

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

No. 258.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 30th, 1831.

[Vol. V.]

BUENOS AYRES.

Recent and important intelligence has been received from the interior. From Mendoza we have the *Liberto* newspaper to the 13th inst.: Official news has likewise arrived from other quarters.

The defeat of Hermosilla, who obtained such a melancholy notoriety for the part he had in the massacre of *Chancay*, is confirmed. Since that affair which took place in May, the province of Mendoza has enjoyed tranquillity. The death of General Villafane is likewise confirmed: it is stated to have been effected by a unitarian fugitive. In consequence of this event, and other alleged irregular conduct of the emigrants in Coquimbo, the Intendant of that department had ordered them to leave its territory, in order to preserve the neutrality of the Republic of Chili. Lieutenant Col. Smith was at Santiago de Chile, to which place he had proceeded after the defeat of the unitarian forces, in the province of Mendoza, by General Quiroga. The latter continued as Commander-in-chief of the four provinces of Cuyo, and had his head-quarters in Mendoza.

The capture and death of Col. Echavarría, and the destruction of his forces, is officially announced in a bulletin by the Government of Cordova. Colonel Haedo, the father-in-law of General Paz, and various other officers had surrendered themselves, and many others were taken prisoners. Lieut. Col. V. Reinafe had been named Commandant of the city of Cordova, *vice* General Echague, resigned; some other changes had likewise taken place, Dr. Manuel Origuella had been re-instated in the Attorney Generalship, which had been given by a former administration to Dr. Manuel Obligado. In consequence of the absence of several Members of the Committee of the boundary Provinces, the treaties of peace with Cordova had not yet been submitted to them. The Government of Cordova stated that the good harmony which subsisted between it and the federal Army, rendered the delay but little to be regretted.

Troops from Salta under the command

of Col. Goriti and Col. Aguirre, entered the province of Catamarca, and were routed by Col. Brizuela—Col. Aguirre being killed in the action.

It is officially stated that General Alvarado, La Madrid and Lopez (D. Javier,) have addressed General Estanislao Lopez, requesting a suspension of arms.

PERU.

We have been favoured with accounts from Lima, to 14th April last, by which it appears the war between Peru and Bolivia was "still the cry," or rather that it absolutely existed. The Peruvian General (Gamarra,) was at Cusco with 6500 men. The Bolivian General, (Santa Cruz) was at La Paz with 5000 men, but he intended to put himself in March towards the river *Desaguadero* to meet his opponents. It was hoped that whichever party succeeded, it would at any rate be the means of opening the trade between Peru and Bolivia. The Congress was to meet about the 24th April, and it was said that a motion would be made for the return of General San Martin. It was likewise reported that General O. Higgins, was immediately going to Chili from Peru, and that it was likely he would again be at the head of affairs in the former State.

The following extract of a letter respecting the Mines in Peru, will be read with some interest.

Lima, 14th April, 1831.

"I have lately been at *Puno* and *Arequipa*, the works at the Mines have been completely finished, and the whole of the water drained from them since November last, and we began the new year with silver ore in *mano*, we fell in with a rich vein which gives from 160 to 200 marks to the *cajon*, and in such abundance that our mills are not sufficient to grind it, and (Mr. B. and myself) returned to this city, in order to take up with us if possible, the steam engine at present here. There has been a considerable property advanced to finish the works, but I feel now assured of commensurate advan-

tages. If the Republic of Peru was at peace within itself, fortunes might yet be made in it.

I cannot forbear mentioning to you a circumstance which happened twelve months since, in the province of Arequipa.—A poor Indian who had been a shepherd in one of the mountains, discovered some very rich gold ore—he began to probe and at last obtained such a quantity of gold as to cause curiosity to know how he had become so rich, and at last it was discovered that the mountain called *Yurra* was the place where he received his supplies. Many, (I may say some thousands) flocked to the spot, and within the last year more than one million and a half of dollars have been extracted, even in the rude manner in which the operation has been performed. The specimens are really beautiful, and are sold for their weight of gold. The ore runs in veins for five or six inches in width, and constant; but the earth is so very soft that the arches do not support themselves without the aid of timber or stone, and of course the works are thus obliged to fall to the ground. Such is the state of the richest mountain in the known world. The Mines in Brazil are nothing so rich—yet from the want of confidence and insecurity of property, all the great advantages which might be reaped are in a manner lost."

We feel gratified in inserting the above, as knowing the source from whence the information is derived, and it tends to elicit that Mines and mining on this side of the equator are not quite "moonshine." That part relative to the *Arequipa Shepherd*, bears some similarity to the history of *Ali Baba*.

The city of Buenos Ayres in the year 1825 presented an animated scene. Miners from Britain and Germany, made it a point of rendezvous previous to departing for their different destinations. The German miners were attired in the uniform of their profession, and called to mind those of the "Hartz Mountains," and the many terrific tales attached to that spot.

The Packet *Swallow* has brought us London Papers to 18th May; Paris and Hamburg to 14th do.—The only news they contain in addition to what was before known, is that a part of the Polish Army has suffered a defeat from the Russians.

Want of room has obliged us to postpone a variety of local news.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The brig *Lima* has brought London Papers to 6th May, and their contents as regards the great political question of parliamentary reform, are truly interesting.

On the 21st April the Ministers were again outvoted in the House of Commons by a majority of 22 upon a question of adjournment; this was deemed tantamount to a "stoppage of the supplies," and the Ministers waited upon the King, declaring the impossibility of their carrying on the Government even for another day, with the present Parliament. The King then determined to dissolve the Parliament, and contrary to the custom usually followed, he went in person to prorogue it.

So sudden and unexpected was this determination on the part of His Majesty, that it was not known at the House of Lords at 1 o'clock. The King proceeded to the House escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards; and unexpected as was the event crowds of people assembled; and hailed His Majesty with enthusiastic shouts.

Previous to the arrival of the King in the House of Lords, an extraordinary scene occurred there—an altercation took place between the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Richmond, &c., on one part, and the Marquis of Londonderry, Earl Mansfield, Lord Wharncliffe, &c., on the other, and great excitement existed. Various noblemen started from their seats, all demanding to be heard, and uttering strong expressions and using almost violent gestures; the confusion was so great that the ladies in the House became alarmed.—Silence being in some degree restored Lord Wharncliffe gave notice of a motion, praying his Majesty not to dissolve the Parliament at the present juncture. The Lord Chancellor stated that the Sovereign had a right to dissolve Parliament if he thought proper; and that he could not understand why His Majesty should not now exercise that prerogative, at a moment when the House of Commons had taken the extreme and unprecedented step of refusing the supplies.

The Lord Chancellor then left the House to attend the King, who was expected every moment, the bells of St. Margaret's church and the thunder of the artillery, with the loud huzzas of the populace outside, having proclaimed His Majesty's presence in the vicinity of the House.

The Marquis of Londonderry then rose, and moved that the Earl of Shaftesbury should take the chair, which was carried by acclamations, and he accordingly occupied it. Confusion again took place. Partial silence being restored.

The Earl of Mansfield rose, and accused the Ministers of incapacity, and weakness, of conspiring against the State and of making the Sovereign the instrument of his own destruction—that he did not think the reform bill in its present state

would ever come before the House of Lords, that if it did it would be the last of the untenable speculations of a Ministers who had been merely distinguished for imbecility never observed before.

The Earl of Mansfield was still speaking, when he was interrupted by exclamations of "the King! the King!" the doors were thrown open—His Majesty entered the House, and the noble Lord resumed his seat.

His Majesty wore a crown, but it appeared too large. It pressed over his forehead and occasioned an appearance of fatigue.—under his robes he wore an Admiral's uniform. His Majesty did not appear in the slightest degree agitated; probably he was not aware of what had just transpired within the walls of the House.

His Majesty delivered the speech in a clear and distinct manner. It commenced as follows.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.

"I have come to meet you for the purpose of proroguing this Parliament, with a view to its immediate dissolution.

I have been induced to resort to this measure for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of my people, in the way in which it can be most constitutionally and authentically expressed, on the expediency of making such changes in the representation as circumstances may appear to require, and which, founded upon the acknowledged principle of the Constitution, may tend at once to uphold the just rights and prerogatives of the crown, and to give security to the liberties of the people."

The remainder of the speech contained nothing particular.

Parliament was then prorogued to the 10th May. As soon as His Majesty quitted the House, their Lordships separated without any further observation.

In the House of Commons there was likewise some degree of excitement. Sir R. Vyvyan and Sir R. Peel, made use of strong language against the Ministers and the reform bill, and were answered by Sir Francis Burdett and others.

Part of Sir R. Vyvyan's speech was as follows.

"I appeal to those who contribute to make the laws under which we live—to those who arrest the Parliament of England—(cheers.) and as such have a right to make law—at this late hour, I appeal to them and the country, to think well what the consequences of a dissolution of Parliament will be. If the administration get a majority in favour of the reform bill, such as they have brought in, I make no apology to them for pointing out that it must destroy funded property—(cheers.) that it may lead to the destruction of tithes—(cheers.) that may possibly overturn the House of Commons—(cheers.) that it may probably take the King's crown from his head—(cheers.) I make no apology to his Majesty's Ministers for assuring them, that it is my hope that they will not have sooner or later to answer for what they are now doing. (These words had scarcely escaped the Honourable Members lips, when the report of the first gun announcing His Majesty's arrival reverberated through the House, and was hailed by cheers, and much laughter from Ministerial side.) The Honourable Member pressed for a time, and then proceeded. Mercantile men will curse the day—(another report of cannon, followed by

cheers,) but I trust they will never have cause to weep.—(Again the noise of the cannon and cheers interrupted the Hon. Member, and as they continued to increase he sat down.)"

The speech of Sir R. Peel was in the same strain as the above—he said that Ministers had advised their Sovereign to dissolve parliament, for the purpose of saving themselves from being turned out of office, where they had shown more incapacity, more unfitness for public business, than ever was exhibited by any man who ruled the destinies of their country. "I tell you, (said the Hon. Member) that if your reformed Parliament is to be established upon "the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill," you are about to establish the worst despotism in this country—you are about to establish ultimately the despotism of that journalism, (to quote a foreign phrase,) which has brought happy countries to the brink of destruction."

Extracts from the address of H. Drummond, Esqr., an old reformer, to the Freeholders of the county of Surry, have been published, part of which is as follows.

"When I avowed myself an advocate for reform I was no hypocrite, and did not under the mask of renovation secretly intend revolution; I did not under the pretext of repairing the popular branch of the constitution, mean to give it a new power incompatible with the existence of the other branches; I did not under the mockery of loyal attachment to the monarchy intend to set up a republic. If, however, this bill passes without modification, all the power of the state is transferred from the higher to the lower classes, and an ignominious abdication of his right is the only peaceable alternative for the King. There cannot henceforward be sufficient unity and energy in the Government, to cause the country to be respected or feared abroad; nor will the executive possess sufficient power at home to prevent us from the heaviest curse that can befall a country—far heavier than that of military despotism—the savage brutality of a lawless mob, goaded by a malignant and anonymous press.

It is not to be denied that many excellent men are in favour of this bill, but neither is it to be denied that amongst its most clamorous supporters is every wretch who is bankrupt alike in fortunes and in morals—every anarchist—every desperado in the kingdom. Such patronage at all events is not to its credit, while their approbation may be owing to the acuteness of their penetration."

Nearly all the Paris Papers applaud the conduct of the King in dissolving the Parliament, and state that it was inspired by wisdom and a just appreciation of the wants of the country. The *Gazette de France*, however, assumes a different tone, and exults in it, as being likely to end in the downfall of the country. The following is the language it uses.

"The revolution in England is commenced. The revolution which is now commencing in England will not be like that of July, a firework terminating a grand drama: it will be the beginning of a vast conflagration, the fuel of which will be the tithes, the property of the church and the immense wealth of the aristocracy—after these remarks the Editor concludes thus:—"The symptoms of revolution which now show themselves

in England, correspond with the signs of the re-establishment of order in France, and the day in which the modern Tyre sinks into the bosom of the waters, France will be tranquil within herself and give laws to the world."

The alarm expressed by the anti-reformists seems to have but little effect as it regards the elections, which 6th May were decidedly in favour of Ministers. A number of Members who voted against the reform bill had been ejected, including Sir Robert Wilson, Sir Edward Knatchbull and General Gascoigne, the latter had for 35 years been the representative for Liverpool.

It is hard to conceive that the reform bill can possess such dangerous qualities when so many men of influence and property support it. Men who have every thing to lose by a revolution: there are those, however, who fear that such an extensive clearing away of the rubbish all at once will sap the foundation, and that it would be much better to get rid of a little at a time. The reduction of the immense public debt can alone afford substantial relief, and that cannot be reduced in any great degree, without a breach of faith to the public creditor.

A subscription in aid of reform was going on in London, and a considerable sum was subscribed. An illumination had taken place there as a rejoicing for the dissolution of Parliament, various windows were broken at houses, the owners of which refused to illuminate.—A number of the assailants were taken into custody. Those acquainted with the nature of English mobs, are well aware of the little political importance attached to them; they are as "variable as the shade," and would tomorrow insult their idol of yesterday.

Great preparations were making at the Guildhall of London, for the reception of the King, who was to dine there on 20th May, with the Lord Mayor and citizens. The King had declined to dine in the city on 20th M. y.

Among the deaths lately in Europe are the following.—

The King of Sardinia, the Duchess of Wellington, Lady Nelson, Lord de Clifford, and Lord and Lady Walsingham; the two latter by a melancholy catastrophe.—Their house in London caught fire at night, Lord Walsingham was burned to death; his Lady jumped from the window, and died shortly afterwards from the bruises she received.

Eight line of battle ships were to assemble at Spithead—the intent of the cruise was not known. They are as follows:—Caledonia, Prince Regent, and St. Vincent, of 120 guns each; Donegal 78; Talavera 74; Revenge 76; Wellesley 74; and Asia 84: Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Codrington was to command them, and to hoist his flag in the Caledonia, his flag-Captain Captain Curzon; Rear Admiral William Parker was to hoist his flag in the Prince Regent.

The news from the Continent of Europe is not very important. The accounts relative to the Polish Army are contradictory.—It was reported in London on 6th May, that they had suffered a defeat.

writing, and for general good conduct, and were rewarded accordingly; viz:—

IN ARITHMETIC:

Alexander Flemming,  
Edward Robson,  
Allen Cornfoot,  
Alexander Cornfoot.

IN READING.

Robert Mc Harg,  
Robert Tompson,  
William Liddel,  
Joseph Flemming.

IN WRITING.

Edward Robson,  
John Tompson,  
Robert Mc Harg,  
Henry Lamping.

FOR GOOD CONDUCT.

Alexander Flemming.

Edward Robson.

Arthur Jack.

William Keys.

James Lenney.

Robert Tompson.

Henry Mills.

William Liddel.

George Brotherson.

Charles Dickl.

FOR ATTENDANCE AT SUNDAY SCHOOLS,

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

Alexander Flemming.

Edward Robson.

William Gaskill.

Henry Mills.

William Liddel.

Charles Dickl.

Augustin.

WILLIAM BROWN, Secretary.

### FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 28th OF JULY.

| VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.                       | CONSIGNEES.                 | DESTINATION, &c.                               |
|--|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>BRITISH.</b>                                    |                             |  |
| Barque Byker, Bruce,                               | Charles Tayleur and Co.     | Loading for Liverpool                          |
| Brig Elizabeth, Mc Gaa,                            | John Harratt and Sons.      | do do.   |
| Brig Prompt, Dickenson,                            | M'Crackan and Jamieson.     | do do.   |
| Brig Walsingham, Bruce,                            | Bertram, Chambers and Co.   | do do.   |
| Brig Plata, White,                                 | Miller, Stewart and Co.     | do do.   |
| Do Beatrice, Fryde,                                | Daguil, Holland and Co.     | do do.   |
| Do Hannah, Barrell,                                | Hryworth and Carlisle,      | do for Amsterdam.                              |
| Do Brothers, Black,                                | John Harratt and Sons.      | do for Cadiz & Barcelona.                      |
| Barque Susannah, Walker,                           | S. Lexica Bros.             | Mauritius, with males.                         |
| Brig Caraboo, Lowden,                              | Charles Tayleur and Co.     | Liverpool.                                     |
| Do Lima, Smith,                                    | M'Crackan and Jamieson.     | Discharging.                                   |
| <b>AMERICAN.</b>                                   |                             |  |
| Ship Thomas Gibbons, Baldwin,                      | Noble, Gowland and Co.      | Loading for Havannah.                          |
| Brig Panama, Yarnold,                              | Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.  | do for New York.                               |
| Do Bolivar Liberator, Garney,                      | Grozan, Peacock and Morgan, | do do.   |
| Brig Mars, Devereux,                               | W. Rodger, Breed and Co.    | do do.   |
| Schooner Orion, Ross,                              | do.                         | do for Baltimore.                              |
| Brig Sultana, Smith,                               | Noble, Gowland and Co.      | do do.   |
| <b>FRENCH.</b>                                     |                             |  |
| Brig Lathénie, Compagnac,                          | Sebastian Lexica Bros.      | Loading for Nantes.                            |
| Do Rio de la Plata, Le Minihy,                     | Guerin, Seris and Co.       | do for Bourdeaux, (call-<br>ing at Montevideo) |
| Brig Prosper, Darlan,                              | Blanc and Constantin.       | do for Bourdeaux.                              |
| <b>SARDINIAN.</b>                                  |                             |  |
| Polacre Virginia, Vaccaro,                         | P. A. Plomer.               | Loading for Cadiz.                             |
| Schooner brig San José, Sardi,                     | P. A. Plomer.               | do do.   |
| Ship Aurora, Rizo,                                 | Alexander Martinez.         | do for Cadiz, Barcelo-<br>na and Genoa.        |
| Schooner-brig Fortuna, Agosto,                     | Puel, Rodriguez and Co.     | For Sale.                                      |
| Schooner Asunta, Bassori,                          | Luis Amades.                | Discharging.                                   |
| <b>BREMEN.</b>                                     |                             |  |
| Brig Venus, Windhorst,                             | S. Lexica Bros.             | Loading for Bremen.                            |
| <b>DANISH.</b>                                     |                             |  |
| Ship Indauer, Schildknecht,                        | John J. Klick.              | Loading for Hamburg.                           |
| <b>BRAZILIAN.</b>                                  |                             |  |
| Scher. Pensamiento Feliz, J.<br>[A. de los Santos, | Pedro Plomer.               | Uncertain.                                     |
| Barque Fluminense, Santiago,                       | J Gestal.                   | do.  |
| Zumaca Fortuna, Cruz,                              | J. C. Moreyra.              | do.  |
| Schr. Bella Angelica, Corvallo,                    | C. M. Huergo.               | Loading for Rio Janeiro.                       |
| Schr.-brig Suspiro, Cardoso,                       | I. S. Montelro.             | do for Brazil.                                 |
| Brig Independente, Cardozo,                        | do.                         | do do.   |
| Schooner-brig Nueva Joaquina,<br>[Labrador,        | M. A. Ramos.                | Rio Janeiro.                                   |

### FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH.

Packet Swallow, Lieutenant Baldock, Commander.

At an examination of the Buenos Ayres Foreign School, the 13th July, 1831, the under-named scholars distinguished themselves for their proficiency in the rudiments of Arithmetic, Reading and

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

### ARRIVALS FROM BUENOS AYRES.

*At Liverpool.*  
On 4th May.—British brig Traveller, Monamy, from this 28th January.

*At Marseilles.*  
On 30th April.—French brig Gustave, Giraud, from B. Ayres 22nd January.

*At Genoa.*  
On 17th April.—Sardinian polacre Rosa, Corsanego, from B. Ayres 29th November.

*At Valparaiso.*  
On 1st March.—American ship Mobile, Laurence, from B. Ayres 19th January.

The Argentine schooner Veloz, was to sail from Valparaiso for B. Ayres about the 20th May.

The Packet Goldfinch sailed from Rio Janeiro for Falmouth about 10th July.

It was not known what Packet would bring the June Mail to B. Ayres.

## MARINE LIST.

### PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

The Sardinian schooner which arrived on the 22nd inst., (noticed in our last) was the Asunta, Bassori, from Rio Janeiro 30th ult.; Maldonado 19th inst., with sugar, tobacco, coffee, &c., to Luis Amades.

*July 23rd.—Wind W. variable—and foggy in the morning.*

Arrived National schooner-brig General Balcarce, (store vessel), S. Bertlett, from the Uruguay.

Gun-boat No. 13, Capt. Wilder, from do.  
Sailed American brig Draco, Bangs, for New York,—despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier and Co., with 11,815 dry hides, 20,000 ox hoofs, 13,800 horns, 90 bales of wool and sheep skins, containing about 850 arrobas of wool and about 200 dozen sheep skins.

Passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Farrington and 4 children, and Mrs. Jenny.

*July 24th.—Wind W. foggy in the morning*

Arrived British brig Lima, Smith, from Liverpool 8th May, with general cargo, to Mc Crackan and Jamieson.

Cabin Passengers.—Mrs. Wells, Miss Mary Ann Anderson, Messrs Robert Billinghamurst, William Billinghamurst, W. Ely and P. Udevillarea.

Steerage Passengers.—(24.)

Sailed (this morning), American ship Caroline, Cloutman, for Boston,—despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier and Co., with 15,140 horns, 807 dry hides, 256 bales with about 4360 arrobas of wool, 62 do. with about 868 dozen of sheep skins, 28 do. with about 336 quintals of cut hides, 7 do. with 175 arrobas of horse hair.

National zumaca Sociedad Feliz, Worcester, for Brazil,—despatched by Edward Lumb, with 200 fanegas of salt.

*This evening.*

American brig Sicily, Bridges, for Gibraltar—despatched by Charles Tayleur and Co., with 8318 dry hides, 2 bales of ostrich feathers 425 lbs.

Passengers.—Señor José C. Reissig, and Capt. Ansell, late of the British brig Griffin.

12 sail of small craft to the N.

*July 25th.—Wind S. variable.*

Nothing arrived or sailed.

*July 26th.—Wind S.*

Nothing arrived or sailed.

*July 27th.—Wind W. calm.*

Arrived National zumaca of war La Paz Argentina, Lieut. Col. Hidalgo.

Nationa schooner of war Venus, Captain Vanorden, both from the Uruguay.

Sailed Oriental packet schooner Flor del Rio, Costas, for Montevideo.

The schooner Aguila Primera, from Montevideo, was in sight nearly all day becalmed.

*July 28th.—Wind N.N.E.*

Arrived H. B. M's Barque Packet Swallow, Lieut. Baldock, Commander, from Falmouth

20th May, arrived at Rio Janeiro 8th July, sailed from thence 12th; and Montevideo 25th.

Passenger from Falmouth.—Mr. J. Plowes. Oriental packet schooner Aguila Primera, Soriano, from Montevideo 25th., to A. Martinez.

National schooner brig Tentador, Abreu, from Rio Janeiro 11th inst., with tobacco, sugar, gin paper, &c., to Manuel Carrera.

Oriental schooner brig Bella Union, Acureto, from Montevideo 25th., with sugar, rice, to R. Camus.

Sailed National schooner-bria Paquete del Rio, Grenet, for Rio Janeiro,—despatched by Juan Lanus, with 22,000 horns, 1419 dry hides, 13 barrels salted tongues, 70 quintals jerked beef, 11 cases rabbit skins.

Passengers.—Messrs Horace Butler, Vidalin and A. Ruiz.

The schooner Flor del Rio, which sailed last evening was in sight this morning.

*July 29th.—Wind N. rain.*

Arrived Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, from Montevideo 28th inst., to C. Galieno.

*To the Editor of the British Packet.*

Sir,—

Having been deputed by the Passengers who have lately arrived in this country from Liverpool, in the British brig Lima, Capt. David Smith, to offer some public testimony of our gratitude to that gentleman for his conduct towards us during our voyage; I should feel the most heartfelt satisfaction, could I find terms sufficiently eloquent to express that which both my duty and my inclination would prompt. But words are but weak symbols wherewith to portray qualities such as I could desire to record.

It becomes me, however, in justice, to state that Capt. Smith's skill, vigilance, judgement and unwearied activity in the exercise of his professional duties, were not more conspicuous than his humanity and incessant attention to our several comforts, wishes, ailings and necessities, since he was at once our able Commander, our watchful guardian, our consolatory physician, our sincere friend, our agreeable and cheerful companion. Hearts that can feel and appreciate the continual exercise of such virtues, must acknowledge the inadequacy of language to express the praise it merits. I must therefore content myself, by thus publicly begging him to accept our sincere and unfeigned thanks, as a pure and freewill offering, and the more especially so on behalf of my son William and myself; assuring him that henceforth our orisons will be frequently, fervently, sincerely and cheerfully offered up to the Throne of Power and Mercy, for the future prosperity, health and happiness of himself, his wife and his children.

Grateful to you Mr. Editor for your kindness, in offering to insert this in your respectable Gazette.

I beg to sign myself

Your servant,

ROBERT DE BILLINGHURST.

## MARRIED.

On 19th inst.—By the Revd. Mr. Brown, Mr. Amos Prescott of Boston, to Mrs. Catherine widow of the late Horace Felix Marcellin, of the U. S. Navy, of New York; now residents in this city.

## BIRTHS.

On 22nd instant.—Mrs. Nelson Hartwig of a son.

On 24th,—Mrs. Brill of a daughter.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### SALE BY AUCTION

OF

## FURNITURE,

BY

LAVALLE AND MACOME,

At the house of I. THWAITES, Esqr

At No. 106, calle del Belgrano,

ON WEDNESDAY 3rd, and THURSDAY 4th. of August, will be sold without reserve by public auction, all the elegant and modern Household Furniture, belonging to said gentleman.

### SUPERIOR BROWN STOUT.

AT reduced prices, by the cask or dozen.—Also, a few dozens of good port wine, upwards of two years in bottles.

Apply at W. A. WALKERS,

No. 26, calle de la Piedad.

### PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish, 108 a 109 dollars each,

Do. Patriot, 106 a 107 do. do.

Plata Macucquina, 6 dollars for one.

Spanish Dollars, 6½ dollars each.

Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6½ do.

6 per cent. Stock, 55 a 56 per cent.

Bank Shares, 153 a 154 dollars each.

Exchange on England, 7½d per dol.

Do. on Rio Janeiro, 150 a 155 p. ct. prem.

Do. on Monte Video, 6½ per dollar.

Do. on the United States, 6½ a 6½ dollars,

per U. S. dollar.

Hides, Ox, best, 30 a 31 dollars per pesada.

Do. country, 25 a 27 do. do.

Do. do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs., 23 a 25 do.

Do. salted, 19 a 20 pesada.

Do. Horse, 8 a 9 dollars each.

Nutria skins, 11 a 20 dollars per dozen.

Chinchilla, 40 a 45 do.

Wool (common.) 5 a 5½ dollars per arroba.

Hair, long 25 a 27 dollars per arroba.

Do. mixed, 15 a 17 do. do.

Jerked Beef, 9 a 11 dl per quintal.

Horns, 350 a 640 dollars per mil.

Flour, (North America) 49 a 50 dols. p. bbl.

Salt, 9 a 12 dollars per fanega on board.

Discount, 2 a 2½ per cent.

The highest price of Doubloons, during the week 109 dollars. The lowest price, 105 dols.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7½. The lowest do. 7¼

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