

British Packet



AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 434]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1834.

[Vol. IX.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE BY AUCTION.

By THOMAS GOYLAND, Calle de la Reconquista, No. 107.

ON TUESDAY, 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, will be Sold by Auction to the highest bidder, Six pipes and Two half-pipes of the finest Cognac Brandy, Just imported per brig Emma, from Liverpool. They will be sold one by one, or as the purchaser may desire.

WANTED.

A SERVANT WOMAN or GIRL, English or German, to attend upon an elderly Lady.—She will not have much to do.—Apply at No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

SECOND-HAND PLATE.

ON SALE, at a reasonable price, at No. 95, Calle de la Piedad, a small DINNER SET of ENGLISH STANDARD SILVER, in good condition.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, &c.

MRS. WILSON respectfully intimates to the Ladies of Buenos Ayres, that she keeps constantly on hand, at No. 68, Calle de Venezuela, a variety of SILK, NETT, GAUZE, and CRAPE BONNETS, which she will dispose of on very moderate terms. Likewise, a few superior LYGHORN HATS.

Leighorn Bonnets cleaned and trimmed in the best manner; and orders for Millinery executed with punctuality, and on reasonable terms.

FOR SALE.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, for August 1834; the EDINBURGH REVIEW, for July 1834; the BRITISH NAVY LIST, for July 1834; and the BRITISH ARMY LISTS, for July and August 1834.—Apply at No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

NOTICE.

BARCLAY PERKINS (BROWN STREET) PORTER, and ASHTON'S GOLDEN ALE.—superior articles,—on Sale at the Store Calle de la Piedad, No. 42, (corner of Calle de la Paz,) by the dozen, and the single bottle.—Also the same on Draft, and sold by the gallon, and quart.

WINE and SPIRITS of every description, and of the best qualities.

HORSES FOR SALE, OR HIRE.

AN extensive and choice selection of the BEST HORSES IN THE PROVINCE, may be found at the LIVERY STABLES lately occupied by John Moore, situated in the Plaza del Marte, opposite the Fort; either for SALE, or to be LET, with good Saddles and Furniture. There are several Pairs of superb Coach Horses, and some beautiful LADIES' HORSES, in the selection.

Horses taken care of by the Month, in the best method possible, and on Reasonable Terms.

A. B.—The Corralon is the one nearest the River, and adjoining the Cooper's Shop.

BUENOS AYRES.

The week has been totally barren of news, both foreign and domestic,—except, indeed, a continuation of the complainings in the *Gaceta Mercantil*, of the want of energy in the public and influential men of this country, at the present critical period.

The said journal, in its leading article of Wednesday last, when noticing the donation made by Señor Antonio Susso, in aid of the public treasury, says that it is this class of cooperation which the Government expects from the citizens, and especially from friends;—and then proceeds to comment strongly upon the difficult position in which the Government is placed, pressed, on one hand, by exigencies, pretensions, and urgent necessities; and, on the other, by an absolute want of resources, and by a fatal indifference. That in view of these facts, the *Gaceta* could do no otherwise than form its opinion, that should the Government continue to be deprived,

as they have hitherto been, of the decided cooperation which they had specified as the precise condition of their yielding to the sacrifice of accepting office,—if the special influence of the Restoration be not exerted to sustain their march,—they have no other alternative than to frankly state their situation, and resign office.—That the firmness which characterizes H. E. the Governor, is sufficient to restrain the enemies of the Government; but that to counteract the indifference of friends, and of the men of the revolution, no remedy exists: therefore if such a state of things remains, it is not just to exact of a citizen, abandoned in the midst of the greatest difficulties, daily sacrifices, as painful as they are useless.

The *Gaceta* of yesterday also alludes to the loan of 300 doubloons, made to the Government by Señor Pablo Hernandez; and of 5000 hard dollars lent to the Government, without interest, by General Juan Facundo Quiroga, through the medium of General Lucio Mancilla; and a considerable sum also lent to the Government by General Mancilla himself, besides the generous offerings of three or four friends of H. E. the Governor;—observing, that should this cooperation become general, the Government would not find themselves in so many difficulties, nor meet with so many obstacles.

The presented disjointed state of this country cannot but occasion sincere grief to every one who takes an interest in its welfare;—and will not the common danger serve to drive away the apathy which prevails? It is related of the monarch Scylurus, who left eighty sons, that he called them to his bed side before he expired, and by enjoining them to break a bundle of sticks tied together, and afterwards separately, he convinced them that when altogether firmly united, their power would be insuperable, but if ever disunited, they would fall an easy prey to their enemies.

Mr. Hamilton, H. B. M's. Minister Plenipotentiary, with his Lady, &c., left town on Thursday last, for Montevideo. He embarked at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of that day, in a boat of H. B. M's. ship North Star, and was received, on his arrival on board that ship, with a salute of 11 guns. Mr. Hamilton, we believe, proceeds to Montevideo in order to negotiate a treaty with the Government of the Oriental State of the Uruguay. A house has been engaged in that city for his reception, and he will probably make a considerable stay there.

The colours at the Fort, and Marine-Office, and those of the National vessels of war, were hoisted half-mast, yesterday at mid-day, and continued so until sun-set,—it being the commencement of the mourning for the late Governor Dorrego.

Don Pedro, Duke of Braganza, died at Lisbon on the 24th of September last, and was interred in that city on the 26th of the same month.—His heart has been conveyed to Oporto, according to

the request contained in his will. Political affairs remained quiet at Lisbon. Some of the adherents of Don Miguel, it is stated, had, on Don Pedro's death, endeavoured to create a revolution; but the attempt totally failed; and the principal authors of it were arrested.

The British barque Manly, now in this port, was formerly H. B. M's. gun-brig Manly, (12 guns,) and was sold out of the service about nine months since. She is stated to be a very fine vessel, and was bound to the South Seas, on a fishing voyage. It is to be regretted that this voyage should have been interrupted, and by causes so serious. An investigation, however, is now going on, respecting the alleged mutiny.

The publication of the *Correo Judicial* has been discontinued.

Official Documents.

A notice from the Office of the Home Department, states that the Government had accepted the donation made by Señor Antonio Susso, in favour of the Treasury, of an eighth part of the sum due to him by contract, for the maintenance of the cattle belonging to the State; and also render him their sincere thanks for his generosity.

The Government, under date 29th ult., submitted for the approval of the House of Representatives, three projects, in order to the renewal, in the ensuing year, of the present Custom-house Duties, Stamps, and Licences;—and that the property tax be levied on consignments only, until the new arrangement proposed by Government takes place.

The decree of 11th December 1832, ordering mourning observances on the 13th December of each year, in memory of the late Governor of the Province, Colonel Manuel Dorrego, was republished in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 11th inst.

A decree, dated 11th inst., provides various regulations relative to the sale of Stamps; and, in conformity to the decree of 17th October last, the employment of Receiver of Stamp and Licence Duties, has been created in the Collector-General's office, with a salary attached thereto of 2500 dollars per annum, besides the customary fees and allowances for a clerk, &c. The office for the sale of stamps, &c., is to be open from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, in the months of October, November, December, January, February, and March; and in the other six months, from 8 o'clock in the morning until 8 at night,—holidays excepted. The person who undertakes the new employment noticed above, is to give bond to the Government in the sum of 24,000 dollars; viz.: six persons to be responsible in the sum of 4000 dollars each. The collection of the stamp duties in the country districts, is to be performed by inhabitants thereof, to be appointed by the Collector-General, and approved of by the Government.

A communication from the Governor of Tucuman, (Alejandro Heredia,) dated Tucuman, 17th ult., acknowledges the receipt of the note from the Governor of the province of Buenos Ayres, dated 16th October, stating his appointment to that office; and congratulates him thereon.

A similar note to the above has been received from the Governor of the province of Santiago del Estero, (Felipe Ibarra,) dated Santiago del Estero, 24th ult.

"But there were not wanting in Spain some critics who raised their voices against these canons of the classical school. The war between its disciples and the romanticists which, in later times, raged so fiercely in Paris, was undertaken and carried on with some spirit on Spanish ground, particularly in the year 1818. The foremost champion of the irregular drama (especially of Spain,) was M. Bohl de Faber, a German by birth, a gentleman well versed in Spanish literature, and writing with ease the language of his adopted country, and to whom the world is indebted for several collections of Castilian poetry. Those who attacked the national theatre, were Don José Joaquín de Mora, and a friend of his, since then more notorious for his political conduct than for his literary merits, and who has abjured the first tenets he professed, not indeed by altogether going over to the cause of the romanticists, but by adopting the more liberal and juster notions of the English poets and critics. The German was assisted by his wife, a Spanish lady, who had devoted more of her time to the cultivation of her mind, than her fair countrywomen are in the habit of doing. These champions of romanticism, while they did justice to the beauties of Calderon and his contemporaries, fell into the error of praising their absurdities, and, led astray by the partiality of patriotism, they made the question one of Spanish and foreign literature in general, by assuming that their adversaries had declared against whatever was national. On the other hand, the defenders of classicism strictly and pertinaciously adhered to the rules laid down by their masters, and exemplified in the productions, not of the Greek, but of the Roman and French muse. They judged the national poetry by rules thus derived, and accordingly praised, in the works of the ancient poets of Spain, much that was good, and much that was merely tame and correct imitation. But whilst they wisely condemned the great faults of Spanish authors, whose disregard of the principles of Aristotle was attended with an equal disregard of reason and good taste, they also included in their censure whatever was original or spirited in their own national literature. The immediate cause of the contest placed the contending parties in a somewhat awkward situation. Mora had made a spirited and poetical, but a hasty and often very incorrect translation of a tragedy, 'Nimás the Second,' by M. Briffault, now at the head of the Académie Française, a very indifferent poet. The tragedy, too, was a poor play, which had acquired a temporary fame upon the stage of Madrid, from the admirable acting of Miquez. The translator, therefore, had to smart under the lash of the German critic, who most unsparingly, and in many places with justice, criticized both the original and the paraphrase. On the other hand, the German had translated Schlegel's criticisms upon Calderon and other Spanish poets, and adopted and maintained them as his own,—a rather difficult task,—for the judgments passed upon Spanish compositions, by that celebrated critic, are more ingenious and fanciful than just, and his wild Teutonic speculations are frequently inapplicable to the less extravagant realities of the Southern world. This literary contest did not excite much interest. The names of those concerned in it were not among the highest in Spanish literature. M. Bohl wrote and published in Cadiz, a town which, although possessing more of the externals of civilization than any other in Spain, was not remarkable for literary taste or knowledge,—and whose few native publications were little noticed by its inhabitants, and unknown or unnoticed beyond the circle of its walls. Mora and his friend, who began the contest in the metropolis of Spain, and wrote in it, were obliged to publish their pamphlets in Barcelona, a distant provincial town,—the licenser of the press in Madrid having expressed his dislike to such disputes,—and the writers, who did not, of course, submit to his opinion, were compelled to seek a more indulgent censor. This trifling occurrence affords a striking illustration of the capricious tyranny under which the Spanish authors live, and of the ill-regulated state of a country in which things are allowed to appear in print in one town, after their publication has been forbidden in the seat of government.

"A comic poet has also appeared in Spain, in modern times, who at once obtained great popularity, and has deservedly maintained it. This is Don Manuel Eduardo de Gorostiza, lately a resident in England, whom the fortuitous circumstance of his having been born in Mexico, raised, much to the honor of his country, from the sad condition of a Spanish refugee, to the exalted sta-

tion of Minister Plenipotentiary from the Mexican States at the court of London. Though an American by birth, still, as he received his education in Spain, and made himself famous on the Madrid stage, he has a right to occupy a place in the history of modern Spanish literature.

"Gorostiza's first essay was his 'Indulgencia para Todos,' the plan of which is found in Voltaire's lively tale, 'Memnon, ou la Sagesse Humaine,' itself an illustration of the old adage, 'Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit.' The characters in this play are well drawn, particularly the principal one, *Don Severo*. The humour pervading the entire composition is genuine; its style has more of poetry, and less of conversational vivacity, than is to be found in Moratin's comedies. Though this author belongs to the French school, and is an observer of the utilities, he aims at combining the style and manner of the old national dramatists, whose versification he has adopted, with the regularity of modern composition. His description of the Spanish gaming table, in the play before us, besides the merits of graphic truth and forcible description which it possesses, might have been written by a contemporary of Calderon or Moreto, and puts us in mind of the no less happy description of a convent dinner, by Juan Perez de Montalvan, in his 'Principe Perseguido.' 'Don Dieguito' is another of Gorostiza's plays which was received with great applause. Its principal character is humorously drawn, with a dash of caricature, and was, it is shrewdly suspected, meant for the portrait of a living personage, whose Christian name (Diego,) it bears. The remainder of Gorostiza's comedies do him credit;—though principally remarkable for humour, they occasionally give tokens of wit, and that of a brilliant description; but their stories want interest. This fault, however, is not peculiar to this writer—it is common to the school to which he and all the other modern Spaniards belong: a school, by the rules of which nothing more is required of comedy than a few entertaining dialogues. His humour, too, now and then degenerates into extravagance; and, upon the whole, he must be ranked below Moratin, though nearer to him than the rest of the contemporary writers of Spanish comedy, above whom he rises considerably, not even excluding from this number Martínez de la Rosa, in 'La Hija en Casa y la Madre en las Máscaras,' lately alluded to in these pages." * * * * *

"Some of our readers may perhaps find the judgments passed upon the productions of modern Spanish writers, too severe. But on this head the writer feels no scruple of conscience. The nature of the compositions which he has examined, betrays the unimportance of modern Spanish literature,—for whatever may be the merits of a few good odes, or a few spirited critical and political essays, they are not sufficient to constitute a literature likely to command the attention or excite the interest of foreign readers. They may complain, that too much commendation has been bestowed upon some of those works; but Spain must not be tried by the same tests which are applied to other countries, where the public mind is more free, and therefore more active. It has been already explained why Spanish authors are precluded from engaging in works likely to gain a lasting fame for their author, and afford substantial satisfaction to the world of readers.

"For the most part, the intellectual food of Spain is of foreign growth, enjoyed either in its genuine state, or through translation. Works of the latter class are very common—and had we sufficient data, an account of the original and translated works published in the Castilian language might be given, which would surprise the reader, by showing the immense preponderance of the latter over the former; even to those resident in Spain this excess must appear remarkable, and it would be yet more increased, if the Spanish books published in other countries are taken into the account; the Spanish exiles having been very active in this very easy branch of labour. But they have not always selected the best works for translation, nor, when they have done so, are they often entitled to praise for the versions which they have given.

"As a people, the Spaniards are fond of novel-reading, and they are supplied with French novels in abundance, the worst trash which issues from the press in France having appeared in a Spanish garb, or, it might be more properly said, in a peculiar Spanish jargon, which, it is to be feared, has irrevocably corrupted the Castilian language." * * * * *

"The poets of Spain ought to take a wider range than they have hitherto occupied: they should avoid, however, imitating the extravagancies of the writers of the modern romantic school,

whose good qualities are disfigured by an excess of affectation; disregarding the shadowy distinction between classicism and romanticism, they should follow the bright and judicious examples of the illustrious poets of the later days of Britain. Their native history, their popular traditions, the face of their country, teem with the elements of poetry and romance. Let them then arise, and make their poetry that which it has been supposed to be by half-informed critics, but which assuredly it is not, national and natural. Instead of vague descriptions, let them give us characteristic pictures of their own beautiful scenery—instead of the fables of a worn-out mythology, let us hear their own popular traditions and superstitions—in place of characters copied from foreign works, let them observe human nature in their own land, and draw after it—and should they return to the past, acquaint themselves with history, and they will find no difficulty in clothing their figures rightly.

"Nor is the production of the common novel to be discouraged, in spite of the trash which is sure to spring from the cultivation of this branch of fiction. It would be well to direct the attention of the Spaniards to their own country, and the realities of its everyday life, which might, moreover, be followed by another beneficial consequence—that of rendering Spanish life, as it is, more fully known to foreigners. These, for the most part, judge of Spain as she was in the seventeenth century: the *duñía* is still supposed to exist, the Spanish gallant to tinkle his guitar under the window of his well-warded mistress: 'Gil Blas,' in some parts a very faithful, in others as totally incorrect, a representation of the manners of Old Spain, is yet looked to in England and France, as presenting a faithful picture of Spanish life and manners as they now exist. It is the fault of the Spaniards themselves, that they are not better known: if in some points degenerated from, in many they are far superior to their ancestors; retaining some national customs, but having adopted much that is foreign, their very peculiarities being widely different from those of former ages, and, for the most part, referable to the storms which it has been the lot of the existing generation to toil through and live under.

"In parting, one word of counsel to the writers (and readers) of Spain may be permitted:—we would have them pay less attention to style, more to matter—to discard a taste for fine and ambitious writing, and replace it with an increased attention to the philosophical and correct use of language—to prefer, in their poetry, boldness of imagination and intensity of feeling, to sweetness of versification and smoothness of phrase. Let them lay this to heart, and they will thereby certainly attain to that excellence to which their efforts seem now principally, if not exclusively, directed. The fine language at their command, the exuberant fancy of the national character, qualify them for a career far more brilliant than any they have hitherto run. That they may enter upon this, and succeed beyond the expectations—it cannot be beyond the hopes and wishes—of the writer, is his fervent desire. He has the honour and glory of his native country strongly at heart.

"It is true that, in performing his task, he has been more lavish of censure than panegyric, but he has only done (however painful) what he has conceived to be his duty; but he has never hesitated in awarding praise where he has thought it due—and if this has been done in a somewhat restricted and qualified manner, it is because he has thought judicious and discriminating eulogy preferable to blind and unmeasured commendation, especially when not bestowed upon works of undoubted and commanding excellence;—and if the view he has taken of modern Spanish literature has not been a favourable one, it has arisen from his deep-seated conviction, that the best friend is he whose words sound harshest in the ears of self-esteem and prejudice; that it is less dangerous to reprove than to flatter, and that Spain requires a warning voice to stimulate her sons to retrieve their national character, and to raise it as high as it might and ought to be raised."

FASHIONS.—The English riding-dress is now generally adopted by the ladies of Buenos Ayres, and it certainly gives additional grace to their appearance. Indeed when seeing a bevy of them *d cavallo* on Monday last, it brought to mind the fair equestrians of our own country, and the places where they 'most do congregate.'—Hyde Park, Regent's Park, and Rotten Row.

The taste of the Buenos Ayran ladies in dress, has been proverbial; and we trust they will continue to rely upon their own good judgment in this respect, and not become copyists of foreign

modes. The female fashions of London and Paris, with few exceptions, are, to our mind, any thing but graceful, at least judging from the sketches of them which we monthly receive from Europe.—Would that the *Porteña* fair would again assume the elegant, simple attire, which rendered them in former years so much admired.

"Conception Day" (the 8th inst.) was as usual observed as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres. The weather proved delightful: indeed we never remember a finer day in this country,—the air was clear and temperate, thermometer about 67. With such inducements, crowds left town to inhale the breezes of the country, and carriages of all sorts were in great request. The Baracca-Road (as we are informed,) was in the afternoon so thronged with equestrians of both sexes, as to be in a manner impassable.

It was formerly the custom for 'holy friars' to proceed to the water side on 'Conception Day,' and give their benediction to the waters; and then the Bathing Season in Buenos Ayres was supposed to commence.

Circus amusements on the Beach.—On almost every evening, particularly those of holidays, boys exhibit their tumbling abilities on a sort of stage erected on the Alameda, to numerous audiences; from whom these urchins generally collect a tolerable subscription.

BATHING.—It is now the weather for bathing, a refreshment too little taken in this country, either summer or winter. We say in winter, because with very little care in placing it near a cistern, and having a leathern pipe for it, a bath may be easily filled once or twice a week with warm water; and it is a vulgar error that the warm bath relaxes. An excess, either warm or cold, will relax, and so will any other excess; but the sole effect of the warm bath, moderately taken, is, that it throws off the bad humours of the body by opening and clearing the pores. As to summer bathing, a father may soon teach his children to swim, and thus perhaps may be the means of saving their lives some day or other, as well as health. Ladies also, though they cannot bathe in the open air, as they do in some of the West Indian islands, and other countries, by means of natural basins among the rocks, might oftener make a substitute for it at home in tepid baths. The most beautiful aspects under which Venus has been painted or sculptured, have been connected with bathing; and indeed there is perhaps no one thing that so equally contributes to the three graces of health, beauty, and good temper: to health, in putting the body into its best state; to beauty, in clearing and tinting the skin; and to good temper, in rescuing the spirits from the irritability occasioned by those formidable personages, 'the nerves,' which nothing else always in so quick and entire a manner. See a lovely passage on the subject of bathing, in Sir Philip Sydney's "Arcadia," where "Philoeca, blushing, and withal smiling, making shamefastness pleasant, and pleasure shamefast, tenderly moved her feet, unwonted to feel the naked ground, until the touch of the cold water made a pretty kind of shuddering come over her body, like the twinkling of the fairest among the fixed stars."—(*London paper.*)

Religion and Business.—A hosier's shop in the Rue St. Dennis, at Paris, has the following sign:—"The memory of Jesus Christ, the Saviour of mankind.—Manufactory of sewing and embroidered cotton." A circular was also issued by the proprietor of the said shop, which, after indulging in various spiritual remarks, concluded as follows:—"I beg to direct your attention to the sacred word of God, and at the same time to the extremely moderate price at which I sell cotton goods," &c.

Monumental Records.—Different countries have different ideas on the subject of monumental records; and what are flowers, and gilt iron, and even silver tears, compared with the vein of tenderness which ran through that widow's heart, who inscribed the following touching effusion on the tomb of her deceased love:—

"Ci git Louis Lenoir,
Fabricant de bas:
La veuve inconsolable,
Continue son commerce,
Rue St. Martin, No. 18."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GINGER POP.

(Warranted not to injure the most delicate constitution.)
ON SALE, Wholesale and Retail, at the house of
JAMES CARR, No. 11, Calle de la Plata.
Champaign and Stone Bottles wanted, at 20 reals per dozen.

NORTH AMERICAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

At a MEETING of the Standing Committee of this Society, 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.

CHARTS.

FOR SALE, at No. 30, Cathedral Street, (fronting the Church,) the "CARTA ESFERICA del RIO DE LA PLATA, en la América del Sur; levantada por DON ANDRÉS OYARVIDE, y corregido todo el interior del Rio, desde el meridiano de Montevideo, en los años 1823, 24, y 25, por DON BENITO AIZPURUA, Piloto de altura, y Practico de dicho Rio."—The Chart is 3 feet 6 inches long, and 2 feet 9 inches wide, pasted on stout cotton.

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVED, and for Sale at No. 37, Calle Arceabuco, (corner of Calle Victoria,) the following Articles of Superior Quality, and at Reasonable Prices:

Mens' unbleached Cotton Hose, of various qualities.
Boys' do. do. do. very strong.
Womens' fine Cotton Hose.
Ladies' very superior Prunella Shoes.
Children's coloured and black Shoes and Boots.
Boys' very strong leather Boots.
Gentlemen's fashionable coloured Silk Corsets.
" very superior white and black Bear Hats, (Christy's make.)
Gentlemen's Shoes, of all qualities.
A few pieces of Black Silk Binding, proper for Shoe-Makers; also Shoe Ribbands, Darning Cotton and Worsted, and Darning Needles.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS GOODALL, WATCHMAKER, respectfully begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has REMOVED from No. 65, to No. 45, Calle de la Paz; and trusts, by a punctual conformity to all commands, to merit a continuance of their favours.
N. B.—Nautical and Mathematical Instruments repaired and corrected.

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 800 per cent. better than that of hemp.—The Undersigned is fully convinced, from the long practice he has had in the profession, that the Hide Rope manufactured by him is possessed of all these advantages. It also serves for Machines, Carri-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.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 11th OF DECEMBER, 1834.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Alert, Snowden,	Alfred Barber,	Loading for Cowes, for orders.
Brig Nautilus, Dobson,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Laura, Crockley,		Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Florville, Wood,	Thomas Duguid,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Ellen, Johnson,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Pacific, Gardner,	Lafore, Robinson & Co.,	Loading for a port in England.
Brig Hannah, Barrell,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Emma, Gething,	George Beley & Co.,	Loading for Valparaiso.
Schooner-brig Betsy Hall, Coaker,	Grownell, Stegmann & Co.,	Loading for Valparaiso.
Brig Maria Cecilia, Viouée,	Rezaval, Bros.,	Loading for Cadix.
Brig Spencer, Wilson,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Manly, Davis,		
AMERICAN.		
Brig Cameo, Sayer,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Schooner-brig Margaret Ann, Mott,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Discharging.
Ship Augusta, Wiswell,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Discharging.
Ship Romulus, Barker,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Brig Betsy, Hodge,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Loading for Boston.
Barque Chalcedony, Sumner,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Loading for Boston.
Brig Level, Doane,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Loading for Boston.
Barque Statura, Curtis,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Baltimore.
Brig Adele, Peterson,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Ship Brutus, Adams,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Marcellus, Jennings,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Talisman, M'Near,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Discharging.
Brig Orient, Ellis,	J. J. Klick,	Discharging.
Brig Sicily, Elwell,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Angelina, Johnson,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Discharging.
Barque Baring Brothers, Hinckley,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Discharging.
Brig Leander, Kimball,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Discharging.
EUROPEAN.		
HAMBURG.		
Barque Fanny, Maudende,	Casimir Coehard,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
DANISH.		
Ship Molly, Harms,	Bertram, Delisle & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Barque Diana, Kruse,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
NETHERLANDS.		
Brig Pizarro, Holdt,	J. J. Klick,	Loading for Rotterdam.
Ship Diskuren, Guntherzen,	J. J. Klick,	Discharging.
PRUSSIAN.		
Barque Jean Key, Ruurd,	Bertram, Delisle & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
BREMEN.		
Barque Johanna, Grote,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Discharging.
ROMAN.		
Brig Concordia, Borrattini,	Felipe Llavallo,	Discharging.
PORTUGUESE.		
Schooner Bom Fin, Raimundo,	M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre Tetis, Pierangiole,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Loading for Malaga.
Polacre San José, Babelo,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Barcelona and Genoa.
Polacre Valente, Nicolas, C. Mason,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Polacre Epiro, Raggio,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Polacre Constante, Vichini,	J. Gestal,	Loading for Genoa.
Polacre San José, Gorlero,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Genoa.
Polacre Marquez Gropallo, Croce,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Montevideo.
Polacre Rosa, Brissoleze,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Genoa.
Brig Guinsono, Dodero,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Montevideo.
Brig General Americano, Barboza,	E. de la Llave,	Cadix.
Polacre Colomba, Marchani,	F. Llavallo,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Polacre N. Sra. de Sufragio, Capareno,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Discharging.
Polacre Aurora, Ghisalbetti,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.
Polacre Indifferente, Dodero,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.
Polacre Madonna del Carmen, Croce,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.
Polacre Buona Zia, Seotto,	J. P. Gestal,	Discharging.
Polacre Livietta, Michelini,	Justo, Rizzo & Co.,	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Eloisa, Meirelles,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Uncertain.
Brig Aminda, Ferreira,	M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Patagias.
Zimaca Rosa, Pin, Oliveira,	M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Santos.
Schooner-brig Cacique, Oliveira,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
Brig Seventh September, Penna,	Joaquim Almeida Rivera,	Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

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

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

December 6.—Wind E. N. E.—rain.
No arrivals or sailings.

December 7.—Wind E.

Arrived, American barque Baring Brothers, W. C. Hunkley, from London 18th September, Island of Bonavista 28th October, Montevideo 5th inst., with 140 moyes salt, to Dorr, Reincke & Lees.

British barque Manly, Davis, from London 28th August.—Put in from a fishing voyage, in consequence of a mutiny on board.

Oriental packet schr. Minerva, F. Moratore, from Montevideo 5th inst., to C. Galeano.

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

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

December 8.—Wind S. E.

Arrived, Bremen barque Johanna, Grote, from Island Mayo 7th October, Montevideo 6th inst., with 175 moyes salt, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. *Passengers* from Montevideo, Messrs. W. H. West, and Angu. Haas.

Sailed, National zamaca Providencia, P. Moratore, for Bahía Blanca, despatched by C. Galeano, with effects. *Passengers,* Captain John Ure, and his lady; Señora Francisca Acosta, and family; Señora Casal, and family; and eight shopmen.

The Independiente was under weigh this evening, but anchored near the Outer Roads, from head wind.

December 9.—Wind E. N. E.

Arrived, American brig Leander, Kimball, from Tarragona 4th October, with wine, brandy, paper, &c., and 10,000 leeches, to Daniel Gouland & Co. (She was placed in quarantine, and released therefrom on 10th inst.)

Sailed, Brazilian brig Independiente, Cardoso, for Parnaguá, despatched by J. S. Monteiro, with 100 barrels flour, and 335 fanegas salt.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratore, for Montevideo.

December 10.—Wind N.—shifted to E. in the afternoon.

Arrived, Brazilian schr.-brig Cacique, Oliveira, from Parnaguá 24th ult., with yerba, coffee, &c., to M. A. Ramos.

Brazilian brig Serenth September, Luis da Penna, (late National brig Parana,) from Parnaguá 24th ult., with yerba, &c., to Joaquín Almeida Rivera.

The Forth was under weigh this afternoon, but anchored S. E. of the Outer Roads, from head wind.

December 11.—Wind N. N. E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, British brig Forth, Williamson, for Liverpool, despatched by Lafone, Robinson & Co., with 2327 dry hides, 1124 salted do., 14,177 horns, 42 pipes 5 half do. and 1 barrel with about 1800 arabas tallow, 133 bales with 2092 dozen sheep skins, 13 do. with 372 doz. deer skins, 1 do. with 16 doz. slunk-calf skins, 9 do. with 900 horse hides, 2 do. with 265 doz. viscacha skins, 35 do. with 865 arabas horse hair, 7 do. and 2 boxes, with 724 doz. nutria skins.

December 12.—Wind E.

Arrived, American brig Dante, Fish, from Patagonia 4th inst., with 1200 fanegas salt, 200 hides, &c., to Daniel Gouland & Co. *Passengers,* Mr. Joseph Coelho, and Señor Edmundo Ocampos.

American ship Parachute, Titcomb, from Boston 4th October, Island Mayo 4th November, Montevideo 11th inst., with a general cargo, to Dorr, Reincke & Lees. *Passengers,* Mrs. Charles Laforest, and daughter.

American schr.-brig Angelina, Ropes, from Salem 18th September, with lumber, and general cargo, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.—(She was placed in temporary quarantine.)

American schooner E. Dorsey, McGuire, from Bahía 25th ult., with rum, &c., to Daniel Gouland.

Hamburg schr.-brig Oberon, Kruse, from Lisbon 7th October, with 150 moyes salt, to J. J. Klick.

National schooner Star of the South, (Pilot-boat,) from a cruise in the river; and sailed again at night.

Sailed, H. B. M.'s ship North Star, (28 guns,) Captain Octavio Vernon Harcourt, for Montevideo. *Passengers,* Hamilton C. J. Hamilton, Esq., (H. B. M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary,) Lady, &c. &c.

Brazilian schooner-brig Suspiro, Cardoso, for Santos, despatched by J. S. Monteiro, with 400 fanegas salt.

Brazilian zamaca Pensamiento Feliz, Labrador, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with Indian corn, 6 horses, &c.

American schr.-brig Mentor, Focke, for Baltimore, despatched by Daniel Gouland & Co., with 3580 dry hides, 28,500 shin bones, 14 bales with 310 doz. sheep skins, 4 bales with 600 doz. nutria skins, 1 box with 1200 yards muslin.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 14th inst.—Alert, for Cowes.

Tetis, for Montevideo and Malaga.

The Jean Key, and Valiente Nicolas, are expected to sail this day.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Vessels passed Point Indio.

On 1st inst., at 6 p. m., wind E. strong.—Blondel, from Buenos Ayres 28th ult., anchored off Point Indio, and passed it on the morning of 2d, at day break, wind N. N. E., fresh 3.

On 5th, at 8 a. m., wind N.—Ombú, from Buenos Ayres 2d.

On 6th, at 10 a. m., wind N. N. E.—schr.-brig Mary, from Buenos Ayres 4th.

On 6th at 8 a. m., wind N. N. W.—Ana, from Buenos Ayres 4th.

" " at 10 a. m., wind N. N. W.—Lively, from Buenos Ayres 5th.

On 11th, at 5 p. m., wind E.—Independiente, from Buenos Ayres 9th.

Arrived at Baltimore.

September 27.—American brig Brazen, Raines, from Buenos Ayres 11th August.

Arrival at Montevideo.

24 inst.—Brazilian polacre Concepcion, from Rio Grande.

6th.—American ship Lafayette, from Tarragona, with wine, to Zimmermann & Co.

Sailed from Montevideo.

31 inst.—Sardinian polacre Trinufa, for Rio Grande.

A LA BELLA PORTEÑA.

AIR.—'Carnival of Venice.'

Oh! come with me, sweet dark-ey'd maid!

O'er La Plata's stream,

And I'll repeat love's serenade,

While night-meteors gleam:

Yet deem not like the meteor's flame

My heart will faithless prove,—

Thro' ev'ry change of life the same,

That heart shall glow with love!

Then come with me, sweet dark-ey'd maid!

O'er La Plata's stream,

And I'll repeat love's serenade,

While night-meteors gleam!

I'll hear thee to a brighter clime,

Gemm'd with fairer flow'rs,

Where lovers mark the flight of time

By the moonlight hours;

There, wand'ring thro' sweet orange groves,

Or by the starlight sea,

My heart will tell thee how it loves,

White thine responds to me!

Then come with me, &c.

And while thou mark'st the gems that shine

O'er the veil of night,

I'll only watch those orbs of thine

Fraught with living light!—

Fear not the tell-tale stars will trace

My kisses on thy lips:—

They'll take thee, in my fond embrace,

For Venus in eclipse!

Then come with me, &c.

Oh! there I'll strike the sil'ry lute,

Now so lov'd by thee;

Nor wilt thou let the string be mute

Thou hast wak'd for me!

Till thus by love and music won,—

Like chords that can't be riv'n,—

Our bosoms, too, shall bleed in one,

And taste love's own sweet heav'n!

Then come with me, &c.

And while I hear those sighs of thine

Breathing love's sweet lore,

And feel thy throbbing heart near mine

Sighing "dame amor,"

Like thee, when bulbul's song detains

While rosy dew he sips;

Oh! how I'll prize the hoied strains

Of thy far sweeter lips!

Then come with me, &c.

Oh! fools may talk of Paradise

Where bright Houris dwell,

And others dream of joys that rise

In the tear-straw cell;—

But while I've thine enraptur'd kiss,

And soul-illumina'd eye,

I'll ask no sweeter source of bliss

Than love and thou supply!

Then come with me, sweet dark-ey'd maid!

O'er La Plata's stream,

And I'll repeat love's serenade,

While night-meteors gleam!

G.

Buenos Ayres, 8th December, 1834.

THEATRE.

Moliere's 'Tartuffe,' was again represented on 7th inst., to a good house.

The play of 'El Vano Humillado,' was performed on Monday, to an elegant audience. It has some tolerably good scenes; but taken as a whole, it was somewhat dull. Señor Casacuberta personated the vain, and afterwards humbled

Conté, with considerable ability.—He was richly attired in scarlet coat and waistcoat, but the cut of these habiliments had to us a very footman-like air. Señor Casacuberta must not be offended at this remark, the truth of which he can at any time ascertain by visiting the fashionable squares of London, where he will see many footmen (bating the rich embroidery,) with similar attire; and we have seen 'My Lord Duke's servant,' in the farce of 'High Life Below Stairs,' dressed almost exactly as was Señor Casacuberta on Monday evening—embroidery and all. On one occasion at a banquet in London, a footman was so gorgeously clothed, that a foreigner (so it is absolutely stated,) supposed him to be an Austrian Field-Marshal.

The dress of Doña Matilde Diaz was much admired. Newly married ladies sometimes become careless in their dress;—this however is not the case with Doña Matilde.

'El Diablo Predicador' was represented on Thursday evening. We were unable to attend,—but on passing the Theatre about 10 o'clock, we heard Felipe David 'holding forth,' amidst immense laughter.—He was probably delivering the famous sermon.

CIRCUS.

The grand spectacle of 'The Battle of Montetereau,' was repeated on the evening of the 7th inst., to a very numerous audience. Mr. W. P. Smith having been declared on the invalid list, in consequence of the accident which befel him during the previous representation of Montetereau's Battle, his part was performed by Mr. T. B. Wood, and in a manner so creditable as to elicit general applause. Napoleon was again personated by the Amateur, and his performance hereof created the same degree of interest as heretofore.

THE WEATHER has been fine throughout the week,—thermometer 67 to 76.

THE ALAMEDA has not hitherto been very fully attended this season;—there were however several fashionable *damas* on the promenade, on Sunday and Monday last.

Personal Vanity.—Sir Astley Cooper relates in his lectures, that he was once called in a great hurry to attend one of the students of the Borough Hospitals, who had taken a large quantity of laudanum, with the intention of committing suicide. Sir Astley, after administering the usual antidotes, succeeded in restoring him to health; when, on being asked what could possibly induce him to commit so rash an act, he replied, "that his teeth were not so white as they used to be, and he imagined that the ladies did not admire him so much on that account as they formerly had done. This made his life a burden to him, and caused him to do what he did."

Female Philosopher.—"I remember," says the celebrated Wesley, "hearing my father say to my mother, 'how could you have the patience to tell that blockhead the same thing twenty times over?' 'Why,' said she, 'if I had told him but nineteen times, I should have lost all my labour.'"

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubletons, Spanish,	121½	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,	117½	118 do. for.
Plata macanquina,	6½	do. do. per unc.
Dollars, Spanish,	7 7-10	do. each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones,	74	73 do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,	46	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,	125	do. each.
Exchange on England,	6 15-16	7 pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,	355	dols. p.ct. pr.m.
Do. on Montevideo,	7½	do. p.atacon.
Do. on United States,	7½	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,	32	33 do. per Spanish.
Do. country,	28	30 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.	22	23 do. do.
Do. salted,	11	11 do. each.
Do. Horse,	36	38 do. per doz.
Nutria Skins,	35	40 do. do.
Chinchilla Skins,	8	12 do. per arroba.
Wool, common,	33	34 do. do.
Hair, long,	17	21 do. do.
Do. mixed,	16	17 do. per quintal.
Jerked Beef,	10½	11 do. per arroba.
Tallow, melted,	350	1000 do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),	60	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,	9	11 do. per fanega.
Discount,	½	3 p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doubletons during the week, 121½ dollars. The lowest price, 117½ dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7 pence. The lowest ditto, 6 15-16.

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ALEXANDER BRANDEN, Responsible Editor.