

# British Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 471.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1835.

[Vol. X.

### BUENOS AYRES.

These are sad times for Editors in Buenos Ayres, at least to foreign ones like ourselves.—No news stirring,—a great scarcity of official documents,—nothing upon which to “spin out” a long leading article; in fact we have taken up the pen, with scarcely any thing to write about.

There is one event, however, which affords us great pleasure to notice, viz., that the salaries of the civil and military officers are now punctually paid every month. This we conceive to be one of the greatest benefits the Government could confer; it prevents the disaffection occasioned by poverty, and gives confidence and happiness to the families of public officers who have for a long time been subjected to the most severe privations and misery, (much of which it has been our lot to witness,) from the want of punctuality in this respect. We have known military officers in Buenos Ayres, who, driven in a manner to desperation, have sold their back pay for a mere trifle, in order to obtain the common necessaries of life. We trust such times may never again occur.

Accounts have been received from the Province of Cordova, that the ex-Governor of that Province, Señor José Vicente Reynafé, had been placed under arrest: his brothers had escaped.—The communication between this and Cordova will doubtless shortly be resumed.

Mr. Hamilton, His Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, gave a grand Ball on Monday, in honor of the birth-day of Her Majesty, Queen Adelaide. We are told that all the fashion of Buenos Ayres was present; and we know that carriages were rattling through the streets the whole of the night, proceeding to and from the scene of festivity. The weather, however, was extremely inclement.

We regret to observe from the following extract, that the “Penny Magazine” is likely to be discontinued:—

“We have a very melancholy announcement to make this morning, which we do under the influence of very peculiar sensations. Patriots, schoolmasters, spinsters!—if you have tears, as Mark Antony says, ‘prepare to shed them now!’ Lord Brougham, in his place in parliament, on Friday last, intimated that the Society for the Confusion of Useful Knowledge is a losing concern, and that consequently the *Penny Magazine* is on the point of being given up. These are his Lordship's own classic words. In presenting a petition to the house, the noble and learned correspondent of the king stated that unless the duty upon paper were repealed, the benevolent conductors of the *Penny Magazine* would be obliged either to stop payment or discontinue that very valuable work upon monkeys, bush hogs, spinning tops, catterpillars, squaw punch, sea serpents, tad-poles, and camomile tea. The dear public, it would appear, cannot afford to pay more than a penny for the magazine, and the penny does not supply any profit to the society. The poor rogues who rake old books and steal scraps for the work, are paid at a wretched rate, and yet the society cannot go on unless they have paper duty free. The meaning of this is—cheap literature, as it is

called, is downright humbug and imposition, and the public are beginning to be convinced of the fact. The *Penny Magazine*, therefore, is doomed to fall, despite quackery, as rapidly as it rose. It is absurd to think that the repeal of the paper duty would give new life to it. The plaything has had its day, and the public are tired of it. It has been a very excellent job to certain obscure persons, the canaille of literature; but the bubble is burst and the juggler exposed. Farewell, then, small scribes! your day is over, Lord Brougham and the *Penny Magazine* go down together!”—(*Liverpool Standard.*)

We received by the last packet, a work recently published in London, on the subject of *Primogeniture*. The affair does not exactly concern us, we being “all the sons and daughters of our father's house;” but there are individuals not one hundred miles from Buenos Ayres to whom it does apply, and for them we make the following extract:—

“Every man, says Adam Smith, has a peculiar confidence in his own good luck. Every woman, perhaps, in her good luck and good looks combined. Every one thinks that she has a better chance than her neighbours of securing a matrimonial prize; and if a daughter's generosity or folly lead her to prefer a younger brother, the superior sagacity and prudence of her mother will speedily set the matter right; access will be denied him, perhaps some history of a flirtation with another conjured up, or if he confide his wishes to the fair one's parents, she may not be informed of his proposal, while he will be repelled with insult, and informed that he is guilty of the very height of presumption in entertaining the feelings that God and nature have planted in him. In short, to use the language of political economists, the supply of wives exceeds the demand. Hence arises the noble science of matrimonial angling. The noblest and most amiable part of our species are turned into so many artificial flies to tickle and catch the human trout. Flimsy accomplishments are substituted for solid education; the adornment of the person for that of the mind; dress takes the place of literature; singing and dancing, instead of being regarded, one as a pleasant way of beguiling a cheerless hour, the other as a means of securing a graceful department, are ends seriously pursued for their own sake. While the mother superintends the maid or the milliner as she sews the gown on her daughter's back; while she watches with respectful deference Mr. Nisbett or Mr. Woodman, as he decks or disfigures her hair with the orthodox ornaments prescribed by fashion, or plasters the curls with rice water to her temples, her daughter's morals are left pretty nearly to form themselves, and her reading confined to fashionable novels or trumpery annuals. The whole soul of the mother is bent on securing the benefit of an establishment; no time is to be lost, the future is left to take care of itself; present attraction is all that is thought of. Conscious that the chances are against her, the market being overstocked, no manoeuvre is missed; and much may be, and is, done by the good management of a judicious chaperon.”

### MONTEVIDEO.

We received by the packet Adelaide, journals of the above city to 21st inst.; they do not contain any very particular local news. The following is an extract from the “*Eco Oriental*”:

“His Britannic Majesty's sloop-of-war *Chalenger*, on her voyage from Rio Janeiro to Valparaiso, was wrecked at *Malquilla*. This event is attributed to her having neared the coast too much, in a latitude in which the currents and

frequent westerly winds render it very dangerous.”

The “*Estandarte*,” it seems, has discontinued its attacks upon England,—at least for the present.

### Official Documents.

¡VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Buenos Ayres, August 24, 1835.

Notice from the Government Offices.

The public is informed that all memorials, or official notes, of whatever class they may be, which are not drawn up according to the forms prescribed by the decrees of 3d November 1832, and 22d May last, will be returned to the parties concerned, for alteration.

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

Buenos Ayres, August 24, 1835.

28th year of the Liberty, 50th of the Independence, and 8th of the Argentine Confederation.

The Government, acting upon the principle of reducing the expences of the Administration of the Province to what are absolutely necessary for the public service, order the office of the third section of Police of this city, to be removed to the apartments in the Artillery Park, at present occupied by the daily guard of Militia; and that the latter establishment be suppressed.

ROSAS,

(The Under-Secretary of the Home Department.)

Agustin Garrigós.

A decree, same date, suppresses the Corrales at the West end of this city, as being an unnecessary expence to the treasury.

A decree, same date, orders as a measure of economy, that the repairing of the hearses and scavenger carts be in future performed by contract; and that the mechanical establishment of that department be suppressed.

TREASURY. Buenos Ayres, August 25, 1835.

The Government have ordered and decreed:—The forty-fourth article of the Regulation of the Resguardo, the tenor of which is as follows, is re-established in all its vigour:

“The Captain shall likewise be informed of the liberty he has (in order to save himself from the consequences of any involuntary mistake,) to make an addition to his Manifest, within twenty-four business hours from the time in which he has delivered it on board; only for articles whose aggregate value does not exceed four hundred hard dollars.”

The decree of thirty-first December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, is in consequence abrogated.

Let this be published.

ROSAS.

José Maria Rojas.

TREASURY. Buenos Ayres, August 26, 1835.

The Government having been informed that since the permission to export gold and silver, the impediments imposed in some special cases in which exportation was allowed, are still adhered to; have ordered: that the said specie, on its being entered for exportation, shall pay the duties thereon, according to the regulations established for other articles of commerce.

ROSAS.

José Maria Rojas.

A decree, dated 27th inst., states that Stamped Paper can only be sold in the office appointed in this city by the Government, for that purpose; and in those of the country districts, which possess similar authority.

A decree, same date, details a number of regulations to be observed in the establishment of the Park of Artillery.

We have lately received from our friend Mr. Thomas Mendenhall, of Philadelphia, a pamphlet of 32 pages, entitled—

*"An Entire New Plan for a National Currency; suited to the demands of this great, improving, agricultural, manufacturing and commercial Republic. With appropriate introductory and concluding remarks. To which is added, a Plan for a real National Bank."* By THOMAS MENDENHALL.—"That energy which is to carry forward the intellect of a people, belongs chiefly to private individuals, who devote themselves to thought—who worship Truth—who originate the views demanded by the age—who help us to throw off the yoke of established prejudices—who improve on old modes, or invent better."—Philadelphia: printed for the Author, by J. Rakestraw.—1834."

The following are extracts from the above work:—

"The causes which have heretofore injured the reputation and diminished the value of paper, as a currency, in North America, France, and some of the South American States, will all be avoided in the plan here offered. The currencies alluded to were made in great emergencies, in times of revolution, and for the want of other resources. They were profusely issued into circulation, in carrying on expensive wars. Such was the case with the *Continental or Congress money*; such with the *French assignats*; and such with the paper money of Buenos Ayres, in her late expensive war with Brazil. Each of these emissions of paper money suffered, more or less, from similar causes—and from the want of an efficient sinking fund, to draw timely out of circulation the redundant quantity. The paper in North America and in France, was made to pass, with a mixed currency of gold and silver, that had been nearly, perhaps quite, sufficient for domestic exchanges. In all the three countries cited, it was necessarily beset by secret enemies, who laboured for its destruction. In the plan now proposed, the principles of creation and emission are *entirely different* from those of the currencies above noticed. This currency will be a *legal tender* at its nominal value—and the only one in circulation. It is to be issued in loans: when to individuals, secured on sound real property; therefore, its legal and current value will remain unaffected by any fluctuations in the prices of specie—property—produce, or labour. All these may change their relative and market value with each other—and with the money also—according to the supply and demand; but this national currency, being the only money in circulation as a legal tender, its current value, stamped on the face of it, is fixed by the law of the land. Each bill is, therefore, the standard of its own value; and, as such, the most obstinate prejudices, foreign or domestic, can never work a depreciation.

"Prejudices against paper money, have been handed down, to be disseminated amongst us, from the days of the revolution. The facts connected with the depreciation, and the actual causes of the ultimate worthlessness of the Congress money, have never been fully and correctly related; but have been misrepresented, sometimes from ignorance, and sometimes with a design to intimidate, and to scout the first breathings in favor of a real national currency.

"The British merchants; importers of goods, and otherwise connected in trade with this country—have ever dreaded our having a paper currency. They believe it would compel them to take, directly or indirectly, our surplus produce in payment for their manufactures. Besides, the British Government could not look on, with indifference, while we adopted a measure, above all others, calculated to make us independent *de facto*, and advance us on the road to improvement in wealth, strength and national prosperity, beyond her reach and control."

"England, it would seem, has observed our errors, and is about to profit by them. Bank of England notes have lately been made a legal tender. Thus, a paper currency is substituted; and the specie, being released from the drudgery of circulation, is coming here to be invested in our stocks—to draw an interest out of us. May not this account for the late arrivals of large quantities of specie in New York? England, always on the alert, will turn our specie mania to good account.

"Facts are sufficient, for those who choose to attend to them; but old prejudices are hard to remove; and yet, if not removed, may defeat the most valuable improvements required in society, when adhered to, and acted on by those, who, like the silversmiths of Ephesus cling to their craft, and cry out, 'let well enough alone.'"

"PLAN FOR THE CURRENCY.—Art. I. The Government may establish, by law, a *National Loan Office*, at Washington, under the management of judicious and suitable persons; which

shall prepare, of the best materials and workmanship, a complete *paper currency*, to any required amount, in bills of various denominations, (not less than five dollars,) to suit general purposes, as a circulating medium and *legal tender*, at its nominal value, in all parts of the Union."

The details of this Plan occupy 15 articles.—The author, in his remarks upon it, says:

"To those writers on currency, and others who cannot or pretend they cannot understand, how that value which is required for money, can be given to a paper bill, unless such bill be redeemable in specie—the following concise demonstrations are offered:—

"Let it be remembered—that neither real nor relative value, is it pretended, exists in this paper, as money, while remaining in the Loan Office. It is by being issued into circulation, upon the *pledge of sound real property to be redeemed*, according to law, that it receives the required values.

"This pledge is a sufficient security for the principal—and, also, that the interest will continue to be duly paid, till the borrowed money shall be returned into the Loan Office—when the bond and mortgage will be cancelled."

"The 5th article provides for unusual encouragement and accommodation. The loans being for no definite term; the borrower, by simply paying the interest, may continue to enjoy the advantage of the capital, as long as he may choose. This accommodation will be extremely useful to all classes, who may have improvements to make, and require the assistance of loans, to render property or occupations more productive—and will have a constant tendency to regulate the amount of currency to the actual demand. No one will choose to retain money in hand, paying interest thereon, unless it can be advantageously employed. A farmer in the West, or any one wishing to settle there, may vest his capital in land, and obtain, from the County Loan Office, a loan equal to one-half or two-thirds of its value, with which he may make his improvements and stock his farm; while the natural increase alone of that part of his live stock, which it is there usual to raise without expense—will enable him to pay the interest on his little loan, and be thus accommodated without experiencing those inconveniences which attend short loans from Banks."

"It will be observed, that much of the merits of this project for giving a National Currency, consists, in that its *distributive* and *absorbing* operations are entirely separated and free from all those oppressive and demoralizing speculations practised in Banking. In these Loan Offices, neither smiles nor frowns meet the honest applicant for a loan. In them will exist no inquisitorial board, with extraordinary powers, to discriminate between Jew and Gentile—orthodox and heterodox; all applicants are placed on the same horizontal level—they have only to present the required security, and their loans are certain.

"Thus the National Loan Office, like the source of the Nile, would send forth the living waters through the aqueducts, into the reservoirs, whence the whole face of the country would be irrigated and refreshed, and the now sterile plains and lonely forests, would become rich pastures and fruitful fields, to the joy and comfort of the husbandman and cultivator."

The author concludes his remarks upon his "Plan for a Real National Bank," as follows:

"Gold and silver are not extensively indigenous to our soil, where they have never yet been found in a quantity, sufficient to supply us with a currency. And should mines be discovered, so productive as to render it an object to the owners to work them by free labor—their products may be treated as raw materials and merchandise. In this character, the markets of the World will be open to receive them; the profits to the interested, will be the same; and as the amount in value of our exports may be, by so much, increased, the country may, in this way, be more benefitted, than by our employing them as a currency; which, in the operation of an unfavorable balance of trade, would be carried away."

"Many a time and oft" during Mr. Mendenhall's long residence in Buenos Ayres, have we heard him argue upon the subject of finance. He always maintained that the paper money of Buenos Ayres had not suffered any depreciation, although seven dollars of the said paper currency could be obtained for one silver dollar; his argument being, that it was the precious metals which had advanced in price, and not the paper depreciated.—He promulgates the same doctrine in his pam-

phlet; indeed the remarks therein, and his propositions generally, are truly ingenious. "But in the beaten way of friendship," (as Hamlet says,) we hope he will spare our poor country when next he writes; or if to gratify an ancient grudge he must have a slash at England, let it be in time and place, and not "lug her in neck and shoulders," as he has done on the present occasion;—indeed so much so, that one might suppose the name of the printer of the pamphlet (Rakestraw,) had been uppermost in his thoughts.

The Life of Edmund Kean, (the great tragedian,) by Barry Cornwall, has lately been published in London, in 2 vols.; from which it appears that doubts exist as to Kean's parentage, and some report that his mother was a Miss Carey, a vender of perfumery. The following is an extract from the work:—

"The boy (Kean,) was remarkable for his beauty, and it would seem, too, for his readiness and mischief. We read of his playing one of the little devils in Macbeth, under John Kemble's management, and tripping up the heels of his fellow imps, for which he was chastised by the stately tragedian. We read, also, of his drawing a little audience round him in the green-room, by reciting portions of well-known tragedies. For a time, too, about this period, he was patronized by a Roman Catholic lady, and actually officiated as one of the choir-boys in the chapel. But he presently found another patroness, and an occupation, we suspect, more to his mind than swinging incense, or acquainting himself with the monotonies of the Gregorian chant: his patroness was a Mrs. Clarke, of Guildford-Street, one of his mother's customers; and here is the account of his first interview with her—something different from that of Raffaele with the Duchess d'Urbino!

"A thundering rap is heard at the door. The footman, with an approximation to a grin on his face, enters and announces—'Master Carey, ma'am.' 'Master Carey?' was the inquiry.—'Yes, ma'am; he comes from his mother, Miss Carey, who brings the perfumery here to sell. He says he is Master Carey.' 'Show him up by all means.' Mrs. Clarke stood. The door was thrown open, and a slim pale boy, of about ten years old, enters—very poorly clad, ragged, with dirty hands, face washed, delicate skin, brilliant eyes, superb head of curled and matted hair, and a piece of a hat in his hand! With the bow and air of a prince, he delivers his message:—'My mother, madam, sends her duty, and begs you will be so good as to lend her a shilling to take the spangled tiffany petticoat out of pawn, as she wants it to appear in at Richmond to-morrow.'—In answer to this petition, the lady put forth an interrogation: 'Are you the little boy who can act so well?' A bow of assent, and a kindling cheek, were the sole reply. 'What can you act?' The answer was, 'Richard the Third—Speed the Plough—Hamlet—and Harlequin.' 'I should like very much to see you,' said the lady. 'I should be proud to act to you,' was the return. 'Well, here's the money for your mother,' said Mrs. Clarke; 'but stay,' added she, throwing open the door of the back drawing-room, where her husband sat writing. He was a grave stout man, who had left off going to plays. She brought forward our hero: 'This is little Edmund Carey.' A low bow from Master Edmund Carey finished the introduction. Mr. Clarke looked at him, and was struck with his air, as well as with his delicate and expressive features, and which, contrasted with the poverty of his clothes, must have touched and interested even the commonest observer. We do not know what commendation or good advice was bestowed by Mr. Clarke; but Mrs. Clarke and her young friend parted, with a promise, on his part, that he would come again at six o'clock that evening, and give a specimen of his acting. In the meantime, the lady, filled with the merits of her protégé, ran to her next door neighbour (who was the well-known Mr. John Mason Good), and to three or four other friends, and invited them all to come and see her 'extraordinary little boy.'"

The second volume of the "Memoirs of General Lamarque," has been recently published in Paris and London. The *Athenaeum*, in noticing it, says:—

"It contains a continuation of his correspondence and reflections during the years 1822, 23, and the following. The invasion of Spain, the

exclusion of Manual, and the secession of opposition, occupy his mind; and the accounts which he gives of the social meetings and converse of the political personages of the epoch, must prove interesting and useful to the writer of history.—Unfortunately for us, General Lamarque seldom descends from the height of political life to humbler topics. Literature seemed not to have been amongst his tastes. There is one subject on which we should have expected at least liberality from M. Lamarque, and we have been disappointed—we mean his opinions of his military cotemporaries. No Grub-Street critic could have treated Grub-Street poet with more contempt than he does the generals with whom he served.”

The General took a fifteen days' trip to England, and from the brief journal he made on that occasion, we extract the following, which, as coming from a French General, is interesting:

“At eight o'clock I went to a review in Hyde Park. I was surprised by the fine appearance of the non-commissioned officers, clothed with fine cloth, and gold on their caps. They carry no musket, but a pike and sabre. I think we should imitate this. The English army manoeuvres in two ranks. It has three modes of carrying arms, one at will, one for the march, and another for the ranks. We have not the second, which must be less fatiguing. In firing, the English do not keep the bayonets on, which is an advantage, and allows to fire better, the bayonet being apt to weigh down the gun. Instead of preparing arms, and keeping the gun in air, as we do, previous to firing, they sink it at once to a horizontal position, so that they raise it to fire, lowering the head, and taking aim at leisure. This explains to me their superiority, which I have had occasion to remark in Calabria, where I have fought against the English.”

**NEWTON'S COMET.**

The Biela comet returned to its time: the astronomer who had calculated its course missed accuracy only by one day. Knowing the extreme difficulty of calculating cometary elements, who can refrain from astonishment and admiration? For, to determine with precision the time and place when a comet will re-appear, it is requisite not only to know its velocity and extent of aphelium, but to make a full and correct calculation of the disturbing forces of all the planets it is compelled to pass near; and this is acknowledged to be one of the most difficult undertakings in the whole science of astronomical calculation.

That the planetary nature of comets was known to the Chaldeans, is evident from a passage in Stobæus; where he says, that the Chaldeans were of opinion that comets are planets which become visible on a near approach to the earth, and invisible when they retire into space; and Apollonius Myndicus predicted that their courses and periods would, one day, be discovered; and, for the more certain fulfilment of that prophecy, Seneca, as is well known, recommended astronomers to note their periods of appearance. The first person, however, who gave any idea as to the precise periodical return of a comet, appears to have been the Emperor Julian, commonly called the Apostate, who speaks of one, to which he gives the name of Asop; and which, he says, makes its appearance “every four hundred years.”

Halley's comet being expected on or about the 4th of next August, I am induced to make a few remarks on the impropriety of astronomical writers always representing Halley as having been the first to foretell the precise return of a comet, and to have that prediction verified. Now this does not appear to be the case; for, some years previous to the appearance of the comet of 1736, Colonel Guise told Mr. Whiston, that Sir Isaac Newton had said, in his presence, that “though he would not say he was sure of it, nor would publish it, he had some reason to believe that a comet would return about the latter end of 1736.”

Sir Isaac died in 1726, ten years before the expected return. But in March (of the year predicted, viz. 1736), these conversations were related to the Queen (Caroline); and towards the end of that year the comet appeared, as Newton had predicted, and continued visible till the 20th of March 1737.

The data on which Newton predicted this return do not appear; but Whiston says, “As far as we yet know, Sir Isaac is the very first man, and this the very first instance, where the coming of a comet has been predicted beforehand, and has actually come according to that prediction, from the beginning of the creation to this day.” (Extract of a letter from Mr. Charles Bucke, inserted in ‘The Athenæum.’)

“The Schoolmaster abroad.”—The following literal copy of an account, rendered a few days since in Buenos Ayres, has been handed to us for insertion:—

- April.*—To 1 Skalf Skien, (calf skin.)
- To 1 Dison Skiff Skins.
- May.*—To 1 tify lity (taffley.)
- To 1 Pound Noels, (nails.)
- To 1 tify lity.
- June.*—To 6 Six yela Skiens, (yellow skins.)
- To 12 Shiets patient Cloeth, (sheets patent cloth.)
- To 1 Dison Skaf Skiens.
- To 1 peaper to Niels, (paper of nails.)
- To 12 Pier Bot liges 5 doulers pier, (boot legs, 5 dollars per pair.)
- To 1 Pound Niels.
- July.*—To 1 Pound Niels.
- August.*—To 1 grous tiex, (gross taeks.)
- 2 Dison of Blicken for doso 24 doulers, (2 dozen blacking, 24 dollars per doz.)
- By Cish on Houndedr.
- By Cish 1 Houndedr.

Receve blinces, (Received balance.)

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**For Sale,**

At No. 193, Calle del Parque.  
 A N English and French Grammar, 2 vols.; Walker's Dictionary, 1 vol.; Moore's Geography, 1 vol.; Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, 4 vols.; Pitt's Speeches, 4 vols.; Collection of the Works of all the British Poets, 140 vols.; History of England, by Hume; do. do. by Smollet; do. do. by Adolphus.

**For Sale,**

At No. 30, Cathedral-Street.

A FEW copies of Mackenzie's 5000 Receipts. The Cambist's Compendium; or Two Familiar Practical Treatises on Bills of Exchange. Neuman & Baretti's Spanish and English Dictionaries, 8vo. A copy of Dr. Adam Clark's Commentary and Critical Notes on the Old and New Testament. A large water-colour painting of a View of Buenos Ayres. Guitar Music, by Aguado. T. Phillipson & Sons' Royal Diamond Patent Pins. Bonnet Wire. Fantascopes, or Optical Delusions. Blunt's Edition of the Nautical Almanac and Astronomical Ephemeris, for the year 1838.

**Interesting to Travellers.**

PERSONS who are unacquainted with the Spanish Language, or whom occupation, or other causes, may render desirous of avoiding the trouble of taking the necessary steps for obtaining PASSPORTS, either for the Interior or Foreign destination, will, on application at the Office of the *Gaceta Mercantil*, find a young man who respectfully offers his services, with the assurance of the utmost dispatch and punctuality.

**Notice.**

THE Trustees of the deceased MR. JOHN BAILEY, would treat with any Agriculturist, or Family, for Letting on Lease for a term of years, that CHACRA situate about 2½ leagues from the City, at the back of the Quilmes, and adjoining the Farm occupied by Mr. THOMAS BELL.

The House on the same is quite new, substantially built, and uniting every convenience of fire-places with chimneys, secondary offices, servants rooms, and an extensive floored Granary on the whole extent of the main building.

The Grounds are wholly and well enclosed with ample ditch, and live growing Tala fence on the inside; with subdivisions into fields by ditches and Pita fences, and within the enclosure is a small Dam containing standing water.

Immediately contiguous to the Dwelling, the ornamental planting, consisting of about ten cuadras of Duro, Mambilla, Coinda, and other minor plots of more rare fruits, is confessedly tasteful and delightful, and from which much useful firewood can now be cut, of great advantage to a Tenant, and beneficial to the plantations.

This Property is well known, and any Party desirous of entering into an agreement, will please apply at

No. 187, Calle de Potosi.

**Notice.**

THOMAS TUCKER, (from LINDSAY'S,) TAILOR, No. 40, Calle de la Piedad, returns thanks for favours already received; and assures his Friends it will be his anxious study to merit a continuance of their patronage, by moderate charges, good workmanship, and punctuality.

Summer Jackets and Trowsers will be executed on moderate terms, in the best style. Mechanics, and others desirous of Cheap and well-made Clothing, will be furnished, to their entire satisfaction, at the following low prices:—

- Blue Cloth Jackets—at 50, 65, 75 dollars, and upwards.
- Do. do. Trowsers, “ 35, 50, 65 “ “
- Fancy Waistcoats, “ 18 “ “

Of a large Assortment of Prime English-made SHOES; Waterloos, Double-Tyes, Light Shoes, and Pumps, from 18 to 22 dollars per pair.

**For Van Diemen's Land,**

The very fast sailing, well-known, coppered, A. 1, Buenos Ayrean Barque

**ESPERANZA.**

Can accommodate for CABIN and STEERAGE PASSENGERS, and will admit Freight and Passengers until the 30th day of the present month, and no longer.

TERMS.—Passage in the Cabin, 750 Dollars currency; ditto in the Steerage, 600 Dollars, (to be paid here at time of engaging passage.) The Vessel finding the Passengers with Water, Bread, Beef, and Fuel, and a Cook to cook their meals. Freight on extra luggage,—five Spanish-milled dollars per ton, of forty cubic feet; payable at port of discharge.

Persons desirous of going to the above-mentioned Colony will please apply to

HORNE & ALSGARAY,

Licensed Ship-Brokers, No. 102, Calle de la Piedad.

**FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS**

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 27th OF AUGUST, 1838.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, & C.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig Findhorn, Wood, .....	Brownell, & Stegmann, .....	Loading for Cowes, for orders.
Schr.-brig Siedfast, Barker, .....	Zumaran & Treerra, .....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Sarah Birkett, Cook, .....	Parlane, Macalister & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Schr.-brig Salthiel, Wm. Bell, .....	Nicholson, Green & Co., .....	Loading for Havana.
Brig William, Thomas Sutton, .....	Lafone, Robinson & Co., .....	Discharging.
Barque Felina, Brown, .....	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co., .....	Loading for Valparaiso via Montevideo.
Brig Philomela, Sprut, .....	Parlane, Macalister & Co., .....	Discharging.
Brig Florville, Woolf, .....	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co., .....	Discharging.
Brig Britannia, Burgess, .....	Horne & Alsgaray, .....	Discharging.
Brig Hannah Moore, George Moore, .....	Lafone, Robinson & Co., .....	Discharging.
Barque Isabella, D. Smith, .....	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co., .....	Liverpool.
Barque Tynwald, Porteus, .....	Charles Tayleur & Co., .....	Discharging.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Barque Baring Brothers, Hucley, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for New York and Boston.
Brig Baltimore, Snow, .....	Davison, Milner & Co., .....	Loading for New York.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Barque Jeanne Gabrielle, Dumas, .....	Guerin, Seris & Co., .....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
<b>HAMBURG.</b>		
Brig Amphitrite, Gerritz, .....	S. Lexica, Bros., .....	Loading for a port in Europe.
Schr.-brig Carl Heinrich, Valentin, .....	J. J. Klieck, .....	Loading for Cowes for orders.
Brig John, Nahmens, .....	J. J. Klieck, .....	Rio Janeiro.
<b>GERMAN.</b>		
Brig Eliza, DeHarc, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for Havana.
<b>DUTCH.</b>		
Barque Hersteller, Vanderwind, .....	Bunge, Hutz & Co., .....	Loading for Amsterdam or Rotterdam, via Montevideo.
<b>DANISH.</b>		
Brig Maria, Felix, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for Hamburg.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Brig Henrico, Guerrero, .....	Felipe Llavallol, .....	Loading for Malaga, Barcelona, & Genoa.
Brig Flametta, Bacaro, .....	Pedro A. Plomer, .....	Mediterranean.
Schr.-brig Francisca Catalina, Bozzano, .....	Manuel Ortiz Basualdo, .....	Loading for Cadiz.
<b>PRUSSIAN.</b>		
Brig Kronprinz Von Preussen, Slevert, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Discharging.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Schr.-brig Caique, Oliveira, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Brazil.
Schr.-brig Dos Amigos, Pereira, .....	J. S. Monteiro, .....	Brazil.
Brig Seventh September, Pelfa, .....	Joaquin Almeida Rivero, .....	Brazil.
Schr.-brig Caboco, Madera, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Brazil.
Brig Convencion, Manuel A. dos Santos, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Brazil.

**FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.**

BRITISH.—Ship Acteon, (26 guns), Captain the Rt. Hon. Lord Edward Russell.



# MARINE LIST.



## Port of Buenos Ayres.

August 22.—Wind N.  
No arrivals or sailings.  
In sight, schooner Adelaide.  
August 23.—Wind E.—opposite coast visible.—slight rain.  
Arrived, Oriental packetschr. Adelaide, Bisso, from Montevideo 21st, to J. & S. Lyons.  
National schr. Dolores, from Montevideo 21st, in ballast.  
Sailed, American brig Amazon, Hugg, for Montevideo, to finish her loading for Baltimore, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 2938 dry hides, 66 bales with about 1650 arrobas horse hair, 47 do. with about 1175 arrobas wool.  
August 24.—Wind E., strong.—foggy, and heavy rain all day.  
Arrived, Prussian brig Kronprinz Von Preussen, Sievert, from Hamburg 29th May, Montevideo 22d inst., with general cargo, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.  
National brig Rio de la Plata, Bibois, from Bahia Blanca 18th inst., with 600 fanegas salt, wheat, 2000 dry hides, &c., to Gaspar Resa.

August 25.—Wind S.—foggy.  
Arrived, British barque Tynewald, Porteus, from the Island of Bonavista 22d June, with 130 moyes salt, to Charles Taylor & Co.  
Brazilian schr.—brig Caboclo, Juan A. Madera, from Parnagua 6th inst., with yerba, &c., to M. A. Ramos.  
Sailed, British brig Jane, Bell, for Liverpool, despatched by James Miller, with 3857 dry hides, 1410 salted hides, 19,195 horns, 12 bags with 96 arrobas cotton, 2 boxes with 4 arrobas raisins, 13 lion skins, 588 bundles indian canes, 20 bales with 663 arrobas horse hair, 5 do. with 937 doz. goat skins, 31 do. with 3828 doz. nutria skins, 2 do. with 44 doz. sheep skins, 16 do. with 1744 horse hides, 1 bale and 9 boxes with 1427 doz. chinchilla skins. Passengers, Messrs. Peace Inglis, Warwick Inglis, and William Inglis.  
American brig Trafalgar, A. Sheaffe, for Rio Grande, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with salt, dry goods, &c. Passengers, Mr. John Pleasants, Señores Pedro S. Albano, and Juan Victor Monteiro Baissa.

August 26.—Wind S.  
Arrived, Brazilian brig Convencion, Manuel Antonio dos Santos, from Santos 30th ult., with 442 barrels and 1105 bags sugar, 88 rolls tobacco, to M. A. Ramos.

August 27.—Wind W. S. W., strong.  
Arrived, National schooner Star of the South, (Pilot-boat), from a cruise in the river.

August 28.—Wind S. S. W.  
No arrivals.  
Sailed, British brig Ritson, Dillon, for Bahia, despatched by Rodger, Breed & Co., in ballast.

Vessels posted to sail.  
On 29th inst.—John, for Rio Janeiro.  
30th.—Findhorn, for Cowes.

The Cacique, and Salathiel, are expected to sail this day.  
A Brazilian brig from Rio Janeiro, bound hither, was off Point Indio on Tuesday last.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrived at Valparaiso.  
June 4.—American barque Portia, from Batavia 80 days.  
9.—British barque Harlequin, Perry, from Rio Janeiro.  
10.—American ship Henry, Gray, from New York 123 ds.  
11.—British barque Secret, Horquard, from Buenos Ayres 13th April.  
12.—British brig Mail, Bryce, from Santos 58 days.  
American schr. Amanda, from Baltimore 106 days.  
American brig George Gardner, Smith, from Philadelphia 132 days.  
23.—Danish brig Teuton, from Montevideo 13th April.  
26.—Sardinian ship Aurora, from Montevideo 3d May.  
29.—French ship Pactolo, from Bourdeaux.

Arrived at Montevideo.  
13th inst.—Sardinian schooner-brig Delfino Victorioso, from Rio Grande.  
Brazilian zanca Elena Fé, from Rio Janeiro 17th ult.  
Sardinian brig Buena Zia, from Parnagua.  
Oligo brig Dos Amigos, from Parnagua.  
20th.—Sardinian brig Maria, from Sta. Catalina.

Sailed from Montevideo.  
12th inst.—American barque Louisa, Christopher, for Canton.  
17th.—Sardinian brig Innocente, for Brazil.  
French brig Provence, for the Island of Bourbon.  
20th.—H. B. M's. packet Hornet, for Rio Janeiro.

A balandra capsized in the Inner Roads, on Thursday last;—crew saved by boats from merchant vessels.

## THEATRE.

On 23d inst. was represented the play of "Deaf and Dumb, or the Orphan protected." We did not see it, but are told that it was well played, and that the audience was numerous.

On Wednesday evening, "Paul and Virginia." Paul was very indifferently personated by the Señorita Dominguita Montes de Oca;—her voice was force for such parts, and on this occasion the accents of the Prompter were uppermost.—The pretty little Manuella, was the Virginia; she performed with great propriety, and was dressed very prettily *ménos* the trowsers. Doña Matilde, as Madame, looked very dignified.—Señor Felipe David, in the character of the merry Slave, was of course excellent; we longed to hear him sing the song of *Acebo*, as in the English piece.

A new performer made his *debut* on this evening, in the shape of a poodle dog. He came on the stage at various times, having little of the timidity of a *debutant*, and got through his part without the aid of the prompter. Should he again appear, we would advise the Manager to warn him to be less attentive to the boys in the lower boxes.

The storm scene was not so well managed as heretofore. We never witness "Paul and Virginia" at this Theatre, but our thoughts revert to the English operatic piece of that name, and the beautiful music of the duet in the opening scene, "See from ocean rising."

Previous to the farce, in which Señores Casacuberta and Martinez were very droll, the Orchestra played the overture to the *Italiana*.

The house was only thinly attended, the night being cold.

We stated in our last, that General Aldao was Commandant-General of the combined expedition against the Indians. This was a mistake;—he was Commandant of the Right Division of the said expedition.

THE WEATHER has been variable during the week,—thermometer 44 to 59.

A number of small craft got under weigh in the Inner Roads, during the high wind of Monday last, and ran to Las Conchas.

The seats on the Alameda, and the fences to the young trees on that promenade, have recently been painted red.

"The World of Fashion," and "The Beau Monde," for June last, speak with raptures of the splendour of the London fashionable season, which was then (in June,) at its full height. The former work contains, as usual, scraps of fashionable anecdotes and scandal, mingled with love tales, &c. The following is an extract therefrom:

"Well, the lovely Lady Gwendoline Talbot is to have the Prince Borghese. 'Twill be a splendid match, and we hope 'twill prove a happy one. But who is the Prince Borghese? We will tell you: *Imprimis*, he is one of the richest men in Italy; for illustrious ancestry and exalted rank, he stands without an equal among the noblesse of the Continent. He possesses many principalities, to which are attached large estates at Rome, Naples, Piedmont, and in other parts of the Pontifical States. He has also extensive property in France. The Borghese palaces and villas at Rome, Florence, and Fiesole, are not only the most sumptuous among the splendid edifices of those splendid cities, but are the pride and ornament of Italy itself. He is therefore certainly a bridegroom worth having; but after all, we think the pretty Lady Gwendoline ought to have chosen one of her own countrymen: we are sure she could have found one every way as worthy of her as is the Prince Borghese. We believe that this beautiful lady is not yet eighteen years old; she is highly accomplished, and speaks the French, Italian, Spanish and German languages with much elegance; her poetical talents are also great.—The young and illustrious couple after their marriage will assume the titles of Prince and Princess of Sulmona. May life to them be a scene of unalloyed and perfect bliss!"

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Notice.

ALL persons having demands against the Undersigned, are requested immediately to render their Accounts to him, at Mr. Cameron's Store, No. 48, Calle de la Reconquista; and those indebted to him will be pleased to pay the same, as he is about to quit the country.  
WILLIAM DUNLOP.

## Notice.

TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN may be accommodated with good BOARD AND LODGING, in the house of "Altos," Calle del Peru, No. 78.

## Removal.

MRS. HUDSON begs leave to inform her Friends and the Public, that she has REMOVED to No. 17, Calle de la Paz, (in the Altos formerly occupied by the Union Library,) where she has constantly on hand Mince and Apple Pies, Plumb and Plain Cake, a variety of Tea Cakes, Pastry of all kinds, Jellies, and Blancmange. Mrs. H. hopes, whilst she returns her grateful thanks for past favours, by a constant attention to her business and the wishes of her customers, to merit a continuance of their patronage.

## Lessons in Dancing.

MRS. & MRS. CATON, have the honor to announce to the Public that they continue to give Lessons in Dancing, both at their house and at private residences. Every description of Dancing taught, as *Minuets, Minuet Montenero, Cielito, Gacola, Boleros*, with a variety of new and elegant steps in the *Quadrille, &c. &c.*  
Calle de Potosi, No. 81.

## Cheap Gloves.

SUPERIOR English Doe-Skin and Woodstock wash-leather GLOVES, all with buttons;—selling at WM. HAYTON'S STORE, No. 45, Calle de Cangallo, at Three Dollars the pair.

## (TRANSLATION.)

To the Commercial Community.  
BY ORDER of the TRIBUNAL OF COMMERCE, it is hereby made known to the Public, that MR. LEWIS VERNET having solicited the approbation of the Court to the agreement which he had made extrajudicially with his Creditors; viz.—that the latter are to wait until the former obtains the indemnifications which he claims, from the Governments who are responsible for the losses and damages sustained by the destruction of the Colony which he had established at his expense, on the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands, the value of which amount to more than double the claims of his Creditors, in order to be reimbursed in full their respective principal, with 6 per cent. interest per annum; it being likewise expressed in said agreement, that for the said payment, one half of the amount of the indemnifications claimed, shall be appropriated; and that the remaining half shall be for the benefit of the said Mr. Luis Vernet.—THE TRIBUNAL, after having gone through all the steps and formalities required for the security of the Creditors, has issued a Decree testifying their approbation of said agreement; and has ordained in the same Decree, in conformity with the request of said Vernet, the publication of his Definitive Sentence, for the information of the Public, and for the special satisfaction of the Commercial Community, of his being enabled to treat and contract in all kinds of business, and to be free and exempt from molestation on account of the debts expressed and recognized in the proceedings before the Court.  
Buenos Ayres, 27th August, 1855.

FAUSTINO ORTIZ DE OROFINO,  
Notary of the Commercial Court.

## Obit.

On 28th inst. MR. RICHARD ADAMS, Architect. His professional talents as an Artist, were of the first order. His designs for the two British Churches now erected in this city, together with the numerous picture which he has executed of Buenos Ayres and its environs, will be lasting monuments of his genius; and the lively affection of his family and friends which has followed him to the grave, is an equal proof of his unassuming manners, worth, and integrity.

Some days, aged 31. MR. HATLAND C. FALCON. His remains, attended by numerous friends, were yesterday conveyed to the Protestant Burial-Ground.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	120½	—	121	dollars each
Do. Patriot,.....	117½	—	118	do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	6½	—	7¼	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7½	—	8	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Patacones,.....	7½	—	7½	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	60	—	62	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,..... (nominal)	180	—	0	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	64	—	64	pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	352	—	355	dls. p. ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	74	—	74	do. p. patacon
Do. on United States,.....	74	—	74	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	33	—	34	do. p. peso do.
Do. country,.....	27	—	31	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs,.....	26	—	30	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	22	—	24	do. do.
Do. Horses,.....	10	—	12	do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	24	—	30	do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	37	—	38	do. do.
Wool, common,.....	10	—	15	do. p. arroba.
Roir, long,.....	25	—	28	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	22	—	26	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	15	—	17	do. p. quintal
Tallow, melted,.....	11	—	12	do. p. arroba.
Horns,.....	350	—	350	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	70	—	75	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	7	—	9	do. p. fanega.
Discount,.....	1	—	2	p. ct. p. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 121 dollars. The lowest price, 117½ dollars.  
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 64 pence. The lowest ditto, 63 pence.

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