

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 439]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1835.

[Vol. IX.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

AN ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the PUNSCRIBERS to the BROSAS AYRES FOREIGN SCHOOLS, will be held on *Wednesday*, the 22d inst., at 6 o'clock P. M., at No. 148, Calle de la Victoria.

W. TORREY, Secretary.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AS I have been called on, by the Manager of the Circus, to answer his Statement to the Public; I would simply say, that I neither consented nor was asked to let Mr. W. P. Smith fill Mr. Laforest's place in the postponed performance, neither did W. P. Smith attend even one rehearsal of the Pantomime. He certainly practised the two horses he formerly rode, on the 4th inst., which he is fond of doing at all times. I also had a previous engagement for him, of which I intended to give Mr. Laforest due notice, and thought it had been done before 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th inst.—As to the last stir intended to be cast, I have in preparation a STATEMENT OF FACTS respecting the transactions of the Manager of this Company, which shall be laid before the Public.

SMITH, Senior.

Wednesday, January 14th, 1835.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT

For the transaction of Auction and Commission Business.

Nº 23, CALLE DE SAN JUAN, MONTEVIDEO.

THE UNDERSIGNED have the honor to inform the Commercial community, and the Public in general, that they have this day opened their New Establishment, No. 23, Calle de San Juan, in the city of Montevideo, under the Firm of

Leon José Ellauri & Co.,

For the transaction of Auction and Commission Business; where they offer their best services to those who may favour them with their patronage; flattering themselves that from their long residence in Montevideo, they have acquired a perfect knowledge of its commercial affairs, and that the activity and punctuality of their proceedings will enable them to give entire satisfaction to their friends.—*Montevideo, 8th January, 1835.*

LEON JOSE ELLAURI.

JORGE F. E. TORNJIST.

BUENOS AYRES.

Accounts from the Interior announce that the misunderstanding between the provinces of Tucuman and Salta, has been closed under the following circumstances. The Governor of Jujuy, (José María Facio,) which territory, before the late dissensions, was an integral part of Salta, invaded that part of the said province which was under the command of Brigadier Pablo de Latorre. An action ensued, in which the latter was defeated, and taken prisoner. Previous to this event, the troops of Tucuman had passed the frontier, and summoned Governor Latorre to surrender; guaranteeing to him his life and property. No further particulars are stated. The Governor of Tucuman, (Alejandro Beredia,) in a *proclama* to his troops, impressed upon them the necessity of strict discipline; stating that those who committed any act of plunder should be punished with death.

With the exception of the above, we have no particular domestic news to communicate. The *Gaceta Mercantil*, in one or two of its late numbers, has taken occasion to censure the apathy displayed by the Members of the House of Representatives, and their non-attendance to their public duties.

BUENOS AYRES STEAMBOAT.—The Alexandria Gazette of Saturday says:—"We learn that the steamboat Potomac, formerly running between

this place and Norfolk, has been purchased by the Buenos Ayres Steamboat Company of Boston. It is intended to run her between Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, and she is to be commanded by Capt. Richard Sutton, formerly of the Marco Bozzaris. The Potomac is now undergoing repairs, and is expected to sail about the 1st of December."—Captain Sutton has the exclusive steam navigation granted him, by the Legislature of Buenos Ayres, of the river Plata for ten years, and we trust he will make it a valuable mode of travelling between the two cities, and a profitable one to himself and the owners of the boat.—(*New York Commercial Advertiser, of 17th November.*)

SANTA FE.—A continuation of the official documents relative to the election of General Estanislao Lopez, as Governor of the Province of Santa Fé, were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 15th and 16th inst.: from which it appears that General Lopez continues in the Government, without the condition of a substitute in case of illness, which he had stipulated for in a former correspondence;—the Minister, Señor Domingo Cullen, having declined that office.

The House of Representatives of Santa Fé has invested the Government with extraordinary powers.

MONTEVIDEO.

We received by the packet Luisa, journals of the above city to 13th inst. They announce the resignation of office made by the Minister of State, Señor Lucas José Obes; he has been succeeded, *ad interim*, by the Under-Secretary, Señor José M. Reyes. The ex-Minister has returned to his former employment as Fiscal-General, which had been occupied by Dr. Aljo Villegas. The General Assembly was convoked for 15th February next. The Oriental brig Rio de la Plata, with African colonists, from Africa bound to Montevideo, has been captured off Cape St. Mary's, by a Brazilian schooner of war, and sent to Rio Janeiro.—This occurrence has created some excitement in Montevideo.

Reports have been for some time in circulation, that fresh political disturbances had taken place in the Oriental Republic. It now seems that a body of men (some say 200,) have passed with hostile intent into the Oriental territory, from Salto. They are stated to be headed by various of General Lavalleja's officers, who have escaped from Brazil. A strong body of the Government troops proceeded to reconnoitre them and watch their movements, and nothing serious was apprehended from their attempts.

The Executive at Montevideo has, it is said, solicited the consent of the Legislature to negotiate a loan of 300,000 dollars.

The first number of a new daily evening paper, called "*El Estandarte Nacional*," was published in Montevideo on 10th inst., and bids fair to become a useful paper. The journal *Revista*, of that city, has been discontinued.

A coal mine has been discovered in the valley of Igua, about 12 leagues from Maldonado. A sample of its produce has been sent to Montevideo, and is said to be of excellent quality.

Official Documents.

A decree, dated 12th inst., orders that no preference whatever be given in the payment of Bills drawn on the Treasury, &c.; they are to be paid as they become due. But should a number of them be presented at the same period, and a sufficient sum not be in the treasury to satisfy them all, a preference is then to be given to the oldest dates,

and those pending to be paid on the following days.

A decree, same date, appoints Dr. Juan Andres Ferrera, Agent Fiscal in civil and criminal cases, vice Dr. José Francisco Acosta, resigned.

A resolution of the Government, dated 13th inst., after noticing the great labours to which the Government are subjected, and which must continue until the appointment of Ministers takes place, orders:—1. That in future, only two days in the week (Tuesdays and Fridays,) be appropriated for audiences on petitions or private affairs.—2. That the said audiences shall be from 9 o'clock until 10, in the morning of the aforesaid days, or until the conference be concluded.—3. No audience to be granted for the above mentioned affairs, except on the days and at the hours stated.

A note dated 14th inst., from the Government to the Chamber of Appeals, inclosing a copy of the resolution passed by the House of Representatives, respecting the law-bit between Señor Francisco A. Letamendi, and Dr. Vicente A. Echavarría,—requests the said Chamber to conclude the affair as soon as possible.

A decree, dated 13th inst., states the necessity of recruiting the corps of the army of the garrison, to supply the place of those whose term of service has expired; and directs the Chief of Police to assemble the Justices of Peace of this city, in order to take the necessary measures on the occasion.

Various notes were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 16th inst., relative to the resignation made by Dr. Valentin Alsina, of the office of Professor of the Laws of Nations, in the University of this city;—which resignation was accepted by the Government, thanking him, at the same time, for the services he has rendered during the short period of his professorship, and for the generous donation which he had made in favour of the University, of the salary which by law he was entitled to receive.

The Lady President of the Benificent Society, (Pascuala Belanestegui de Arana,) under date 9th inst., has forwarded the Annual Report to the Government, upon the state of the Female Schools appertaining to the Society. The report is highly flattering as to the condition and prospects of the said Schools; it seems that among other objects of industry, the loom has been introduced, and the pupils have afforded the specimen of two very good Ponchos. The Government, in a note dated 15th inst., state the satisfaction they feel thereon.

Señora Isabel Casamayor de Luca, has been appointed Lady-President of the Benificent Society for the present year; and Señora Justa Fouguet de Sanchez, Vice-Presidentess.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES.

The Committee of Military Affairs, under date 7th inst., have presented a draft of a communication relative to the note of the Government, of 24th November last, requesting the opinion of the House upon the doubts which had arisen in putting into execution the law of 19th August, 1834.

The Committee of Finance, under date 31st inst., presented a project of law for the sanction of the House, authorizing the Executive to invert in the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the Province, for the present year, the sum of 750,000 dollars per month. Should extraordinary expenses occur which cannot be provided for in the above sum, they must receive the special authorization of the Legislature. The Government also to be authorized, until the 1st of May of the present year, to put in force all the reforms in the different departments of the administration which they may deem necessary, &c.

NORTH AMERICAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the North American Benevolent Society, was held at Beech's Hotel, on Thursday evening, January 8, 1855.

The Report of the Trustees, from the period of the organization of the Society until the present time, was presented and accepted; wherein was stated the relief which had been afforded to several individuals,—the prosperous state of the Society at the present time,—and that much good was expected to result from its future benefactions.

The following were then elected officers for the ensuing year:—

JACOB C. FLINT, *President.*
J. ROCKWOOD, *Vice-President.*
P. TIMMONY, *Treasurer.*
JOSEPH S. ALLEN, *Secretary.*
COMMITTEE.

Joseph Dorr, Samuel D. Lees, Henry H. Jones, George J. Fairfield, M. Parker, Wm. T. Livingston,	N. L. Clark, Nalbro' Frazier, H. C. Henry, Daniel Hudson, C. Brill, Edward Davison.
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GIBRALTAR.—The first name by which this mountain was known, was that of Mons Calpe, and it continued to be so called till the incursions of the Arabs in the year 713. Historians say, that it was possessed by the Scythians at the first settlement of that country. When the all-conquering Romans reduced Iberia, this mountain afforded a temporary asylum to the Boetians; but their residence was vain, and a Roman settlement was made to the west of Calpe, which bore the name of Julia Traducta. The Carthaginians seized on all Bætica, but it was again recovered by Lucius Licinius Lucullus, and Calpe remained in the possession of the Romans until they were ultimately driven out of all Spain by the Westrogoths, in 568. A domestic quarrel introduced the Arabs into Spain, in the year 713. The mountain then obtained the name of Jabal Tarik, or Tarik's Mountain, Tarik being the chief under whom the incursion was made. This is declared to be the origin of the name, which, by corruption of sound and orthography, is now Gibraltar. The history of this famous rock, which is a large promontory in the province of Andalusia, in Spain, is no less remarkable in regard to the thirteen sieges which it has undergone.

In 1310, Alonzo Perez de Guzman first took it from the Infidels; which so enraged them, that they murdered their king, Mahomet.

The second siege was in 1316, when Ismael, king of Grenada, in vain attempted to retake it.

The third commenced in February, 1332, under Abamelique; when the Spaniards, after enduring almost intolerable fatigue, and subsisting for weeks on the leather of their shields, were starved into a surrender in the middle of June.

The fourth siege was begun by Don Alonzo XI. in the end of the same month, he having been within four days march of the place on its surrender. This investment was attended with uncommon circumstances of hardship, both to the besieged and besiegers. The latter were blocked up in the neck of Gibraltar, by the king of Grenada and Abamelique, who marched with an army to the relief of the garrison. At last, on the 20th of August, a peace was concluded, and the siege raised.

Don Alonzo again sat down before it in the summer, 1349, and during this, which was the fifth siege, and which continued for nine months, the garrison was reduced to great straits. But Don Alonzo was carried off by the plague in March, 1350.

The emperors of Fez neglecting their Spanish territories, Juzaf, third king of Grenada, took it in 1410. This was the sixth siege; but the next year the inhabitants drove out the conquerors, and put themselves under the protection of Muley Bu-Id, emperor of Fez.

Juzaf besieged it in form in January following, with a fleet and army, and the garrison was starved into a surrender. This was the seventh siege.

The eighth was in 1436, when Don Enrique de Guzman attacked it with a strong force, but was defeated by the Moors, and drowned. His son, however, brought off the remains of his army.

In 1462, the son returned with a greater force, and took the place, which ever since has remained in the hands of the Christians. This was the ninth siege.

The tenth was in 1704, when it was torn from the Spaniards by the English, under the command of Sir George Rooke. Upon this occasion the conquest was particularly ascribed to the seamen, whose irregular enterprise hurried them to several posts which commanded the garrison, and which brought the enemy to surrender.

An expedition was immediately formed, and the eleventh siege commenced under the Marquis de Villadarias. The siege lasted four months; and finding all their efforts, though vigorous, were vain, it was abandoned in 1705.

England, fully sensible of its importance, has maintained it at an immense expense, and taken such advantage of its natural powers in disposing the works that have been raised, as to make it indubitably the strongest fortification in the universe. The recovery of this post at one time gave the Spaniards subject for declaring a war, and at another has been claimed as the price of peace. They ceded it at the peace of Utrecht, without grace; for they stipulated for a right of pre-emption in case Great Britain should dispose of it. Many negotiations were opened; many offers of purchase, and of places to be exchanged for it; but all were fruitless. The English nation were justly jealous of the treasure, and it was made the subject of warm discussion in the Lower House, in the year 1727. These secret manoeuvres proving abortive, the Spaniards sat down before Gibraltar on the 13th of February in 1727; but this, which was the twelfth siege, and under the conduct of the Marquis de las Torres, was, like the former, spirited and fruitless.

The last, which is the thirteenth siege, continued incessantly for three years, it having been invested by sea and land in July, 1779; by sea under the command of Don Barcelo, and by land under Don Juan de Mendoza; and the garrison presented to Europe a picture of the most gallant defence. They resisted the efforts of the most numerous and best equipped band of besiegers that perhaps ever beset any fortress. The British fleets annually relieved the garrison, and on the only occasion they were opposed, had the glory to gain a signal victory over the enemy's fleet.—(The Mirror.) F. R. Y.

MR. WILLIAM BLACKWOOD, the proprietor of *Blackwood's Magazine*, died at his house, in Ainslie Place, Edinburgh, on the 16th of September last, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. The following is an extract from the account of his death in *Blackwood's Magazine* of October:—"In April, 1817, he put forth the first Number of this Journal (*Blackwood's*.)—the most important feature of his professional career. He had long before contemplated the possibility of once more raising magazine literature to a rank not altogether unworthy of the great names which had been enlisted in its service in a preceding age; it was no sudden or fortuitous suggestion which prompted him to take up the enterprise, in which he was afterwards so preeminently successful as to command many honourable imitators. From an early period of its progress, his Magazine engrossed a very large share of his time; and though he scarcely ever wrote for its pages himself, the general management and arrangement of it, with the very extensive literary correspondence which this involved, and the constant superintendence of the press, would have been more than enough to occupy entirely any man but one of first-rate energies."

CHARLES X.—M. de Moutbarey, one of the "ancien régime" of France, thus sketches the portrait of the Count d'Artois, (late Charles X.) when a young man:—"The person of the Count d'Artois is formed with the utmost grace and symmetry, and exhibits the most elegant model of the French figure and standard. His countenance is equally pleasing and interesting, and is such as might afford to the imagination an idea of the imaginary portrait of perfection, which our poets, authors of romance, and historians, have assigned to a French prince. He possesses all the fire and vivacity of youth, joined to all the graces of politeness and gallantry. The superiority of his accomplishment in this respect, has procured him the title of GALAON, because he realizes the fictitious portrait of perfection which the writers of romance have assigned to that hero. As his extraordinary polish, and his agreeable temper and manners, seemed to point him out as the prince of the youth of France, he was speedily recognized as such, and became a model of fashion both for the city and the court."—*Foreign Review.*

ORIGINAL PLAY-BILLS.—The usual method of advertising the performances at the London Theatres, was, originally, by affixing them to numerous posts, which formerly encumbered the streets of the metropolis; and hence the phrase, posting-bills. Taylor, the water-poet, relates that master Field, the player, riding up Fleet-street at a great pace, a gentleman called him and asked him what play was to be played that day? He being angry to be stayed on so frivolous a demand,

answered that he might see what play was to be played on every post. "I cry you mercy," said the gentleman, "I took you for a post, you rode so fast."

YANKEE CAUTION.—A Yankee is cautious—more so than a Scotchman. He will make no bulls, but take especial care not to be caught tripping in his speech. It is amusing often to see the dexterity with which he will avoid giving a direct answer to a question, where he suspects it may not be altogether safe to speak positively; and as to answering an abrupt query, without knowing why it is put, catch him there if you can. Guessing, after all, is not so unprofitable a practice: it is no small undertaking, at times, to extract evidence from a witness in court. "Did you ever see the man drunk?" asked a counsel of a fellow on the stand. "Why, I've seen him jolly." "But did you ever see him drunk?" "I've seen him pretty well to live." "But did you ever see him drunk?" "I've seen him when I thought he had full enough." "But was he drunk, or was he not?" "Why, he might have been drunk; and then again he might not. I can't say he wasn't, and I can't say he was."—"Pray," asked another, "did you see the defendant throw the stone?" "Why, I saw him have a stone, and I suppose he might have thrown it." "How large a stone was it?" "Why, I should call it a largish stone." "But say how big it was?" "It appeared to me to be a stone of some bigness." "But describe the bigness of it." "As near as I can recollect, it was considerable of a stone." "But can't you compare it, and say it was as big as this thing or that thing?" "Why, if I should say now, I should say it was as big—as big—as a piece of chalk."—(*New Monthly Magazine.*)

THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.

(From the *Athenæum*.)

From no work of Mr. Bulwer's have we risen with such admiration of his genius, as from "The Last Days of Pompeii." There may be as fine passages, as fine scenes, a finer development of human motives, feelings, passions, in others—but never before, to our thinking, has he shown such an absolute and entire mastery over his subject, such artistic power. This may seem strange, but will be found true; and true, perhaps, for the very reason that makes it seem strange. The manners, the customs, the habits of life which he had now to describe, were all foreign to him, therefore he could not draw from his own experience, by which he has ever been, to a limited extent, cabined and shut in. His knowledge of the universal nature of man, could alone serve him on this occasion, and nobly has it done so. The unity of interest in this work is also admirable. From the first moment the reader is unconsciously involved in the story, and at last he is swept onwards, without power to stay his course, into that whirlpool of passion and of suffering with which it concludes.

(Extract from his description of a Roman supper.)

"Ah! what delicacy hast thou in store for us now, my Glaucus?" cried the young Sallust, with sparkling eyes.

"Sallust was only twenty-four, but he had no pleasure in life like others;—perhaps he had exhausted all the like eatings; yet had he some talent, and an excellent heart—as far as it went.

"I know its face, by Pollux!" cried Pansa; "it is an Ambracian kid. Ho! (snapping his fingers, an usual signal to the slaves,) we must prepare a new libation in honour to the new-comer."

"I had hoped," said Glaucus, in a melancholy tone, "to have procured you some oysters from Britain; but the winds that were so cruel to Cæsar have forbid us the oysters."

"Are they in truth so delicious?" asked Lepidus, loosening to a yet more luxurious case his angriodiled tunic.

"Why, in truth, I suspect it is the distance that gives the flavour; they want the richness of the Brundisium oyster. But at Rome no supper is complete without them."

"The poor Britons! There is some good in them after all," said Sallust; "they produce an oyster!"

(The following beautiful fragment also appears.)

Love and Esteem.—"There is no tongue that flatters like a lover's; and yet, in the exaggeration of his feelings, flattery seems to him commonplace. Strange and prodigal exuberance, which soon exhausts itself by overflowing! They tell us, that the esteem which follows passion, is happier than passion itself;—it may be true—the springs of fancy—of hope—of ambition—all urged into one channel, return to their natural streams. Love is a revolution—there is no harmony—no order—there is, therefore, no settled happiness

while it lasts; but when the revolution is over, we are astonished at our past frenzy: we may love still—we may be beloved—but we are *in love* no more! For my part, I think there are some kinds of imperfect happiness, which are better than the perfect. Take away desire from the heart, and you take the air from the earth."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST LANDED FROM ENGLAND,
And for Sale at the Store of A. Cameron,
No. 46, Calle Reconquista,

A FEW Pipes and Half-Pipes COGNAC BRANDY; which, from its prime quality and moderate price, A. C. recommends to the attention of the Trade in general.

REMOVAL.

MRS. MILLER, DRESS-MAKER, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has Removed from Calle Catedral, to No. 98, Calle de Balcarce, (adjoining the Custom-House,) the house formerly occupied by Mr. ROBERT McGAW.

CHARTS.

FOR SALE, at No. 30, Cathedral Street, (fronting the Church,) the "CARTA ESFERICA del RIO DE LA PLATA, en la America 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 ALZBURGA, 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.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 15th OF JANUARY, 1855.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Laura, Crockley,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Hannah, Barrell,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Emma, Gething,	George Beley & Co.,	Loading for Valparaiso.
Schooner-brig Betsey Hall, Coaker,	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Maria Cecilia, Vionée,	Retzaval, Bros.,	Loading for Cadiz.
Brig Spencer, Wilson,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Manly, Davis,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool via Montevideo.
Schooner Reform, Gault,	S. Lezica, Bros.,	Island of Trinidad.
Brig Amethyst, Taylor,	R. & J. Carlisle,	Loading for Bahia.
Brig Andes, R. Taylor,	S. Lezica, Bros.,	Montevideo, to load for Cork for orders.
Brig Odessa, Whitwell,	James Miller,	Loading for Janeiro.
Barque Martha, Bayles,	R. & J. Carlisle,	Discharging.
Brig Arlanc, Christie,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Ann Wise, Rennie,
Brig Beatrice, Pryde,	M'Crackan & Jamieson,	Discharging.
Barque Io, John Barnes,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Sisters, H. J. Sutton,
AMERICAN.		
Schooner-brig Margaret Ann, Mott,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Ship Augusta, Wiswell,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Loading for Boston.
Ship Romulus, Barker,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	New York.—(waiting freight.)
Brig Betsey, Hodge,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for Boston.
Barque Baring Brothers, Hinckley,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Discharging.
Brig Leander, Kimball,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Ship Parachute, Titcomb,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Discharging.
Schooner-brig Angelina, Lopez,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Discharging.
Barque Louisa, Christopher,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Philadelphia.
FRENCH.		
Brig Jenne Charles, Abram,	Poncelet & Co.,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
HAMBURG.		
Barque Diana, Kense,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Schooner-brig Oberon, Kruze,	J. J. Kliek,	Loading for Bahia.
Brig Cesar & Elena, Janssen,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Juliana & Elizabeth, Bock,	S. Lezica, Bros.,	Discharging.
DANISH.		
Ship Diskuren, Guntbersen,	J. J. Kliek,	Loading for Havana.
BREMEN.		
Barque Johanna, Grote,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Ship Alexander, Marcus,	S. Lezica, Bros.,	Discharging.
ROMAN.		
Brig Concordia, Borrattini,	Felipe Liavallol,	Loading for Marseilles and Ancona.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre San José, Rabelo,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Barcelona and Genoa.
Polacre Constante, Vichini,	J. Gestal,	Lo ding for Genoa.
Polacre San José, Gualero,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Genoa.
Polacre Marquez Gropallo, Croza,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Genoa.
Brig Guisone, Dodero,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Genoa.
Brig General Americano, Barboza,	E. de la Llave,	Loading for Brazil.
Polacre N. Sra. de Sufragio, Capareno,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Cadiz.
Polacre Aurora, Ghisalberti,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Brazil.
Polacre Madona del Carmen, Croce,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Genoa.
Polacre Buona Zia, Scotti,	J. P. Gestal,	Discharging.
Schooner-brig Meridiano, Gaggino,	Felipe Liavallol,	Discharging.
Polacre Temistocles, Morello,	Felipe Liavallol,	Discharging.
Polacre Veloz, José Simon,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.
Polacre Carlo Alberto, Pertego,	Zumaran & Troserra,	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Eloisa, Meirelles,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Uncertain.
Schooner-brig Anibal, F. da Silva,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
Brig Emperador Feliz, J. A. da Silva,	José P. Carneiro,	Brazil.
Schooner-brig Caboclo, J. A. Madeira,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.—None.

INDIAN MEAL,
In Barrels, and by the Arrobe, FOR SALE at
W.M. WALKER'S, No. 263, Calle del Peru.

NOTICE.

WANTED, in an English Family, a good COOK, that can be well recommended,—either man or woman.—Apply at No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

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. The Hide Rope also possesses other advantages:—it is particularly well adapted for man-of-war vessels, being grape-shot proof, answering for all kinds of running-rigging, royal purchase, gun breeching, &c. &c., and being much cheaper than chains, which (besides the danger resulting from them in cases of lightning), from their want of elasticity soon destroy the sails; and as it regards durability, the Hide Rope is 900 per cent. better than that of hemp.—The Undersigned is fully convinced, from the long practice he has had in the profession, that the Hide Rope manufactured by him is possessed of all these advantages. It also serves for Machines, 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.

We have to notice the arrival in this city of Signor Carlo Bassini, a native of Italia's land.—His fame as a violinist has already preceded him; indeed report speaks in the most glowing terms of his professional talent, averring that nothing that has yet appeared in this country can bear comparison with it: that although young in years, he need not fear competition even with the most renowned professors of the art,—the colossus Paganini, of course excepted. He has exhibited with great applause at Paris, Genoa, Turin, Naples, Palermo, Messina, &c.; and is to make his debut on Tuesday next, at the Theatre of Buenos Ayres, to prefer his claims to public approbation.

THE WEATHER has been sultry during the week,—thermometer at times at 84. The rain of Thursday somewhat cooled the atmosphere.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

January 10.—Wind N., shifted to E. in the afternoon strong.

No arrivals.

Sailed, (during the last night,) American brig Dante, Fish, for Bahia, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., in ballast.

American brig Talisman, M'Near, for Havana, despatched by Dorr, Reincke & Lees, with 1581 quintals jerked beef.

(This day,) American brig Cameo, Sayer, for Havana, despatched by Davison, Milner & Co., with 5540 quintals jerked beef.

American schooner E. Dorsey, M'Guire, for Montevideo, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 150 fanegas salt.

January 11.—Wind W.—slight rain.

No arrivals.

Sailed, American barque Statira, Curtis, for New York, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 109 dry hides, 20 salted do., 140 horse do., 1 bale with 62 bags de cuero and 3 dry hides, 34 bales with 850 doz. sheep skins, 72 bales with 1508 arrobas wool, 12 do. with 78 quintals cut hides, 2 do. with 60 doz. deer skins, 11 do. with 230 arrobas horse hair, 1 do. with 75 doz. dog skins and 20 slunk-salf skins, 17 do. with 18,600 lbs. nervios, 1 box with 64 doz. horn combs, 998 bags barley.

British brig Floravile, Woolf, for Liverpool, despatched by Thomas Duguid, with 3262 salted hides, 9311 horns, 25,300 horn tips, 79,000 shin bones, 50 damaged hides, 126 pipes 10 half do. 13 barrels and 1 hoghead with 5284 arrobas tallow, 4 bales with 400 cueros de potro, 17 do. with 40 arrobas cotton, 2 do. with 131 doz. goat skins, 7 do. with 3600 deer skins, 5 do. with 125 doz. viscacha skins, 3 do. with 90 doz. nutria skins and 1 doz. fox skins, 1 do. with 7 doz. calf skins, 6 do. with 600 horse hides, 3 do. with 28 doz. slunk calf skins, 108 do. with 2678 doz. sheep skins, 39 do. with 1510½ arrobas horse hair, 22 do. with 511 arrobas wool, 8 do. and 1 small bale with 155 doz. nutria skins, 1 box with 3½ doz. lion skins.

Brazilian brig Carolina del Rio, Machado, for Rio Grande, despatched by José P. Carneiro, with 350 fanegas salt.

January 12.—Wind N.

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

January 13.—Wind E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, American brig Marcellus, Jennings, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 175 arrobas garvanzos.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Schiaffino, for Montevideo.

The Indiferente was under weigh, but anchored again S. of the Outer Roads, from head wind.

January 14.—Wind N.

Arrived, Bremen barque Alexander, Marcus, from Bremen 12th November, Island Mayo 8th December, Montevideo 12th inst., with coals for ballast, to S. Lezica, Bros.

National brig Ximeno, Burnnester, from Santos 2d inst., with sugar, rice, and tobacco, to Davison, Milner & Co. Passengers, Señora Ferreira, and two children.

National packet schr. Luisa, Moratore, from Montevideo 13th inst., to C. Galeano.

Sailed, Sardinian polacre Indiferente, Dodero, for Montevideo, despatched by Amadeo & Caprile, in ballast.

Hamburg ship Molly, Harms, for Havana, despatched by Bertram, Delisle & Co., with 5420 quintals jerked beef.

Portuguese schr. Bom Fin, Raimundo, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with onions, 9 horses, and 5 asses.

January 15.—Wind E., heavy rain in the morning. No arrivals or sailings.

January 16.—Wind E., strong.

Arrived, Dutch brig Hesperus, Schackel, from Boha 29th ult. with rum, &c., to Lazica, Bros. Passengers, Mrs. John H. Robillard, and servant, and Captain Donald Campbell.

American brig Anawaw, Lee, from New York 12th November, Montevideo 14th inst.; general cargo and lumber, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Two Brazilian schooner-brigs.

Vessel posted to sail.

On 17th inst.—Emma, for Valparaiso.

The Augusta, for Boston, is expected to sail this day. The Epino, for Rio Janeiro, was to have sailed some days since, but her sailing has been delayed.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The late American schooner Mary Jane, is now under the flag of the Argentine Republic.

Vessels passed Point Indio.

On 4th inst., at 10 A. M., wind N. E.,—Clareedony, from Buenos Ayres 2d.

At 9 P. M., wind N. N. E.,—Britins, from B. Ayres 3d.

At 9, 20 P. M., wind N. N. E.,—Adele, from B. Ayres 3d.

On 10th, at 9 P. M., wind N. N. E.,—Dante, from Buenos Ayres 9th.

On 11th, at 8 A. M., wind N. N. W.,—Talisman, from Buenos Ayres 9th.

Arrived at Liverpool.

October 27.—British schr. Osprey, Fisher, from Buenos Ayres 15th August.

At Guernsey.

About 24th October.—British brig Themis, LeBas, from Buenos Ayres 9th August.

At New York.

November 5.—American brig Carolinean, Donghty, from Buenos Ayres 31st August.

14.—American brig Russian, Knowles, from Buenos Ayres 4th September.

At Baltimore.

November 11.—American brig Martha, Pullen, from Montevideo 31st August.

At Philadelphia.

November 10.—American brig Sanders, Skatts, from Buenos Ayres 17th August.—She called at the Havana.

At Havana.

About 20th September.—Hamburg schooner-brig Titania, Wetters, from Buenos Ayres 3d July.

Hamburg barque Duncan, Withrock, from Buenos Ayres 11th July.

Prussian ship Die Brant, from Montevideo 20th July.

October 1.—Bremen brig Catherine, Wessels, from Buenos Ayres 14th July.

Arrived at Valparaiso.

October 22.—British brig Broke, Campbell, from Hamburg.

American ship Oneida, from Baltimore.

November 9.—American barque Pearl, from Canton.

November 8.—American barque Danube, Raymond, from Boston.

American brig Tweed, Robinson, from Baltimore.

Arrived at Montevideo.

4th inst.—Sardinian polacre San Fortunato, from Santa Catalina.

5th.—French barque Olinda, from Havre de Grace 13th September.

8th.—Portuguese schooner-brig General Saldautta, from An oia 4th November.

9th.—Portuguese schr. Eliza, from Coast of Africa 27th November.

American brig Latona, Pedrick, from Philadelphia 25th November, to Zimmermann & Co., with 520 barrels flour, lumber, &c. Passengers, Messrs. H. Davis, and Benjamin Hartley.

10th.—American ship Mary Maria, Given, from New-York 20th November; general cargo, to Zimmermann & Co. Passenger, Mr. Isaac A. Brooks.

12.—Sardinian polacre Rustico, from Bahia.

Sailed from Montevideo.

3d inst.—Portuguese brig Jupiter, for Rio Janeiro.

Sardinian brig Hercules, for Pernambuco.

5th.—British brig Nancy, for Havana.

French brig Tambour, for Havre de Grace.

13th.—Oriental brig Felix, for Rio Janeiro.

Vessels on the Berth at Liverpool, on 16th October.

For Buenos Ayres.—

Barque Secret, Captain John Hocnard.

Barque Argentina, Captain Stephen W. Kelso.

For Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.—

Brig Asia, Captain J. W. Bloomfield.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR, By inserting the following few lines, you will much oblige your obedient servant,

A YANKEE.

As a Member of the American Benevolent Society, we beg the acting Committee of said Society to publish a statement of the operations of the Institution, from the time of its creation to the end of December 1834, as we are desirous to know what amount of money has been received for subscriptions and donations, and the instances in which they have extended charity to distressed Americans.

There was a general meeting holden on the 8th inst., for the purpose of electing officers for the

ensuing year; at this meeting a Report of the operations of the Committee, and state of the funds of the Society, should have been presented; and subsequently, the same Report and Statement should have been placed before the public, for their information; that such are not members of the Society, might, seeing its good works, be induced to become subscribers, and add their mite to the common stock.

There is an additional reason why the proceedings of the Committee should be laid before the public; viz.: to arrest in its course a rumor, put in circulation, doubtless, by the enemies of the Institution, that the Committee have been making a very improper use of the monies of the Society, by granting an allowance of 3 dollars per diem to two AUTINEENS of the American ship Romulus.

As this report is in very general circulation, we think it a duty incumbent upon the Committee to make a minute statement of monies received and paid out, that the public may see that the Committee, in the course of their executive duties, have not deviated from the true object of the Society; which is to relieve distressed countrymen, and not to encourage mutiny, and stand between the laws and the culprits.

We beg you to believe, Mr. Editor, that these few lines emanate from the most cordial feelings towards the Society, and a sincere regard for the high-minded gentlemen who compose the Committee.

Buenos Ayres, January 14, 1835.

THEATRE.

We have since our last only attended the Theatre once, which was on Tuesday evening. The performances were for the benefit of Señora Eliza Piacentini de Vacani, on which occasion the amusing pieces of "El Viejo de 25 años," and "La Casa en venta," were extremely well represented. In the former, Manueta looked very pretty in her white attire, her hair tastefully arranged without a comb; and in the latter, Señor Quijano played a "Jeremy Diddler" sort of character, with infinite spirit. The *beneficiada* sung two or three *arias*; they were not however so effective as those she warbled on a previous occasion. Her voice, although not remarkable for strength, possesses considerable sweetness.—Señor Vacani did not appear, being indisposed.

The house, notwithstanding double prices, was numerous and attentive. The boxes presented a bevy of charming fair, some of whom wore the head-dress à la mode de Londres. We do not admire the fashion.

CIRCUS.

Mrs. Laforest made her debut as a Vocalist, on the evening of the 11th inst.,—and a more successful first appearance has rarely been witnessed in this Theatre. The applause she received was spontaneous and heartfelt. There were no preparatory puff in the papers to pave the way for the stranger; indeed we candidly avow that we had no expectation of being pleased with her singing. What then was our surprise to find her possessed of a voice of extreme melody, and infinite variety! with all the sweetness of that with which Angelica Tani was wont to charm the town, but of far more power, and often reminding us of the dulcet strains of Miss Stephens!—a voice, the upper and lower tones of which are delightful, (particularly the latter,) and would be perfect, but for a slight degree of harshness which, we think, might be easily remedied. She sung two airs, both the composition of Bishop,—the Mozart of England, as he has been termed. The first was the polacca, "Like the gloom of Night retiring," and although she was much applauded in this, yet it only produced the idea of her being a good singer;—but in the cavatina, "Love sounds the trumpet," she electrified the audience;—the applause was vehement, continued, and enthusiastic, mingled with shouts of *viva!*—the encore was unanimous. The lady seemed deeply affected by these fervent congratulations, and gratefully acknowledged them. The house, too, was numerously attended: the boxes contained some lovely and fashionable fair, who appeared highly delighted with the new warbler.—In the boxes we also noticed the Consul-General of His Majesty the King of the French, (Mr. Medeville,) his Lady, and family.

The exertions of Mr. Laforest, on this evening, were also very great: he seemed inspired, and enacted wonders.—He threw five summersets in succession, (for joy, perhaps,) in his usual graceful style,—it being the first time he has performed this feat in Buenos Ayres: he was loudly cheered. Mr. Hammond was the Clown of the evening, and was very amusing. The pretty well-told ballet

of the *Naufragio Feliz*, closed the entertainments of the evening; in which the acting and dancing of Messrs. Laforest and Caton, and the Señora Caton, were highly applauded. The scenery was good; particularly the representation of the cabin of a ship. The curtain did not finally drop until half-past 12 o'clock.

Mrs. Laforest on Wednesday evening again sung the two airs above mentioned, and the cavatina was encored with the same enthusiasm as on the preceding occasion. She has evidently made a great impression both on natives and foreigners, and will be an excellent card for the Manager. Next week, we believe, she is to sing either "Una voce poco fa," or "Di tanti palpiti." We are told that she has studied music under the best masters in the United States; that all her family possess musical talent, her father (a German by birth) being a musician by profession; and that she has sung with the celebrated Mrs. Wood, (formerly Miss Paton,) with great exact.

Mrs. Laforest, we believe, is only 22 years of age. In person she appears to be about the middle size, and we are told that she is both amiable and pretty.

We ought to mention that on this evening (Wednesday), the Orchestra was much improved, and nothing was wanting but a trumpet accompaniment to the cavatina, instead of the French horn.—The exertions of the native tumblers excited a good deal of approbation and laughter. Mr. Laforest was incessantly cheered; his assumption of the fashionable comb, in the *Dicciones de los Paisanos*, was very diverting. The house (considering the intense heat of the night,) was well attended. Señor Vacani and family were in the boxes.

Mrs. Laforest is to sing the "Echo Song," tomorrow evening. This song, as sung by Miss Stephens, was always a great favorite in London.

BATHING.—The bathers were extremely numerous on Wednesday and Thursday evenings last; they extended along the banks of the river as far as the eye could reach, north and south.—The lady bathers attended in crowds at "night-fall," and long after midnight we met many of them in the streets; returning to their homes, sans comb,—their hair *en negligé*.

THE ALAMEDA was well attended on Sunday. The band, too, was in good humour, and performed later than usual; and as a *finale*, gave us part of the battle-piece of "the Battle of Iruzaingoa." This, and the calm moonlight evening, induced a number of ladies to continue on the promenade until after dark. Every bench was occupied, and perhaps there might have been some enamoured "Lorenzo," breathing into the ear of his "Jessica," the beautiful lines of Shakespeare: "How sweet the moon-light sleeps upon this bank! Here will we sit, and let the sounds of music Creep in our ears. Soft sweetness, and the night, Become the touches of sweet harmony."

The Alameda has on every night of the week been much frequented.—In the earlier part of the evenings a number of fair equestrians have passed, on their route *al campo*.

312

On 11th inst., Dr. JOSE FERDINANDO LAOS.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish,.....	12 1/2	—	122 dollars each
Do. Patriot,.....	1 1/2	—	do. do.
Plata macanquina,.....	6 1/2	—	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7 1/2	—	do. each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones,.....	7 1/2	—	do. do.
6 per cent Stock,.....	4	—	4 1/2 do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	122	—	1 1/2 do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	7	—	penice per ool.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	355	—	380 o/s p. c. p. m.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	7 1/2	—	do. p. patacon
Do. on United States,.....	7 1/2	—	do. p. U. S. ool.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	31	—	33 do. p. pesoado.
Do. country,.....	25	—	30 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs,.....	27	—	28 do. do.
Do. salted,.....	23	—	25 do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	11	—	1 1/2 do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	31	—	35 do. per dozen.
Cajachilla Skins,.....	3	—	4 do. do.
Wool, common,.....	8	—	12 do. p. arroba.
Hair, long,.....	33	—	34 do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	16 1/2	—	22 do. do.
Jerked beef,.....	16	—	17 do. p. quintal
Yallow, melfed,.....	104	—	104 do. p. arroba
Horns,.....	330	—	350 do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	60	—	do. p. barrel
Salt, on board,.....	8	—	10 do. p. jencye.
Discount,.....	1 1/2	—	3 p. c. p. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week, 122 dollars. The lowest price, 117 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7 penice. The lowest ditto, 7 penice.

PRINTED AT THE STATE PRINTING OFFICE,
No. 19, Calle de Chacabuco.

ALEXANDER BRANDE, Responsible Editor.