

# British Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 541.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1836.

[Vol. XI.]

### Copartnership.

**M**ESSRS. NALBRO' FRAZIER and BENJAMIN HARTLEY withdrawing this day, by previous arrangement, from the Firm of ZIMMERMANN, FRAZIER & Co., in Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, and Mr. BENJAMIN W. FRAZIER having joined the same as Copartner, the business in the two places will be continued under the same Firm, for account of the Subscribers; Messrs. Francis Halbach, and Charles Rodewald, continuing to sign per procreation.

Buenos Ayres, 31st December, 1836.

JOHN C. ZIMMERMANN.  
BENJAMIN W. FRAZIER.  
ANTHONY LYNCH.

### Notice.

**J**AMES STREET respectfully informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that on Monday, 2nd January, he opens his Establishment of FONDA, in Calle Restaurador Rosas, No. 47; where, by his great experience and application to business, he hopes to merit their support.

Diners sent out on the most moderate terms.

### Stolen.

**O**N the afternoon of 26th December, a SILVER LEVER WATCH, No. 1813,—maker's name, BRAND, London. Whoever will give information which may lead to its recovery, shall be remunerated. Apply at No. 53, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

### To Let, Cheap.

**A** HOUSE WITH ALTOS, in the Calle de la Reconquista, No. 9, half-a-square from the Plaza de la Victoria. Has 11 commodious Rooms, three patios, and other offices. Price, 280 dollars per month.—Please apply at No. 8, in the same street.

### For Sale.

**A** LARGE AND STRONG LATHE, fit for turning either Iron or Wood.—Apply at No. 263, Calle de Representantes, (formerly Peru.)

### Notice.

**T**WO 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.

## BUENOS AYRES.

The Chili mail arrived on Thursday evening last, by which we received Valparaiso journals to 22d ult. The local intelligence is but of slight importance. On the 22d were embarked for the Island of Juan Fernandez, in the schooner Peruviana, one of the Peruvian vessels detained by the Chilean Government, several officers engaged in the late attempt at revolution, and who were taken at Chiloe. General Freire, and Colonels Puga and Urbistanda, are among the number. They have been sentenced to ten years banishment.

The news from Peru is rather more important. The crew of the Peruvian corvette Libertad, stationed at Guayaquil, is stated to have mutined and resolved to go over to Chili. The schooner-of-war Yanacocha, would, it is said, like-wise accompany her. Thus a secret expedition had been frustrated, which these vessels were to compose in conjunction with the brig-of-war Congreso, which had sailed from Callao to join them.

The Peruvian General Gamarra, who fought the battle of Yanacocha against Santa-Cruz, was in Cuenca, with a large number of emigrants and banished officers, waiting an opportunity to invade the Department of La Libertad.

It is reported that General Santa-Cruz, in order to counteract the effects of the apprehended opposition from El Ecuador, which is supported by New Granada, had formed a close connection with the ex-President of that State, General Flores, and had sent General Miller to Guayaquil, with a present of from eight to ten thousand Bolivian doubloons, in order to cement it.

A meeting of the foreign Diplomatic and Consular Agents in Lima, had been invoked by the Protector; the result of which was a long correspondence, and the resolution of those gentlemen to request their Governments to interfere for the purpose of effecting an amicable arrangement between Peru and Chili. A memorial on this subject, addressed by the British merchants to H. B. M's. Consul-General, is censured by the *Mercurio* of Valparaiso, for the high tone it breathes, and the intermeddling and selfish spirit it betrays.

General Santa-Cruz had issued a decree, qualifying provisionally as ports of entry for foreign commerce, the harbours of Pucusana, Lachira, Chorillos, Ancon, and Chancay, in the Department of Lima; and Lambayeque and Sechura, in the Department of La Libertad. This measure it was thought was intended to elude the effects of a blockade, should Chili declare war.

The decree issued by the former President of Peru, General Orbegoso, ordering the liquidation of the pensions awarded to the Argentine General San Martin, has been revoked by Santa-Cruz.

A gale of wind, from the northward, took place at Valparaiso on 23d October last, by which eight square-rigged vessels were lost; viz., 5 Chilean, British brig Sir John Keane, British schr. John Ehlin, and American ship William Burns, of 800 tons. Twelve launches were also lost, and a number of vessels in the harbour abandoned, fearing they would be driven on the rocks.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES.

The House, at its sitting on 23d inst., approved the election of Don Prudencio Rosas, as Representative of the 4th section of the Country Districts; as also that of Don Manuel Corbalan for the 12th section, and Don Julian Vivar for the 14th section.

Don Manuel Vicente de Maza, was re-elected President of the House; Don Juan Nepomuceno Terrero, 1st Vice-President, and Don Agustin Pinedo, 2nd do.; for the period of the fourteenth Legislature.

Señores Manuel Irigoyen and Juan Antonio Argeitch, were re-elected as Secretaries to the House for the period above mentioned.

### Official Documents.

A decree of the Government of Santa Fé, dated 1st inst., states that tranquillity being now re-established in the Oriental State of the Uruguay, and the odious Unitarians who disturbed it having fled from justice to a foreign land; the passports, &c., for the Oriental State, will be despatched as they were previous to the decree of 6th August last.

Two proclamations, dated 6th inst., from Don Rafael Alenza, Governor of the Province of Corrientes,—one addressed to his fellow-citizens, and

the other to the army, upon the occasion of his having completed his term of office,—were inserted in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 28th inst. In that to the army, he says he trusts their device will ever be "*Federacion ó Muerte.*"

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,

In the article on the interesting publications of Señor Pedro de Angelis, which appeared in your journal of the 17th instant, I remarked the expression, "adorable images of the Saints," which, as a Catholic theologian, I consider inaccurate and objectionable. To the English reader ignorant of the Catholic doctrine, it conveys the idea that we Catholics give to a mere image, "the work of the hands of men," that supreme adoration which pertains to God alone. This is a serious misunderstanding, occasioned by an unhappy word which conveys a sense repugnant to the doctrine of the Catholic Church, and calculated to affix most unjustly on the brow of the Catholic Christian the stigma of idolatry. An expression so equivocal as to misrepresent our holy religion to strangers, cannot be too soon or too clearly explained. The Catholic Church indignantly repudiates every species of idolatry; she must, therefore, equally repudiate every expression that savours of so foul an error. She proclaims the adoration of one true God alone; and she consequently disclaims the adoration of images, saints, or any other creature. Of images she merely says, "that those of Christ, of the Mother of God ever Virgin, and also of other saints may be had and retained, and that due honor and veneration are to be given to them." Such is the language of the Church herself, as set forth in the creed of Pope Pius the fourth. Then what is the honor and veneration which she prescribes? Adoration! no; most assuredly not. Nothing more than to bow before or sometimes kiss the image of our crucified Redeemer: but, mark well, that even those tokens of affection and respect are merely referred to the adorable Being signified, and not to the lifeless sign. This mode of expressing the sentiments of the heart to a dearly beloved being who cannot be personally present with us, however would-be-philosophers may sneer at it, is the dictate of nature, and perfectly accordant with reason and true religion. It is a practice not limited to Catholics alone. Protestants, in like manner, respectfully retain and even sometimes kiss the portrait of a beloved parent or a dear friend, of an excellent sovereign or worthy fellow-citizen eminent for many and great virtues. These examples suffice to illustrate the perfect innocence of the practice of the Catholic Church in relation to the sacred images; and of its spiritual profitableness the Catholic people are firmly persuaded. For the images of Christ and his saints are books always open, and always full of instruction; whence the serious and well-disposed Christian, though ever so illiterate, can derive by the least attention much knowledge of the important and affecting truths of Christianity, and of the holy men who laboured in its propagation. The crucifix, for instance, exhibits in one view to man a brief history of his redemption. The Son of God nailed to an ignominious cross to atone for sin, evidences at once its enormity and the hatred God bears to it,—the awful justice of God in requiring such a victim,—the infinite charity of the Son in laying down his life for man's redemption,—and the mercy and goodness of the Father in accepting such an atonement. It presents to him, likewise, a vivid and affecting picture of the agonies, torments, and sufferings endured by his adorable Redeemer for the sins of men: a spectacle well fitted to excite him to penitence and love. In what book except the crucifix can the poor and illiterate man read such excellent and affecting lessons? And standing by the images of the Saints, they remind him of "men of whom the world was not worthy;" whose piety, humility,

charity, sufferings, patience, ardent zeal, and indefatigable labours in spreading the knowledge of the Gospel to the uttermost parts of the earth, he cannot but admire and respect, whilst his heart proclaims the justice and propriety of celebrating the memory of such Christian heroes. Where else could he learn such edifying lessons with the same brevity and effect? In a word, the Catholic Church retains the images and celebrates the festivals of the Saints, to honor their memory as the faithful servants and elect of God; to inspire her children, by their bright example, with devout and religious sentiments; and to excite in their hearts a desire of imitating their great and admirable virtues.

But it will be said that the Bible strictly prohibits the making and the use of all images, and that therefore the practice of the Church, no matter how excellent her motives, is totally unjustifiable. Many people read the Bible much, and do not understand it well. They should know, that if the Bible in one place forbids, it likewise commands the making and the use of images.—Then the Bible contradicts itself, and consequently is unworthy of our credence? No; the contradiction is only apparent. In laying down the first precept of the decalogue, which enjoins upon mankind the first and greatest of all duties, namely the acknowledgment and worship of the one true and only God, the Bible very naturally forbade every practice contrary to or inconsistent with this supreme duty; it therefore strictly prohibited the making and use of all images destined for idolatrous purposes, to be set up and worshipped instead of the one true God. But that the prohibition does not extend to images necessary or conducive to promote, beautify, or illustrate the true religion, the brazen serpent set up by Moses in the desert, and the images of two cherubims planned by God himself, and by his command placed on the mercy-seat, are triumphant and irrefragable proofs.

In regard to the word "adorable," applied to the images of the Saints, as found in the printed copy of the precept of the Right Rev. Sebastian Malvar y Pinto, the most probable way to account for such an inaccurate word is, that it has been a mistake of the Bishop's secretary, or some subsequent amanuensis, in transcribing that document. But if the Bishop has in reality used such a word, it must have been in a sense very different from the meaning always attached to it in the English language.

These remarks have been written with no other view than merely to correct the misrepresentation and consequent prejudices occasioned by the mistake or careless expression, whichever it may be, that occurs in your quotation. It is hoped they are made in a spirit demonstrative of my wish not to provoke controversy. I do not impugn the religious opinions of others; I desire merely to set right before the public, the doctrine taught in the Church to which I belong. Without imputing any blame to the Editor, I found a point of Catholic doctrine mistated in an English publication; and being with one exception the only Catholic Clergyman in this city conversant with the English language, I conceived it to be my duty to correct the mis-statement. If you, Sir, will have the goodness to afford the correction the same publicity you have given to the error, you will perform an act of justice which will be duly appreciated by

Yours respectfully,  
MICHAEL J. McCARTAN.

Buenos Ayres, December 23, 1836.

#### THE LATE MADAME MALIBRAN DE BERIOT.

The death of this accomplished lady has caused a great sensation in Europe. She was called the *Queen of the Operatic Stage*. Her excellent acting, her perfect knowledge of the English language, combined with her unrivalled musical powers, produced an effect utterly unknown in the English theatres. To the exertions she made in these performances, in addition to her numerous engagements at public and private concerts during the last season in London, the undermining of her constitution is attributed. The last time she sung in public her exertions were tremendous, "and (says a London paper,) when she on that evening was encased in a duet, the fearful shake at the top of her voice will never be forgotten by those who heard it. It was a desperate struggle against sinking nature; it was the last vivid glare of the expiring lamp; she never sang afterwards. The house sang with animated cheering—hats and

handkerchiefs were waving—but the victim of excitement, whilst the echoes were yet in her ears, sank exhausted after leaving the stage."

The *Manchester Advertiser*, in announcing her decease, says:—

"Malibran is no more!—The songstress who enchanted Europe and America is mute! nothing remains of the delight which she shed over civilized nations, but Memory. 'The silver chord has snapped—the golden bowl is broken.' Adieu! nightingale of the nations!—thy requiem will ring through the world, and the responsive sighs of myriads shall attend thy departure.

"Wait her, Angels! through the skies,  
Far above you azure plains."

At Aix-la-Chapelle her talents made so great an impression, that the military guard stationed at the door of the theatre presented arms to her; and recently, at a town in Italy where she stopped to change horses, the townspeople would not permit her to have horses until she consented to sing several *arias*. Her singing so enraptured them that they yoked themselves to her carriage, and drew her several miles from the town.

The *Age*, London journal, in noticing her death, says:—

"The nerves of almost the whole world have been shaken to pieces by the astounding event which has just occurred in Manchester. It is with difficulty we can bring ourselves to believe that Madame Malibran is dead. But a few weeks have passed over our heads since she was attracting all the metropolis, and 'the stranger within its gates,' to Drury-lane Theatre, to listen to that singing, and to see that acting, the equal to which they can never hope to hear and see again—and she is now where 'nothing can harm her more.' It is not in the ordinary course of things to suppose that the next half century can produce such an artist as Madame Malibran; and much therefore England can claim of her as its own, she has widowed in fact the whole of the civilized world. There can be but little advantage in discussing the melancholy circumstances attending, or rather preceding her dissolution, whatever our impressions may be; but those which have since occurred demand a rigorous enquiry, and they shall have it at our hands. With respect to the former of these positions, we are not without our belief—certainly our impression—that Madame Malibran's case was improperly treated from the first, having implicit faith in some eminent medical opinions we have heard, which express astonishment at her having been bled at all. Blood from poor Malibran!—the only wonder was that her frame contained enough to enable her to produce the wonders which she *did* produce. Supposing the evil to have originated in that step, it was almost ridiculous (beyond the transient gratification to the sufferer,) sending to town for a medical adviser, and above all for Doctor Belluomini. We are well aware of the great faith which some, and especially foreigners, place in the system practised by this gentleman; and though for our parts we would not suffer him to experimentalize on a rat we value, we by no means seek to shake the belief of others; and it is certain that his arrival was a source of infinite, though brief, delight to the sad and fated victim. It is also certain that from the moment Belluomini saw her, he was convinced no human aid could save her; and it is enough to know, and too much to record, that at 20 minutes to 12 o'clock, on the night of Friday the 23d of September, 1836, died the greatest musical genius the world has yet possessed.

"In passing one moment from the dead to the living, we have a duty almost as painful, and equally imperative, to perform. At one o'clock on Saturday morning, that is to say, one hour and twenty minutes after the spirit of his departed wife had quitted its earthly tenement, M. De Beriot was on his road to London, where he arrived on Sunday, and as soon after as the tide permitted, he sailed in the packet to Antwerp, and thence proceeded to the chateau newly erected by her in the vicinity of Brussels. The artificial and masked interpretation of this extraordinary departure had the effect of blinding public observation, and of silencing public opinion but for a very few hours, when the true and only impression it could reasonably admit of burst out with terrible fidelity.—That a husband should be distracted at a loss which has distracted, and *will* distract, at least one half of the great globe itself, it is but natural to suppose; and had he removed to another house, where, though unable to administer comfort to himself, his presence might have served the necessary purpose of representing the family whose

hopes, whose name, whose fame, whose fortune his hapless wife created—the only remark that could have been made would have been highly complimentary to his character. But we do not live in times when people can be so thoroughly humbugged as to suppose for a moment that a husband's grief for the loss of his wife (and oh, what a wife!) could be so great that he should travel 180 miles to London, and start off a few hours afterwards, on family business, to Brussels. Family business! What family business could be so awfully imperative as that of remaining to the latest hour with the body of his wife, and either accompanying it by land and sea to the home of her fathers, or seeing due honours done to it in the stranger land she died in? Family business! Oh yes! Monsieur De Beriot's 'family business' was to reach Brussels before the intelligence of his wife's death, and see that every possible and proper care was taken of her property, and whatever *Will*, she left behind!

"The orders for her funeral, left with the very respectable house of Beale, music-sellers, were such, that for the last week the town of Manchester has literally been in a state of commotion, from the uncertainty of what was to become of the body. The party was in total ignorance of the rites by which she was to be buried—whether in the Protestant or Roman Catholic Church—what was to be the nature of the funeral, and who was to attend as the representative of the family. The body of Madame Malibran, which ought to have lain in state, for the thousands who had gazed on it when living to weep over it when dead, for those who had been enchanted with the spell of her powers to pay their last sad homage to the memory of the enchantress, has been lying in the solitary chamber of an inn at Manchester, with none to own it, none to weep over it, and none to dispose of it! Why, the very nation will rise up and resent this indignity to the mighty spirit which so lately held them in wonder and delight. There is no excuse which human ingenuity can fashion or devise, that can atone for this awful outrage. A courier has been sent to M. De Beriot to point out to him the state of public opinion; and should it turn out that he was not at the funeral of his wife, which was to have taken place yesterday at 8 o'clock, he will of course never venture again in life to land on the shores of Britain. But even if he should be present, he has to give to its people ample reason for ever having quitted them, till he had offered on the shrine of his gifted partner all the honours so justly her due. Madame Malibran has become so identified with the English stage, that she may almost be considered English property. We were jealous of the fame she acquired with us—we are more so that it be not by possibility disparaged. To the genius of this extraordinary woman, De Beriot, despite his own extraordinary talent, owes all his fame in life. With her hand she bestowed on this man unbounded wealth and honour, distinction and renown; while the mere possession of such a heart as hers was wealth enough for the desires of kings;—and yet it would seem that the breath had scarcely passed from that lip whose melody had but a few days before spell-bound its hearers, when he started on the wind's wings to possess himself of every trick and shilling she died worth. If their recent marriage were duly and legally consummated, there could be no necessity for this violent grasping at things that the law of course must put him in possession of; and if it were otherwise, the law will make him disgorge the wealth thus seized on. If Madame Malibran has left a Will, he has no power to abrogate it; if there be none, the goods she had to leave devolve on him by right. These are natural conclusions if the subject is to be discussed merely on a point of business; but in a case of this peculiar nature, that should have been the very last consideration. If he had been anxious for any number of her family to have been present at the solemnities which awaited her, a special messenger would have succeeded in fetching them at least as speedily as he could; but no consideration that can be invented should have induced him to leave Manchester, either without inquiring, or without accompanying elsewhere, the body of his departed wife. Poor Malibran! thou hast however the tears of a nation to atone for the shame of a husband."

The following lines appeared in the same paper:—

#### IMPROMPTU.

Strike, O strike the silver bell  
Of harmony, in solemn key!  
Bid earth's great potentates come weep  
Where magic art, and genius sleep  
Untimely rest, ere youth and beauty fled;  
The soul-inspiring MALIBRAN—is dead.

**PROPOSED EPITAPH ON MALIBRAN.**

See! what avails the wit of man!  
 For, reader, here lies MALIBRAN.  
 In life, in health, in beauty's bloom,  
 She fell—and moulders in her tomb—  
 A genius early snatch'd away;  
 Whilst many who hail'd her opening day  
 Now (sad reverse!) attend her bier,  
 And o'er the relic shed a tear.  
 'Tis said, the seraphim divine  
 Deigning in mortal song to join,  
 Heard her her voice celestial raise  
 In harmony of prayer and praise,  
 And fitter for the host of heaven  
 Than voice that is to mortals given;  
 So call'd her from this world of ours,  
 To chant and charm Immortal Powers.

**SPAIN.**

(From "The Atlas," of 2d October.)

"The existing state of our relations with Spain exhibits one of the most singular anomalies that has ever attended our foreign policy. We, the monarchical people of England, are in a league with a government of which more than one member declares that he shall never rest until he sees the power of the crown, nearly annihilated as it is, replaced by that of a Republican president.—We, in whom a respect for hereditary title, for a long descended aristocracy, and for vast territorial possession, are planted from our earliest infancy, approve the authors and defenders of a constitution which wholly abolishes all such distinctions, which excludes the former privileged classes from a participation in legislative or executive functions, which will suffer no check on the career of democracy.—We, a people essentially religious, combine with men whose avowed object is the overthrow of the altar—who proclaim all religion to be inconsistent with the natural freedom of mankind, and in other respects an enemy to social improvement.

"Nobody will suspect the *Atlas* of hostility to such liberal institutions as are calculated for the benefit of the community, whether of Spain or any other country; but, we confess, the present institutions of the peninsula are too liberal for us—if the term can with any justice be applied to a state of things which can have no other effect than that of perpetuating anarchy, a total disregard of all laws human or divine, and consequently of hastening, with fearful rapidity, the ruin of an ancient and once great nation.

"If the Spaniards were really determined to destroy the name, as a portion of them have already destroyed the substance, in England, of a monarchy, we should have no right to complain. Let them establish whatever form of government best pleases them; for though we should wish to see them in the peaceful enjoyment of rational freedom, yet if they prefer the extreme of despotism on the one hand, or of anarchy on the other, we ought, indeed, to pity their blindness, but we should not be justified in forcibly dispelling it. Nations, like individuals, must have experience, and that experience can be learned by themselves only. To attempt to make either prematurely wise, would be useless labour. Accustomed, from the foundation of their monarchy, to arbitrary power, and feeling how painful the yoke has been, the Spaniards are resolved to run into the opposite extreme. This is natural enough; and they must learn by experience also the evils of that extreme before they can appreciate the golden mean; before they can be taught to put into practice that sage direction—

*—medio tutissimus ibis—*

without which there can be no social security on the one hand, or social independence on the other. Like ourselves in the seventeenth, like the French at the close of the last century, they must pass through the fiery ordeal. With whom, we ask, are we actually in alliance—with the Queen Regent of Spain, or with her Ministers? With both we cannot be; for it must be known even to Lord Palmerston, that she is not a free agent; that she is a prisoner in her own palace; that if not closely guarded, she would soon fly from the kingdom; that she detests the ministers whom a faction has forced on her; and that if the option were left to her, she would prefer the triumph of Don Carlos to theirs. Hence all interference among the people is impolitic, is even foolish. The two principles now at deadly hostility with each other, should be allowed a fair stage for the combat; one or the other must fall before there can be internal peace. Never was infatuation greater than that which has induced our foreign secretary to take part in the strife. The handful of troops we have in the north of Spain have had little influence on the events of the war. If the truth must be told, they have been wretchedly commanded; and certainly their conduct has tarnished the military fame of England.

"But their remains another and more weighty consideration confirming the imbecility of our peninsular policy. However our description of newspapers, with whose general opinions we coincide, may have represented the circumstance, there can be no doubt that we are fighting to support a fraction of the population against the majority—a majority great, even overwhelming.—Beyond all dispute, above three-fourths of the Spanish people are inimical to the present state of things, and the disproportion is becoming every day greater. Men who were formerly among the most ardent supporters of the young Queen, have begun to turn their eyes towards Don Carlos.—Why? Because neither at present nor in prospect is there any chance of security for property, until the reins of administration are snatched from the worthless hands which hold them. We know it to be a fact that at this moment one half of the cities and towns of Spain are in the hands of the mob; that plunder, rapine, murder, are not merely of daily but of hourly recurrence; that republican banners are openly borne along the streets; that death is denounced against the higher and more wealthy orders; and that an equality, no less of property than of rights, is loudly demanded by a brutal, sanguinary populace. Our information, we will add, is derived from other sources than newspapers—from ocular witnesses, and alas! in one case, at least, from a peaceful sufferer!

"Is it, then, any wonder that there is a revulsion in the minds of thousands and tens of thousands, alike in sentiment and principle? The despotism of one man is an evil—is a great and deplorable evil; but at all events it is better than the despotism of that many-headed monster, the mob. 'If I must have tyrants,' says Voltaire, 'let me have one at a time in lieu of many.' The choice, indeed, is one of evils; but where one or the other must be experienced, common sense enjoins the selection of the less. There was a time [well do we remember it!] when above one half of the secular clergy of Spain were strong advocates for liberal institutions. Now not one in ten could be found to declare for them. Why? Because the members of the late administration, still more those of the present, have, in terms not to be mistaken, announced the fate reserved for ecclesiastical property.

"The result of all will be, either the triumph of a republic with all its attendant horrors, or the restoration of Don Carlos. We incline to the latter expectation; for however the fact may have been concealed or distorted, there can be no doubt that where one district adheres to the actual government, four are in favour of the Prince. We do not admire either the Republicans or the Carlists. Both, we are persuaded, are the pests of Spain; nor can she enjoy prosperity until the opinions of both have been banished; until extremes yield to moderation; until reason takes the lead of passion;

until the fundamental principles alike of government and of society are better understood. In the meantime, most earnestly do we wish that the people were left to fight their own battles. Why should we become the opposites of popular licentiousness? Let every Englishman be recalled from the north of the Peninsula, and let all intercourse with the Court of Madrid be suspended until one party or the other has been vanquished, or until experience has taught both to sigh for peace."

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**Saxony Merino Sheep.**

**T**HE UNDERSIGNED, having shipped from Hamburg in the beginning of this year, for account of C. STROHMANN, 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 portions are sent 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 Altos 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, 1838.

FERDINAND TORNQVIST.

**Wanted.**

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

**Buenos Ayres DIRECTORY, FOR THE YEAR 1837.**

**T**HE 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 completeness and correctness of its information, to make it correspond, as far as possible, to the interesting object for which such publications are designed.

**FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS**

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 26th OF DECEMBER, 1838.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig Laura, Crockley, .....	Wilson, Villate & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Caraboo, Fell, .....	Charles Taylor & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Frisk, Whiteway, .....	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Cora, Hamilton, .....	M'Cracken & Jamieson, .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sea Nymph, Smith, .....	Horne & Alsogaray, .....	Loading for London.
Brig Asia, Bloomfield, .....	Lafone, Barker & Co., .....	Discharging.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Ship Nile, Hepburn, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for New York.
Barque Caroline, Balchen, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Abby M., Hutchinson, .....	Daniel Gowlard & Co., .....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Harriet, Cooper, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Discharging.
Brig Elvira, —(water-logged), .....		
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Barque Heurt & Louise, Gautier, .....	Blanc & Constantin, .....	Loading for Cete and Genoa.
Brig Aloué Cheri, Bronzon, .....	John Best, Brothers, .....	Discharging.
<b>DANISH.</b>		
Ship Diokrupen, White, .....	C. H. Andersen, .....	Bahia, with mules.
Scur-brig Fides, Mathieson, .....	C. H. Andersen, .....	Montevideo, to load for Antwerp.
<b>SWEDISH.</b>		
Barque Susan, Grill, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for New York.
<b>BELGIAN.</b>		
Galliot Maria, Solter, .....	Bunge, Hutz & Co., .....	Discharging.
<b>SPANISH.</b>		
Brig Restanador, Puig, .....	Jacobo Paravicini, .....	Discharging.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Polacre Cesar Agusto, Ferraro, .....	F. Liavallol, .....	Loading for Cadiz and Genoa.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Brig Eloisa, J. C. Souza, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Carolina do Sud, Labrador, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Brazil.
Zumaca Estrella Brilhante, Pereira, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Brazil.
Schr.-brig Valiente, M. T. da Silva, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Brazil.

**FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.**

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

AT ENSWADA.

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

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

December 24.—Wind E. N. E., shifted to S. at night. Opposite Coast visible.

No arrivals.  
Sailed, Brazilian zamacua Nova Luz, Pedro Ferreira Denis, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Juan Sousa Monteiro, with 50 asses, some horses, and boxes candles.

Brazilian patache Nova Aurelia, Joaquin José de Sequira, for Bahia, despatched by Juan Balbin Soriano, with 2309 quintals jerked beef, 6000 lobas, 200 dry hides, 400 boxes candles, 300 arrobas tallow.

French barque Jeanne Raymond, Blas Bourdieu, for Montevideo to finish her loading for Antwerp, despatched by Lafone, Barker & Co., with 205 bales with 1440 quintals hide cuttings, 40 arrobas glue.

Whale-boat (of the line of whale-boats,) Dos Hermanos, for Montevideo.

December 25.—Wind E., strong.  
Arrived, American brig Harriett, John L. Cooper, from New York 21st October, with 20,000 feet lumber, and general cargo, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Passengers, Mr. Thomas Kenney, and his sister, Ann Kenney; Mr. Joseph Smith, and Mary Gillen.

British brig Asia, William Bloomfield, from Certe 18th October, Montevideo 23d inst., with 478 barrels wine, 60 tons salt, to Lafone, Barker & Co.

Belgian galleit Maria, Adam Henry Solter, from Antwerp 20th June, Rio Janeiro (where she had put in with damage,) 29th ult., with general cargo, to Bunge, Hutz & Co. Passenger from Antwerp, Mr. Edward Ducau.

Brazilian schr.-brig Valiente, Manuel Teresa da Silva, from Santos 4th inst., with sugar and tobacco, to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.

Brazilian zamacua Estrella Brillante, José Antonio Pereira, from Paragua 3d inst., with 680 tierces yerba, rice, &c., to Manuel A. Ramos.

American brig Elvira (water-logged), from off Point Piedras.

Sailed, Oriental schr.-of-war Loba, Captain Richard Usher, for Montevideo. Passenger, Mr. Edward Brown.

The Eliza was under weigh, but anchored again from head wind.

December 26.—Wind S., shifted to E. in the afternoon, strong.—Slight rain early in the morning.

Arrived, French brig Mont Cheri, Emile Bronzon, from Certe 18th October, with wine and salt, to John Best, Brothers.

Sailed, Hamburg ship Eliza, John Henry Otten, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Dowdall & Lewis, with 2558 bags wheat of this country.

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

December 27.—Wind S.  
Arrived, Oriental schr. Relampago, Estevan Rizzo, from Rio Janeiro 17th inst., Montevideo 26th, with sugar, tobacco, rice, &c., to Gerónimo Rizzo.

Spanish brig Restaurador, Juan Puig, from Barcelona 8th August, Havana 6th October, Montevideo 26th inst., with wine, brandy, oil, gin, paper, cigars, and cocoa, to Jacobo Paravicini.

Sailed, H. B. M.'s packet schr. Hornet, Lieut. Ralph Barton, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro. Passenger for Rio Janeiro, Señor Bento José Carvalho. Passengers for Montevideo, Messrs. William P. Lemmon, Alexander Rodger, and Señor Fiorini.

Danish ship Caravanen, George Koch, for Valparaiso, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with yerba, gin, wine, and dry goods. Passengers, Mr. William D. Thompson (supercargo), and Señor Miguel Armaza.

French brig Joseph, Antoine Nazereau, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by José Ortis Basualdo, with 1700 quintals jerked beef, 978 bags wheat, 355 do, and 60 barrels flour, 50 sacks and 20 barrels walnuts, 193 boxes raisins of Mendoza, and 20 barrels potash.—(All the above-mentioned cargo, with the exception of the potash, is the produce of this country.) Passenger, Mr. John R. Breck.

December 28.—Wind E., strong in the evening.  
No arrivals or sailings.

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

December 29.—Wind N., shifted to E. in the afternoon.  
Arrived, Whale-boat Primera, (of the line of whale-boats,) from Montevideo 26th inst.

Sailed, (early this morning,) Dutch barque Alcien, Cornelius Van der Linden, for Havana, despatched by Bunge, Hutz & Co., with 4100 quintals jerked beef.

December 30.—Wind E., hazy.  
No arrivals or sailings.  
The French brig Jeanne Charles, for Havre de Grace; Sardinian brig Cesar Augusto, and British brig Laura, remain wind-bound.

Vessels posted to sail.  
On 31st inst.—Whale-boat Primera, (of the line of whale-boats,) for Montevideo.  
“ “ “ —Fides, for Montevideo.  
On 4th January.—Nile, for New-York.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Vessel passed Point Indio.  
On 24th inst., at 6 A. M., Wind N. W.—General Americano, hence 21st;—Salathiel, hence 23d.

Arrived at New York.  
October 9.—American brig Gaubia, French, hence 14th August.

At Havana.  
Previous to September 28.—Hamburg schr.-brig Carl Heinrich, Valentin, hence 20th July.  
On 29th September.—Belgian galleit Antonius, Lange, hence 5th July.

Previous to September 30.—Sardinian brig Concordia, from Montevideo.

At Rio Grande.  
On 3d inst.—American brig Trafalgar, Pearson, hence 24th ult., Montevideo.

Arrived at Montevideo.  
21st inst.—Spanish ketch Marcel, Ventura Carreras, from Barcelona 20th September, Ivice 15th October, with 1200 fanegas salt, wine and bricks, to M. A. Vilardebó.

Sardinian schr.-brig Indio, from Genoa 7th October, with salt, paper, &c., to José Gestal.

22d.—Brazilian brig Cardia, from Rio Grande 13th inst., with yerba, &c.

23d.—Oriental schr. Aguilá Segunda, Manuel Soriano, from Havana 27th September, with sugar, coffee, cigars, &c., to Platero.

24th.—British brig Eve, Keay, from Liverpool 20th October, to Lafone & Co.

Brazilian brig Peregrino, from San Francisco de Paula 8th ult., with lumber.

23d.—Brazilian patache Bella Angelica, from Rio Grande 15th inst., with 551 tierces yerba.

Spanish brig Galgo, Antonio Pons, from Tarragona 5th October, with wine, paper, &c.

24th.—Oriental polacre Concepcion, from Rio Grande 13th inst., with yerba and lumber.

Brazilian brig Minerva, from Rio Grande 15th.

24th.—Sardinian brig Sta. Ana, de la Mercaderia, from Genoa 24th September, Gibraltar 10th October.

Brazilian brig Albano, from Rio Grande 16th inst.

Sardinian schr. Bella Fidanza, from Bahia 5th inst., with 1050 alqueres salt, &c.

28th.—H. B. M.'s sloop Fly, from Rio Janeiro 12th inst.

The sea-breeze has lately set in with considerable violence. On Monday evening it was so strong, and “knocked up” such a sea, that the embarkation of the mail for H. B. M.'s packet Hornet, was obliged to be deferred until the following morning.

“INNOCENTS' DAY” (28th December).  
Wednesday last being “Innocents' Day,” the usual diversion took place; that is to say, many fools were made, and we amongst the number.—A lady sent to us in the morning for a certain book; we innocently lent it to her, and shortly afterwards received from her the following laconic epistle:—“La Inocencia le valga.” However, it is some consolation that we are not the first fool made by woman, nor shall we be the last.

Dr. Blas Aspiazu has been appointed one of the Surgeons of the Port, in the room of Dr. Alexander Brown, resigned.

CLERICAL.—The Rev. John Dempster, of the Episcopal Methodist communion, from the U. S.; Father Angel Baldayo, a Spanish Jesuit; and an Italian Catholic Clergyman whose name we have not learned, are among the late arrivals in this city.

The Rev. Addison Scoble again preached at the British Episcopal Church of this city, on Sunday last.

THEATRE.

On 25th inst. was repeated the play of *Los Comerciantes de Cadiz*.—The plot: a young spendthrift returns to Cadiz, from Mexico. His father, who resides in Cadiz, refuses to see him; in fact, from his long absence, he is not even acquainted with his person. This the young man takes advantage of, and obtains a situation in his father's house as clerk, where, by his good conduct, he not only gets reconciled to the old gentleman, but captivates an old lady and her daughter: the latter he marries. Señora Paves played the amorous old lady in excellent style.

An interlude followed, in which a young girl (Manuela), having quarrelled with her lover, she beseeches her mistress to get her another pro-

visionally; to which the lady consents; but as it is dangerous to play with edged tools, the provisional lover falls in love with the girl in good earnest. The piece (which is full of amusing equivocal) ends to the satisfaction of all parties.

—Manuela performed with much archness. The *baleros* were danced with spirit, by Señor and Señora Caton.

In the farce, Señor Casacuberta personated admirably a stupid servant.

The house was well attended.

On Thursday, a three act comedy written by our friend Señor José Joaquín de Mora, called *El Marido ambicioso*. It turns upon the ambition of a young married man, of good family in Madrid, to distinguish himself in the political world. A lady baisters him by telling him that the situation of Secretary of Legation to the Embassy in London was vacant, which he could doubtless obtain. Thus, he says, is not sufficient for him. One of the Ministers of State flatters him; the said Minister having designs upon his wife. However, through the exertions of the father of the latter, a merchant of Barcelona, the young aspirant after State honours is brought to his senses, and is convinced of the folly of his conduct, the perfidy of the Minister, and the purity of his wife.

*El Marido ambicioso*, is one of the best of the modern Spanish comedies, and abounds in beautiful language. The performers on this evening played their parts very respectably, particularly Señores Casacuberta and Castañera. Manuela, as the wife of the *ambicioso*, looked interesting, and was tastefully attired in white.

In the course of the evening there was some singing by Señores Viera and Montoro, from the Opera of the *Cenerentola*; and variations on the Piano, by the masterly hand of the Sr. Professor Remigio Navarro, accompanied by the Orchestra.

In the farce, two servants, male and female, have a rehearsal of the manner in which they intend to behave to each other when married.

The audience was not very numerous. In the boxes we observed,—the daughter and other members of the family of His Excellency the Governor; Don Nicolas Anchorena, lady and daughter; the Señora de Monasterio, and daughter; the Bolivian General Armasa, and lady; Señor J. A. Barbosa, Jun.; Don Isidoro Peralla, and family; Señor Lisboa, Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil; Mr. Mandeville, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty,—and in his box were Dr. Macdonald and lady. General Armasa visited Mr. Mandeville in his box during the evening. Mr. Mandeville and Señor Lisboa also visited the family of His Excellency the Governor in their box.

Married.

On 23d inst., by the Rev. William Brown, M.A. John Thompson, to Mrs. PIERCE TOWERS, lately from London.

Die'd.

On 28th inst., aged 44, M.A. CHARLES C. VANXER, native of Hamburg, and brother to Mr. Lewis Verriet, of this City.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	120 1/2	121	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	116 1/2	117	do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	6 1/2	7 1/2	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7 1/2	8	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Patucoones, 7 1/2-10	7 1/2	8	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	a	do.	per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	a	do.	each.
Exchange on England,.....	7 1/2	a	per cent. dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	220	a 200	d <sup>r</sup> p. ct. pm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	7 1/2	a 7 1/2	p. cent.
Do. on United States,.....	7	a 7	do p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	2 1/2	a 2 1/2	do. p. picuda.
Do. country,.....	2 1/2	a 2 1/2	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.,.....	25	a 30	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	20	a 21	do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	9 1/2	a 10	do. each.
Norichilla Skins,.....	3 1/2	a 4	do. per lb.
Wool, common,.....	9	a 14	do. per arrobo.
Hair, long,.....	40	a 48	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	28	a 27	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	14	a 16	do. p. quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	10 1/2	a 11	do. p. arrobo.
Horns,.....	100	a 600	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	a	do.	per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	16	a 17	do. p. fanega.
Discount,.....	1 1/2	a 2	p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 121 1/2 dollars. The lowest price, 116 1/2 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto, 7 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.