

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 472.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1835.

[Vol. X.

BUENOS AYRES.

We have no particular news to communicate this week; except, indeed, that it is reported that Colonel Francisco Reinafé, brother of the ex-Governor of Cordova, had collected a force with which he approached the city of Cordova; troops were sent from the city, who attacked and defeated him. One account states that he was taken prisoner;—another, that he had fled towards Catamarca, having been deserted by all his followers.

We rejoice sincerely, as no doubt all our readers will, at the insertion in another column of our paper, of the definitive sentence of the Tribunal of Commerce in confirmation of the extrajudicial agreement entered into between Mr. Lewis Vernet and his creditors,—an agreement as honorable to the former, as equitable and advantageous to the latter. We offer our cordial congratulations to both parties, in the full hope that their respective expectations will be shortly realized, and that the perseverance and constancy of Mr. Vernet for a series of years, in despite of obstacles and difficulties of every class and magnitude, will be recompensed by the happy issue of his claims for indemnification; a result due to his high honor and meritorious exertions, and the termination of which will ratify indisputably the opinion justly and universally entertained of his unspotted integrity.

H. B. M's. ship *Actæon* has quitted Buenos Ayres, and, in sooth, we are very sorry for it.—We had not the honor of any particular acquaintance with her officers; yet we know they were universally respected here. They leave us, too, now the fine weather is approaching;—had they remained until Summer, they might have gathered roses and lilies, as they have gathered "golden opinions from all sorts of people,"—and, moreover, (but this is a great secret,) they might have seen other Dianas, and their attendants, bathing in *La Plata's* waters, without being changed into stags, as was *Actæon* of old, for being too curious in this respect. However, "it was not to be;" therefore *Actæons*, *adios!*—we fear we may add, *para siempre, adios!*

The Captain of the *Actæon*, Lord Edward Russell, attracted considerable attention here; not only from his being a scion of the noble house of Bedford, but that he is the brother of Lord John Russell, of "Reform-Bill" notoriety. We are told that Lord Edward possesses all the frankness which characterizes the genuine seaman; which, indeed, his countenance indicates.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of Monday last, contains details of three days festivities which took place on 30th and 31st July, and 1st ult., in the town of *la Exaltacion de la Cruz*, in honor of the anniversary of the Independence of the Republic, and of the installation of General Rosas as Governor and Captain-General of the Province. The town was decorated with flags; the picture of General Rosas was carried in procession through the streets; there was horse-racing, illuminations, fire-works, and a Ball;—the ladies who attended the latter, all wore the Federal device.

We received, by the brig *Richard Bell*, English journals to 26th June. Their contents chiefly relate to Spain, where the partizans of Don Carlos had got so much the upper hand, as to render it necessary for the Government of the Queen Regent to apply to France, England, and Portugal, for assistance, in virtue of the quadruple alliance.—This assistance had been granted; not indeed by sending regular armies,—but in a manner equally efficacious. The British Government have done away with the Foreign-Enlistment Bill, and issued an "Order in Council," authorizing and encouraging British subjects to engage in the service of the Queen of Spain; in consequence of which, Colonel Evans, the Radical member for Westminster, was openly recruiting in England: the same system was going on in Ireland and in Scotland, and it was supposed that ten thousand men would immediately leave the British shores to fight against Don Carlos. Vessels were in readiness at Portsmouth and at Falmouth, to convey them to their destination. A number of individuals (officers, including Colonels Hodges and Bacon,) who served against Don Miguel, have joined the present expedition. The French and Belgians have also joined in this crusade against Don Carlos; and it is stated that thirty thousand men, British, French, and Belgians, would in a short time be landed in Spain to fight the Carlists; that these foreign auxiliaries were to be protected and assisted by the fleets of France and England, and supplied from those countries with every requisite. With such hosts, the most sanguine expectations were entertained that the Carlists would be put down, as the Miguelites have been by similar aids.

But these proceedings have not passed without severe animadversion in the British Parliament. It was there, by various speakers, denominated as infamous that Britons should, like the Swiss, be thus hired by foreign nations, to cut the throats of strangers, in a cause in which they could have no possible interest, and in which they have no right to interfere. These remarks, and others to the same purpose, were answered generally by the Ministers, that it was not to the interests of England that Don Carlos should succeed. Some sharp words upon the subject, passed in the House of Commons, between Lord Mahon and Colonel Evans.—The former more than hinted that the latter and his troops were mercenaries. The Colonel smarted at this,—but the affair was made up by that all-powerful word, *if*. "There is much virtue in an *if*."

In the meantime, the Carlists were carrying all before them in Spain. Zumalacarregui was besieging Bilbao; the Queen's General, Valdez, was, however, advancing with 15,000 men to relieve that fortress. The London papers report, that before the British Government consented to the revocation of the foreign-enlistment bill, they stipulated that Spain should acknowledge the independence of the South American Republics.

Mr. William Cobbett, the well-known political writer, died at his house at Fulham, on 18th June last, aged 73.

Official Documents.

¡VIVA LA FEDERACION!
Buenos Ayres, August 28, 1835.
20th year of the Liberty, 20th of the Independence, and 6th of the Argentine Confederation.

The good state of the roads to the principal entrances to the City being one of the means of public prosperity, and one of the necessities of the Province; the Government have ordered and decreed:—

Art. 1. A paved road shall be constructed from the City to the town of San José de Flores, which shall be called, *Camino del General Quiroga*.

2. The work in question shall be under the direction of citizen Juan Nepomuceno Terrero, and subjected to the inspection of the Minister of Finance.

3. The funds employed for the purpose shall be eventual, and not be taken from the ordinary revenue of the Province.

[There are four more articles to the decree, chiefly relating to the formation and management of the fund for the construction of the said road.]

A decree, dated 1st inst., contains a regulation in order to render the management of the accounts of the Custom-House less complicated.

A communication, dated 1st inst., signed by various *Abastecedores* to the southern department of this city, addressed to the Government, states their desire to cooperate all in their power in the system of economy now enforced by His Excellency the Governor; they therefore propose to pay one real for every head of cattle killed for public use in the department above-mentioned, the proceeds to be employed in relieving the Treasury of the expense it is at present subjected to for employés in said department.

The Under-Secretary of the Home Department (Señor Garrigos,) replied to the above on 2d inst., stating that the Government accepted the generous offer made, and in their name he returned thanks, &c. &c.

A decree, dated 2d inst., states that the Government—convinced that the speedy punishment of crime is required by the exigencies of the Province, the ends of public justice, and to deter offenders,—empowers the Camarista, Dr. Manuel Vicente de Maza, to proceed to investigate and report upon the cases of the individuals now in custody, both in town and country, charged with criminal offences, in order that sentence may immediately be passed. If necessary, Dr. Maza may have the assistance of the Camarista Dr. Antonio Escarraña, or any of the Judges of the Criminal Court.

A communication, dated Paraná, 6th ult., from the Governor of the Province of Entreríos, (Pascual Echagüe,) to that of Buenos Ayres, states his perfect accordance in the proceedings adopted by the Government of Buenos Ayres, in order to bring to trial Señor Reinafé, Governor of Cordova, and his three brothers; charged as they are with the horrible murders committed upon General Quiroga and his retinue.

A communication, dated Paraná, 4th August 1835, from the Governor of the Province of Entreríos to that of Cordova, states that strong evidence exists that the Governor of Cordova, Señor José Vicente Reinafé, and his three brothers, are the authors of the murders committed on the persons of General Quiroga and his retinue,—that the history of human events does not present a more barbarous and horrible transaction,—that public opinion points out the Señores Reinafé as the parties concerned in it, the Cains of the Argentine Republic. That, in consequence, they ought to descend from the posts they occupy, and submit themselves to the Government of Buenos Ayres for trial; and until that be done, Entreríos closes all communication with Cordova, &c. &c.

We copy the following important case from *The Times*, of 25th May last:—

PRIVY COUNCIL, *Saturday, May 23*.—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council sat today at the Council Chamber, Whitehall. The Lords present were the Lord President, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Brougham, the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Baron Parke, and the Chief Judge in Bankruptcy.

SWIFT V. KELLY, OTHERWISE SWIFT.

This was an appeal from the decision of the Archbishops' Court, declaring the marriage of the appellant with the respondent null and void. The facts of the case were as follow:—In the year 1830, Mr. Swift, and his mother, the Countess of Milande, were at Florence, where they became intimate with Mrs. Kelly and her daughter. The consequence of the acquaintance was an attachment between Miss Kelly, then twenty years of age, and the appellant. That attachment, at the request of Miss Kelly, was concealed from the parents of both parties; but a secret marriage was proposed by the appellant to Miss Kelly, with a request that she would seriously consider the proposal before she gave an answer. Miss Kelly promised to give the appellant an answer in a week, observing, that if she did not do so within that time, he must not look cross. In a short time afterwards Miss Kelly returned an answer, in which she promised to marry the appellant. In consequence of this promise, the appellant took measures for the purpose of effecting a private marriage, but during their stay at Florence it could not be accomplished. In February of the same year, Mrs. Kelly and her daughter, and also the appellant and his mother, left Florence together for Rome; on their arrival there, they took apartments at the Hotel Della Gran Bretagna, and the attachment which had been formed between the appellant and Miss Kelly continuing, that lady consented to his making a proposal of marriage to her mother. The appellant wrote a letter to Mrs. Kelly, requesting permission to pay his addresses to her daughter, and in answer to that letter he received one from respondent's mother, declining his proposals, but at the same time expressing her sense of the gentlemanlike conduct he had adopted, and the regret she should feel if the friendly intercourse subsisting between the two families should be interrupted. The appellant having communicated to Miss Kelly the contents of her mother's note, she observed, that her mother's objections were trivial ones; that she was ashamed to say they were so, but she did not despair, at the same time advising him to write again. The appellant again wrote to Mrs. Kelly, who, in answer, stated that she could not say more on the subject than she had formerly done. In consequence of this, the appellant and Miss Kelly determined to be privately married, and for this purpose they applied to the Abbé de Sair, an ecclesiastic of the Roman Church, who informed them that there would be no difficulty in the celebration of the marriage, provided the parties would abjure the Protestant religion, and become Catholics. Miss Kelly consented to the abjuration, and a petition was presented to the Holy Office, to which answers were received from the Father, Commissary, and the Cardinal Vicar, bearing the approbation of the Pope to the abjuration and the marriage. The Cardinal Vicar, in consequence thereof, granted his authority to the Abbé Ludovico Lepri, to receive the abjuration of the appellant and Miss Kelly. On the 24th of March, 1830, Mr. Swift and Miss Kelly abjured the Protestant religion and became members of the Roman Catholic church, and on the evening of the following day their marriage was solemnized by the Abbé Lepri. After the event the appellant and Miss Kelly (then Mrs. Swift) carried on a clandestine intercourse, unknown to the mother of Mr. Swift. On the 16th of April Mrs. Kelly and her daughter left Rome for Naples, previous to which Mrs. Swift wrote a note to the appellant, enclosing a lock of her hair, calling herself his wife, and informing him that her mother meant to stay at Naples, at the Hotel Victoria. Shortly after Mrs. Swift and her mother arrived at Naples, the appellant, who had followed them there, received a note from Mrs. Swift, in which she called him her sweet little soul, and entreated him to go away as soon as he got the note, assuring him that she would see him the next night, but not before 12 o'clock. She also stated in the letter, that they were going to remove to the Esterhazy Palace, and that, if she was asleep, he should throw a pebble at the window to give her notice that he was there. On 21st of April Mr. Swift wrote a letter to Mrs. Kelly, informing her of his marriage with her daughter, and of the reasons which had induced them to have it solemnized in

private. Mrs. Kelly being adverse to the marriage, instituted a suit in the Ecclesiastical Court to set it aside; and after that suit had been fully heard in the Ecclesiastical Court, judgment was given, annulling the marriage, and condemning the appellant to pay the costs. From that decision, the present appeal was brought.

Mr. Pemberton, with whom was Dr. Phillimore, on behalf of the appellant, contended that if the abjuration was a legal act, the marriage to all intents and purposes was valid.

In the course of the speeches of the learned Counsel, fourteen letters from the young lady to Mr. Swift, were read, and excited much attention. Copies of these letters, eight of which were written immediately before, and six immediately after the marriage, are inserted in the *Times*; they are as full of interest as the most romantic lover can desire, and add another proof to the many afforded to the world, that "the course of true love never did run smooth." The letter No. 2, says:—

"You are unjust as well as ungenerous to me; you ask me to write to you with sincerity and candour, and yet when I do so, you object to all that I say. What would you have, or do you know yourself? You are proud, capricious, and unkind; how have I merited such treatment from you?—You are angry because I did not meet you last night. Upon my honour I could not bring myself to do so now, were I never to see you again. You do not know, nor can I tell you, what some of the young Marchionesses after I saw you to-day, and heard the whole story, and thought I should have died when she was telling me, and yet I could scarcely keep from laughing either.

"Whether she suspected me or not, God knows; but I am vexed and angry when I think of it, I really am so unfortunate. I never did any thing wrong yet that it was not found out, and the worst construction put upon it, and I see others go on sinning with impunity.

"* * * * "I shall see you at Borghese's, but then I can hardly speak to you, and then not till Tuesday evening; I had better write no more now—what need I? you misconstrue all I say: if I tell you the truth, I am cold; if I conceal it, I am hypocritical; if I don't come down to meet you, it is a proof of my indifference; if I do, I am to be literally shocked the next day at hearing what has been said."

(No. 4.)

"You tell me it would be cruel to flirt with you; you need not be afraid—I never flirted with anybody I cared for; nor, indeed, do I think that I have a spark of coquetry in my whole composition, but perhaps I am a little more 'etourdie' than most people, and that is what makes you think so. Besides, you cannot judge what I am. You never see me but at a ball, and then even I can hardly speak to you, there is always some gentleman or lady near enough to hear our conversation. Were it otherwise, depend on it I should not write to you these notes, for I know I could not take a surer method of lowering myself in your estimation, and also in my own—for I hate anything that is hypocritical.

"I thought perhaps we should have remained after the Opera last night, and that I should have danced with you, but it was all in vain. When I went there, I had so much to say to you, but *le bonheur de te voir me fait tout oublier*. You thought I was quizzing you on Monday evening in the cotillon, but that was only because you were cross. By-the-by, I hope you had a pleasanter one last night—I heard you danced with Miss H.

"Now, I have one request, which, though a very trifling one, I wish you to attend to, and that is, not to speak so very loud to me when you are next me; for were the words 'letter' or 'write,' to be overheard, you know not how much I should suffer for it."

From the tenor of letter No. 6, it would appear that the lover, like another Romeo, had been scaling the balcony, or garden wall, and met with a mishap. It says:—

"Oh! what agonies I have endured on your account!—Were you hurt, or did you get home safe? I cannot tell you what I am suffering.—Things have taken a most extraordinary turn, and you are not the person suspected. I will explain all to you this evening; you must come to Mrs. S.—th, but don't attempt to see me before that. Indeed I hardly know what I am saying, my head is so confused. I hope there will be no *brouillerie* while we are in Florence; but, for God's sake,

take care of not betraying yourself; and, above all things, keep away from this. I will explain all this evening, but I send this at all risks, to set your mind at ease. Oh! when you came to the ground with such force last night, I cannot tell you what I felt. Adieu."

The letters written after her marriage, prove that she had become as fond a wife as ever was the impassioned Juliet; in fact the story altogether, as portrayed in these letters, the stolen marriage, &c., is not unlike that of Romeo and Juliet, wanting, however, the grand catastrophe. No. 13, says:—

"My love, I cannot see you this evening; they are making some alteration in the wainscot in my room, and I shall be in mamma's in consequence of it, but to-morrow I come back here. Besides, I suspect F— heard something to-day, and intends being on the watch, therefore I should like to disappoint him. So do, my sweet little love, go away when you get this, I hear there is some talk of a party for Mount Vesuvius on the day after to-morrow, and that you are to be of it. I hope it is the case. We have been twenty times passing your house to-day, but can never see you in the windows. Adieu! mind what I say, and I will see you to-morrow night, but not before 12. The street is not quiet until then, nor the gates shut here. Should I be asleep you can throw a pebble at the window. Bring this note with you. Adieu, *carino mio*."

The Privy Council was occupied from 10 until 4 o'clock, on 23d May, hearing the arguments of the Counsel; when the further consideration of the case was adjourned. Sir Charles Wetherell and Dr. Lushington are retained for the respondent. The case is one of the greatest importance, and the decision of the Council is looked forward to with the deepest interest by foreign countries, as the validity or nullity of many of their marriages of English subjects will be established by it.

The work which we noticed in our last, on "Primogeniture," is attributed to the pen of Lord Brougham; and the *Times* newspaper, in its notice of it, says:—

"We really are confounded with terror and astonishment, when we reflect how much of the property of this mighty kingdom was at the disposal of that man, in his character of Supreme Judge, to whom this and the other 'books of erudites' are attributed. Should the writer be ever discovered to a certainty, surely the ridicule and derision will stick to him to the end of his life, of having ascribed to the law of primogeniture, a custom of wearing black patches, and plastering the curls with rice water to the temples of young ladies."

The Princess de Beira, and the other members of the family of Don Carlos, remained in London in June last, and resided in Mansfield-Street, Portland-Place. The young Princes were pursuing their studies, and had already made great progress in the English language, which they speak fluently. The Prince of Austrias excels in music, his favourite instrument being the piano-forte; he has learnt many of the favourite English airs, and was occasionally accompanied by one of the English popular performers on the harp.—The Zoological Gardens were the favourite lounge of the Prince and his young brothers; and they were daily to be seen there, or strolling about the Regent's-Park. It is added, that they have formed a strong attachment to England.

We stated in our last, that Mr. Hamilton, His Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, gave a grand Ball on 24th ult., in honor of the birthday of Her Majesty Queen Adelaide. This statement we have since found is incorrect; not however as it regards the Ball, but the occasion of it. It was given by Mrs. Hamilton, to Captain the Rt. Hon. Lord Edward Russell and the Officers of His Britannic Majesty's ship *Acteon*.

A salute was fired from the Fort at mid-day on 30th ult., it being the day of Santa Rosa de Lima.

STEAM-BOAT "POTOMAC."
CAPTAIN RICHARD SUTTON, Sen.—Consigned to Messrs.
Davison, Milner & Co., of this City.

The arrival of the Steam-Boat *Potomac*, on Sunday last, created considerable sensation in town, and the *azoteas*, &c., commanding a view of the River, were crowded with spectators; as also the Alameda and beach;—the weather, too, was extremely favourable. The scene, altogether, was enlivening, and possessed much novelty, this being the first steam-boat seen in the port of Buenos Ayres since the year 1825; at which period the British steamer "Druid" navigated this river, until her career was stopped by the Brazilian war.

The smoke from the *Potomac* was discovered about 10 in the morning; but she did not anchor in the Inner-Roads until half-past 2 in the afternoon. She would have arrived at a much earlier hour, probably at 7 o'clock, but for the bad quality of her coals, which, being brought from the United States, were found to be so mingled with iron they would not burn, so that during the night the fire went out, and she thereby lost two hours. This defect is now remedied, good English coals having been purchased in Buenos Ayres for her use. As it was, the packet schooners *Relampago* and *Luisa* kept pace from Montevideo with the steamer, having a strong leading wind. The good sailing of the *Relampago* attracted much notice; she was far ahead of the *Luisa*. The *Potomac*, on anchoring, fired a gun, and was immediately visited by numerous persons from the shore. A cart conveying a party to a boat (amongst whom was George, the Admiral of the Beach,) broke down, fortunately without any serious consequences.

The *Potomac* has three spacious Cabins, (one separate for females,) and every convenience attached thereto; with berths for forty-six passengers. She is 230 tons register, 130 feet long, draws 5 feet 10 inches water, and is provided with a double set of machinery. The boilers are of the first class, having been proved for some time, and stood the test of all weathers. She has, furthermore, a gauge, or rod, showing the number of inches of steam with which she can work with safety; the moment it approaches the mark in question, the surplus steam is allowed to escape, and the passengers can at any time see the force of steam which is on, from the deck. These precautions, coupled with an able engineer, do away with all idea of accident. The deck presents a perfect promenade. The passage-money is the same as with the other packets,—viz., ten hard dollars each person, in the two after cabins; and five in the fore-cabin, or steerage.

The *Potomac* is at present under the American flag; her signal (the smoke, however, is the best signal,) a flag with two red and white stripes horizontal, and a green stripe perpendicular, next the mast.

"To Captain RICHARD SUTTON, Commander of the Steam-Packet "Potomac."

"DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned passengers on board the steam-packet under your command, take great pleasure in making known to you in this public manner, the satisfaction and pleasure we have derived from this first trip of your fine vessel.

"We must confess, that in point of comfort, and extent of accommodations, there can be no question that the most sanguine expectations of the Public have been realized.

"In conclusion, we would testify to the gentlemanly and liberal treatment we have experienced at your hands; and wishing you every success desiring of your enterprize,

"We are, with much esteem,

"Your obedient servants,

"G. W. Aspinwall, Blas Pavlovich,
C. L. Cadett, L. Dumas,
Francisco Alvarez, Manuel Mernies,
John Keene, Deglance,
William Brown, J. Balan."
H. J. Ropes,

PACKET SCHR. "RELAMPAGO"

The above-mentioned really fine schooner, was launched at Baltimore on 14th February last, St. Valentine's Day.—"St. Valentine," by-the-by, would have been a very pretty name for her.—A Baltimore paper, in speaking of this launch, says:

"This is the third vessel that has been built in Baltimore within the last few months for this business, and it is gratifying to us as Baltimoreans, that our city has been selected for the construction of a class of vessels whose success, in a business of much competition, greatly depends upon fleetness. The *Relampago* reflects much credit upon her builders; and for beauty of model, neatness of finish, and durability of material and workmanship, is pronounced by judges to be unsurpassed by any vessel of her class ever built in this city."

The sailing of the *Relampago* since she has been employed as a packet between this and Montevideo, and the style in which she "came up" on Sunday last, prove that the eulogiums of the Baltimore Editor are not without foundation.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with good BOARD AND LODGING, in the house of "Altos," Calle del Peru, No. 18.

Removal.

MRS. HUDSON begs leave to inform her Friends and the Public, that she has REMOVED to No. 17, Calle de la Paz, (in the Altos formerly occupied by the Union Library,) where she has constantly on hand Mince and Apple Pies, Plum and Plain Cake, a hand variety of Tea Cakes, Pastry of all kinds, Jellies, and Blancmange. Mrs. H. hopes, whilst she returns her grateful thanks for past favours, by a constant attention to her business and the wishes of her customers, to merit a continuance of their patronage.

For Sale,

At No. 30, Cathedral-Street.

A FEW copies of Mackenzie's 5000 Receipts. The Cambist's Compendium; or Two Familiar Practical Treatises on Bills of Exchange. Neuman & Barrett's Spanish and English Dictionaries, 8vo. A copy of Dr. Adam Clark's Commentary and Critical Notes on the Old and New Testament. A large water-colour painting of a View of Buenos Ayres. Guitar Music, by Aguado. T. Phillips' and Sons' Royal Diamond Patent Pins. Bonnet Wire. Fantasques, or Optical Delusions. Brint's Edition of the Nautical Almanac and Astronomical Ephemeris, for the year 1836.

(TRANSLATION.)

To the Commercial Community.

BY ORDER of the TRIBUNAL OF COMMERCE, it is hereby made known to the Public, that MR. LEWIS VERNET having solicited the approbation of the Court to the agreement which he had made extrajudicially with his Creditors; viz.—that the latter are to wait until the forms obtaining the indemnifications which he claims, from the Governments who are responsible for the losses and damages sustained by the destruction of the Colony which he had established at his expense, on the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands, the value of which amount to more than double the claims of his Creditors, in order to be reimbursed in full their respective principal, with 6 per cent. interest per annum: it being likewise expressed in said agreement, that for the said payment, one half of the amount of the indemnifications claimed, shall be appropriated; and that the remaining half shall be for the benefit of the said Mr. Luis Vernet.—THE TRIBUNAL, after having gone through all the steps and formalities required for the security of the Creditors, has issued a Decree testifying their approbation of said agreement; and has ordained in the same Decree, in conformity with the request of said Vernet, the publication of this Definitive Sentence, for the information of the Public, and for the special satisfaction of the Commercial Community, of his being enabled to treat and contract in all kinds of business, and to be free and exempt from molestation on account of the debts expressed and recognized in the proceedings before the Court.

Buenos Ayres, 27th August, 1835.

FAUSTINO ORTIZ DE OROÑO,
Notary of the Commercial Court.

The Decree of the Tribunal of Commerce, referred to in the foregoing publication, is in the following terms:—

"BUENOS AYRES, 25th August, 1835.

"The Tribunal having duly examined the vouchers of the Creditors of Mr. Luis Vernet, and recognized the legality of the powers on which the Attorneys have acted; having heard, also, the Syndic of the Court, as representative of the absent Creditors, expressing his conformity with the Letter of Licence stipulated between the Debtor and his Creditors, on the 1st of March of last year; having cited, through public advertisements, all those who might consider themselves Creditors of Vernet; and having gone through all the steps which the Law requires to prevent their rights being defrauded: the said Letter of Licence so granted to Mr. Luis Vernet by his Creditors, in the form and mode therein stipulated, is hereby approved of. Be this Sentence advertised in the public papers, as requested by Vernet in his petition, folio 24 of the proceedings, part 2d.

"REZAVAL.—LOZANO."

And in obedience to the foregoing Decree, I deliver this for insertion in the public papers of this City.

FAUSTINO ORTIZ DE OROÑO,
Notary-Public of the Court.

Cheap Gloves.

SUPERIOR English Doe-Skin and Woodstock washed-leather GLOVES with buttons;—selling at WM. HAYTON'S STORE, No. 45, Calle de Cangallo, at Three Dollars the pair.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 3d OF SEPTEMBER, 1835.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, & C.
BRITISH.		
Schr.-brig Steadfast, Barker,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Loading for Havanna.
Brig Sarah Birkett, Cook,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig William, Thomas Sutton,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.,	Loading for a port in England.
Barque Lavina, Brown,	Renule, Macfarlane & Co.,	Loading for Valparaiso via Montevideo.
Brig Philomela, Spott,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for London via Montevideo.
Brig Fioraville, Woolf,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Britannia, Burgess,	Horne & Alogarary,	Loading for the Mediterranean.
Brig Hannah Moore, George Moore,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.,	Loading for Havanna.
Barque Isabella, D. Smith,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Tynwald, Porteus,	Charles Taylor & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Ranger, Donaldson,	Rodger, Bred & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Richard Bell, Rogers,	Brownell, & Stegmann,	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Barque Baring Brothers, Hinckley,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for New York and Boston.
Brig Baltimore, Snow,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Steam-boat Potomac, Sutton,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Montevideo.
Schr.-brig Nancy, Elwell,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Eagle, Martin,	Rezaval, Bros.,	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Barque Jenne Gabrielle, Dumas,	Guerin, Seris & Co.,	Loading for Havre de Grace.
HAMBURG.		
Brig Amphitrit, Gerritz,	S. Lezica, Bros.,	Loading for a port in Europe.
Schr.-brig Carl Heinrich, Valentin,	J. J. Kick,	Loading for Cowes for orders.
DUTCH.		
Barque Hersteller, Vanderwind,	Bunge, Hutz & Co.,	Loading for Amsterdam or Rotterdam.
DANISH.		
Brig Maria, Felix,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Hamburg.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig Henrico, Guerrero,	Felipe Llavallo,	Loading for Malaga, Barcelona, & Genoa.
Brig Fiametta, Baccaro,	Pedro A. Plover,	Mediterranean.
PRUSSIAN.		
Brig Krouprinz Von Preussen, Sievert,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Hamburg via Montevideo.
BRAZILIAN.		
Schr.-brig Caboclo, Madera,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
Brig Convencion, Manuel A. dos Santos,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
Brig Rufina, J. G. A. Rino,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Ship *Aetoon*, (28 guns,) Captain the Rt. Hon. Lord Edward Russell.
Ship *Talbot*, (28 guns,) Captain Follett W. Pennell.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

August 26.—Wind E.—hazy.

Arrived, Brazilian brig Rufina, José Gonzales Almeida Rino, from Parnagua 3d June, Montevideo 24th inst., with yerba and timber, to M. A. Ramos.

National schr.—brig Providencia, Moratore, from Bahía Blanca 25th inst., with 808 dry hides, 3500 hors, 20 fanegas salt, to C. Goleano. Passengers, 20 individuals, viz., 4 men, 8 women, and 8 children, recaptured from the Indians.

Sailed, National schr. Star of the South, (Pilot-boat), on a cruise in the river.

August 30.—Wind E., strong in the afternoon.

Arrived, American steam-boat Poimac, Richard Sutton, from Montevideo 29th inst., to Davison, Milner & Co.

Oriental packet schr. Relampago, Rizzo, from Montevideo 29th inst., to Justo, Rizzo & Co.

Argentine packet schr. Luisa, Moratore, from Montevideo 29th inst., to C. Galeano.

American schr.—brig Nancy, Elwell, from Cadiz 25th June, Montevideo 29th inst., with 50 tons salt, and 70 pipes brandy, to Davison, Milner & Co.

The Cacique, John, and Findhorn, were under weigh this afternoon, but anchored again near the Outer Roads, from strong head wind.

August 31.—Wind E., strong in the afternoon.

Sailed, Brazilian schr.—brig Cacique, Oliveira, for Parnagua, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 400 fanegas salt.

Hamburg brig John, Nahmens, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by J. J. Kliek, with salt for ballast.

Bremen brig Eliza, De Harde, for Havana, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 5300 quintals jerked beef.

British schr.—brig Salathiel, William Bell, for Havana, despatched by Nicholson, Green & Co., with 3370 quintals jerked beef.

British brig Findhorn, Wood, for Cowes for orders, despatched by Brownell & Stegmann, with 8913 dry hides.

The Adelaide was despatched this evening, but did not sail in consequence of strong head wind.

September 1.—Wind E.

Arrived, British brig Ranger, Donaldson, from Lisbon 13th June, with 425 moyas salt, to Rodger, Breed & Co.

Sailed, (this morning,) Oriental packet schr. Adelaide, Bisso, for Montevideo.

September 2.—Wind E., strong.

Arrived, Oriental schr. Abel & Adelaide, José Maria Alegre, from Montevideo 31st ult., with 600 kegs gunpowder, to Davison, Milner & Co.

H. B. M.'s ship Talbot, (28 guns,) Captain Follett W. Pennell, from Rio Janeiro 15th ult., Montevideo 1st inst.; to relieve H. B. M.'s ship Actæon.

In sight.—American brig Eagle.

September 3.—Wind E., strong.

Arrived, American brig Eagle, Mason, from Cadiz 13th June, with wine, brandy, &c., to Rzeval, Bros.

British brig Richard Bell, Henry Rogers, from Liverpool 27th June; general cargo, to Brownell & Stegmann. Passenger, Mr. Alexander Miller.

National schr. Star of the South, (Pilot-boat), from a cruise in the river.

National schr.—brig Condor, Pyott, from Canton 12th April; arrived at the Mauritius 9th June, sailed thence 19th do.; with silks, tea, &c., to Anderson, Weller & Co. Passengers, Mr. Frederick J. Kauffmann, and Monsieur Alexandre Millan,—the latter from the Mauritius.

Sardinian polacre Cesar Augusto, Ferrara, from Genoa 21st May, Teneriffe 20th June, Montevideo 2d inst., with general cargo, to Amadeo & Cepille.

September 4.—Wind E.

Arrived, Oriental packet schr. Aguilá Segunda, Soriano, from Montevideo 3d, to A. Martinez.

Sailed, Sardinian schr.—brig Francisca Catalina, Bozanno, for Cadiz, despatched by José O. Basualdo, with 6320 dry hides, 3 bales with 1024 lbs. ostrich feathers, 19 bales and 9 boxes with 6150 lbs. and 14,519 horn plates.

National packet schr. Niufa, Gahan, for Montevideo and Santos, despatched by Dowdall & Lewis, with salt, gin &c.

Vessels to sail this day.

H. B. M.'s ship Actæon, Dos Amigos, Seventh September, Caboclo, Henrico, and Jeanne Gabrielle.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Vessels passed Point Indio.

On 26th ult., at 8 A. M., Wind S. W.—Jane, hence 25th. On 30th ult., at 11 A. M., Wind S. E.—Ritson, hence 28th. She was at anchor off Point Indio on 31st, at noon, from head wind.

Arrived at Liverpool.

About 20th June.—British brig Ariadne, Christie, hence 30th March. British polacre brig Rob Roy, Inglis, hence 20th March. British brig Laura, Crookley, hence 18th March.

At Baltimore.

June 8.—American brig Orleans, Holbrook, from Montevideo 2d May. At Boston. June 6.—American brig Sarah & Esther, Savage, hence 27th March.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.

5th ult.—H. B. M.'s packet Cockatrice, hence 18th July, Montevideo 27th ditto.

Sailed from Rio Janeiro.

11th ult.—H. B. M.'s packet Opossum, with the Mail forwarded hence 13th July, by H. B. M.'s packet Cockatrice.

Arrived at Montevideo.

23d ult.—British schr. Maria Louisa, Gamble, from Cadiz 21st June, with 160 tons salt, to Lafone & Co. Oriental schr.—brig Bella Union, from Pernambuco and Maldonado.

Sardinian polacre Mistica Rosa, from Sta. Catalina. 25th.—Sardinian polacre Indiferente, from the Capitanía del Espíritu Santo.

31st.—British barque Day, from Terragons 16th June, with wine, oil, paper, and brandy, to F. Hocquard. American brig Globe, from Baltimore 31st June, Maldonado 24th ult., with lumber, to Zimmermann & Co.

French barque Basque, from Bourdeaux 20th June; general cargo, and 59 emigrants, to Robillard & Co. 1st inst.—British brig Broughton, Ball, from the Island Mayo, to Lafone & Co.

Oriental brig Triunfo Oriental, from Parnagua. 2d.—Sardinian polacre Felipe, from Marseilles 12th May, Malaga 12th June. American brig Motion, Ashby, from Lisbon 23rd June, with 292 moyas salt, &c., to Zimmermann & Co.

Sailed from Montevideo.

1st inst.—Dutch brig Phoenix, for Amsterdam.

Vessels on the Berth at Liverpool, on 27th June.

For Buenos Ayres.—Brig Leander, Captain — Barque Cora, Captain William Whitley. For Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.—Brig Ellen, Captain Johnson. Brig Trevor, Captain George Lind. Schr.—brig Betsey Hall, Captain J. Coaker.

H. B. M.'s ship Talbot, saluted the town on Wednesday last, with 21 guns; which was returned from the Fort by a like number.

THE WEATHER has been generally fine during the week,—thermometer 44 to 54.

THEATRE.

On 30th ult. was performed *El Hipocrita*, a translation into Spanish from the *Tartuffe* of Moliere. This play is and ever will be a favourite, as long as abhorrence of religious hypocrisy prevails. On the London boards we have seen it admirably played, with Dowton as 'Dr. Cantwell,' and Liston as 'Mawmow.' Upon the present occasion, Señor Casacuberta personated the Hypocrite, and it was a good representation.—His gloating at the lady, (Doña Matilde), the wife of his benefactor, was as amusing as such scenes must be when pretended Saints make love. The acting of Señor Martinez was very correct. Doña Manuella was the 'Charlotte' of the piece; she wore a dress of salmon-colour trimmed with white, and looked handsome;—we wish the fates had made her a little taller.

The farce which followed, was a counterpart of the English one of "Twelve precisely,"—the plot of which turns upon a posse of creditors meeting by appointment at 12 o'clock, at the house of the debtor, expecting payment; and their rage on being disappointed. A washerwoman (Doña Manuella), was the most tender-hearted of all the creditors; but she had lost some of the linen entrusted to her to wash,—a very common occurrence amongst the *lavanderas* of Buenos Ayres.

The house was tolerably full. In the boxes were Señor Lisboa, Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires; the Marquis de Vins de Peyzac, Consul-General of France; Captain Lord Edward Russell, of H. B. M.'s ship Actæon; General Lavalleja; and some fashionable fair, whose faces were however somewhat obscured, from their wearing bonnets, and from the house being badly lit.

On Tuesday evening, for the benefit of Señora Funes, a play called "*Buen Juan*,"—the hero of which (Señor Casacuberta) saves the life of a Countess, for which she rewards him with a sum

of money, and with which he resolves to improve his mind. Two years are supposed to elapse between the second and third act; and in the third act *Buen Juan* is transformed into a *caballero*. He neglects his village sweetheart, (Manuelita); she declares she will not lose her lover as she would a pin, and demands of the Countess the return of her sweetheart, as being her property (*hacienda*) by prior right, &c. *Juan* endeavours to reason with her; she eyes him attentively, and then exclaims in the midst of her tears,—*qué buen mozo todavía!* The arch manner in which Manuelita delivered this sentence, excited much laughter. The *Buen Juan*, in the end, marries the Countess. Doña Matilde changed her dress three times during the play; her ball-room attire (white) was both neat and elegant. Señor Ximeno made a capital dancing-master.

The farce was droll: the plot,—A shoemaker (Felipe David), resolves to have a *funcion* in his house, and get up a play; the actors in this play, and the audience, consist of neighbours of the shoemaker. Señor Casacuberta wore a female dress, and appeared a very giantess. In the last scene, he carried the joke a little too far.

The house was well attended: in the boxes we observed Mr. Hamilton, His Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, and his Lady; as also Lord Edward Russell, the Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires, &c. &c. Mrs. Hamilton was attired in black, with a splendid embroidered red shawl of China crape.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Temperance Society.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the BUENOS AYRES TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, will be held on Thursday, the 10th inst., at the Chapel, No. 30, Calle de la Catedral, at half-past 7, p. m. The Members, and Friends of the Society, are requested to attend.

Notice.

ANY PERSON having demands upon JAMES RULE, Carpenter, &c., will please present the same for payment, at his house, within three days of this date; and those persons indebted to him, are solicited to settle their Accounts within the same time.

Buenos Ayres, September 5, 1835.

Notice.

ALL persons having demands against the Undersigned, are requested immediately to render their Accounts to him, at Mr. Cameron's Store, No. 46, Calle de la Reconquista; and those indebted to him, will be pleased to pay the same, as he is about to quit the country. WILLIAM DUNLOP.

For Van Diemen's Land,

The very fast sailing, well-known, coppered, A. 1, Buenos Ayrean barque



ESPERANZA,

Captain M. H. SROGANT.

Will positively sail on or about 12th inst., and has still room for 4 or 5 Passengers, if immediate application be made.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	121 —	dollars each
Do. Patriot,.....	116 —	do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	6 1/2 — 7 1/2	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7 1/2 —	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Patacones,.....	7 — 7 1/2	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	59 — 60	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,..... (nominal)	180 —	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	6 1/2 —	pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	3 1/2 —	55 ds. p. ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	7 1/2 —	do. p. patacon.
Do. on United States,.....	7 1/2 —	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Oz, best,.....	3 1/2 —	33 do. p. pesado.
Do. country,.....	26 —	30 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.	27 —	31 do. do.
Do. salted,.....	22 —	23 do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	11 —	12 do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	25 —	28 do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	36 —	37 do. do.
Wool, common,.....	19 —	15 do. p. arroba.
Hair, long,.....	34 —	35 do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	22 —	23 do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	15 —	17 do. p. quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	11 —	12 do. p. arroba.
Horns,.....	350 —	1000 do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	70 —	75 do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	7 —	9 do. p. funega.
Discount,.....	1 —	3 p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 121 1/2 dollars. The lowest price, 116 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 6 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto, 6 1/2 pence.

PRINTED AT THE STATE PRINTING-OFFICE,

No. 10, Calle de Chaacabuco.

Published every SATURDAY, at No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo; where Subscriptions and Communications are received by the Editor.

PRICE:—Eight Dollars (currency) per Quarter.—Single numbers, 5 rials.

ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.