

THE

# British Packet,

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 153.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1829.

[Vol. III.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

Buenos Ayres, July 23, 1829.

The Government being anxious to afford the most efficient protection to the liberty and security of the citizens in the approaching elections for representatives; and wishing to prevent the disagreeable scenes which, contrary to the spirit of the law, have frequently diminished the importance of this act, and brought in question its legality, hereby decrees:

Art. 1. On the 26th of this month, the day destined for the election of representatives, from 10 o'clock in the morning, at which time the voting commences, until 4 in the evening, the hour at which it closes, no citizen enjoying the right of voting, of whatever class he may be, shall present himself in the streets or public places of this city, armed with pistols, sabre, knife, club, or any other offensive weapon; excepting only the officers of the police, and the patrols charged with the preservation of order.

2. Those who may infringe the preceding article, shall pay a fine of 200 dollars, or suffer 15 days' imprisonment.

3. The Chief of Police shall be recommended to be most zealous in causing this order to be strictly observed.

LAVALLE.

*Salvador M. del Carril.*

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 22nd inst. published the following note, addressed by admiral Grivel, on assuming the command of the French naval forces on this station, to the commodore of the French squadron in the River Plate.

"Do not fail again to recommend to our countrymen tranquilly to follow their employments, and not to take any part in the political concerns of the country. Declaring to the King's subjects who despise these counsels, that by this act alone they will lose the protection of H. Majesty's flag. You can, on the other hand, assure those who conform to this advice, that they may rely on the most prompt and efficacious protection, in case (which God avert!) it become necessary for their security. The orders communicated to our maritime forces are positive in this

respect, and no one can doubt but they will be punctually put into execution."

*El Tiempo* of the 23d makes some remarks upon the foregoing, concluding thus:—"Who knows whether M. Grivel, by prompt and efficacious protection, may not understand what Viscount Venancourt understood! This affair is yet pending: the Government of Buenos Ayres has had recourse to that of H. M. C. M. for redress. Some time must pass before it will be possible even to receive an answer; and, notwithstanding, another French naval officer already threatens us again, and our Journals admit his insulting notes, without saying a single word!"

The body of Mr. Allan Macfarlane (one of the unfortunates drowned from the brig *Gazelle's* boat on 7th inst.,) was picked up on the 20th instant, in the Inner Roads, by the crew of the British brig *Mercury*. It was conveyed to shore, and on the 21st inst. was interred in the Protestant burial ground, in presence of numerous friends.—The brother of the deceased, Mr. John Macfarlane, chief mourner. We have not heard that any of the other bodies have been found.

The *Bremenship Harmony*, Lankenau, from Bremen 18th May, has arrived at M. Video; cargo general, to Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.

H. B. M.'s frigate *Thetis*, from this 16th arrived at M. Video 19th inst., and was to sail for Rio Janeiro same day.

We have perused Lima papers to the 7th of April. The news contained in them is important. It appears that on the 27th of February a battle took place at Tarqui, between the Peruvian army commanded by General La Mar, and the Colombian army under the command of General Sucre; in which the Peruvians were totally defeated. This event produced peace between the belligerents, which was signed on the 1st of March, and of course upon terms very favorable to the conquering party. General Sucre, however, states, that notwithstanding the great victory achieved, the Colombians have not insisted upon better conditions than what were demanded before the action. In these conditions we read, that the debt

due by Peru to Colombia, and interest, is to be paid by the former in 18 months. At the foot of the Treaty, the following Memorandum is inserted:

"Head Quarters, Jiron, March 1st, 1829.

"Desirous to give a relevant testimony, and the most incontestible proof that the Government of Colombia does not wish for war,—that it esteems the Peruvian people, and has no pretensions to abuse the victory it has obtained, nor humiliate Peru, or take the least particle of its territory from it,—it therefore approves and confirms this treaty.

(Signed,) ANTONIO JOSE DE SUCRE.

JOSE DE LA MAR.

By order of H. E.,—Mariano Castro.

The papers contain various documents respecting the battle of Tarqui. The hussars of Junin, commanded by General Mariano Necochea, suffered greatly.

Sucre has issued a decree to raise a monument in honour of the victory. Article 1st states,—that the battle of Tarqui has covered the Colombian arms with glory, and satisfied the national honour in the war with Peru. That a column of jasper is to be raised on the field of battle, on one side of which is to be inscribed the names of the corps of the army who were engaged in it; on the opposite side, that of the generals and officers; on the third side, the names of the officers and soldiers killed and wounded in the engagement; and on the side which looks towards the enemy's camp, to be inserted in letters of gold,—“The Peruvian army of 8000 men, who invaded the territory of its liberators, was vanquished, on the 27th of February, 1829, by 4000 of the brave troops of Colombia”

Medals are to be distributed to the troops; and the regiments which distinguished themselves are to wear in their colours the words,—*The avengers of Colombia at Tarqui.*

General La Mar has addressed a letter to General Sucre, relative to the occurrences of, and after the battle: complaining that the Peruvian prisoners, instead of being treated as prisoners of war, were incorporated in the Colombian army; that in the battle the Colombians had the best position, could choose their mode of attack, &c.; that the Peruvian army were not all assembled, and that its numerical strength in the battle of Tarqui was very little more than that of the Colombians.

The packet *Mutine* has brought London papers to the 24th of May.

The riots at Manchester and its neighbourhood had been suppressed, but not without loss of lives. A serious affair occurred at Rochdale. A party of the carabineers, commanded by a sergeant, was conducting sixteen of the rioters to prison: on the way the carabineers were stoned by a great mob of people, but they showed the utmost forbearance. After lodging the prisoners in goal, they returned to their quarters; leaving a sergeant and ten private soldiers of the 67th regiment of foot to guard the prison. A little while after the carabineers had rode away, the crowd began to pelt the soldiers with stones and brickbats. This the soldiers bore for some time; but it soon became a matter of absolute necessity for them to do something in their own defence. The sergeant several times threatened to order the men to fire if the throwing was not discontinued. His threats had no effect, and two of the soldiers fired over the heads of the people; but this brought on a more unmerciful pelting, and at last the sergeant finding there was no other way to preserve the lives of his men, and to prevent a rescue of his prisoners, gave the word *fire*. The order was instantly obeyed, and the throwing of stones not immediately ceasing, a second round was fired, and the mob dispersed, having five killed and upwards of a dozen wounded.

Trade in the manufacturing districts was said to be reviving.

In Spitalfields, amongst the silk weavers, great distress prevailed, in consequence of the reduction of wages; and disturbances had taken place there, and cutting and destroying the silk in the looms.

The London papers likewise contain the usual details of luxury, gaiety and misery, almost always to be found in kingdoms so populous as our own. The revenue of Great Britain had however considerably increased. It appears that at the close of 1828, the amount of the revenue was 55,187,000*l.*; and the expenditure for the year 49,336,000*l.*; leaving a surplus of 5,851,000*l.*

The renewal of the charter to the East India Company, occupies a great portion of the public attention in England. A Commons, relative to the monopoly possessed by that company. Upon this subject, *Bell's Weekly Messenger* of 17th of May, says:—"In less than two years must finally be determined whether the East India Charter shall exist or not. When this shall be decided, the larger question of the Government of India will present itself. India is now considered as a mere factory, and not as a colony. It is now the property and leased farm of the company, and not of the kingdom. It is guarded

with the same jealousy with which Spain formerly guarded South America,—with the vigilance of a duenna. No colonization, or even emigration, is suffered in the settlements of the East India Company, nor can any Englishman establish himself there in trade, without being a member of their body, or having their special license. We do not charge them with being the tyrants of India; but the Company are as much the exclusive keepers of India, as if this fairest portion of Asia had been created solely for themselves. The question of a free trade with India and China, is not merely confined to our commerce, but involves every principle of our Government and Constitution at home, and every consideration of duty and humanity. In deciding the question of India, we shall have to determine the fate, and future government, of eighty millions of people, whose interests, by a mysterious dispensation of Providence, have become inseparably connected with our own, and whose career of civilization, and prosperity and future happiness, must depend upon the mode of government to which we shall destine them."

The same paper contains some remarks upon the riots in the manufacturing districts; the argument of which is,—that in an artificial state, as England now is, the peace of the kingdom is not unfrequently in danger from the very constitution of commerce and manufactures,—not from the disposition to revolt, but from the distress occasioned by the vicissitudes of demand and supply; therefore discontent and commotion do not arise from any other than temporary causes; and that the deficiency of the late harvest, and the consequent high price of the necessaries of life, is another of the causes of the late disturbances.

Charles Abbot, Lord Colchester, who was for so many years Speaker of the House of Commons, died in London on the 8th of May. His Lordship was born in Cornwall, in October 1755; he was buried in Westminster Abbey, near the remains of Mr. Pitt, Mr. Canning, &c.

The Countess of Derby (once the celebrated actress Miss. Farren,) is likewise dead. She was in the 70th year of her age, and appeared first upon the stage at the Haymarket Theatre, in the character of *Bliss*, being then only 14 years of age.

The day appointed for the celebration of His Majesty's birth-day, was kept with great splendour in London. Detachments of the three regiments of foot guards attended on the parade in St. James's Park, with three bands in their full state regiments, who delighted a numerous assemblage by the beautiful music they performed, including the overtures to "*La Gazza Ladra*," "*Il Barbiere di Siviglia*,"

"*Tancredi*," &c. The fashionable London papers contain a full account of the dresses the ladies wore at Court upon the King's birth-day, the perusal of which would cause our fair *Porteñas* to smile; for instance a description like the following, which we have copied from the *Morning Herald*.

LADY GEORGIANA HERVEY.

A marabout gauze, embroidered with gold and cherry flowers, and trimmed with gold and flowers, over rich white satin; blond sleeves, called *seduisantes*.

Mr. O'Connell was elected to represent the County of Clare in Parliament, before the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill: he accordingly attended the House of Commons, and it was decided that the oaths formerly administered must in this case be acted upon. Mr. O'Connell refused to take these oaths, and a new writ was ordered for the county. He has announced his intention of again becoming a candidate. Some of the newspapers, in speaking of the above decision, severely censure the administration; they accuse it, and especially Mr. Peel, of personality in making paltry objections, now that all *bars* have been removed.

In the war between Russia and Turkey, no important battle had taken place. The Emperor of Russia has ordered a new levy of 100,000 men. The blockade of the Dardanelles is extended, and embraces the whole of the Gulf of Contessa, Lagos, and the port of Enos. It was however rumoured that the blockade would not be respected on the part of the British, and that Admiral Malcolm had received positive instructions to protect all British merchantmen who may break the Russian blockade.

A war between Russia and Persia is anticipated, in consequence of a massacre of the Russian Legation at Teheran, originating in the profligate conduct of some of the Russian suite towards two women.

In Portugal, affairs remained in much the same state. On the 4th of May twenty-three individuals were convicted of high treason against Don Miguel: 10 were sentenced to be exiled, and 13 to be hung, their heads to be separated from their bodies, and exposed for three days on the gallows.

The *Morning Herald* has inserted some observations made by Mr. Clay (late Secretary of the United States) on a dinner given to him by some of his admirers, and says thereon:—"On this occasion the following truly Yankee toast was drank, the sentiment of which we recommend to the attention of certain persons on this side of the water:—  
"Retrenchment.—Let those who manage the revenue cut their coat according to their cloth; let them take short stitches, and beware of cabbaging."

We had intended last week to insert the following, which want of room prevented: the importance however of the observations has not materially, if any thing, changed since that period, which has decided us to give it a place in our present number.

(From the "*Gaceta Mercantil*" of 17th inst.)

"An envoy from the Governor of Santa Fé is hourly expected here. We are ignorant of the object of his mission. It is said he comes to treat for peace; but we do not believe this rumour, as, when Lopez left our province, he carried with him a rich booty, and would naturally refuse to enter into diplomatic negotiations which would commence by a protest against the depredations he has authorized.

"He invaded our territory to defend the honour of his province, and to re-establish order in ours: to effect this it was not necessary to destroy our habitations, and to drive off our cattle. That which appears to us more strange, is the intention which is attributed to him of demanding indemnification. What can we give to him who has taken our all? We think that Lopez, to use his own words, *ought not to complain of his fortune*, when he sees himself surrounded by the spoils of our province."

The *Tiempo* of the 18th instant, commenting on the above article, remarks:

"More than a month before peace was concluded, we inserted in our columns the following, or similar words:—If Don Juan Manuel Rosas would resolve to use his influence and his arms against the old and declared enemies of his country, he would render a most important service to his province. What if that Chief, in accordance with the authorities, should have determined to demand satisfaction from Lopez for the insults he has heaped on us, and the damage he has done us! What if he have no other object for maintaining under arms the people of the country, and disciplining with great haste both infantry and artillery, as he is now doing! The article of the *Gaceta* makes us almost suspect that is so: perhaps we are deceived; but, in truth, we shall be sorry to find we were wrong in our conjectures."

The *Tiempo* hints that Lopez will not be allowed to retain quiet possession of the cattle he has driven from this province. At all events we think that in the lines we have copied from the *Gaceta*, more is meant than meets the eye.

On Sunday and Monday last it was currently reported that an important victory had been gained by General Paz, over the forces of Generals Quiroga and Bustos. The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 21st instant, in relation to this event, contained the following communication, dated San Nicolas, July 16, 1829; signed J. F. Bo-

gado, and addressed to the Inspector General, Don Blas José Pico.

"At this moment, 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Don Juan Pablo Aramburo has disembarked from the Bajada del Parana, and gives the following intelligence, stating that it was received on the night of the 11th inst. by the Governor of Entre Rios, Don Leon Sola, viz.:—that on the 19th of June General Paz, with all his army, marched from the city of Cordova, for Tablada: on the 20th Quiroga entered the city, and shot Doctor Fraguero, and various other persons. On the 21st, at day-break, he left the city in search of General Paz's army, and having fallen in with it at Tablada, an action ensued, which lasted the 21st and 22d of June, and the result of which was, that Quiroga had 1500 men killed, and 600 prisoners. That on the 10th of July Governor Bustos arrived at Santa Fé, in a cart; that he had received three wounds—two in the right arm, and one in the head which was likely to prove mortal; and it was not known what had become of Quiroga. General Paz, with a respectable force, was at Tio, on the borders of the province of Santa Fé, in pursuit of captain Guevara, who, with 300 gauchos, was endeavouring to create an insurrection in the country districts of Cordova. On the 10th instant, two envoys from governor Lopez, viz.—Señores Abenabar and Oro, left Santa Fé to meet General Paz."

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 22d instant, says:—"Subsequent intelligence received from Santa Fé, contradicts the report of the death of Dr. Fraguero and others. The number of killed is not so great as was at first stated. It however appears certain that the defeat of the troops of Quiroga and Bustos has been complete, and likewise the arrival of the latter at Santa Fé. We wait with impatience the details of this important event."

The same paper, commenting on the above, makes the following observations:

"This affair may be more or less important for Cordova; but we will ask, What influence will it have upon the province of Buenos Ayres?—*Immense*, some will answer, because after the army of General Paz has routed its enemies, it will return to settle our affairs. . . . Or rather completely to ruin them; because, by kindling again the civil war, it would reduce us to the same state from which we are just emerging."

The official account of the battle was published yesterday.—General Paz formed his army in three columns, the right commanded by La Madrid, the centre by colonel Deesa, and the left by the governor of Tucuman general D. Favier Lopez; the reserve was commanded by colonel Pedernera. On the 22d the army of Quiroga, amounting to 5000 men, was

completely defeated. On the 23d, whilst general Paz was marching for the town, having his whole force formed in one column, he was again boldly attacked by Quiroga, who had been reinforced by infantry from the garrison. After a severe contest general Paz was again victorious. Quiroga lost upwards of 1000 killed and 700 prisoners. Captain D. Dionisio Tejedor, the bearer of a flag of truce from general Paz, was shot from an azotea.

The *Tiempo* of 23d inst., contains the following:—"The little squadron of Rosales, which was stationed in a *surgidero* near this port, has received orders to sail again towards Santa Fé; it is said it got under weigh the day before yesterday. Some officers have been embarked here to join the squadron, and it appears they are to be followed by commissaries, &c. There is much talk likewise of troops of the line being destined to reinforce colonel Thomson; the commander in chief of the country districts is also getting together a great number of horses, whose destination we cannot for a moment doubt is to facilitate the military movements against Santa Fé."

The same paper, alluding to the loss which this province has sustained by the late incursion of Lopez, calculates it at *five millions of dollars*: viz.—200,000 head of cattle, at fifteen dollars per head, 3,000,000; horses, houses robbed and burnt, &c. 2,000,000.

The Indians (in number about 800,) who in June last plundered several estancias, and burned the dwelling-houses, in the southern part of the province 50 leagues from Buenos Ayres, are supposed to have retired to their own country with the booty they have made. A friend, who saw them, describes them as being generally well-looking men: many of them rode with silver spurs and silver stirrups. It is thought they belong to the tribe of Indians resident between the rivers *Colorado*, *Atuel*, and *Diamante*, and amongst whom are several Spaniards.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,—In these times of dearth, when the political world is in want of food as the means of telling lies, it may not be mal-apropos to touch upon the subject of lying.

To warn us against lying, we should do well to consider the *folly*, the *meanness*, and the *wickedness* of it. The folly of lying consists in its defeating its own purpose. The use generally made of a lie is to cover a fault; but as the end is seldom answered, we only aggravate what we wish to conceal. In point of prudence, an honest confession would serve us better.

The meanness arises from the cowardice which it implies. We do not boldly and nobly dare to speak the truth, but have recourse to low subterfuges, which argues a sordid and dissingenuous mind. Hence it is that in the fashionable world the word *kar* is always considered as a term of peculiar reproach.

The wickedness of lying consists in its perverting one of the greatest blessings of God, the use of speech, in making that a mischief to mankind which was intended for a benefit.

An equivocation is nearly related to a lie: it is an intention to deceive under words of a double meaning. In short, it is the intention to deceive which is criminal. The mode of deception, like the vehicle in which poison is conveyed, is of no consequence.



# Marine List.



## PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

July 18.—Wind N.W.—hazy.

The American brig Commerce, Morgan, whose arrival near Ensenada we noticed in our last, arrived in the Outer Roads this day, not having sustained the least damage during the short period she was aground. Cargo, 543 barrels of flour, 49 pipes of gin, &c.

Arrived, 2 national zumacas from the Banda Oriental.

Sailed, Sardinian schr.-brig San José, Sardi, for Monte Video and Rio Janeiro, with a few cases of effects.

Hamburgh schr.-brig Anna, Frobus, for Hamburgh and Bremen; cargo, 9,557 dry hides, 200 salted do., 13,500 horn tips.

National schr.-brig Fama, for Patagonia, with several passengers.

National schr. Rosa, Moratorio, for M. Video. Do. do. packet, Joven Sarandi, Alsogary, for do.

July 19.—Wind W.—hazy.

Arrived, national schr.-brig Paula, from M. Video.

British ship Huddersfield, Mathewson, from Liverpool 12th May, with 200 tons of salt, to John Miller & Co. Passenger, Mr. Greg Haxcill.

H. B. M's. barque (packet) Mutine, captain Pawle, from Falmouth 25th May; arrived at Rio Janeiro 30th June, sailed from thence 3d July, and from Monte Video 18th. Passenger from England, Mr. George Jamieson.

Four zumacas from the Parana, with lime, wood, hides, &c.

Sailed, national brig Independiente, Donald Campbell, for Monte Video and Rio Janeiro, in ballast.

Three zumacas and 5 balandras to the northward.

July 20.—Wind N.

Arrived, two balandras from Las Vacas, and 1 zumaca and 2 balandras from the Parana.

July 21.—Wind S.E.—hazy.

Arrived, Russian brig Moscow, Vinet, from Barcelona 15th February, Gibraltar 18th April, and Monte Video 14th inst.; with 122 pipes of wine, paper, and other effects, to Felipe Livaloll.

Six balandras from the Parana, and 2 zumacas from the Banda Oriental.

Sailed, several sail of small craft to the northward.

July 22.—Wind N.

Arrived, Dutch galliot Wilhelmina Frederica, Hoivedel, from Amsterdam 12th May, with ironware and dry goods, to Francis Halback.

National schooner packet Flor del Rio, Costas, from M. Video 20th, to Ress.

Monte-video schr. packet Aguila Primera, Soriano, from do. 21st, to A. Martinez.

Four balandras from the northward.

Sailed, Hamburgh ship Daphne, Smith, for Antwerp, with 14,991 dry hides, 3000 horns, 4 bales of horse hair, 80 planks.

Two zumacas and 3 balandras to the north.

July 23.—Wind N.

Arrived, several sail of small vessels from the northward.

Sailed, Brazilian schr. of war Rio de la Plata, Lisboa, for Monte Video. Passenger, Mrs. Rosquellas.

National cutter Luisa, for do.

July 24.—Wind N.—hazy.

Arrived, American brig Pico, Crowell, from M. Video 22d, in ballast, to Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.

Seven sail of small craft from the B. Oriental, Parana, &c.

Sailed, French brig La Glaneuse, Fournieux, for Havre de Grace, with 5,049 dry hides, 350 pipes of tallow, each pipe containing 800lbs.

## MEMORANDA.

Arrived at this port on the 29th ult., Haytian schooner Azema, Van Dine, from Baltimore 78

days; general cargo, to Zimmerman, Frazier & Co. The arrival of the above vessel was not inserted under the proper head in our paper of 4th instant.

The British brig Hazard, Ravely, in the Inner Roads, had her fore-top-mast and fore top-gallant mast split by lightning on the 16th instant.

On the 19th inst. H. B. M's. frigate Tribune, and packet Cygnet, in the Outer Roads, were decorated with colours, and at 1 o'clock fired a royal salute; it being the anniversary of the coronation of George the 4th.

The Countess of Chichester packet, from this 24th February, and Monte Video 27th, arrived at Falmouth 9th May.

The Zephyr packet, from this 20th March, had not arrived at Falmouth on 25th May. It was not known what packet would be next appointed for Buenos Ayres.

The British brig Agenorina, Cross, from this 22d February, arrived at Liverpool 12th May.

The British brig Defiance, Crisp, from this 26th January, passed Gravesend for London on 3d May.

The French brig Asiatique, Brest, from this and Monte Video, arrived at Havre de Grace on 17th May.

The Sardinian brig Industria, Maggioli, from this 28th January, arrived at Marseilles 24th April.

The brig William Wise, Winder, (which had put into Killybegs, Ireland,) from this, arrived at Liverpool 21st May.

The brig Britannia, Black, from London for this, passed Gravesend 22d May.

The brig Susan, from London for this, was to sail from Deptford 24th May.

H. B. M's. packet Myrtle, was wrecked on Ragged Island rocks on the 3d of April, at midnight, on her passage from Bermuda to Halifax. Crew saved.

No accounts had been received of the packets Ariel and Redpole.

The Sardinian palacra Bella Carlota, from this 10th June, arrived at Rio Janeiro 30th do.

Brazilian brig Independiente, Cardozo, from this 15th June, arrived at Rio Janeiro 30th do.

H. B. M's. ship Ganges, 84 guns, Admiral Sir Robert Otway, Captain Inglefield, sailed on 28th June from Rio Janeiro for England. Passengers, Lord and Lady Ponsonby and suite.

The hull, sails, rigging, &c. of the brig Salaria, late of Liverpool, was sold by auction on Saturday last.—The hull, masts, two anchors and one cable, sold for 3000 dollars currency.

## THEATRE.

La Cenerentola was performed on the 10th instant. We have little to add to our former remarks. Donna Angela was in good voice, and imparted the usual effect to the aria in the second act, followed by the soft and very pretty finale. Vacani, in the first act, has to sing a serious air: the audience, however, are so little accustomed to seriousness from this favorite son of Momus, that when he attempts a serious face, they cannot forbear to smile.

Don Pascual Tani does not improve in his acting: his talents as a singer are generally acknowledged.

The Orchestra on this evening was in much better tune than upon other occasions. Don Francisco Tani presided at the piano. The house was well attended,—the Pit being nearly full, and the Cazaola crowded. The Boxes contained but few ladies.

The length of time occupied between the acts, is a great drawback upon the performance. "John Bull" would not endure this provocation so patiently.

Would not the strict enforcement of the regulation respecting smokers, increase the comfort and respectability of the Theatre? We acknowledge that the law in this respect is not much infringed on.—"A segar is a delightful thing (said the London Lord Mayor, a few months since, to a person who was brought before him for smoking in an improper place,) but, added his Lordship,—Don't go there again to smoke,—if you do, I'll smoke you."

## DIED.

On the 18th instant, in child-birth, Mrs. CONSTANCIA KENNEDY, aged 20 years; wife of Mr. JOHN KENNEDY of this city.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice is hereby given,—That a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the BRITISH PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY will be held THIS DAY (the 25th inst.) at 12 o'clock precisely, at Mrs. Faunch's Hotel; where all the Subscribers are respectfully requested to attend.

LOST, about 8 o'clock on Thursday evening last, upon the Beach near the Alameda, a Red Morocco Pocket-Book, containing sundry Papers, and 30 dollars in Bank Notes: the latter the finder may keep, by returning the Pocket-Book and Papers to Mr. Love, Commercial Room, No. 47 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

To be Sold,—The Lease, good-will, fixtures, furniture, stock, &c. of the Boarding-House known as the HOPE TAVERN, No. 68 Calle de la Paz. For particulars as to price &c., apply as above.

For Sale in the Inner Roads, a new 12 inch Hemp Cable, about 80 fathoms. Apply to Thomas Gowland, Calle de la Catedral, No. 96.

Wanted,—A respectable English female, as dry nurse in an English family. Liberal wages will be given. Apply at No. 151 Calle de la Reconquista.

For Freight or Charter, the A. 1. English brig JANET IZAT, G. Crocket, Master; can load in the Inner Roads. She is a superior vessel, only one year old, coppered to the bends, and copper-fastened, and ready to commence loading. Apply to J. & J. Thwaites & Co.

JOSEPH W. DAVIS, Dancing Master from N. America, proposes to open a SCHOOL for teaching Dancing, both in the French mode and likewise that practised in this country. He has lately received a few copies of some entirely new Dances, which will no doubt become popular in Buenos Ayres; and will make every exertion to give satisfaction. The Terms may be known at No. 157 Calle de la Paz, where the advertiser may be spoken with any evening after 5 o'clock. Amongst the Dances which he has lately received, is the favourite one called The Visit, and The Coquette, in a new style. Quadrilles, and the Gavotte, taught according to the latest fashion.

Ladies are attended at their own houses, and Gentlemen at the School, at the above address.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doubletons, Spanish, 81 dollars each.  
Do. Patriot, 80 do.  
Plata Macanquina, 350 to 370 per ct. prem.  
Spanish Dollars, 400 to 425 per cent. prem.  
Patriot do. 400 do. do.  
6 per cent. Stock, 52 dollars per cent.  
Bank Shares, 200 dollars each.  
Exchange on England, 93d. per dollar.  
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 110 per cent. prem.  
Do. on Monte Video, 250 do.  
Hides, Ox, best, 26 dollars per 35lbs.  
Do. country, 24 do. do.  
Do. Cow, 22 do. do.  
Nutria Skins, 10d. dollars per dozen.  
Chinchilla do. 30 do. do.  
Hair, best, 18 dollars per arroba.  
Jerked Beef, 12 to 13 dollars per quintal.  
Discount, 2 per cent. per month.

This paper is published every SATURDAY, price FOUR DOLLARS per Quarter.—All communications to be addressed to the Editor, and left at No. 17 Calle del 25 de Mayo, where subscriptions are received.

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