

THE

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

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No. 6.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1826.

(VOL. 1.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—HOUSE OF LORDS.—*Wednesday, May 31.*

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

This being the day appointed for the prorogation of Parliament, the Royal Commissioners, in the absence of His Majesty, took their seats on the woollen sack, at a quarter past two o'clock. The following were the Peers appointed for the occasion:—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Conyngham, Lord Steward of His Majesty's household, the Earl of Harrowby, and the Earl of Shaftesbury. The Lord Chancellor then read the following Speech:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

His Majesty commands us to inform you, that the state of the public business enabling His Majesty to close the Session at a period of the year the most convenient for a General Election, it is His Majesty's intention to dissolve, without delay, the present Parliament, and to direct the issue of writs for the calling of a new one.

His Majesty cannot take leave of you without commanding us to express His Majesty's deep sense of the zeal and public spirit which you have constantly displayed, in the discharge of your several important functions.

His Majesty particularly acknowledges the promptitude and discretion with which you have applied yourselves to the objects specially recommended to you by His Majesty at the commencement of this Session; and His Majesty confidently hopes, that the good effect of your deliberations will be manifested in the improved stability of public and private credit.

His Majesty has the satisfaction to inform you that the distinguished skill, bravery, and success, with which the operations of the British arms in the dominions of the King of Ava have been carried on, have led to the signature, upon highly honourable terms, of a preliminary Treaty with that Sovereign, which His Majesty has every reason to expect will be the foundation of a secure and permanent peace.

His Majesty further commands us to repeat to you, that His Majesty's earnest endeavours have continued to be unremittingly exerted to prevent the breaking out of hostilities among nations; and to put an end to those which still unhappily exist, as well in America as in Europe.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

His Majesty commands us to thank you for the provision which you have made for the service of the year.

His Majesty's attention will be constantly directed to the reduction of the public expenditure, in every degree that may be consistent with the due maintenance of the security, honour, and interests of his kingdom.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We are specially commanded to assure you, that His Majesty's paternal feelings have been deeply affected by the distresses which have prevailed among the manufacturing classes of His Majesty's subjects; and by the exemplary patience with which those distresses have been generally borne.

His Majesty trusts, that the causes out of which the partial stagnation of employment has arisen, are, under the blessing of Providence, in a course of gradual abatement.

His Majesty is confident, that your presence and example, in your several counties, will contribute to maintain and encourage the loyal and orderly spirit which pervades the great body of his people.

And His Majesty relies upon your disposition to inculcate that harmony and mutual good-will among the several great interests of the country, upon which the common prosperity of them all essentially depends."

As soon as the noble and learned Lord had concluded, the Clerk read the Commission for proroguing the Parliament. The Lord Chancellor then said, that His Majesty's Commissioners, in virtue of the power with which they were vested, declared this Parliament to stand prorogued to Wednesday the 14th day of June next. The Commons then bowed to the Commissioners, and retired from the Bar. There were but few Peers in the House: on no similar occasion for the last ten years, was there so thin an attendance.

Sir Robert Ker Porter has been officially recognised at Caracas and La Guayra, as Consul from our government.

We understand that the Governor and Directors of the Bank of England have, on the application of Mr. Wortley, consented to make an advance of money to such of the merchants and manufacturers of Sheffield as may be disposed to avail themselves of it. The sum to be advanced is not to exceed £100,000.

Last year there were exported from Great Britain, goods, according to the official estimates, of the value of £56,334,514, 11s. 2d., of which £29,496,576, was in cotton goods alone, £5,925,574, in woollens; and £2,709,766, in linens.

The crews of the hired packets lying in Falmouth harbour last week struck for an advance of wages, and refused to proceed with the mails. The different packets, as they arrived from abroad, were boarded, and the crews persuaded to enter into the general combination. On these circumstances being known to Admiral Sir J. Saumarez, the *Bramble*, Lieutenant Favell, *Nightingals*, Lieutenant Kitchen, and *Leveret*, tender, were forthwith ordered to Falmouth, with instructions to take the mails, without delay, to their different destinations; but on the arrival of these ships at that port, they found that the men had, of their own accord, returned to their duty.—*Plymouth Journal*.

INDIA.

London Times, June 11.

The fall of Bhurtpore at the present moment is, on more accounts than one, of critical importance to the security of our Indian Empire. Ever since the repeated discomfitures of Lord Lake, who, brave and experienced as he certainly was, encountered three repulses in his attempts to storm that formidable fortress, and sacrificed more lives in the unsuccessful enterprise, than the most sanguinary engagement of the Mahratta war had cost the armies of Great Britain, the disaffected native Chiefs have been used to encourage each other by remarking, "The English are not invincible—recollect Bhurtpore." This ground of exhortation they can now no longer build upon. The siege and storm of the fortress appear to have been conducted with activity and vigour. The sum-total of our loss in officers killed, during the final attack, did not exceed three, who were all of the rank of captain; but of wounded there were 22, among whom were three Brigadiers-General, commanding as many brigades; two of them, Generals M'Combe and Patton, with Captain Irvine, Major of Brigade of Engineers, having suffered from some unskillful or unfortunate management in the engineer department, by the "unexpected" direction in which a mine, run under the enemies works, exploded at the outset of the storm. It appears also that another mine had been sprung "precipitately" on the 14th of January, four days previous to the capture, and thereby failed of its effect. In spite, however, of these adverse circumstances, the assault was made with such spirit and judgment, that after a severe conflict of two hours, during which every inch of ground in the besieged city was defended with the utmost bravery by the Rajah and his troops, Lord Combermere carried the place sword in hand, our loss not exceeding, in killed and wounded, the numerical amount of a single battalion of infantry; while that of the enemy was not less than 4,000 killed; not a man who bore arms escaping. The Rajah, with his son and family, were intercepted by the British Horse. The whole of the stores, arms, ammunition, and treasure, have fallen into the hands of the conquerors: so that Lord Combermere seems to be justified in his observation, that the "military power of the Bhurtpore State is annihilated." With a view to the general affairs of India, we must repeat, that there could not have been accomplished a military object of much more value than

the capture of Bhurtpore. Not merely has an inauspicious impression been thereby effaced from the minds of the natives, but a solid ingredient in the composition of any possible schemes of hostility to the British power, from whatever quarter, has been most effectually got rid of. Bhurtpore stands towards the north-west of India, in the direct route from the Seick territory to the heart of the Company's Empire. It is a position the most convenient imaginable, for ripening any danger that might be hatched in partnership with Runjee Sing by a turbulent or ambitious Rajah, so as to bring a chieftain of great power, of uncommon ability and unmeasured ambition, who has established himself with a numerous and well-organised army, on both sides of the Indus, and who, after conquering the Affghans, is looked at with much distrust and uneasiness by the British Presidency of Bombay, to bear directly upon the whole of Central India, the Mahratta country, which has so often alarmed and resisted us. The eminent success which has closed this campaign, and, in conjunction with the Birman peace, has thrown a fresh and unlooked-for colouring upon the administration of Lord Amherst, may extend its fortunate influence to the expeditions just now commenced by the Bombay Government towards the Indus, and tranquilize every thing on that side of the Peninsula, without any further trouble.

A great sensation has been produced in Antigua, by the Collector of Customs having seized all slaves who have been in England since the year 1807, according to report, at the express desire of the English Government, on the ground that they were entitled to their freedom. The Magistracy of Antigua issued a warrant against the Collector. He refused to give bail, and was imprisoned.

ELSNORE, May 27.—Arrived this morning, off Hornbeck, His Majesty's ship *Gloicester*, with the Duke of Devonshire and suite on board. The *Comet* steam-boat is in company. The former cannot sail up to our roads, owing to the wind and current being against her. The *Comet* has proceeded up to Copenhagen.

FRANCE.

In the Chamber of Deputies the expenses of the War Department was the subject of discussion on Thursday, June 1. General Sebastiani made a long speech against the system of the Minister. He did not so much object to the expense, as to the departure from the principle of organizing an efficient army at the least possible expense. The Minister, he observed, proposed to make the force of the army 240,000 men. Deducting the gendarmes, sedentary companies, musicians, artisans, &c., the number would be reduced to 210,000 effective men. From this was still to be deducted the sick, which would leave only 190,000 combatants. A war establishment would, however, require 350,000 combatants. To raise the army to that number, an addition of 160,000 would be necessary, which, in the General's opinion, would be introducing at once too great a number of raw recruits into the army. In the course of his speech the General complained of the interference of Priests with the soldiers, whom he described as tormented by informers and spies, and vexatiously subjected to religious ceremonies. This part of General Sebastiani's speech, which excited violent murmurs in the Chamber, was thus replied to by the War Minister:—

"The army of the Most Christian King is obliged to render to the religion of the State those honours which are its due: but as to religious acts, I declare that not only from a feeling natural to all the commanders of corps, but in virtue of an express order of the Government, every thing which touches conscience is left to the conscience, and no orders are ever given to officers or soldiers except such as relate to military service."

SPAIN.

London, June 5.—We have received the Paris papers of Friday, and the *Etoile* dated Saturday. The latter has devoted a part of its columns to the correction of mistatements in the other journals, relating chiefly to Spain and Portugal. Among the articles stigmatized as false, is a report of an application by Ferdinand for the aid of 25,000 French troops, and an account of hostilities in Portugal between the party of the Queen and the supporters of the Regency. It is said in one of the Journals, that Mr. Lamb has succeeded in obtaining the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the English claims, and to report such as shall be considered admissible. This report, whether true or not, has escaped the sentence of condemnation pronounced on others by the *Etoile*.

EARTHQUAKE.—On the 15th and 17th of May, the ancient and splendid city of Grenada, in the South of Spain, was visited by repeated and severe shocks of earthquakes, attended with tremendous subterraneous rumblings. At the dawn of day on the 17th, a violent shock was felt, which was followed, twenty minutes after, by one of still greater violence, and which lasted more than three seconds. The horrible noise with which it was accompanied, and the agitation of every edifice, drove the inhabitants for safety to the squares and public walks, which presented a most singular spectacle when daylight exposed the situation and dresses, or rather undresses of the multitude. But few casualties occurred, however, though numbers of private houses and public buildings were seriously damaged. The weather had grown lighter, but slight convulsions were still felt, and orders had been given to encamp the garrison on the surrounding fields, in order to remove it from the chief seat of danger.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, May 22.—"A new misfortune has just befallen the Imperial Family, and all Russia. Her Majesty the Empress Elizabeth, who seemed to have derived from her affliction itself supernatural strength, at the moment when she was called upon to receive the last breath of the monarch to whom she was united by the most sacred tie, and by the purest affection, could not longer resist the terrible shock. For above these two months her health has been visibly declining. Her Majesty had nevertheless set out from Taganrok for Kalouga, and the Empress mother was going to meet her, to bestow on her the most tender care, when the malady suddenly increased. Being obliged to stop not far from the town of Kalouga, the Empress Elizabeth died at Belleff on the 4th (16th) of this month.

"The following proclamation has been published on this occasion:—

"By the grace of God, we, Nicholas I., Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russians, &c. &c. &c.

"Make known to all our faithful subjects, that the Empress Elizabeth, our beloved sister-in-law, has, by the decrees of the Most High, left this earth to pass to eternal life, on the 4th (16th) of this month, in the 48th year of her age. This afflicting event took place after a long sickness both of mind and body, which ended in a total extinction of the vital powers, so that her Majesty, on her way from Taganrok, was obliged to stop in the town of Belleff, in the Government of Tser, where she died.

"All Russia, we are persuaded, will participate in the new affliction which has fallen on our Imperial House, and will join us in fervent prayers for the repose of the soul of the deceased Empress.

"Given at St. Petersburg, the 9th (21st) May, in the year 1826, the first of our reign.

(Signed)

"NICHOLAS."

The Duke of Ragusa, who had a solemn audience of the Emperor on the 19th, to present his credentials, was to have had an audience of the Empress on the 21st; but the melancholy news of the death of the Empress Elizabeth caused the audience to be put off. It is thought that the coronation will be deferred.

It is stated, on the authority of advices from Jamaica, of the 6th of April, that two individuals named Sanches and Frasco Aguerro, who landed in Cuba for the purpose of raising a party in that island in favour of the Colombians, had been apprehended and executed at Principe on the 7th of March. Aguerro, it is added, at the place of execution, behaved with peculiar firmness, and suffered without in the least compromising the cause he had advocated; but Sanchez, on the contrary, exhibited every symptom of fear, communicated such circumstances as he was acquainted with, of the intended movements, and added many exaggerations; in consequence of which, four or five Spanish vessels of war had been ordered from the Havannah to cruise on the coast.

Extract from the *New York American* of May 10:—"Havannah, April 26.—Since my last the only thing new is the arrival of a Spanish ship of war, the *Loffino*, from Cadiz and Cuba, having on board three Brigadier-Generals for the garrison, which at present is very large. Much to the astonishment of every enlightened person here, one of them is a black man, who rendered essential service in Peru; but the Captain-General, no doubt, will not permit him to take the command of a Brigadier, even of the black troops here; it is even whispered he will be sent back. The Spanish squadron, consisting of the *Guerro*, 74, and five large frigates, was, according to last accounts, at St. Jago de Cuba: it is under the orders of Admiral Laborde, and, it is rumoured, des-

lined for the Main, which, if so, will be declared in a state of blockade."

VARIETIES.

EARTHQUAKE AT SHIRAUZ.—We are sorry to learn, that another dreadful earthquake has been experienced at Shirauz, in Persia. The following letter from Bushire, dated Nov. 10, 1825, communicates the particulars of this calamity:—"I am sorry to inform you, that a shock of an earthquake was felt at Shirauz at the end of last month, almost equal to that of last year. A great number of buildings have been thrown down, and much property destroyed; I am, however, happy to say, that few have lost their lives on this dreadful occasion. If you should ever revisit Shirauz, the changes that these dreadful visitations have made in it, will fill you with grief and astonishment. The tombs of Hafiz and Sadi, the boast and glory of Shirauz, are now heaps of ruins. If these great men were now to rise from their graves, they would find ample subject for the employment of their pens, in the spectacle of the almost entire ruin of that city, whose former magnificence they have sung in numbers destined never to be forgotten."

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—This Society held their Annual Meeting at the King's Theatre on Monday, the Duke of Sussex, President, in the Chair. Among the numerous premiums awarded were,—the Gold Vulcan medal to Mr. W. Spencer, of Chatham, for a very great improvement in letting go an anchor, which has been sanctioned by its general adoption in the navy; enabling a most important, and often very critical manœuvre, to be performed with great speed and precision, and without the hazard to the lives of persons who, by the common mode, are exposed to much danger: and five guineas to Mr. Skinner, for a trap for vermin, whether mice or other quadrupeds. The novelty of this trap is, that it sets itself; the animal, in trying at the bait, draws out the support of the floor, and is itself precipitated into a chamber below, filled with water. The floor rights itself again, by means of a counterpoise, and the support of the floor returns to the place where it had been drawn out by the animal. Mr. G. Edwards, of Lynn, obtained the prize of the Gold Vulcan medal, for a levelling and surveying instrument invented by him. A silver Isis medal was awarded to Miss F. H. Henslow, of Cambridge, for a copy of an historical subject in Indian Ink. A silver medal to Mr. J. H. West, of Villiers-Street, Strand, for architectural models of the arch of Constantine at Rome, and the west front of Peterboro' cathedral. Another to Mr. Joseph Towne, surgical student, of Royston, for a model of a skeleton. And a silver agricultural medal to Mr. Stickney, of Ridgmont, near Hull, for his improved variety of ray grass.

ANECDOTES OF BONAPARTE.—"Bonaparte possessed to a wonderful degree, a facility in making a favourable impression upon those with whom he entered into conversation. This appeared to me to be accomplished by turning the subject to matters he supposed the person he was addressing was well acquainted with, and on which he could show himself to advantage. This had the effect of putting him in good humour with himself; after which it was not a very difficult matter to transfer a part of that feeling to the person who had occasioned it. Lord Keith appears to have formed a very high opinion of the fascination of his conversation, and expressed it very emphatically to me, after he had seen him. Speaking of his wish for an interview with the Prince Regent, he said, not a little bluntly, "if he had obtained an interview with His Royal Highness, in half-an-hour they would have been the best friends in England."

"His opinion concerning the Duke of Wellington has often been a subject of curiosity. I never heard Bonaparte speak of the battle of Waterloo, or give an opinion of the Duke of Wellington; but I asked General Bertrand what Napoleon thought of him. 'Why,' replied he, 'I will give you his opinion nearly in the words he delivered it to me. 'The Duke of Wellington in the management of an army, is fully equal to myself, with the advantage of possessing more prudence.'"—(Captain Mailland's Narrative.)

COLUMBIA.

A vote has passed the House of Representatives of Colombia, for the impeachment of General Paez, on account of the arbitrary acts committed by him at Caraccas, in carrying into effect the decree for the enlistment of the militia. A report was current at Philadelphia, that the Custom-house stores at Vera-Cruz, with property to the amount of 2,000 dollars, had been destroyed by fire. The account was brought to the Havannah on the 24th of April by a French Captain, and was the latest intelligence from Vera-Cruz, but had not obtained entire credit.

MEXICO.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated *Mexico, March 26*. "Mr. Morier goes home, after all, without an official individual from the Government of this country accompanying him. Camacho, however, will without doubt proceed to England, on his health being fully established, which may be looked for very shortly, and great hopes are entertained of his being able to explain away the only point now at issue in the proposed treaty. Esteva would not be heard of by Congress, from his official responsibility as Minister of Hacienda; and Gomez Pedrazo, Minister of War, nominated by the President, could not receive the sanction of either House, for similar reasons, and in consequence of his not having satisfactorily cleared his character from certain charges lately brought against him in Congress. On the Indian (northern) frontiers of Mexico, it appears that certain bands had existed for a

length of time, for the purpose of repelling the occasional attacks of the Indians, and for preserving peace in those remote parts of the fedecary, who, from the frequency and nature of their employment, had become useful and hardy troops, well calculated for the service they had to perform. Pedrazo, the new Minister at War, thought, however, that it would be better to guard the frontiers by regiments of the regular army, instead of local troops; for which purpose he remodelled the frontier force: but unluckily, ere he had time to do more than put an end to the old system, and before he had forwarded the necessary army for the new, the Indians made successful incursions, which led to an inquiry as above."

BUENOS AYRES.

THE INDIANS.

Last week reports were current that the Indians had made an attack on the frontiers. A captive gave information of their approach, and, on the 31st ultimo they had sacked the neighbourhood of Salto, and collected together all the cattle of the inhabitants at the Puerto-del Rey. The military commandant of that district had under his command 318 cavalry, and 25 militia and one field-piece, which he called out for the purpose of attacking them, and preserving the country from their ravages. The Indians amounted to about 400 men; and when the cavalry approached, they presented themselves for action. They charged furiously, being led on by some Chilian deserters, who fired a few shots; but were driven back by the valour of the cavalry, and were forced to retire to the Saladillo, where they re-formed themselves and returned to the charge; but were again beaten back by the whole body of the troops, which before had fought only in divisions, who pursued them as far as the Toras. In the fight many were killed, and their track was scattered over with dead bodies, sabres, and lances. All their horses of burden, and all the cattle which they had robbed, remained in the power of the troops.

The same day the commandant received information that another division of Indians had attacked the officer charged with the collection of the cattle and horses, and had succeeded in gaining possession of them. The commandant immediately gave orders to follow them; and after having charged them sword in hand, they relinquished their prey, and very few of them escaped. The number of Indians killed is supposed to be about 200; among these was a Spaniard of the name of Tomas Gode, who was the Chief of these forces. It is not true that Pincheira is living: he was shot in Chili. Afterwards, a brother of the first Pincheira followed the same career, but was drowned in passing the river Latuel, in the beginning of the year 1825. The name of Pincheira is preserved and attributed to the leader of the Indians, that, by the recollection of his prowess, their courage may be excited. This Gode was the chief mover of those invasions with which this country has been so frequently troubled; and we may hope, that with his death, and the severe chastisement they have received, that the Republic may calculate on the security of its frontiers for some time to come. Three Indians were taken alive; one of them is nephew of the Cacique Pablo. On the part of the troops, 1 killed of the militia, and 30 of the cavalry wounded.

On Wednesday the Gunboats sailed for the Parana.

The Brazilian Squadron has been off the city the greater part of this week. On Thursday the vessels were decorated with flags, and salutes were fired; supposed to be a Brazilian feast-day.

On Thursday, 31st ultimo, Don Carlos Alvear, assumed the command of the National Army.

Letters from Montevideo have been intercepted, written with the intention of seducing some of the officers of the National Army, particularly Don Fructoso Ribera, who joined the Patriots in the commencement of the war.

CATAMARCA.—The Governor, Gutierrez, assisted by the inhabitants of Tucuman, has dispersed the revolutionists who were sent from Cordova, Rioja, and Santiago, for the purpose of intimidating the Catamarcians into a tame submission to their views and measures. It is said one of the chiefs is prisoner.

CORDOVA.—It is said that the Governor of this Province, by a strange exercise of authority, ordered some officers which were sent to Salta by the Government of Buenos Ayres, to leave Cordova in 24 hours. The agents of the Bank, appointed to establish branches of that body in Tucuman and Salta, received the same

orders. It is also reported, that he has detained prisoner an express bringing official communications to the President of the Republic, relative to the late events at Catamarca.

The government has banished from the city Padre Soler, and has prevented the entrance of Padre Bossio into the province, whom, it is said, the religious were about to elect *Provincial*.

The ecclesiastical Cahildo has ordered the provisor Vasquez to resign his office. This order is supposed to be the work of one of the Canons, who aspires to the provisorship, as well as to the deanery of Cordova, vacant by the nomination of Dean Funez to that of La Paz.

SAN JUAN.

A Mendoza paper says:—"By private letters we are informed, that in San Juan an expedition is about to be undertaken for the purpose of navigating the chief river of that Province to the lakes, and from thence to follow the course of the river Desaguadero to the point of its greatest approximation to the river Tunigan. The vessel destined to perform the voyage, is already constructed, and a Mr. Rawson is to have the direction of the entreprize. The river of San Juan is large, and contains abundance of water. The river Desaguadero is also considered navigable in the winter. If the design should be realized, of giving the first a direction to the Desaguadero, so as to avoid the lakes, the Desaguadero would be navigable at all times, and would facilitate the formation of a navigable Canal uniting it to Tunigan."

It would appear, from recent circumstances, that an almost simultaneous movement has been made by several of the Provinces, in the projection of schemes for the purpose of obviating those evils to which an extensive and thinly peopled country must always be exposed. Salta and San Juan, in their provincial capacity, have already commenced operations, and have received the sanction and encouragement of the General Government, which, to its honour be it said, has manifested a laudable and praiseworthy desire to encourage and accomplish every design which has for its object the good and prosperity of the country. We have long been convinced, that no one measure will be so efficient in producing that nationality of feeling and interest which is the most secure bond of union, as the establishment of a system of prompt and safe communications between the different provinces of the nation. Without these, the abundance of a fertile soil will forever be useless, and poverty, indolence, and ignorance, unfavourable to wealth, prosperity or patriotism, will become the perpetual heir-looms of the inhabitants of the interior. Without some motive powerful enough to call forth exertions and excite industry, by the hopes of riches, (the chief springs of bodily or mental action,) no means will be taken to appropriate the benefits which bountiful nature has so richly bestowed on this country. The face and consistency of the soil are decidedly favourable to any attempt in the opening of canals; and the number and size of the rivers which intersect the country, promise to afford an ample supply of water at all times of the year. The projects which we have mentioned are sufficient proof that the people are becoming aware of their importance; and the only obstacle to their formation arises from the deficiency of pecuniary means; though we have reason to hope that in a few years even this impediment will be removed, by the increasing resources and augmented credit of the government.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

MR. HERVE respectfully acquaints the Public, that he is forming a CIRCULATING LIBRARY, which will be opened in a few weeks at

No. 85, Calle del Peru, (opposite the Bank.)

It will consist of ENGLISH, SPANISH, and FRENCH Authors, and be constantly supplied with the best and most popular New Works in those languages. At present, however, he is obliged to confine his attention to the ENGLISH Department; as a foundation for which, he has purchased the Books that formerly belonged to the "BUENOS AYRES SOCIETY." It will also be in his power to make many valuable additions from Private Collections. Those who are desirous of becoming Subscribers, are requested to give in their names either at Messrs. HESSE, Watchmakers, 55, Calle de Cathedral, Mr. UTTING'S, Calle de Victoria, or at Mr. FAUNCH'S Tavern; where copies of the Prospectus and Catalogues are left for inspection, until they can be printed.

TERMS.

For two Works at a time, \$20, per Annum.
For one do. do. 12, do.

Persons wishing to dispose of Works in English, Spanish, or French, are requested to apply to Mr. HERVE, at one of the above-mentioned places. September 9, 1826.

NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

WHEREAS, an Act of Parliament has been recently passed for enabling His Majesty to grant assistance towards the Building of *Churehes and Hospitals*, the maintenance of *Burial Grounds*, and the furtherance of other charitable objects, in Foreign Ports where any considerable number of His Majesty's Subjects may be residing:

The Undersigned, His Majesty's Consul General in these Provinces, hereby gives notice, that a General Meeting will be held in the BRITISH CHAPEL, after Divine Service on Sunday the 10th instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration the provisions of the said Act, and for passing such Resolutions as may be necessary for securing the advantages thereof to His Majesty's Subjects in Buenos Ayres.

And all Persons desirous to avail themselves of the benefit of this Act, and to carry into effect the Provisions thereof, are hereby invited to attend accordingly.

(Signed)

WOODBINE PARISH.

British Consulate,
Buenos Ayres, September 2, 1826.

An Abstract of the Act may be had at the Printing-Office, No. 17, Calle del Peru.

ERRATA.—We were led into an error last week, with respect to the position of the Army. We find, upon more strict inquiry, that it was the former, and not the present position, which we described.

Medium heat of the Thermometer this week at 8 o'clock in the morning, 60 of Farenheit's

PRICES CURRENT.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.		DOMESTIC ARTICLES.	
Gin, pipe case	\$300 0	Hides, Cow, pesada,* each	\$7 to 8 0
Brandy, gallon	16 0	Ox,	8 0
Rum, do.	5 4	Neats,	5 4
Wine, Madeira, dozen	5 0	Horse,	1 3
Carlou, do.	18 0	ditto, Banda Oriental,	0 9
Sweet, do.	3 0	Skins, Cali,	7 0
Sugar, White Havanna, arroba	2 4	Vicuña, each	1 4
Brown do.	19 0	Sheep, with wool, doz.	2 0
White Brazil, do.	16 0	Nutria	6 to 6 4
Brown do.	15 0	Chinchilla,	5 4
Rice, Carolina, arroba	14 0	Hair, Horse, long and clean, ar.	5 0
Brazil, do.	9 to 10 0	do. mixed,	3 to 4 0
Tobacco, Virginia, quintal	8 to 9 0	Wool, Sheep, lb.	1 0
Brazil, do.	18 0	Vicuña,	0 4
Tea, Imperial, lb.	20 0	Tallow, Rough, arroba (25lbs.)	1 4
Hyson, do.	4 0	Beef, dried, quintal, (103lbs.)	4 0
Souchong, do.	3 4	Horns, per m.	70 0
Coffee, quintal	3 0	Ostrich Feathers, white, lb.	1 0
Flour N. America, barrel	30 0	Butter, lb.	0 6
Candles, Mold, lb.	26 0	Eggs, dozen	0 6
Sperm,	0 2	* 60lb. Green Hides, or 35 dry.	
Butter, Irish, lb.	1 0	POSTS.	
Cheese, English, lb.	0 5	The Posts set out from this city for the North, and National Army, on the 5, 12, 19, 27, of this month.	
Paper, Florete Spanish, ream	0 7	Chili, 1, 8, 16, 24.	
Medio Florete do.	20 0	Peru, 3, 10, 18, 26.	
Florete Genoese, do.	18 0	PRICE OF SPECIE.	
Medio Florete do.	16 0	Doubletons, \$32	
	14 0	Spanish Dollars, . 100 per ct. prem.	Patriot Dollars, . 90 per ct. prem.
		Quarter do. . 90 do. do.	Cut stamped Silver, 60 do. do.
		FUNDS.	
		Rate of Discount in the Bank, half per ct. per month.	Bills on England, . 25d. the dollar.
		Do. do. private transactions, two to three.	France, . 380 centimes the dollar.
		Public Funds, 6 per ct. 46 per 100.	on Rio Janeiro, 11 to 12 discount.
		4 per ct. proportionably.	Bank Stock, . 32 per ct. premium

Wheat is selling from \$16 to \$17, the fanega.—Barley \$5.—Indian Corn, \$8 to \$10.