

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 540.]

BUENOS AYRES. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1836.

[Vol. XI.

Buenos Ayres DIRECTORY, FOR THE YEAR 1837.

THE first sheets are in Press, and the whole will be published by the beginning of the New Year, or as soon as all the necessary materials for its completion are collected. In getting up this work, the plan proposed is of a more comprehensive nature than any hitherto attempted in this city; it being the Editor's intention, by the amplex and correctness of its information, to make it correspond, as far as possible, to the interesting object for which such publications are designed.

¡OJO!

CHRISTMAS NEAR AT HAND. THE ONLY SHOP IN TOWN where may be had CURRANTS requisite for the manufacture of *Mince Pies, Plum Cakes, Rice Puddings, Currant Dumplings, &c. &c. &c.*, at the moderate price of \$2 a pound.

No. 61, Calle de la Piedra.

WANTED, as in-door Servants, two young Females for a respectable Family in the Country. Apply as above.

Notice.

JOHN HALE or HALL, of Edinburgh, a Plasterer by trade, who came to this country in 1826, and who is brother-in-law to JAMES PURVES, of Lounhead, Edinburgh, is requested to call at the Commercial-Rooms, No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

Saxony Merino Sheep.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having shipped from Hamburg in the beginning of this year, for account of C. STROMANN, Esq., and DONALD CAMPBELL, Esq., of this city, a lot of MERINO RAMS and EWES, selected from the best flocks in Saxony, whose superior quality not only proved satisfactory to the Gentlemen who employed him, but excited the admiration of the most intelligent persons who inspected them in this city; has the honour of informing the Landed Proprietors, and all persons interested in the improvement of Sheep, that he is under engagement to return to Germany early in the ensuing month of January, to purchase a considerable quantity of Merinos, for account of several Gentlemen who have honoured him with their orders.

The experience which the Advertiser has acquired in this branch of business, and his being fully acquainted with all the particulars to be observed in selecting the Sheep, and in their safe conveyance over sea, enable him to execute in a satisfactory manner the orders which may be entrusted to him.

The charges attending the shipment of a small parcel of Sheep are heavy, but they are moderate when portioned out among a considerable quantity. Persons desirous of availing themselves of the present opportunity to acquire the genuine Saxony breed of Sheep, may rely upon having their orders carefully and promptly executed, and their advances will be guaranteed by a Commercial House of the first respectability in this city.

Particular information respecting the terms, &c., may be obtained by applying at the Alfoz No. 24, Calle de la Federacion (formerly Calle de la Plata), between the hours of 10 and 2 in the forenoon.

Buenos Ayres, 20th December, 1836.

FERDINAND TORNUST.

Notice.

AN Englishman of sober habits, who can give unquestionable reference as to character, and having a Wife, wishes to engage himself to take charge of a Flock of Sheep, by receiving an interest in their increase.—Apply to MR. JAMES BLACK, near the Church of Santo Domingo.

Wanted.

A SITUATION as Housekeeper and Cook, by an elderly lady, in the house of a single Gentleman.—Enquire in Calle de la Universidad, No. 105.

BUENOS AYRES.

The Montevideo journals contain details of a correspondence between General Manuel Britos, of the Oriental Republic, and the Commandant of the Brazilian frontier of Alegrete, (José Riveiro de Almeida.) It seems that on the 1st inst., the former addressed a note to the latter, in tenor—that the Oriental Government had observed the

most strict neutrality as it regards the dissensions in the Brazilian Province of Rio Grande, and it expected an equal return on the part of the Brazilian authorities; whereas it is notorious that the seditious emigrants from the Republic remained in an armed state on the frontier, whence they made marauding incursions into the territory of the Republic.

Commandant J. R. de Almeida replied to the above on 3d, stating that when the Oriental emigrants entered the Province of Rio Grande, the frontier was without garrison or local authority. He had however sent 200 men thither, but the rebels against the Imperial authority immediately marched 500 men to the same spot, so that he thought it prudent to counsel the taking of some of the emigrants into the Imperial service; and that this proceeding could not possibly injure the Oriental State, it being a practice followed by all civilized nations. That the officers and troops who emigrated were at present in the town of Alegrete and its vicinity, disarmed, with the exception of General Rivera, who had gone to the capital of the Province. The Commandant concludes his note, requesting an interview with General Britos.

The latter replied on 6th, stating that his public duties would not permit him to have the interview proposed; and reiterated his complaints respecting the injurious forbearance evinced towards the Oriental emigrants, specifying particular occasions on which this had taken place, and soliciting that all the emigrants concerned in the anarchical movement which took place in the Oriental Republic in July last, be disarmed, and made to retire from the frontier.

We had London journals to 6th October, by H. B. M's. packet *Hornet*; but much later dates (to 26th October,) were received in Rio Janeiro by the Royal yacht *Prince Regent*; she had a passage of 38 days from England.

The civil war in Spain continued, without any material change in the prospects of either party. The Christians claim a victory over the Carlist division of Gomez, stating that the latter suffered great loss in killed and wounded, besides 1600 prisoners. Some French journals, however, say that these prisoners are men whom Gomez had impressed into the service during his march, and who therefore took the first opportunity of going over to the Christians. Gomez entered Cordova on 1st October: the authorities and national guards of the city sought an asylum in a fortified house, which Gomez being unable from want of artillery to force, he retreated, after levying a contribution on the city. The Christians are still sanguine that they shall be able to crush their opponents; and a forward movement was spoken of, in which the British Legion was to take part. In the meantime, Lord John Hay, Commodore of the British squadron, was doing all in his power to harass the Carlists. On 1st October the Carlists attacked the British lines at St. Sebastian; it seems to have been a drawn battle. Evans says he had 400 killed in the attack.

Portugal seemed to be slumbering on a volcano. Queen Doña Maria had been forced to swear to the Constitution. It was reported that Don Miguel had left Rome in order to assert again in Portugal his claims to the crown of that kingdom. A numerous squadron of British and French vessels of war were in the Tagus.

France has suspended its diplomatic relations with Switzerland, in consequence of the latter allowing foreign emigrants in its territory to conspire against neighbouring States.

Madame Malibran de Beriot, whose musical talents have caused so much sensation in Europe and America, and who was in a manner the idol of the English people, not only from her talents, but from her being well versed in English and singing and performing in that language, died at

Manchester on 23d September, aged 26, from over exertion in her profession, after an illness of nine days.

Official Documents.

A decree, dated 22d ult., states that the Government cannot be indifferent to the criminal conduct of General José Ruiz Huidobro: First, for having endeavoured to compromise the tranquillity of some of the Provinces of the Confederation, by taking advantage of the position in which he was placed, and the rank he held in the army of this Province: Secondly, for not acting up to the spirit of the orders he received: Thirdly, because having in consequence been ordered to come to this city, this resolve of the Government has not been sufficient to cause him to fulfil his duties; on the contrary, continuing more barefacedly in the same line of conduct, augmenting thus his culpability, culminating in an atrocious manner the reputation of the illustrious champions of the Confederation and some of its Governments, indulging in ridicule and scoff in a manner repugnant to public morals and to the Chiefs who merit the confidence of Government for their distinguished services in the cause of Independence and Argentine Confederation: The Government has therefore ordered and decreed:—

Art. 1.—General José Ruiz Huidobro, is from this date struck off the list of the army of the Province.

2.—Until the Government otherwise determine, he is not to quit the Province, and must consider the city of Buenos Ayres as his prison.

3.—Captain Joaquin Murlera, of the cavalry, is also struck off the list of the army.

4.—Let this be published. ROSAS.

The Inspector-General,

Agustin de Pinedo.

A memorial, signed—Agustin Ravelo—Joaquin Maria Ramiro—Martin Santa Coloma,—was forwarded to the Government on 21st inst., for permission to invite their Federal fellow-citizens to form and serve as a guard of honor to the 14th Legislature, on the day of its opening, 1st January 1837; also, that the said guard might, on the occasion in question, carry the flag which had waved victoriously in the deserts of the south.

The Government acceded to the above requests, with the addition, that the Inspector-General is to place at the disposal of the guard every thing it may need, as well as the bands of music of the garrison.

A circular of invitation was forwarded on 21st, by the gentlemen above-named, to various citizens, to join the guard of honor; and stating that the opening of the Legislature is a classical event in a Federal Republic like this; and particularly for the pleasing prospects which the country presents under the auspices of Federation, and the directing hand of the illustrious Restorer of the Laws, which has caused infinite joy to good Federals, and dismay to the ferocious, impious Unitarians.—The guard of honor is to assemble, uniformly attired, at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 1st January, at the barracks of the Restauradores.

A communication, dated Buenos Ayres, 27th October 1836, from General Mariano Armaza, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Buenos Ayres, states that he has been named by the Government of the Republic of Bolivia, Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General near the Government charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic; that he now encloses a copy of his credentials, and requests that the day and hour be appointed in order that he in due form may personally deliver into the hands of His Excellency the Governor, and the Minister, the originals of said credentials.

The credentials above named are dated, Palace

of Government, Cochabamba, 27th June, 1836; and signed by the Vice-President of the Bolivian Republic, Mariano Enrique Culvo, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, José Ignacio de Sangines; and are addressed to His Excellency the Governor and Captain-General of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

On the 5th inst., General Armas addressed a note to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Buenos Ayres, requesting an answer to his communication of 27th October; adding, that doubtless the many weighty occupations of His Excellency the Governor, had hitherto caused the delay in the reply, but that it was necessary that he (General Armas,) should address his Government upon the subject, &c. &c.

On the 17th inst., Don Felipe Arana, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Buenos Ayres, addressed General Armas; to the effect, that owing to the urgent occupations of His Excellency the Governor, he (the Minister) had not immediately laid the note of General Armas, of 27th October last, before him; but that having now done so, he had received His Excellency's orders to state that the copy of the credentials appointing General Armas Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General of Bolivia, is simply addressed to His Excellency in his character as Governor and Captain-General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, and not in the national character with which he is invested by all the Provinces of the Confederation, to transact the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic with foreign nations. That this omission also occurs in the copy of the official note which the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bolivia has addressed to him, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Buenos Ayres. That for these reasons, His Excellency the Governor of Buenos Ayres cannot designate the day and hour solicited by General Armas, to deliver into his hands the original credentials, &c.

A decree, dated 17th inst., appoints the following persons as Justices of Peace for the ensuing year, for this city:—

North of the Cathedral, -	Don Isidoro Peralta.
South of do, -	Don Julian Vivar.
San Nicolas, -	Don Julian Salomon.
San Miguel, -	Don José Marzano.
Monserat, -	Don Manuel Maestre.
Concepcion, -	Don Pedro Larrosa.
San Telmo, -	Don Francisco Bursaco.
Piedad, -	Don Saturnino Uzuze.
Socorro, -	Don Gabriel Ferreira.
Pilar, -	Don Martin Hidalgo.
Balvaneda, -	Don Eustaquio Gimenez.

The names of those for the country districts, are inserted in the same decree. Each Justice, on taking office, is to swear to administer the laws according to the best of his judgment, and to uphold the National Cause of Federation, in all times and circumstances, to the utmost of his power.

A decree, same date, appoints Don Pedro Auli, as Justice for the market in the Plaza Lorea, and José Maria Iraola, for that of Monserrat, for the ensuing year.

A decree, same date, appoints D. Justo Garcia Valdez, Juan Lepper, Juan Yibot, José Joaquín de Almeida, Pedro Plomer, Marcelino Gonzalez, and Francisco P. Almeida, as the administrative commission for the General Hospital for Men, for the ensuing year.

A decree, same date, appoints D. Bonifacio Buergo, Counsellor for the Poor and Minors, for the ensuing year.

A decree, same date, appoints Dr. Manuel Vicente de Maza, President of the Chamber of Justice for the ensuing year.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 17th inst., contains a memorial, dated 9th inst., to the Government, signed by various purveyors of beef, soliciting that caris conveying beef be exempt from the obligation of taking out a licence.

The Government, on 16th, gave its reply to the above, declining to make the proposed exemption.

In the same paper are extracts from various decrees respecting licences; and a decree, dated 16th inst., explanatory of the licence law for the present year.

A note from Don Francisco Llambi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, dated Montevideo, 25th ult., to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Province of Buenos Ayres, states that tranquillity has been completely re-established in said Republic, &c.

The above was replied to on 16th inst., by Don Felipe Arana, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Buenos Ayres; to the effect, that he had laid the note in question before His Excellency the Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, and that he had received the order of His Excellency to ex-

press to the Minister, in order that it might be conveyed to the President of the Oriental Republic, his satisfaction at the restoration of order and tranquillity in said Republic.

(From "The Times," of 7th September.)

Yesterday's news from Bogota, respecting the proceedings of the Government of New Granada in regard to its assigned portion of the Colombian debt, has given a gleam of satisfaction to the unfortunate creditors, who hail it as the beginning of a better system, in which some principle at least of good faith is to be recognized. Until now, this, and other Governments similarly placed towards this country, have been ready enough in promises to pay, and in proposing arrangements for the settlement of the claims upon them; but they have uniformly resisted the setting apart any portion of their revenues as an accumulating fund, while those arrangements were in progress, and ready for use when they were completed. At length, however, certain branches of revenue are appropriated for this purpose, with a proper place of deposit assigned for them; and though some time may still elapse before the exact portion of the debt which each State is to bear is determined on, the creditors will have the satisfaction of knowing that the decision, when it does take place, will be followed by some remittances for their benefit. This is a subject which cannot too frequently be brought before the public, or too strongly impressed upon the attention of Government. The misery produced by those ill-advised South American loans, has spread very widely, and principally among those classes of society least able to bear the loss. Naval and military officers, it is well known, have been large sufferers by them. These persons, on the general reduction of interest which took place about the time of these loans, invested their small pittance in them, frequently the produce of their commissions, not with any view to gambling, but as a regular investment, on account of the higher interest they yielded. Hundreds of them have from this cause been reduced to poverty. The mere speculators were always able to save themselves, by early information of what was going on, but these persons could not. They are entitled, therefore, to every consideration and all possible assistance from Government. It would perhaps be deluding them with false hope to say, upon what has now occurred, that their chance of ultimate justice is very materially improved; but there is at least renewed encouragement for exertion on the part of all concerned, not with Colombia alone, but all those countries which have not paid the debts by which they were enabled to acquire their independence.

EARLY SPANISH DISCOVERIES.

From an interesting paper in the *Foreign Review*, (No. 2,) we learn, that in the year 1543, an invention for propelling ships even in a calm, without aid of oars or sails, was laid before Charles V., by a sea-captain, named Blasco de Garay. A public trial of this invention took place at Barcelona, in presence of several persons, some on the shore, others in the vessel itself. The apparatus was affixed to a ship of 200 tons, laden with corn; it consisted of a large cauldron of boiling water, and of certain wheels on both sides of the vessel. One of the commissioners who witnessed the experiment, and who had always disapproved the attempt, reported, that a vessel might in this way make two leagues in three hours, but that the machinery was very complicated and costly, and there was evidently a danger that the cauldron would burst. The others appeared not to have been persuaded of the danger; they said that the vessel went at the rate of a league an hour at least, and that it tacked in half the time required for bringing a galley round. After the experiment, the machinery was removed, and Garay took it into his own keeping, lest the principle of his invention should be discovered.

It appears also that the Spaniards were acquainted, in the 16th century, with the art of rendering sea-water drinkable by distillation; and that one of their garrisons, when besieged in a fortress by the Turks, in 1566, supplied the want of fresh water by this means. An apparatus for this distillation was taken out by the navigator Quiros, in his voyage to the South Seas; but though it succeeded perfectly, it proved of little use for want of fuel. A few years afterwards an apparatus of the same kind was exhibited to the Board of Trade at Seville; the cost of this was fifteen dollars; it required little wood, and took up little room. The result of an experiment showed, that in four-and-twenty hours it produced between 60 and 70 gallons.

Another curious fact in the nautical history of Spain is, that in consequence of the damage which

Columbus's ships suffered from the worms, the experiment was tried of sheathing ships with lead, in the manner that copper is now used; and an officer was appointed with the title of *emplomador de naos*, ships-plumber.

SCHEME FOR NEWS-WRITERS.

The following extract from an Essay which appeared in "The Idler," eighty years since, cannot but be appropriate at the present moment, when cheap newspapers is so much the order of the day at home.

"This universal diffusion of instruction is, perhaps, not wholly without its inconveniences; it certainly fills the nation with superficial disputants; enables those to talk who were born to work; and affords information sufficient to elate vanity and stiffen obstinacy, but too little to enlarge the mind into complete skill for full comprehension.

"Whatever is found to gratify the public, will be multiplied by the emulation of vendors, beyond necessity or use. This plenty indeed produces cheapness, but cheapness always ends in negligence and depravation.

"The compilation of newspapers is often committed to narrow and mercenary minds, not qualified for the task of delighting or instructing; who are content to fill their paper with whatever matter, without industry to gather, or discernment to select.

"Thus journals are daily multiplied without increase of knowledge. The tale of the morning paper is told again in the evening, and the narratives of the evening are bought again in the morning. These repetitions, indeed, waste time, but they do not shorten it. The most eager peruser of news is tired before he has completed his labour, and many a man who enters the coffee-house in his night-gown and slippers, is called away to his shop, or his dinner, before he has well considered the state of Europe.

"It is discovered by Reaumur, that spiders might make silk, if they could be persuaded to live in peace together. The writers of news, if they could be confederated, might give more pleasure to the public. The morning and evening authors might divide an event between them; a single action, and that not of much importance, might be gradually discovered, so as to vary a whole week with joy, axiety, and conjecture.

"We know that a French ship of war was lately taken by a ship of England; but this event was suffered to burst upon us all at once, and then what we knew already was echoed from day to day, and from week to week.

"Let us suppose these spiders of literature to spin together, and enquire to what an extensive web such another event might be regularly drawn, and how six morning and six evening writers might agree to retail their articles.

"On Monday morning the captain of a ship might arrive, who left the Friseur, of France, and the Bulldog, Captain Grim, in sight of one another, so that an engagement seemed unavoidable.

"Monday evening.—A sound of cannon was heard off Cape Finisterre, supposed to be those of the Bulldog and Friseur.

"Tuesday morning.—It was this morning reported that the Bulldog engaged the Friseur, yard-arm and yard-arm, three glasses and a half, but was obliged to sheer off for want of powder. It is hoped that enquiry will be made into this affair in a proper place.

"Tuesday evening.—The account of the engagement between the Bulldog and Friseur was premature.

"Wednesday morning.—Another express is arrived, which brings news that the Friseur had lost all her masts, and three hundred of her men, in the late engagement; and that Captain Grim is come into harbour much shattered.

"Wednesday evening.—We hear that the brave Captain Grim, having expended his powder, proposed to enter the Friseur sword in hand; but that his lieutenant, the nephew of a certain nobleman, remonstrated against it.

"Thursday morning.—We wait impatiently for a full account of the late engagement between the Bulldog and Friseur.

"Thursday evening.—It is said that the Order of the Bath will be sent to Captain Grim.

"Friday morning.—A certain lord of the Admiralty has been heard to say of a certain captain, that if he had done his duty, a certain French ship might have been taken. It was not thus that merit was rewarded in the days of Cromwell.

"Friday evening.—There is certain information at the Admiralty, that the Friseur is taken, after a resistance of about two hours.

"Saturday morning.—A letter from one of the

gunners of the Bulldog, mentions the taking of the Friseur, and attributes their success wholly to the bravery and resolution of Captain Grim, who never owed any of his advancement to borough-jobbers, or any other corrupters of the people.

"Saturday evening.—Captain Grim arrived at the Admiralty, with an account that he engaged the Friseur, a ship of equal force with his own, off Cape Finisterre, and took her after an obstinate resistance, having killed one hundred and fifty of the French, with the loss of ninety-five of his own men."

ANCIENT ROMAN FESTIVALS. DECEMBER.

The feasts of *Opalia* were celebrated in honor of the goddess *Ops*; they were held on the 9th of December. Saturn and *Ops* were husband and wife, and to them we owe the introduction of corn and fruits; for which reason the feast was not held till the harvest and fruit time were over.—The vows offered to this goddess were made sitting on the ground, to show that she was Earth, the mother of all things.

The *Saturnalia* were festivals in honor of Saturn, celebrated the 16th or 17th, or, according to others, the 18th of December. They were instituted long before the foundation of Rome, in commemoration of the freedom and equality which prevailed on earth in the golden reign of Saturn. Some, however, suppose that the *Saturnalia* were first observed at Rome in the reign of Tullus Hostilius, after a victory obtained over the Sabines; while others support, that Janus first instituted them in gratitude to Saturn, from whom he had learnt agriculture; others suppose that they were first celebrated in the year of Rome 257, after a victory obtained over the Latins, by the dictator, Posthumus. The *Saturnalia* were originally celebrated only for one day, but afterwards the solemnity continued for three, four, five, and at last for seven days. The celebration was remarkable for the license which universally prevailed. The slaves were permitted to ridicule their masters, and to speak with freedom upon any subject. It was usual for friends to make presents one to another; all animosity ceased; no criminals were executed; schools were shut; war was never declared, but all was mirth, riot and debauchery.—In the sacrifices the priests made their offerings with their heads uncovered,—a custom which was never observed at other festivals.

The *Divalia* was a feast held on the 21st of December, in honor of the goddess *Angerona*, whence it is also called *Angeronalia*. On the day of this festival the pontifices performed sacrifices in the temple of *Voluptas*, or the goddess of joy and pleasure; who, some say, was the same with *Angerona*, and supposed to drive away all the sorrow and chagrin of life.

The feast of *Laurentinalia* was held on the 23rd of December, but was ordered to be observed twice a year by Augustus; by some supposed to be in honor of the *Lares*, a kind of domestic genii, or divinities, worshipped in houses, and esteemed the guardians and protectors of families, supposed to reside in chimney-corners. Others have attributed this feast in honor of *Acce Laurentia*, nurse of *Romulus* and *Remus*, and wife of *Faustus*.

CLERICAL.—The Reverend Addison Searle, Chaplain to the United States Squadron on this station, preached at the British Episcopal Church of this city, on the morning and afternoon of Sunday last.—The Reverend John Armstrong read prayers on both occasions.

The *Retreta*, on Saturday evening, attracted numerous spectators, including the usual portion of ladies. The tunes played by the band were dull enough, with the exception of one from the *Opera of the Cenerentola*. The night was fine and moonlit.

The *Retiro* had a number of visitors on Sunday. The Band played for a short time in the afternoon.

The *Boca* had also a considerable portion of visitors on Sunday, amongst whom were troops of fair equestrians. His Excellency the Governor was present, attended by Major Bustos, his Aide-camp. His Excellency, we hear, took an excursion on the *Riachuelo*, in a row-boat.

The Harvest has commenced, and the crop promises to be most abundant, but there is a want of hands to get it in. It might be advisable to follow the plan pursued in England in similar cases, and allow the soldiers to assist to gather in the harvest.

The *Alameda* was tolerably well attended on Sunday last. There were several groups of *Damas* on the promenade in the evening.

ON BURNING A PACKET OF LETTERS. By A. A. WATTS, Esq.

REICES of love, and life's enchanted spring,
Of hopes born, rainbow-like, of smiles and tears:
With trembling hand do I unloose the string,
Twined round the records of my youthful years.

Yet why preserve memorials of a dream
Too bitter-sweet to breathe of aught but pain!
Why court fond memory for a fitful gleam
Of faded bills, that cannot bloom again!

The thoughts and feelings these sad relics bring
Back on my heart, I would not now recall:
Since gentler ties around its pulses cling,
Shall spells less hallowed hold them still in thrall!

Can withered hopes that never came to flower,
Match with affections long and dearly tried!
Love, that has lived through many a stormy hour,
Through good and ill,—and time and change defied!

Perish each record that might wake a thought
That would be treason to a faith like this:—
Why should the spectres of past joys be brought
To fling their shadows o'er my present bliss!

Yet,—ere we part for ever,—let me pay
A last, fond tribute to the sainted dead;
Mourn o'er these wrecks of passion's earlier day,
With tears as wild as once I used to shed.

What gentle words are flashing on my eye!
What tender truths in every line I trace!
Confessions—penned with many a deep drawn sigh,—
Hopes—like the dove—with but one resting-place!

How many a feeling, long—too long—repress'd,
Like autumn-flowers, here opened out at last!
How many a vision of the lonely breast
Its cherished radiance on these leaves hath cast!

Aud ye, pale violets, whose sweet breath hath driven
Back on my soul the dreams I fain would quell;
To whose faint perfume such wild power is given,
To call up visions—only loved too well;—

Ye too must perish!—Wherefore now divide
Tributes of love—first-offerings of the heart;
Gifts—that so long have slumbered side by side;
Tokens of feeling—never meant to part!

A long farewell!—sweet flowers, sad scrolls, adieu!
Yes, ye shall be companions to the last:—
So perish all that would revive anew
The fruitless memories of the faded past!

But, lo! the flames are curling swiftly round
Each fairer vestige of my youthful years;
Page after page that searching blaze hath found,
Even whilst I strive to trace them through my tears.

The Hindoo widow, in affection strong,
Dies by her lord, and keeps her faith unbroken;
Thus perish all which to those wrecks belong,
The living memory—with the lifeless token!

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Baskets.

AT NO. 77, CALLE DE POTOSI, NEW OZIER
BASKETS are for Sale; and old ones repaired.

Notice to British Subjects.

THE UNDERSIGNED, H. B. M.'S. CONSUL, hereby gives notice that a General Meeting of Subscribers to the SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in Buenos Ayres, will be held at the PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, on Monday, the 26th of December, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of laying before it the accounts of the Church Committee, and in order to make the necessary appropriations for this year.

British Consulate, Buenos Ayres,
14th December, 1833.

CHARLES GRIFFITHS,
H. M's. Consul.

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 23 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 Maypá.—Mr. Sheridan also proposes selling a small number of EWES of superior breed, this season.

For Sale,

A LARGE AND STRONG LATHE, fit for turning either Iron or Wood.—Apply at No. 303, Calle de Representantes, (formerly Peru.)

Wanted.

TWO or THREE active YOUNG MEN are wanted to work in a Soap and Candle Manufactory; also one to take care of some Horses, and drive a Cart.—Such as can bring a good recommendation, will find a comfortable and permanent situation, by applying at MR. BECHER'S QUINTA, on the way to Barracas.

Selling off Cheap,

THE following Articles, at the Store of WALTER WIRTH, in front of the Casa de Moneda:—
Gunpowder, Hyson, and Black Tea; Shoe Brushes; English Mustard; India Curry-Powder; Cayenne Pepper; Jamaica Ginger; Rice; Sauces, Capers and Pickles; Olives; Twine; Havana Cigars; Stoughton's Bitters; cut Decanters, Wine Glasses, and Tumblers; Sperm and Mould Candles; Soap; Saltpetre; Bird Seed; Coffee; Sugar; Flour; Vermicelli; Sponges; Nutmegs; India Window-blinds; fine Salt; Knives and Forks; Table Spoons; Sailors' Knives; Tacks; Seiditz Powders; Spones Jugs with Metal Covers; Blacking; Anchovies; Cod Fish; Bath Bricks; Lamp Glasses; Jamaica Pepper Sauce; Combs; Shoes; Stockings; Bed Lines; Cognac Brandy; Cider; London Porter; Gin, in cases and stone bottles; Port Wine, Claret, Madeira, Sherry, Muscatel, Champagne; Aniseed, in baskets; Plates; Jugs, Coffee-Pots, Cups and Saucers, Chamber Mugs, Basons with Covers, &c. &c.; also, a SODA MACHINE, complete.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 27th OF DECEMBER, 1833.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Laura, Crockett,	Wilson, Villate & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Caraboo, Fell,	Charles Taylor & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Frisk, Whiteway,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Cora, Hamilton,	M'Cracken & Jamieson,	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Ship Nile, Hepburn,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Barque Caroline, Balchen,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Abby M., Hutchinson,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
FRENCH.		
Brig Jeanne Charles, Abraham,	Poncei & Co.,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Joseph, Nazereau,	J. O. Basualdo,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Barque Henri & Louise, Gautier,	Blanc & Constantin,	Loading for Cettie and Genoa.
Barque Jenne Raymond, Bourdieu,	Lafone, Barker & Co.,	Montevideo to load for Antwerp.
DANISH.		
Ship Caravanen, Koch,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for Valparaiso.
Ship Dioskuren, Wolff,	C. H. Andersen, ..	Bahia, with mules.
Schr.-brig Fides, Mathiesen,	C. H. Andersen,	Montevideo, to load for Antwerp.
HAMBURG.		
Ship Eliza, Otten,	Dowdall & Lewis,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
DUTCH.		
Barque Alicion, Van der Linden,	Bunge, Hutz & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre Cesar Augusto, Ferraro,	F. Llavallo,	Loading for Cadiz and Genoa.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Eloisa, J. C. Souza,	M. A. Ramos,	
Patache Nova Aurelia, Sequeira,	J. B. Soriano,	Loading for Bahia.
Zumaca Nova Luz, Denis,	J. S. Monteiro,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Carolina do Sud, Labrador,	M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Packet Hornet, Lieut. Ralph Barton, Commander.
AMERICAN.—Corvette Erie, (24 guns,) bearing the pennant of Commodore James Renshaw.

AT ENSENADA.

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



MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

December 17.—Wind S. S. E.
No arrivals or sailings.
December 18.—Wind N.
No arrivals.
Sailed, National schr.-brig Nra. Sra. del Carmen, Juan Bautista Boggianno, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Felipe Linavallol, with 1000 bags wheat.
H. B. M's. ship Imogene, (28 guns.) Captain William Henry Bruce, for Montevideo.

December 19.—Wind N., strong.—shifted in afternoon to S., strong.
Arrived, American brig Abby M., Samuel Hutchinson, from Salem 6th October, Island Mayo 14th ult., with 63 moyos salt, 1,200 horn dollars, salted fish, rigging, &c., to Daniel Gosland & Co.
December 20.—Wind E., strong in the afternoon.
Arrived, Danish schr.-brig Fides, George Mathieson, from Hamburg 13th September, Montevideo (where she discharged part of her cargo), 18th inst., with gin, brandy, potatoes, and general cargo, to C. H. Andersen. Passengers from Montevideo, Captains Grote and Gerolamo Soriano.

National schr. Hare, (Pilot-boat,) from a cruise in the river.
National schr. Star of the South, (Pilot-boat,) from the wreck of the American brig Elvira.—The Star of the South came in with loss of main-mast, from having got foul of the Elvira.
December 21.—Wind N., hazy, shifted to S. S. E. in the evening, strong.

Arrived, Oriental schr.-of-war Lobo, Captain Richard Usher, from Montevideo 20th inst. Passengers, Mr. John Stewart, Captain Malcolm Shannon, and Messrs. John King, George Lavis, and Charles Roberts, (Pilots).

Whale-boat Dos Hermanos, (of the line of whale-boats.) from Montevideo 20th.
H. B. M's. packet schr. Hornet, Lieut. Ralph Barton, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 7th inst., Montevideo 20th, with the mail of the packet Magnet, from Falmouth 8th October. Passenger from Montevideo, Mr. William P. Lemmon.

Sailed, Sardinian brig General Americano, Carlos Barbuza, for Cadiz, despatched by Rezaval, Bros., with 8627 dry hides, 666 slunk-calf hides, 4 bales with 300 doz. slunk-calf hides, 1 bale with 20 arrobas wool, 23 bales with 18,810 horn plates. Passengers, Sr. José Santos del Valle, Manuel Moratin, and the Prior Francisco Sallat.
December 22.—Wind E., strong.

Arrived, British brig Frisk, William White-way, from Liverpool 26th September, Maldonado (where she put in during a heavy pampero wind), 20th inst., with general cargo, to Reuic, Macfarlane & Co.

British brig Cora, John Hamilton, from Liverpool 16th October; general cargo, to M'Cracken & Jamieson. Passengers, Messrs. Charles Pratt, and Thomas Schuyler.

(At night.) Swedish barque Susan, Andrew H. Grill, from Gottenburg 12th September, Montevideo (where she discharged part of her cargo), 21st inst., with general cargo, to Zimmermann, Frazer & Co. Passenger from Montevideo, Mr. James P. Pliut.

Sailed, National schr.-brig Aurora, Guasalda, for Montevideo, with lime, &c.
December 23.—Wind E.

Arrived, British brig Sea Nymph, John H. Smith, from London 9th October, Island Mayo 7th ult., with general cargo, and 46 moyos salt, to Horne & Abozaray. Passengers, Cabin—Mr. Edward R. Miller (nephew of General William Miller), and Mr. Thomas Adams. Steerage—Messrs. Thomas Thompson, Charles B. Cadick, and Leon Aguirre.

Oriental packet schr. Rosa, Schiaffino, from Montevideo 22d, to Carlos Galeano.

Sailed, British schr.-brig Salathiel, William Bell, for Liverpool, despatched by Briscoe, Twyford & Co., with 30 dry hides, 2700 salted do., 8000 horns, 40 bales with 800 doz. sheep skins, 1 bale with 44 doz. deer skins, 89 bales with 1869 arrobas wool, 11 do. with 351 arrobas horse hair, 10 do. with 1610 doz. nutria skins, 96 boxes tea (7500 lbs.)

National packet schooner Luisa, Muratori, for Montevideo.

Vessels posted to sail.
On 24th inst.—Caravanen, for Valparaiso.
" " "—H. B. M's. packet Hornet, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.
" " "—Whale-boat Dos Hermanos, for Montevideo.
" 25th "—Eliza, for Rio Janeiro.
" 26th "—Joseph, for Rio Janeiro.
" 28th "—Laura, for Liverpool.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Vessel passed Point Indio.
On 13th inst., at 3 P. M., Wind W. N. W.,—Argentine, hence same morning.

Arrived at Falmouth.
September 28.—H. B. M's. packet Star, from Rio Janeiro 18th August, with the mail forwarded hence 10th July, by H. B. M's. packet Spider.

October 1.—British brig James, Poole, from Montevideo. At Liverpool.

September 30.—British brig Sterlingshire, Brown, from Montevideo.

October 9.—British barque Isabella, David Smith, hence 27th July. At Helvoet.

September 28.—Sardinian brig Octavia y Carolina, Baldoino, hence 17th July. She arrived at Cowes 23th September. At Antwerp.

September 23.—French barque Independent, Labiche, from Montevideo. At Havre de Grace.

September 25.—French brig Herminie, Soret, hence 6th July. At Havana.

About 31st August.—Oriental schooner Agnita Segunda, Manuel Soriano, from Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, with jerked beef, which she sold at 20 reals per arroba.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.
26th ult.—Portuguese patache Triunpho, from Montevideo 16 days.

28th.—Sardinian polacre Virginia, from Montevideo 10 days.

4th inst.—H. B. M's. packet Spider, hence 16th ult., Montevideo 21st ditto.

" H. B. M's. packet Magnet, from Falmouth 6th October, with the mails for the River Plate.

" American brig Sarah and Esther, Stanwood, from Montevideo 20 days.

Sailed from Rio Janeiro.
12th ult.—H. B. M's. packet Express, for Falmouth, with the mail forwarded hence 20th October, by H. B. M's. packet Hornet.

Arrived at Montevideo.
14th inst.—American barque Dryno, Daniel Upton, from Island Mayo 7th November, with 150 moyos salt, &c., to Zimmermann & Co.

15th.—British brig Flora, Nicholas LeMesurier, from Tarragona 22d September, with wine, to Bertram & Co.

" British brig Mary Lyons, Richard Davison, from Lisbon 10th October, with 432 moyos salt, to Lafone & Co.

19th.—American brig Globe, from Baltimore 6th September, Cape de Verde 5th ult., with 44 moyos salt, lumber, and general cargo, to Southgate & Co.

20th.—British brig Lorina, Magub, from Liverpool 10th October, to Alfred Barber.

" French brig Philadelphie, from Havre de Grace 26th September, to Guerin, Rebol, & Co.

Vessels on the Berth at Liverpool, on 12th October. For Buenos Ayres:—

Brig Nautilus, Captain T. Grayburn.
Brig Mary Jones, " Fishley.
Brig Itana, Captain A. Sanderson, to sail 1st & Co. November.

For Montevideo and Buenos Ayres:—

Brig Eve, Capt. James Keay, to sail 12th October.

H. B. M's. packet Cockatrice, was appointed to convey the November mail from Falmouth, to the Brazil and River Plate.

The following foreign Vessels of War were at Rio Janeiro on 7th inst.:—British, Dublin, Fly, Sparrowhawk, Royal yacht Prince Regent, Magnet and Spider packets: French, Sirene, Ariadne, and Alacry; Dutch, Bellona, and Eurycle; Sardinian, a frigate.

Don Manuel Moreno, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic near the Government of His Britannic Majesty, arrived at Rio Janeiro on 4th inst., in H. B. M's. packet Magnet, from Falmouth; and intended to proceed to Buenos Ayres in the ensuing packet (the Spider).

The Royal yacht Prince Regent, arrived at Rio Janeiro on 4th inst., from England, having on board Lord Ephington, Governor of Madras.—The said yacht is intended as a present from the King of Great Britain to the Imam of Muscat, in return for the line-of-battle ship the Imamu sent to His Majesty; and is stated to be most magnificently fitted up.

Rio Janeiro, according to the last advices, was very gay. In addition to the number of foreign vessels of war, Prince William Frederick Henry, third son of the King of Holland, had arrived there in the Dutch frigate Bellona. The Prince is now 17 years of age, and holds the rank of Second-Lieutenant in the Dutch navy.

By some mishap we have not received by the packet Hornet, our usual supply of periodicals; that is to say, Blackwood's Magazine, Metropolitan, Mirror, &c. &c., nor the Spanish journal Español, French do. Temps, Lloyd's Lists, Price Currents, &c. We cannot account for this omission, which has put us to a serious inconvenience.

THEATRE.

On 13th inst., was represented the tragedy of "Los Comuneros de Castilla,"—the language of which is very heroic.—The incidents are founded on historical facts, and relate to the rebellion against the Government of Charles V., of Spain: Padilla was executed in 1525. The performers played extremely well; the dresses were excellent.

In the farce which followed, an intriguing servant hesitates to proceed to the house where his master's sweetheart resides, to deliver a letter from him to her, dreading a beating from the uncle of the young lady, who is a very passionate man; but on the lover's promising his servant a dollar for every blow he might receive, he eagerly accepts the mission. He however finds great difficulty in provoking the old gentleman, and it is only when he calls him a number of opprobrious names that he succeeds in getting 17 blows, which, at a dollar per blow, yielded him a profit of a doubloon.

The pit and cazuela were well filled,—the boxes empty.

On Thursday, for the benefit of Señora Manuela Funes de Casacuberta, "The Sultan," Roxalane was played by the beneficiada, in a very pretty manner! She was so sorry to her Sultan lover as a sunny beauty need be. The Señora Vigotti sung two airs,—one of them, "Pensá á la Patria," she gave with taste, and was deservedly applauded. The Señora Canton danced "the lance dance," with considerable effect.

The Orchestra played the overture to the *Gazza Ladra*, and that to the *Barbero*.

The house was extra lit, and numerous and elegantly attended. In the boxes were the daughter and other members of the family of His Excellency the Governor; Don Nicolas Ancloruna, lady and daughter; Don J. A. Barbosa, Jun., and lady; Don F. Belausguig, lady and sister; General Pinedo; Don Manuel Irigoyen; Don Isidoro Peralta and family; Mr. Maudiville, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty, Dr. Lepere, &c. &c.

Mr. Maudiville visited the family of His Excellency the Governor in their box during the evening, as also that of Señor Belausguig.

Third and Fourth Grand Subscription Function of the Laundresses of Buenos Ayres.

In our last we noticed the second grand function of the fair washerwomen of this capital. We have now to state that the third took place on Monday, on the beach opposite the Retiro; and the fourth on Tuesday, N. of the Alameda. Numerous flags were displayed, and the dancing was kept up with great spirit. Would that Jack, the "knock-kneed" negro, had returned from his exile on the island of Martin Garcia!—When sober, he dances admirably, and is full of drollery. We trust he is by this time a reformed man. This mention of him may serve as a reply to enquiries which are continually made of us respecting his fate.

The laundresses on the beach in front of the fort, are getting up a function which is intended to surpass all that has yet been given by these fair damsels. A triumphal car is to be sported on the occasion.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	121 a 121½	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	110½ a 117	do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	6½ a 7½	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7½ a	do. do.
Do. Patriot & Patacones, ..	2 a 2½	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	a	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	a	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	7½ a 7½	pence p. dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	a	dit. p. ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	7½ a 7½	p. patacon.
Do. on United States, ..	7 a	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Oz. best,.....	27 a 30	do. p. pessed.
Do. country,.....	22 a 25	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.	24 a 25	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	20 a 20½	do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	10½ a 11	do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	4 a 4½	do. per lb.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	31 a 32	do. per dozen.
Wool, common,.....	8 a 14	do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	40 a 41	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	26½ a 28½	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	14 a 16	do. p. quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	11 a 12	do. p. arroba.
Horns,.....	160 a 650	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American), ..	a	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	11 a 16	do. p. fanega.
Discount,.....	1½ a 2	pc. p. month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 121½ dollars. The lowest price, 117½ dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7½ pence. The lowest ditto, 7½ pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.