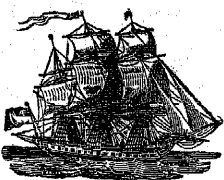


British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.



No. 491.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1836.

[Vol. X.

BUENOS AYRES.

The chief topic of conversation in Buenos Ayres, is the excitement produced in Montevideo in consequence of the communications, &c., which have appeared in the *Times* newspaper, of London.—As these affairs produce considerable interest here, we have devoted a considerable portion of our present number to the subject in question.

In the midst of the dull times which we at present experience in town, it is some consolation that the country districts are getting on;—and that such is the case, we have every reason to believe from the following extract of a letter, dated 6th inst., which we received a few days since from a friend who resides far in the country:—

“Business may be dull in Buenos Ayres, but the establishments in the *campaña* are thriving. A number of new farm-houses are being erected in all directions towards and on the Southern frontier. Hundreds of new adventurers, or rather new farmers or *pobladores*, have gone with large herds of cattle to inhabit the Arroyos of *Ke-ken chico y grande*, and even to a greater distance, taking with them all that is necessary to form permanent agricultural and grazing establishments. Be assured no movement of this sort would have taken place, but for the confidence the parties concerned have in the administration of General Rosas, and that the fertile regions they are about to cultivate will no longer be annoyed by the Indians.”

“Collection of Works and Documents relative to the Ancient and Modern History of the PROVINCES OF THE RIVER PLATE; illustrated with Notes and Dissertations, by PEDRO DE ANGELIS.”

The fourth number of the above work, was published on 31st ult. It contains the conclusion of the journey of Don Luis de la Cruz, through the Pampas, to Buenos Ayres;—the description of the country and customs of the *Peguanches*, by the said Cruz;—the description of Patagonia, by Mr. Thomas Falkner, who resided nearly 40 years in those parts;—and the continuation of the geographical and historical index to the *Historia Argentina*, of Guzman.

The journey of Don Luis de la Cruz, through the Pampas, was performed during the year 1806. Page 201 of the fourth number of the work above mentioned, speaks of the first intimation he had of the occupation of Buenos Ayres by the troops of General Beresford. It seems that on 5th July, 1806, Señor Cruz was proceeding from *Siete Arboles, al fuerte de Meliaucú*, when he heard from some soldiers of the Blandengues regiment, that nine British vessels had on 25th June appeared off Ensenada; that they afterwards disembarked troops at Quilmes; that some Spanish cavalry were sent to oppose them, but took to flight when they got near the British, and the latter immediately marched into Buenos Ayres, the Viceroy having fled in the direction of Cordova. On the 10th July, Señor Cruz had further information relative to the affair, from some Spanish officers who were on their journey to Cordova. They stated that the British force consisted only of 1800 men, and that Buenos Ayres had been lost in consequence of the disunion and want of subordination of the militia.

ORIENTAL STATE.

We have, in another part of our paper, inserted various articles from the London newspapers “*Times*,” and “*Atlas*,” relative to the Oriental Republic, and the Loan which it was proposed to negotiate in London for its use. We have reason to know that the aspersions upon our country, which appeared in some of the Montevideo journals in July last, have not been entirely unnoticed on the London Exchange;—not that we presume

this had any effect as it regards the Loan. The Montevideo journalists express themselves with great indignation at the language used in the *Times*. This is natural enough. The *Universal*, which is the official paper of the Oriental Government, in its number of 9th inst., gives a translation of the communication in the *Times*, signed “A Merchant,” upon which it comments in very strong terms; denominating the said communication as being audacious and calumnious,—the production of malevolence and the basest passions, and in manifest contradiction to facts. The *Universal*, after inserting a variety of documents issued by the Oriental Government to prevent the traffic in slaves, proceeds in its remarks; asking how, in the face of such truths, any man could be so infamous as to cast obloquy upon the Oriental Government on this score; and in pretty broad terms hints that the individual who has thus maligned the Orientals will not long remain undiscovered, and that self-interest and revenge have instigated him to the conduct he has pursued.

Don Juan Francisco Giró, the agent sent to London to negotiate the loan in question, has, under date London, November 4, 1835, given an account to the Oriental Government of his proceedings. He says that during nine days that he had been in that capital, he had done little else than reconnoitre the ground: that there were difficulties to overcome, such as the discredit into which the South American States had fallen as it regards loans, and the unfavourable accounts which had appeared in the London papers respecting the Oriental State, and the imputations which had been cast upon it relative to the slave trade, the latter being a very sensitive point at the present moment with the English. That he had repelled the said imputations; and that altogether, although the obstacles he had to encounter were considerable, yet he did not consider them to be insuperable.

The Montevideo journal *Moderador*, has been discontinued, in consequence of an intimation from the Oriental Government that unless its Editor refrained from arraigning the Government of Buenos Ayres in the manner he had hitherto done, a passport to quit the country would be sent to him.—This measure had caused considerable sensation in Montevideo, and some of the journals there had entered into a discussion upon the affair. The *Moderador*, in a supplement, stated that under all circumstances the Editor conceived it advisable that the publication of the said journal should for the present be suspended.

The elections for the local authorities in various departments of the Oriental State, have not gone off quietly: on one occasion, the poll was taken possession of by the opposite party.

The Montevideo journals received by the Steam-East, indulge in the same indignant language respecting the communications, &c., in the *Times* newspaper. The *Universal* pointedly dwells upon the word “pigny,” as applied to the Oriental Republic, and denominates it an injurious epithet; hinting, at the same time, that if the Republic be at the present moment small, it will soon be larger,—“Rome was not built in a day.” The communication in the *Times*, under the signature of “A Merchant,” chiefly provokes the ire of the Montevideo journalists: its author they denominated a vile impostor, insect, &c. &c. The *Universal* of 13th inst., has a statement of the Revenue of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, from 1st March to 31st December, 1835, with other documents, in order, as it says, to refute the influential libel inserted in the *Times* of London, of 31st October last, under the signature of “A Merchant.” The *Nacional*, in several of its leading articles, follows in the same strain of indignation, particularly as it regards the asserions that the Oriental Government gave encouragement to the slave trade.—The reported discoveries in the Moon appear no longer to interest the Montevideoans, “all hands” being employed to discover the “*Negociante*” of “The Times.”

Official Documents.

A communication, dated San Antonio de Areco, 29th ult., from the authorities of that district,

addressed to His Excellency the Governor, incloses the names of 296 resident citizens who have registered themselves as approving the law of the 7th March last, which conferred upon Brigadier Juan Manuel de Rosas the whole of the public power of the Province.

A similar communication was forwarded on 4th inst., from the Justice of Peace, &c., of Moron, containing the names of 367 resident citizens.

A similar communication was forwarded on 30th ult., from the Justice of Peace, &c., of the Guardia del Monte, containing the names of 608 resident citizens.

A similar communication was forwarded on 5th inst., from the Justice of Peace, &c., of San Isidro, containing the names of 315 resident citizens.

The above documents were forwarded by His Excellency the Governor, to the House of Representatives of the Province.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 9th inst., contains communications to His Excellency the Governor, dated 6th and 8th inst., from the Justices of Peace of Ensenada and Dolores, with the results of the election to the House of Representatives from those districts; from which it appears that Don Juan Antonio Argerich, was elected for Ensenada and Magdalena; and Colonel Juan Correa Morales, and Don Laureano Rufino, for Dolores and Monsalvo.

A similar communication in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 12th, from the Justice of Peace of Arceifes, dated 29th ult., states the election of Don Juan de Alsina, and Don Manuel de Arrota, to represent Salto, Rojas, Pergamino, and Arceifes.

A communication, dated Azul de San Serapio Martin, 1st inst., from the Curé, Clemente Ramon de la Sota, to His Excellency the Governor, proposes on the part of the said Curé, to give instruction gratis to the youth in the district of Azul, on the principles of Christian doctrine, and on education generally; as also upon the true principles of the holy cause of Federation, so that their minds may be thus early impressed with the importance of a system so essential to the happiness of the country.

Don Agustín Garrigos, Under-Secretary of the Home Department, replied to the above on 9th inst., stating how highly His Excellency the Governor appreciates the laudable zeal and patriotism of the Rev. Gentleman.

Communications, dated 31st ult., from Don Vicente Zavala, Justice of Peace of San José de Flores, to His Excellency the Governor, details the occurrences in that district from 1st June to 31st December, 1835; the names of the Alcaldes and their assistants, &c. &c.

A number of official documents, issued during the last month by the Government of the Province of Cordova, were inserted in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 13th inst. One of them orders the dismissal of Drs. José Roque Funes, Santiago Derqui, and Severo Olmos, from the employments they held in the University of San Carlos, in the said Province; the said individuals (as the decree states), having acted against the expressed will of the Nation. Another decree states, that in consequence of the penury of the treasury of Cordova, the two squadrons composing the regiment of dragoons, must be reduced to one, until the circumstances of the country improve.

ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF THE URUGUAY.

“It is said that a gentleman from Montevideo has come passenger in the last packet from Buenos Ayres, who is commissioned to propose a loan in this market for the ‘Oriental Republic of the Uruguay,’ of which State, Montevideo is the chief town, and its whole territory that strip of land lying between Brazil and Buenos Ayres, formerly

known by the name of 'Banda Oriental.' Speculations in loans for the South American States, with the honourable exception of Brazil, have been so disastrous to English capitalists, that there seems no need of warning to guard them against embarking in any new operations of that kind; but if the authority of some letters from the spot, which we have seen, may be credited, there are circumstances connected with the present scheme which require to be looked into with especial care before anything is ventured upon it, however tempting the terms offered may appear.

"The Oriental Republic of the Uruguay was erected into an independent State only in 1830, with the sanction of the British Government, who found that there was no other way of settling the differences between Brazil and Buenos Ayres, both of which States had put forward their pretensions to it, and it had led to a contest so bitter that neither of them could bear to see it in the possession of the other. One of the first measures of the new State was to carry on the trade in slaves in a most open and barefaced manner, and it is even alleged that this is continued in defiance of remonstrances made against it on the part of Great Britain. All propositions for entering into treaties for the abolition of that obnoxious traffic, have been rejected; and it is said that the new republic hopes to accumulate wealth, and to lay the basis of its future prosperity entirely on being able to supply those countries with slaves, indirectly and by means of smuggling, which have entered into treaties for the suppression of the trade. The present financial means of the new State are said to be but small, and short as its existence has been as a separate State, were assured that an internal debt has been already accumulated equal to five times the amount of its current income. If these facts can be established, and any persons can be afterwards induced, on any specious representations of gain, to venture their money, they deserve to lose it."—(*Times*, October 27.)

"The proposition of a loan for the Republic of Uruguay, adverted to yesterday, has caused no little astonishment in the city, where the fact was not previously very generally known. It is not, we understand, altogether a novel project, but has been meditated for some months, though it is not till lately that matters were thought sufficiently ripe for making the attempt. Of the utter want of security in this case, whether either the extent or the population of the country be considered, leaving the ingredient of good faith altogether out of the question, some idea may be formed by a description of this little Republic. It is of an irregular oval shape, about 330 miles in length from north to south, and 225 in breadth from east to west; bounded on the south by the Rio de la Plata, on the north by the river Ivicu, on the west by the river Uruguay, and on the east by the South Atlantic, from Cape Santa Maria to the river Yaguaron, and from thence to Ivicu. In 1810, the population was estimated at from 60,000 to 70,000 souls, but in 1825 it was stated to be only from 40,000 to 50,000, including the town of Montevideo, which formerly was considered to contain 20,000 inhabitants, but at present has only 10,000. The country is very little cultivated, and the portions of it which are attended to are chiefly grazing farms. The great majority of the inhabitants are Guachos (cattle hunters), and not a man of any property would be found resident among them but for the sake of carrying on the slave-trade there, after the neighbouring countries have abandoned it. Some wealthy persons from Brazil have, it is said, formed establishments there for that express purpose. The lenders of money to the Republic of Uruguay, would therefore not only be certain of losing all that they remitted thither, but have the additional mortification of seeing it applied, while it lasted, to the carrying on of that most nefarious traffic in slaves which all civilized countries are leaguering with each other to abandon and destroy. The sum proposed to be borrowed was 3,000,000 dollars, or £600,000!"—(*Times*, October 28.)

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR,—I have just read some remarks in your papers of the 27th and 28th inst., in which the situation of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay is so entirely misrepresented, that I am confident your well-known impartiality will afford me the opportunity of correcting that misrepresentation.

The Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, situate on the left bank of the Rio de la Plata, was created an independent State in the year 1828, by the preliminary convention of peace between the Argentine Republic and Brazil, under the mediation of the British Government. Its political constitution is a representative one, framed upon the most liberal principles, and offering every gua-

rantee for the security of property and the liberty of the subject. Its territory consists of 13,000 square leagues of as fertile soil as any upon the face of the globe, two-fifths of which are national property, and it is stocked with millions of cattle, which constitute the chief production of the country. A very extensive and active external trade is carried on, particularly with the English and Americans; and more than 400,000 hides, immense quantities of salted provisions, horses, mules, tallow, wool, and many other articles, are annually exported from Montevideo, in exchange for European and American productions.

The public revenue, which in 1829 was only 450,000 dollars, now amounts to 1,200,000 dollars, and owing to the rapid increase of the population and the improvements going on in every branch of national industry, the steady advance which has hitherto marked its progress, bids fair to be considerably accelerated. The inevitable embarrassments and expenses consequent upon the establishment of a new and independent Government, have occasioned an internal debt of 1,800,000 dollars; but, as the Government is now firmly established, the annual expenditure reduced to 600,000 dollars, and the revenue, as before stated, so materially increased, this sum, the only debt the Republic has, is very inconsiderable compared with the national resources. Two local loans to the amount of 500,000 dollars, have been paid off and entirely extinguished in the course of four years.

The population, as in most of the South American States, bears indeed no proportion to the extent of territory. It is now 120,000, (of which 20,000 are in Montevideo,) being an augmentation of 60,000 in eight years; and a continual influx of European agricultural settlers, invited by the advantage of a rich and unexhausted soil, is daily increasing it.

There is no such thing as the slave trade in the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay. It is expressly abolished by the fundamental law of the country.* It is true that the scarcity of agricultural labourers induced the Executive, with the sanction of the legislative body, in 1833, to permit the introduction of some hundreds of blacks. They were not, however, considered slaves, but settlers or colonists, to become absolutely free after a term of service. But even this relaxation has ceased from the beginning of 1835, and the law has been re-established in its fullest extent. The traffic in slaves has been declared by the Government an act of piracy, and that declaration is expressly endorsed on the register of every national vessel.

These are facts, Sir, which cannot be controverted; and I will now only further trespass upon your valuable space by adding, that the tranquillity of the country is perfectly established, and that every individual absent from former political events, has been recalled. The gratifying prospects of this rising State, will be further improved by the recognition of its independence by Spain, of which there is reasonable ground to hope, and to obtain which a commissioner from the Republic is now here on his way to Madrid.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A NATIVE OF THE REPUBLIC.

London, October 29.

* Article 131 of the Constitution.—"Every person born in the State henceforward, shall be free. The trade and introduction of slaves into the Republic, is for ever prohibited."

To the Editor of the Times.

Montevideo, July 20.

SIR,—It may be interesting to you, who generally have the best information on all political points, to know that a treaty offered by Great Britain to the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, has been rejected by that Government.

As you may not exactly know where to put your finger on this pigmy republic, you will not be offended, I hope, by being informed that it consists of the city of Montevideo, with that strip of land formerly known as the Banda Oriental, lying between Brazil and Buenos Ayres, a place which gave rise to a war between those nations, whereby the seas were, to the great prejudice of British commerce, covered with pirates, who committed so many depredations upon neutrals generally, that the British Government, to get rid of this nuisance, proposed the erection of the point in dispute into a separate and independent State. By the mediation of England they thus became free; and what do you think was the first use made of their sovereign authority, in return for the great services Great Britain had rendered them? Nothing less than, and in defiance of that constitution which formed the basis of their independence, to open their ports to that most offen-

sive of all traffics to Great Britain, the slave trade, and thereby not only offering a direct insult to the nation that had given it existence, but by pretending to give protection to vessels of all nations, they have rendered altogether abortive the benefits that would have resulted from those treaties whereby slavery had been exterminated from the whole of South America.

These atrocities induced the English Government to propose treaties of amity, &c., and for the abolition of slavery, with a view to putting an end to that abominable traffic; but on this sole account, and on this alone, the treaties have been rejected, the Republic promising itself the acquirement of great wealth by becoming the mart and emporium for the supply of slaves to Brazil and other countries, who by treaty cannot now carry on that trade. Will England allow this? If she does, her treaties with Brazil and Buenos Ayres become useless, and worse than useless, because it would be depriving those States of a trade which they allow as a monopoly to the Oriental Republic.

It is necessary, moreover, that you should know that this slave-trading Republic, which began to exist in the year 1830, without debt, with an annual income of about 650,000 dollars, have in five years accumulated a debt of 3,000,000 dollars; a sum nearly equal to the whole of their revenue during the whole of their political existence; and yet, after a loss of every semblance of credit, and the grossest prostitution of every principle of national honour, they have the hardihood to send a gentleman to London by the packet which conveys this, to endeavour to effect a loan of 3,000,000 dollars, upon some visionary security of a pretended duty which never can, even if they were honest, be made available. The whole affair is a gross attempt to trick the unwary or credulous out of their money—a trick which has already been successfully practised by more than one of the South American Republics, and which ought to be exposed in the present instance, to put the public on their guard.

A MERCHANT.

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR,—As in your City Article of Tuesday and Wednesday, you have alluded to the slave trade attempted to be carried on in vessels under the flag of the new Republic of the Uruguay, I take the liberty to add a few remarks on that subject, which has attracted the attention of our Government, and seriously pressed upon that of the Uruguay through His Majesty's Consul-General at Montevideo. Before the revolution had separated the Provinces of Rio de la Plata from Spain, the slave-trade was carried on, but only on a small scale, through the few ports on the River Plate. The demand for slaves was inconsiderable, as they were required only as domestic servants and to assist in tending cattle. During the war with England, the Portuguese carried slaves to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, for the further purpose of marching them overland to Lima. The revolution has put a stop to the whole of that traffic, by the abolition of the slave-trade, and the prohibition of importing negroes.

It may therefore be readily conceived that the Republic of the Uruguay is not in want of slaves, but that the slavers of the Brazils, and perhaps also of Cuba and Porto Rico, avail themselves of the port of Montevideo, to register their ships there, and protect them by the flag of the Uruguay: the slaves being once landed on that territory can easily be marched to the Brazils, where they will be gladly received, and their admission cannot be impeded by custom-houses if ever so zealous. There is not the least probability that any native or established citizen of Montevideo, or any other place in the Republic of the Uruguay, has sufficient means or knowledge to engage in the slave-trade for his own account; he can only lend his name, or at best his agency, to the old inveterate dealers in human flesh, in the Spanish West Indies and the Brazils.

It is very amusing to read the violent language and high tone used by the journals of Montevideo, in consequence of the remonstrances of the British Consul-General. They pretend to advocate the honours and rights of their Lilliputian Republic, and permit themselves unparagonably to heap insult upon the British Government, as if they expected that civilized Europe was to be hearded by them, and grant them the liberty of a trade generally proscribed, and this at the very time when this country is applied to for the modest sum of £600,000 as a loan.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A CONSTANT READER.

London, October 30.

"The Lilliputian Republic of the Uruguay, between the Brazilian Empire and the Argentine Republic, has rejected, with burlesque indignation, a treaty offered by Great Britain for the regulation of the slave trade."—(*Atlas*, 1st Nov.)

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR,—Some few years since the line of Post-office packets to the River Plate was discontinued, and the reason assigned for this step was, that it did not pay its expenses. The letters for that quarter have since been forwarded by the Brazil packet, and two English vessels have been placed on the station, between Rio and Buenos Ayres, to carry them forward.

I think few men will be found, out of the trammels of the Post-office authority, disposed to dissent from the position so often maintained by yourself, that as the Postmaster-General takes under his own charge the regular transmission of letters, he is bound, in the performance of so important a duty, to afford every possible accommodation and facility to the public, and that, too, without reference to the profit or loss of any particular line of packets. And therefore, as the Buenos Ayres packet was unquestionably a very great and a very necessary accommodation to the merchants connected both with the Brazils and the River Plate, the fact that it did not pay its expenses, assuming such to have been the case, was no valid reason for discontinuing it.

But, Sir, if there should be any difference of opinion upon this point, I apprehend no one will venture to contend that the extensive and daily increasing intercourse of this country with the Brazils should be thrown into confusion and irregularity, because the River Plate line of packets was not profitable. Yet, such is the fact! The last letters received by a private ship from Rio Janeiro state, that the sailing of the packet for England was delayed until the arrival of the mail-packet from the River Plate, and a similar detention of every packet almost invariably takes place. The resident English merchants along the whole coast of the Brazils, at Rio de Janeiro, at Bahia, and at Pernambuco, are thus deprived of the regular means of communication with this country, while duplicates of the very letters from the River Plate, for which the present Brazil packet is detained, were actually received in London 18 days ago, by a private merchant ship direct from Buenos Ayres.

I will further venture to say, that during the last year 10 out of the 12 mails from Buenos Ayres brought much older dates than had been previously received by private ships, so that the present Post-office arrangement is worthless to the River Plate, while it entails very serious inconvenience to all connected with the Brazils.

If you could spare space to notice this subject, so deeply interesting to a large portion of the mercantile community, you would confer a great obligation on your constant reader,

London, Oct. 14.

H. T. W.

P. S.—Oct. 15. Letters have been received this morning from Rio de Janeiro, dated the 29th of August, by H. M.'s ship Conway, but the Post-office packet is still out.

COURT MARTIAL.—A Court Martial was held on Monday, on board the Britannia flag-ship, at Portsmouth, to try Captain Seymour, the officers and crew of the late frigate Challenger, for her shipwreck on the coast of Chili, near the port of Concepcion. Rear-Admiral Sir Frederick Maitland was President; and James Hoskins, Esq., Judge Advocate. It appeared, from a statement of Captain Fitzroy, of the Beagle surveying-ship, that the late earthquakes on the western coast of South America, have had the extraordinary effect of transforming what was once a current of two miles an hour to the northward, into a current of five miles an hour to the southward, and that the soundings along the whole coast have been materially changed. This southern current, of course, drew the ship, she being on the larboard tack, nearer to the shore than she could reckon upon.—The Court acquitted Captain Seymour, his officers and ship's company, honourably and fully; and passed upon them a most honourable eulogium for their steadiness in their subsequent misfortunes.—(*Plymouth & Devonport Journal*, Oct. 22.)

When Captain Eden recently left the Brazils with treasure for England, the Admiral on the station, Sir G. E. Hammond, gave him a written order to deliver the same, for conveyance from Portsmouth to London, to a particular individual; but Captain E. having a friendly feeling for other parties, transmitted the order to the Admiralty, and asked if he were compelled to obey it. The answer of the Board was in the following terms:

—Their Lordships had yet to learn that a Flag-Officer in America could give directions to any of His Majesty's ships at Spithead.—(*id. id.*)

THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD, AND THE NEW YORK POLICE.

"I'm the lad for a bit of a bobbery, Breaking of lamps, smashing of panes."

It seems, from the following article, that some of our nobility have been giving specimens of "London pranks," in the good city of New York.

POLICE.—*Extraordinary Capture*—Three Nobles and a Commoner in Limbo.—One of the most extraordinary events that ever occurred in the New World, occurred yesterday morning in this blessed city of New York, near the foot of Washington-street, and in the Police-office in the Park—Justice Hopson presiding, and Mr. Callender, clerk of the rolls. No such affair has ever graced this country since the colonial age, when lords, viscounts, barons, and baronets, lived upon the fat of this land, and fluttered their wings before the bright eyes of our women.

Yesterday morning, before sunrise, a body of watchmen at the foot of Washington-street, captured, in one haul, the Most Noble the Marquis of Waterford, Viscount Jocelyn, Lord Beresford, and Colonel Dundas, of the British army; all being engaged at that hour and place, in the noble experiment of breaking windows, smashing night-lamps, knocking down the watchmen, and sundry other valorous deeds of the like kind.

It appears that on Sunday the Honourable the Mayor gave a splendid dinner party, to which these noblemen were invited, in company with the Hon. John Forsyth, Secretary of State, and several other distinguished politicians, and various fashionable ladies. The Mayor spread before our noble visitors the best of the land. His cookery was excellent—also his wines were delicate and full of excellence. Their Lordships behaved with great propriety, although we must say that Beresford and Jocelyn are rather disagreeable in consequence of a habit of loud talking and laughing about little or nothing. They must reform this bad habit if they mean to stand well in our good graces. The Noble Marquis and the Colonel are quite gentlemanly and elegant. After enjoying the hospitality of the Mayor until a late hour, (in spite of his recent proclamation,) the young nobles departed, and proceeded towards a quarter of the city which shall be nameless. On this portion of their proceedings we shall draw the curtain of night. We know the minutest particulars, but out of regard to noble blood, &c., we shall say nothing. Towards the hours of three and four in the morning, they proceeded down Washington-street, as we have already described.

About 4 o'clock in the morning, Justice Hopson, who is a remarkably early riser, proceeded to his office in the Park. On entering, he heard a terrible racket in one corner. Casting his eyes to-

wards the place, he discovered four very gentlemanly-looking men, surrounded by a posse of watchmen. He immediately hurried to his seat on the bench.

'Watchmen,' said the justice, 'bring up these men.'

The watchmen proceeded to obey. 'Off, you dirty fellow,' said one; 'D—n you,' said another; 'Knock him down,' cried a third, &c. &c.

'What's your name?' asked Justice Hopson.

'Lord Beresford,' was the reply.

'Lord Beresford!' reiterated the justice, looking over his specs. 'Come now, none of this nonsense—your right name?'

'Beresford—Beresford is my name,' said he; 'here is Viscount Jocelyn, and there the Marquis of Waterford.' 'And mine,' said another, 'is Colonel Dundas.'

Here two of the Lords became very obstreperous, and saucy to the justice.

'Take them over to prison,' said Justice Hopson. 'Lord, or no Lord, they shall not violate law and insult the bench.'

Such another scene never took place. The whole corps of noble blood were placed by the audacious Justice Hopson in limbo.

After the young nobles found they were fairly caught in American law, they laughed heartily; went to prison, entered, cracked many a good joke, and talked and behaved like gentlemen again.

At ten o'clock, his honour the mayor, hearing of the scrape, hastened to the prison, and had them all liberated.

'Ah! Mr. Lawrence,' said one of the youths, 'this is all owing to your prodigiously fine wine. You are more guilty than we.'

'Well, well,' said the mayor, laughing, 'don't think the worse of us Americans because our laws pay no respect to persons.'

'Certainly not,' said Waterford, 'we should have been served the same in the city of London.'

Our nobility and gentry then proceeded to their apartments in the City Hotel—got rid of the perfumery of an American prison—and made a round of visits; talking, describing, and laughing at their adventure, like men of sense.—(*New York Herald*.)

The above individuals arrived at New York, from England, in a splendid Yatch belonging to the Marquis of Waterford.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale,

AT No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo,---price, Three Dollars.--The *Guia de la Ciudad y Almanaque de Comercio de Buenos Ayres*, for the year 1836.

"The person who took three numbers of the journal "Spectator," addressed to "Mr. George Frank, Buenos Ayres," is requested to return them to No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 14th OF JANUARY, 1835.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, & C.
BRITISH.		
Brig Ellen, Johnson,.....	George Beley & Co.,.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Laura, Crockley,.....	John Harratt & Sons,.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Schr.-brig Patriot, Gelling,.....	Davison, Milner & Co.,.....	Discharging.
Barque Argentina, S. W. Kelso,.....	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sultana, Rogers,.....	Alfred Barber,.....	Loading for Liverpool.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Delta, Francis,.....	Davison, Milner & Co.,.....	Loading for Havana.
Barque Marblehead, Barstow,.....	Davison, Milner & Co.,.....	Loading for New York or Boston.
Ship Hewes, Marshall,.....	Davison, Milner & Co.,.....	Loading for New York.
Ship Fanny, Frazier,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Loading for New York.
Brig Plant, Perkins,.....	Daniel Gowland & Co.,.....	Loading for Boston.
Brig Creole, G. Benjamin,.....	Narciso Martinez,.....	Demerara.
Brig Elvira, G. Day,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Brig Jeanne Charles, Abraham,.....	Poucel & Co.,.....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
DANISH.		
Brig Cecilia, Lofgren,.....	Horné & Alsogaray,.....	Loading for Hamburg.
BREMEN.		
Ship Adler, Seubnmacher,.....	Davison, Milner & Co.,.....	Loading for Havana.
Bremen brig Cesar, Daejen,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Loading for Philadelphia.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig Flanetta, Becaro,.....	Pedro A. Plomer,.....	Loading for Cadiz and Genoa.
Brig Teofano, T. Lotero,.....	Manuel S. de la Maza,.....	Loading for Cadiz.
Rolosa Industria, Bernardo Vinelli,.....	Amadeo & Caprile,.....	Loading for Genoa.
Schr.-brig Concepcion, P. B. Carrassa,.....	Horné & Alsogaray,.....	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Schr.-brig Luisa, L. J. Maria,.....	M. A. Ramos,.....	Brazil.
Zumaca Felicidade, M. J. F. Pereira,.....	M. A. Ramos,.....	Brazil.
Zumaca Pensamiento Felix, Labrador,.....	M. A. Ramos,.....	Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Brig Rapid, (10 guns,) Lieut. Frederick Patten, Commsander.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

January 9.—Wind N. N. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 10.—Wind E. N. E.—slight rain.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Relampago, Riso, from Montevideo 9th, to Justo, Rizzo & Co. National schr. Constellation, (Pilot-boat), from San Borombon Bay, with some articles saved from the wreck of the French brig Veloce.

Brazilian zumaca Felicidade, M. J. F. Pereira, from Rio Janeiro 20th ult., with tobacco, rice, &c., to M. A. Ramos.

Sailed, American ship Canada, Hicks, for Talcahuano and Valparaiso, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 255 tierces yerba, 1049 lbs. prussian blue, &c. &c.

January 11.—Wind E.

Arrived, Brazilian zumaca Pensamiento Feliz, Labrador, from Rio Janeiro 22d ult., with rice, tobacco, starch, wine, &c., to M. A. Ramos.—Passengers, Mr. Thos. Bristow, Monsieur Gales, and two others.

Sailed, H. B. M.'s packet schooner Cockatrice, Lieut. W. L. Rees, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro. No passengers.

January 12.—Wind W.

No arrivals.

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

January 13.—Wind S.—bazy.—shifted to E. in the evening, strong.

Arrived, American brig Elvira, George Day, from Tarragona 27th September, Gibraltar 6th October, Montevideo 9th inst., with 635 pipes 90 half do. and 8 quarter do. black wine, brandy, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

January 14.—Wind N., strong.

Arrived, Oriental packet schr. Rosa, Schiafino, from Montevideo 13th, to C. Galeano.

National steam-packet Federacion, Sutton, from Montevideo 13th, to Davison, Milner & Co.

January 15.—Wind E. N. E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, National schooner Constellation, (Pilot-boat,) on a cruise in the river.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Vessels passed Point Indio.

On 27th ult., at 1 P. M., Wind E.—Philomela, hence 23d. On 8th inst., at 4 P. M., Wind W. N. W.—Ceres, hence 7th.

Arrived at Montevideo.

6th inst.—Brazilian zumaca Guadalupe, from Puerto Alegre 23d ult., Rio Grande 2d inst.

7th.—American barque E. A., Captain Edward Bailey, from Baltimore 16th November, with 1450 barrels flour, and general cargo, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

8th.—French brig Corrier de Guatemala, from Havre de Grace 31st October.

9th.—Brazilian zumaca Paqueta Catalina, from Sta. Catalina 25th ult.

Danish brig Princessin Caroline Amalia, Peterson, from Hamburg 17th October, with gin, and general cargo, to Ferdinand Nebel. Passengers, Messrs. Puttfarcken and Thode.

Sailed from Montevideo.

2d inst.—H. B. M.'s ship Talbot, for Rio Janeiro.

THEATRE.

The Amateurs noticed in our last, again exhibited on the evening of the 10th inst., in the play of the "Duke de Viseo," (Castle Spectre).—The "stout gentleman" who made such a hit in *Lanauza*, was the Duke, or rather the 'Earl Osmond,' of the evening. It was not, however, so successful a performance as his first essay;—his voice failed him, particularly in the dream scene.

The house was very thinly attended. Part of the family of H. E. the Governor were in the boxes. The evening was oppressively hot, and threatened rain, which doubtless deterred a number of persons from visiting the Theatre.

The annual account of the Revenue has been published in this morning's *Gaceta*. We shall insert it in our next.

It is stated that the Cordwainers are getting up a petition to Government, praying for the absolute prohibition of the importation of boots and shoes.

The *Retreta* has been attended on the two last Saturday evenings, by the usual brilliant assemblage of ladies. The band performed various pieces of music, including the "Al campo," from Tancredi.

THE WEATHER has been warm during the last fortnight,—thermometer 75 to 90. It stood at 90, on Tuesday afternoon last, in the *Mirador* of the Commercial Room, which is a cool place;—in the interior of the town it was at 92.

BATHING.—The bathers in the river have been numerous lately. The lady bathers attended in crowds after "night-fall," their servants carrying lanterns to assist at the bathing toilet. These lights extended along the banks of the river, from north to south, to a great distance.

THE ALAMEDA, on the last two Sundays, has not been very numerously attended.

The customary serenades took place in the streets of this city, on the last night of the old year, and on the first night of the new year.

A late number of the *Cleveland* (United States) *Observer*, has the following:—

"Extraordinary Presence of Mind.—Yesterday afternoon, as Mr. John Coombs was engaged in repairing the apex of the conical spire of the church in this village, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Carmichel, which was injured by lightning during the storm that occurred in the latter part of August last, Mr. Z. A. Slocumb, having a curiosity to view the town from so elevated a position as the occasion presented, applied for and obtained permission from Mr. C. to ascend the steeple for that purpose; and while heedlessly and carelessly gazing around upon the beautiful prospect before him, the plank upon which he stood tilted—he lost his balance, and in the act of falling had the presence of mind to draw from his side-pocket a large Spanish clasp-knife, which, when about one-third of the way down, he stuck into the steeple with such violence and skill that he was enabled to hang dangling in the air for the space of nearly twenty minutes, before any assistance could be rendered him. We are happy to add that the only injury sustained by Mr. S., was a small contusion on the leg, and a slight injury to the muscles of the arm. Probably not one in a thousand, under similar circumstances, would have had the presence of mind to resort to the expedient by which he was enabled to escape from threatened annihilation almost unhurt. This is not the first accident that has occurred in our village, occasioned by the insufficient or careless construction of stagings used in the erection and repairs of buildings, and we trust it will be remedied in future."

HEATH'S GALLERY OF BRITISH ENGRAVINGS.

We have recently received three more numbers of this beautiful work. In No. 2, is

"THE INCONSTANT."

"In the city of Madrid, once lived two fair ladies, one of whom was called Doña Estrella de Xeeves, and the other, Doña Isidora Lexuma.—Now it chanced that these two ladies were in love with a heartless flirt, Don Carlos, the Inconstant, who replied to their affections with as much faith as a heartless flirt can bestow. But it soon likewise chanced that these two ladies discovered the selfishness and insincerity of their pretended lover; and, determining to be revenged upon him, mutually entered into a plot for the attainment of this object. In furtherance of their intention, they pretended to be more than ever attached to him, and each in a separate interview proffered to bestow upon him the hand which he had so often solicited. In the acme of confusion and perplexity which this proposal occasioned, Don Carlos left their presence, and Madrid, 'in the hope that he might break his neck by the way.' But no such good fortune occurred to him; and consequently, on the destined day, he was compelled to confront his wronged but mischievous tormentors; who, after subjecting him to countless panics, reproaches, and degradations, provokingly marry before his very face, the substitutes they had provided for 'The Inconstant.'"

In No. 12, is

"CLORINDA, OR THE NECKLACE OF PEARL."

"Alfred Mowbray, during his journey to Italy, becomes acquainted with Clorinda, Marchesa di Montalto. The Marquis, who is a most jealous husband, opposes their intercourse, until he is led to suppose that Mowbray plays highly, and then, being a confirmed gambler, he encourages it, in the hope of being able to make him his prey.—But his hopes are not realized; and at last, he so completely loses all the money he possesses, that in order to continue his game, he is compelled to stake a most magnificent necklace of pearls which has been given to his wife by the Empress Josephine. This is of so enormous a value, that all fear to accept his defiance; when the voice of Alfred Mowbray is heard proclaiming his intention to comply with his wish. The dice are thrown: and the Marchese loses. From that day, Clorinda is forbidden to meet her lover, for such

has Mowbray become to her. During, however, the carnival masquerades, they succeeded several times in meeting; but, one night, her anxiety excited by the mystery of his manner, she urgently desires to know whether he hates her?—"Know it then, and curse the knowledge!" is the reply of her companion; while with one hand removing his mask, and displaying the infuriated countenance of her husband, with the other, he strikes her to the earth."

Birth.

On 9th inst., Mrs. MARTIN NELSON, of a Son.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Subscribers to the "Buenos Ayres Foreign School Society," are respectfully informed that the Yearly Meeting will be held at the School-Room of Mr. Ramsay, No. 91, Calle de la Biblioteca, on Tuesday, the 19th of the present month, at 7 in the evening. A general attendance of the subscribers is earnestly solicited.

H. W. GILBERT, Secretary.

NORTH AMERICAN

Benevolent Society.

A MEETING of the Trustees of this Society is requested on THURSDAY evening, 21st inst., at the house of the President, No. 24, Calle de la Plata. A general attendance is requested, at 8 o'clock.

(By order.)

N. L. CLARK, Secretary.

British Friendly Society.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers to this Institution, will be held in the Vestry of the English Episcopal Church, on FRIDAY, the 22d inst., at 6 o'clock, P. M.

(By order of the Committee.)

THOS. STUART, Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, 12th January, 1838.

Scotch Presbyterian Church.

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT hereby give Notice, that Mr. WILLIAM WILSON, at No. 30, Calle de la Biblioteca, is empowered to recover the Seat Rents for the current year, which are payable in advance, as well as the arrears for 1835.

Applications for Seats to be made as above, or to any Member of the Committee; and it is particularly requested that persons intending to discontinue their Seats, will intimate the same to Mr. WILSON, by the 1st proximo. (By order of the Committee.)

(Signed,) WM. RODGER, Jun., Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, 13th January, 1838.

To Let,

THE HOUSE No. 58, Calle de Balcarac. For particulars apply at the same, or at No. 91, Calle de la Biblioteca.

"The Times," of 13th, 27th, 28th, and 31st October,—and "Glasgow Evening Post & Renfrewshire Advertiser," of 24th October,—are requested to be returned to No. 58, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	123½	a 124 dollars each.
Do. Patriot.....	110	a 119½ do. do.
Plata maequinata.....	6½	a 7½ do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish.....	7½	a do. each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones.....	7-16	a 7½ do. each.
6 per cent. Stock.....	64	a 65 do. per cent.
Bank Shares.....	(nominal)	180 a do. each.
Exchange on England.....	6½	a pence p. dollar
Do. on Rio Janeiro.....	365	a 370 dls. p. ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo.....	7-16	a do. p. patacon.
Do. on United States.....	7½	a do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Oz, best.....	20	a 20½ do. p. pesada.
Do. country.....	25	a 27 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs.	20	a 20½ do. do.
Do. salted.....	21	a 23 do. do.
Do. Horse.....	9	a 11 do. each.
Nutria Skins.....	9	a 15 do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins.....	34	a 35 do. do.
Wool, common.....	9	a 13 do. per arroba.
Hair, long.....	35	a 36 do. do.
Do. mixed.....	20	a 22½ do. do.
Jerked Beef.....	15	a 18 do. p. quintal.
Tallow, melted.....	11	a 12 do. p. arroba.
Horns.....	125	a 550 do. per mil.
Flour, (North American).....	70	a 75 do. p. barrel.
Salt, on board.....	5½	a 9 do. p. fnega.
Discount.....	1	a 2 p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 124 dollars. The lowest price, 119 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 6½ pence. The lowest ditto, 6½ pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDEN, Responsible Editor.