

# British Packet

## AND

# ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 538.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1836.

[Vol. XI.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

The following are the names of the Members of the House of Representatives of this Province in the 14th Legislature, elected on 27th ult., to replace those whose term of service has expired:

#### FOR THE CITY OF BUENOS AYRES.

Señores Nicolas Anchorena, Agustin Pinedo, José Maria Terrero, Lucio Mancilla, Manuel Pedra Saravia, Manuel Instiarte, Roque Saenz Peña, Luciano Montedecoa, Luis Argerich, Agustin Francisco Wright, Francisco Piñeiro, Ireneo Portela.

#### FOR THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

1st Section,—Justo Villegas.  
2d do. —Inocencio Escalada.  
3d do. —Manuel Obligado.  
5th do. —Antonio Ramirez.  
6th do. —José Fuentes y Arguibel.  
7th do. —Baldomero Garcia.  
8th do. —Felipe Senillosa.  
9th do. —Agustin Garrigos.  
10th do. —Angel Pacheco.  
11th do. —Manuel Arrotea.

A courier arrived in town on Thursday last from Chili, bringing advices that on 7th ult. the President of the Republic of Chili, forwarded to the Bolivian Chargé d'Affaires his passport; with orders for him to quit Santiago, the capital of Chili, in 24 hours, and the Republic by the first vessel to Peru or Cobija. The grounds of this proceeding are in consequence of an intrigue, in which the Bolivian Chargé d'Affaires is said to have been implicated, to create a revolution in Chili.

It is said that the Chilian squadron had arrived off Callao, but the Protector of Peru, General Santa Cruz, refused to treat whilst this armed force was present.

The report of the assassination of Louis Philippe, King of France, seems to be entirely without foundation; news having been received in Rio Janeiro from France, to 18th September, by the French corvette Ariadne, which makes no mention of such an event.

The Brazilian patache of war Venus, arrived at Rio Janeiro on 6th ult., from Rio Grande, having on board Bentos Gonçalves da Silva, and other State prisoners, from Rio Grande.

#### ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF THE URUGUAY.

General Manuel Britos has forwarded to his Government, at Montevideo, copies of two notes, under date 30th ult., which he sent to the Brazilian authorities in the province of Rio Grande; to the effect—that a group of anarchists who have emigrated from the Oriental territory, are suffered to remain with arms in their hands in that of Brazil, threatening every moment again to disturb the tranquillity of the Republic, and commit robberies of horses from the pacific inhabitants of the frontiers, which, in fact, they had effected on 23d and 24th ult. That he (the General) has thought it his duty to call the attention of the Brazilian authorities to this, in the hope that they will take measures to disarm men who, driven from their own country for violating its laws, now set at nought what is due to the hospitality they have received in Rio Grande. That he addresses the said authorities with confidence, appertaining as they do to an Empire which maintains the best relations with the Republic: at the same time, if prompt measures be not taken, circumstances may arise which may place him under the necessity of not respecting the limits of the Empire, in order to protect the frontiers.

The journal *Universal*, of Montevideo, of 2d inst., states that the latest news from the frontier of Cuareim is of the 25th ult., and that it confirms the report that the greater part of the anarchists who had fled to the Rio Grande territory had entered into the service of Brazil, placing themselves

under the orders of Colonel Isas, belonging to the Government army; but that in their new character as Brazilian subjects, two parties of them, each 10 in number, had made an incursion into the Oriental territory and taken away a number of horses from the estancias on the frontiers. That the responsibility for these acts rests upon the legal authorities of Rio Grande; and from the known honorable principles of the President of that Province, and his circumspect conduct, he will doubtless make reparation, and not venture the interests of his country and trifle with the dignity of his Government by contrary proceedings. That doubtless the acts of vandalism complained of, although quite in character with the individuals who committed them, have escaped the vigilance of the Brazilian authorities, who are however no less responsible; and justice demands that the officer under whose immediate orders the perpetrators of these robberies are placed, should be called to account. That if the complaints of the Government of the Republic are not attended to, and repetitions of these marauding visits take place, it will be evident that the Government of the Province of Rio Grande do not possess the moral force to repress the outrage and render the laws respected, or that they virtually consent to it. In either case, the Government of the Republic will be compelled to resort to strong measures, to protect its citizens from robbery and insult.

It is reported that Gen. Fructoso Rivera, the Chief of the late insurrection in the Oriental State, has, with his principal followers, been disarmed by the authorities in Rio Grande.

#### RIO GRANDE.

Private accounts received in Montevideo, state that the civil war in the Province of Rio Grande, so far from being suppressed by the defeat and capture of Bentos Gonçalves da Silva, has assumed a more sanguinary aspect, and that the operations have been transferred to the immediate frontiers of the Oriental territory. Both parties, viz., that of the Government, cleyed the *Caranurhus*, and that of the revolutionists or *Farru-pilhas*, were preparing to fight a great and probably decisive battle, and for that purpose the hostile armies had approached each other. The Government troops were under the command of the Inspector-General of the Province of Rio Grande, Bentos Manuel; and those of his opponents acted under the orders of General Lima, who now occupies the place of Bentos Gonçalves da Silva, and who is said to possess greater military talents than his predecessor.

#### NAVAL NEWS.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Mandeville, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty, Señor Lima, Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil to Chili, General Huidobro, the Hon. Edward John Upton, and Dr. Lepper, accompanied by Captain Bruce, visited His Britannic Majesty's ship *Imogene*, in the Outer Roads. They were conveyed on board in the barge of that ship; and had an opportunity of witnessing the exercise of the great-guns of the ship, in firing at a target placed at 300 yards distance. Seven excellent shots were fired. The visitors were conducted through the ship: the seamen and marines were drawn up in review order, and inspected by the Minister and General Huidobro. The General seemed highly interested in the scene, made the most minute enquiries, and paid the greatest attention to every thing that fell under his observation. He was particularly struck with the appearance of the marines, and their soldier-like and effective bearing.

The visitors dined on board, and left the ship about 7 o'clock in the evening, under a salute of 13 guns; delighted with their excursion, and with the attentions they received from Captain Bruce. The Captain accompanied his guests to shore. The boat was only 35 minutes coming from the Outer

Roads. Every thing combined to render the visit one of infinite pleasure: the weather was most propitious, and the fair *Imogene* looked very handsome.

### Official Documents.

A note, dated 10th ult., from Don Bernardo Victoria, Chief of Police, to the Under-Secretary of the Home Department, Don Agustin Garrigos, requests that he will bring to the notice of His Excellency the Governor, a donation made by Mr. John Robinson, of a slave, by name Antonio, for the service of the State.

The above was replied to on 3d inst., by Señor Garrigos, returning thanks to Mr. John Robinson, in the name of the Government, for his generous donation.

A note from Colonel Francisco Crespo, Captain of the Port, to the Governor, dated 1st inst., states that during the last month 183 persons arrived at this port,—the departures, 269.

A notice from the Chief of Police, dated 5th inst., states that he having received the orders of the Government to inspect the licences, requests all whom it may concern to have said licences ready for inspection the moment he calls for that purpose, &c. &c.

A notice from Don Pedro Bernal, Collector-General, states that the time prescribed by law for the payment of the *Contribucion Directa* having expired, those who have not complied with this duty are requested to do so immediately, in order to prevent proceedings against them.

The particulars of the discussion which took place in the House of Representatives of this Province, at its sitting of 6th inst., were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of yesterday.

A decree, dated 7th inst., orders that until the Government otherwise determine, four hundred and fifty dollars per month, from 1st October last, shall be appropriated for the support of the six Jesuit Friars now residing in this Province.

A decree, same date, allows the above-mentioned Friars to give, in the College Church, public lectures in Latin Grammar, Philosophy, Theology, &c. &c., and to teach the Greek language.

A note, dated 7th inst., from the Under Secretary of the Home Department, to the Bishop of the Diocese, states that the Government taking into consideration the decided opinion expressed by all the provinces of the Republic for the National cause of Federation, and that under its auspices not only has been established union and tranquillity in the nation, but the ends of religion have been promoted; and that in order to counteract the suggestions of the impious Unitarians, and constantly impress on the minds of the Porteños adhesion to the Federal system;—the Bishop is requested to issue a decree that the clergy shall, in all the Churches, at the conclusion of Divine Service, exhort their congregations to uphold the National cause of Federation, explaining to said congregations the moral and religious reasons for each and all of them so to do.

A note, dated 8th inst., from the Under-Secretary of the Home Department, to the Justice of Peace of San Isidro, states that the urgency of public business having prevented the attendance of His Excellency the Governor at the opening of the new church at Santos Lugares, and desirous of yielding to the wishes of the inhabitants respecting the name to be given to the new town, he has thought the following one would, under all circumstances, be appropriate, viz.,

SANTOS—LUGARES—DE ROSAS.

## LOCUSTS.

Extract of a Letter from Corrientes, dated 12th October last.

"I will thank you to learn either to smoke or chew tobacco, that I may have the pleasure of sending you a box of cigars, or a mazo of tobacco; for alas! my friend, we shall have no oranges next year. The Philistines (Unitarians, perhaps, would be as bad a name as I could call them,) have got amongst us. Large flights of Locusts have passed over and alighted in the interior of the province, where they are doing their usual work, devouring all before them; and at the same time depositing their eggs, from which will presently issue the young misbegotten fry of hell, 'all devouring, all destroying,' doing infinitely more damage than their fathers. Query,—Are we indebted to Moses for the production of this scourge of hot climates? for, if I mistake not, the first mention of such an insect in history is amongst the plagues of Egypt. I wish they had perished, every locust of them, eggs and all, with Pharaoh and his host in the Red Sea. Do you know they eat our precious tobacco with as little compunction as if it was no better than any other plant, without even squirting out the juice like the Yankees! Seriously, if they continue long in this Province, they will do infinite mischief.

"The elections for the General Congress in this Province, takes place next month, when a new Governor is also to be named. I believe the present Governor, Alenza, likely to be re-elected.

"We know no more of what is passing in Paraguay, than we do of the moon; indeed much less, for you gentlemen cocknies of Buenos Ayres were kind enough to carry us within two or three squares of it, and then laugh at our simplicity in going so far for nothing."

We are informed that Locusts, in considerable numbers, have recently visited the northern parts of the Province of Buenos Ayres. A few of them appeared last week in this city, but were soon destroyed by the high wind. The dead bodies of many of them were strewed in our patio, a few mornings since.

ACCOUNT of a Voyage undertaken by Don Basilio Villarino, to explore the River Negro, from its mouth on the East coast of South America, to its supposed sources in the Cordillera of Chilo.—Communicated by WOODBINE PARISH, Esq., F.R.S.

(CONCLUDED.)

All the accounts of the Indians agreed that they were now within three or four days journey only of Valdivia; they said they knew well the distance, that it might be done in three days on any animal, and that an answer might be easily procured in seven, calculating three to go, one to remain there, and three to return; that the road was short enough, but bad, on account of the passage of the Cordillera, which it was necessary to travel over slowly; that it was necessary to bring back any supplies from Valdivia, they must be transported on horses or mules, for no carts could cross; that from the Cerro Imperial the sea was distinctly visible, and was not far off; that the Spaniards had on those coasts large ships and forts, with cannon much bigger than those in the launches, and that from time to time some of them were in the habit of coming amongst the Aucases and Pehuenches to buy ponchos and cattle; and some of Chulilaquin's people said that just about the time of the death of Guchumpilqui, one of them had come with some peons from Valdivia to the encampment of that Cacique, which was five or six leagues off, to buy the cattle which he had brought with him from the Pampas of Buenos Ayres; and they said they were there at the time, and saw the spurs and other things which he gave to Guchumpilqui's people for the cattle; but when they heard of the Cacique's death, they immediately fled, lest his people should fall upon them in consequence.

Day after day Villarino hoped to find some opportunity of communicating with the Governor of Valdivia; but such was the alarm which appeared to be excited by Guchumpilqui's death, that no Indian could be found to undertake to carry a letter through the country of the Aucases: at last a son-in-law of Chulilaquin, who had relations amongst those people, was prevailed upon to make the attempt; and he promised if he was prevented going on himself, to do his best to get a letter sent on by some of the Aucases themselves, or by any Spaniard who might be amongst those people.—He was absent three days; but on the 30th returned, saying he had found it quite impossible to get any one to undertake the mission to Valdivia after what had happened to Guchumpilqui, and the inveterate enmity of his people, and in-

deed of all the Aucases, in consequence. This seems to have decided Villarino, who at once made up his mind to move from where he was and return down the river; and with this resolve he forthwith acquainted Chulilaquin, whose lamentations in consequence were unceasing. 'How,' he said, 'would the Spaniards abandon him after all that had passed, and leave him and his people to be massacred by the Aucases, who had sworn to extirpate the whole race of them the moment they were left to themselves?' 'Nothing,' he said, 'should induce him to stay behind, and he was determined to follow the boats and go down the river, and place himself under the protection of the establishment;—and for this he immediately began in earnest to prepare.

On the 1st of May the river rose nearly a foot and a half, which Villarino was anxious to make the most of. The Indians, however, on one pretext and another succeeded in delaying him day after day; they brought him a prodigious quantity of apples of various sorts, but all excellent in quality; amongst the rest, of the species known in Spain by the name of *repinaldoes reales* (golden pippins).

On the night of the 2nd the river had risen as much as three feet.

On the 4th the launches got under weigh to go down the river, Chulilaquin and the Indians raising their tents at the same time to follow them.

On the 5th they reached the island opposite the mouth of the river Encarnacion, having just done in two days what had taken them twenty-one going upwards—and this with neither sails nor oars, more than was just necessary to keep the boats in the stream. A little before reaching the island, they passed by the encampment of Chulilaquin\* and the Indians, of whom they took their last farewell, cheering each other as long as they were in sight. The snow which had fallen since they ascended the river, had given an entirely new aspect to the country, so that with difficulty they recognised most of the places which they had remarked in going up.

On the 6th, after collecting specimens of the timber from the river Encarnacion, they proceeded rapidly on their course down the main stream: the river had risen about 2½ feet since they passed up, and the boats went down without any obstruction. The courses of many streamlets, which were dry as they passed up, now emptied their waters abundantly into the Rio Negro.

On the 7th they were fairly clear of the lower range of the Cordillera, and arrived at the commencement of the red marl, which discolours the river lower down. Villarino calculated that every hour now he did about what cost him a day's labour against the stream.

On the 8th the launches all got aground in running through the islands in the pass 'De los Mosquitos.' In the course of the day, however, they made about the same distance as they had done going up in sixteen.

On the 9th they reached an island where they had buried part of their provisions, and took them on board again. The next day, after passing a small stream which enters the Rio Negro on the south side, they saw an encampment of Indians with about 100 head of cattle. When the Indians perceived they they immediately fled, and Villarino went on shore and examined their tents. It was evident they were travelling from the eastward, by what they found amongst them: the Spaniards however touched nothing, and went back to the boats after satisfying their curiosity. As they receded from the Cordillera they found the temperature daily more mild, and they noticed that in consequence of the rains which had fallen since they went up the river, the banks had in many places put on a very different appearance, being now in many places covered with good pasture where before they were entirely barren and desolate, especially between the Giant's Statue and the Diamante, the mouth of which they reached on the 12th. Villarino says it was his intention to have spent some days in the further exploration of this river, but on entering it he found, contrary to his expectation, that there was even less water in it than when he visited it going upwards, and not enough for the launches to go up it. The lowness of the waters of the Diamante were found to affect the depth of the Rio Negro, which below its junction was considerably lower than when they passed up; they noticed also that as they became further removed from the sources

\* Chulilaquin adhered to his determination of following the Spaniards to Carmen, in the neighbourhood of which he long remained, and proved himself one of their most faithful allies. Francisco, on the other hand, became so exceedingly troublesome, that after a time it was found necessary to put an end to his insolence; and he perished, with all his tribe, in an attack made upon him by the Governor of Carmen.

of these rivers, the force of the current daily diminished.

On the 14th they passed the place where Guchumpilqui had gone off with the deserters.

On the 17th they reached Fort Villarino, at the Choelechel, where they found the stockade and huts and everything else just as they had left them: there were no signs of its having been since visited by the Indians; but they were much struck with the richness of the vegetation which had grown up about the place; in some places the grass stood a yard high, and many seeds of beans and other vegetable which had accidentally been scattered during their former stay there, had sprung up and were already in a productive state. There were many deer about, and an astonishing quantity of partridges. After passing a day on shore, they again started on their voyage; and on the 25th May, just three weeks from leaving Huechum, they arrived safely once more at Carmen, after an absence of just eight months.

Upon the whole, the results of this expedition were important, though not all that might have been expected, especially as no examination was made of the principal affluent from the north, supposed to be the Diamante. The great point was established, of the possibility of navigating the main stream of the Negro from its mouth, in the Southern Atlantic, to the very foot of the Cordillera of Chili, within fifty miles of Valdivia, upon the shores of the Pacific. Much information was obtained respecting the Indians, the places frequented by them, and the roads or passages by which they were in the habit of making their predatory excursions into the Province of Buenos Ayres; and Villarino points out how easily these marauders might be held in check, if not entirely prevented from further annoying the people of Buenos Ayres, by the establishment of a fort at the great pass of the River Negro, near the Choelechel. It is evident that the Indians were extremely apprehensive that the stoppage of this pass would be one of the immediate results of the expedition, and that the difficulties Villarino experienced when he reached the Cordillera in opening a communication with Valdivia, were very much to be attributed to their suspicions on this score. Still he seems to have been more than necessarily timid himself; and his neglect to explore, at any rate, the river Encarnacion upon his return, is apparently inexcusable.

He had, however, many unforeseen difficulties to contend with. The heavy Spanish launches which were fitted out for the service, proved to be but ill-suited for the purpose; and the time of year appears to have been the very worst he could have started in—not only was it the period when the waters were at their lowest, but, from an extraordinary drought, the bed of the river was even more shallow than usual at the driest season.

In a subsequent excursion, not long after his return, into the territory of the Indians, he was cut off, and barbarously murdered by the savages.

W. P.

\* After a lapse of more than fifty years, this suggestion has been carried into effect by General Rosas, the present Governor of Buenos Ayres; and a military post has been formed (1835) at the Choelechel, which will not only secure the southern parts of the Province of Buenos Ayres from the hostile incursions of the Indians, but will in all probability lead to our obtaining, ere long, much new and interesting information respecting a vast tract of country which is totally unknown to us.—[W. P.]

## THE MOON.

The following notes of observations made several years since, relating to some interesting parts of the moon's surface, may be useful to such of your readers as can command the use of a reflecting telescope, and feel the inclination to direct it to that beautiful satellite, and may possibly create a desire to be better acquainted with other celestial objects:—

1. *The Ridge of Mountains in the Moon, called by Hevelius, the Apennines.*—When the moon is between 8 days 6 hours, and 9 days old, with a reflecting telescope, and magnifying power of from 100 to 150, this ridge, or chain, may be as distinctly seen as the Apennines, in Italy, on a well-executed map; dark shadows are thrown on the eastern side, and they are then (and at this period only) seen in high relief. Thirteen peaks may be counted—the fifth from the lower end is the highest. There is a small crater between the third and fourth (counting from the upper end of the chain), and one on the declivity of the fifth (counting also from the upper end). This ridge, or chain, the only one in the moon which can be properly so called, as all the other mountains are detached, or in clusters, runs in a N. W. and S. E. direction. The upper part of the ridge is situated between the two dark parts, called seas (viz. Mare Imbrium and Mare Serenitatis), known to young

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

A PERSON recently arrived in this City, tenders his services to instruct in the ENGLISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, and PORTUGUESE LANGUAGES; and in Mercantile Correspondence in these idioms. Persons willing to avail themselves of this opportunity, are requested to leave their directions at No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

NOTICE TO PARTIES INTERESTED IN THE Improvement of Wool.

THOSE who wish to secure MERINO RAMS, of very superior quality, for the ensuing year, from the Establishment of MR. SHERIDAN, had better apply in time at No. 21, Calle de la Paz; or 45, Calle de Mayo. — Mr. Sheridan also proposes selling a number of EWES of superior breed, this season.

Interesting to Spirit Dealers.

BRANDY, imported from England, of a superior and of superior quality, for sale in quarter-casks at the very low price of 5 dollars 4 reals the gallon, at CHARLES ZEIGLER'S STORE, No. 40, corner of Calle de la Piedad and Paz.

Libreria Nueva,

CALLE DE CANGALLO, N° 82.

NEW BOOKS.

	prices.
A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, by John Walker, 1 vol.,	16 dollars.
The Spectator, 1 vol.,	20 "
Memoirs of General Miller, 2 vols.,	30 "
Life of Washington, by Marshall, 5 vols.,	35 "
The Political and Miscellaneous Works of Thomas Paine, 2 vols.,	24 "
England and America; a comparison of the Social and Political state of both Nations, 1 vol.,	8 "
Smith's Wealth of Nations, 3 vols.,	24 "
Cruikwell's Gazetteer, 4 vols.,	32 "
Goldsmith's Animated Nature, 6 vols.,	60 "
Burton's Oviparous Quadrupeds, 4 vols.,	24 "
Stuart's Constitution of Scotland, 1 vol.,	5 "
Zimmermann on Solitude, 1 vol.,	5 "
Johnson's Lives of the Poets, including his Poetical Works, 4 vols.,	20 "
Paley's Philosophy, 2 vols.,	10 "
Travels of Ligerius, 1 vol.,	4 "
Hooke's Roman History, 6 vols.,	50 "
Northcroft's Parliamentary Chronicle, 1833, 1 vol.,	12 "
Blair's Lectures, 3 vols.,	18 "
Life of Nelson, 1 vol.,	5 "
Life of Byron, 1 vol.,	5 "
Life of Mohammed, 2 vols.,	5 "
Female Sovereigns, 2 vols.,	10 "
The History of Chivalry, 1 vol.,	5 "
The Lives of the most eminent British Painters and Sculptors, 3 vols.,	15 "
Life of Frederick the Great, 2 vols.,	10 "
Life of Alexander the Great, 1 vol.,	5 "
Lives and Voyages of early Navigators, 1 vol.,	5 "

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people as the right and left eyes of the moon, and the northernmost mountain of the chain is situated half-way down the eastern side of the latter. Near the lower end of this chain there is a large crater, with a central cone—such craters, it is well known, are numerous in the moon—and the observer will be struck with their resemblances to Barren Island, in the Bay of Bengal (excepting the water); a print of which is given in the second volume of Lyell's "Principles of Geology."

2. *Mare Serenitatis.*—In the maps of the moon, this sea is generally represented with an irregular circular line of faint light within its boundary. I had a very favourable opportunity of seeing the western half of this sea when the moon was 5 days 20 hours old, when I observed that the semicircular line of the light then visible was divided into four curved lines, beautifully and clearly defined, not connected; appearing like immense dikes, or mounds, in a plain of lava, and I have no doubt the eastern half is much the same.

3. *The Mare Crisium* is a dark spot, seen with the naked eye, near the edge of the moon, in the north-west portion of its surface. This sea may be seen in profile when the moon is about 2 days 10 hours, or 17 days 3 hours old: its surface is convex, and you are reminded, when looking at it, of the convexity of the plain of Malpais, described by Humboldt, and which he attributes to "inflation from below." This sea has four cavities (without any annular elevation) within its boundary: the lower one is the largest, and the sun occasionally shines into it. On the 21st of January, 1828, the moon's age 4 days 17 hours, the libration must have been very favourable for my view: this sea was more open than I had ever seen it, and, consequently, its form was nothing like what is given in maps of the moon; and I observed four mountains near each other, but not connected, in the N. E. corner: the high ground which surrounds this sea, and their low situation, prevent their being seen at other times. All the seas, as they are called, are of a basaltic colour, but contain no water.

4. On the 3d of May, 1827, moon's age nearly 8 days, I observed a straight cleft or fissure among some rocks on the northern boundary of the Mare Imbrium, which it crosses, having nearly a N. W. and S. E. direction. It lies nearly in a line between the craters Plato and Aristotles. It was then of a dark colour. I saw it again on the 2d of July, 1827, moon's age 8 days 11 hours; the sun then shone into it, and it was not easily found. I do not think it has been noticed before.

5. The beautifully illuminated detached peaks, or points, on the southern margin of the unenlightened portion of the moon's disk, may be seen when the moon is about 3 days 17 hours old; but much depends upon the libration: it was at that age I saw them on the 29th of April, 1827, and often since.

"Say, that upon the altar of her beauty  
You sacrifice your tears, your sighs, your heart:  
Write till your ink be dry; and with your tears  
Moist it again; and frame some feeling line,  
That may discover such integrity."—Shakespeare.

Amongst our late importations from England, are two portraits of ladies of exceeding beauty, but of a different cast. The countenance of one of them beams with tenderness, and, with the figure, resembles a young lady who quitted this capital about 21 months since for New York, her native city. The portrait in question is a fancy sketch, and the lady is depicted in the act of pressing to her bosom a letter, as "the pledge of friendship,"—the pledge of love, we think, would have been more appropriate; however, friendship and love are nearly akin.

"She was a form of life and light  
That, seen, became a part of sight."—Byron.

The other portrait represents the Hon<sup>ble</sup>. Mrs. Norton, so celebrated for her literary acquirements, beauty, and fascinating qualities, which, combined, brought to her feet, there to breathe the emotions of pure friendship, the Prime Minister of the British Empire;—and we wonder not at this homage, for she is indeed "a form of life and light,"—beauty and intellect conjoined, as if nature meant to exemplify in her formation, "The might—the majesty of Loveliness."

There is, however, a certain expression of command in her countenance, as if she cared not for "lordly man." Like Shakespeare's Catherine, in the "Taming of the Shrew," she seems to exclaim:—

"My tongue will tell the anger of my heart;  
Or else my heart, concealing it, will break;  
And, rather than it shall, I will be free  
Even to the uttermost, as I please, in words."

This portrait of the Hon<sup>ble</sup>. Mrs. Norton, has been greatly admired in Buenos Ayres. We have been informed, from good authority, that its like-

ness to her is excellent. She is now, we believe, about 28 years of age.

FASHION.

"Nothing so arbitrary as fashion."—The ponderous comb, so much in vogue a short time since with the Buenos Ayrense fair, has been utterly discarded: they now appear in full dress without any comb whatever; and this mode, when the hair is tastefully arranged, makes them look very bewitching.

The comb above noticed was an expensive article, and the purchase of it often caused parents, guardians, and husbands, to "leave a sigh." The ladies would not be denied,—the comb was in fashion, and must be had. The public journals of the day teemed with animadversions and witticisms upon the comb in question. One writer compared it to the *Giralda* at Seville. The following account of the *Giralda*, will show if the comparison was just:—"The Cathedral at Seville has a fine campanile, 350 feet high, which was built in 1568, by Guever the Moor. This tower is called *La Giralda*, from its brazen figure bearing that name;—this figure, though it weighs a ton and a half, turns with the wind."

"Dance, Regan, dance,  
Trip it up with Goneril."

Rejected Addresses.

The fair laundresses of Buenos Ayres had a grand *funcion* on Sunday last, in a building contiguous to the house of His Excellency the Governor, which was fitted up for the occasion. Federal banners waved in every direction, and the band of the regiment of *Patricios* were in attendance.—Two calves were roasted; and the wines, liqueurs, coffee, &c., were of the first quality. The dancing continued until 2 o'clock on the following morning, and consisted of contra-dances, minuets, waltzes, cieguitos, &c., in all of which, it is well known, the ladies in question excel, from constant practice. We have often seen them suddenly quit their vocation and "knock up a dance" on the beach. The entertainment on Sunday last, we hear, was got up by subscription amongst the laundresses. The family of His Excellency the Governor, and several of His Excellency's Aides-Camp, visited the scene of diversion in the course of the evening.

There was no *Retreta* on Saturday evening last, nor on the previous Saturday, to the great disappointment of a considerable assemblage which had collected to hear the music. The throng of ladies visiting the shops and streets in the neighbourhood of the Plaza de la Victoria, was very great on the evening of Saturday last;—the weather was delightful.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 6th OF DECEMBER, 1836.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Barque Argentinia, Kelso, .....	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Laura, Crockley, .....	Wilson, Villatts & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Schr.-brig Salathiel, Bell, .....	Briscoe, Tryford & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Caralob, Fell, .....	Charles Tayleur & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Sbp Nile, Hepburn, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Barque Caroline, Balchen, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Schr.-brig Fair American, Willis, .....	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for Salem.
Brig Ceres, Parbeck, .....	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for New York via Montevideo.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Brig Jeanne Charles, Abraham, .....	Poucel & Co.,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Joseph, Nazeraun, .....	J. O. Basualdo,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Barque Henri & Louise, Gautier, .....	Blauc & Constantin,	Loading for Cette and Genoa.
Barque Jeanne Raymond, Bourdieu, .....	Lafone, Barker & Co.,	Discharging.
<b>SPANISH.</b>		
Brig Henrique, Arana, .....	Zumaran & Traserria, .....	Loading for Cadiz and Malaga.
<b>DANISH.</b>		
Ship Caravaneo, Koch, .....	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for Valparaiso.
Ship Dioskuren, Wolff, .....	C. H. Andersen, ..	Bahia, with mules.
<b>HAMBURG.</b>		
Ship Eliza, Otten, .....	Dowdall & Lewis,	For Sale.
Brig Juliana Elisabeth, Beck, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Montevideo to load for Baltimore.
<b>DUTCH.</b>		
Barque Alcion, Van der Linden, .....	Bunge, Rutz & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Brig General Americo, Barboro, .....	Rezaval, Bros.,	Loading for Cadiz.
Poicere Cesar Agnsto, Ferraro, .....	F. Llavallol, .....	Loading for Rio and Genoa.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Brig Eloisa, J. C. Souza, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	
Schr.-brig Loreuza, Gonzales, .....	J. A. Rivero, .....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Patache Nova Anrelia, Sequeira, .....	J. B. Soriano, .....	Loading for Bahia.
Zumaca Nova Luz, Denis, .....	J. S. Monteiro, .....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Carolina do Snd, Labrador, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Ship Imogene, (28 guns,) Captain Henry William Bruce.

AMERICAN.—Corvette Erie, (24 guns,) bearing the pennant of Commodore James Renshaw.

AT ENSENADA.

British barque Castries, Mondel, to Nicholson, Green & Co., loading with mules for the West Indies.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

December 3.—Wind S, strong.  
 Arrived, Brazilian zamacua Nova Luz, from Puerto Ferria Denis, from Santos 17th ult., with sugar, tobacco, &c., to Juan Sousa Montoro.  
 British brig Amelia, Isaac Hewlett, from Liverpool 13th September, Montevideo (where she discharged part of her cargo,) 30th ult., with general cargo, to Briscoe, Twyford & Co.  
 Sailed, National schr. Mary Jane, John Gard, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Edward Lumb, with 1367 quintals jerked beef, 270 quintals and 60 barrels salted fish.

December 4.—Wind S, strong.  
 Arrived, Brazilian brig Carolina do Sud, Antonio José Diaz Labrador, from Rio Janeiro 19th ult., Montevideo 3d inst., with tobacco, sugar, coffee, aguardiente, wine, &c., to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.  
 Sailed, Hamburg schr. Maria, John George Philip Brockmann, for Montevideo, in ballast, to load for Antwerp, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Passengers for Montevideo, Mr. William Brown, Jun., and Señor N. Gabusse.  
 The Mary Jane, which sailed yesterday, was in sight this day.

December 5.—Wind E.  
 Arrived, National schr.-brig Nra. Sra. del Carmen, Juan Bautista Boggianno, from Montevideo 3d inst., with cigars, coffee, 147 patacones, &c., to Felipe Llavallol.  
 Sailed, Oriental packet schr. Rosa, Schiaffino, for Montevideo.  
 Brazilian schr.-brig Caboco, José Francisco da Cunha, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 1600 quintals jerked beef, 300 arrobas tallow, some horns, and a few dozen deer skins.

December 6.—Wind N., shifted to E. in the afternoon, strong.  
 Arrived, United States' ship Erie, (24 guns,) bearing the pennant of Commodore James Kenshaw, from Montevideo 5th inst.

December 7.—Wind N., shifted to E. in the afternoon, strong.  
 No arrivals or sailings.  
 December 8.—Wind E. N. E., shifted to E. in the afternoon, strong.  
 No arrivals.  
 Sailed, Brazilian brig Nra. Sra. de la Ajuda, Joaquin Viera Belen, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Joaquin Almeida Riveiro, with 2000 quintals jerked beef, and 1000 arrobas tallow.—[She anchored again, E. of the Outer-Roads, from head wind.]

British barque Castries, Joseph Mondel, for Ensenada, to load with mules for the West Indies.  
 British brig Amelia, Isaac Hewlett, for Montevideo, in ballast, to load for Liverpool, despatched by Briscoe, Twyford & Co.

British brig John Black, John McKeuzie, for London, despatched by William & John Black, with 2646 dry hides, 4016 salted hides, 14,009 horns, 13 boxes with 6300 horn plates, 1 box books, 7 bales with 920 doz. goat skins, 1 doz. with 540 doz. sheep skins, 18 doz. with 2627 doz. nutria skins, 29 doz. with 674 arrobas wool, 67 doz. with 2091 arrobas horse hair.

December 9.—Wind E., nearly a gale in the afternoon.  
 Arrived, National schr.-brig Providencia, José Scazzolo, from Rio Janeiro 27th ult., with 1000 alqueros salt, tobacco, rice, sugar, &c., to Carlos Galeano. Passenger, Señor Vitorini Suarez.  
 National schr. Star of the South, (Pilot-boat,) having on board the Captain, crew, and part of the cargo of the American brig Elvira, wrecked near Point Piedras on 7th inst.

Sailed, Sardinian polacra Bella Antonieta, Andres Priario, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Dowdall & Lewis, with 1450 quintals jerked beef, 30 pipes with about 1100 arrobas tallow, 130 boxes candles, 200 bags flour of the country.—Passenger, Señor José Ventos.  
 The Nra. Sra. de la Ajuda, which sailed yesterday, was in sight this day, at anchor.

Vessels posted to sail.  
 On 10th inst.—Ceres, for Montevideo and New-York.  
 On 11th inst.—Fair American, for Salem.  
 On 12th inst.—Juliane Elisabeth, for Montevideo.

The Henrique, for Cadiz, is to sail this day.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrived at Valparaiso.  
 Previous to 18th ult.—British brig Floraville, Wool, hence 24th September.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.  
 3d ult.—Oriental schr. Bella Teresa, from Montevideo 18 days.  
 Sardinian polacra Concepcion, from do. 18 days.  
 5th.—H. B. M's. packet Hornet, hence 20th October, Montevideo 23d ditto.  
 8th.—Oriental zamacua Concepcion, from Montevideo 18 days.  
 11th.—Argentine schr. Constellation, Bulls, hence 20th October.  
 Brazilian schr.-brig Suspiro, Cardoso, hence 20th October.

Arrived at Montevideo.  
 2d inst.—Brazilian brig Augusto, from Farnegua 17th ult.  
 3d.—Brazilian brig Isabel, from Rio Janeiro 13th ult.  
 Bremen barque Johanna, Grote, from Baltimore 9th September; general cargo, to Zimmermann & Co.  
 Danish schr. Fides, Mathieson, from Hamburg 15th September, with gin, brandy, &c., to C. H. Andersen.  
 Sailed from Montevideo.  
 21st ult.—H. B. M's. packet Spider, for Rio Janeiro.

Vessels passed Point Indio.  
 On 1st inst., at half-past 12, noon, Wind N. W.,—Erie, hence 30th ult.  
 On 2d, at 6 P. M., Wind S. S. E.,—Sophia & Eliza, hence 1st.  
 On 3d, at 3 P. M., Wind S. E.,—Aimable Lucette, hence 1st.  
 On 6th, at 8 P. M., Wind E.,—Mary Jane, hence 3d.

LOSS OF THE ELVIRA.  
 The American brig Elvira, George Day, from Philadelphia 4th September, with lumber and a general cargo, bound to Buenos Ayres, consigned to Messrs. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., when W. of Point Piedras 12 miles, on Wednesday last struck on the wreck of the Merrymark (which had floated from the English Bank), and instantly sunk. The pilot-boat Star of the South, came to her assistance, and saved the Captain, crew, Mr. Brock, passenger, 80 to 90 bales of domestic goods, some quicksilver and specie, and conveyed them to Buenos Ayres. Captain Day speaks in the highest terms of the exertions of Mr. Charles Roberts, the Pilot on board the Star of the South; and has requested us to transmit his thanks to him, through the medium of our journal.

THEATRE.

On 4th inst, was repeated the two act comedy of "Los Zelos Infundados." The plot we have before described. It mainly turns upon the efforts of a wife to cure her husband of jealousy; in which she is assisted by her brother and cousin. Some of the expressions are not very choice, and the comedy is no great favorite in Buenos Ayres. The farce which followed was stupid enough.

The pit and cazuela were full; the boxes were nearly empty.

On Tuesday, "La Calumnia," being for the benefit of the Señora Eleonora Vigatti, who appeared for the first time, as a singer, on these boards. "La Calumnia," is evidently of French origin. A lady is slandered, which causes a separation of 13 years from her husband: the latter seduces a lady, by whom he has a daughter; he in the end becomes penitent, &c. &c.

The farce relates to a man who advertised for a husband for his daughter, ordering bills to be stuck up to that effect in the town in which he resided. There were numerous applicants, one of whom, a dandy, wore the little hat ("Christie's make,") so fashionable now in London. When stripped of his coat by a creditor, his ragged shirt was exposed to view. The joke was highly relished by the audience.

Señora Vigatti sang "Una voce poco fa," from the Opera of the Barber of Seville; and two airs from the Opera of Semiramis. Her voice is pleasing, but of no great power. She seems to be a good musician, and was much applauded. In person she is little, with an agreeable face.

The house was extra lit, and well attended. In the boxes were, the daughter and other members of the family of His Excellency the Governor; Don Nicolas Anchorena, Lady and daughter; Don Ladislao Martinez, Lady and daughter; Don José A. Barbosa, Jun., and Lady; the Lady and family of General Lavalleja; Generals Rolon and Pinedo, their ladies and families; Señor Lisboa, Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil; Captain Bruce, of H. B. M's. ship Luogene; Mr. Mandeville, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty. Mr. Mandeville was visited in his box during the evening, by General Huidobro, &c.

On Thursday, "La Quinta de Paluzzi, ó Los Asesinos de Florencia." The plot:—A young military officer, and a young lady of good family in Florence, have formed a mutual attachment for each other. The officer is ordered to a distant country, on service; this gives an opportunity to a Count, who is a rejected lover of the lady, to raise reports against his rival, of his being a traitor, &c. These reports are believed, and the lady, by the advice of her friends, marries the Count.—The officer returns incog. to Florence, and obtains an interview with the Countess at the country-house of Paluzzi. The Count, by his spies, gets notice of the affair; and, goaded by revenge, fear, and jealousy, murders the officer, and makes his wife (the Countess) who witnessed the deed, swear

over the dead body of her lover that she will never divulge the name of the murderer. The murder, however, is discovered; and the Count absconds himself rather than fall into the hands of justice, leaving his accomplices to their fate.

Señor Casacuberta played the Count extremely well, and was superbly dressed in scarlet dress coat, &c. Doña Trinidad rendered the part of the Countess effective. The second act told well, and is full of stage effect.

In the farce, an old man rejects a younger brother as a suitor to his daughter; but afterwards receives him in that capacity, in consequence of a trick by which the old gentleman is persuaded of the death of the elder brother.

The Orchestra, during the evening, performed some very pretty music from the Opera of "Arnide."

The pit and cazuela were numerously attended; the boxes, "so so." In the boxes were Mr. Mandeville, Señor Lisboa, and several of the officers of the United States' ship Erie.

Never, we think, were the streets of Buenos Ayres more thronged with indies, than on Wednesday evening last, to which the fine weather mainly contributed. Some of the shops (and there are plenty of them,) have a very pretty appearance, particularly those under the piazza of the new Recoaba—the Burlington Arcade of Buenos Ayres.

THE WEATHER during the week has been seasonable—thermometer about 74. On Saturday last it was nearly 80.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A SERMON.

WILL be preached by the Rev. M. J. McCARTAN, to-morrow, 11th inst., at Six o'clock in the evening, in the Church of San Roque, adjoining San Francisco.

Lindenau & Bonnin

REG to inform the Public that they have established a HAT MANUFACTORY, in the Calle Recoquista, No. 22; and hope by superior workmanship and moderate prices, to merit a share of their favor.

Notice.

JAMES STREET, announces to his Friends and the Public in general, that he intends to open his RESTAURANT AND BREAKING-HOUSE, in the Calle del Restaurador Rosas, on Saturday, 10th December; where he hopes by his zeal and attention to business, to merit their patronage.

Two excellent Rooms (Alto), to let to single Gentlemen.

To be Sold,

A SECOND-HAND LIGHT CART, on SPRINGS, (painted flaming red,) proper for a Market or Jaunting-Cart. Price \$400, with Harness. To be seen at MRS. HYNES' QUINTA, near the Socorro.

Notice.

THE PENNY CYCLOPEDIA, No. 44, for August 1838, is requested to be returned to No. 59, Calle de 25 de Mayo.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	122 a 122½	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	118½ a	do. do.
Plata macquina,.....	63 a 7½	do. for onc.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7½ a 7½	do. do.
Do. Patriot, & Patacones,.....	7½ a 7½	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	68 a 69	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	145 a 150	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	74 7½	pence p. dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	300 a	ds. p. ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	74 a	p. patacon.
Do. on United States,.....	85 a 85	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	28 a 29	do. p. pesada.
Do. country,.....	23 a 25	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs,.....	23 a 25	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	21 a 21½	do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	10 a 11	do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	34 a 3½	do. per lb.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	31 a 32	do. per dozen.
Wool, common,.....	9 a 14	do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	40 a 41	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	26 a 29	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	18 a 21	do. p. quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	11 a 12	do. p. arroba.
Horns,.....	160 a 600	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	70 a 75	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	14 a 16	do. p. fanega.
Discount,.....	1½ a 2	p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 122½ dollars. The lowest price, 116 dollars.  
 The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 74 pence. The lowest ditto, 74 pence.

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