

British Packet

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 337.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, 2d FEBRUARY, 1833.

[Vol. VII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

In another part of our paper will be found the communication of the Government to the House of Representatives, upon the all engrossing subject of the Falkland Island; also some partial extracts from *comunicados* in the *Gaceta* of this week.

It has been our fate to witness two other serious misunderstandings in Buenos Ayres, viz. in the year 1821, when it was required that the British should take up arms, and in the year 1823, with the Brazen sloop of war, Captain Willis; but the excitement was nothing so great as now; yet even now not the least insult has been offered to the British. We fear that we could not say as much for our own countrymen at home, had such appeals been made to their passions against any class of foreigners.

Reflecting men, whether they be native or foreigner, of course smile at the idea that it should be denounced as almost a crime that the precious metals have been exported to England, in payment for goods, when produce was not to be had—the latter being always the preferable article to remit. Have no other foreigners but the British exported gold and silver from this country? The scarcity of these articles here first began with the Brazilian war, and was increased, or rather consummated, by the civil war which immediately followed.

Annul the Treaty with Great Britain, say some. The only great advantage of this treaty to England is, that it gives a decided and legal protection to its subjects from the performance of military duty. British vessels, by treaty, pay four reals less per ton than other foreign vessels; but this saving cannot be of any moment.

This dispute respecting the Falklands, has caused the British Government, present and past, to be accused of every thing that is ignoble. Copies of the pretended Turkish reply to the British offer of mediation, which we noticed in our last, have been circulated in this city by wholesale. These sort of publications were common in the wars with France and England; manufactured in the former country, and fathered upon the poor Turk.

We have reason to know that the British Government have had the interest and prosperity of this country at heart:—instance the Brazilian war. The representations made by the merchants at Rio Janeiro, to Admiral Sir Robert Otway, complaining of the depredations of the Argentine privateers upon British commerce; yet no privateer was molested thereon. Complaints were made against Commodore DeKay; and on the 7th June, 1828, off St. Catherine's, DeKay's vessels (the brigs General Brandzen and Cacique,) were under the guns of the *Ganges*, 84; yet Sir Robert Waller Otway, who was then

on board, so far from molesting him, proffered assistance. When, on 27th June, 1828, the frigate *Thetis*, and sloop of war *Heron*, anchored off the Salado to prevent British merchant vessels being sent in there, they departed almost immediately, because it was represented that privateers and their prizes coming in from sea, might take them to be Brazilians, and thus the object of their cruise would be lost. When, on the night of 26th September, 1827, off point Santa Maria, in this river, the frigate *Thetis*, Captain Bingham, was fired into by gun-boats from this port, and sustained damage, Captain Bingham would not allow a gun to be returned, although the frigate was got immediately under weigh—the men at quarters, and great excitement existing on board. Captain B. observed,—they are Buenos Ayrean gun-boats, and they fancy us to be a Brazilian.

Admiral Sir Robert Waller Otway, paid a congratulatory visit to Buenos Ayres, in December 1828, in consequence of the glorious peace which the Republic had obtained. The revolution of the 1st December had then just occurred, and of course the object of his visit was in a great degree frustrated. None can be better acquainted with the share which England had in obtaining that peace, than our present Governor, General Balesare, both in his quality as negotiator at Rio Janeiro, and from his intimacy with Sir Robert Waller Otway. But, alas! we may now exclaim with our Shakespeare:

"Freeze, freeze thou bitter sky,
That dost not bite so nigh
As benefits forgot!"

We are not advocating the conduct of the British Government in its recent possession of the Falkland Islands. We have no opinion to offer as to the claims of either party, and most sincerely wish that on the score of the close friendship which has existed between this country and England, that the proceedings had been less abrupt.

The communication in the *Gaceta Mercantil*, signed *John Bull*, has produced a reply, in which it is roundly denied that Englishmen had aided in the cause of the independence of these countries. We will not say that England, as a nation, has assisted by physical means, but British blood has been shed for that cause. Surely the writer of the reply cannot have forgotten the names of a *Brown*, *Müller*, *O'Leary*, *O'Connor*, *O'Brien*, *Wilson* (now H. B. M.'s Consul General at Peru), *Tupper*, and many others that we could mention.

Poor *John Bull*! he need have broad shoulders to bear all the obloquy that is cast upon him. The Americans here have got fairly out of the scrape respecting the affair of the Falkland Islands. We hope they do not "laugh in their sleeve" at us.

The *Lucero* of to-day republishes the official correspondence upon the subject of the taking possession of the Falkland Islands by the British, (see second page our to-day's paper,) and adds thereto the following note of Mr. Gore, marked No. 5.

Buenos Ayres, January 24th, 1833.

The undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note, which his Excellency Señor Don Manuel Vicente de Maza, Minister of Grace and Justice, charged with the Department of Foreign Relations of the Argentine Republic, has addressed to him, dated 22d instant.

The undersigned will lose no time in transmitting his Excellency's note to His Majesty's Government.

He avails himself of this opportunity to renew to his Excellency Señor de Maza the assurance of his high and distinguished consideration.

PHILIP G. GORE.

His Excellency Señor Don Manuel Vicente de Maza, &c.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At the sitting which was held on the 28th ult. a project of law was presented by the Minister of Finance, in order that calf and goat skins should pay a duty of only 4 reals each in exportation, and that salt introduced from Bahia Blanca and Patagonia should be duty free.

The House authorised the Government to appropriate as the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the province, the sum of nine hundred thousand dollars monthly, until the budget of the year 1833 be sanctioned.

The Committee of Finance, to whom was referred the note of the government of 20th November, 1832, recommending the providing the necessary funds to complete the line of frontiers &c. has rendered to the House a report thereon, stating that the Committee is well aware of the great advantages that would accrue from the undertaking, and conceives it its duty to propose to the House a project of law to authorise the Government to negotiate a loan for one million, five hundred thousand dollars for the enterprise in question; and to insure the liquidation of the said loan it proposes that the Government should mortgage lands belonging to the State, and for the payment of the interest, twelve reals per head on cattle introduced to the saladeros, without prejudice to the resources which the Legislature may apply to reimburse the capital advanced.

We have received by the Governor Rosas, the journals of Rio Janeiro to 24th ult. They do not contain any particular news. H. B. M.'s packet *Rinaldo* arrived at Rio Janeiro on 25th ult. from Falmouth, with the December mail for this river. The packet *Hornet* would probably sail from Rio Janeiro for this on 26th with said mail.

The United States' corvette *Lexington* sailed yesterday for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro. Her Captain, *McKeever*, from his kind and frank manners, gained "golden opinions from all sorts of people," during his stay in this city.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

The communications in the *Gaceta Mercantil*, respecting the taking possession of the above islands by the British, continue to pour in "thick and thick," and all are written in the severely reprehensive style, save one, however, signed *John Bull*, which states the services John has rendered to this Republic, and that he ought not to be censured for the acts of his Government; that the British Parliament would defend the rights of the Argentines, &c. &c.

Another communication, signed *Un Porteno*, consists of poetry. It commences as follows:

"Es ese el gran monarca, cuyo imperio
Se estende desde el Tanamis al Ganges,
Desde Bengala al Canada remoto?
Es ese el Parlamento soberano
Cuya justicia el universo admira;
Esce altivo pueblo, que blasona
De mayor libertad, de mas cultura?
Es esa, en fin, la maquina soberbia
Llamada Gran Bretana; y que ha podido
Marchar su pabellon con una baja
Y atroz pirateria?—Si; los bravos
De Abonkir, Trafalgar, y Navarino,
Los que en la escuela del terrible Nelson
Hicieron su carrera, hoy ejercitan
Su pericia y valor sob re colonos
Pacificos, inermes."

This poetic communication enclodes by hinting that the days of Whitelock and Beresford may again occur in Buenos Ayres,

Another communication in said paper, signed *Un Argentino*, indulges in yet more acrimonious language, and accuses the British Government of ingratitude and perfidy, considering the benefits which British subjects have experienced in this Republic, since the period of the revolution on 25th May, 1810. The writer affirms that the British have brought this country to poverty and ruin, having extracted all the specie hence in payment of the commodities they imported here; that England has been enriched thereby, but instead of feeling gratitude, it has usurped the rights of the Republic; in fact that nothing can exceed the avarice of the English and their thirst for gold. In speaking of the occupation of the Falkland Islands by the British, the communication says, "His Britannic Majesty has committed a most scandalous violation of the rights of the Republic in taking possession of the Falkland Islands; therefore can any treaty exist between an unjust aggressor, a violent spoiler, and an innocent victim? No; the lamb cannot unite with the tiger—never can the sheep lie down in peace with the wolf."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At a sitting on the 28th ult. the following note from the Government was read:

"Buenos Ayres, January 24, 1833.
24th year of our Liberty and 18th of the Independence of the Republic.

To the House of Representatives of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

If great has been the disgust which the Government has felt at the intelligence of the violent abuse of force in the Falkland Islands, executed by a vessel of war of H. B. M. in dishonour of the Argentine flag, in offence to the territory of the Argentine Republic, and with insult to its rights, to justice, and to that faith which is due to the friendly relations and good understanding cultivated without interruption with the Cabinet of St. James's; it feels no less in having to communicate to the House of Representatives and place before it the new and scandalous aggression which has been committed at the Falkland Islands by a commander in the British Navy. The affair is rendered of more notoriety, from the reciprocal relations and treaties of friendship and commerce existing with both States, than that of the preceding year committed by another naval commander of a friendly nation, viz. of the United States of North America."

Then follows a statement of the taking possession of the Falkland Islands by H. B. M.'s ship *Clio*, Captain Onslow, in which we do not find any material difference from the account

we inserted in our paper No. 335, except that it seems that the Captain of the schooner *Sarandi* (Pinedo) had at first determined to resist the taking possession, but from insuperable difficulties (which however are not mentioned) he found that the most desperate resistance would be entirely useless; he therefore protested against the proceedings of the British, at the same time making Great Britain responsible for the insult and the violation of the rights of the Republic thus trampled upon by armed force.

It likewise appears that Captain Pinedo, before he sailed from the Falkland Islands, gave a written prohibition to the overseer of the establishment (Juan Simon), who remained there with several other persons, not to strike the Argentine flag.

The note then proceeds—

"The occurrences which the Government now detail to the House of Representatives exhibit the most shameful abuse of power, and belie the friendly protestations which it was accustomed to receive from a nation with whom it was wished to maintain the best understanding, and with whom it has fulfilled most religiously, on its part, the duties imposed by existing treaties, granting various indulgencies as a proof of the most sincere friendship. The papers Nos. 2, 3 and 4 will place before the House all the steps which have been taken by the Government in this grave and delicate affair; and likewise its firm resolution to sustain the rights of the Argentine Republic, and not to come to any accommodation inconsistent with the national honour, taking every measure which prudence and justice may dictate in order to obtain from the British Cabinet due reparation and the acknowledgment of our right and dominion of the Falkland Islands; and should this not suffice, then to take the most opportune measures, in order that public opinion may be pronounced, to which a Government like that of England, which ranks among the most liberal and cultivated of Europe, will not be indifferent.

God preserve the Members of the House of Representatives many years.

JUAN RAMON BALCARGE.
Manuel Vicente de Maza.

No. 1.

His Majesty's Sloop Clio.

Berkley Sound, 2d January, 1833.

SIR,—I have to acquaint you, I have received directios from his Excellency the Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's ships and vessels of war, South American station, in the name of his Britannic Majesty, to execute the "rights of sovereignty over these islands."

It is my intention to hoist, to-morrow morning, the national flag of Great Britain on shore, when I request you will be pleased to haul down your flag on shore, and withdraw your forces, taking with you all stores, &c. belonging to your Government.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

J. J. ONSLOW, Commander.

His Excellency the Commander of the Buenos Ayrean Forces at Port Louis, Berkley Sound.

No. 2.

Office of Foreign Affairs,

Buenos Ayres, January 16, 1833.

24th year of our Liberty and 17th of the Independence
To the Charge d'Affaires of H. B. M. in Buenos Ayres.

The undersigned Minister of Grace and Justice, charged with the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic, begs to address himself to the Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* of H. B. M. to inform him that the Government has just learned that the commander of H. B. M.'s corvette *Clio* has taken possession of the island de la Soledad, in the Falkland Islands, and hoisted the British flag where that of the Argentine Republic was displayed. This unexpected event has given infinite pain to the Government of Buenos Ayres. And notwithstanding that it cannot find any thing to defend in any degree such a proceeding, nevertheless, presuming that the Chargé d'Affaires to whom the undersigned now addresses himself ought to be informed upon an affair which openly compromises the rights of the Argentine Republic, it has ordered the undersigned to request of the Chargé d'Affaires of H. B. M. the competent explanations.

God preserve your Excellency many years.

Manuel V. de Maza.

Countersigned by the Under Secretary of the Foreign Department,
Manuel Irigoyen.

No. 3.

Buenos Ayres, January 17, 1833.

The undersigned, his Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, in acknowledging the receipt of the note, dated yesterday, of his Excellency Señor Don Manuel Vicente de Maza, Minister charged with the Department of Foreign Relations of the Argentine Republic, has the honour to inform his Excellency that he has received no instructions from his Court to make any communication to the Government of Buenos Ayres upon the subject to which his Excellency's note refers.

The undersigned will hasten to submit it to his Majesty's Government, and he avails himself of this opportunity to repeat to his Excellency Señor de Maza the assurance of his high and distinguished consideration.

PHILIP G. GORE.

His Excellency Señor Don Manuel V. de Maza, &c. &c.

No. 4.

Office of Foreign Affairs,

Buenos Ayres, January 22, 1833.

To the Chargé d'Affaires of H. B. M., Philip G. Gore, Esq.

This communication from the Minister commences with a repetition of the proceedings of the *Clio* at the Falkland Islands, and then proceeds as follows:

"The undersigned abstains for the present to detail the incompatibility of a proceeding as violent as unjust, in the midst of the most profound peace, and when the existence of close and friendly relations between both Governments on one part, and of the other the moderation, cordiality and pureness of intentions, of which England has made ostentation, gave no reason to expect that the confidence in which the Argentine Republic reposed would be so suddenly violated. However, in compliance with the orders of his Excellency, and in his name and what we owe to our own dignity, to posterity, to the deposit with which the Government of Buenos Ayres is entrusted by the united Provinces, and in the face of the world whose eyes are fixed upon us, the undersigned protests in the most formal manner against the pretensions of the Government of Great Britain to the Falkland Islands, and its occupation of them; also against the insult offered to the flag of the Republic, and to the prejudices which it has received, and to the prejudices which it has received, and may receive, in consequence of the said proceedings; and whatever may hereafter take place on the part of the English Government in this respect. The Chargé d'Affaires to whom the undersigned addresses himself is requested to forward this protest to his Government, manifesting the decided resolution of this Republic to sustain its rights, at the same time that it desires to maintain inviolate the good understanding which it has cultivated with Great Britain until the present moment, and that the peace between both States may prosper and be perpetuated.

God preserve the Chargé d'Affaires Philip G. Gore, Esq. many years.

Manuel V. de Maza.

Countersigned by the Under Secretary of the Foreign Department,
Manuel Irigoyen.

BENEFICENT SOCIETY.

The following nominations have taken place in the above society:

Doña Pascuala Belustegui de Arana, as Lady President.

Doña Concepcion Lahitte de Rodriguez, as Lady Vice-Presidente.

Doña Pilar Spano de Gnido, as First Secretary.

Doña Crescencia Bado de Garrigos, as Second Secretary.

Doña Casilda Igarzabal de Peña, as Counsellor.

The Señora Doña Maria del Rosario Azcúena, the Lady President of the Society for the last year, having fulfilled her term of office, forwarded to the Government a communication, dated 21st ult. stating that the different female schools under the charge of the Beneficent Society are in the best possible state, owing to the decided protection which the Government has dispensed towards them, the assiduity of the Lady Patronesses of the Society, and the zeal of those entrusted with the education of the pupils. That there are now in the differents schools 1,342 female scholars, and the number is every day augmenting, indeed so much so that two more schools are urgently required in this city, in order to afford education to the great quantity of poor children whose parents are unable to provide that benefit for them. In the last year 18 girls of the Female Orphan College have

finished their education, and have found employment as teachers, &c. in the different schools.

A communication from the Government, in reply to the above, dated 26th ult. states the satisfaction it feels at the prosperous state of the schools, &c. &c.

We received by the brig Domingo, journals of Rio Janeiro to 17th ult.; they contain English news to 19th November. The vanguard of the French army had entered Belgium. 8000 French artillery were to be employed in the siege of Antwerp, and also some bomb shells of a new construction, the invention of a French engineer, the terrible effects of which, it is stated, will exceed any thing yet known in warfare. On the other hand, the Dutch seemed determined not to yield without a struggle, and it was said that General Chassé had orders to blow up the citadel of Antwerp if driven to the last extremity. A Prussian corps of observation had taken a position on the Meuse; the combined British and French fleet was off the Scheldt. Ten Dutch vessels were under detention at Gibraltar, but it is reported that several English vessels have been captured by Dutch privateers. Should war, real war, be the upshot of the late negotiations and protocols, adventurous men of all nations will take part with the Dutch for the purpose of privateering upon British and French commerce; and if the war continues for six months, we should not be surprised if Dutch privateers were to make their appearance in this neighbourhood. We have however heard that private letters from England, dated 19th November, hold out the expectation that war will be avoided.

News from Oporto to 4th December appear in the Rio Journals, which mention the continued successes of Don Pedro; that the Miguelites have lost all their artillery and a great quantity of men in killed, wounded, prisoners and by desertion; that the Pedrites received continual reinforcements from England and France, and were about to advance towards Lisbon. It is said that Don Pedro has assumed the command of his army in Portugal in person, his two Generals in Chief, Villa Flor and Doyle, having quarrelled.

Accounts from Spain, by way of Rio Janeiro, affirm that the Spanish Government is about to recognize the independence of the new Republics in South America, and also to acknowledge the loan contracted by the Constitutional Government.

On the 16th ult. died, at Rio Janeiro, her Serene Highness the Princess Doña Paula Mariana, daughter of Bon Pedro, ex-Emperor of Brazil.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir,—By inserting the following statement in your useful publication, you will enable me, in some measure, to pay the debt of gratitude I owe to the person from whose skill I have received so much benefit.

I remain, Sir,

Your obt^d serv^t.

JOHN GRANTEER.

Having, for about eighteen months past, suffered under severe debility from a swelling, attended with great pain in my right thigh, I was led to consider it was from rheumatism, or some such cause, and that time would abate it; but its rapid increase, and disabling me from attending my work, induced me to take advice thereon from Dr. Morrison, who pronounced that no time should be lost in removing the cause (an aneurism of the femoral artery), as my life was in great danger. No time was lost; and Dr. Morrison, assisted by Dr. McDonald, performed the operation with desired success, whereby I

am restored to health. I most sincerely return my humble thanks to Dr. Morrison for his feeling and kind attention in performing the operation, and his solicitude since in completing the cure; and to Dr. McDonald I return my sincere thanks for his kind assistance and attention.

(Signed) JOHN GRANTEER.

Buenos Ayres has made such strides in the propagation of what is called "humbug news," that it is more than probable a "Humbug Club" may be established here at no distant period. Should such be the case, the following account of the way in which they manage those things in London may not be unacceptable:

"THE HUMBUGS."

(From Bernard's Retrospections of the Stage.)

The name of "Humbugs" was given to this Club on account of the manner in which every new member was initiated. The system was to introduce two candidates at a time, and to set them quarrelling as soon as they were seated. It did not signify in how trivial a point the difference originated: the members expert in roguery, would, by taking opposite sides, aggravate the matter until it received the aspect of insult; and the disputants were urged from arguments to proceed to epithets, and from epithets to blows; when the noble supervisor of this farce interfered, took the strangers by the hand and told them "they were both humbugged," and had become members.

My reader can infer the spirit of a club possessing this for one of its regulations. The most whimsical effects I ever witnessed were produced by Charles Incedon's introduction, who had the honour of being proposed alone.

Barrymore was extremely pleased with Incedon's conversation as well as singing, and had long wanted to enrol him among the members. The "Son of Song" expected therefore an unusual degree of attention when he came. He was then extremely popular in the ballad of "Black-eyed Susan," for which the first call was unanimous; but he had not finished the first line, before a member exclaimed, "Oh! Charles, Charles! come, it's too bad to fool us this way." Incedon stared, and asked what his friend meant. The person beside him joined in the inquiry: others however interposed, and begged Incedon to proceed—

"All in the Downs the fleet was moor'd"—

"Incedon, Incedon," cried a dozen voices, recollect you are singing to gentlemen, not to the Covent-garden gallery."

Incedon looked round in the utmost bewilderment: the manner of the members was so judicious that he could not suspect the motive; they were all good comedians at table—not a face betrayed a double meaning; whilst a roar of voices round him overheard those of the malcontents.

"It's a d—d shame—Un gentlemanly interruption—Order, order!" &c. &c. At their request, Incedon was persuaded to proceed again.

"All in the Downs the fleet was moor'd"—

"Stuff, stuff—(hiss)—Incedon, Incedon, you're drunk!" Incedon could endure no more, for he was now wrought up to the fury of a foaming bull, and nothing under broken bones and bloody noses appeared likely to satisfy him.

The instant, however, that his Lord-ship said "he was humbugged," the Club, which before presented a state of universal irritation, burst into a roar of deafening laughter; the rule was then explained at large, and every member came up to shake hands with him.



FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 31st OF JANUARY, 1833.



| VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES. | CONSIGNEES. | DESTINATION, &c. |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| BRITISH. | | |
| Brig Catherine Ann, Norie, | Lafone, Robinson & Co. | Discharging. |
| Brig Hannah, Barrell, | Parlane, Macalister & Co. | Loading for Liverpool. |
| Brig Iris, Pagau, | Horne & Alrogary, | Discharging. |
| Schooner brig Reindeer, Owen, | McCrackan & Jamieson, | Loading for Falmouth, for orders. |
| Schooner brig Tampico, Weston, | Dickson & Co. | Loading for Liverpool. |
| Brig Fairy, Stevenson, | Salsbury, Davis & Co. | Loading for Liverpool. |
| Brig George Bentinck, M'Kinney, | Parlane, Macalister & Co. | Loading for Falmouth for orders. |
| Brig Susannah, Dunn, | Lafone, Robinson & Co. | Discharging. |
| Brig Sarah, Buck, | Alfred Barber, | Discharging. |
| Schooner Rapid, Ross, | | Uncertain. |
| AMERICAN. | | |
| Ship Six Brothers, Colt, | Daniel Gowland & Co. | Discharging. |
| Ship Shenandoah, Ross, | Hodgson & Robinson, | Loading for Havana. |
| Brig Calen, Cooksey, | Daniel Gowland & Co. | Loading for Baltimore. |
| Brig Cameo, Sayers, | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. | Loading for New York. |
| Brig Delta, Elwell, | J. J. Kick, | Loading for Boston. |
| Brig Burdett, Smith, | Grogan, Peacock & Morgan, | Loading for Havana. |
| Brig Laurel, Francis, | Dorr, Reicke & Lees, | Loading for N. York, calling at Montevid. |
| Brig Draco, Bangs, | Dorr, Reicke & Lees, | Loading for Boston. |
| Brig Weston, Thos. Weston, | Dorr, Reicke & Lees, | Discharging. |
| Brig Baltimore, Cowpland, | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. | Loading for N. York, calling at Montevid. |
| Brig Erie, Pictiger, | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. | Loading for New York. |
| Brig Saunders, Cushing, | Grogan, Peacock & Morgan, | Loading for Havana. |
| Schooner La Plata, Gatchell, | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. | Loading for Baltimore. |
| FRENCH. | | |
| Brig Comier du Brazil, Roturier, | Rodriguez and Co. | Loading for Havre de Grace. |
| Brig Prosper, Darlan, | Blauc & Constantine, | Santos, to load for Valparaiso. |
| Barque Paul Atrope, Goubie, | S. Lezica Bros. | Santos, to load for Valparaiso. |
| Barque Trident, Thebaud, | Blauc & Constantine, | Island of Bourbon, with males. |
| Brig Nanine, Thibot, | Bertram, De Lisle & Co. | Discharging. |
| SARDINIAN. | | |
| Brig Misericordia de Dios, Maguone, | Alejandro Martinez, | Loading for Cadiz and Genoa. |
| Polacre Virtud, Gazolo, | Pedro A. Plomer, | Loading for Cadiz and Genoa. |
| Polacre Estela Matutina, Morice, | Pedro A. Plomer, | Loading for Cadiz and B-rectona |
| Ship Banquier, Panza, | Zimmermann, Frazier and Co. | Montevideo and Cape de Verdes. |
| Schooner Esperanza, Puzoli, | P. Z. Zumaran, | Lo ding for Rio Janeiro. |
| Polacre Aurora, Stula, | Amadeo & Caprile, | Genoa. |
| NEAPOLITAN. | | |
| Brig Ferrer, Castellano, | Pedralbes & Cabot, | Discharging. |
| TUSCAN. | | |
| Schooner-brig Valiente, Quexada, | F. Berdier, | Loading for Rio Janeiro. |
| HAMBURG. | | |
| Ship Heinrich Johann, Blohm, | Bertram, De Lisle & Co. | Loading for Havana. |
| Ship Sophia, Latrens, | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. | Loading for Havana. |
| Barque Compter, Hinrichsen, | S. Lezica Bros. | Loading for Conception, Chili. |
| HANOVERIAN. | | |
| Brig Graf Munster, Tjark Deetje, | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co, | Loading for Havana. |
| ROMAN. | | |
| Brig Concordia, Buratini, | Rodriguez & Co. | Discharging. |
| BREMEN. | | |
| Brig Cesar, Deetjen, | S. Lezica Bros. | Brazil. |
| BRAZILIAN. | | |
| Brig Bella Juanita, Pereira, | J. Gestal, | Discharging. |
| Polacre Danubio, Cardoso, | J. J. Coelho, | Brazil. |
| Brig Ninfa, L. J. Maria, | M. A. Ramos, | Brazil. |
| Schooner-brig Nuevo Yerbol, Pacheco, | C. M. Herges, | Rio Grande. |
| Schooner Bella Angelica, Carvalho, | A. M. Pintos, | Loading for Rio Grande. |
| Zumaca Bom Fin, Oliveira, | M. A. Ramos, | Santos. |
| Schooner-brig Cacique, Oliveira, | M. A. Ramos, | Paraguay. |
| Zumaca Alianza, Braga, | M. A. Ramos, | Paraguay. |

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.

Corvette Pylades, Captain Edward Blackley.

AMERICAN.

Corvette Lexington, Captain M'Keever.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

ARRIVALS.

At Rio Janeiro.

January 21.—H. B. M.'s packet Hornet, from Buenos Ayres 3d Jan. Montevideo 8th.

At Montevideo.

January 26th.—Sardinian brig Colombo, from Genoa 30 November, Gibraltar 14th December. Sardinian schooner Bella Teresa, from Gibraltar.

28th.—Oriental brig Dos Amigos, from Paraguay.

21th.—A British schooner-brig, from Cadiz. The Brazilian zamaca Rio de Yacubuy, for Rio Grande, remains wind bound.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 3d inst.—Sardinian schooner Esperanza, for Rio Janeiro.

On 4th inst.—National barque Veloz, for Valparaiso.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

January 26.—Wind E.—strong in the afternoon.

Arrived, Sardinian polacre Aurora, Stula, from Genoa 25th October, Gibraltar 17th November, Montevideo 25th inst. with wine, paper and general cargo, to Amadeo & Caprie.

American brig Draco, Bangs, from Montevideo 25th inst. with hides, horns, &c. to Dorr, Reincke & Lees.

14 sail of small craft from the Parana and Uruguay.

Sailed, Oriental packet schooner Paula, Salina, for Montevideo.

January 27.—Wind E.—strong in the afternoon.

No arrivals.

Sailed, American barque Elizabeth, Baldwin, for Valparaiso, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co. with 1500 arrobas of tallow, and a general cargo of dry goods, &c. She anchored in the evening E. of the outer roads, from strong head winds, and sailed again during the night.

January 28.—Wind E.

Arrived, French barque Trident, Thebaud, from Nantes 15th November, Island of Sal 15th December, Montevideo 26th inst. with 59 moyes salt, tiles, plank and a general cargo, to Blanc & Constantine.

January 29.—Wind E.—strong in the afternoon.

Arrived, American brig Weston, George Weston, from Boston 30th November, with 300 barrels flour, tea, soap, wine, &c. to Dorr, Reincke & Lees.

National brig Domingo, O'Brien, from Rio Janeiro 25th January, with tobacco, rice, &c. to M. A. Ramos.

Brazilian schooner-brig Carique, Oliveira, from Paragua 10th inst with yerba, rice, coffee, &c. to M. A. Ramos.

Sailed, Brazilian brig Nra. Sra. de Adjuda, Peña, for Paragua, d. despatched by José Gestal, with a general cargo of dry goods.

The schooner Aguila Primera was under weigh this evening for Montevideo, but got foul of a vessel in the inner roads and split her bowsprit.

January 30.—Wind E.—strong in the afternoon.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Flor del Rio, Costas, from Montevideo 29th, to Gaspar Resa.

Brazilian zamaca Alianza, Braga, from Santos 21st inst. with sugar, rice and tobacco, to M. A. Ramos.

Sailed, Oriental packet schooner Aguila Primera, Cuneo, for Montevideo.

13 sail of small craft to N.

January 31.—Wind E.—strong in the afternoon.

Arrived, Brazilian zamaca Bom Fin, Gutiera, from Santos 21st inst. with sugar, &c. to M. A. Ramos.

Sailed, American brig Cambrian, Goodhue, for Boston, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co. with 4932 dry hides, 1240 salted do. 160 arrobas of tallow, 4 bales, with 120 arrobas of horse hair, 200 do. with 3,200 arrobas of wool, 17 do with 187 doz. of sheep skins.

British brig Limerant, Nicholson, for Liverpool, despatched by John Harratt & Sons, with 455 dry hides, 18,000 horns, 1300 arrobas tallow, 238 bales with 458 arrobas of wool, 24 do. with 591 arrobas of horse hair, 3 do with 57 doz. sheep skins, 1 do. with 14 arrobas of ostrich feathers, 7 do. with 270 doz. of deer skins, 8 cases with 438 doz. chinchilla skins, 3 do. visaca skins.

Oriental packet schooner Adelsa, Bisso, for Montevideo.

February 1.—Wind E.—strong in the afternoon. Arrived, national schooner-brig Governor Rosas, A. Sheaffe, from Rio Janeiro 25th ult. with 808 barrels of flour, to Daniel Gowland & Co.

Sailed, U. S. corvette Lexington, Captain M'Keever, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

It is our painful duty this week to record the murder of another of our countrymen, which makes the fourth English victim who, within only a few weeks, has fallen under the knife of the assassin. The following are the particulars of this event: On the 28th ult. at nine o'clock in the evening, Mr. Archibald Campbell, being at the Salado de Medrano, two leagues and a half from town, on the San Isidro road, and seated alone at supper, a gang of villains rushed into the room and stabbed him with knives in two places; both stabs pierced his body, and one knife went entirely through his body. They then robbed the house of bank notes to the amount of from 4,000 to 5000 dollars and the watch of the deceased, jewellery, &c. Three of them crossed the court yard to the kitchen, where they found a peon belong to the establishment, and attempted to murder him, but he defended himself with his knife and poncho, and eventually got away, gave the alarm and returned with assistance, but not in sufficient numbers to attack the robbers; they however decamped, leaving on the floor a poncho with part of the clothes of the murdered Campbell. The deceased was a native of Glasgow, of a most respectable family, and about 85 years of age. His remains on the 30th ult. were conveyed to the Protestant Cemetery, attended by a number of his friends. It is reported that two of the assassins have been apprehended.

We never remember in Buenos Ayres such a series of atrocities as those it has been our melancholy office lately to record.

Two individuals, charged with the murder of Mr. John M'Lee, are in custody.

We are informed that the English version of all the documents connected with the American and English proceedings at the Falkland Islands, will be published next week.

THEATRE.—On the 27th ult. a play was performed, and on 28th the tragedy of *Roma Libre*, and on both occasions the house was very thinly attended.

Señor Viera's benefit is advertised for Tuesday next; part of it will be an Operatic performance, with music from Rossini, &c. Monsieur Martini, and Madame Luisa François, will assist in the vocal parts.

THE WEATHER.—Heat, dust and wind have prevailed during the week, with scarcely one fine day. The summer season in Buenos Ayres is any thing but agreeable.

The streets were a good deal thronged on Wednesday evening last, it being calm and moonlight. The band of the *Guardia Argentina*, on their way to the Retiro, performed some pretty selections from Tancredi, in front of the house of General Rolon, and were honoured by a number of lady listeners.

ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD BULLER.—The late Admiral Sir Edward Buller was a very kind man and a good officer, whom no one accused of being too lenient in discipline. Captain Corbet, who was killed in the Africaine frigate, near the Isle of France, last war, was notorious on board ship as a naval despot. When the Africaine lay in Plymouth Sound, and Corbet was appointed to her, the crew showed symptoms of discontent,

and did not at all relish the idea of having him for a commander. Admiral Young, who then commanded at Plymouth, ordered two heavy vessels to lie near the Africaine, in case mutiny should openly appear, so far was the dissatisfaction carried among the crew. One day at table, Corbet, sitting near Sir Edward Buller, said, "The service will not be good for anything until captains can flog their lieutenants if needful, as well as the ship's company; absolute power over all in the ship is the thing." "Why, then," said Sir Edward Buller, "admirals must in justice, have the power of flogging captains—have a care, Corbet, and don't come under my orders, for I won't spare you."

Birth.

On Thursday last, the lady of John H. Robilliard, Esq. of a Son.

Death.

On Saturday evening last, after a short illness, Charles Henry Melcher, Esq. aged 37 years.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

Price 8 dollars currency. THE Edinburgh Review for October 1852. Apply at No. 9 calle del 25 de Mayo.

Buenos Ayres British Subscription LIBRARY.

THE Subscribers are hereby informed that the Books will be ready for circulation on Monday next, the 4th inst. at Mr. Hill's No. 30, calle de la Catedral; the hours of delivery from 11 till 1, and from 7 till 9 o'clock in the evening.

N. B.—According to rule no subscriber can be allowed the use of the books until his subscription be paid. Gentlemen desirous of becoming subscribers are requested to call upon Mr. Hill, who will shew them the Rules of the Institution. W. GILPIN, Secretary. February 2, 1853.

MRS. JAMES, DRESS MAKER.

REGS to inform her friends and the ladies of Buenos Ayres in general, that she intends carrying on the business at No. 172 calle de la Catedral, where she hopes, by a strict attention, to merit a continuation of their favours. Plain work likewise attended to.

MISS WIGGINS begs leave to announce to the ladies of Buenos Ayres that it is her intention to commence business as Dress Maker, at No. 25 calle de Venezuela; and she hopes, by strict attention and a constant supply of the newest fashions from London, to merit their patronage.

FOR SALE.

PRICE 3 DOLLARS. THE Guia de la Ciudad y Almanaque de Comercio de Buenos Ayres for the year 1853. Apply at No. 59, calle del 25 de Mayo.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has fully authorised Mr. Thomas Weller for the collection and recovery of his accounts, while absent from Buenos Ayres. If any account against him remains unsettled, he requests that it will be presented immediately for payment. CHARLES WINTER.

PRICES CURRENT.

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Doublings, Spanish,..... | 118 | a | 116½ | dollars each. |
| do Patriot,..... | 114 | a | do | do. |
| Plata Macquina,..... | 61 | a | 65 | do for one |
| Dollars, Spanish,..... | 7 | a | 7½ | do each. |
| do Patriot and Patacona,..... | 6½ | a | 7 | do do. |
| 6 per cent. Stock,..... | 43½ | a | 44 | per cent. |
| Bank Shares,..... | 145 | a | 150 | dollars each. |
| Exchange on England,..... | 7 | 3-16 | 7½ | per dollar. |
| do on Rio Janeiro,..... | 83 | a | 80 | per cent. prem. |
| do on Montevideo,..... | 7½ | a | per dol. | |
| do on United States,..... | 6½ | a | d per U. S. do! | |
| Hides, Ox, best,..... | 30 | a | 31 | dols. p. pesada. |
| do country,..... | 27 | a | 28 | do do. |
| do weighing 23 to 24 lbs. 29 | a | 27½ | | |
| Do salted,..... | 21 | a | 22 | per pesada. |
| Do Horse,..... | 61 | a | 8 | dollars each. |
| Nutria skins,..... | 55 | a | 60 | do. per dozen |
| Chinchilla,..... | 25 | a | 28 | do do. |
| Wool, (common),..... | 7 | a | 9 | do per arroba |
| Hair, long,..... | 23 | a | 28 | do do. |
| Do mixed,..... | 14 | a | 18 | do do. |
| Jerked Beef,..... | 14 | a | 15 | do per quintal |
| do,..... | 350 | a | 360 | do per thousand |
| do, (N. A.),..... | 105 | a | 110 | do per barrel. |
| do,..... | 8½ | a | 10 | do per fanega on board. |

Discount,..... 1½ a 2½ p. ct. p. month
The highest price of Doublings, during the week 116½ dollars. The lowest price 113 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England, during the week 7½ pence. The lowest ditto, 7¼ pence.

ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.

Printed at the State Printing-Office.

TO THE COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY.

It is with the greatest reluctance that I find myself obliged to engage a few moments of the attention of the community with affairs of merely private interest; but the respect due to the tribunal of public opinion, before which the point in question has been brought, makes it a duty to reply any attempt made to surprise it.

In assuming this task, I beg to disclaim any intention whatever, to take any notice of the calumny which characterizes the libel published by Mr. Armstrong in the daily papers of this city, farther than to state that it is the surest token of the falsehood and consequent weakness of his arguments.

In examining impartially the conduct of Mr. Armstrong towards me sometime before and after his failure, it will found to be a tissue of contradictions and serious aberrations from the truth. I shall note the principal of them out of the Autos. On the day of his failure, (which he intentionally concealed from me until the very last moment,) wishing undoubtedly to make me share his fate of bankruptcy, he swore that all I had was his.

On the 25th of June 1831, he swore to the exactness of a statement his assignees gave to the Tribunal of Commerce, wherein they represented me as owing him a sum of \$2,580,633 [A] currency, and also wrote in a letter under date of the 4th of June to Messrs. Prialux, Tupper & Co. Rio Janeiro, and in one to Messrs. Delisle, Janwin & Delisle, on the 6th of June, (both of which Mr. Armstrong will perhaps remember,) that I was the cause of his failure.

However, on the 25th May 1832, Mr. Armstrong furnished me with my accounts, (the authenticity of which is certified to by the British consul,) wherein, after charging me with \$79,731 interest, he shows a final result in my favor of £1114 12 6 stg. I presented these accounts to the Tribunal, showing the uselessness of entering into arbitration to settle the point which had been so long discussed, and now was clear—viz. that I never owed Mr. Armstrong the sums which he and his assignees declared I owed his estate; but as Mr. Armstrong had in view another object than the settlement of the present question, he presented a new set of accounts to the Consulado, wherein he brought me in debt for near £5176 8 6 stg., and \$80,000 currency, and swore that the first accounts he rendered me were false, and nothing but a mere hoax he had invented by the advice of his friends to deceive me, and to bring me to his purpose. Mr. Armstrong is more than mistaken when he asserts that I refused naming arbitrators; it is fortunate that the autos exist to belie him. I was the first to ask the Tribunal to appoint them, and urged the same until he presented his first accounts, which rendered their commission useless, since the question that would have been submitted to them was then decided. I even went farther; for I offered to have arbitrators named to enter into the merits of the accounts, but I insisted on having them to be arbitrators *at law*, (arbitradores de derecho,) on account of there being some points of law, the solution of which could not be left to simple and ordinary arbitration. Mr. Armstrong evinced again lately a desire of settling our differences. I acquiesced readily with it on the terms of the agreement which I publish; but as it is the summary and ultimate result of all our discussions of the point at variance, I think it necessary to give a brief explanation of some of the articles, which otherwise may not be well understood.

The interest allowed as per article 1st, is according to my verbal agreement with him, and indeed I may say that if I were the man he wishes to represent me to be, and had submitted that point to the decision of a tribunal, I should have been exonerated from paying it. The law here is positive, and where business is transacted on joint account upon any capital whatsoever put in common, no interest is due to the capitalist; he is entitled only to his stipulated share in the profits. But not contented with what I allowed him in compliance with my word, he would charge me with interest up to the 31st May 1831, amounting to \$79,000, and a further charge of the same of \$30,000—am't total 109,000, on a balance he pretended I owed him, when indeed he had made use for his own purposes of the balance of nearly £6000 to 7000 which existed in the hands of Messrs. Delisle & Co., London, belonging to our transactions. This circumstance he carefully concealed from me, always assuring me that the said balance remained untouched in their hands, and it was only on the day of the first meeting of his creditors, that, to my utter astonishment, I saw by the abstract of his account with that house, that he had not only taken that amount out of their hands, but yet that he had managed to bring them in into his failure for a sum of £15,000 to 17,000, stg., very strange conduct indeed, not to say more of it—when I have learnt since that he had written three months before to that same house, telling them his property amounted to upwards of £50,000 stg., and that he anticipated the surplus proceeds of the produce we shipped, to avoid having acceptances out in this market, though at that time he had omitted no less than \$80,000. These are facts; I defy any person to contradict them. They are too well known to the house I mentioned, and who, in case of need, would certainly be the best authority to refer to as to the truth of this statement.

The contents of article the 3d, are easily explained: Mr. Armstrong agreed to reimburse me the amount of the lay days I paid the captain of the Byker. It is well known here that I chartered the Byker in the latter end of April, and up to the 31st May I had shipped on board more than one half of her cargo, and had contracted with sundry persons here for the sufficient quantity of produce to load her full; two days before his failure I held the bill of lading for the produce shipped on board the barque; he did all he could to get it from me—but as I had heard from different quarters that there were fears entertained of his solvency, I evinced some scruple in endorsing it over to him, since I was owing to various

Note A.—When I speak of the assignees, I allude principally to Messrs. Miller & Lyne, as Mr. Thiesen has certainly shown himself more moderate and just than the two former. I know from the best authority that he told Armstrong that his transfers were *illegal and fraudulent* in favor of his relations and friends, &c. I have been informed moreover by Mr. A. himself, during my arrangements with him, that Mr. Thiesen had censured the ridiculous obstinacy of Mr. Lyne in his conduct towards me.

The way in which the assignees made out that I owed Mr. Armstrong the sum of \$2,580,000 is quite new, and indeed too curious to be passed unnoticed. They collected all my receipts, summed them up, and declared that I owed the above said sum. They omitted to credit me with the sums I paid him, and those he received for my account, so that an account made out on that strange principle, could not help showing a balance against me. As to their pretensions that I received more than the \$150,000 as per account, will appear ridiculous and absurd to any body who has any notion of business, since he only paid over to me the money he received from the purchasers of the bills drawn against the produce shipped by me on joint account.

individuals here upwards of \$100,000 on account of that transaction. He, as I said before, always denied he was in a state of insolvency, and finally promised to give me \$70,000 to meet the payment of the produce, which he entreated me to sign over to him; I consented to it under the condition that the bill of lading would go direct to Messrs. Delisle & Co. of London, since they had already orders to effect insurance, and that Mr. Armstrong had valued upon them for £1,600 stg., which bills are now held here protested to the cost of those whom he defrauded in this transaction—whose confidence he must have lost, never to regain. But in all these promises he deceived me, for he only gave me \$20,000, and endorsed the bill of lading over to another house here, who made him an advance thereon of nearly \$180,000, and as customary ordered their own insurance: this circumstance gives rise to the charge I made him for double insurance. The embarrassed situation into which his manoeuvres after his failure threw me, deprived me of course of all the resources I had to complete the cargo of the barque, which, from peculiar circumstances arising from those machinations, could not be done with other freight; the vessel, owing to these difficulties, could neither be loaded in full nor be despatched in due time to save the lay days; and was it just or mercantile that I should suffer for the deceitful conduct of Mr. Armstrong or his protectors? The bill mentioned in article 3d. he took on his own account; it is one of those transactions wherein he has displayed all his art and duplicity. We had shipped per *Hibernia* a cargo of beef to the Havana, consigned to Messrs. Richardson & Pyke of said port: these gentlemen were directed to remit the nett proceeds in good bills to Messrs. Delisle & Co.; the consignees in the Havana purchased of Lopez a bill for £895 1 7 stg. which they charge a guarantee commission on remittance. The bill was protested in London, and we came of course upon Messrs. Richardson & Pyke demanding payment of the same, on account of their having charged guarantee commission; this they refused to comply with readily—however, in order to compel them to do it, we agreed that Mr. Armstrong should write to them ordering them to remit the amount of the bill to Messrs. Delisle & Co., and on the contrary to endorse over to the house of Drake & Co. of the Havana, the bills of lading of the cargoes per *Zipporah* and *Trafalgar*, which where then going to the Havana, the proceeds of which were to be remitted likewise to Messrs. Delisle & Co. He effectively wrote, and showed me his letter conceived in the terms agreed on, and he told me afterwards that he had forwarded it, so that I made sure that not only the amount of the protested bill had been remitted to Delisle's, but that the proceeds of the two aforesaid cargoes had gone likewise to their hands, in this I was again deceived; for, instead of sending the letter he showed me, and which now proves to have been a mere invention, he destroyed it and sent another—wherein he of course did not comply with our agreement, but gave orders to Messrs. Richardson & Pyke to remit to Messrs. Dobree & Sons of London, for account of his uncle Prialux of Guernessey, and of his brother John, those funds which belonged and ought to have been remitted to the house of Delisle. These are facts which he himself has not been able to deny; and if he dare do it, there would be correspondence and documents soon at hand to prove it. Under such circumstances, who would suffer for the loss on that bill, which, with better management, would have been undoubtedly paid; and as to the charge of expenses of the lawsuit, it would have been most unjust that I should have had to bear the enormous expense that attended the defence I was obliged to make against so daring an attempt as that made on my rights and property on the 31st May, 1831.

The few foregoing explanations will prove that the agreement of the 24th January so much contradicted by Mr. Armstrong, is not one as he says extorted from him, but that it is founded on principles of justice and mercantile use; he was the first to propose and solicit the same.

However, I am not astonished now at such conduct, since it is all in accordance with the course he has pursued towards me before, and above all since his failure; though, I candidly confess, I did not think it would ever come to this extreme. However, many of his transactions, which have since come to my knowledge, prove him capable of it, such for instance as the transfer of some papers of the Buenos Ayrean government and having them put to the credit of his relatives, though they had yet twelve months to run; the transfer of the deeds of the property of the *Rincón del Toro* to the same house, and the bills of exchange bought on a credit of Mr. Mills, &c. &c. all of which were made only two or three days before his failure, contrary to the express tenor of the law, and to every principle of honor and delicacy; it is indeed extraordinary that such undeniable facts have not fixed the attention of the assignees more, than a point which from the beginning must have been quite clear to them; of the motive of their actions the public will be the best judge.

In order to destroy any doubts that might still exist as to the correctness of my accounts (part of which Mr. Armstrong thought proper to send back to me, I don't know on what plea, probably to be able to say that I had not rendered them.) I made even the sacrifice to address the letter (2) to Mr. Lyne, one of the assignees, and which I now confirm. I ought he will find my books correct; and I don't think that this has been the case with Mr. Armstrong's books, for Mr. Miller proclaimed him to be a man of bad faith and his conduct fraudulent, which he told me himself, adding that he written to that effect to Mr. Armstrong's friends in Europe. Those facts which are known to many persons, reveal at once the *unlawful and insidious character* of those persons, who like Mr. R. B. Lyne, seem to be in their element when they are employed in dark works of their own, or in concealing those of others. This question is now very easy to settle; let them come forward and examine my books and the documents I hold—but I fear they dare not allow me that satisfaction.

As to Mr. Armstrong, I have nothing to say to him. I consider him to be out of the number of those who have a mind or an opinion of their own; he is quite under the influence and direction of a few individuals who have more passions than reason and delicacy.

I never denied having entered into an agreement in 1828, but the only written document that ever passed between Mr. Armstrong and myself, is the letter No. 3. I am perfectly satisfied as to the correctness of my conduct, and I know that a prudent man will not judge me without entering fully into the merits of the case.

The receipt, No. 4, is the final close of the transactions between Mr. Armstrong and myself. To any one who will examine the accounts with attention, it will prove that I am far from deserving the note of ungrateful; I have a right to be considered in another light; I take pleasure in acknowledging that I have received favors from some persons in this country; I have always tried to acquit debts of gratitude. I acknowledge none towards Mr. Armstrong; our accounts on that score are now closed, and I am

same of Mr. John Appleyard, with all due respect to his person. I came to this country with means of some extent, and I can say with a pure conscience: that I have earned honestly and most laboriously the fortune I possess. This has not been the case with Mr. Armstrong, as it appears from the statements and complaints of his late partners.

I regret extremely to have been obliged to enter into the preceding long details, in the course of which I have had to disclose many transactions which otherwise would have remained buried in the deep silence to which the assignees have tried to consign them. I have not done it out of revenge towards Thomas Armstrong; for, having made himself guilty of perjury two or three times, I would not contaminate myself with indulging in abusive language towards him. I leave him to the fate he cannot escape, congratulating myself on having been able to baffle the attempts which himself and assignees made to wrench from me my property and rights.

SAMUEL F. LAFONE.

Buenos Ayres, 16th February, 1833.

POSTSCRIPT.—I shall be happy to submit my books and documents to the inspection of any person who may feel interested in ascertaining the truth. It would be highly gratifying to me if any of the creditors of Mr. Armstrong would take that trouble, and if they like to appoint any accountant to assist them in this operation, I will willingly defray his expenses.

The undersigned, Mr. Thomas Armstrong, on the one part and Mr. Samuel F. Lafone on the other part, wishing to put an end to the differences which they have had in the adjustment of their accounts, have agreed of their own will and consent to settle and close them, under the following conditions; viz. —

ART. I.—Mr. Samuel F. Lafone obliges himself to allow Mr. Armstrong on the final settlement of the accounts $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest per month, on all the sums received from him in paper currency (that pass \$20,000 of the same money), from the 16th of October 1828, up to the 31st December, 1829.

2d.—Mr. Thomas Armstrong obliges himself to pay to Mr. Lafone the following sums; say the amount of the laydays paid to Capt. Bruce of the barque Byker, the difference between the freight paid the same captain as per charter party, and the freight recovered in England for the part cargo shipped on board here up to the 31st May, 1831: the amount of the difference in the premium of insurance on the said cargo, arising from the circumstance of Mr. Armstrong's having caused two insurances to be effected on the said cargo; all these sums at the exchange of the day of their respective payments: and lastly all the law expenses he incurred in the prosecution of the suit brought against him.

3d.—Mr. Armstrong takes on his own account and exclusive risk the bill of exchange bought by Richardson & Pyke of the Havana, of Lopez of the same place, remitted to Messrs. Delisle, Janwin & Delisle of London, and protested there for non-acceptance and non-payment.

4th.—Mr. Lafone takes on his own account and risk the payment and recovery of all the outstanding debts resulting from the business transacted in his name on joint account with Mr. Armstrong, to this effect Mr. Armstrong will endorse over to Mr. Lafone all the contracts, documents and receipts, he has in his power, belonging to those transactions.

5th.—Mr. Armstrong obliges himself to give to Mr. Lafone through the medium of the papers of this city, after signing this amicable arrangement, a public satisfaction wherein he will give a brief account of the facts.

6th.—Mr. Lafone, in consideration of this amicable arrangement, leaves aside all the wrongs and injuries caused to his credit and interests by the unjust and obstinate pretension of the assignees of Mr. Armstrong's estate, and obliges himself to pay over to him a sum of £1500 stg.: of which £1250 stg. will probably over-balance the general account current up to this date, including the interest mentioned in article the 1st. Mr. Armstrong obliges himself to return to Mr. Lafone £250 stg. in case he recovers the bill mentioned in article the 3d, either wholly or a sufficient proportion of the same.

7th.—After the accounts are made out on the basis as stipulated, both parties shall cancel their accounts received in full.

8th.—And to the faithful compliance of the above, both parties do

oblige and bind themselves with their persons and property, &c. &c., declaring that this document shall be considered as a public instrument, and that they shall be compelled to the observance of its conditions by all the legal and most executory ways, &c. it shall not be licit to either to oppose it on the plea of *lesio enorma vel enormissima*, or of any other motives whatsoever; renouncing earnestly as they do the benefit of any laws or circumstance which may favor the non-compliance; all of which is in accordance to their mutual wish of preserving peace and harmony, notwithstanding any resistance that may be offered.

Signed two of one tenor and date in Buenos Ayres, 24th January, 1833.

Mr. R. B. LYNE,

Sir:—I have been much surprised at the opinion you seemed to have formed of my transactions with Mr. Armstrong; and now that my accounts with him have been brought to a final settlement, I wish to see destroyed any doubt that may still exist respecting their correctness. To this effect I have to state that I am ready to allow you to examine my books.

Far indeed from fearing a close investigation of my proceedings, I court it; as I think the result of this operation (merely private and voluntary,) will correct erroneous and false statements. I therefore call upon you individually and as a man of honor to examine them, and I am certain you cannot feel justified in refusing me.

I am, Sir, your Ob't. Serv't.,
SAMUEL F. LAFONE.

Buenos-Ayres, 12th Feb. 1833.

Buenos-Ayres, 15th January, 1829.

To Mr. SAMUEL LAFONE, Buenos Ayres.

Dear Sir:—On account of your leaving this city, I think well to give you the following memorandum, acknowledging your interests in my hands, viz.:

Your half-share of speculations in saladros, cattle and barraca, which are entered into on our joint account in this city.

I promise to meet your acceptance for \$8625, due about the 6th March next, having received the money for said draft.

I have also your name as drawer for \$10,000, which is also on my account.

Dear Sir, I remain your's respectfully,
(Signed,) THOMAS ARMSTRONG.

Received of Mr. Samuel Fisher Lafone the sum of Fifteen Hundred Pounds (in three sets of bills payable in London,) as follows: £1250 stg. which at the present rate of exchange on England of 7 3-16d stg. per dollar currency, amounts to \$44,730.11 which sum covers the balance of my account current with him, leaving a surplus of \$941 I currency, of which he gives me the benefit, from the circumstance of his having, at the time of entering into the amicable settlement we have made for the termination of our account, guaranteed: that the balance in my favor would not be under £1250 stg., and that fixing on that sum, if the said balance did not amount to the same, he would make up the difference; and if above, he would allow me the benefit of the surplus.

The said sum of £1250 stg. is therefore a full, complete and satisfactory discharge, and a final settlement of the preceding account current, and settles all and every account, transaction, demand or claim that has stood between us heretofore, of whatever nature they are. And a sum of £250 stg. (making up with the above the aforesaid sum of £1500,) which he advances me to assist me to meet my payments, and which I receive as a loan, ratifying hereby the solemn obligation I have taken to return to Mr. Lafone the aforesaid sum of £250 stg. in full, should I recover as much out of the claim I have in the Havana on Mr. J. F. Pyke, and if the sum I recover from the same does not amount to the said £250, I ratify my promise to pay it over to Mr. Lafone, whatever be its amount; it being understood, should I not recover anything from this claim, I am relieved from the obligation of returning to Mr. Lafone either the whole or a part of the £250 stg.

Buenos-Ayres, 5th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1833.

(Signed,) THOMAS ARMSTRONG.

do. with 591 arrobas of horse hair, 3 do with 37 doz. sheep skins, 1 do. with 14 arrobas of ostrich feathers, 7 do. with 270 doz. of deer skins, 8 cases with 438 doz. chinchilla skins, 3 doz. visaga skins.
Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, for Montevideo.

and a good officer, whom no one accused of being two leuiet in discipline. Captain Corbet, who was killed in the African frigate, near the Isle of France, last war, was notorious on board ship as a naval despot. When the African lay in Plymouth Sound, and Corbet was appointed to her, the crew showed symptoms of discontent,

The highest rate of Exchange upon England, during the week $1\frac{1}{2}$ pence. The lowest ditto. $1\frac{1}{4}$ pence.

ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.

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