise, Captain Hoodless,

Brig Andes, Captain Richard Taylor.

For Montevideo and Buenos Ayres,—

Brig Camerton, Captain John Hewitt,

Brig Sisters, Captain H. J. Sutton,

Barque Cora, Captain W. Whitley.

H. B. M's. packet Skylark, it was supposed, would bring the October mail for the Brazils and River Plate.

The George Gardner, from Valparaiso, arrived at Swansea, threw 30 tons copper ore overboard.

The American brig Erie, sailed from New York 23d August, for Rio Janeiro and Buenos Ayres.

The American brig Heroine, Baker, cleared at Philadelphia 1st September, for Buenos Ayres.

The United States' corvette Erie, had arrived at Rio Janeiro, from the U. States, having on board Mr. Ebenezer R. Dorr, Consul to Buenos Ayres; and was to sail for Buenos Ayres about 10th inst.

The serene atmosphere and moonlight which have 'gilded' our evenings of late, have caused the streets to be thronged more than we have ever witnessed,—indeed those in the vicinity of the Plaza de la Victoria were, on Monday evening last, rendered in a manner impassable.—'It reminds one of Cheapside,' said we, our thoughts wandering homewards. 'Cheapside!—rather say the Elysian Fields!' retorted an inspired friend near us, pointing at the same time to the groups of lovely females passing in all directions.—We felt reproved.

In the throng we observed the American Commodore Renshaw, 'arm in arm' with Captain de Ricaudy, of the French corvette Ariadne, now lying at Montevideo. The gallant Captain is here on a visit, and seemed to speak English 'commandment.'

THE WEATHER has this week been extremely warm,—the thermometer on Thursday and Friday last was at 80.

Married,

On 14th instant, at the Church of La Merced, Señor FERNANDO QUIJANO, to Doña MARILDA DIAZ, both of the Theatre of this City. After the ceremony, the happy couple proceeded in a carriage to the Barracas, accompanied by various friends in another carriage.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### PARQUE ARGENTINO.

TO BE LET, the COFFEE-HOUSE formerly occupied by Messrs. Barnard and Pargen, with a separate Entrance from that of the Garden, so that free access may be had to the Coffee-House, without paying the usual admittance to the Garden, as heretofore.

### Notice to Owners and Masters of Ships.

#### PEARCE'S REVOLVING SIGNAL LANTHORN, For the Preservation of Lives and Property at Sea.

EVERY Marine Invention having for its object the saving of Lives and Property, will insure the attention of Ship Owners and Masters of Vessels generally. The object of introducing to the notice of Ship Owners and Masters of Vessels this Invention, is, to prevent those serious and melancholy accidents which so frequently occur from Vessels running foul of each other at night, in ignorance of the direction each other is steering, which frequently proves fatal to one, and sometimes to both, in consequence of which many valuable Lives and Property is lost.

With the REVOLVING LANTHORN, these serious Accidents will be avoided; as the different positions of a Vessel (whether running, upon a Light, on either tack, heave to, or at an anchor,) will be shown by the different distinguishing Colours; and, when generally known, will prevent those serious misfortunes of Vessels coming in contact with each other,—if there is (as thereers ought to be) a good look-out kept.

#### EXPLANATIONS:

A Red Light denotes a Vessel on the Starboard Tack. A Green Light ditto on the Larboard Tack. A Plain Bright Light ditto before the Wind. Half Green, Half Red ditto Heave to, or on an Anchor.

If wishing to speak a Vessel at Night: To come within Hail,—A Plain Light above any of the distinguishing Lights.

If in Distress,—A Plain Light below any of the distinguishing Lights.

As an answer,—A Plain Light held abreast of any of the distinguishing Lights.

#### Vessels meeting on contrary Tacks:

Should either Vessel intend keeping away, let the different Colored Lights revolve round, by turning the Shades, until the other Vessel answers by putting half Red half Green, which signifies that she will keep her Luff; as soon as you are clear of each other, then the Lights, according to the Tack each is upon, should be immediately shown.

Price in Tin, . . . . £2 0s. 0d.

Ditto in Copper, . . . . 2 15

Apply to the Inventor, Captain H. G. PEARCE, Inventor and Patentee of the Screw Fid, No. 6, Brunsvich Terrace, Blackwall;—or to Mr. W. YOUNG, 26s Wapping; where the Lanthorns may be seen.

### 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 Ribbands, of various widths.

Darning Cotton Worst, Darning Needles, &c. &c. &c.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish, . . . . .	121	—	121½	dollars each.
Do. Patriot, . . . . .	117½	—	118	do. do.
Plata macuquina, . . . . .	84	—	7½	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish, . . . . .	73	—	73	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Palucones, 7 3-16	—	—	73	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock, . . . . .	(no demand)	—	—	do. per cent.
Bank Shares, . . . . .	(no demand)	—	—	do. each.
Exchange on England, . . . . .	63	—	6 15-16	pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, . . . . .	369	—	365	dols. p. c. p. m.
Do. on Montevideo, 7 5-16	—	—	73	do. p. p. p. m.
Do. on United States, 73	—	—	73	do. p. U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best, . . . . .	32	—	35	do. per pesado.
Do. country, . . . . .	27	—	29	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.	26	—	28	do. do.
Do. salted, . . . . .	21	—	24	do. do.
Do. Horse, . . . . .	134	—	14	do. each.
Nutria Skins, . . . . .	34	—	36	do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins, . . . . .	35	—	40	do. do.
Wool, common, . . . . .	9	—	12	do. per arroba.
Hair, long, . . . . .	34	—	36	do. do.
Do. mixed, . . . . .	18	—	22	do. do.
Jerked Beef, . . . . .	15	—	17	do. per quintal.
Tallow, melted, . . . . .	10	—	11	do. per arroba.
Horns, . . . . .	350	—	65	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American), . . . . .	60	—	65	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board, . . . . .	10	—	10½	do. per fanega.
Discount, . . . . .	1½	—	3	p. c. p. m. mth.

The highest price of Doubloons during the week, 121½ 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.