

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 475.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1835.

[Vol. X.

BUENOS AYRES.

The excitement occasioned by the failure of the house of Sebastian Lezica, Brothers, still continues: in fact little else is talked of, and every day something new is elicited. The history of commercial events scarcely presents a similar occurrence,—not as it regards the failure, but that a system of forgery to such an extent should have been carried on for so long a period without detection; the parties, too, on whom the forgeries were committed, being daily in contact with each other. The forged bills in circulation, are stated to have amounted to nearly a million of dollars. The *Gaceta Mercantil* of Thursday last, contains an article upon the subject, in which the forgeries of the London banker, Mr. Fauntleroy, are noticed as being something similar to those of Mr. Frederick Hornung. In some respects there is an accordance; but if we recollect aright, the chief forgeries committed by Mr. Fauntleroy, were upon the Bank of England, in his quality of trustee for stock; therefore the time which elapsed ere they were discovered, is not very extraordinary.

The misery which the bankruptcy of Lezica's house has caused in Buenos Ayres, is truly heart-rending. Many families have been rendered destitute; and others have been obliged to curtail their expences, in consequence of their serious losses. The numerous bankruptcies which occurred in this city during the Brazilian war, did not produce so much consternation as this one of Sebastian Lezica, Brothers. The Government have done every thing in their power to assist the creditors in their efforts to elucidate various extraordinary circumstances connected with the bankruptcy in question. In our Journal of this day, will be found the purport of a memorial which the creditors addressed to His Excellency the Governor; and the strong measures which His Excellency immediately ordered upon the occasion.

The steam-boat arrived from Montevideo yesterday afternoon, and brings intelligence that Mr. Frederick Hornung arrived in Montevideo on Monday night last.

The British barque *Cora*, William Whitley, from Liverpool about 16th July, bound to Buenos Ayres, and consigned to Messrs. Parlane, Macalister & Co., of this city, got aground on the morning of the 18th inst., at half-past 4 o'clock, upon the English Bank, in this river, owing to a strong current, and a very low tide. The moment intelligence of the event reached Montevideo, the steam-boat, and schooners *Aguila Segunda*, *Montevideana*, pilot-boat *Star of the North*, and other craft, were despatched to the stranded vessel, and from 80 to 100 packages were taken out of her. Great hopes are entertained that most of the cargo will be saved. The steam-boat had made two trips to her.

The cargo of the *Cora* is valued at about \$25,000 sterling. The Captain and crew remained with her; and the last accounts, which

came down to Tuesday night, state that she had four feet water in the hold, but that she held on well.

A list of the persons in custody in Cordova, charged with being concerned in the murders of General Quiroga and his retinue, was published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of Tuesday last. These prisoners consist of Colonel José Vicente Reynafé, Lieut.-Colonel Guillermo Reynafé, Dr. Domingo Aguirre, Major Miguel Ruiz, the Judge of Alzadas Matias Bustamante, Señor José Bustamante, Lieuts. Juan Santos Peralta, and F. Figueroa, Ensign Cesario Peralta, the Postmaster Marcelo Marquez, and 22 soldiers.

A new Journal has appeared in Cordova, since the deposition of the Reynafé Government, under the title of "*El Cordovese*." It inveighs very strongly against the conduct of the late rulers of Cordova, and highly lauds that of Generals Rosas and Lopez, which, besides satisfying the demands of justice, dragging forth for punishment the assassins of General Quiroga and his retinue, liberates the Province from intolerable tyranny.

ORIENTAL STATE.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.—DECREE.

Montevideo, September 22, 1835.

The credentials presented to the Government by Samuel Fisher Lafone, Esq., having been examined, whereby he is named Consul of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, to this Republic; the Government have ordered:

Art. 1. Samuel Fisher Lafone, Esq., is recognised in the character which his credentials designate, of Consul of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, to this Republic.

2. Mr. Lafone is declared in possession of the correspondent prerogatives, &c. &c.

3. Let this be published, &c. **ORIBE,**
Francisco Llambi.

Official Documents.

¡ VIVA LA FEDERACION !

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Buenos Ayres, September 17, 1835.
26th year of the Liberty, 20th of the Independence, and 6th of the Argentine Confederation.

The Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic,—desirous to facilitate with the Government of the United States of North America, the arrangement of the difficulties consequent upon the differences which have occurred between the said Government and this Republic, since the attack on the Falkland Islands, by Captain Silas Duncan, Commander of the corvette *Lexington*, on 31st December 1832; and taking into consideration that Brigadier Carlos de Alvear is not yet restored to health,—has ordered and decreed:

Art. 1. The decree of 10th November 1833, whereby Brigadier-General Carlos Maria de Alvear was named Envoy Extraordinary near the Government of the United States of North America, is declared void.

2. Dr. Manuel Moreno, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic, in London, near His Britannic Majesty, is named Minister Plenipotentiary Extraordinary, on the part of this Republic, near the Government of the United States of North America; to which destination he will proceed, in conformity to the orders and instructions which shall be given to him to that effect.

3. Let this be published, &c.

ROSAS,
Felipe Arana.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES.

At a sitting on the 16th inst., it was resolved that the election of Secretary to the House, be for the present suspended. During this suspension, the duties of Secretary are to be performed by two members of the House. On the opening of each Legislature, the President, and 1st and 2d Vice-Presidents, the respective Committees, and the two members to perform the duties of Secretary, are to be named.

Of the three Clerks Offices, one is suppressed; as also that of the two aide-de-camp to the House, which in future is to be filled by two officers of the army. The employment of orderly-man is also suppressed. A variety of reductions have also taken place in the printing and office expences of the House, which are expressed in the resolutions forwarded to the Government.

The above resolutions were signed by the President of the House, Manuel Vicente de Maza; and by Juan Antonio Argerich, member of the House, and acting as provisional Secretary.

The Government, on 21st inst., addressed a note to the House, stating how highly they were satisfied with the conduct of the Representatives, in thus so decidedly seconding the Government in the arduous and painful duty of making reforms and reductions in every branch of the public administration.

¡ VIVA LA FEDERACION !

Buenos Ayres, September 17, 1835.
26th year of the Liberty, 20th of the Independence, and 6th of the Argentine Confederation.

To the Honorable House of Representatives:

The Government has been informed, by the note of the Honorable House of Representatives, dated yesterday, of the resolution which it has taken relative to the machine for cleaning wool, invented by Señor Francisco Saez, granting to him the exclusive privilege, for the term of six years, to construct, import, and sell the said machine; on the condition that being examined to the satisfaction of Government, it fully answers its purposes: without prejudice to others which may improve the operation, provided they be of different mechanism.

JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS,

(The Under-Secretary of the Home Department.)

Agustin Garrigos.

A Memorial, dated 19th inst., has been presented to His Excellency the Governor, signed by various creditors of the house of Sebastian Lezica, Brothers; in tenor as follows:—

That the circumstances connected with the failure of the house in question, have no parallel in Europe nor in this country; and that the Memorialists, in denouncing the enormous crimes committed, implore the protection of His Excellency, in virtue of his paternal feelings, and the extraordinary powers with which the law has invested him.

That His Excellency had given proofs, during the short period of his administration, of his determination severely to punish crime; the memorialists therefore lay before him a plan of operations practised by a perfidious foreigner, and sustained for a long period under the shelter of the apparent respectability of an individual, a native of the country, which has destroyed the fortunes and exposed to indigence a vast number of persons in this city. The memorialists therefore appeal to His Excellency, with the full confidence that he will dictate those energetic measures which may save at least a part of their property, now endangered by the perfidy of some, and the criminal tolerance of others.

That the mercantile house which has been established for some time in this city, under the denomination of Sebastian Lezica, Brothers, had at

the head of the firm one of the three brothers, viz., Faustino Lezica, who left the management of the affairs of the house to a foreigner named Frederick Horning. It had acquired great credit amongst all classes of people, on the faith of which, numerous persons of this city confided their property to it, on interest; others had lent their money on bills of exchange, accepted by the said house, and bearing the signature of various commercial houses of this city. On the 15th inst., it was spread abroad that Horning had disappeared, and that he had forged some bills of exchange. On the 16th, an advertisement appeared in the *Gaceta Mercantil*, signed S. Lezica, Brothers, stating the disappearance of Horning, &c. &c. Those who held bills, hastened with the greatest anxiety to the houses of the persons whose names appeared on the bills in question, to ascertain if the signatures were genuine; and were answered that they were not. They then proceeded to the house of Lezica, and there a letter was given to them to read, which Horning had written to Señor Faustino Lezica, stating that he had forged the signatures of the persons whose names were on the bills; that the state of the house of S. Lezica, Brothers, was that of complete bankruptcy, and that the creditors had little to expect. With such answers, and such intelligence, they (the memorialists) on that day—a day which will form an epoch in Buenos Ayres,—were filled with consternation, and knew not in what manner to proceed. Serious reflection, however, and the consultations held amongst the creditors, brought the conviction that more than one person had been engaged in these forgeries, and that the affair had every appearance of being a combination whose elements might be discovered by an authority specially authorized to act, the circumstances of the case being most extraordinary:—An individual at the head of a commercial house of extensive business, appearing to be totally ignorant of its transactions, which ought to have been the exclusive object of his care; and avowing that he knew nothing of the proceedings of his subalterns in the management of such great interests;—one of them signing bills of exchange, by procuration of the head of the firm, and the latter knowing this fact but not interfering to cut short the abuse nor give any authorization in order to render legal the signature of his clerk;—individuals whose names are indorsed on the bills, avowing that after having at other periods many times lent their names to the house of Lezica, they had for some time ceased to do so, in virtue, they say, of a written understanding to that effect, which they have not however produced, nor any document to prove the forgery of their signatures;—inconsistencies noticed in answers relative to their having given their signatures to the bankrupt house, also, that some have paid bills of exchange, at the same time acknowledging they were not legal bills;—the apparent ignorance on the part of some, of the immense quantity of bills of exchange bearing their signatures, which were in the market for so long a period, the parties at the same time being in continual contact with each other;—circumstances only now published of property thought to belong to others than those who now possess it;—the declaration of the fugitive Horning, that he had been betrayed by some one, else he could have gone on with his operations longer;—and, finally, other data, which in the hands of the proper authority may lead to the important end of discovering all the ramifications of the crime by which the memorialists so severely suffer. That they trust this evidence will be sufficient to induce His Excellency to act with the firmness he evinced when unravelling the mystery in which the murder of the illustrious General Quiroga was involved, and dragging the assassins before the world to receive sentence.

The Memorial concludes by requesting His Excellency to appoint a Special Tribunal, composed of an Advocate, and two respectable Merchants, who combining the double character, criminal and mercantile, may take the examinations, &c. &c.—[Then follow the signatures of more than 50 of the Creditors.]

On 21st inst., His Excellency the Governor issued a decree, ordering Señor Faustino Lezica to be committed to the debtors' prison, and rendered incommunicable. The said decree also nominates the Fiscal, Dr. Manuel Insiarte, to take depositions relative to the circumstances brought forward by the creditors of S. Lezica, Brothers, and form thereon a criminal process; the Government reserving to themselves to name if necessary two Merchants to act with him; and the Tribunal of the Consulado to continue taking the ne-

cessary measures within their jurisdiction,—the said Dr. Insiarte being attached to it as an associate judge. The Government express that they are highly satisfied with the zeal displayed by the Tribunal of the Consulado; but from the urgency of the case, and the petition from various creditors of the house of Lezica, Brothers, it is necessary to have recourse to extraordinary measures; which are in fact demanded by public feeling, and the credit of the country, so highly outraged by an event of such magnitude, which affects so sensibly the moral and fortunes of its inhabitants.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,

Having availed myself of the invitation to parents, given in your No. 473, by Mr. Ramsay, to attend the Quarterly Examination of his Academy in Balcarce-Street; I beg, in justice to him, and with your permission, to express my high admiration of the rich treat which he provided for his visitors on the occasion. No one, I am sure, could witness such a number of fine boys enjoying the benefit of Mr. Ramsay's superior tuition, without gratification. It required only to be present, to be convinced of the high importance of his Institution to the foreign population of this city. Let him but persevere in his present career, and he will assuredly prove one of the greatest benefactors to his countrymen here. His skilful and successful method of instruction, most eventually manifest itself in the improved character and fortunes of many of the rising generation; and it is deeply to be regretted that more are not participating in the benefit of his training, for great as his numbers are, no one acquainted with the foreign population of Buenos Ayres but must know, that there are still many totally destitute of instruction. It does not often fall to the lot of a community so peculiarly circumstanced and so limited as ours, to possess a teacher in every way so well qualified; and parents and the friends of youth are lamentably wanting in their duty, by not prizeing this privilege higher, and availing themselves of it more. I am not ignorant of the benevolent labours of the School Committee, in this walk of philanthropy. But for them, no less than forty children, I believe, would at present be without the means of instruction; and if strict inquiry were made, this would be found but a fraction of the numbers needing their aid. By-the-by, what has become of their proposed census? When I saw the notice of it contained in a late number of your paper, I hailed it, in common with many others, as a most important undertaking. I trust the parties who have so laudably engaged in it, have no intention of abandoning it. It is no doubt a work of difficulty and of time; but let them set about it in earnest, and, through the countenance they must receive from every one possessing a spark of public spirit, they will effectually accomplish it, and in doing so confer a lasting benefit on the community.

Having detailed at length the chief merits of Mr. Ramsay's system of instruction, in my communication to you on occasion of last examination, I avoid particularizing them now. The only new feature observable in the business of his School, is his having since added to the other branches taught, instruction in the Spanish language. In regard to the more advanced boys, this was certainly wanted. The children of foreigners born and brought up here, must naturally, along with the language of their parents, speak that of the country; but without care and instruction they will not do it correctly. Their views and prospects are all connected with this country,—their chief intercourse in the prosecution of their future plans and avocations, must inevitably be with its native inhabitants; and the better they can speak their language, they are so far better qualified to act their part with respectability and advantage.

Another circumstance connected with this School, as a father I cannot omit noticing. Mr. Ramsay, so far as I have observed, does not professedly teach his pupils religion. This I do not object to his Establishment as a fault, but remark it with the view of calling the attention of parents to the consequent deficiency of their children's education. In a community composed of individuals of every diversity of religious persuasion, it must evidently be impracticable to establish any educational institution, under the auspices of general patronage and with the view of general utility, but by excluding from it every diversity of religious form. Nothing has been controverted more keenly, I am aware, than this very point. We might almost infer from the language which some hold on the subject, that they would prefer

no education at all, to one not strictly religious. It is very possible no doubt, in the seminaries of juvenile instruction, to teach and learn such things as are directly subversive of all truth and virtue. But regard to common decency,—deference to public feeling and opinion, which no one is at liberty outrageously to violate,—not to mention the restraints of personal interest,—ought always to banish, and will generally banish from the systems and seminaries of juvenile instruction, whatever is directly baneful to right sentiments and sound morals; and all else—the acquisition of general knowledge and intellectual training—is beneficial. Knowledge is certainly not necessarily virtue; but neither is it necessarily vice. Intellectual culture, and the acquisition of general knowledge, though not virtue, are its immediate handmaids and coadjutors. An intellectual education is at all times better than no education: and the diffusion of useful general knowledge, instead of being hostile to moral worth, is eminently subservient to its advancement. The mind is thereby expanded and invigorated, the taste refined, gross and licentious desires excluded, and preparation at least made for the admiration of moral excellence, and the relish of moral enjoyment. The unthinking and uninformed are precluded by the sluggishness of their faculties from comprehending, and the grossness and vulgar debasement of their tastes from relishing, any thing beyond what is of mere momentary interest and gratification. Reading and information, on the other hand, are the food of thought; and thought and consideration are the direct avenues to the understanding, the conscience, and the heart.

But although every educational system or institution, to be properly effective as an instrument of general good, must necessarily be divested of any specific religious character,* that is no reason why those who see the importance of religious training to the young, should leave them without it.

There are various ways in which this inherent defect of ordinary public instruction, may to a certain extent be both corrected and supplied.—By the controlling influence of public opinion a prohibition may be set on all teachers but those of known religious character; by which a guarantee is provided that nothing baneful will be taught,—and more, that the general business of instruction will be conducted in some degree on religious principles; that such subjects and topics will be used as its basis, as are most subservient and favourable to the interests of piety. Sunday Schools is another means of christianizing education,—a contrivance so admirably calculated to serve the purpose, that it is in every way deserving of the most zealous patronage. There are Sunday Schools, I understand, for the children of foreigners, in various quarters of this city;—how happens it that so little is publicly heard of them? of the system of instruction pursued at them—of the numbers attending them? I am almost of opinion that many parents do not know that such a thing exists. Compared with what I have witnessed of the prominence given by means of meetings, published reports, &c., to public Institutions in other places and countries, and the interest consequently taken in them, one might suppose, from the total silence regarding them which prevails here, that we either had none at all, or were ashamed of them. Is it even so?—Are our Libraries, Schools, Churches, Associations, so utterly contemptible as not to deserve notice? Publicity is the very life of institutions intended for general good, and dependent on popular favour. That public institution which is secretly bolstered up into a sickly existence, and cannot face and breathe the open air of notoriety, is not worthy of the name. But if the merits and claims of our public institutions are not known, let them be sought out. Whatever the duty of others, it is at least the business of those who need the benefit of them, to inquire after them. Let parents, then, in the case of our Sunday Schools, consult their interest and their duty by going in search of them. They are perhaps more worthy of their notice, and better calculated to benefit their children, than they are aware. They have an admirable general school, and many happily are giving their families the benefit of it: let those who go thus far, go a little farther, and make this benefit complete by adding to it Sunday School instruction; for surely there is no Christian parent but must desire his children's education to be not merely an intellectual, but a moral process. And never was there a more urgent necessity than now, to make edu-

* I speak of course of voluntary schools. In the case of established national schools, when the whole authorized education of a country is in the hands of one single denomination or party, they may obviously be constituted as the controlling power choicest.

caution not only a vehicle of knowledge, but of principles. Before the innovating spirit of the day, the old safeguards of character are rapidly disappearing. Men could hitherto be propped up in a respectable and virtuous attitude, whether they would or not, by the force of custom, authority, and conventional decency; but these temporary props are now sweeping away, and we can be no longer the mere creatures of habit or circumstances. Society is in a transition state,—opinion is gradually taking the ascendancy,—the rising generation, in the pride of thinking for itself, is insensibly imbibing a contempt for whatever has been long established, and, as might be expected, the good and the bad of antiquity are involved in one condemnation. How important, then, that in the reconstruction of the social fabric the foundation should be sound,—that the opinions which the young are training to form, should be correct,—that the principles which henceforward are to take the place of antiquated habits in regulating the character, should be wise and virtuous; otherwise, the future man, with all his knowledge, will be a mere wreck drifted about on the great ocean of life, at the mercy of ever varying winds and ever shifting currents.

PATERFAMILIAS.

EXTRACTS from the late ENGLISH PAPERS.

It appears that lock-jaw was the immediate cause of the death of Zumalacarrregui. Those of his party who were best acquainted with his plans, are the readiest to admit the irreparable nature of the loss which the cause of Don Carlos has sustained in his death. We have often heard of the differences and dissensions which had manifested themselves between Don Carlos and the late commander-in-chief of his forces. From the moment that his Royal Highness presented himself on the scene of operations, he seems to have had no other idea but that of marching straight to Madrid.—Zumalacarrregui, however, knew the country better, and had laid the plan of a campaign which if it removed to a greater distance the prospect with which the Prince had flattered himself of ascending the throne of his ancestors, was certainly much better calculated than any crude notion which Don Carlos himself had entertained of ultimately securing the object in view. His design was, after carrying Bilbao, to march into the mountainous regions of the Asturias, and from thence to have extended the insurrection into Galicia, avoiding with the greatest care the plains of La Mancha and Castile, until the population, tired of civil war, should consent to receive him willingly. Those who are best acquainted with the country, will be the first to acknowledge that if success was practicable by any system whatever, there was no other which offered so many chances for its attainment. Had Zumalacarrregui lived, Bilbao would probably by this time have been submitted to the conqueror, and the way would have been opened for his entering on the ulterior part of his plan. It is many months, however, since his death has been predicted by the officers of his staff, and others about his person who had the means of observing the reckless disregard of danger with which he exposed himself, taking the lead, as at Villafranca, in advancing and pointing the guns.

The new commander-in-chief of the Queen's forces, General Lahera, like most of the general officers in the Spanish army, acquired the practical knowledge he enjoys of his profession, in the civil wars of South America; from whence he returned not quite three years ago. He has since had the command of what is called the camp before Gibraltar, which infers the rank of Captain-General; and latterly he has been acting as Governor of Burgos, from whence he appears to have been sent by the new Minister at War, the Marquis de las Amarillas, to replace General Valdez, who for the second time has proved himself unequal to the task of restoring tranquillity in these distracted provinces.—(Times, July 4.)

On Monday the 9th of June last, between the hours of eight o'clock in the morning and nine at night, 191 steam-vessels passed on the Thames, to and from Margate, Herne Bay, Sheerness, Southend, Nore, Gravesend, Woolwich, and Greenwich, including several on their way to and from Scotland, Ireland, and the Continent.—Each vessel averaged at least 500 passengers. The above calculation was made by Mr. Charles Brown, a respectable boatbuilder in High-Street, Wapping, who with his servants watched them all day; but many passed after nine o'clock, swelling the numbers to upwards of 200;—so that more than 100,000 persons must have been afloat on the Thames on that day, exclusive of the passengers in the small boats. Several steam-packets carried

800 and 900 souls each to the Nore and back. One steam-vessel brought back from Greenwich 1,000 persons, another 1,300, and a third was actually crammed with 1,600 passengers.—(Atlas.)

We have very great pleasure in noticing the arrival at this port, from the Thames, of H. M.'s packet Star, Lieut. Binney, being the first of the improved description of vessels built expressly for the packet service, upon the plan of the present surveyor of the navy, Captain Symonds, since the introduction of his successful trial ship, the Pandora, commanded by Lieut. Croke. This splendid craft which is larger than the Pandora, is rigged as a barque, admeasures 359 tons, (125 more than the old class,) is seven feet two inches high fore and aft between decks, and draws no more water with all her stores on board than the ten-gun brig; she is very handsome in appearance, proves a good sea boat as far as she has been tried, and from the testimony of several nautical gentlemen, we prognosticate she will answer fully for dispatch as a mail boat, and for affording every comfort and accommodation to passengers. The Linnet, we understand, will soon be ready to come down; and when followed by others that are building, we shall be able to congratulate the commercial interest of the kingdom, upon the packet establishment being composed for the most part of a class of ships combining in a pre-eminent degree, dispatch, accommodation, and safety.—(Falmouth Packet, July 4.)

The marriage of Mr. Swift and Miss Kelly (the particulars of which were inserted in our No. 472,) has been confirmed by the Privy-Council, to whom the case was referred. The Council were of opinion that there had been a marriage valid by the law of Rome, and that the parties were consenters to the marriage. The lady was therefore directed to return to her lawful husband.

Captain Andrew King, official superintendent of the Falmouth packet establishment, died at Falmouth on 30th June last.

Mr. Mathews, the celebrated Comedian, died at Devonport on 28th June last, aged 59.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, JUNE 25.

CRIM. COX.—BIRCH v. NEELE.

This was an action brought by the Rev. Mr. Birch, against the Rev. Mr. Neele, for criminal conversation with plaintiff's wife; the defendant pleaded the general issue.

Mr. Thessiger, who appeared for the plaintiff, stated that he was a clergyman, the son of Alderman Birch, and rector of Hackney. He married in 1829, the daughter of Mr. Lushington, a schoolmaster. They lived together in uninterrupted happiness for five or six years, during which time they had two children. The plaintiff appointed Mr.

Neele, the defendant, who was a widower of thirty-four, and the father of a child, his curate in 1833; and it appears that on the first interview of the latter with plaintiff's wife, she made an impression on defendant's heart. In June 1833, the plaintiff left home with his wife, and during his absence he received a letter from the defendant, informing him that the servants were afraid of remaining in the house without some man to sleep there in his absence. This proved to be entirely false. But it led the way to an introduction on a future occasion, for the defendant knew that the plaintiff was shortly to proceed to Cambridge; he accordingly slept in the house five or six nights. On the 25th, the plaintiff again set out for Cambridge, leaving his wife at home; when it was arranged that the defendant should sleep in his house. Circumstances occurred which raised the suspicions of the servants, and made them watchful. They were told by the defendant, before they retired, not to be surprised if they heard him moving about, as he had his sermon to prepare. He went to his room at twelve, and in the course of the night one of the servants thought she heard defendant's door open. In the morning, on making the bed, the servants found evident marks of two persons having slept there. On the next night they determined to watch and ascertain what was going on: soon after the parties had retired to bed, they heard defendant's door open, and footsteps creak across the passage; Mrs. Birch's door gradually opened, when a person entered and shut it. After some time they knocked at the door, and Mrs. B. answered; they then knocked at defendant's door, and no answer was returned. The next morning they charged the defendant with having been in Mr. B.'s room. The answer was, "do not say a word about it; if you do, Mrs. B. will be sent to her mother, the children will be sent to Alderman Birch, and I must quit the country." The plaintiff returned, and for some time had no suspicion of what had occurred. The defendant having gratified his passion, was less frequent in his attendance at the rectory; and it was evident that the mind of Mrs. B. was affected by his conduct, for in July 1834, she meditated self-destruction. On the 6th of August the defendant had an interview with Mrs. Birch, after which she left her home, and attempted to drown herself in the New River; she was extricated, and in incoherent language requested that the defendant should be sent for. He arrived, and in the course of conversation with the plaintiff, the suspicions of the latter were awakened. The defendant had notice to quit the curacy, and plaintiff removed his wife to lodgings at Dover.

Some witness were called, and letters read, in support of this statement. Sir F. Pollock addressed the jury in behalf of the defendant. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages £200.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 24th OF SEPTEMBER, 1835.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Sarah Birckett, Cook,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig William Thomas Sutton,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.,	Loading for a port in England.
Brig Philomela, Sprot,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for London via Montevideo.
Brig Floraville, Woolf,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Britannia, Burgess,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Loading for the Mediterranean.
Brig Hannah Moore, George Moore,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Barque Isabella, D. Smith,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Tynwald, Porteus,	Charles Taylor & Co.,	Discharging.
Brig Ranger, Donaldson,	Rodger, Breed & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Richard Bell, Rogers,	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.,	Discharging.
Schr.-brig Patriot, Gelling,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Schr.-brig Nancy, Elwell,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Eagle, Mann,	Rezaval, Bros.,	Loading for Cadix.
Ship Augusta, Davis,	Davison, Milner & Co.,	Loading for Boston.
FRENCH.		
Brig Gantois, Greulier,	Casimir Cochard,	Havre de Grace.
HAMBURG.		
Schr.-brig Carl Heinrich, Valentin,	J. J. Klick,	Loading for Cowes for orders.
DANISH.		
Brig Maria, Felix,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Hamburg.
Brig Pizarro, Maag,	J. J. Klick,	Discharging.
Brig Henrietta Louisa, Lutzen,	C. H. Anderson,	Discharging.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig Fiametta, Bacaro,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Malaga, Barcelona, & Genoa.
Polacre Cesar Augusto, Ferrara,	Amadeo & Capriole,	Loading for the Mediterranean.
PRUSSIAN.		
Brig Kronprinz Von Preussen, Sievert,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Hamburg via Montevideo.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Sempre lo Mismo, J. C. de Sosa,	M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schr.-brig Eighth July, José P. Amorin,	Joaquim Almeida Ribeiro,	Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.—None.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

September 19.—Wind N.

Arrived, Brazilian schooner-brig Eighth July, José Pintos Amorin, from Parnagua 25th ult., with yerba, rice, sugar, &c., to Joaquin Almeida Ribeiro.—[She got aground on the city bank, between the Inner and Outer Roads, and remained there several hours.]

French brig Gualois, Frances Grenier, from Havre de Grace 17th June, Montevideo 18th inst., with general cargo, to Casimir Cocharad.

Sailed, National brig Ximeno, Harris, for Patagonia, despatched by Davison, Milner & Co., with effects. Passengers, Señoras J. Hidalgo, and Trinidad Zeneno and son; Señores Francisco Martínez, Silverio Silva, A. F. Ducatel, J. Atkins, Manuel Mieres and son.

September 20.—Wind N., shifted at mid-day to E. S. E., strong,—heavy rain at night.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Relámpago, Risso, from Montevideo 19th, to Justo, Risso & Co.

Sailed, Brazilian brig Convencion, Manuel A. dos Santos, for Santos, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with salt.

Brazilian brig Ruína, José Gonzales Almeida Rino, for Parnagua, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with salt.

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

September 21.—Wind E. S. E., strong.—heavy rain. No arrivals or sailings.

September 22.—Wind S. E., strong. No arrivals.

Sailed, H. B. M.'s packet schr. Corkatrice, Lieut. W. L. Rees, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro. Passengers for Rio Janeiro, Mr. Benjamin Derbyshire, and Monsieur Martigneux.

September 23.—Wind E. S. E., strong at night. No arrivals.

Sailed, National packet schr. Luisa, Moratore, for Montevideo.

September 24.—Wind E.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, from Montevideo 23d, to J. & S. Lyons.

Sailed, H. B. M.'s ship Talbot, (28 guns), Captain Follett W. Pennell, for Montevideo.

One of the Brazilian brigs which sailed hence on 20th inst., (supposed the Convencion), anchored to the Eastward, and did not finally sail until this day.

September 25.—Wind N.

Arrived, National steam-packet Federacion, Sutton, from Montevideo 24th inst., to Davison, Milner & Co.

The Maria, for Hamburg, is to sail this day.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Passengers in H. B. M.'s packet Cockatrice, from Rio Janeiro to Montevideo, landed in the latter port on 16th inst.—Monsieur E. Doine, Señor Brito, and Mr. John Macfarlane.

Arrived at New York. June 4.—American brig Paulina, Clark, hence 6th April. About 3d July.—American brig Napoleon, Cushing, hence 17th May.

At Boston. July 3.—American brig Hampton, Comerals, hence 6th May.

At Havana. May 31.—American ship Mary Maria, from Montevideo 1st April.

June 1.—American ship Champion, from Montevideo. 4.—British brig Napoleon, from Montevideo 21st March. 7.—Bremen barque Julius and Edward, from Montevideo 28th March.

At Liverpool. July 7.—British brig Adventure, Alexander, from Montevideo 6th April.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro. 3d ult.—British brig Helena McGregor, from Montevideo 15 days.

5th.—Oriental schr. Maria Josefa, from do. 11 days. 7th.—British brig Jack Tar, McGregor, hence 23d July, Montevideo 18 days.

8th.—Brazilian zumaca Pensamiento Feliz, Labrador, hence 22d July.

9th.—Oriental polacre Furioso, from Montevideo 14 days. 11th.—Sardinian brig Hypocrita, from do. 15 days. 24th.—American brig Canada, from do. 14 days.

2d inst.—Oriental schr. Intrepidez, from do. 15 days. 3d.—Oriental schr. Bella Theresa, from do. 12 days.

Arrived at Montevideo. 17th inst.—American brig Eric, from New York 10th July, with 880 barrels flour, lumber, &c., to Davison, Ireland & Co.

18th.—Sardinian polacre Concepcion, from Genoa and Rio Janeiro, to J. Gestal.

British brig Flora, from Terragona 9th July, with wine, &c., to Bentham & Co.

19th.—British brig Ellen, Johnson, from Liverpool 1st July, to Beley, Steward & Co.

Brazilian brig Orainbo, from Rio Grande 16th inst. 20th.—French brig Aglu, from Rio Janeiro 7th inst. Brazilian zumaca Brillante, from Sta. Catalina 7th inst. Brazilian zumaca Liberal, from Rio Grande 5th inst. 24th.—French brig Nestor, from Havre de Grace. Sailed from Montevideo.

8th inst.—H. B. M.'s ship Acteon, for Rio Janeiro. 17th.—British brig Mary Ann, for Havana. 18th.—British brig Durham, for Liverpool. French brig Jena, for Havre de Grace.

A decree was published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of this morning, permitting the re-embarkation and transshipment of tobacco, cigars, and yerba of the country, on the same terms as the foreign articles which are allowed that privilege by the law of 1833.

By another decree, Señor Francisco Ramiro is appointed *escribano* of the Custom-House.

The Governor of the Province of Santiago del Estero, Brigadier-General Felipe Ibarra, has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of that Province, stating that the opinion of all the provinces of the Republic had designated Señor José Vicente Reynafé, and his three brothers, as the authors of the atrocious murders committed on the persons of General Quiroga and his retinue; he had therefore closed all communication between Santiago del Estero and Cordova, until the assassins be delivered up to the Government of Buenos Ayres, to answer to the grave charges in question.

Colonel Francisco Reynafé, charged with being an accomplice in the murders of General Quiroga and his retinue, and who, as we stated in our last, had escaped from the Province of Cordova, arrived in Montevideo on 17th inst.

At a meeting of the creditors of the house of Sebastian Lezica, Bros., on Monday last, Señores Laureano Cazon, Ezequiel Realdeazua, and Juan Victorica, were appointed assignees.

Amongst our late importations from England, is a beautiful picture of "Cordelia." The following is the manner in which it is noticed by the *Athenæum*, of June last, in its account of "New Publications."

"Another capital work is a mezzotint, by J. C. Bromley, after Boxall's picture of *Cordelia*."

Kent. Did your letters pierce the Queen to any demonstration of grief?

Genl. Ay, sir; she took them, read them in my presence; And now and then an ample tear trill'd down Her delicate cheek: it seem'd she was a queen Over her passion; who, most rebel-like, Sought to be the king's over her.

Kent. O, THEN IT MOV'D HER?

Genl. NOT TO A RAGE: PATIENCE AND SORROW STROVE WHO SHOULD EXPRESS HER GOODLIEB.

The engraver has done justice to the picture, and that is high praise. It was a noble effort in a young artist, and the success was such as he deserved. When the picture was exhibited at the British Institution, three or four years since, the critics were unanimous in their commendation. It took its hold on the spectator, not so much as a work of art, as a work of intellect—as a manifestation of thought and power; its influence was on the imagination."

Steam-Boats.—A steam-boat has just been built at Havre, which is intended to ply between that port and Rouen. The total length of the deck is 174 French feet, and its breadth is 40 feet 8 inches. It will draw 4 feet of water, and its speed, it is said, will be such that the distance, which is 36 leagues, may be completed in six hours. It will hold 600 passengers with comfort. The steam-engines were manufactured in London.

The house No. 65, Calle del 25 de Mayo, formerly occupied by the family of Señor Segovia, is to be immediately opened as a new *Sala Argentina*, under the direction of Señor Francisco Maldonado.

THE WEATHER, during the last fortnight, has been changeable. On Saturday last, the thermometer stood at 73; on Sunday, it fell to 64; on Thursday it was 52.

Dieb.

On Saturday morning last, after a lingering illness, MR. BERNARD SCARLETT, aged 35 years; native of the County Sligo, Ireland, and for many years a respected resident of this City.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

CAPTAIN D. SMITH will sail positively on the 16th October, for Liverpool. Those persons who wish to engage passage for their Friends from England, will please apply to Captain Smith, at Mr. Lamb's, No. 33, Calle de la Universidad.

To Let.

THE HOUSE and GARDEN occupied by the late Mr. MATTHEW RAIN, with the Field adjoining.—For particulars, apply at No. 129, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

Notice.

THOMAS TUCKER, TAILOR and HAT-MAKER, respectfully informs his Friends and the Public that he has Removed to No. 58, Calle de la Piedad, where he hopes to merit a continuance of the favours, by strict attention to business, moderate charges, and by executing their orders in the best and most fashionable manner. A considerable saving will be found in Summer Clothing, which will be made in a superior manner, agreeable to fashion, best materials and workmanship.

Fine White Jean Jackets, 20 dollars. Superior White and Brown Drill Trousers, 28 dollars per pair.

White and Fashionable Coloured Quilting Vests, from 18 to 25 dollars each.

And every other article in the trade, will be charged in the same reasonable way.

Boys' Clothes, from the first suite upwards, made in all their various modes, on reasonable terms.

For Sale, at the New Library,

No. 82, CALLE DE CANGALLO, (Opposite the Office of the "Gaceta Mercantil.") UCCIFERS, or New Pipe Boxes; Russia Leather Pocket-Books; Tablets; Visiting Cards; Small Compasses; Thermometers; Sketch of the New English Bariat-Ground and Chapel; a Map of the Mexican Republic; a Pentagraph; Quills, Rulers, Paper-Knives, Steel-Pens, Sealing-Wax, &c. &c.;—also, Lewis's and Pincock's Catechisms, Blair's Sermons, and the Works of Robertson, Burnet, Byron, Shakspeare, Walter Scott, Moore, Johnson, Paley, Smith, &c. &c. &c.

For Sale,

AT No. 37, CALLE DE CHACABUCO, (corner of Calle de la Victoria), the following Assortment of CHOICE ARTICLES, all recently imported:—Gentlemen's Superfine Dress Coats; do. do. Frock do.; Silk and Cloth Vests; Superior Unbleached Cotton Hose; do. do. half-Hose, very stout; Ladies White Cotton Hose, various qualities; Ladies Prunella Shoes; a Few Pieces narrow Black Riband, proper for Sandal or Shoe Binding; Gentlemen's Superfine Black and White Beaver Hats, (Christy's); Black and Coloured Silk Neck-Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Notice.

TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with good BOARD and LODGING, in the house of "Aitos," Calle del Peru, No. 78.

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 Dictionary, 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. Phillipson & Sons' Royal Diamond Patent Pen. Bonnet Wire. Fantascopes, or Optical Delusions. Blunt's Edition of the Nautical Almanac and Astronomical Ephemeris, for the year 1836.

Interesting to Travellers.

PERSONS who are unacquainted with the Spanish Language, or whom occupation, or other causes, may render desirous of avoiding the trouble of taking the necessary steps for obtaining PASSPORTS, either for the Interior or Foreign destination, will, on application at the Office of the *Gaceta Mercantil*, find a young man who respectfully offers his services, with the assurance of the utmost dispatch and punctuality.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish,.....	1201	121	dollars each
Do. Patriot,.....	1174	118	do. do.
Plata macanquina,.....	63	74	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	74	74	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Patacones, 7	50	61	do. per cent.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	60	61	do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....(nominal)	180		do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	64		per cent. dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	355		dis. p. ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	74		do. p. patacon
Do. on United States, 74			do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	32	34	do. p. peso.
Do. country,.....	26	30	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.	26	31	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	22	23	do. do.
Do. Horses,.....	9	12	do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	20	28	do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	35	37	do. do.
Wool, common,.....	10	12	do. p. arroba.
Hair, long,.....	35	36	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	20	22	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	15	17	do. p. quintal
Tallow, melted,.....	10 1/2	11	do. p. arroba.
Horns,.....	350	350	do. per set.
Blow, (North American),.....	70	75	do. per barrel
Salt, on board,.....	74	10	do. p. fanega.
Discount,.....	1	1 1/2	p. ct. p. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week, 121 dollars. The lowest price, 117 1/2 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 64 pence. The lowest ditto, 63 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDES, Responsible Editor.