

THE
British Packet,
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 234.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12th, 1831.

[VOL. V.]

With this number concludes the quarter of the BRITISH PACKET.

BUENOS AYRES.

"To-morrow and to-morrow, and to-morrow
Creeps in this petty pace, from day to day."

And we have so often said that to-morrow, and to-morrow would bring something decisive as to the fate of the Argentine Republic, that we shall now scarcely gain credit for the assertion that every thing denotes an approaching crisis.

Hostilities between the boundary Provinces and those of the interior, although not actually commenced, seem on the point of breaking out. The infantry which were reviewed on Monday last at the Retiro, are we believe immediately to march towards the frontier, as likewise the cavalry militia, under the Command of Col. Prudencio Rosas. The cavalry division of Col. Pacheco has joined the vanguard of the Santa Fé army, which is said to be in the territory of Cordova. It is reported that Señores Ibarra and Latorre have collected nearly 800 men, and intend to march upon Santiago. General Quiroga; with a body of men collected in this Province, and the remnants of his former army, is advancing to the Cordova frontier. The contingents from Santa Fé, Entrerios and Corrientes, are all stated to be in readiness to act in concert with Buenos Ayres.

The Governor of Santa Fé, General Estanislao Lopez, is Commander in chief of the "restoring army," as it is denominated.

Col. Benito Villafañe has left Chili, in order to co-operate with the troops of the boundary Provinces. A strong division of the Corrientes troops are to garrison the coast of the Uruguay, to prevent any attempts from the refugees in the Banda Oriental.

In the mean time Cordova and the other Provinces under the protectorship of General Paz, are we presume making preparations to meet the coming storm; and ere long we fear we shall have scenes of blood to describe, not of nation against nation, but of brothers against brothers. The accounts published in the *Lucero* speak of great fermentation in Cordova and in the interior Provinces and State, that in San Luis, Tucuman, Salta, &c., the federal devices have been displayed in various districts; and that in San Luis a *montonera* has been formed, under the orders of an officer of General Quiroga.

Don Ventura Quiroga was executed in San Juan, on 6th November, charged with conspiring against the unitarian system of Government of that Province.

Col. Coe arrived in town on Thursday evening last, from the Uruguay.—Every thing was tranquil in that quarter.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

A communication from the Minister, (Don Tomas Anchorena,) dated 8th inst., states the desire of Government to promote by all possible means the education of youth, and that its attention has been particularly directed to the necessity of augmenting the schools for girls in the country districts of the Province; and in pursuance of a request forwarded to the Government from San Fernando, a girls' school is ordered to be formed in that town, upon the same footing as those in the other parts of the country, and under the superintendence of the Beneficent Society.

Buenos Ayres, 8th February, 1831

The delegate Government having been informed, that in some of the public preparatory schools established in this city by private individuals, the instruction and doctrine of the christian religion according to the practice of the Roman Catholic Apostolic church is notoriously neglected, and considering that this scandalous omission must necessarily produce serious consequences to public order and tranquillity, inasmuch as it tends to promote ignorance and disrespect to the religion of the State: has ordered and decreed.

Article 1st.—No individual can establish a public preparatory school within the territory of the Province, without permission of the Inspector General of schools, and producing the necessary proofs of his morality, religion, and ability.

2nd.—The said Inspector shall immediately close every public preparatory school established by any individual, whether for males or females, in whatever part of the Province, whose director, master or usher is not of approved morality and ability, or who is not publicly reputed as a catholic, and who does not from this time and in future teach the christian doctrine by the catechism of the Padre Astete, which is generally used in this city, and especially in the schools of the State.

3rd.—Let this be published.

BALCARCE.
Tomas Manuel de Anchorena.

According to an Official statement published—the Notes of the National Bank now in circulation, amount to 15,152,726 dollars.

We are indebted to the politeness of Captain Jefferson of the brig *Ruth*, and Mr. Lee, (Supercargo,) for a file of the *Gibraltar Chronicle* to 13th December. They contain a variety of European news to a late date: war on the Continent was much talked of, Russia, Austria and Prussia were concentrating formidable bodies of troops, to counteract which France intended to form an army of 500,000 men, and to have a million of the National guards in readiness.

The new administration in England has expressed its firm determination to cultivate and improve the good understanding which exists with the Government of France.

The Spanish constitutionalist chieftains Mina, Valdez, &c., it was said were about to embark for England, and that at present little expectation of success remained for their cause.

We have received by way of Montevideo, London Papers to 4th December, brought by the brig *Mediterranean* packet,—they are rather warlike as it regards appearances among the Continental Nations.

Lord Ponsonby, it was said, was going to Belgium as mediator,—all was quiet in London. In the country there were some casual riots connected with the incendiary system, which has been practised there.

Carnival

Commences to-morrow, and ends on Tuesday.

It is a miserable and disgusting amusement, as practised in Buenos Ayres. The authorities have often earnestly entreated the inhabitants to refrain from throwing water, and this appeal for the last 4 or 5 years has not been quite useless, except among the infatuated water players who seem determined not to abate one particle of their privileges in this respect.

At Montevideo it has been suggested that a fine be levied upon the occupiers of houses, from which water is thrown.

The town of Colonia and the opposite coast have seldom been so distinctly seen from this city as on 29th ult. A sure prognostic of wind or rain, and almost every day since that period the wind has been blowing nearly a gale, filling the town with dust. On Sunday, however it somewhat moderated, and the Alameda and the slope, near the Retiro were thronged with ladies. The *lady* Editor of the *Argentina*, promised to attend in particular *costume*—but "there was no such thing." "There is no faith in women"—at least some churlish authors say so.

D. Carlos Zucchi, has been appointed Engineer of this Province, by a decree of 5th inst., *vice* D. Juan Pons, displaced.

The construction of the Canal of San Fernando is ordered to be continued, in consequence of a communication to the Government from the Justice of Peace of San Fernando, and the Port Officer at Las Conchas, stating the great utility it will be—certain dues upon fruit, &c., brought to Las Conchas are to be imposed to be applied to the expenses of said Canal, and a committee appointed for the management thereof.

A communication from D. Francisco X. Elia, Justice of Peace of Ensenada, to the Captain General of the Province, forwards the names of various individuals who have made a donation of 53 horses for the public service—and stating the wish of the parties for the success of the campaign about to commence, and that the Argentine Republic freed from the disturbers of public order may enjoy peace and harmony.

A communication from Dr. D. M. V. de Maza, Secretary *en campana*, to the Governor, in answer to the above, dated Buenos Ayres 3rd inst., states how highly His E feels the disinterested patriotism of the donors, and the sentiments they have expressed to sustain the laws and the dignity of the Government.

A decree of the 7th inst., specifies the names of the persons appointed to act as Justices of the Peace for the country districts, and of the places of their appointment.

A letter from Lima, dated 1st November, hints at the probability of war between Peru and Bolivia; the former were moving 4000 to 5000 men towards the frontier, and preparations for war were making in Bolivia. The cause seems to be the total stop put to the trade of Arica, by the heavy duties levied on imports to the Bolivian territory through that port, in order to advance the trade of the port of Cobija. A Minister plenipotentiary had been sent from Lima to Bolivia, but no good results were expected. The President of the Peruvian Republic, (Gamarra,) had been to Cuzco to quell an insurrection there, and has since proceeded to the frontiers.

General la Fuente, the Vice President, was at the head of the Government, in the absence of the President.

Some corps of Infantry, consisting of 2 regiments of Cazadores, under the Com-

mand of Colonels Rolon and Olazabel, the regiment *Defensores de Buenos Ayres*, and the *Patrios*, were reviewed on Monday last, by the delegate Governor, preparatory to the ensuing campaign in which they are destined to serve.

The Minister of war, Inspector General, Colonels Iriarte and Alzaga, and a number of other superior officers were present.

The day was however extremely unfavourable, the wind being high and "clouds of dust."

The brigade was Commanded by Colonel Rolon.

The delegate Governor addressed the troops, and was answered with *vivas*.

SKETCHES OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

From the Dublin Literary Gazette, extracts.

Portraits generally tell lies—they are likenesses, but not like: they commonly represent people *en beau*, and give a grandeur and dignity to features of which their owner and friends were probably unconscious, until the skill of the painter called them forth. Those who judge of the Duke of Wellington's countenance by the highly finished prints sold in the shop, judge erroneously; the caricatures give much more accurate resemblances, and some of them possess an exactness of similitude to the original, which is exceedingly ludicrous; for so far as his figure is concerned, one forgets that it is a caricature, and feels as if one were actually looking at the Duke, in whatever droll situation the caricature has placed him. The Duke has a remarkable countenance, such as, having been once seen, will not easily be forgotten—it is very spare, the features are long and prominent, and the face unusually long, and out of proportion to his figure, which is of the middle height, and as lean as if the diet of La Trappe were the ordinary commons of Downing-street and Apsley House. It has been remarked that most very great men are little and lean: there is not a particle of "portliness," or grandeur of carriage, in the outward man of the Prince of Waterloo, and Prime Minister of England; no worse personification was ever seen of the abstract idea of a John Bull; nothing to remind a foreigner of the roast beef of old England, in those thin and bony features, and small body tightly dressed, in clothes which seem as if they were made for some one even smaller than the man who wears them. Yet his outward appearance is not unexpressive of his habitual character.—The Duke is extremely active, but never bustling;—always getting rapidly through business, but never in a hurry—cool, quick, decided, perhaps despotic, but beyond all belief cool and firm, in circumstances where almost any other living man would be disturbed and undecided.

The two points in his general character, which most distinguish it from that of other men, are undoubtedly his decision, and his noiseless activity. To both these, but more particularly the former, his military and political greatness are chiefly owing; the latter is the quality which appears most remarkable in the routine of his lofty station. The Duke is to be seen every where, he appears to have time for every thing; at home or in war, amusement is not relinquished for business, nor is business neglected for amusement.

The Duke's natural manner of speak-

ing is abrupt and rapid, and his utterance is thick and indistinct; of these defects he seems to be aware, for he labours to overcome them when addressing the House of Lords. His utterance is still thick, as if his mouth were too full of teeth, but he speaks deliberately, and expresses his ideas with clearness, brevity and force. Yet were he nothing more than he appears in the House of Lords, the trumpet of fame would not proclaim the name of Wellington to the four corners of the world, nor would the goddess write it on her roll, for posterity to read and wonder; but when we see him on the treasury bench, listening to the tedious wrangling of a spiritless debate, we feel that we behold the man whose cool and searching eye, ere now surveyed those dreadful battle fields planned by his own victorious genius, and won by the gallant troops who rushed into the jaws of death, at his brief bidding; and when we hear his voice dwelling, with somewhat painful deliberation, on matters relating to corn, or currency, we think of the "*up guards and at them*," which let loose the fury of ten thousand armed men, and swept as with the besom of destruction, the vaunted invincibles of France. We wonder, as we look at his present employment, that one who has moved the guiding spirits of events, full of such vast import, and immedate peril, can bring himself to the dull details of parliamentary warfare.

The French and other enemies at home and abroad, have ventured to insinuate that his successes were only a series of fortunate accidents; perhaps there never was a man against whom such a charge would be more obviously groundless. Cicero enumerates good fortune among the indispensable requisites of a great General, yet we know not the instance in which the Duke's success can be on any reasonable grounds ascribed to accident. He inspired in others the confidence he felt himself, because that confidence was known to result from a rational consideration of his own, and the enemy's resources, and not from heady rashness or presumption.

Every one will remember the disastrous and disheartening state of affairs in the Peninsula, when in the spring of 1809, the Duke, then Sir Arthur Wellesley, effected the liberation of Portugal in a brilliant and glorious campaign, of scarcely ten days duration.

That buoyancy of spirits, which is rather stimulated than depressed by perplexity and disappointment, was of signal service to the Duke.

In circumstances under which the mind of the illustrious but unfortunate Sir John Moore was puzzled and disqualified for action, Lord Wellington was watchful, decided and alert, and would avail himself of the first hour of leisure to order out his pack of beagles, and refresh his own and officer's spirits with a hunt.

His letters without being absolutely laconic, contains the whole matter which it is necessary they should contain, in a wonderfully small compass, and are as clear and decisive as they are compact. The Duke's letters are almost perfect models for business correspondence; the great improvement in the style of modern diplomatic communications is mainly attributable to him.

The Duke of Wellington was born at Dangan, in the county of Meath, Ireland, on the first of May, 1769, three months and a half before Napoleon Buonaparte,

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 10TH OF FEBRUARY.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Ann, Waller, Do Brothers, Spittall, Do Iberia, Kirton, Do Union, Maillard, Do Treasurer, Riches, Do Three Sisters, Le Mesurier, Do Simpson, Mathews,	Alfred Barber. John Miller and Co. S. Lezica Bros. Bertram, Chambers and Co. Charles Toyleur, and Co. Thomas Armstrong. Frederic Schmalting.	Loading for Liverpool. do do. do do. do for Guernsey. Bound to Brazil. do for Bahia. To load mules for the [West Indies.
Schr. brig Pursuit, Alexander, Brig Florville, Stephenson, Do James, Wright,	S. Lezica Bros. M'Cracken and Jamieson. Orr and Lamont,	Discharging. do. do.
AMERICAN.		
Ship St. Peter, Crosby, Do Plato, Wise, Do Atticus, Martin, Brig Margret, Langdon, Do Seneca, Page, Do Cambrian, Goodhue, Do Orient, Ellis, Do Palluure, Williams, Ship Triton, Smith, Do Balloon, Holbrook, Do Spartan, Atkins, Do Eliza Henrietta, Raines, Brig Ruth, Jefferson, Do Emma, Shankland, Do J. Ashman, Cowpland, Do Cornelia, Beard,	John Eschenburg and Co. Zimmerman, Frazier and Co. Noble, Gowland and Co. Dorr and Reincke, Noble, Gowland and Co. do. Zimmerman, Frazier and Co. W. Rodger, Breed and Co. Noble, Gowland and Co. do. do. Zimmerman, Fraizer and Co. do. do. Grogen, Peacock and Morgan. John Eschenburg and Co. Noble, Gowland and Co.	Loading for Baltimore. do for Havannah. do for New York. do do. do do. do for Salem. New York. Bahia. Discharging. do. do. do. do. do. do.
FRENCH.		
Brig Cecilia, De la Bergerie, S. Nouvelle Alliance, Lavignac	Rodriguez, Puel and Co. V. Courras.	Ldg. for Havre de Grace. Bound to the Island of Bourbon, with mules. Bound to do do. Rio Janeiro.
Do Courier des Indes, Mourgues Do Caroline, Liger,	Sebastian Lezica Bros. Larrea Bros.	Loading for Rio Janeiro. For sale.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre Vigilante, Pino, Schooner Asunta, Bassori,	J. Gestal. do.	Loading for Havannah. Discharging.
BREMEN:		
Brig Cesar, Deetjen, Do Catherine, Wessels,	S. Lezica Bros. Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Loading for Rio Janeiro. St. Catherines.
BRAZILIAN.		
B. Campeno da Libertade, Maximino, Zumaca Fortuna, De la Cruz, Do Pensamiento Feliz, J. A. [de los Santos, Brig Paquete del Brazil, Silva, Do San José Americano, Silva, Schooner brig Vigilante, Reyes, Do Nueva Ervate, Pacheco,	Noble, Gowland and Co. C. J. Moreyra. Pedro Plomer. J. Gestal C. J. Moreyra. Narcisso, Martinez, C. M. Huezgo.	Uncertain. Brazil. Discharging. do. do.
PORTUGUESE.		
Schooner-brig Maria, Bautista,	F. Botet.	Loading for Cadiz.
DUTCH.		
Galliot Maria, Borchers, Brig Constant, Van Schie,	F. Halback. Duguid, Holland and Co.	Loading for Antwerp. For a port in Europe.
TUSCAN.		
Brig Esperanza, Lunari,	J. Gestal.	ldg. for Cadiz & Gibraltar.
ORIENTAL.		
Brig Mariano, Month, Do Montevideana, Fynn,	Pedro A. Plomer, Bertram, Chambers and Co.	Loading for Rio Janeiro. Discharging.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.	
Frigate Volage, Captain Right Hon. Lord Colchester.	Packet Duke of York, Lieutenant Snell, Commander.
FRENCH.	
Brig Aigrette, Captain Thavenet.	Schooner (Tender) Etoile de Sud, Captain Santi.
AT ENSENADA.	
French.—Ship L'Eucharist, Laudumiey, to Guerin, Seris, and Co., loading with mules for the [Island of Bourbon.	

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

ARRIVALS FROM BUENOS AYRES AND MONTEVIDEO.

At Havannah.
On 26th October.—American brig Cameo, Sayers, from B. Ayres 27th August.
On 3rd November.—British brig Shubenacadie, Bartlett from B. Ayres 12th August.

At Gibraltar.
On 29th November.—Sardinian brig Rosa, Brizalese, from Montevideo 75 days.
On 11th December.—Sardinian brig Penguin, Capurro, from Montevideo 41 days.
19th.—Sardinian brig Achille, Borzone, from Montevideo 62 days.

At Valparaiso.
On 8th December.—French brig of war L'Inconstant, from Montevideo 36 days.
On 16th November.—French brig Telegraph, from Montevideo 75 days.

The following vessels were advertised to sail from Gibraltar in December last, viz:—

For Buenos Ayres.
Sardinian brig Eloisa, Celli.
British barque Byker, Bruce.
For Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
British brig Luna, Collinson.

Extract from the Gibraltar Chronicle, of December 7th,

"The Master of the Sicilian polacre brig Colombo, from Rio Janeiro, states that she was boarded on the 26th October.—In lat. 3o 7 N. long. 29o 20 W. by Il. B. M. Brig Falcon, and informed that she, together with a British Frigate had captured near the Island of Ascension, a pirate ship mounting 50 guns, and having a crew of 300 men—of whom she lost about a third in the action, and the capturing ships 22 men. The Falcon had on board the pirate Captain and two other persons from that ship, with whom she was bound for Bermuda, and it was but a few days she had sailed from Ascension Island."

The Russian brig Moscow, sailed from Havannah for B. Ayres on 1st November.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES:

February 5th.—Wind E.S.E. blowing hard.

Arrived American brig Ruth, Jefferson, from Tarragona 4th November; Gibraltar 14th December; Montevideo 3rd inst., with wine, oil, paper, &c., Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.

National schooner San Juan Bautista, Labrador, from Rio Janeiro 27th ult., with 786 bags of rice, coffee, &c., to M. A. Ramos.

Brazilian brig Paquete del Brazil, Silva, from Bahia 19th December; Santos 15th ult.; Montevideo 3rd inst., with 1580 Alqueires of salt, 30 pipes aguardiente, &c., to J. Gestal.

Brazilian schooner brig Vigilante, Reyes, from Santos 20th ult., with 1297 bags sugar, coffee, &c., to Narcisso Martinez.

American brig Orient, Ellis, from New York 27th November; Montevideo 4th inst., with an assorted cargo, 30,095 feet plank, and about 780 barrels flour, to Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.

Cabin Passengers, the lady of Capt. R. Sutton, Mrs. Thomas O'Bradley and child, Miss Elizabeth Evans, Mr. P. P. Mills.

Steerage Passengers, James O'Neil and wife, Barnard Burns, Thomas Cook, John Mac Gee, Thomas Barrett.

February 6th.—Wind W.S.W. calm, and showery;

Arrived 2 zamacas and 7 balandras from the Parana and Uruguay, with lime, wood, &c. Sailed British ship Mercury, Pierce, for Bahia, despatched by Thomas Armstrong, with 100 tons salt.

Brazilian brig Eolo, Pereira, for Paraguaya, despatched by J. Gestal, with 300 fanegas of salt, 100 dry hides and some effects.

February 7th.—Wind S.S.E. blowing hard.

Arrived American brig Cornelia, Beard, from Baltimore 7th November; Montevideo 5th inst, with 1300 barrels flour, 30,000lbs. of gunpowder, to Noble, Gowland and Co.

Oriental brig Montevideo, Fynn, from Rio Janeiro 24th ult.; Montevideo 5th inst., with 375 bags, 100 cases, 6 half do, 41 bags of sugar, to Bertram, Chambers and Co.

February 8th.—Wind E.S.E. blowing hard.

Arrived British brig James, Wright, from Liverpool 26th November, general cargo, to Orr and Lamont.

Brazilian schooner-brig Nueva Ervale, Pacheco, from Puerto Alegre, (Rio Grande) 25th ult.; Montevideo 7th inst., with 1192 tierces of yerba, to C. M. Huergo.

Sailed American ship Glide, Reid, for New York—despatched by Dorr and Reinecke, with 34,000 horns, 70,000 shuin bones, 4475 dry hides, 187 bales with 2911 dozen sheep skins, 152 do with 2512 arrobas of wool, 18 do with 130 quintals cut hides, 17 do with about 210 arrobas horse hair.

American brig Plymouth, Covington, for Baltimore,—despatched John Eschenburg and Co., with 20,000 horns, 1983 dry hides, 40 bales with 702 arrobas wool, 7 cases striped linen.

February 9th.—Wind S.E. blowing hard.

Arrived Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, from Montevideo 8th inst., to C. Galliano.

Sailed American brig Buenos Ayres, Adams, for New York,—despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier and Co., with 6457 dry hides, 1036 horns 82 bales wool, (1676 arrobas,) 350 dozen nutria skins, 90lbs. ostrich feathers.

Passengers.—Mrs. Adams and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Burke, Messrs. Charles Johnson, and W. Jones.

Several sail of small craft arrived from the Pacana and Uruguay, this day, and others sailed.

February 10th.—Wind S.S.E.

Arrived Gun-boat No. 13, Wilder, and the felucca boat, from the Uruguay, (Col. Coe on board.)

Sailed American barque Leopard, Parker, for Boston,—despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier and Co., 34,000 shuin bones, 11,000 horns, 80 bales with 845 quintals cut hides, 46 do with 730 arrobas wool.

Danish brig Henriette Louisa, Rassmussen, for Bahia,—despatched by S. Lezica Bros, with 850 fanegas of salt and some gin, (return cargo.)

(The above vessels anchored again to the E. from head wind.)

February 11th.—Wind N.N.E.

Arrived Bremen brig Arion, Geerkio, from St. Ubes 15th December; Montevideo 8th inst., with 1300 fanegas salt, to Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.

Hamburg ship Sophia, Lafrentz, from St. Ubes 17th December; Montevideo 9th inst., with 2000 fanegas salt, to Zimmerman, Frazier and Co. H. I. M.'s Schooner Rio de la Plata, Capt. Lisboa, from Montevideo.

Sailed French ship Nouvelle Alliance, Lavignac, for Ensenada.

American ship Plato, Wise, for Havannah,—despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier and Co., with (42 arrobas) 6006 quintals of jerked beef, 2 bales hair.

The barque Leopard and brig Henriette Louisa, which sailed yesterday were in sight this day.

OBITUARY.

"The theme is old,
Of dust to dust, but half its tale untold."

DIED.—On Monday the 31st January, on board the United States frigate HUDSON, in the port of Montevideo, at the moment of her arrival from Rio Janeiro, midshipman EDWARD HOPKINSON, of Pennsylvania, in the 16th year of his age; son of judge Hopkinson of that State. The shocking and very melancholy circumstances of the sudden death of this estimable youth were calculated to whelm with a double portion of grief and gloom his many friends, a number of whom were witnesses of the catastrophe that terminated his existence. A superintending duty having required his personal presence among the lofty spars of the ship, he accidentally fell thence to the deck, and was crushed to instantaneous death.—The lively genius, the intelligence and firm virtues of this young officer, promised to place him at a future period, high on merits' roll in the naval service of his country; and with his other many amiable qualities, had secured to him the friendly affection and esteem of all who knew him. Long, yet, will he live in the memories of his juvenile associates—for his virtues are registered and in impressions that will be more lasting, even than vain mausoleums of monumental marble. Those noble and chivalric sentiments that are almost inseparable from the calling, and are naturally ever cherished in the breast of all high minded and ambitious young officers, beat also in that of Edward Hopkinson, and bade him aspire, indeed, to a far, far more glorious death.—On Tuesday his remains were disembarked, and at one o'clock were followed from the residence of the American Consul, by the officers of the frigate and numerous residents, to the protestant burial place, without the walls of the city. A young friend offers from a warm and swelling heart, this testimony of his fond regard—this last tribute to the memory of a departed companion and mess-mate.

H.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

THE following five Annuals of the present year, with plates—price 12 shillings, or the equivalent in current money. Cameo, Amulet Ackerman's Forget me not, Literary Souvenir, Falstaff's comic annual.

NOTICE.

ADAM YOUNG AND Co., take the liberty of informing their friends and the public, that they have opened their general Grocery Warehouse and Wine-Store, No. 46, Calle de la Reconquista.

A complete assortment of every article in these lines will constantly be kept by A. Young and Co.; and by the good quality and moderate price of their Stock, they hope to merit the support of their friends and the public at large.

RELIGIOUS SERVICE.

THE Rev. Father PATRICK JOSEPH O'GORMAN, Chaplain to the Irish Roman Catholics, has been appointed by the Rev. Provisioner, to officiate at the church of St. IGNATIUS in the College; where he will commence his ecclesiastical duties on Sunday 13th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, H. B. M.'s Consul General gives Notice, that a general meeting of the subscribers to the new church, will be held on Monday the 21st instant, at the said

building, for the purpose of determining the allotment of sittings, and other matters, relating to the establishment.

WOODBINE PARISH.

BRITISH CONSULATE, Buenos Ayres,
12th February, 1831

HOT AND COLD BATHS.

To be had at Fauch's Hotel.

NOTICE.

THOMAS LEWIS, Bricklayer and Stonemason, returns thanks to his Friends and the Public, for their liberal encouragement since he commenced business in this city, and hopes to merit by strict attention and despatch, a continuance of their favours:—ovens, grates, and all kinds of stoves fixed on a new and superior plan, upon the most reasonable terms, and warranted to draw the smoke well.

Stone-beds for billiard-tables prepared, warranted to answer the purpose better than those framed, or made of wood. Also, stone-beds for printing-presses, marble chimney pieces, monuments or other ornaments broken or stained, repaired or cleaned, equal to new.

Orders received at No. 89, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL.

THOSE desirous of procuring accommodation in the above chapel may apply to Mr. John Hector, No. 121, Calle de la Reconquista.

NOTICE.

ANDREW MAYER, (TAILOR,) has the honor to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has removed his shop from No. 35, Calle de la Paz, to No. 70, in the same street, where he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuation of the favours, which he has received for the last five years.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish, 130 a 131 dollars each.

Do. Patriot, 128 a 130 do. do.

Plata Macaquina, 7½ a 7¾ dollars for one.

Spanish Dollars, 8 a 8½ dollars each.

Do. Patriot and Patacones, 7½ a 8 do.

6 per cent. Stock, 72 per cent.

Bank Shares, 164 dollars each.

Exchange on England, 6¼d per dollar.

Do. on Rio Janeiro, 170 p. ct. prem.

Do. on Monte Video, 335 do. do.

Do. on the United States, 8 dollars, per U. S. dollar.

Hides, Ox, best, 36 a 39 dollars per pesada.

Do. country, 33 a 35 do. do.

Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs., 28 a 30 do.

Do. salted, 26 a 28 pesada.

Do. Horse, 10 a 12 dollars each.

Nutria skins, 13 a 17 dollars per dozen.

Chinchilla, 40 do.

Wool (common,) 6½ a 7½ dollars per arroba.

Hair, long 30 a 32 dollars per arroba.

Do. mixed, 20 a 26 do. do.

Jerked Beef, 13 a 14 dl per quintal.

Horns, 450 a 750 dollars per mil.

Flour, (North America) 46 a 48 dols. p. bbl.

Salt, 8 a 8½ dollars per fanega on board.

Discount, 2 a 3 per cent.

The highest price of Doubloons, during the week 132 dollars. The lowest price, 126 dols.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 6¼. The lowest do. 6½d.

This paper is published every SATURDAY, price SEVEN DOLLARS per Quarter. All communications to be addressed to the Editor and left at No. 59 Calle del 25 de Mayo where, subscriptions are received.

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