

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 443]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1835.

[Vol. IX.

BUENOS AYRES.

The Government of the Province of Mendoza, under date 8th ult., has forwarded to that of Buenos Ayres a copy of a despatch received from the President of the Republic of Chili, relative to the operations of the Chili troops stationed on this side of the Cordillera, against the Indians of the South. It appears that these troops, in conjunction with some friendly Indians, attacked the remains of the tribes who had escaped from the army of General Rosas, in the late campaign, and after a variety of manoeuvres, succeeded in killing upwards of 100 of them, and capturing various families, and a quantity of cattle. The loss on the part of the assailants, was 2 soldiers and 5 friendly Indians killed; and Captain Zuñiga, and the Cacique Hurmané, slightly wounded.

The Government, in a note dated 10th inst., addressed to the House of Representatives, explained the motives which have occasioned the delay in the execution of the laws respecting the free sale of bread, water, and beef. From the tenor of the said note, it appears that the delay will be still longer.

The Committee appointed by the Directive Council of the Philanthropic Society, to inspect the general Hospital for Men, have rendered an account of the result of the inspection, which took place on 8th inst.; the which is highly satisfactory as to the state of the Hospital.

Lies of the Day.—On Wednesday evening it was reported that Don Miguel, ex-King of Portugal, and his Aid-de-Camp, had arrived in town, and had taken up their abode at Beech's Hotel. This report arose from two Portuguese gentlemen having come from Montevideo in the packet *Rosa*.—The same evening, it was said that King William IV. was dead.

HIS BRITANNICK MAJESTY'S PACKETS.

We have hitherto, from various considerations, forbore to notice some communications sent to us, complaining of the delay in the arrival of letters forwarded to England, from this, by H. B. M.'s packets. We have been again addressed upon the subject, and earnestly requested to publish the reasons why the mails by merchant vessels from Buenos Ayres to Europe are so immense, compared with those sent by His Majesty's packets; at the same time to exonerate from all blame the two packets (*Cockatrice*, and *Hornet*), employed between this and Rio Janeiro, which perform their voyages with infinite celerity, and afford universal satisfaction.

The two following occurrences will perhaps elucidate the affair better than any elaborate remarks, at once proving that the complainings of our correspondents are not without foundation, and where the delay arises.

The packet *Hornet* sailed from Buenos Ayres on 24th July last, and arrived at Rio Janeiro 5th August; her mail was forwarded thence 29th August, by the packet *Mutine*, and arrived at Fal-

mouth 4th November: so that the letters from Buenos Ayres were 103 days on their passage.

The packet *Cockatrice* sailed from Buenos Ayres 22d December last, and arrived at Rio Janeiro 11th ult.; her mail was forwarded thence 29th ult., by the packet *Lord Melville*; and allowing about 50 days for her passage to England, (which is rather under the Spring average, when easterly winds are so prevalent in the English Channel,) it will therefore be close upon 90 days ere the letters from Buenos Ayres arrive at Falmouth.

Surely this cannot be consistent with the despatch requisite in the packet service.

We received London papers to 3d December, by H. B. M.'s packet *Cockatrice*. The foreign intelligence they contain may be summed up in a few words. The civil war in Spain continued, without any material alteration in the prospects of either party. General Mina was at Pampluna, organizing his forces in order to attack the Carlists. There had been several executions at Madrid, for political offences: one Velasco, a man of fortune, convicted of being an agent of Don Carlos, was strangled in November last; and three soldiers, of the Royal Guard, shot for desertion. The Carlists also take vengeance upon their opponents, by similar measures.—Portugal was tranquil, and the marriage of the young Queen, Doña Maria, to the Prince of Leuchtenberg, had taken place by proxy.—In the other parts of the continent, there was 'nothing new.'

The English domestic news in the papers, is interesting, as far as it regards the change of ministry. The Duke of Wellington, and his brother Tories, were again in power; and Lord Lyndhurst had taken the seals, as Lord Chancellor. The other departments were not filled up;—they awaited the arrival of Sir Robert Peel, from Italy, who, it is said, will be the new 'Prime Minister.' This event had, as may be supposed, caused considerable sensation. The Whigs and Radicals held meetings in London, and other parts, to petition against the employment of the Tories; their speeches on the occasion, were in the usual strain. The Tory party had also met in various places, and passed resolutions thanking the King for having dismissed the Whigs.

The following extract will probably give our readers a tolerable idea of the causes which led to the change in question:—

"We do not affect to have access to the secrets of the cabinet or the closet, but we believe that the following statement of the circumstances of the dissolution of the ministry, will be found substantially correct; for minor details we do not pretend to vouch—but of the leading facts we have been assured by the concurrent testimony of well informed persons. There were two parties in the cabinet: one (the majority we fear,) thought that they could not meet Parliament without announcing some strong measures of what they called church reform, or, to speak more truly and plainly, church spoliation; the other (to which section Lord Melbourne himself is said to have inclined,) were reluctant to pledge themselves to this extent, and declared that they must resign if such mea-

asures were to be proposed. In this dilemma Lord Melbourne waited on the King to inform him how the matter stood, and proceeded to offer a series of arrangements and alternatives for remodelling the cabinet; one of which has been—we presume, because it looks like a joke—allowed to transpire; Lord John Russell was the first person proposed as the leader of the House of Commons! Such a nomination was no very potent pledge either of the strength and respectability of the government in public estimation, or of discipline or good understanding amongst the ministers themselves; and Lord Melbourne is said to have candidly informed his Majesty that his propositions, even if agreed to, would not have the effect of establishing unanimity: on the great and vital question of the church, the two sections of the cabinet would be still irreconcilable; and it followed, as a matter of course, that whenever that question should be brought into discussion, the dissolution of the cabinet must ensue. In this state of things, his Majesty, with equal frankness and good sense, suggested that—if the proposal then submitted to him was avowedly to settle nothing, but, on the contrary, to render another and early crisis inevitable, there could be no use in patching up a provisional expedient; and that it would be better to do at once that which was admitted to be unavoidable at last—namely, to dissolve the incoherent and distracted cabinet. In this rational and indeed unanswerable suggestion, we have heard that Lord Melbourne freely acquiesced—the cabinet was dissolved—and the late premier conveyed to the Duke of Wellington his Majesty's letter, summoning his Grace to Brighton. In all this there was not, and could not be, any concert, much less any intrigue, between the King and the Conservative party; and we believe we may assert that the retiring ministers confess that his Majesty was not acting under any other influence, or with any other views, than those which were naturally and obviously suggested by his communications with Lord Melbourne himself, and by his lordship's own statement of the difficulties of the case. His Majesty, with the honour of a British gentleman, and the sound policy of a British King, suggested the course of proceeding which, though least convenient to himself personally, was most indulgent to his resigning servants, and most creditable to the general character of a monarchical government."—(*Quarterly Review*.)

Lord Brougham, the ex-Chancellor, had gone to Paris.

The Duke of Gloucester died on 30th November, at his country residence, Bagshot Park.

Among the various remarks in the British newspapers, respecting the burning of the Houses of Parliament, are the following, from the *Tory journal Edinburgh Evening Post*:—

"In another part of our paper will be found a full, true, and particular account of the burning and total destruction of both Houses of Parliament. We confess that, so far from being grieved on the occasion, we should exceedingly rejoice that this 'lamentable catastrophe' has occurred, if it were not that considerable damage has been sustained, in person and property, by individuals whose losses and sufferings cannot be treated with levity. In a public point of view, however, we repeat that we are anything but sorry that 'both Houses of Parliament' have been razed to the ground.—With the recent destructive inroads upon the British Constitution, we look upon the associations connected with the British Senate-house as having been wholly extinguished. The glory of these ancient halls has departed; and it is only in accordance with our heartiest wishes that they should no longer exist as a mockery to the present and to future generations. Is it not something very like sacrifice, that the O'Connells and others

should waken the echoes where once the voices of Chatham, and Burke, and Pitt, were raised? In very truth, the men whom the Reform Bill have called into ephemeral and noisome existence, are unworthy to fill the seats which their predecessors, under the old system, occupied. It is morally and poetically just, therefore, that they should be expelled—we care not by what power—from a scene where their presence can only recall the memory of better and brighter days. Our recollection of the old Houses of Parliament—whatever they may have witnessed in other days—will not longer be burthened with the contempt and abhorrence which are almost universally felt towards the present House of Commons; and for this, on behalf of the departed fabrics, we cannot help congratulating the public. In another point of view, the destruction of the Houses of Parliament need not be a subject of much regret. As buildings, they were at once ugly and inconvenient. The confined and cabined box called the House of Commons, was internally as mean and uncomfortable an erection as could be found anywhere. It could not contain the whole of the members; the arrangements were calculated only for the display of snoring, hissing, coughing, and cock-crowing, in defiance of the Speaker's authority; the galleries were mere excrescences, in which neither the sense of hearing nor seeing had been studied; in short, no place could have been more effectually contrived to prevent all the objects for which such a room ought to have been constructed. It will be a miracle to erect a house in any respect inferior to that which has been destroyed. The amount of loss has not been estimated. The only individual who will feel sensibly puzzled on this point, is Lord Althorp. The fire will lessen his surplus. We shall indeed lament the destruction of any of the public records—we fear they must have sustained much injury."

A FRENCHMAN IN INDIA.—The English journals take great pleasure in quoting the lately published letters of a young French naturalist, of the name of Jacquemont, who has given his countrymen some ideas of the British possessions in India, such as they never had before. M. Victor Jacquemont, (says a writer in the London Times,) was employed by the Museum of Natural History at Paris, on a scientific mission to the East, with a view of investigating the natural history of those regions, and collecting materials for the museum. "He obtained, with some difficulty it is said, permission from the Court of Directors to visit their dominions, and set off in 1828, in a French vessel from Brest, (which was carrying out a new governor of Pondicherry,) provided with a vast number of letters of introduction to all the principal personages of Calcutta. After a stay of about two months in that city, where he appears to have experienced a most hospitable reception, and to have ingratiated himself with every one, he proceeded on his route through the Upper Provinces, scaled the Himalayas into Chinese Tartary, visited the Court of Ranjeet Sing, crossed the Sutlej, and reached the valley of Cashmere, where he continued four months; retraced the Punjab, and from Delhi, where he remained some time, proceeded into Rajpootana and Malwa, thence, through Candeish and the Deccan, to Bombay, where he arrived, suffering under an hepatic disorder, which terminated his life in December 1832, at the age of thirty-one. The results of his scientific observations are confined to his journal, which will be published hereafter; it is said to contain a valuable account of the natural history of the parts he visited."

Victor Jacquemont's Letters from India.—A novice's first introduction to the merchant princes of Calcutta, is humorously described in the following passage:—

"My Portuguese valet from Pondicherry having called a palanquin, I bid farewell to the Zefee, dressed in black from head to foot; and, throwing myself into the little ambulatory house, I said to the carriers, '*Personne sahebka ghaur me*,'—a Hindostane sentence, which I had been meditating over since I left Pondicherry; it caused me to be set down at the door of Mr. Pearson's magnificent house, which happened to be one of the nearest to the river. A sort of Eurybates preceding me, between a double hedge of servants lining a wide staircase, introduced me into an immense drawing-room, where I found three ladies in full toilet, and a man with gray hair in a light cotton dress,—all four being fanned by a complicated machinery of hand-screens. My unknown name announced by the herald, and the simultaneous entrance of my tall black person, produced the effect of a thunder-clap; but the excessive pre-occupation of my mind, caused by the novelty, strangeness, and extraordinary appearance of

every thing I had seen in the six minutes after my landing, paralyzed my English eloquence mortally. Thus, at the critical moment when the spectre should have spoken, there was a pause. I would have given ten louis for a glass of port wine, which would have given me sail some little wind;—unable to stir, my debut was the candid avowal of my inability to proceed.—'I spoke a few words of English formerly, Sir, but I perceive that I have forgotten the whole; so I must entreat you to help me;—and so the gray haired gentleman did, and so did the three ladies—the two young ones in particular—and so well, that an instant after I was swimming in English like a little fish in the river. The strangers were Mr. Pearson, Mrs. Pearson, their daughter, and her governess or companion. I delivered my letters of introduction; on the effect of which I did not rely with implicit confidence, because they were second or third hand; however, they caused me to be considered as a guest at the breaking of the first seal. I was asked if they were the only ones I had brought to Calcutta; a question which I answered by exhibiting an enormous packet which deformed my pocket, and which, being charged beforehand, like a judicious firework, commenced on opening it with a few trifling squibs: Dr. —, Mr. —, merchant, or Capt. —; then by degrees shot out the name of a Judge, then that of the Chief-Justice, then a Member of Council, and terminated in a grand crash with the name of Lady William Bentinck, and then the Governor General's five times repeated."

The splendid entertainments of the rich Anglo-Indians, make a lively impression upon the mercatorial naturalist; and he thus describes one at Lord William Bentinck's, the then Governor-General:—

"The company was assembled in Lady William's drawing room. I was once more her *chevalier*, and sat next to her at dinner,—that being of course the place of honor. Every thing around was royal and Asiatic; the dinner completely French; and exquisitely delicious wines served in moderation, as in France, but by tall servants with long beards, in white gowns, with turbans of scarlet and gold. Lord William asked me to take wine, a compliment which I immediately returned, begging the honor of taking wine with my fair neighbor, who was conversing with me on a variety of agreeable topics, and offered to act as my cicerone. To give our appetites time to revive for the second course, an excellent German orchestra, led by an Italian, performed several of the finest symphonies of Mozart and Rossini, and in a most perfect manner. The distance from which the sound proceeded, the uncertain light flickering between the columns of the neighbouring room, the brilliancy of the lights with which the table was illuminated, the beauty of the fruit which covered it in profusion, and the perfume from the flowers by which its pyramids were decorated, and perhaps also the champagne, made me find the music admirable. I experienced a sort of intoxication, but it was not a stupid intoxication. I chatted with Lady William in French, on art, literature, painting, and music; while I answered, in a regular English speech, the questions put by her husband concerning the internal politics of France."

SIGNOR CARLO BASSINI.—This accomplished violinist concluded his performances at the Theatre of Buenos Ayres, on 8th inst. The impression they have made has been very great. He has elicited tones upon his violin, of the Paganini school, and such as, in our humble opinion, have never been heard in this country before. We have not the presumption to say that he will ever rival the wonderful *artiste* above cited; but certainly, should his talent improve with his years, (and he is now very young,) he may become Paganini the second.

Perhaps it may not be out of place to insert here some extracts from the life of Paganini.

"Nicolo Paganini was born at Genoa, in 1783. As early as the sixth year of his age he evinced so remarkable a talent for the violin, that a teacher was given him—one Servetto, a person of little merit, and under whom Paganini continued but a very short time. Giacomo Costa, director of the orchestra, and first violin in the principal churches of Genoa, was next charged with the musical education of Paganini, and led him on rapidly. At this period, Alexander Rolla was justly esteemed the first violinist in Italy; and Paganini, though yet a boy, testified the most lively desire to place himself under the direction of so able a man. To gratify this long-cherished hope, he quitted Genoa, and proceeded to Milan. But already this genius, destined to effect a revolution in his art, was unable to submit to the established forms of

the school which had preceded him. Disputes often arose between the pupil and his master, concerning innovations, which the former could as yet only conceive, without being able to execute them in a satisfactory manner, and which were condemned by the severe taste of the latter. Paganini soon abandoned himself, in solitude, to the researches with which his mind was occupied; he then formed the plan of the studies which are known under his name, and wherein he proposed difficulties which he himself could not surmount without immense labor. It is a remarkable fact, and one hitherto unknown, that Paganini suddenly interrupted his inquiries as to the possibility of augmenting the resources of the violin, to study seriously the works of Corelli, Vivaldi, Tartini, Pugnani, and Viotti, in order to ascertain the successive progress of his instrument. He afterwards familiarized himself with the works of the violinists of France.

"In 1805,* he entered the service of Napoleon's sister, Eliza, princess of Lucca and Piombino, in the capacity of concertist and director of the orchestra. In consequence of a wager, he one night led an opera, and played a solo, with a violin having only two strings, the third and fourth.—This was the origin of those *tours de force* which he has since accustomed himself to make on his instrument, and which, in his youth, he so far abused as to lay himself open to a charge of charlatanism, even by the Italians. When the Princess Eliza became Grand Duchess of Tuscany, Paganini followed her to Florence, where he became the object of fanatic admiration. His talent developed itself daily in new forms, but he had not yet learned to regulate its exercise. It was in 1810, that he for the first time gave, at a court concert, his variations on the fourth string, the extent of which he had carried to three octaves, by means of harmonic sounds.† This novelty had prodigious success, especially when he had made it public, which he did at a concert given by him at Parma, on the 10th August, 1811.‡ It is said that it was the Princess Eliza Bonaparte, who, after hearing the melody of the sounds he drew from the fourth string, suggested to him the idea of composing a concerto for that chord.

"Paganini is of about the middle height; built thin and frail, and with a constitutional air of languor; his manner, though modest, is not wanting in ease, self-possession, and dignity. He has the extreme paleness of the melancholic temperament; and his hair is jet-black, long, and clusters round his head in thick curls. The nose being prominent, and the features generally long and thin, his face is what is called by physicians, *hippocratic*. His eyes are small, quick, piercing, expressive; his countenance, without being forbidding, is not attractive at the first glance, but becomes highly so the moment he is animated.

"Weak in his organization, Paganini is yet one of the most striking examples of the superhuman energy communicated by the inspiration of genius. As soon as he grasps his violin, it seems as if some ray from above had alighted on him and fired his being. His weakness, his debility, are shuffed aside like broken shackles; he is full of new life; a new existence dawns upon him, and during his performance his muscular ability is more than quintupled. After he has completed a fine piece of execution, he shows the same symptoms as an epileptic patient; a dripping sweat exudes from his cold and livid skin; his pulse is lost; and if he is questioned even upon the state of his feelings, he cannot answer, or if he does it is in monosyllables, and so entirely at random, that as often as not it is the reverse of his meaning. The night after his concerts, he cannot sleep, and is in a state of nervous agitation which lasts sometimes for two or three days.

"In the hands of Paganini, the violin has become an entirely new instrument. Impelled by his genius beyond the methods of practice taught before his time, he takes for his starting-point the very goal of all performers hitherto known. Proceeding with indescribable boldness and instinctive innovation, in a track of his own, he has invented and makes use of resources and powers that seem like sorcery. Still, when he modifies or changes, he is above all, original, for he works in a new sphere. He has altered every thing, dis-

* One account says, at the age of fourteen (1797,) he was elected leader of the orchestra at Lucca.

† The term *harmonic sounds*, is employed to designate certain sounds which are produced in bow-instruments when the finger lightly touches one of the aliquot parts of the string.

‡ Paganini has remarked, that the harmonic sounds may be produced in every position of the violin, by a certain manner of moving the bow, so that only a yard of the string is in vibration; and, from this remark, he has enriched the resources of the instrument by numerous effects, in which these *harmonic sounds* take the principal part.

placed every thing, increased every thing, and with such good effect upon his art, that he seems to have new modelled it. Paganini has done just the reverse of some singers who make of the voice an instrument: he has made of his instrument a voice that articulates his musical conceptions. In his playing, there is neither chord nor bow; his violin is only the organ by which the musician expresses himself. It is not a separate tool, to manage which there is a way and art; it is on the contrary to him, we repeat it, an organ, the command over which has become a part of his nature.

"No one can have any idea of his performance who has not heard him. No one can believe it possible that science and practice could extend so far. He astonishes at once the heart and the mind, and surpasses the imagination. The impressions which his music excites are such as have never entered into the mind to conceive; and the effect that they elicit is something more than pleasure, it is an ecstasy. All the great violinists known have had a style, a mode, a manner peculiarly their own, which is never lost, and always distinguishable. It is not so with Paganini. No one can say of his performance—so Paganini will do, that is Paganini's manner. The listener recognises nothing, save, by turns, pleasure, or grief, or despair, or rage;—it is eloquence, it is song, it is sound delivering all kinds of expression.

"He is not an artist of such common sort, as to study out coldly, and fix upon rest and accents of measured elegance; those which he gives are the spontaneous effect of the sentiment under control of which he plays; and he who hears him, feels with him, goes with him, and anticipates them. Notwithstanding that he is thus continually governed by some inward, moving impulse, there are some characteristics in his execution

which never vary, and may therefore be defined. He holds his bow more perpendicularly than is customary; he draws it easy and wide; the touch is free, clean, and majestic; the freedom with which he moves the bow seems to double the sweep; there is in his handling, a lightness, a grace, so decided, that it is very pleasing to the eye, at the same time that it delights the ear. He runs through the whole scale without any perceptible variation or difference in the quality of the notes; from the highest to the lowest, each is pure, full, round, and brilliant, or of a mellowness exquisitely adapted to the effect which is designed; like a rain of pearls, scattering apart or falling together, and magically settling in ornamental forms. So fertile and so splendid is the variety of his play, that his *forte* is the most unequalled and most extraordinary ever drawn from the violin; yet his *piano* is the most delicate and most flowing; his *adagio* has a grace and a sweetness of expression that thrills the soul, and sets the heart throbbing; in his *allegro*, there is a wild overflow of gaiety, a frankness and an impetuosity of cadence to which it is vain to resist, or sometimes a coquettish frolicsomeness, full of spirit and caprice, which is made more striking by the use of a *pizzicato*, the power and application of which are known only to himself. His play is, finally, a discoursing of harmonies, in which his erudition keeps pace with his boldness and originality; and in his execution, there runs throughout, a power of *staccato* for every sound, from the most acute to the most grave. He makes a sport of that which for great violinists has been the *ne plus ultra* of difficulty; he can execute double string with more ease and perfection than any has ever performed on the single string; he is never afraid of this feat of strength, and performs it with equal certainty in every position."

TO THE REV. JOHN ARMSTRONG.

REVEREND SIR,

It is to be regretted, that in your communication of the 31st ult., respecting your separation from the Committee of the Foreign Schools, you did not state explicitly the motive or motives that induced or impelled you to so unexpected a step. In voluntarily quitting, or rather in tenaciously refusing, a chair which you have occupied for the last eight years, the public were entitled to a candid declaration of your views. This is a well understood obligation from the highest office-bearer, to his immediate constituency; and was doubly due in the present instance, when, in a Catholic country, a Protestant Clergyman was ostensibly withdrawing from the cause of popular education. A proceeding so unprecedented and unnatural, induces the belief that some very grave and serious obstacles must exist;—a feeling that has given rise to many idle and unfounded surmises, despicable enough in themselves, yet that may in the end prove prejudicial to the great cause of education. So far as our own inquiries have been able to reach, it appears that your only avowed motive, is an unfortunate squabble with a Reverend Brother respecting Temperance Society affairs;—a circumstance entirely extraneous, and that the public, without some clue, could hardly be expected to divine. To the general cause of education, we are bound to suppose you friendly; and having now, injudiciously we think, deprived yourself of the means of publicly protecting and patronizing it in your official capacity, we trust you will at least guard against any sinister influences that may be grafted upon, or plausibly justified by, your own example. Our sole object then, in addressing you at present, is to afford you an opportunity of obviating as far as possible, the untoward consequences alluded to;—a service we confidently expected from the Executive Committee of the Foreign Schools; but which we consider too important, in its public bearings, to be omitted, even if these Gentlemen should decline the ungracious task.

A SUBSCRIBER TO THE FOREIGN SCHOOLS.
Buenos Ayres, 10th February, 1835.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 12th OF FEBRUARY, 1835.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Laura, Crockley,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Loading for Liverpool.
Schooner-brig Betsey Hall, Coaker,	Brownell, Siegmund & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Maria Cecilia, Vionée,	Rearval, Bros.,	Loading for Cadiz.
Brig Spencer, Wilson,	Reario, Macfarlane & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Ariadne, Christie,	R. & J. Carlisle,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Ann Wise, Reant,	Lafone, Robison & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Beatrice, Pryde,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	To be Sold, on account of those concerned.
Barque Io, John Barnes,	McCracken & Jamieson,	Discharging.
Potacere-brig Rob Roy, D. K. Inglis,	Thomas Duguid,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sea Nymph, Smith,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Loading for London.
Brig Cameron, Brown,	Alfred Barber,	Discharging.
Barque Cors, Whitley,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
AMERICAN.		
Schooner-brig Margaret Ann, Mott,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Ship Romulus, Barker,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Barque Baring Brothers, Hinckley,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Discharging.
Ship Parachute, Titcomb,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Loading for Boston.
Barque Louisa, Christopher,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Philadelphia.
Brig Harper, Moore,	Grogan & Pleasants,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Latona, Pedrick,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Philadelphia.
Ship Marion, Davis,	Manning, Dorr & Co.,	Discharging.
Ship Carolenean,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Brig Charub, Knowles,	Manning, Dorr & Co.,	Loading for Rio Grande.
Brig Ottoman, Carey,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Loading for Boston.
Brig Fortuna, Perry,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Ceres, Davis,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for Salem.
Brig Paulina, Clark,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Barque Olinde, Fourné,	Aymes, Bros.,	Discharging.
Barque Clemeucc, Malvoisin,	Guerlin, Seris & Co.,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Elisée, Lemaud,	José O. Basualdo,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
HAMBURG.		
Brig Cesar & Elena, Jansenn,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Julian & Elizabeth, Bock,	S. Lesica, Bros.,	Loading for Brazil.
DANISH.		
Ship Dioskuren, Guntheresen,	J. J. Klieck,	Loading for Havana.
BREMEN.		
Barque Johanna, Grote,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Ship Alexander, Marcus,	S. Lesica, Bros.,	Loading for Havana.
Schooner-brig Johanna, Sagemuhl,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Barque Wanderer, Schlichting,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
DUTCH.		
Brig Hesperus, Shackel,	S. Lesica, Bros.,	Loading for Brazil.
ROMAN.		
Brig Concordia, Borrattini,	Felipe Llavallo,	Loading for Marseilles and Ancona.
SARDINIAN.		
Potacere San José, Rabato,	Pedro A. Plover,	Loading for Barcelona and Genoa.
Brig Guttaone, Dodero,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Genoa.
Potacere Madonna del Carmen, Croce,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Genoa.
Potacere Temistocles, Morello,	Felipe Llavallo,	Loading for Barcelona.
Potacere Carlo Alberto, Pertego,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Discharging.
Brig Temistocles, Chitappe,	F. Llavallo,	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Eloisa, Meirelles,	Pedro A. Plover,	Uncertain.
Schooner-brig Deidade, J. M. dos Santos,	M. A. Ramos,	Parnagua.
Schooner-brig Dos Amigos, Pereira,	J. S. Monteiro,	Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Brig Sparrowhawk, (16 guns), Captain Charles Pearson.
Packet Cockatrice, Lieut. W. L. Rees, Commander.

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

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

February 7.—Wind S.

Arrived, Oriental packet schr. Adelaide, Bisso, from Montevideo 5th inst., to J. & S. Lyons.

American brig Fortuna, Perry, from Baltimore 14th December, Montevideo 5th inst., with 1500 bushels salt, 60,000 feet plank, &c., to Daniel Gowland & Co.

Sailed, (during the last night,) Sardinian potacere Marquez Gropallo, Croze, for Genoa, despatched by Amadeo & Caprile, with 22,842 horns, 400 quintals old iron, 10 do. old copper, 69 bales with 1795 arrobas cut hides, 13 do. with 165 arrobas horn shavings, 78 do. with 1562 arrobas wool, 4 pipes with 156 arrobas tallow, 103 bags dried beef.

(This day,) National gun-boat Portena, (late No. 7,) Captain Juan Francisco Segui, for San Nicolas, with troops.

February 8.—Wind N.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Sardinian potacere Nra. Sra. de Sufragio, Capareno, for Bahia, despatched by Pedro A. Plover, with 726 quintals jerked beef.

Brazilian schr.-brig Novo Yerbah, J. P. da Silva, for Rio Grande, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 32 pipes wine.

February 9.—Wind W., strong.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Brazilian schooner-brig Anibal, F. da Silva, for Santos, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 845 quintals jerked beef, 50 doz. salted tongues, 3 bales with 50 doz. sheep skins, 200 fanegas barley, &c.

British brig Hannah, Barrel, for Liverpool, despatched by Parlane, Macalister & Co., with 50 dry hides, 3976 salted do., 14,930 horns, 53 pipes with 2014 arrobas tallow, 94 bales with 658 quintals cut hides, 84 bales with 1512 arrobas wool, 9 do. with 180 doz. sheep skins.

February 10.—Wind E.

Arrived, American brig Paulina, Clark, from New York 25th November, Rio Janeiro 22d ult., with general cargo, rice, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Passengers from New York, Mr. J. Farrington & Son. Passenger from Rio Janeiro, Señor Antonio Macao.

American brig Ceres, Davis, from Montevideo 5th inst., with 6995 dry hides, to Daniel Gowland & Co.

United States corvette Natchez, (24 guns), Captain Zantlinger, (bearing the pendant of Com-

modora James Renshaw,) from Montevideo 8th instant.

Sailed, National packet schr. Luisa, Moratore, for Montevideo.

British brig Sisters, H. J. Sutton, for Montevideo, despatched by Lafone, Robinson & Co., with 10,000 shbin bones, 5700 marrow bones.

February 11.—Wind N.

Arrived, Oriental packet schr. Rosa, Schiaffino, from Montevideo 10th inst., to C. Galeano.

Do. do. do. Aguilá Segunda, Soriano, from Montevideo 10th inst., to A. Martinez.

H. B. M.'s. packet schr. Cockatrice, Lieut. W. L. Rees, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 29th ult., Montevideo 10th inst., with the December mail of H. B. M.'s. packet Pandora. — Passengers, (landed in Montevideo,) Monsieur Mary, Belgian Chargé d'Affaires to the Court of Brazil; and Mr. De Yough, a British merchant.

The brig Sisters, which sailed yesterday, was in sight this day.

February 12.—Wind E. N. E.

Arrived, Sardinian brig Rio de la Plata, Lupi, from Montevideo 11th inst., in ballast, to Davison, Milner & Co.

February 13.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

The Sardinian polacre San José, Gorlero, for Genoa, is expected to sail this day.

Vessels posted to sail.

14th inst.—Butsey Hall, for Liverpool.

16th.—Parachute, for Boston.—H. B. M.'s. packet Cockatrice, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Vessels passed Point Indio.

On 27th ult., at 5 P. M., wind W.—Leander, from Buenos Ayres 27th.

On 29th ult., at 7 A. M., wind E. S. E.—Reform, from Buenos Ayres 28th.

On 3d inst., wind W. N. W.—At 10 A. M., Anawan, from Buenos Ayres 1st. At 11 A. M., Diana, from Buenos Ayres 31st ult. At noon, Angelina, from Buenos Ayres 1st inst.

On 7th inst., wind S. W.—At 8 A. M., Marquez Gropallo, from Buenos Ayres 6th. At 7 A. M., Martha, from do. 6th. At 9 A. M., Esperanza, from do. 6th.—(The Esperanza was lying at anchor off Point Indio, at noon on the 7th, the wind having shifted to East.)

On 10th inst., wind N. N. E.—At 10 A. M., Hannah, from Buenos Ayres 9th.

Arrived at Liverpool.

About 15th November.—British brig Guernsey Lilly, from Montevideo 31st August.

November 25.—British brig Grecian, Young, from Buenos Ayres 29th July.

27.—British brig Martin, J. Martin, from Buenos Ayres 4th August.

29.—British brig Sarah Birkett, Cook, from Bs. Ayres 2d September.

British brig Wilton Wood, Stockdale, from Buenos Ayres 14th September.

At Falmouth.

November 31.—H. B. M.'s. packet Camden, from Rio Janeiro 20th September, with the mail forwarded from Buenos Ayres 30th August, by H. B. M.'s. packet Cockatrice.

At London.

About 8th November.—British brig Danotlar Castle, Patterson, from Montevideo 12th August.

At Cowes.

About 22d November.—American brig Velocity, from Montevideo 15th September.

At Antwerp.

About 8th November.—Hamburg galliot Carl Heinrich, Yuzgen, from Buenos Ayres 3d August; and Belgian galliot Antonius, Lange, from Montevideo 10th August.

At Amsterdam.

November 7.—Dutch brig Phoenix, Yesser, from Buenos Ayres 11th August.

About 10th November.—British brig Urania, Bergh, from Buenos Ayres 12th August.

At Hamburg.

About 10th November.—British brig Themis, LeBas, from Buenos Ayres 9th August, Jersey.

At Nice.

November 16.—Sardinian barque Zolo, (late Veloz Argentino,) Ganiello, from Montevideo 14th September.

At Havana.

October 30.—Bremen ship Adler, Schinmacker, from Buenos Ayres 18th August.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.

11th ult.—H. B. M.'s. packet Cockatrice, froth Buenos Ayres 22d December, Montevideo 30th.

18th.—Brazilian schooner Seventh April, from Montevideo 30 days.

24th.—Oriental brig Guia del Uruguay, from Montevideo 18 days.

26th.—H. B. M.'s. packet Pandora, from Falmouth 5th December, with the mails for the River Plate.

27th.—Portuguese brig Jupiter, from Montevideo 20 ds.

Sailed from Rio Janeiro.

29th ult.—H. B. M.'s. packet Lord Melville, for Falmouth, with the mail forwarded from Buenos Ayres 22d December, by H. B. M.'s. packet Cockatrice.

Arrived at Montevideo.

2d inst.—American brig Hampton, from Philadelphia

22d November, with 1200 barrels flour, and general cargo, to Zimmermann & Co.

10th.—Brazilian brig Gran Sultau, from Sta. Catalina.

Sailed from Montevideo.

29th ult.—American ship Belvidera, Hill, for Valparaiso.

French brig Nouveau Perseverant, for Bourdeaux.

H. B. M.'s. packet Hornet, for Rio Janeiro.

3d inst.—Oriental schooner Modesta, for Rio Janeiro.

Portuguese schr.—brig Union Feliz, for ditto.

5th.—American brig Anawan, Lee, for Bahia.

British brig Broughton, for Bahia.

6th.—British brig Pacific, Gardner, for Liverpool.

7th.—Brazilian schr.—brig Providencia, for Rio Janeiro.

Oriental brig Descubridor, for Bahia.

8th.—Portuguese schr. Eliza, for Rio Janeiro.

H. B. M.'s. packet Camden, was appointed to bring the January Mail from Falmouth, for the Brazil and the River Plate.

The barques Argentina, and Secret, were ready for sea on 2d December, at Liverpool, bound to Buenos Ayres, but remained wind-bound.

Vessels on the Berth at Liverpool, on 2d December.

For Buenos Ayres.—

Brig Brilliant, Captain E. Mordant.

For Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.—

Brig Cicely, Captain W. Sewell.

Barque Tynwald, Captain Porteus.

Brig Asia, Captain W. W. Bloomfield.

We regret to notice, that from some oversight at the Foreign Post-Office in London, we have not by the two last packets received any London Shipping Lists, nor Prices Current; and we fear that this omission may continue until our letters, complaining of the occurrence, arrive at their destination.

We can assure our Subscribers that the fault does not rest with us; and that we shall take every method to guard against future disappointments in this respect.

The incomplete state of our Shipping Memoranda, arises from the circumstances above detailed.

THEATRE.

An elegant and select audience attended the Operatic performances on the evening of the 6th instant.

On the 8th was performed the play of *Marcela*. We have in a former number offered some remarks upon this drama, to which we have now nothing to add. Señor Bassini appeared, and gave some exquisite touches upon his Violin. The house overflowed.

On the 10th, for the benefit of Señor Casacuberta, several *petit* pieces, which we have not room fully to describe upon. In one of them—*No mas Muchachos*,—the pretty *Manuelita* personated four different characters, and not only played them well, but looked, in her male attire, the prettiest little dandy imaginable. The house was full.

On the 12th, for the benefit of the manager, Señor Gonzalez, the tragedy of *Lauzara*,—or, rather, the one half of said tragedy. An apology was made for Señores Gonzales, Quijano, and one of the Amateur performers,—all of whom were suddenly taken ill. Señor Rossi sung the aria *Di Praver*; and the house was fully and fashionably attended.

CIRCUS.

Mr. Laforest's benefit took place on the evening of the 8th, and he ought to be highly grateful and satisfied at the result. The house was not only numerously attended, but the boxes were filled with beauty and fashion. Two lovely *Señoritas* attracted much admiration,—the one (said to be a native of Tucuman) was attired in 'celestial blue,'—the other, in 'virgin white. The *Anuncio* of Monday last, has described the dress of these fair ones. His Excellency the Governor, with his Aids-de-Camp, and accompanied by Señor Baldomero Garcia, sat in the State Box. General E. Diaz Velez and his family, and other families of distinction, were also in the boxes. The performances, including the Ballet, went off with infinite eclat. Mr. Laforest surely never rode so well, or received such immense applause; he seemed inspired,—and well he might, before such an audience.

Mrs. Laforest sung two songs with great approbation; but she was evidently labouring under indisposition.

The gun-boat *Porteña*, which sailed from this on Saturday last, for San Nicolas de los Arroyos, had on board 50 men of the battalion of Defensores de Buenos Ayres, and 50 men of the regiment of Patricios,—all veterans. From San Nicolas the said troops will march to Fort Federación, to relieve the 100 militiamen on duty there.

A race for 2000 dollars aside, distance 4½ cuardras, took place on Wednesday evening last, on

the Baracca-Road, between the horse William, alias Napoleon, the property of Mr. Edward Brown; and the horse Moro, the property of Captain Dayton. Mr. Brown's horse came in first; but in consequence of some misunderstanding, the race will probably be run over again. The umpire on the part of William, was Mr. John Fay; and on the part of the Moro, Mr. Charles Laforest.

The spectators were numerous, and amongst them were a number of ladies, both on horseback and in gigs. The Course, we are told, was in a very disorderly state, owing to the want of due arrangements.

THE WEATHER has been very changeable during the week. At sun-rise on Saturday last, it was cool,—thermometer 58; since which it has been from 70 to 80,—the atmosphere at times sultry and oppressive.

THE ALAMEDA was well attended on Sunday last, and the lady promenaders tolerably numerous. The Band performed selections from the *Barbero*, *Gazza Ludra*, &c.

Married.

On the 12th inst., at the British Episcopal Church, JOHN M'FARLANE, Esq., Merchant of this City, to MARIAN, third daughter of Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, of Islay, Scotland.

And on the same day, by the Rev. John Armstrong, BENJAMIN FRAZIER, Esq., to ISABELLA, second daughter of JOHN C. ZIMMERMANN, Esq., Consul for Hamburg, and Merchant of this City.

In honor of the latter celebration, the merchant vessels in this port, consigned to the house of Messrs. Zimmermann & Co., displayed their national and signal flags, from sun-rise to sun-set, on the 12th inst.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOARD AND LODGING.

GENTLEMEN may be accommodated with BOARD AND LODGING in a SPANISH FAMILY. — Enquire at No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

NOTICE.

JUST LANDED, and on SALE at No. 36, Calle de Potosí, a small parcel of superior GINGER WINE, in bottle. — Also, a few pipes of HOLLANDS GIN, and COGNAC BRANDY.

FOR SALE.

At No. 61, Calle de la Piedad, ENGLISH CIDER.—Ginger Wine and Perry.—London Brown Stout.—Westphalia Hams,—and first-rate Havana Cigars.

CALLE DE LA PIEDAD, Nº 98, JUST RECEIVED, some ENGLISH SONGS, with Pianoforte Accompaniment.

JUST RECEIVED.

And for SALE at No. 39, Calle de la Catedral, A SMALL quantity of TERRY'S COPYING INK. Prepared only by CHARLES TERRY, (late Walkden, Darcy & Terry,) 5, Shoe Lane, London.

LADIES SHOES.

SELLING at No. 62, Calle de Cangallo, LADIES English made PRUXXELO SHOES, at the very low price of Six dollars per pair. — Gentlemen's Boots from 45 to 40 dollars per pair, &c. &c. &c.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	124	—	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	119	—	do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	7	7½	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7½	—	do. each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones,.....	7½	—	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	40	—	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	123	—	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	7	10	7½ pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	355	—	ds. p. ct. prim.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	19	—	do. p. patacon
Do. on United States,.....	14	—	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	34	34	do. p. peadola.
Do. country,.....	25	—	31 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.,.....	27	—	28 do. do.
Do. salted,.....	22	—	23 do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	104	—	11 do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	35	—	41 do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	40	—	42 do. do.
Wool, common,.....	8	—	14 do. p. arroba.
Hair, long,.....	33	—	34 do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	17	—	22 do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	17	—	17½ do. p. quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	104	—	104 do. p. arroba.
Horns,.....	350	—	1050 do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	59	—	65 do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	8	—	12 do. p. fanega.
Discount,.....	14	—	3 p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 123 dollars. The lowest price, 118½ dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7½ pence. The lowest ditto, 7 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRADBURY, Responsible Editor.