

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 552]

BUENOS AYRES. SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1837.

[Vol. XI.

BUENOS AYRES.

We have received Montevideo journals to 14th inst., and from them it appears that on the 22nd ult., at 4 in the afternoon, a detachment of the Oriental Government troops, consisting of 180 cavalry, commanded by Colonel Manuel Lavalleja, came in contact, near Arroyo Grande, with 220 of the revolutionary cavalry headed by Luna: the conflict was short, in consequence of the major part of Colonel Lavalleja's force, consisting of militiamen who had before been in arms against the legal authority, having taken to flight, leaving the Colonel with only 60 men (*carabineros*).—He was therefore obliged to retreat, with the loss of Major Paredes, Adjutant Villademoros, the militia officers Garcia and Gomez, and 22 soldiers killed;—and the officers Francia and Cisneros wounded.

The journal *Universal*, of Montevideo, says that from present appearances the insurrectionary movement of Luna, does not form part of any combined plan with Rivera, but is merely for the purpose of seizing as many horses as possible from the estancias on the Oriental territory, in order to convey them to the Brazilian province of Rio Grande,—the opposing parties in the civil war now raging in said province being in great want of horses. Luna is said to be retreating towards the frontier, closely pursued by General Britos; and, it is added, that in this retreat he has lost 1000 horses, which fell into the hands of his pursuers. The President of the Republic, Don Manuel Oribe, was in the department of Paisandu, with a strong division of troops.

The *Universal*, of 13th inst., contains the following, addressed to the President *ad interim* of the Republic:—

“The Senate and Chamber of Representatives of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, have decreed:

“Art. 1.—The Executive is empowered to contract for a loan of 500,000 dollars, within the Republic, upon the general revenue of the Republic, in order to provide for extraordinary expenses; which shall be gradually used as present circumstances may demand.

“2.—Circumstantial details shall be rendered of its inversion.

“3.—The Executive shall regulate the rate of interest with the contractors, in a manner the most advantageous to the National Treasury.

Hall of *Sittings in Montevideo*,
10th March, 1837.

FRANCISCO AGUILAR, *Vice-Pres.*
Luis B. Cavia, *Secretary.*

The law proposed by the Chamber of Representatives in Montevideo, on 30th April, 1836, adding a $\frac{1}{2}$ part to the existing duties on goods imported into ports of the Oriental Republic from any ports within the Capes of the Rio de la Plata, in which additional duties are levied upon goods proceeding from ports of the Oriental Republic, either by transhipment or reshipment,—was sanctioned by the Senate on 7th inst., and ordered to be passed to the Executive for its approval.

We have been favoured with Paris journals to 6th January. They confirm the news of the raising

of the siege of Bilbao, and the entrance, on 25th December of the Christiano army under General Espartero. The accounts, in the French papers, of the victory obtained by the Christianos, which enabled them to enter Bilbao, are contradictory. Some aver that the Carlists had 1000 men killed and wounded, and 500 taken prisoners, and that they likewise lost 25 pieces of cannon. Others rate their loss much lower. The *Paris Journal du Commerce*, of 4th January, says that on the 24th December there was a smart action between the opposing armies, and that the Carlists reckoned upon a sort of armistice for the 25th, in consequence of the bad weather: the Christianos, however, who occupied the position “*du desierto*,” put themselves in march in spite of a heavy fall of snow, and attacked and crushed with the bayonet the battalion Guipuzcoa, who occupied the batteries. This decided the fate of the day, and the Christianos entered Bilbao in triumph. The moral effect of these advantages (says the journalist), is immense. In saving Bilbao, the Constitutionals have destroyed all the hopes of the Pretender.

From the above details, it would seem that the Carlists allowed themselves to be taken by surprise, but that the main body of the besieging army remained entire. This circumstance has given occasion for the remark, that the relief of Bilbao will not greatly alter the position of the belligerents, and may tend “to coop up” Espartero in that fortress. The siege of Bilbao was undertaken on 25th October, and raised on 25th December; during which time the town has suffered considerably from the fire of shot and shell, and the inhabitants endured great privations. At all events, the affair has been a severe blow to the Carlists, who are said to have retired to Durango, and Don Carlos to Villafraña.

General Francisco Espoz y Mina, died in Barcelona on 25th December,—the day on which Bilbao was relieved.

There had been several arrests in Paris, of individuals supposed to be connected with the late attempt upon the life of the King of the French.

The population of France amounted, at the end of the year 1836, to 33,540,908 inhabitants, according to a census taken. In 1831, the population was 32,560,934.

CORRIENTES.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 11th inst., contains the Resolutions of the House of Representatives of the province of Corrientes, re-appointing Don Rafael Atienza, Governor of said province. As also the copy of an Address, dated Corrientes 18th ult., from Don Rafael Atienza to the inhabitants of that province, upon the occasion of his re-appointment: in which address he says, that when he had hoped to conclude his public career, he again finds himself at the head of affairs; that the House of Representatives had voted that he should continue as Chief of the Government,—he had therefore resigned himself to the sacrifice, and would endeavour to merit the confidence reposed in him. That his sentiments and principles were well known; they were in accordance with those of his fellow-citizens, *viz.*, “Order and Federation,”—and that these had also been proclaimed by all the provinces of the Confederation, and sustained with their blood. That the province of Corrientes had been one of the first to adopt the system of Federation, in the year 1814. That “Federation or Death,” is the device which confers honor upon all good Argentines, the signal for combat, rejoicing for victory, and indignation against their enemies; and ought to be remembered in the interesting ties of friendship, and be the first words taught to their children. That the Government of Corrientes would, as heretofore, act upon the system of Federation, firmly persuaded that it is the only one which can render the people happy.

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

The proceedings in the House of Representatives, on its sitting of 8th inst., were inserted in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 14th;—and those on its sitting of 10th inst., appeared in said journal of 16th. At the latter sitting, the communication from the Government, requesting the House to sanction the Project of Law for the emission of four millions two hundred thousand dollars of notes of the extinguished National Bank, was taken into consideration. The discussion was adjourned until the 11th, on which day the House gave its sanction to the project in question, on the same terms as published in our No. 551. This authorization of the House was inserted in the *Gaceta* of 13th. The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 15th and 16th, amongst other Treasury items, inserts the receipt at the Treasury of 800,000 dollars on 14th, and 900,000 on 15th, of the new emission; and the disbursements on those days.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 13th inst., contains details relative to 95 dollars 4 reals, paid to one D. Andres Macalusi, by Don Venancio Muñoz, Justice of Peace of Salto, on 8th inst., in conformity to the orders of Government. This act took place at Salto, in the presence of various witnesses cited by said Judge in order to bear testimony to the scrupulous manner in which he had obeyed the orders of His Excellency the Governor, *viz.*, to make the said Macalusi, in presence of witnesses, burn the blue wafer with which he had sealed his communication to the Governor; and which operation was accordingly effected by the party in question.

A note, dated 11th inst., from General Manuel Corbalan, to the Justice of Peace of Salto, states that he has received the orders of His Excellency the Governor, to acknowledge the receipt of his communication containing the particulars above mentioned.

Don Juan Garay, Justice of Peace of San Fernando, has, under date San Fernando 6th inst., addressed a note to His Excellency the Governor, informing him of various improvements which have lately taken place in the port “de la Federación de Rosas,” at San Fernando,—to which His Excellency replied same day, through the medium of his *aid-de-camp*, General Manuel Corbalan, stating the satisfaction he felt upon the occasion.

A communication to the Government, dated 3rd inst., from Dr. Savino O'Donnell, states, that having on the day previous concluded his studies, after having devoted twelve years to them, and received his diploma as Physician and Surgeon, his first duty was to manifest his gratitude to the Government of the Province, under whose auspices his education had been completed. That he felt the most lively pleasure in offering his professional services to his country, particularly at the present moment, that the Supreme Federal Government had caused such great benefits to it, which rendered it obligatory on all citizens to co-operate as far as in their power for the public good; especially with all who, like him, (Dr. O'Donnell), have the honor to belong to the great Federal system, which some ingrate sons of the country had endeavoured to compromise. That he hoped the Government would take his offer into consideration, and accept his proffered services; it being the only mode he had to evince his gratitude to the Government of the Province, for the gratuitous education it had given him.

The Government replied to the above on the 14th, to the effect, that the communication of Dr. O'Donnell should be forwarded to the Medical Board, in order that it might avail itself of his patriotic offer.

A work under the above title, has been recently published in Paris and in London. *The Literary Gazette* of November last, in noticing it, says:

"We always like to see the views taken of us by intelligent foreigners; and it is gratifying to our nationality when they partake so much of the rose-colour as irradiates the volumes of the Count Edouard de Melfort. Belonging and being admitted to the upper classes of society, he enjoyed opportunities to sketch them as they exist; and not to fancy matters which he never saw."

The Count, in one part of his work, says that "for luxury of every description, for the extravagant expenditure of time and money offered to their individual persons, the English distinguish themselves amongst all people, from whatever rank you may choose them: but, on the other hand, they know but little of the real enjoyments of society, the pleasures of complete intimacy and of mutual good-will, and particularly that smiling good-humour and readiness to enjoy, which distinguish the French people—who they, notwithstanding the political commotions which are ever shaking their country, the dangers which are continually menacing it, the changes of its dynasty and constitution, nevertheless go on constantly and fully enjoying the pleasures of existence! I would represent England and France, those two great friendly rivals, in two distinct pictures, under the semblance of two female figures: the one of great beauty, but with a grave expression and reserved demeanour; in splendid apparel, with feathers in the head, and possessing an eye that haughtily and proudly seems to defy contempt, and exact respect rather than court admiration or inspire love. (The sky of this picture should be cloudy.) The other should be a graceful, lovely woman; her dress less magnificent, but more finished, more elegant; flowers in the hair; and her smiling lips and eyes should express just the contrary of those of her superb rival. (The sky of this picture should be on one side threatening storms, which the bright beams of the sun are dispersing.)"

LETTERS FROM SPAIN.

Extract from Lord Ranelagh's "Letters from Spain," lately published in London:—

"One day, the King (Don Carlos,) begged I would converse freely with him, and candidly repeat the opinions respecting him in England. I told him that, in my humble judgment, his cause would have been much more favourably viewed by my countrymen, had he not committed two errors: the first, in not acknowledging the Cortes' bonds; observing, had he done so, he might have had any money from us. That the Stock Exchange had put Don Pedro on the throne of Portugal; and that they were doing all they could to prevent his arriving at Madrid, as they had already furnished the Christians with the means of carrying on the war, and might eventually prevent his coming to his throne. That in England, he need never have paid those bonds, provided he had always borrowed money to pay the interest; for in that country, if you only acknowledge your debts, you will always raise a new loan to pay off an old one. His answer was, 'I know it; but how can I act? as I have laid down as a principle to do all my brother Ferdinand did. The debts which he acknowledged, I will also acknowledge; but those of the present government I never will acknowledge.' The second observation I made was, that I considered he had done himself harm in England by issuing the Durango decree; for, had it not been for that decree, several English officers would have joined him; but, as it was, a great number had taken arms against him. Don Carlos' answer was, 'I was forced to sign it.' On another occasion, stating that I had observed he had no positions in the provinces fortified; that in all the towns he had taken from the Christians, the works had been destroyed; and that, consequently, in case of reverse, he had no positions to retire upon: he answered me, 'Such was the system of Zumalacargui.' On my taking leave of Don Carlos, he begged, as I was going through the provinces, I would continue my inquiries, and that on my return to England I would give a true and candid report of all I had seen. He added, 'Do not pass over the weak points of my cause, or conceal any you may observe. You see the confidence that reigns among all my followers; I want nothing but money, and a few more cavalry. I feel confident of ultimate success; but, it is an affair of time.'"

His lordship speaks very highly of Don Carlos' personal character; and, unless they fall from being too confident of success, assumes the triumph of the Carlists to be certain.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE STATE OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS, June 19, 1836.

(From "The Times," of 9th December, 1836.)

Port Louis, the residence of the colonists, consists of six habitable and twenty ruinous stone buildings: the Union Jack was displayed at the Lieutenant-Resident's house (Mr. Smith, R.N.): there are twenty-two inhabitants in all,—viz., Lieutenant Smith and four boatmen, Mr. Smith, jun., Colonel (a Gaucho), three females, and two children, and two other persons, principally sealers. There is an excellent stream of water near the establishment, which might be considerably increased without much difficulty; all the inhabitants possess a good number of pigs, and many of them have fowls: there are a good number of tame horses, and several very large and powerful dogs, which are useful in hunting rabbits and catching the wild cattle: there are about 200 head of tame cows and oxen, and milk was procured in good quantity. The women busy themselves in domestic concerns, such as making butter, baking, &c., whilst the men engage themselves in taking the sea elephants, and procuring cattle for provision from the wild herds: they are rather scantily supplied with wood, as there are no trees on the islands, and the bushes do not exceed four feet in height; but there is a very great abundance of good turf, which, when dried, affords excellent fuel. The islands are of moderate height, and are completely covered with three kinds of grass, also a variety of low shrubs, three of which are berry, bearing one (from its leaves being used as a substitute) they call tea, another malvina, but the most delicious is the strawberry, the flavour of which I am told is excellent; there is also a great quantity of water-cress, scurvy-sorrell, and wild celery.

It is calculated there are about 30,000 head of horned cattle, and 15,000 horses running in a wild state; rabbits abound in almost every place, and upland geese were also numerous, as well as those that feed on fish on the shore; snipes are plentiful at certain seasons; a class of large fox is sometimes caught, and one of our party saw a wild cat; a variety of birds are also to be seen; the only noxious reptile is a species of centipede, and this is not often found, neither is it so venomous as those of hotter climates. The temperature of the islands cannot be called severe, as the residents (some of whom have been there several winters,) had never seen ice sufficiently strong to bear their weight: the evenings are frosty, and in winter snow-storms are frequent; that which renders it most unpleasant is the shortness of the days (about eight hours in the depth of winter), but the same inconvenience is felt in the northern parts of our own climate.

The coast is surrounded by rocks of a slaty nature, covered with abundance of sea weed, fit for making kelp; fish is numerous and of good quality, affording food for the seals, which are in great plenty.

The soil (sufficiently deep for any purpose of agriculture) consists of a rich black loam, underneath which is a stiffer yellow clay: at the eastern end of the island (East Falkland) is a clay well adapted for forming bricks, &c. They are greatly in want of garden-seeds of every description, all of which would thrive well, as has been already proved. Sheep were introduced, but from want of proper attention did not answer; but beef is in abundance, and of a superior quality, being remarkably tender and well-flavoured.

Coronel (the Gaucho) is the oldest resident; Antonina, an Indian of Naita by birth, is the next, and a German follows her in succession; the children, one about three years old and the other 18 months, were both born on the island; their mother is a negress. Lieutenant Smith acts as physician, but on the whole the islands are remarkably healthy. We left a male and female turkey with them, as they were without that class of bird.

There are several harbours about the main islands (eastern and western), and Port Egmont is of such capacity as to afford anchorage for the largest fleet that the world can produce. Port Louis is situated at the head of Berkeley-sound, and is well sheltered in all directions; the sound is about 15 miles deep and 4 broad, the soundings gradually shoaling from 20 to 4½ fathoms; there are no dangers, the Volunteer-reef being visible, except one sunken rock, about three-quarters of a mile from Cape St. Vincent.

It appears to me, that the persons best calculated as settlers here, would be residents from the Orkney and Shetland Islands, as they are generally well acquainted with fishing, &c., when the season does not suit for agriculture; but the climate on the whole is more moderate than theirs.

Although these islands have been but little noticed hitherto, they certainly are of great impor-

tance, as they afford excellent water and refreshments to vessels bound round Cape Horn, and without inconvenience, as they are situated immediately in their route, and the shelter would afford them every opportunity of repairing any damage they might have sustained, and the inhabitants would willingly render every assistance that circumstances would admit of. Two crews of whalers have already been rescued by the few residents on the islands within the last two years: does not this merit attention?

ANCIENT ROMAN FESTIVALS.

In our No. 540, we inserted an account of the Festival for the month of December, as observed amongst the Ancient Romans. We now give that of

JANUARY.

The Romans had numerous stated feasts in honour of their deities and heroes, as well as movable and occasional ones; they were divided into days of banqueting and feasting; days of games; and days of rest, or *ferie*. The feasts celebrated to the honour of the deceased, were either private or public. The private feasts (says Kennet) for the living, were kept at the tomb of the deceased, by the nearest friends and relations only. The public feasts were when the heirs or friends of some rich or great person obliged the people with a general treat in his honour and memory; as Cicero reports of the funeral of Scipio Africanus, and Dio of that of Sylla; and Suetonius relates that Julius Cæsar gave the people a feast in memory of his daughter.

The method by which the Romans reckoned the days of their months, was by the Kalends, Nones, and Ides. The Nones were so called, because they reckoned nine days from them to the Ides. The Ides were generally about the middle of the month, which word is derived from *Idare*, an obsolete verb, signifying to divide. The Kalends were always fixed to the first day of every month, but the Nones and the Ides in four months, were on different days than on the other eight; for March, May, July, and October, had six Nones a-piece, the other only four. Therefore in the first the Nones were the 7th, and the Ides the 15th; in the last, the Nones the 5th, and the Ides the 13th. The Kalends, or the 1st of January, was noted for the entering the magistrates on their office, and for the wishing of good fortune, and sending presents to one another among friends. The *Agonalia* were feasts celebrated in honour of Janus, or as some would have it, in honour of the god *Agonius*, whom the Romans used to invoke upon their undertaking any business of importance; they were instituted by Numa, and held on the 5th of the Ides of January, and at other times.

The *Carmentalia* was a festival kept every year by the Roman matrons in honour of *Carmenta*, a prophetic of Arcadia. It was instituted on account of the reconciliation between the Roman ladies and their husbands, after there had been a long difference between them, owing to the use of coaches being prohibited them by an edict of the senate. It was celebrated on the 11th of January.

The *Compitalia* were feasts held in honour of the *Lares*, in all the cross roads both of town and country. These feasts are more ancient than the building of Rome; during their celebration, each family placed at the door of their house the statues of the goddess *Mania*; they also hung out figures of wool, representing men and women; praying that the *Lares* and *Mania* would be content with these figures, and spare the people of the house. The slaves offered balls of wool instead of figures of men, and were free during these feasts.

The Roman calendar fixes them on the 12th of January, but it appears they had not any fixed day, the feast being then movable. It was ordinarily held on the 4th of the Nones of February, i. e. on the 2nd of that month.—(Meyer.)

We shall, on occasion often, continue the details of those Festivals.

The *Retreta* on Saturday evening, was numerously attended. The band played "a Medley," consisting of selections from various operas, particularly from that of "The Barber of Seville."—The evening was delightfully fine.

The *Alameda* had only a few visitors on Sunday last. The villages in the neighbourhood of town had, however, their usual portion, including a number of ladies on horseback.

The exhibition of the Elephant and his companions, continues to be well attended, and has attracted during the week a number of fashionables. We observed in the boxes, on the evening of the 12th, the lady and family of His Excellency the Governor.

No one should miss seeing the Elephant, not only from the docility and sagacity he displays in his performances, but that he is the first of his species that has visited this country, and may probably be the last,—at least for a long period. The amusing feats of the two Monkies, create bursts of laughter; their appearance on horseback, in full uniform—the one as Major and the other as Captain—is extremely droll. The juvenile portion of the spectators seemed to enjoy the spectacle as highly as the little boys and girls of London do that of the Christmas Pantomime.

The two Ponies add to the interest of the scene. *Flora* is well taught, and dances with infinite grace; and *Billy* is a beautiful little horse. The Dromedary, we understand, is indisposed.

The music which accompanies the performances, is appropriate.

The exhibition is open every day at the house No. 88, Calle de la Paz (nearly opposite the Church of La Merced), from 4 to 6 in the afternoon; and on Sundays and holidays, three times per day, at the hours stated in our last.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

You have become my creditor for having published my lamentations: one's verses look so neat in print. I had written a P. S. to them; but recollecting that some impertinent male critic had asserted that women never can write without a P. S., I deleted mine, reserving the substance thereof for a second communication, in case you admitted the first; *le voici*, then, in plain prose.

I had smitten one—one Beau, at that bore of a number 4; and you could never guess how I lost him. Happening to call one day (the 4th of the month, by-the-by,) when I was from home, Mamma tried to amuse him by shewing him my Album. He preferred some certain couplets to all the rest; enquired whose they were. Mamma, bridling, I dare say, confessed they were mine. He instantly turned as pale as... the fellow who drew Priam's curtain at the dead of night; and, as soon as the blood returned to his visage, improvised in my Album (the wretch!) the following, and never more darkened the door of No. 4. But no great loss either; for it is clear that, had I married him, I should not only have had his stockings to mend, but his manners and his verses into the bargain.

"Were I to marry pretty Emily,
Of course I'd like to have a family—
One, two, or so;
But I weave Rhymes; she Complements spins;
Gemini! we about a swarm with twins!
So, D. I. O."

Laissons cela. And now, Mr. Editor, I have to confide to you that, without awaiting the expiration of the year, I took the *French leave* of No. 4, alluded to in my last stanza, and embarked for Buenos Ayres, (only half as far as India,) and here I am. I lodge at a house marked, I wont tell you what No. and ½; (a number and a half, how comical!) In Paris, you know, (I dare say you have been there,) they mend this kind of blundering in the numbering with *bis*. But no matter; whatever may be thought of the ½ on the outside of my door, an agreeable, single, and not-afraid-of-couplets-man, may find *within* A BETTER HALF.

Perhaps I may settle in the country, in this new Arcadia; tend my lambs, and "bless"
(*Vide Sir Walter Scott.*)
"Some happy Shepherd's cot."

En tous cas, your obliged correspondent,
EMILY W.

P.S.—no, no,—N. B.—As I have black eyes and hair, manage my fan, and mean to dress like the natives, mind you never call me a *fair exotic*.

The Moon.—M. Gruithuisen, the indefatigable professor of Munich, now publicly declares, that the moon has an atmosphere, and, consequently, clouds. He says that he has seen annular mountains, which are named Eudoxia and Aristotle in his map, covered with a number of points, which in anterior observations had occupied a different

position. These moveable points the Professor thinks can be nothing else than the clouds in the moon's atmosphere.—(*The Athenæum.*)

Vaccination.—M. Camille Bernard has presented a memoir to the French Academy of Sciences, expressing his conviction, that vaccination, where unsuccessful in the first instance, ought to be practised in all the members and in various parts of the body. He has known the virus to take effect only in one leg, after the other limbs had been tried in vain, and also the disease introduced upon the body, when all other parts had obstinately refused the infection.

Separation of Lovers.—The separation of lovers, even with an immediate prospect of union, involves a sentiment of deep melancholy. The reaction of our solitary emotions, after a social impulse of such peculiar excitement, very much disheartens and depresses us. Mutual passion is complete sympathy. Under such influence, there is no feeling so strong, no fancy so delicate, that it is not instantly responded to. Our heart has no secrets, though our life may. Under such an influence, each unconsciously labours to enchant the other; each struggles to maintain the reality of that ideal which has been reached in a moment of happy inspiration. Then is the season when the voice is ever soft, the eye ever bright, and every movement of the frame airy and picturesque; each accent is full of tenderness, each glance of affection, each gesture of grace. We live in a heaven of our own creation. All happens that can contribute to our perfect satisfaction, and ensure our complete self-complacency. We give and we receive felicity. We adore and we are adored. Love is the May-day of the heart. But a cloud, nevertheless, will dim the genial lustre of that soft and brilliant sky, when we are alone; when the soft voice no longer sighs, and the bright eye no longer beams, and the form we worship no longer moves before our enraptured vision. Our happiness becomes too much the result of reflection. Our faith is not less devout, but it is not so fervent. We believe in the miracle, but we no longer witness it.—(*Henrietta Temple.*)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

THE BUENOS AYRES DIRECTORY FOR 1837, may be had at the *Gazeta Mercantil* Office; at the Commercial Rooms, No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo; and at Mr. Steadman's Library, No. 30, Calle de la Cathedral.—Price, 5 dollars.

Notice to British Subjects.

THE UNDERSIGNED, His BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CONSUL, hereby gives notice that a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the BRITANNIC CONSUL'S CHURCH, will be held at their Chapel on Monday the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating and appointing the Trustees of this Establishment for the present year.

British Consulate, Buenos Ayres,
11th March, 1837.

CHARLES GRIFFITHS,
H. M.'s CONSUL.

To Let,

A HOUSE forming part of MR. WILDE'S Quinta Apply on the Premises.

Notice.

WILL BE SHORTLY TO LET, the ALTOS of the House No. 30, Cathedral-Street, fronting the Cathedral.

For Boston.—(Passage only.)

The remarkably fast-sailing, fine, coppered and copper-fastened Danish ship

CIMBER,

Burthen about 500 Tons,—Captain M. J. MAAG. HAS all her cargo engaged, and will sail (weather permitting) on or before the 15th day of March. She has most spacious and comfortable accommodations for Passengers, which are by no means inferior to those of the Regular Packets.

Persons desirous of taking Passage, are requested to apply to Captain MAAG, at the Consignee's, MR. C. H. ANDERSEN; or to

HORNE & ALSOGARAY,
Licensed Ship-Brokers, No. 51, Calle de la Paz.

For Liverpool. (Passengers only.)

THE FINE NEW BRIG MALCOLM,

JAMES MALCOLM, COMMANDER. HAS spacious accommodations for PASSENGERS, and will sail on or before the 31st current.—For terms, apply to the Commander, at Hunt's Hotel; to Nicholson, Green & Co., No. 52, Calle de la Universidad; or HORNE & ALSOGARAY, 51, Calle de la Paz.

To Parties desirous of bringing their Friends from England to this country.

CAPTAIN DAVID SMITH, of the British barque ISABELLA, will leave this about the 10th of April, for England; and will engage to provide a Passage, on moderate terms, in his vessel, for any person who may be desirous of bringing their Friends to this country; receiving payment here after his arrival. Early application is requested to CAPTAIN SMITH, at MR. LUMB'S, No. 82, Calle de la Universidad.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 16th OF MARCH, 1837.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Cora, Hamilton,	McCrahan & Jamieson,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Nautius, Grayburn,	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.,	Loading for London.
Brig Iuna, Sanderson,	John Best, Brothers,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Strilingshire, Brown,	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Malcolm, J. Malcolm,	Nicholson, Green & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Isabella, D. Smith,	Bennis, Macfarlane & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Fame, Whitley,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sisters, Sutton,	Dickson & Co.,	Montevideo to load for Liverpool.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Rowena, Drew,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Brig Sultana, Willis,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Lo ding for Baltimore.
Ship Leonidas, Field,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Ship Emily, Godfrey,	Dowdall & Lewis,	Boston, via Santos.
Ship Manchester, Jarman,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Philadelphia.
Ship Pioneer, Goodhue,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for Boston.
FRENCH.		
Barque Alfred, Gautreau,	Guerin, Seris & Co.,	Loading for Marseilles.
DANISH.		
Ship Cimber, Maag,	C. H. Andersen,	Loading for Boston.
DUTCH.		
Galliot Juliane, Poodts,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
HAMBURG.		
Barque Reform, Schidknecht,	C. H. Andersen,	Batavia and Sinespore, in ballast.
KNIPHAUSEN.		
Brig Jules, Sheridan,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Discharging.
SPANISH.		
Polacre Minerva, Doneuck,	F. Llavallo,	Loading for Salé and Barcelona.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig N. S. de la Misericordia, Rocatagliate,	Amadeo,	Loading for Genoa.
Polacre Temistocles, Cevasco,	Luis Amadeo,	Loading for Genoa.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Eloisa, J. C. Souza,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
Schr. brig Bella Angelica, Anunciacion,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
Brig Lucia, da Silva,	M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schr. brig Oliveira, Barreros,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
Brig Rufina, Santos,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
Schr. brig San José de los Placeres, Lesa,	J. B. Soriano,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.—None.

AT ENSENADA.

French ship Constance, Soreau, to Ferdinand Delisle, loading with mules for the Island of Bourbon.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

March 11.—Wind E.
No arrivals or sailings.

March 12.—Wind E.
No arrivals or sailings. In sight, ROSA.

March 13.—Wind N.
Arrived, Oriental packet-schooner ROSA, Juan Bautista Schiaffino, from Montevideo 11th.
British brig Sisters, Henry Fowler Sutton, from Liverpool 20th November, put into Beumaris on 24th do., sailed thence 21st December, arrived at Montevideo 20th ult., sailed thence 31st inst., with general cargo, to Dickson & Co. Passengers from Liverpool, Messrs. William Rees, and John Gibb. Passenger from Montevideo, Mr. William Parry.

Sailed, French barque Clemece, Michel Jaureguibery, for Montevideo to load for Bourdeaux, despatched by Guerin, Seris & Co., with 34 bales with 1026 arrobas horse hair, and 36 arrobas old copper. Passengers for Montevideo (there to embark in the brig Philadelphie, for Havre de Grace), Messrs. Jaime Robérge, Jean Brousse, F. G. Schneider, and G. Lotze.

Brazilian brig Dos Hermanos, Juan Severino de Avellar, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with about 1000 quintals jerked beef, 200 barrels flour of the country, 200 doz. salted tongues, tobacco, onions, and some boxes candles.

National packet schr. Luisa, José Muratori, for Montevideo.

March 14.—Wind S.

No arrivals.
Sailed, National whale-boat Dos Hermanos, (of the line of whale boats,) for Montevideo.

March 15.—Wind S.

No arrivals or sailings.

March 16.—Wind N. N. W.

Arrived, National whale-boat Primera, (of the line of whale-boats,) from Montevideo 14th.

Sailed, French ship Constance, Prosper Soreau, for Esenada, to load with mules for the Island of Bourbon.

March 17.—Wind W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, (during the last night,) British brig Asia, William Meering Bloomfield, for Liverpool, despatched by Lafone, Barker & Co., with 4580 salted hides, 60,000 ox hools, 10,000 horn tips, 7700 horns, 2 boxes lamps, 56 pipes and 10 half do. with 2390 arrobas tallow, 24 bales with 946 arrobas horse hair, 124 bales with 2799 arrobas wool. Passengers, Messrs. James Boyd, John Payne, James Payne, and Thomas Adams.

(This day,) American barque Leopard, Joseph Bartlett, for Boston, despatched by Jacob C. Flint, with 3078 dry hides, 520 arrobas neat's-foot oil, 5 bales with 250 doz. goat skins, 38 do. with 760 doz. sheep skins, 298 do. with about 8000 arrobas wool, (13 of the above-mentioned bales of wool were baled in Cordova). Passengers, Mrs. Ida Dayton, Miss Adriana Laurence, Captain William Dayton, Mr. William Reid, Mr. William V. Tyler, wife, and two children.

Vessel posted to sail.

On 18th inst.—Cora, for Liverpool.

The whale-boat Segunda, is to sail on Monday for Montevideo.

The Rowena, for New York, was despatched yesterday at mid-day, but remained in the Inner-Roads last evening, wind-bound.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Vessel passed Point Indio.

On 10th inst., at 10 A. M., Wind S. S. E.,—Trafalgar, hence 0th.

The Frink, hence 10th inst., sailed from off Montevideo 13th.

The French barque Soleil, Maugeudre, sailed from Havre de Grace 24th December last, bound to the River Plate, and was lost eight hours afterwards, off Cherbourg. All the passengers were drowned, with the exception of Monsieur Le Gard, of Montevideo.—The French journals, in noticing the loss of the Soleil, state that eight passengers and four of the crew were drowned, Captain saved; and that six large vessels which sailed from Havre in company with the Soleil, were lost at the same time with her.

Arrived at Montevideo.

9th inst.—British brig Blong, McDowell, from Cape de Verde 24th January, Rio Janeiro 30th ult., with 120 mnyovs salt, to McCracken & Jamieson.

12th.—French barque Fauvette, from St. Malo 11th January, with general cargo, and 75,000 tiles, to Bertram, LeBreton & Co.

EL CANCIONERO ARGENTINO.

The first number of the *Cancionero Argentino*, has just been published, and a very charming affair it is. "The Lover," "the Warrior," and "the Bereaved," are all suited, in most excellent verse. Truly we have some good Poets in Buenos Ayres—the Editor of the *Cancionero* amongst the rest, which he has evinced in some very pretty lines. There are several dedications in the work: two of the compositions are dedicated to the Señorita Doña Manuela de Rosas. We lent our copy of the *Cancionero* to some Señoritas, who marked the subjoined as being interesting:—

ELIDA.

Yo viví tranquilo
Mientras no te vi;
Mas miré tus ojos
Y mi pecho herí:
Sentílo al momento
Con cruel frenesí,
Elida divina
Duélete de mí.

Si al sueño me entrego,
Tu imagen á mí,
Viene encantadora
Mil veces y mil;
Despierto hechizado
Y el sueño écha á huir,
Elida divina
Duélete de mí.

LA NOCHE.

A las sombras de la noche
Cuando amor relando está,
Las caricias de mi amada
Yo consigo disfrutar:
Llega noche, no te tardes,
Ven mis dichas á colmar.

The following, we think, is both interesting and natural:—

LA SOLTERITA.

Es cierto que en casa
Yo soy la Señora,
Mi mamá me quiere,
Mi papá me adora;
Disgustos ningunos
Ningunos me dán:
Pero un buen marido,
Qué bien me estará!
Marido, marido
Mi amor pide yá

Si mis padres tratan
De meterme monja,
Todo me entristece,
Todo me acongója;
Porque no me gusta
Tanta soledad.
Y así un buen marido
Mejor me estará:
Marido, marido
Mi amor pide yá.

Cierto es que hay niñas

Entre los casados,
Muchas disensiones
Disgustos y enfados,
Y el palo por alto
Tambien suele andar:
Pero un buen marido
No me apaleará;
Marido, marido
Mi amor pide yá.

Origin of Music and the Lyre.—The Hermes, or Mercury, of the Egyptians, surnamed Trismegistus, or Three Illustrious, who was, according to Sir Isaac Newton, the secretary of Osiris, is reported to have been the inventor of music, according to Apollodorus under the following circumstances:—"The Nile having overflowed its banks, and inundated the whole country of Egypt, on its return to its customary bounds, left on the shores various dead animals, and among the rest a tortoise, the flesh of which being dried and wasted by the sun, nothing remained within the shell but nerves and cartilages, and these being tightened and constructed by the drying heat, became sonorous: Mercury, walking along the banks of the river, happened to strike his foot against this shell, and was so pleased with the sound it produced, that the idea of the lyre suggested itself to his imagination. The first instrument he constructed was in the form of a tortoise, and was strung with the sinews of dead animals."—There is something beautiful in this allegory, which leads us into a conception of the energetic powers of the human mind in the early ages of

the world, thus directed to discovery of the capabilities of nature by the finger of Omnipotence in the form of accident.

The first organ that was ever seen in Europe, was sent to Charlemagne by the Caliph Haroun Alraschid.—(Mirror.)

Sixty-six prisoners, chained two by two, were landed yesterday afternoon from the National schooner-of-war *Sau Martin*, and taken in carts under a military guard to the Retiro.

Yesterday was "St. Patrick's Day." We believe there was no public banquet upon the occasion in Buenos Ayres; doubtless there were many private ones, and we shall feel happy to insert any details thereof that we may be favoured with.

THE WEATHER has been fine throughout the week.—thermometer 70 to 80.

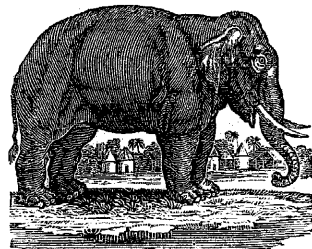
ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to British Subjects.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CONSUL, hereby gives notice that a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, will be held at their Chapel on Monday the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating and appointing the Trustees of this Establishment for the present year.

British Consulate, Buenos Ayres,
17th March, 1837.

CHARLES GRIFFITHS,
H. M.'S. CONSUL.



E. G. MEAD & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public, that their Exhibition will be open this afternoon, from 4 to half-past 6 o'clock.—Performance to commence at a quarter past 5. And to-morrow (19th inst.) from 10 A. M., to 1 P. M.; from 4 to half-past 6 P. M.; and from half-past 7 to half-past 9 in the evening.—Performance to commence in the morning at half-past 11; in the afternoon at a quarter past 5; and in the evening at half-past 8.

On Monday and Tuesday afternoon next, the Exhibition will also be open from 4 to half-past 6 o'clock; and will then close until Saturday afternoon. There will also be a performance on Saturday evening, at the hours above stated.

ADMITTANCE:

Two Dollars each, for adults,—Children, One Dollar,—Seat, One Dollar. Boxes, holding six persons each, 10 dollars.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish.....	122 a 122½ dollars each.
Do. Patriot.....	119 a 119½ do. do.
Pistachaequina.....	7 a 7½ do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish.....	7 a 7½ do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Patucuen.....	7½ a 7½ do. each.
6 per cent. Stock.....	45 a 46 do. percent.
Bank Shares.....	a do. each.
Exchange on England.....	7 a 7½ pence p. dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro.....	280 a 290 dls. p. c. p. m.
Do. on Montevideo.....	7 a 7½ p. p. u. c. n.
Do. on United States.....	7½ a do. p. U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best.....	31 a 32 do. p. pesada.
Do. country.....	29 a do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.....	29 a 30 do. do.
Do. salted.....	24 a 25 do. do.
Do. Horse.....	10 a 11 do. each.
Nutria Skins.....	3½ a 3½ do. per lb.
Chinchilla Skins.....	35 a 36 do. per dozen.
Wool, common.....	9 a 14 do. per arroba.
Hair, long.....	45 a 50 do. do.
Do. mixed.....	20 a 30 do. do.
Jerked Beef.....	14 a 16 do. p. quintal.
Tallow, melted.....	12 a 13 do. p. arroba.
Horns.....	120 a 150 do. per mat.
Fur, (North American).....	65 a 70 do. per barrel.
Salt, on board.....	11 a 12 do. p. fanega.
Discount.....	¼ a 2 p. c. p. month.

The highest price of Doubloons during the week, 122½ dollars. The lowest price, 117½ dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7½ pence. The lowest ditto, 7 pence.

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