

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 492.]

BUENOS AYRES. SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1836.

[Vol. X.

BUENOS AYRES.

We have not any particular news, either domestic or foreign, to communicate this week,—not even from our neighbours in Montevideo. Unfavourable winds have prevented vessels from arriving, rendering our Marine List of to-day rather bare. However, we shall soon have a change in this respect,—“It’s a long lane that has no turning.” In the mean time, we present the following extracts from the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 20th inst., which we think will be read with some interest.

“The great benefits of the expedition, in the years 1833 and 34, to the Deserts of the South, begin successively to be felt. Its results are important, in every sense of the word, to the country in general. To it is owing the increase and rapid progress of our country districts; and the eagerness with which the forming of new agricultural and pastoral establishments are undertaken, and the improvement in those which exist, under the safeguard of the perfect security in which these said fertile and beautiful lands are placed, which in other times were under the dominion of the Indians. Thus it is, then, that the aspect which the principal focus of the riches of the country presents, is most satisfactory. To which may be added, that the well combined Custom-house law which the Government has promulgated, will afford, amongst other benefits, an animating impulse to agriculture, for which the gratitude of the agriculturists has been expressed in the most solemn manner. This progress and improvement are intimately allied with the solid prosperity of the country. Our fields cultivated with ardour, and our rural establishments guaranteed by security and attended to with zeal, will be converted into the residence of a numerous and industrious population. Personal interest being incited by the allurements of gain, supported by a correct legal protection in this respect, and reposing in the certainty of absolute security to property, we shall witness rapid advances in this vast field of progress, which are as many more benefits to the country in general, and the basis of its aggrandisement.

“From this gratifying evidence, it cannot but be inferred how favourable this prosperity of the country districts must be to the commerce of the city; for in this respect the prosperity of the one is the prosperity of the other, as they form, by identity of interests and relations, one social entity. Thus we see that that which was purely fictitious having now disappeared from our commerce, the real and positive solely remain; and on this solid basis, and under the auspices likewise of an enlightened and patriotic administration, it proceeds, in a straight forward path, to a state truly flourishing.

“We have, in fine, arrived at the much wished for period in which public peace is every day more consolidated; the national cause of Federation secured; the political and administrative order regularized; the debts which pressed upon the treasury paid; agriculture fomented; commerce animated; the useful arts protected; and in every class of society diffused that vigour and progressive movement which is the soul of a State.—An immense field is open to the hopes of the patriot, and in the effusion of joy he blesses the worthy administration which has produced so many benefits under circumstances so threatening, and when evils, and evils of magnitude, were only expected.”—(*Gaceta Mercantil*, 20th inst.)

“We have the satisfaction to announce that the important undertaking of the paved road from this city to San José de Flores, is in an advanced state. During the short period which has elapsed since the decree which ordered its formation until the

present moment, seven *cuadras* have been paved. To the excellent measures of the present administration, and to the zeal of citizen Don Juan N. Terrero, the public is indebted for this monument of general utility, of glory for its authors, and of special and worthy remembrance of the illustrious General Juan Facundo Quiroga.”—(*id. id.*)

A communication in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of yesterday, gives a detail of the proceedings at Clascosus, on 30th ult., upon the occasion of distributing rewards to various scholars of the Girls’ School in that town. The principal *sala* of the school was elegantly adorned, and the picture of General Rosas placed on a triumphal arch in front of the *sala*. At the appointed hour for the distribution of the rewards, the girls appertaining to the school, accompanied by their mothers, and a numerous concourse of ladies, all wearing the Federal device, took their places in the *sala*. After a suitable oration from the Lady President, the ceremony of distributing the rewards commenced; and at the conclusion of each distribution, the music played the national air. When all was concluded, the Justice of Peace, Don Francisco Villarino, pronounced a discourse analogous to the occasion. In the evening, the commercial body of Clascosus gave a grand ball, which was kept up until sunrise on the following morning. A number of young ladies attended this ball;—“these, (says the communication,) Federally attired, exceeded in beauty the fairest flowers of the best cultivated garden; and I believe that had the most ardent admirer of the fair sex been present, he would have had nothing to desire.”

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

FINANCE DEPARTMENT. Buenos Ayres, January 16, 1836. 27th year of the Liberty, 21st of the Independence, and 7th of the Argentine Confederation.

To Señor Don Nicolas Anchorena.

His Excellency the Governor having taken into consideration the offer you have made, of a loan of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, at three and four months, without interest; with the proviso that if the Government insist upon giving any, the proposition shall be without effect; has ordered me to inform you, that such generosity and patriotism leaves him no other alternative than to accept the loan on the terms you offer; with the understanding that it shall be repaid in Exchequer Bills, of those which are disposable from not having been renewed, and which, with the interest on their becoming due, will compose the capital lent.

His Excellency has likewise ordered me to inform you, that the Government desiring to correspond to an action so generous, and to reward the nobleness of your sentiments, will apply this sum to the payment of the back debt of Invalids, Patriotics of Buenos Ayres, country Police Department, and others, as far as it will go; and that this note will be published, for the credit which so noble an action confers on the country, its administration, and on Señor Anchorena himself.

God preserve you many years,
José Maria Rojas.

Buenos Ayres, 16th January, 1836. 27th year of the Liberty, 21st of the Independence, and 7th of the Argentine Confederation. To the Restorer of our Laws, His Excellency the Governor and Captain-General of the Province, DON JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS.

The undersigned have the honor to address His Excellency the Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, Governor and Captain-General of the Province, and to place at his disposal the sum of one thousand nine hundred and ninety-one dollars, five reals, current money, being the nett receipts of the dramatic performance exhibited on 1st inst., in aid of the widows and orphans of the worthy Federals who, under the command of Your Excellency, were engaged in the memorable campaign of the year 1833, the result of which has been to give increase to the territory of the Province, security to its agricultural establishments, liberty to a number of families who were captives to the

barbarians, and to prove that the genius of Portenos, guided by the heroism of the Citizen General, have not found difficulties to thwart their enterprise, neither in the obstacles which nature presents, nor in the artful manœuvres which the spirit of anarchy ever puts in action to frustrate the noble and glorious efforts of patriotism.

We intreat Your Excellency to accept this trifling testimony of esteem, with which we recognize the merit of the eminent services of the brave men of the expeditionary army; and that you will distribute the offering, as Father and Protector of the widow and orphan.

God preserve Your Excellency many years.
José Maria Garmendia,—Mariano Baez.—Placido Soler,—Andrés M. Noriega,—Manuel Burgos.

The Under-Secretary of the Home Department, Don Agustín Garrigos, replied to the above on 21st, to the effect, that His Excellency the Governor highly appreciates the humanity and patriotic sentiments of the amateur performers, who had thus made an offering which entitles them to public esteem, as well as to that of the Government.

A communication, dated San Fernando, 9th inst., from Don Juan Garay, Justice of Peace, and Don Bernardo Gonzalez, Commissary of that district, addressed to His Excellency the Governor, incloses the names of 426 resident citizens, who have registered themselves as approving the law of the 7th of March last, which conferred upon Brigadier Juan Manuel de Rosas, the whole of the public power of the Province.

A similar communication was forwarded on 2d inst., from Don Joaquin Arana, Justice of Peace of the district of Ensenada, containing the names of 205 resident citizens.

A similar communication was forwarded on 8th inst., from the authorities of the district of Lobos, dated 8th inst., containing the names of 682 resident citizens.

A similar communication was forwarded on 1st inst., from the Justice of Peace, &c., of the district of Dolores, containing the names of 513 resident citizens.

The above documents were forwarded by His Excellency the Governor, to the House of Representatives of the Province.

The inhabitants of the township of Moron, have, under date 13th inst., transmitted to Government an address similar to that noticed in our No. 490, thanking His Excellency the Governor for the protection he has granted to National industry, by the decree prohibiting the importation of foreign wheat and flour, except upon certain conditions.

The Under-Secretary of the Home Department, Don Agustín Garrigos, replied to the above on 15th inst., to the effect, that His Excellency the Governor felt highly gratified on receiving the communication in question, &c. &c.

A similar communication was forwarded to His Excellency the Governor, on 18th inst., from the agriculturists of San Isidro; to which His Excellency replied on 20th, through the Under-Secretary of the Home Department.

A communication, dated 19th inst., from Don Bernardo Victoria, Chief of Police, to His Excellency the Governor, relates, among other occurrences connected with the Police Department, that on the night of the 18th inst., about half-past 10 o’clock, a fire broke out in the house No. 255, Calle de la Piedad. Prompt assistance was given by the watchmen, &c., and the fire was extinguished without much damage to the building.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 19th inst., contains an index of the laws, decrees, and resolutions published in the said *Gaceta*, during the year 1835.

SUMMARY of the Statement, published by Authority, in the "Gaceta," No. 3,789, of the Exchequer of Buenos Ayres (Receptoría), for the year 1835.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
	Dollars. rs.		Dollars. rs.
Balance from 1834, -	183,852 04	Remittances to the Treasury, -	10,106,051 4½
Customs.—Import duties, -	9,031,416 0	Dividends on Stock, and Sinking Fund, -	1,863,199 0
Export duties, -	872,285 5	Discount of Exchequer and Custom- House Bills, -	669,293 2½
Import do. from the Interior, -	178,493 2	Custom-House Bills irrecoverable, -	59,477 1
		Repairs, -	1,833 0
Duties returned, -	10,082,194 7	Custom-House, Resguardo, and gene- ral collection of the Revenue, -	305,681 6½
	9,395,603 0		
Port duties, -	101,330 3½		
Stamps, -	412,379 1		
Income tax, -	200,252 7		
Taxes collected by the Police, -	133,639 4		
Sundry minor duties, -	170,742 4		
Rents and Interest, -	229,260 6		
Revenue, -	10,843,298 1½	Balance to 1830, -	93,404 4½
Sale of Land and Houses, -	288,142 2		
Proceeds of 5 millions of 6 per cent. Stock, -	2,525,947 7½		
Exchequer Bills issued, -	7,725,000 0		
	10,250,947 7½		
Exchequer Bills paid, -	8,245,100 0		
Borrowed, -	2,005,847 7½		
	13,121,540 3¼		13,121,540 3¼

Extracts from the Mémoires of LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR THOMAS PICTON.

"During the Peninsular war, when provisions were rather difficult to be obtained, a young and dandified commissary had been instructed to supply the rations for the third division, at a given place by a certain time; but by some mismanagement this officer forgot to fulfil his engagement, and the division was in consequence left to its own resources, which were bad enough. A report of this neglect was brought to General Picton, and he forthwith sent for the commissary. 'Well, sir,' commenced Picton, as he came in, 'where are the rations for my division?' This being the very question that the commissary was not prepared to answer, he hesitated for a short time, and then stammered out some well-worn excuse. Picton was not, however, to be cajoled by excuses while his men were kept with empty stomachs; so he led the alarmed commissary to the door, and, pointing, said, 'Do you see that tree?'—'Yes, sir,' was the reply. 'Well, now,' continued Picton, 'if you don't get the rations for my division at the place mentioned by twelve o'clock tomorrow, I will hang you up there at half-past.' He was then released, when he proceeded forthwith to Lord Wellington, and told him, with an appearance of injured dignity, of General Picton's threat; but the commissary was dreadfully alarmed when his Lordship coolly remarked, 'Ah! he said he'd hang you, did he?'—'Yes, my lord.' 'Well, if General Picton said so, I dare say he will keep his word. You'd better get the rations up in time.' Further advice was unnecessary—the rations were there to the moment."

His addresses to the men were brief, impressive, and sometimes characteristic—as for instance the pithy harangue at Ciudad-Rodrigo, to that strange, irregular, *dare-devil* body of men, the eighty-eighth (Connaught-Rangers). "Rangers of Connaught! it is not my intention to expend any powder this evening, we'll do the business with the *could iron*."

He was obliged to return to England to recruit his strength, and was most flatteringly received by the Prince Regent, who invested him with the Order of the Bath. But he could not be long contented at a distance from the field of action. It is pleasant to extract the scene which follows, as it leaves a more agreeable impression on the mind than any other in the volumes:—

"A distinguished officer, who was a witness of Picton's reception by his old soldiers, has communicated to us the following account of this interesting event:—'I was,' he says, 'much surprised one afternoon by hearing a kind of low whisper amongst the men of my regiment, who were at the time amusing themselves in a variety of different ways. This whisper was quickly increased to a more general commotion, as they all set off in the direction to which their attention had been drawn, at first walking, and then running a kind of race, as each tried to distance the others in first reaching the point of their destination. For awhile I was quite at a loss to account for this sudden movement; but at length I discerned at some distance several mounted officers riding slowly towards our quarters. Curiosity led me to follow the men; but long before I could reach the spot, the approaching horsemen were surrounded by the soldiers, who had now collected from all directions, and were warmly greeting

them with loud and continued cheers. As I came nearer, I soon recognized General Picton. Many of the men were hailing him with the most gratifying epithets of esteem, one of which in particular struck me: this was, 'Here comes our brave old father!' The General seemed much gratified, and smiled upon them with a look of unfeigned regard. I was not forgotten or unnoticed. His eagle eye in one moment was fixed upon me, and holding out his hand, he observed, 'Ah! my young friend; what! you come to meet me too!' Nearly the whole division collected before he reached his quarters; and thus surrounded by his delighted soldiers, he returned to lead them on again to a still more splendid career of victory."

We once thought of extracting a letter to Colonel Pleydel, to whom most of the correspondence here published is addressed, in which Sir T. Picton gives his own account of the battle of Vittoria; but, like all the rest, it is so plain, and though well-written, so little characteristic, that we doubt its being generally interesting—the circumstances of that engagement being already familiar as by-words,—and prefer the account of an eye witness:—

"During this struggle on the right, the centre was inactive. General Picton was impatient; he inquired of several aids-de-camp who came near him from head-quarters, whether they had any orders for him? His soldiers were anxiously waiting to advance: Picton knew the spirit of his men, and had some difficulty in restraining it.—As the day wore on, and the fight waxed warmer on the right, he became furious, and observed to an officer who communicated these particulars, 'D—n it! Lord Wellington must have forgotten us!' It was near noon, and the men were getting discontented, for the centre had not yet been engaged; Picton's blood was boiling, and his stick was going with rapid strokes upon the mane of his cob; he was riding backwards and forwards, looking in every direction for the arrival of an aid-de-camp, until at length one galloped up from Lord Wellington. He was looking for the seventh division, under Lord Dalhousie, which had not yet arrived at its post, having had to move over some difficult ground. The aid-de-camp riding up at speed, suddenly checked his horse and demanded of the General whether he had seen Lord Dalhousie. Picton was disappointed: he expected now at least that he might move; and, in a voice which did not gain softness from his feelings, he answered in a sharp tone, 'No, sir! I have not seen his Lordship; but have you any orders for me, sir?'—'None,' replied the aid-de-camp.—'Then pray, sir,' continued the irritated General, 'what are the orders you do bring?'—'Why,' answered the officer, 'that as soon as Lord Dalhousie, with the seventh division, shall commence an attack upon that bridge, (pointing to one on the left,) the fourth and sixth are to support him.' Picton could not understand the idea of any other division fighting in his front; and, drawing himself up to his full height, he said to the astonished aid-de-camp with some passion, 'You may tell Lord Wellington from me, sir, that the third division under my command shall in less than ten minutes attack the bridge and carry it, and the fourth and sixth divisions may support if they choose.' Having thus expressed his intention, he turned from the aid-de-camp, and put himself at the head of his soldiers, who were quickly in

motion towards the bridge; encouraging them, according to the words of an amusing writer, with the bland appellation of 'Come on, ye rascals!—come on, ye fighting villains!'"

When Napoleon returned from Elba, it was impossible for Sir Thomas Picton to remain unemployed; and after some slight delay, caused by a resolution on his part not to serve under any other general officer than the Duke of Wellington, he repaired to the Netherlands. A distinct and grave foreboding that he was never to return to England, possessed his mind. He spoke of his impression to his friends, and arranged all his affairs with the diligence of one who knows his days are numbered; and before he left England, expressed a wish, that if he fell "he might not be forgotten, but receive the same distinctions that had been conferred on other officers who had died in the service of their country."—He embarked for Ostend on the 13th of June, 1815, and, before one short fortnight had elapsed, was numbered among the brave who fell at Waterloo. It was not known till after his death, that he had entered into the battle in a disabled state, two of his ribs having been broken in the engagement of the previous day; but he had concealed the circumstance from every one save his old servant, who bound up his wound for him, lest he should be solicited to absent himself from action. His body was brought to London, and buried in the family vault in the burial-ground of St. George's, Hanover-Square; but a monument was erected to his memory in St. Paul's Cathedral, by his grateful countrymen, and subsequently another by subscription at Car-marthen.

HEATH'S GALLERY OF BRITISH ENGRAVINGS. No. 14.—"Chacun à son Goult."

"About the middle of the last century, Mrs. Brown, a fair widow, possessed, in addition to her personal charms, four thousand pounds per annum, and was consequently courted by half the town. Sir Samuel Snob, an alderman, a sea-generarian, and a constant employer of the phrase which gives its title to the print, enlisted himself among her admirers. One day that he visits her, he is received with less than her usual scorn; he proposes, and the lady replies before she can give her hand and heart, he must grant her two small favours. The *first* is, that he shall woo her on his knees; the *second*, she will not communicate until the first shall have been performed. Down on his knees went the knight; and after he is exhausted, the lady tells him her other request,—that he will get up again."

The figure of the "fair widow" is a most delightful representation. She is seated on a sofa, and looks a perfect Venus.

England.—In an oration before the Pilgrim Society of America, Professor Everett thus refers to England:—"I tread with reverence the spots where I can retrace the footsteps of our suffering fathers; the pleasant land of their birth has a claim on my heart. It seems to me a classic, yes, a holy land, rich in the memories of the great and good,—the martyrs of liberty,—the exiled heralds of truth; and richer as the parent of this land of promise in the west. I am not—I need not say I am not—the pauper of England. I am not dazzled by her riches, nor awed by her power. The sceptre, the mitre, and the coronet, the stars, garters, and blue ribbons, seem to me poor things for great men to contend for. Nor is my admiration awakened by her armies, mustered for the battles of Europe; her navies, overshadowing the ocean; nor her empire, grasping the farthest east. But it is the refuge of free principles, though often persecuted; the school of religious liberty, the more precious for the struggles to which it has been called; the tomb of those who have reflected honour on all who speak the English tongue; it is the birth-place of our fathers,—the home of the Pilgrims. It is these which I love and venerate in England. I should feel ashamed of an enthusiasm for Italy and Greece, did I not also feel it for a land like this. In an American, it would seem to me degenerate and ungrateful to hang with passion upon the traces of Homer and Virgil, and follow without emotion the nearer and plainer footsteps of Shakespeare and Milton; and I should think him cold in his love for his native land, who felt no melting in his heart for that other native land which holds the ashes of his fore-fathers."

The Thorn.—"Tell me," said the willow to the thorn, "why you are so covetous of the clothing of those who pass by you; of what use can they be to you?"—"Nye whatever," replied the thorn, "I have no desire to deprive the passengers of their raiment; I only wish to tear it."

Astronomy.—Of all the sciences, astronomy is the most elevated and sublime, as it is the most ancient, and the most perfect. It is susceptible of most numerous and important practical applications. It is the highest triumph of human intellect, and is calculated to give us the most exalted idea of the intelligence and penetration of man; while, on the other hand, this intelligence and penetration sink into insignificance, when compared with the wisdom and power of the great framer of the celestial machinery. It is, in truth, from astronomical studies that we can more readily than from any other branch of human learning, reach a knowledge of the attributes of the Deity; of his goodness, in the nice adaptation of all the parts of the universe to our own comfort and happiness; of his wisdom, in the perfect organization and machinery of the system, in which the most exact calculus can detect no flaw; of his power, in the enormous masses of the bodies in our system, and in the vast space it occupies,—a space, however, that dwindles to a point, when compared with the extent peopled by other planets, and other suns, of eternal duration, in those notions that have for ages remained without a change, and must so for ever remain, unless a power be interposed to stay them, equal to that which originally called them into existence.

"The World of Fashion," of November last, thus speaks of the Countess of Harrington, late Miss Foote, the charming actress:—"It is very pleasant to behold the Earl and Countess of Harrington at the play. They seem such a happy couple! Harrington is the very model of a knight in some old romance, held in chains by the beauty of his mistress;—the smile, the bow, the agreeable manner of the Noble Lord, are all perfect in their way. The Countess is evidently sensible of her Lord's attentions,—as sensible as she is of her own loveliness; for she is still the same complete image of a Grecian divinity as ever! Long may they live in peace and happiness."

Old Newspapers.—Many people take newspapers, but few preserve them; yet the most interesting reading imaginable is a file of old newspapers. It brings up the very age, with all its bustle and every-day affairs, and marks its genius and its spirit more than the most laboured description of the historian. Who can take a paper dated half a century ago, without the thought that almost every name there printed is now cut upon a tomb-stone at the head of an epitaph! The doctor (quack or regular) that advertised his medicines; and their cures, has followed the sable train of his patients; the merchant, his ships—could get no security on his life; and the actor, who could make others laugh or weep, can now only furnish a skull for his successors in Hamlet. It is easy to preserve newspapers, and they will repay the trouble; for, like that of wine, their value increases with their years, and old files have sometimes been sold at prices too startling to mention.—(*Monthly Magazine.*)

Change in Turkish Fashions.—A change, which was at first regarded as a most alarming innovation, has recently occurred in Constantinople—namely, the adoption of the European costume by the Turkish ladies, at the instance of Sultan Mahmoud, the great Turkish reformer.—The proposal at first met with the most strenuous opposition in the harem; but the prejudices of the fair inmates having been once overcome, the very objects which a year ago were considered so hateful, have now become the objects of predilection, and European spencers, gignots, tippets, ribbands, flowers, stockings, gloves, and French shoes, are in common use among the fashionables; and some of the sultanas have carried the new fashions to such an extreme as to wear their bonnets and cloaks within doors.

An Intelligent Boy.—A good sort of woman in Vermont, desirous of showing her friends the strength of memory and intelligence of her son, catechised him on some theological subjects with which the lad seemed to be tolerably conversant; but upon asking him, "My son, now tell us into what state did the Fall bring mankind?" he answered, "Into the State of Vermont!"

Water Gruel.—In an old paper, dated Friday, 13th August, 1695, is the following curious advertisement:—"At the marine coffee-house, in Birch-lane, is water-gruel to be sold every morning from six till eleven of the clock. 'Tis not yet thoroughly known; but there comes such company as drinks usually four or five gallons in a morning."

A Sober Pun.—Why are Temperance Societies a bar to friendship?—Because they prevent shaking hands.

NAUTICAL EPITAPHS.

In the churchyard of the village of Torryburn, Fifeshire, is the following epitaph:—

At anchor now, in Death's dark road,
Rides honest Captain Hill,
Who served his king, and feared his God,
With upright heart and will;
In social life, sincere and just,
To vice of no kind given;
So that his better part, we trust,
Hath made the Port of Heaven.

Another, in the parish of Duffus, Morayshire, runs thus:—

Though Eolus' blasts and Neptune's waves
Have toss'd me to and fro,
Yet now, at last, by Heaven's decreer,
I harbour here below;
Where at anchor I do lie,
With others of our fleet,
Till the last trump do raise us up
Our Admiral, Christ, to meet.

THEATRE.

On the evening of the 17th, was performed a two act piece, called—"The Second Year; or, Who's to Blame?"—The scene of which is in Madrid. The plot consists of the disagreements of a married couple in the second year of their marriage. The husband (Casacuberta,) who is a merchant in Madrid, begins in the year II. of his marriage, to neglect both his wife (Manuelita,) and his business. The lady, who is a very pretty woman, retorts by coquetting with a friend of her husband, (Montero.) The husband becomes very jealous thereon, particularly as he has ocular demonstration that this friend is passionately fond of the lady. Some recriminating scenes take place between the married pair, in which it is evident that they both love each other dearly; for the husband, in the midst of his passion, gazes with rapture on the charms of his wife, exclaiming—*Qué hermosa!*—and she indulges in similar language. In the end they "make it up," and, as a sort of peace-offering, the husband makes his lady a present of a necklace of diamonds, and other jewellery; and, moreover, he stood ladies maid, (many husbands are obliged to do so at a pinch,) and assisted at the toilet of the lady to decorate her person with the said gems. After their disputes were settled, they found out that they were both very hungry; for it seems that having had a severe quarrel during the day, they had sulked with their dinner and left it untouched, and the lady hinted she could not live entirely upon love.

"For lips, tho' blooming, must still be fed,
As not even love can live on flowers."
The friend was dismissed with ignominy; but he said he had acted a very natural part in endeavouring to take advantage of a husband's neglect of a young and handsome wife.

The piece was extremely well played, particularly in the parts allotted to Señor Casacuberta and Doña Manuelita. Señor Montero was also

respectable; and Don Felipe David, in the little he had to do, was as humorous as ever.

After the play, was sung "*Un secreto d' importancia,*" by Señores Viera and Montero.

A farce followed, in which one of the characters, a young man who had lately returned to Spain from South America, tells his miserly uncle that during the passage they had encountered a gale of wind, and were obliged to throw a great part of the cargo overboard, including 30,000 hard dollars belonging to him (the uncle); upon which the old gentleman falls into a great rage, and tells his nephew that he ought to have thrown himself overboard instead of the money.

The performances were for the benefit of the Prompter; and the evening being cool, the house was well attended. In the boxes we noticed Generals Rolon and Pinedo, with their ladies and families; the lady of General Guido, and family; and several fashionable fair.

THE RETRETA.—The boisterous weather on Saturday evening last, did not interfere with the attractions of the *Retreta*. It was extremely well attended, including the usual proportion of ladies. The band were not exactly "in the vein," the tunes they played being dull, except the one at the *finale*, from Taurecidi.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

THE COPARTNERSHIP hitherto existing in this place under the Firm of BERTRAM, DELISLE & CO., has this day been Dissolved by mutual consent.—The affairs of the Concern will be wound up by MR. FERDINAND DELISLE, who will continue the business under his own name.

Buenos Ayres, December 31, 1835.

Wants a Situation,

A YOUNG WOMAN, as Servant of all work. Apply at No. 139, Calle de la Victoria.

To Let,

THE HOUSE No. 58, Calle de Balcarce. For particulars apply at the same, or at No. 91, Calle de la Biblioteca.

Scotch Presbyterian Church.

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT hereby give Notice, that MR. WILLIAM WILSON, at No. 30, Calle de la Biblioteca, is empowered to recover the Seat Rents for the current year, which are payable in advance, as well as the arrears for 1835.

Applications for Seats to be made as above, or to any Member of the Committee; and it is particularly requested that persons intending to discontinue their Seats, will intimate the same to MR. WILSON, by the 1st proximo. (By order of the Committee.)

(Signed,) WM. RODGER, Jun., Secretary.
Buenos Ayres, 13th January, 1836.

For Sale,

AT No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo,—price, Three Dollars.—The *Guia de la Ciudad, Almanaque de Comercio de Buenos Ayres*, for the year 1836.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 21st OF JANUARY, 1835.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, & C.
BRITISH.		
Brig Ellen, Johnson,	George Beley & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Laura, Crocley,	John Harratt & Sons,	Loading for Liverpool.
Schr.-brig Patriot, Gelling,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Discharging.
Barque Argentinia, S. W. Kelso,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sultana, Rogers,	Alfred Barber,	Loading for Liverpool.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Delta, Francis,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Barque Marblehead, Barstow,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Loading for New York or Boston.
Ship Hewes, Marshall,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Ship Fanny, Frazier,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Brig Plant, Perkins,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for Boston.
Brig Creole, G. Beutamin,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Demerara.
Brig Elvira, G. D.,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	New York.
FRENCH.		
Brig Jeune Charles, Abraham,	Poucel & Co.,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
DANISH.		
Brig Cecilia, Lofgren,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Loading for Hamburg.
BREMEN.		
Ship Adler, Schuhmacher,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Bremen brig Cesar, Deetjen,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Philadelphia.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig Fiametta, Bacaro,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Cadix and Genoa.
Brig Trafalgar, T. Lotero,	Manuel S. de la Maza,	Loading for Cadix.
Schr.-brig Concepcion, P. B. Carvassa,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Schr.-brig Luisa, L. J. Maria,	M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Zumaca Felicidade, M. J. F. Pereira,	M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Zumaca Pensamiento Feliz, Labrador,	M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Brig Rapid, (10 guns,) Lieut. Frederick Patten, Commander.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

January 16.—Wind S. S. E.—hazy.

No arrivals.
Sailed, Oriental packet schooner Relámpago, Rizzo, for Montevideo.

January 17.—Wind E., strong.

Arrived, Nationalschr. Agustina, from Montevideo 15th, to V. Cazares.

January 18.—Wind N.—hazy.—heavy rain at night.
No arrivals or sailings.

January 19.—Wind W.

No arrivals.
Sailed, Sardinian polacre Industria, Bernardo Vinelli, for Montevideo and Bahía, despatched by Amadeo & Caprie, with 9460 horns, 100 quintals old iron, 51 planks.

National steam-packet Federacion, Sutton, for Montevideo.

January 20.—Wind W. S. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 21.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 22.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

Vessel posted to sail.

On 23d inst.—Ellen, for Liverpool.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Sailed from Montevideo.

14th inst.—H. B. M's. packet Cockatrice, for Rio Janeiro.

"Collection of Works and Documents relative to the Ancient and Modern History of the PROVINCES OF THE RIVER PLATE; illustrated with Notes and Dissertations, by PEDRO DE ANGELIS."

The fifth number of the above work, was published a few days since. It contains the continuation of the geographical and historical index to the *Historia Argentina* of Guzman, by the Editor of the Collection, Don Pedro de Angelis;—Conclusion of Falkner's description of Patagonia;—Journey and route to the *Ciudad Encantada, ó de los Césares*;—and the *Discurso Preliminar* of the Editor, Don Pedro de Angelis, to Falkner's description of Patagonia.

In this *Discurso*, or Preface, to the Spanish translation of Falkner's description of Patagonia, the Editor states that when the said work was first published, that part of the American continent upon which it treats, began to attract the attention of the scientific. That nominally under the dominion of Spain, it had kept itself entirely separate and independent. That whether it was viewed with indifference, or its conquest considered as an arduous undertaking, certain it is that during two centuries very little effort was made to extend to the southward the limits of the Viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres. The *Discurso* then relates the attempts which had at various times been made to explore the country in question, and particularly as it regards the proceedings of the Jesuits to that effect: that one of the principal things which these missionaries relied upon for success amongst the natives, was the practice of medicine, in which they more or less succeeded. Still there was something wanted in this respect, and at this period their society was increased by the entrance into it of Thomas Falkner, a young Englishman, who had arrived in Buenos Ayres in a vessel from Cadiz, in quality of surgeon. He was the son of a skilful physician of Manchester, and commenced his studies under the direction of his father; and in order to complete them, was sent to London to walk the hospitals. His residence being close to the river Thames, placed him in contact with seafaring people, and brought him acquainted with the captain of a vessel who was engaged in the slave trade on the coast of Guinea. The details of his voyages and adventures, and even the very dangers he encountered, inflamed the mind of the young surgeon, who was easily prevailed upon to accompany the captain in his next voyage. After Falkner's return to England, he engaged in a trip to Cadiz, whence he proceeded to Buenos Ayres. When his vessel was about to return to Europe, he was seized with illness, and could not accompany her. Alone, and in a foreign country, the language of which he did not even understand, he had no other alternative but to appeal to the charity and philanthropy of the Jesuits; and he did this with the more confidence, as being the son of an Irishman and a Catholic. The Jesuits, aware of his medical talents, instantly admitted him into their society, and was proceeded with his new friends on the

expedition they were intrusted with by the Spanish Government, to explore the coasts of the Viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres; he then began to view the country under a new aspect, and it seems meditated the publication of his observations for the information of the British Government; and in the work which he afterwards published, he points out the vulnerable parts of the coast. He may have been influenced in this, (says the *Discurso*.) from the persecution carried on by the Spanish Government against the Jesuits; yet it was hardly fair in a foreigner to conspire against a country in which he had been so well treated. That altogether (continues the *Discurso*.) the work which Falkner has given to the world, although not always correct in its topographic details, is full of valuable information, and has served as a text for the formation of the grand map of South America, of which Mr. Arrowsmith has availed himself, and which was published in Madrid, in the year 1775, by Don Juan de la Cruz Cano y Olmedilla. But that which appears destined to eclipse these maps, is the diary of the late expedition to the Colorado, and to the Rio Negro, under the command of General Rosas, who has traversed in triumph the same places described by Falkner. This Spanish translation of Falkner's work, which the *Discurso* states is now published for the first time, was effected by Don Manuel Machon, soon after the original had appeared in English.

Falkner survived for many years the destruction of the Order of Jesuits, and died near Worcester; being at the time Chaplain to a Catholic family. His work was translated into German and French,—the Spanish translation of it, which ought to have preceded both, remaining unedited.

The fifth number of the "*Coleccion*," of which we now treat, contains some interesting details. We read in page 40, (in Falkner's description of Patagonia,) that in the years 1738 to 40, some serious conflicts took place between the Spaniards and Indians, from the following causes:—The Spaniards had, with little judgment and much ingratitude, forced from his territory the Taluche cacique, Mayu-Pili-ya. After the death of this cacique, some parties of the Taluchehes and Pichunches attacked the *caserías* of the rivers Arco and Arreife; the Spaniards hastened with their *Mariscal de Campo*, Juan de San Martin, to drive them away; they fell in with some Indians appertaining to the elder Caleliyan, who not knowing what had happened, and unsuspecting of danger, were sleeping; the Spaniards killed them all, without making enquiries whether or not they were the aggressors. Caleliyan's son was absent at this period; but when informed of the slaughter of his father, relations, and friends, he resolved to take vengeance, and immediately got together about 300 men, and marched upon Lujan, killing a great number of Spaniards, and seizing cattle, &c. The Spaniards assembled 600 militia, and pursued the Indians. In the pursuit they came in contact with some friendly Indians, who went out unarmed to meet their supposed friends; but they were cut in pieces by order of the *Mariscal de Campo*. This, and other enormities of that officer, roused the Puelches and Moluches Indians. The Spaniards were attacked at all points, from the frontiers of Cordova and Santa Fé, to the River Plate. The Indians advanced to within 4 leagues of Buenos Ayres, killing many Spaniards, taking prisoners a great number of women and children, and robbing the country of 20,000 head of horned cattle, besides horses. The inhabitants of Buenos Ayres were in the greatest alarm; many military officers ran through the streets, with their heads bare, in a state of distraction; and a number of people sought refuge in the churches, and religious houses. The Spaniards cashiered the *Mariscal de Campo*, who caused all this mischief, and at last obtained peace with the Indians.

In page 44, Falkner states that French and Spanish ships frequently came to the coast of Tierra del Fuego, in search of wood for the colony at the Falkland Islands, and always hoisted a white flag, the Indians having great horror at the red flag used by the English, so that they invariably fled on seeing it. The French and Spaniards attributed this to the circumstance of the Indians having been terrified at the firing of cannon by some English vessels of war, but Falkner hints that artifices had been used to prevent the Indians from having communication with the English. A cacique informed him he had been in a floating house made of wood, which Falkner supposes to have been one of the ships belonging to Admiral Anson's squadron.

Page 61, 62, and 63, relate to the temporary abandonment of the Falkland Islands by the British, and their having on that occasion left inscriptions on copper, informing all nations that the

Falkland Islands, with their appurtenances, belonged solely to His Majesty George III., King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland; Defender of the Faith, &c.; that in testimony of which, and in virtue of possession, the banners of His Britannic Majesty had been displayed on the said Islands, on 22d May 1774.

A notice is attached to the fifth number, that the first volume of the collection will with the sixth number be completed, and that in conformity to the announcement in the Prospectus, the price of the work will be augmented one half to those who do not subscribe on or before the 31st of the present month,—that is, the new subscribers, in place of paying eight dollars per number, will have to pay twelve.

We have observed, on several evenings lately, a number of ladies traversing the streets of the city on horseback, at a walking pace, attended by cavaliers also *a caballo*; and we are told that this is now becoming fashionable. The quiet streets of Buenos Ayres are admirably adapted for such a display. These fair equestrians were not attired in strict riding costume; they had neither riding-habit nor hat, but wore the "in door dress," with the exception of the comb, and certainly looked very graceful.

Quantities of paving-stones are daily landed on the beach near the Alameda, from the Island of Martin Garcia. We sincerely hope that when the paved road to San José de Flores be finished, the "Board of Works" will order all the streets of this capital to be paved.

THE ALAMEDA, on Sunday last, had but few visitors. The weather was too rough for ladies to venture on the promenade.

THE WEATHER has been extremely changeable throughout the week,—thermometer 60 to 83. It was at 60 on the morning of Wednesday, and the atmosphere so cold that many doffed their summer attire, and assumed that of winter.

The cool weather during the week, has prevented the bathers from taking their usual recreation in the river.

Birth.

On 20th inst., Mrs. S. Mason, of twins, (Boys).

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

MR. DAVID GALWAY is requested to call at No. 97, Calle de Belgrano, where he will find a Letter very interesting to him.

Soda Water.

JUST Imported from England, and of the best quality, for Sale by the dozen, or single bottle, at CHARLES ZIEGLER'S Store, No. 53, Calle del Peru.—Also, SELTERS WATER.
Fresh Potatoes, at 4 dollars per arroba.

"The Times," of 13th, and 28th October, and 3d November,—and a Berkshire Paper,—are requested to be returned to No. 58, Calle del 15 de Mayo.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	123 1/2	a 124	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	119 1/2	a 120	do. do.
Plata vacuquios,.....	8 1/2	a 7 1/2	do. for cen.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7 1/2	a 7 1/2	do. do.
Do. Patriot, & Patacones,.....	7 1/2	a 7 1/2	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	64	a 65	do. per cent.
Bank Sicares,..... (nominal)	150	a	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	63	a	pence p. dollar
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	365	a 370	ds. p. ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	7	a 16	do. p. patacon.
Do. on United States,.....	7 1/2	a	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Oz, best,.....	25	a 29 1/2	do. p. pesada.
Do. country,.....	25	a 28	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs,.....	26 1/2	a 28	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	21	a 22	do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	8 1/2	a 10	do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	3	a 15	do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	3	a 35	do. do.
Wool, common,.....	9 1/2	a 11	do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	35	a 37	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	20	a 22	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	16	a 18	do. p. quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	10	a 10 1/2	do. p. arroba.
Horns,.....	128	a 550	do. per mt.
Flour, (North American),.....	70	a 75	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	5 1/2	a 9 1/2	do. p. fanega.
Discount,.....	1	a 2	p. ct. p. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 124 dollars. The lowest price, 119 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 6 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto, 6 1/2 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDEZ, Responsible Editor.