

(THE) **British Packet,**
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

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No. 15.) **BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1826.** (Vol. 1.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, August 5.—A few days ago a deputation from the distressed manufacturers and workmen connected with the woollen cloth trade of the town of Frome, in the county of Somerset, waited upon Mr. Peel, to request that he would present a petition to the King, praying for such they considered a remedy for the existing distresses of the trade. Upon presenting the petition to Mr. Peel, they stated that they had just left an immense number of their workmen in the greatest possible distress, out of employment, and without any visible probability of being able to save themselves from starvation. Mr. Peel expressed great astonishment at the assurance made by Mr. Greenland, one of the deputation, that there was distress in the West of England. He could scarcely credit such a report, as it had never reached his ears through any other channel. He begged to be informed what was the opinion of the more intelligent persons at Frome as to the causes of this distress. The deputation then pointed out some particular portions of machinery, by the operation of which, combined with the use of the power-loom, and other measures, the people were, they said, reduced almost to the last extremity. Mr. Peel, after having listened attentively to every thing the deputation had to say, expressed his regret at the condition of the poor, but lamented that he could see no hopes of a remedy. The evil, although great, was, he said, not mortal. How could the ministers, who had urged the manufacturers to lay out immense sums of money in machinery, and upon those manufacturers and compel them to abandon what they had encouraged them to adopt in the first instance?

The deputation then left Mr. Peel in absolute despair, and applied for advice to Mr. Hunt, to whom they communicated the result of their conference. Mr. Hunt, who had become fully acquainted with the distresses of the manufacturing population of Frome, during his canvass for Somersetshire, suggested to them the propriety of writing on the Right Hon. George Canning. Upon the suggestion they determined to act, and accordingly went to Broad Street on Thursday last, and requested an interview with Mr. Canning.

The deputation were, however, disappointed. The clerk or secretary to whom they applied, upon hearing what their business was, told them that Mr. Canning's time would be occupied for several of the following days in conferences with ministers of the Foreign Office. They therefore were apprehensive that some delay would intervene before they could obtain an interview with Mr. Canning, and finding that their business would not allow of longer delay, they left town on Friday night.

EXTRACTS FROM FRENCH PAPERS.

The English Consul at Tangiers, his wife, and his daughter, aged five years, were all poisoned with ices last Wednesday. The physician who was called proceeded instantly to the Cafe where the ices were made, and took several, which he sealed up, and sent to the Ecole de Medicine. The ices were doubtless of the same as that of last year; but it is difficult to explain how three persons could be attacked at the same moment with dreadful pain, accompanied with violent vomiting, without any other cause than a particular disposition of the body at the time of taking the ices. The Consul and his family have been able to continue their journey, although in a state of great debility.

Madrid, July 20.—“ Their Majesties arrived at Solan from Cabras on the 15th of this month. It is expected that they will return to Madrid by the 1st of August. Yesterday a house which was building in the Plaza Mazon fell down. Twelve or fifteen persons were buried under the ruins, and several were killed.

“ On the 4th, two shocks of an earthquake were again experienced at Grenada. The continued succession of shocks since the month of April is calculated to excite considerable alarm.

“ Colombian privateers continue to infest the coast of Galicia. It appears they are two in number, without reckoning two small prizes which they have armed. If they are not driven off, the coasting trade, which they vigorously attack, will become impossible.

“ We are assured that smugglers lately entered Old Castile from the Portuguese frontiers, singing revolutionary songs. Though there is nothing impossible in this, we ought to distrust reports to which the late events at Lisbon, which, as may be expected, have produced a strong impression here, cannot fail to give birth.

“ Paris, July 30.—Accounts from Berlin state that the persons imprisoned in the castle of Copenick, on charges of being engaged in democratic plots, have been set at liberty in consequence of the report of the commission of inquiry. It is also stated that the commission of legislation has declared for a general revision of the laws, which may be completed in the year 1828, and that the commission in question insists on the publicity of proceedings.

“ A German Journal states, that the descendant of Luther the reformer, who was studying in Jena, at the expense of the Government, has suddenly become insane.”—*L'Etouffé.*

“ The course which Lord Cochrane, with his steam-vessels under his command, has taken, appears a mystery difficult to be explained, especially when we consider the rapid motion of this kind of vessel, which within the period of two months might have carried them twice the length of the Mediterranean. The only indication of them is a letter from Turin, dated July 20, containing an extract from another letter dated Cagliari, July 8, which states that on the 4th a superb English steam-vessel had entered that road, and would soon proceed on her course to Malta. On the 10th the Viceroy was to visit the steam-vessel, and on the 11th the captain took on board several distinguished persons of the town, to whom he offered to give a sail of three hours, at the rate of twelve Italian miles per hour. It is not said that Lord Cochrane was on board. Perhaps the junction of all the steam-vessels was thought necessary before any thing should be undertaken.”—*(Journal des Debats.)*

“ A private letter from Lisbon states, that the Austrian Ambassador proposed to the diplomatic body to protest against the Portuguese charter. The English minister replied with firmness, that such a proceeding was so inconsistent with the rights of nations, and so hostile to the authority of Kings, that he considered it his duty to reject the proposition. The French Ambassador and the other foreign ministers then abstained from pressing it.

“ The French Minister exerted himself most earnestly with Sir Charles Stuart to induce him to use his influence to delay the publication of the Charter until he should receive instructions from France; but Sir Charles replied, that he could take no part in any such measure. The most perfect order prevails in Lisbon.

“ Whatever the journal of the Treasury may say, it is certain that the three Jesuits who landed at Lisbon before Sir C. Stuart, arrived from France, for the ostensible purpose of re-establishing the Convent of St. Gaetan. They gave their word that they were not Jesuits; but it is well known what weight should be attached

to that. A few days after their arrival, a pamphlet against the King was thrown under the doors of the houses. It is written in Italianised Portuguese, which sufficiently denotes its origin.—(Constitutionnel.)

GREECE.

(Extract of a letter from Malta, June 26.)

“The *Sybilie* frigate arrived here on Saturday, after having had a serious affray with two Greek pirates off Candia, the crews of which got on shore and attacked the *Sybilie's* boats with such impetuosity, that twelve officers and men were killed, and twenty-nine wounded; of the latter, an officer, Lieutenant Tupper, and three men have died since their arrival here. The first-lieutenant Gordon had three balls lodged in him, and a midshipman, Mr. Edmonstone, has had his arm shot away. Another midshipman and I believe the assistant surgeon, were killed in the engagement. The pirates' vessels were destroyed, and a great number of the pirates killed.”

NEW SOUTH WALES.

It appears from a statement in the *Sydney Gazette*, that the inhabitants of New South Wales have demanded generally an alteration in the laws of the colony; particularly, the privilege of trial by jury, and equal taxation by representation. General Brisbane, the late governor, and his secretary, have expressed themselves decidedly in favour of the sentiments of the inhabitants on this subject, and have promised to communicate their wishes to the government at home. At Van Dieman's Land the Attorney-General having incurred the displeasure of the late Governor, has been dismissed from his office, and Mr. Joseph Hone, brother of the celebrated parodist, has been appointed *ad interim* his successor, with an increase of salary.

CONGRESS OF PANAMA.

(Extract of a semi-official document, published in the “*Tribuna*” of this city, dated 30th September.)

“We have good news from the Congress of Panama. It was assembled from June 22 till July 15, when it resolved to remove its sessions to Tucumán, in Mexico, to commence again on the 1st of this month. During its sittings, a treaty of general union, bond, and confederation was celebrated between Colombia, Mexico, Peru, and Guatemala; a convention of contingents, and two agreements concerning the federal army and marine, and concerning the assembly.

“The treaty of union is the most perfect of its class; because it embraces all the philosophy that can dictate to avoid wars and preserve peace in America, being combined in the manner to make almost imperceptible the sacrifices which each State makes of its rights, and therefore maintain their sovereignty and independence; which is to say, that among ourselves we are different nations, and one with respect to Europe and every foreign power.

“The convention of contingents treats of the population; so that Mexico will maintain an army of thirty-two thousand men, Colombia fifteen, between Peru and Guatemala thirteen thousand. Of these forces, there will be composed an allied body of twenty-five thousand men, to assist with what is necessary at any point which may be invaded; and the States to maintain at their cost the portion of auxiliaries which may be ordered to the assistance of another. The marine will be united in one, and shall be established at Cartagena, to be formed and supported from the contingents of each State; in the division of which Mexico contributes four millions and a-half of dollars, and Colombia two millions two hundred thousand dollars.

“The assembly has removed to Tucupaya, on account of the unhealthiness of Panama; and it was proposed that its labours shall be continued with the most cordial union. The British Commissioners, and the Commissioner of the King of the Netherlands, marched together with the Plenipotentiaries to Tucupaya.”

PERU.

The electoral college of Lima, on the 16th of August, passed the following Act:

“1. It being necessary that the reform of the Constitution given by the Constituent Congress of Peru should be radical, and not partial only; and considering that the Constitution given by the Liberator to Bolivia, and adapted to the Republic of Peru, contains the elements of national prosperity, balanced in a wonderful manner, we give to this project the popular sanction, expressing the wishes of all the inhabitants of the Province to be ruled by it.

“2. The Liberator, President of Columbia, being the only man on whom the eyes of our continent are fixed, and the only one capable of conjuring the political tempests, and of causing the nation to march with a firm step to the destinies to which it is called by Providence; the Liberator, and no other, must be perpetual President of this Republic, in the terms which this project designates.

“Such is the unanimous vote of the electors of the province of Lima, manifested by the most decided acclamation for this sanction, with which the electoral college was dissolved, all the mem-

bers signing this act.—Attested by the Minister of the Interior, José Maria de Pando.”

“In the city of Cuzco, the 26th of August 1826, the electoral college of this province was convoked in the hall of the convent of Merced. The president of the college, Dr. Don Santiago Corbal, asked if the members approved and sanctioned the Peruvian Constitution then in discussion, and which had been under consideration in former sessions; and being answered that they approved and sanctioned it without any discrepancy of opinion, without having any thing to add or to take away, referring to the anterior act, in which it was voted, that the religion of Peru ought to be the Catholic, Apostolic Roman, with the exclusion of every other; this act was concluded and signed by the president and secretary.”

This Constitution has been sanctioned by the departments of Tarja and Huanuco.

BOLIVIA.

The Congress has occupied two sessions in the discussion of a law, by which the act of cession passed by the Liberator, ceding the district of Tarija to the Argentine Republic. The solemn decision of Tarija, and its right to belong to Bolivia, are approved by the Congress; and its deputies shall be admitted into its body, if their appointment has been made conformably to the law of elections of the Republic.

In the town of Carroco, province of Pacaji, an excellent vein of coal has been discovered. Also a quicksilver mine. It has been wrought some years back, though not for quicksilver.

SALTA.

On the 4th of September the governor of Tarija, Don Bernardo Trigo, and four deputies, were to set out for Bolivia, as commissioners and representatives of that district.

A Cordova paper says, “At the departure of the post from Salta for Cordova, this province had not admitted the paper money, and it was probable that it would not be admitted. It also states, the Arenales was going to raise an army for the purpose of attacking Tarija and the other dissidents.”

SAN JUAN.

A letter from this province, inserted in a Mendoza paper, contains the following statement:—“It is reported here, that the famous Quiroga threatens us also, and that this new Buzandian wishes to plant one foot in Tucuman, and the other in San Juan. Although the news appear gigantic, our government is unmindful, and is forming with all speed a regiment of cavalry. It is observed, moreover, there exists a great harmony between our government and that of Mendoza; as there arrived thence an officer, who was received by the Governor at 10 o'clock in the morning, and was despatched again at 2 o'clock, so that he had not time to communicate with his friends in this place. At his departure, he was accompanied as far as the Posito, no doubt to assure his prompt march. These measures, and the knowledge we have of the principles which animate the Government and inhabitants of Mendoza, inspire us with the utmost confidence that the anarchists will return well chastised if they dare to attack these provinces, the march of which is contradictory to their views. An addition of the editor's says, “We answer for the well-established credit of our province, that she never has nor never will occupy a place among the *montones*, however much it may be wished.”

TUCUMAN AND CATAMARCA.

An extract of a letter from the former place, inserted in the *Mensajero*, states,—“At last Quiroga, deaf to the cries of peace, has occupied the province of Catamarca, and has entered even this territory. The troops which he brings amount to 700 or 800 men; they are very poor ones, but sufficient to incommode and to cause grievous evils to the country. C. Tierrez, with the principal of his force, has retired to the Sierra. He left Mota in Catamarca with near 200 men, badly armed, with the sole object of preserving order. When Quiroga approached, Mota sent 80 men to harass him; but these, on the 20th, cut up completely the van-guard of the enemy, consisting of 150 *harrigones*, and pursued them until they were mixed with the remainder of the forces. In a conflict they surrendered their colours. If the officer who commanded this party is a little more expert, the war of the anarchists concludes in that act alone. I believe it will continue six days longer; because yesterday Madrid marched with a fine division, which will operate in conjunction with the forces of Guti-

who has returned to this territory. I have well-founded hopes, that in the next post I shall inform you of the termination of this affair, be what it may, the combination which is announced between Quiroga, Ibarra, and Bustos."

A Cordova paper states, that on the 9th ultimo Quiroga entered Catamarca, and on the following day continued his march, for the purpose of encountering Gutierrez, who, on the 16th ult. had retired to the point of the Tortoral. On the 14th ultimo, Don Pio Isaac Acuña was elected governor by the general acclamation of the Junto and the inhabitants of the province, who were nearly all assembled for the purpose, with the exception of four aristocrats who accompanied Gutierrez, who was deposed by general desire.

CORDOVA.

The individuals who were implicated in the conspiracy at Cordova, it appears are Colonel-major Orampo, Don Gaspar Bravo, Pizarro and his brother, Colonel Tapiá, a Chilia, Riberito, commandant Giles and brother, Arzaquita, Don Julian Paz, and Don Rafael Fraguero, Sindicos, who are now at liberty. The *Consejero* of Cordova states, that all excepting Bravo have confessed and are convicted. The latter, notwithstanding five concordant depositions implicating him in the conspiracy, still persists in denying any participation. The 21st ultimo there were scattered in Cordova a number of written *pasquins*, degrading the government to visit the crime of the conspirators with a summary punishment.

MENDOZA.

An extract of an article under the head "*Police*," in a Mendoza paper, is worthy of notice. While it shows that there are yet some abuses existing in the provinces, it also convinces us of the utility of the periodical papers where the Press is free, and public opinion at liberty to express itself. They may not always be very efficient in contributing to the organization of a country; but it is an undoubted fact, that they are powerful correctives of public abuses, and strong checks on the exercise of tyranny, when they are made the servile tools of power, nor the organs of factious parties.

The Police has dared to enter a place which the laws have consecrated as the *House of a Citizen*. He has employed armed soldiers to drag men from their homes, and to conduct to a prison as State criminals, several persons who, having presented themselves at their arrival; although they had done so to the Government, and were ignorant that it was necessary to do the same to the Police. In whatever light we view this act, we find it insupportable. Who could believe, that after sixteen years of revolutions, in which we have recovered those prerogatives which have been contended for which constitute liberty—those rights, without which man is a despicable being, least of chance upon the world, and whose fate is a woe at the mercy of despots—who could believe, that we should have seen individual security attacked in so atrocious a manner?

To employ armed force against a peaceable man,—to bury him in a prison without hearing him, neither give the best idea of the authority that in this manner is exercised, nor do honour to the people who suffer it. If a person that in nothing has infringed the laws of the country is treated as an enemy to public tranquillity, what is reserved for real criminals? Did the persons of whom we treat refuse to comply with the orders to present themselves at their arrival?—No; why did they do so to the Government. Did the Judge of Police intimate to them that they should present themselves before him?—No; because the first intimation was made by the party which went to seize them! Has the order, that all persons entering the Province present themselves to the Police, been published in the Register or in any of the public papers?—Nothing of this have we seen. If it is of such importance that they who enter the Province should present themselves before the Police, why did the Government believe it sufficient that they had presented themselves to the Government? Why, what else can we think, but that these persons having presented themselves to the Government, they did not consider it necessary to do the same to the Police afterwards, when there was no allusion to that effect?

It closes with the following:—
We announced this act to the public, because we consider it of much importance. It not only shows that there yet exist germs of despotism in Mendoza; but that it may operate in a manner little favourable out of the country, and cause great injuries to the Nation in general. Our liberty, supported by the laws, ought to be the magnet which attracts useful hands to our country. But what idea will foreigners form of a nation, in which they are dragged to prison without reason or justice? What will be said of a country in which punishments are inflicted for not having obeyed orders which the inhabitants themselves are ignorant of, because they have not been published?—Is there a man who will expose himself to such a place of torment?

BY NOS AYRES.

CONGRESS.

(Sessions from 21 to 25th.) *Executive Power.—Nature and qualities of this Power.*

The Executive Power of the Nation is confided and en-

trusted to one person alone, under the title of President of the Argentine Republic.

70.—No one can be elected President that is not a citizen of the Republic by birth, and that does not possess the other qualifications required by this Constitution in a senator.

71.—Before entering on the discharge of his functions, the President elect shall take, before the president of the Senate, and of the two Houses assembled, the following oath:—"I, N., swear by God our Lord, and by these Holy Evangelists, that I will justly discharge the office of President which is confided to me; that I will protect the Catholic Religion; that I will conserve the integrity and independence of the Republic; and will observe faithfully the Constitution."

72.—The President shall continue in office five years.

73.—In case of infirmity or absence of the President, or while a new election is in process, by his death, demission, or removal, the president of the Senate shall supply his place, and shall exercise the functions annexed to the Executive Power, in the meanwhile being suspended from the office of Senator.

74.—The President of the Republic shall be elected in the following manner:—The capital, and each province, shall name a Junto of electors, to the number of 15, with the same qualifications and under the same forms as for the election of Senators.

75.—The electors of each province being assembled in the capital four months before the expiration of the term of the Presidency, on a day which the legislature shall fix, the electors shall vote for the President of the Republic by signed ballots.

76.—The voting being concluded, and the act signed by all the electors, it shall be remitted by the president of the electoral Junto, folded and sealed, to the president of the Senate.

77.—The president of the Senate having collected all the acts, shall open them in presence of both Houses.

78.—Four members of Congress, selected indiscriminately, being associated with the Secretaries, shall proceed immediately to a scrutiny, and shall announce the number of suffrages in favour of each candidate.

79.—He who shall unite two-thirds of all the votes, shall be proclaimed immediately President of the Republic.

80.—If none of the candidates should possess two-thirds of the suffrages of the electors, the Congress shall proceed to conclude the elections in the manner provided by the articles 22 and 23 concerning the election of Senators.

81.—The election of the President of the Republic must be concluded in one session alone; the acts of electoral Juntos to be published afterwards by the press.

Of the attributes of the Executive.

82.—The President is chief of the general administration of the Republic.

83.—He publishes and causes to be executed the laws and decrees of the Congress; their execution being regulated by special rules.

84.—He convokes the Congress at the times appointed by the Constitution, or extraordinarily, when grave circumstances demand it.

85.—He annually opens the Sessions of Congress, both Houses being assembled for the purpose in the Hall of the Senate; informing them at the same time of the political state of the Nation, and of the improvements and reforms which he may judge worthy of their attention.

86.—He issues the necessary orders, that the elections of Senators and Representatives be made at the proper time and conformably to law, giving account to the Congress of the abuses which he shall observe.

87.—*Suppressed.*

88.—He is the supreme-chief of the forces of land and sea, exclusively charged with their direction in peace or in war; but cannot command the army in person without the special permission of the Congress.

89.—He provides for the defence of the State, prevents conspiracies, and appeases tumults.

JUDICIAL SENTENCE.—A judicial inquiry having taken place for the purpose of discovering the persons who attacked and robbed the house of Don Baltazar Velez, on the 15th of July, 1825, the persons implicated were Sebastian Chaves, (under the feigned name of Francisco Aranda,) Marcelino Silva, and Juan Ximenes, who fled; with the females Manuela Soria, Jossfa Ramirez, and Antonia Cejas, as accomplices and receivers. It was proved on the

trial that this Chaves was the leader of the gang of thieves who assaulted the house of Don Baltazar Velez, and had committed a variety of other offences. He was condemned to suffer Death. Marcelino Silva, for being found in possession of stolen goods, was condemned to five years imprisonment, and hard labour. The evidence against the females was insufficient to prove their criminal guilt, and considering the long imprisonment which they had suffered, they were set at liberty, with a serious warning to mend their ways, and to seek some honest and decent means of obtaining a livelihood. Juan Ximenes has not yet been apprehended; but orders were issued for the purpose.

The sentence being approved by the High Court of Justice, Sebastian Chaves was executed yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Sailed, on Thursday, for Monte Video and Havre-de-Grace, the French brig *Bearnois, Guilbert*. This vessel sailed from France before the official notification of the blockade of this port was known. She will not suffer any impediment on the part of the Brazilians.

The following are a few of the details which we have received respecting the Chili Squadron:—"On the 18th of September last, the British brig *Alert*, at anchor in Bukely-Sound, Falkland Isles, observed a corvette pass and re-pass the said Sound. They shortly afterwards sent a boat on board the *Alert*. The boarding officer had the Buenos Ayrean cockade and buttons, and stated that he was by birth a Columbian; that the vessel he had just left was the Buenos Ayres corvette *Chacabuco*, of which he was second lieutenant, commanded by captain John George, an Englishman.—They inquired if the *Alert* had seen any Brazilian vessels. The officer afterwards went on shore, and whilst there a ship hove in sight. The officer remarked that it was the frigate *Buenos Ayres*, which had separated from the *Chacabuco* in a snow-storm on the other side of Cape Horn. He added, that the squadron was to consist of six vessels in all, viz.: three from Valparaiso, and three from Callao; and that the *Monte Video* had put back leaky. The ship which hove in sight passed on, and is supposed to have been a whaler. No accounts have been received of the *Buenos Ayres* since she separated in the snow-storm. The weather continued very bad for several days afterwards. She had 450 men on board, and a number of supernumerary officers. She had taken 40 able seamen from the *M. Video*, when the latter put back." It is probable that the *Buenos Ayres* is either at the Island of Chiloe, or in the port of Valdivia, as we have received no accounts from these places for some time past.

THEATRE.

The Manager of the Theatre has furnished the Public with an Account Current of the French Performances:—

<i>The Receipts for the two nights were</i>	\$2123 4
<i>Expenses charged by the Manager, including \$400 for the use of the House,</i>	780 5
<i>Leaving a Balance of</i>	\$1342 7
¶ The charges for Dresses, &c. &c. &c. are not included in the above.	
<i>On the two English nights the Receipts were</i>	\$2100 4
<i>Manager's Expenses, including \$200 for the House,</i>	494 3
	\$1606 1
<i>Expenses incurred for Dresses, Printing, &c.</i>	351 6
	\$1254 3
<i>Various Donations,</i>	243 0
<i>Nett Proceeds,</i>	\$1497 3

We are induced to publish the above, to correct a statement that no charge had been made by the Manager to the English Amateurs for the use of the house. We have heard, that of the \$1342. 7rs. paid to the French Amateurs, only eight dollars six reals are forthcoming!—the remainder, according to report, has been lost in disgraceful speculations by the said Amateurs!! Rumour, however, will have it, that those speculations have been *lavish expenses, dresses, and new clothes!!!* If so, it affords an excellent commentary to the observation, that "Wherever there is any good to be done, we are sure to find Frenchmen."

It is said some French Gentlemen have made, or intend to make, a subscription to cover the deficits of those of their countrymen who, forgetting the precepts inculcated in VOLTAIRE'S immortal Tragedy of *Julius Cesar*, have rather studied the part of "Sereny Diddler," in the farce of "Raising the Wind."

BUENOS AYRES RACES

Over the Barraca Sands, on Monday, the 6th November, 1826.

(CATCH WEIGHTS.)

Mr. Whitfield's <i>Shanrock</i> , 1 1	Mr. Buggela's <i>Hit or Miss</i> , 5 6
Mr. John's <i>Baron-so-bold</i> , 2 4	Mr. Duguid's <i>Bob</i> , Dr.
Mr. Lockhart's <i>Sir P. Teazle</i> , 3 5	Mr. Miller's <i>Gustavus</i> , Dr.
Mr. Pousett's <i>Integrity</i> , 4 3	Mr. Harratt's <i>Yorkshireman</i> , Dr.
Mr. Douglas's <i>St. George</i> , 5 2	Dr. Dick's <i>Espartillan</i> , Dr.

Shanrock made his own play, and won easy; the first heat the *Baron-so-bold* challenged him, but was defeated instantly. For the second heat *George* tried in vain to make a race. *Sir Peter*, a good horse, whose speed is not his best. We think if *Integrity's* condition were improved, he would be above mediocrity. *Sir Peter* and *Hit or Miss* were rode by Englishmen, who give promising hopes of future excellence, though neither have the ability of the writer's old friend John Jackson, nor have they been educated in the school of honest old Sykes. Had he (the writer) taken his advice at York, on *Bethle'a Gaber*, for the 30 Guineas' Stake in 1811, and *Soothsayer* for the Leger, he would now have been more in his element.

RESULTS.—*Shamrock* the favourite. 3 to 1 against *St. George*; 3 to 1 against *Baron*; 10 to 1 against *Sir Peter*; 5 and 6 to 1 against *Integrity*; same against *Hit or Miss*.

Match for Forty Dollars, (8 stone each.)

Mr Booth's cheanut Pony *Bubble*, by *The Dups*, beat Mr Miller's grey Pony *Dreadnought* 800 yards. *Dreadnought* the favourite at high odds; and we have the opinion of a judge who thinks for a shorter distance he will make the *Bubble* "like the baseless fabric of a vision."

Second Match for \$100, (8 stone 7lbs. each.)

Mr Booth's *Bubble* beat, same distance as the above race, Mr Fisher's *Hocus Pocus*. 2 and 3 to 1, on Mr Booth's Pony.

WANTED.

IN an English Family, a LADY'S MAID, and a Male or Female COOK, who can produce testimonials of their former good conduct.—Apply at No. 163, Calle de Belgrano.

NOTICE.

THE Public of BUENOS AYRES is respectfully informed, that in the *Fonda del Comercio, Calle del 25 de Mayo*, No. 11, is exhibited a Panorama view of the City of EDINBURGH, Capital of Scotland; containing distinct aspects of the celebrated City, with its arsenals, vessels, churches, hospitals, and barracks; also, a Boat Race, with other particulars, which will be more manifested.

Open from 10 in the Morning till Sunset.—Admittance 2 P. ds.—Tickets to be had at the Bar of said Fonda. Subscriber's names will be taken if preferred at One Dollar each for the Season.

JOHN BOOTH

HAS ON SALE, at his Store, No. 30, Piety-Street, the following Articles:—

Cogniac Brandy, in bottles; Rum, of good quality; Gin, in stone bottles and cases; Burton Ale, in bottles; Cyder; Light Port Wine of a Claret flavour; Muscatel Wine; Several dozens of exquisitely fine Madeira; Cherry and Raspberry Brandy, in pint bottles; Hams, Tongues, Salted Mackerel; Pickles, Oil, Fish, Sauce, &c. of various descriptions; Gloucester Cheese, Penco do.; Capers, Olives, Raisins, Figs, Spices; Tea, black, green, hyson, imperial, &c.; Coffee; Carolina Rice; Sugar of different qualities; Tobacco, various qualities; Coccol; Cypthes, Spades, and all such hard laborious trades; Bricklayers' Tools; Ship Chandlery, a constant supply of; Cutlery; Tea-trays; Table Mats; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridges, Whips, &c.; Medicine Chests; Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes; Damask Table Cloths and Napkins; Blacking; Stationary; Brass Candlesticks; Hats; Gunpowder, fine in cannisters; Shot, from No. 1, to No. 8.

PRICE OF SPECIE.

Doubleloons,	\$50 fluctuating.
Spanish Dollars, 200 per prem.	Patriot Dollars, 190 per ct. p.
Quarter do. 50 do.	Cut stamp Silver, 170 do. do.
FUNDS.	
Rate of Discount in the Bank, half per ct. per month.	Bills on England, 154, the discount, 320 continues a dollar.
Do. do. private transactions, two to three.	on Rio Janeiro, 11 to 12 com.
Public Funds, 6 per ct. 46 per 100.	Bank Sto 80 per 100.
4 per ct. proportionably.	