

THE

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 155.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1829.

[Vol. III.

BUENOS AYRES.

THE week has passed without any of the bustle which was so confidently anticipated, and which, indeed, the rumours of last week gave us every reason to expect. The recurrence of civil war is no longer dreaded: the disputes or disagreements that may have occurred amongst the ruling authorities, are positively said to be in a fair way of accommodation, or rather that they are entirely settled. Any thing is better than an appeal to arms in domestic quarrels; and if the affairs of the country are deranged, and cannot be all at once put to rights, still something might be effected by a wise Government to save what remains: and we must from necessity follow the advice of Sir Simon Rochdale to honest Job Thornberry,—“if the hump cannot be removed, it must for the present be bolstered up.” A change in the Government is talked of; but the times are such, that whoever come into office will have arduous employment,—no fair weather sailing, or sleeping on “beds of roses.” Our next number will, we doubt not, convey much information upon this point.

The following official document has been issued:—

“Buenos Ayres, August 5, 1829.

“In consideration of the motives urged by Don Felipe Gabriel Piedra Cueva, in the renunciation which he has made of the office of Chief of Police, the Government has thought proper to admit them, and orders that that department shall be placed for the present, in charge of the Secretary to the same.

“The undersigned has been charged to give to Señor Piedra Cueva thanks for the zeal, attention and intelligence with which he has filled so arduous an office, thereby meriting the confidence and gratitude of the Government.

“The undersigned salutes Señor Piedra Cueva with his most distinguished consideration.

“Salvador M. del Carril.”

“To Don Felipe Gabriel Piedra Cueva.”

Some alarming symptoms of a relapse into that dreadful state from which the country was just recovering, had exhibited themselves immediately after the late elections; but we believe we may dismiss

every apprehension of a renewal of civil war. It is understood that negotiations have been going on during the week, in which Colonels Pacheco, Escalada and Medina, and a brother of General Lavalle have been engaged; the result of which is said to be satisfactory. It is reported that a new ministry is on the point of being organized, and that it is to be composed of General Guido, Colonel Escalada, and Don Manuel José García. It is added, that the Police department will be placed under the superintendance of Don Juan Andres Gelly. These are mere reports, but reports which are very general in circles likely to be well informed.

Montevideo presents at this moment rather an interesting spectacle, and is free from the very violent party spirit which has been the bane of, and inflicted so much injury upon its more powerful neighbours. The alarmists, however, (and there are those in all countries,) whisper apprehension; chiefly founded, we believe, upon the defalcation of the revenue, or rather that the expenditure considerably exceeds the receipts. Should this be the case, it is indeed a serious ground for alarm; but in a State so very young as that of Montevideo, the remedy is still within reach. Nothing should be left to the “Chapter of accidents,” or future prospects, or the fair fabric so lately raised may be undermined.

The great advantages possessed by the *State of Montevideo*, of climate, soil, and a diversified country, has now full scope for action; and if civil dissensions are avoided, and a Government exist determined to do its duty, what can prevent its prosperity? Buenos Ayres, great as she is and influential in this hemisphere, might then have to view a rival in what was once her *protegée*.

The price of Doubloons at Montevideo on the 4th inst. was, Spanish 21 to 22 dollars each; Patriot 21 dollars; Patacones 10 to 11 reals each.

There are two daily papers in Montevideo, the *Universal* and the *Gaceta*, and the population of that city is only 14,000 persons. The *Universal* is said to be the Government paper, which in fact it may be and yet not be servile. Indeed both

that paper and the *Gaceta* are managed with no ordinary skill, considering the difficulty, in a limited city, of arranging *matter* to suit all tastes. In the advertising department, both papers follow the same fashions so prevalent in the journals of the United States, and which was formerly the case in England, but is now only practised by the provincial papers, viz.—in heading their advertisements with descriptive pictures. Some of them are very pretty; for example,—a Lamp Manufacturer,—chandeliers tastefully arranged; a runaway Slave,—a black fellow taking to his heels, his master after him with a cudgel; a Dentist,—teeth and gums depicted.

Judging from some articles which have lately appeared in the Montevideo papers, we should suppose that an idea exists of levelling the fortifications on the land side. This measure has always been strongly recommended as one of sound policy.

In a late number of the *Universal*, we find the following account of the population of the State of Montevideo, and the number of representatives it sends to the Senate:

	Inhabitants.	Representatives.
Montevideo,.....	14,000.....	5
Maldonado,.....	11,000.....	4
Canelones,.....	11,000.....	4
San José,.....	7,000.....	3
Colonia,.....	7,000.....	3
Soriano,.....	7,000.....	3
Paisandú.....	7,000.....	3
Durazno,.....	5,000.....	2
Cerro Largo,...	5,000.....	2
	74,000	29

The above is probably a rough sketch of the number of inhabitants; we doubt if any thing like a correct *census* has ever been taken.

On the night of the 4th, and the morning of the 5th inst., it blew a gale from the East. Several balandras were driven on shore and sunk, and two or three persons drowned. The national *zumaca Rosario*, in the Outer Roads, from Corrientes, was dismantled. We believe that no other vessels suffered material damage.

During the gale of the 30th ult., various vessels in this port received trifling damage, but nothing to call for particular notice.

An exposition from several of the gentlemen who have been elected members of the legislature, has been published. It is addressed to their fellow-citizens, dated Buenos Ayres, July 30, 1829, and signed by the following persons:—Martin Rodriguez, Valentin Gomez, Valentin Alsina, José Leon Banegas, Luis José de la Peña, José Perez Mendoza, Manuel de Arroyo y Pinedo, Miguel E. Soler, Mariano Andrade, Manuel Belgrano, Roque Saenz Peña, Valentin San-Martin.

The purport of the exposition is to the following effect:—That on the 26th of July the citizens had exercised their rights, in naming the persons to represent them in the approaching legislature: that the election had been carried on with propriety, dignity and independence; and the preference given to those elected, over so many of their distinguished fellow-citizens, would ever fill them with gratitude. The critical circumstances of the times impose upon them the solemn and urgent duty of promulgating their political principles, in relation to the line of conduct they intend to pursue. That they were fully aware of the important objects they had to fulfil, viz.—to alleviate as far as possible the misfortunes of the country, watch over the rights and liberties of its citizens, &c. &c., and to appoint the chief magistrate of the province. In the present state of the country, with the great difference of political opinions which prevailed, the citizens had placed confidence in those elected; and they (the members,) felt all the weight of the obligation. "Who amongst us (says the exposition,) will consider himself sufficiently strong not to fear the difficulties which on all sides present themselves? Who will have such confidence in himself as to promise to perform satisfactorily such great duties? It will be necessary to fill this void by patriotism, obedience, and good faith." It then states, that animated by such noble sentiments, they (the members) promise to fulfil to the utmost of their abilities the sacred duties imposed upon them, and that their device will be moderation and peace. That they shall look on all their colleagues as members of the same family, and that no individual interests shall be suffered to mingle with public business. That they will make every effort to cause intestine divisions to cease, and keep the province in unity, and in possession of its rights, guarantees, &c. That they will name the person to be appointed governor, in the exclusive hope of providing a good and efficient chief magistrate: they will promote those laws and decrees which they consider just and necessary; and qualify others, which, through error or any other cause, may have been found inconvenient. They will procure the re-establishment of the insti-

tutions which the country has possessed, and consolidate those which now remain, until it may be said with truth,—“Individual liberties have been converted into public rights: the public rights are secured by the institutions: the institutions are guaranteed by conservative and constitutional forces.” That every protection will be given to religious worship, to industry, commerce, agriculture, the arts and sciences, and to the administration of justice. The security of the country districts, and the protection of its inhabitants, will always have support. That they will devote the most cautious attention to the public revenue, as its administration is the vital principle of society, especially in the present particular circumstances of the country; and, that ever ready to assist the government with the sums that may be requisite for the public service, they will be severe and inexorable to resist every inversion which shall not be fully justified.

The exposition concludes by stating, that the members will promote those measures which they may conceive useful to aid the government in the efforts which it may make to re-establish credit, and consolidate the public debt.

The official despatch from Governor Lopez, relative to the action which his army sustained on the 26th of April last with that of General Lavalle, was some time since published at Montevideo, and has lately been re-published at Buenos Ayres, with strong comments. We have received a pamphlet upon the above subject, entitled “Critical Observations upon the Bulletin of the combat of the 26th of April 1829, as published by Governor Lopez,” in which the said bulletin is denominated a production of ignorance, imposition, and injuries; and it furthermore observes:—“Without doubt it would be unjust to expect military acquirements, even of the most common kind, from a man who is a soldier of circumstances, a General by chance, formed in the school of our civil wars,—a school invariably fatal, and seldom instructive.”

Again it says:—“If the troops of Major General Rosas, against veteran warriors full of confidence in their strength by the glorious recollection of so many past triumphs, did not succeed; it is but justice to say, that the cooperation of this Chief, at the head of more than three thousand men, saved Lopez from inevitable ruin.”

The pamphlet concludes as follows:—“I hope that although the future historian should not have at hand any other document than the bulletins of the two Generals, these few reflections which I have made will cause him to form an opinion favourable to a handful of brave men, whose leaders on that memorable

day were all soldiers, and the soldiers heroes.” (Signed)

“A Soldier of the national army.”

We have not published the bulletin of Governor Lopez upon the battle of the 26th of April, in which he claims the victory. These details of civil combats afford us any thing but pleasure.

The author of the “Critical Observations” we should conceive to be a practical soldier; but surely he is somewhat incorrect in stating, that military acquirements even of the most common kind, cannot be expected from a man who is a soldier of circumstances. History, both ancient and modern, is full of examples to the contrary, amongst which we would name our countryman, Oliver Cromwell.

The *Gaceta Mercantil*, (daily paper,) and the *British Packet* (weekly), are the only periodicals now published in Buenos Ayres. On Monday last an advertisement appeared in the *Gaceta*, from the Editors of the *Tiempo*, informing the public that the necessity of arranging some private business had determined them to suspend the publication of their paper for some days. One or two new papers, we hear, are about to start.

It would be an amusing as well as instructive research, to trace the history of all the newspapers which have been published in this country since the revolution in the year 1810.

A work which we have lately read, upon the “Origin of Newspapers,” states that Saint Foix, in his curious *Essais historiques sur Paris*, gives the origin of newspapers to France. Renaudot, a physician at Paris, to amuse his patients, was a great collector of news; and he found by these means he was more sought after than his more learned brethren. But as the seasons were not always sickly, and as he had many hours not occupied by his patients, he reflected, after several years of assiduity given up to this singular employment, that he might turn it to a better account by giving every week to his patients, who in this case were the public at large, some fugitive sheets, which should contain the news of various countries. He obtained a privilege for this purpose in 1632.

The first newspaper in the collection at the British Museum is marked No. 50, and is in roman, not in black letter. It contains the usual articles of news, like the London Gazette of the present day. In that curious paper, there are news dated from Whitehall on the 23d of July, 1588. Under the date of July 25, there is the following notice:—“Yesterday the Scots Ambassador being introduced to Sir Francis Walsingham, had a private audience of Her Majesty, to whom he delivered a letter from the King his master,

containing the most cordial assurances of his resolution to adhere to Her Majesty's interests, and to those of the Protestant religion. And it may not here be improper to take notice of a saying of this young Prince (he was twenty-two,) to the Queen's minister at his Court, viz.—That all the favour he did expect from the Spaniards, was the courtesy of Polypheme to Ulyses, to be the last devoured.

The town, on Monday last, was the focus of all manner of rumours, arising from the following circumstance :

The government had given orders to re-open the ditches which had been formed to protect the town, and which, since the peace of the 24th of June last, had been filled up. A number of men accordingly proceeded for that purpose, and it was immediately supposed that civil war was about to recommence. Considerable alarm prevailed: the price of Doubloons was 86 to 87 dollars, and but few sellers. It was however ascertained that the measure of opening the ditches was to enable the Police better to detect robbers entering the city with stolen cattle, &c. by circumscribing the points of ingress and egress. In the course of the day, the Governor issued the following

PROCLAMATION.

Citizens!—Since the election of your representatives, some few obstacles have presented themselves, opposing the meeting of the Legislature; because the transition from the fury of the passions to calm reason, could not be instantaneous. But if any one amongst you, on account of that circumstance, fears the recurrence of civil war, let him be tranquil. Who would be the Portaña that, on beholding our fields desolate and bathed in blood, would discharge the first shot against his brethren, and give the signal of new disasters? The Government, for its part, will watch over the preservation of the public peace, and promote with all its power the re-establishment of permanent social order.

It has been necessary to adopt some measures of precaution against excesses committed by men devoid of any authority; but the steps taken to secure the lives and property of the citizens, ought not to alarm and disturb their tranquillity. The Government hopes, that the efforts which it is making to secure to the province a lasting peace, will not be in vain.

JUAN LAVALLE.

Buenos Ayres, 3d August, 1829.

For several days past there have been reports of murders committed both in this city and in the environs: the Police, we hear, has exerted itself to discover the facts, and it is said that great exaggerations have prevailed. It is certain, how-

ever, that two persons (Germans, we believe,) were killed a few nights since, but under what circumstances we have not ascertained.

The month of August is supposed, in this latitude, to be one of the coldest months of the year, and yet on Monday morning last the thermometer was nearly at summer heat. In the afternoon the wind shifted to the southward, the "glass fell," and it was winter again. The consumptive or asthmatic patient must not fly to Buenos Ayres for relief.

The streets and environs of this city have lately presented the spectacle of horses lying dead, dying, or turned adrift by their owners, from inability perhaps to provide provender for them. Many of these poor creatures have lingered for hours ere death has ended their sufferings, and these scenes have frequently occurred in the public streets. The moral inculcated in that excellent song of the "High-mettled Racer," is more than exemplified here. Some hundreds of dead horses are deposited upon the beach, from the Alameda to the Recoleta. Several of their carcases were collected on Tuesday last, and burned near to the Alameda, and the wind happening to blow direct on shore, the smell emitted was a sad annoyance to the neighbourhood.

Buenos Ayres does not at the present moment afford a vast field for the exercise of newspaper talent, not for want of *material*, but the difficulty in such times skillfully to arrange it. It is true a long article might be put forth upon future prospects, measures of finance, &c.; but all this just now would be "stale, flat and unprofitable."

In our domestic news, little variety occurs. The Senate not being yet installed, there are no debates to record, or government decrees to translate; neither are there any Bank news to detail, or the result of meetings of Bank Directors to report; nor can we, like the London papers, in an extended "city article" combine the politics and financial affairs of all parts of the world, and let our readers into the secret of the Stock Exchange jargon of Bulls, Bears, Ducks, Bangers, Puffers, &c. &c. Neither has Buenos Ayres any *funny* police reports to detail, cross-examinations, *interesting* robberies, swindling, &c.

The affairs of Chili and Peru formerly made an important item in our "weekly accounts," but we are now shut out from thence. When peace shall extend over all the provinces of this Republic, there will be (as Mingle says,) "lots of news" to communicate, both foreign and domestic, Buenos Ayres being the capital, and the grand point of communication with the

surrounding nations in this portion of the southern hemisphere. The packets of H. B. M. will convey us news by wholesale, which our periodicals (including of course the *British Packet*;) will circulate, by retail, to the Andes and "lands beyond."

And then the improvements which are to take place *by and by* in Buenos Ayres, such as a new mole,—the Plaza de la Victoria, and all the unpaved streets, are to be paved,—a canal is to be cut to Ensenada,—regular stage-coaches provided, and good coach roads made to all the provinces of the republic, even to Patagonia and its capital, Del Carmen. Steam-boats are to run hither and thither—to Montevideo, Colonia, the rivers Parana, Uruguay, and other rivers whose names we cannot at this moment recollect,—hackney coaches and cabriolets are to ply in different parts of the town, and at the theatre, with a train of link-boys vociferating, "coach unhired," coach to the Baracca Road, &c. &c. A new theatre will be constructed, rivalling Covent-Garden and Drury-Lane; and the Opera corps increased, and the Police very active to prevent smoking in the theatre. The new Vauxhall will have its gala nights. A public promenade, shaded by trees and aromatic shrubs, will be formed, and bands stationed there on fine evenings to delight the Portaña fair with "music such as charmeth sleep." The funds will rise, and so will exchange; ounces and house rent must fall, and we shall be "as happy as the days are long."

To the Editor of the *British Packet*.

SIR,

What a blessing is a glass of glorious old Port,—I inwardly exclaimed to myself, as I poured out the last glass of a bottle of Mitchell's best. I had sat for the last hour waiting for a friend to dinner, and as a prelude to the agreeable entertainment, as well as a whetter to my receiver-generals, had nearly finished a bottle of that exhilarating fluid. The last glass excited a melancholy feeling within me. There stood the bottle in all its emptiness: I gazed upon it in silent and serious contemplation,—my eyes were rivetted to the spot. The bottle, as if by enchantment, increased in magnitude, multitudes seemed to move within it, and cities and towns lay sketched in the distance. Methought that the sun shone brilliantly upon them, and became as suddenly obscured by the clouds. The tempest was succeeded by a calm. I wandered amid the city: the lofty spires of a church appeared before me, the door stood invitingly open,—I entered. The altar was visible by a glimmering taper, and a figure kneeled at its foot apparently in deep devotion. I stepped cautiously on, and from behind a pillar discovered that it was a beautiful female at her devotions. She seemed in fervent prayer,—the tears streamed from her eyes,—deep affliction preyed upon her countenance, and there was a grandeur in her air which was above mortal. She seemed the angel of the country praying at the altar of God for its prosperity. The rising sun shone, and the angel ascended in clouds. In her place stood a female figure of a stern countenance, with multitudes of people kneeling at her feet. She spoke in the language of prophecy, of the past, the present, and to come; and in such language, Mr. Editor, as would astound your neutral ears, the purport of which I will, in another communication, unfold to you.

SOMNO.

Marine List.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

July 31.—Wind S.

Arrived, Sardinian schooner-brig Fortuna, D. Augusto, from Hayre de Grace 4th of June; general cargo, to Rodriguez.

August 1.—Wind N.—(opposite coast visible.)

Arrived, 6 sail of balandras, and 2 zumacas, from the Banda Oriental and the Parana, with lime, wood, hides, &c.

Sailed, French ship Galatea, Momy, for Montevideo, with 3032 dry hides, 400 salted do. 3000 horns, 42 bales with 4250 dozen of nutria skins, 21 bales with 2100 horse hides, 32 do. horse hair, 59 ounces of gold, 48 hard dollars, and some return cargo.

H. B. M's. barque packet Cygnet, Gooding, for Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, and Falmouth. The names of the passengers were noticed in our last.

August 2.—Wind N.

Arrived, national cutter Luisa, from Montevideo 31st ult., to C. Galieno.

Sailed, national schooner packet Joven Sarradi, Alsogaray, for Montevideo.

August 3.—Wind N.

Arrived, 4 sail of small craft from the N. Sailed, British brig Laurel, Bagster, for Ensenada, to take in the remainder of her cargo for the Havannah.

British brig Hazard, Ravelly, for Montevideo and Liverpool, with 3,400 dry hides, 1200 salted do., 5000 horns, 5 bales of horse hides, 2 bales of nutria skins, and 100 dozen of chin-chilla skins.

American ship Hamilton, Appletón, for the Havannah, with 7000 quintals of jerked beef. Brazilian schr.-brig Flor del Mayo, for St. Catherine's.

American brig Margaret, Lowe, for the Cape de Verdes, in ballast.

French ship Galeata, for Montevideo and Bourdeaux.

August 4.—Wind S. E.

Arrived, U. S. sloop of war Vandalia, Captain John Gallagher, from Rio Janeiro 15th ult., and Montevideo 3d inst.

British brig Britannia, Black, from London 20th May, and Montevideo 1st inst.; general cargo, to J. H. Bayley. Passenger, Mr. W. W. Beatts.

Swedish ship Fortune, Rumpf, from Gottenburgh 22d May; cargo, iron, deals, tar, &c., to S. Lezica, Bros.

National zumaca Rosario, from Corrientes, and 7 sail of small craft from the Banda Oriental, the Parana, &c.

Sailed, Danish ship Indiana, Schillknecht, for Antwerp, with 11,700 dry hides, 1,300 salted do., 19 bales of wool, 7 do. horse hair.

Montevideo schr. packet Rosa, Moratorio, for Montevideo.—She anchored in the Outer Roads at night, in consequence of the wind shifting to the East, and increasing to a gale. The Haytian schr. Azema, for Baltimore, likewise anchored in the Outer Roads.

August 5.—Wind S. S. E.—a gale and rain.

Arrived, Montevideo schooner packet Aguila Primera, Soriano, from Montevideo 4th, to A. Martinez.

A national zumaca from Ensenada. American brig Cameo, Sayer, from Benicarlo (Spain,) 6th May, Gibraltar 27th, and Montevideo 31st ult., with 437 pipes of wine, 132 half do., 24 barrels do., to Ramon Larrea, Brs.

August 6.—Wind N.

Arrived, Brazilian schooner of war Rio de la Plata, Lishoa, from Montevideo 4th.

British brig Susan, Waters, from London 1st June; general cargo, to Duguid, Holland & Co. Passengers, Messrs. John Clement (late an officer of the schr. privateer Presidente,) L. Cohen, L. Zwinger, and a servant of Don Manuel Moreno.

Brazilian brig Triunfo do Mar, M. D. Sequeira, from Paragua 10th July; with yerba, &c., to J. Gestal.

Sailed, American schr. Two Maries, Kennedy, for Baltimore, with 2740 dry hides.

National brig Joven Margueritta, Fitton, for Santos, with 21 cases of effects.

Montevideo schr. packet Rosa, Moratorio, for Montevideo.

National schr. packet Flor del Rio, Costas, for Montevideo.

Four sail of small craft to the northward.

August 7.—Wind N.

Arrived, national schr. pilot-boat, Star of the South, from a cruise in the river.

National zumaca San José y Animas, from the Bajada.

Sailed, Haytian schooner Azema, Vandine, for Baltimore, with 2600 dry hides. She had been detained in the Outer Roads, repairing some trifling damage sustained in the gale of the 4th.

Montevideo schr. Azara, for Montevideo.

National schr. Alexander, Fleck, for Valparaiso, with 60 pipes, 390 barrels and 8 sirons of tallow, 111 barrels of hardware, and 50 bales and cases of dry goods.

MEMORANDA.

The British brig Florville, Stephenson, sailed from Montevideo for Liverpool on 31st ult.

The American schr.-brig Combine, Garney, from Salem 18th May, and Pernambuco 7th July, arrived at Montevideo 3d inst., with flour, to Mr. Noble.

The national zumaca Santa Cruz, from Rio Janeiro 16th ult., arrived at Montevideo on the 4th inst.; cargo, tobacco, sugar, rice, &c.

H. B. M's. packet Cygnet, from this the 1st inst., arrived at Montevideo the 2d, and sailed for Rio and Falmouth on the 4th.

The national brig Triton, Hyne, from this 13th June, arrived at Paragua 29th June.

A French brig of war, stated to be the Railleuse, arrived at Montevideo on the 1st inst., from Rio Janeiro 16th ult. She was expected to sail for Buenos Ayres in a few days.

The American ship Endeavour, Davis, from this February 6th, arrived at the Havannah April 25th.

American barque Ri hard, Hodges, from this February 22d, arrived at the Havannah April 25th.

American ship Hercules, King, from this 15th March, and Montevideo, arrived at Salem 12th May, in 46 days from Montevideo.

American schr.-brig Matilla, Thomas, from this March 12, arrived at Baltimore May 14th.

American schr. Maria, Trott, from this 6th March, arrived at Baltimore 13th May.

American brig Brazen, Stafford, from this 31st January, arrived at the Havannah previous to the 18th of April.

American schr. Colossus, Russel, from this January 17th, arrived at the Havannah 18th April.

THEATRE.

La Italiana en Argel, was performed on the 2d inst. to a tolerably full house. Doña Angela again warbled very charmingly, and threw a great deal of expression into the air, *O che musso che figura*, when first introduced to the Sultan; and she has at any rate one requisite to qualify her for the Hourri institution of Mohammed, viz.—*large black eyes*.

Vacani convulsed the house with laughter: some thought he overacted; we are not, however, very fastidious.

The beautiful *finale* to the first act was well executed, and the parts which the Señoras Vacani, M. Tanni and Don Pascual Tanni take in it, are full of harmony. The second act is dull.

Some of the Rio Janeiro opera corps have arrived at Montevideo, with destination (so our advices state) for Buenos Ayres, when affairs are quite settled.—They sung at the Montevideo Theatre on Tuesday last, and the bills of

the performance announce that the Señora Teresa Schironi, primera Dama contralto, and Señor Domingo Pizzoni, primer bajo cantante, will sing from the *Italiana*, the duet at *Coprichi de la Sorte*, and that the Señora Margarita Cavaoglia, also primera Dama contralto, (two first ladies' "two morning guns," as Puff says, in the *Critic*) and Señor A. Miró, are to sing in a duet from *Tancredi*.

A company of comedians (consisting of 10 persons) is likewise expected at Montevideo from Spain. Felipe David is a great favorite with the Montevideans, and had a *Bumper* for his benefit a short time since.

BIRTHS.

On 28th ult., the Lady of THOMAS ARMSTRONG, Esq. of this city, of a Daughter.

On the 2d instant, Mrs. VAN SLYCK, wife of Mr. JAMES T. VAN SLYCK of this city, of a Daughter.

BRITISH FRIENDLY SOCIETY, (Late Philanthropic Society.)

At a General Meeting of the members of the above Society, held on the 25th of July, it was

RESOLVED:

- 1.—That in the present depressed state of the Funds, and the prevalent apathy that seems to exist with regard to the Society, it appears to the present Meeting, not only that the benevolent ends proposed by the Institution can no longer be attained, but that evils of no small magnitude must result to the very cause which it was originally intended to ameliorate; inasmuch as it may furnish a pretext for withholding private charity, whilst there will exist no adequate public Fund for the relief of the general distress that may be expected to occur.
- 2.—That in this emergency it appears expedient to the present Meeting, either that the operations of the Society should be suspended altogether, to prevent the evils and inconveniences alluded to; or that it should be invigorated and extended by a more general contribution, so as effectually to meet the objects contemplated.
- 3.—That the two foregoing Resolutions be published in the *British Packet*; calling at the same time another General Meeting of the Members, and all others interested in the measure, to deliberate upon the best steps to be adopted.

In conformity to the foregoing, a General Meeting (being also the Annual Meeting) will be held in Faunch's Hotel, on Saturday the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock precisely, when the Members, and all interested, are requested to attend.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish, 83 to 84 dollars each.
Do. Patriot, 82 do. do.
Plata Macuquina, 360 to 400 per cent.
Spanish Dollars, 450 do. do.
Patriot do. 440 do. do.
6 per cent. Stock, 52 to 53 do. do.
Bank Shares, 200 dollars each.
Exchange on England, 8½d. to 8¾d. per dollar.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 200 per cent. prem.
Do. on Monte Video, 265 to 270 do. do.
Do. on the United States, 400 do. do.
Hides, Ox, best, 27 dollars per 35lbs.
Do. country, 25 to 26 do. do.
Do. for Gibraltar market, 25 do. do.
Do. salted, 20 to 21 do. per pesadu.
Nutria Skins, 10 to 10½ dollars per doz.
Chinchilla do. 32 do. do.
Hair, best, 20 do. per arroba.
Jerked Beef, 13 to 14 do. per quintal.
Wool 30 reals per arroba.
Discount, 2 per cent. per month.

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