

British Commercial Review

THE British Packet,

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

This Paper will be published every SATURDAY. The Subscription for three months 4 dollars. All communications to be addressed to the Editors, and left at No. 47, Calle del 25 de Mayo, or at this Office, where Subscriptions are received.

No. 114.] BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1828. [Vol. 3.

BUENOS AYRES.

The following is the contract which formed the basis upon which the Colony of Monte Grande was established.

To His Excellency the Governor and Captain General of the Province.

"Strongly persuaded of the good effects which result to every new country from an encouragement to emigration, supposing the introduction of them to be conducted in a systematic and prudent manner, I have, in company with my brother John P. Robertson, (now in London, but who has resided many years in this country,) formed the project of introducing to the Province a colony of British subjects, provided the Executive Government here shall be disposed to protect and assist us in the enterprize.

"We are anxious that Your Excellency should be persuaded that in this project we have a higher interest than that of our own exclusive benefit; though foreigners, we cannot view with indifference the public interest and common prosperity of a country in which we have passed many of our years: of a country in which we have acquired much of what we possess, and in which we have been hospitably received, and formed many intimate relations. Were we not accordingly persuaded that we could combine the most solid interests of the Province with our own, the principal end of the enterprize would be lost, and we should consider it as unworthy of Your Excellency's attention. But on the other hand it must be seen that two individuals without the strong and upholding hand of Government, could not undertake to realize a project of this magnitude without running an imminent risk of ruining themselves;—a result which would be prejudicial to the country itself, seeing it would discourage others from entering into such views as those we now entertain: and a result also which it is evident, by an absolute duty on our part to guard against by every possible means.

"We believe then that it is in the best interests of the Government to extend to us all the assistance which can be judged reasonable towards the realization of our project; we hesitate not to affirm as undeniable that neither is there any part of the world where population is so much wanted as here, (being understood of industrious, intelligent, and moral men:) nor any country which offers greater facilities and

more advantages than this for the introduction and incorporation of such an increase of foreign population.

"The pretensions of my brother and myself then are, that without too much encroaching on the public resources of the country on the one hand, and without exposing ourselves to serious loss on the other, an efficacious beginning should be made of the system of emigration which so clearly offers an accelerated rapidity to the prosperous course which has already happily commenced in this Province.

"We therefore pray Your Excellency to take into your consideration whether a conditional agreement can be entered into or not on the basis of the following articles:—1st, within one year from this date, Messrs. J & W. P. Robertson shall oblige themselves to introduce into the Province a number of European families, not less than 200, and containing 600 souls. 2d, that in case of such introduction, the Government shall cede to the said Robertson's such portion of Government lands as shall be then agreed on, in life rent (*enfiteusis*.) with the quality that the part which shall be occupied by the colonists shall be held a perpetuity. 3d, that the said land shall be on the South part of the Province, and to the satisfaction of the contractors. 4th, that at the time of introducing the colonists, the Government shall advance a sum of money, and provide implements and other necessaries to the extent to be then agreed on—the colonists constituting themselves responsible to return the same at periods and in proportions which shall not be onerous to themselves. 5th, should any colonist leave the country within five years of his arrival, the contractor shall be obliged to return the half of the sum mentioned in the preceding article, and to pay the ground rent of the land ceded to and occupied by such colonist. 6th, that respectable persons from among the colonists shall exercise a local magistracy over them. 7th, that the colonists shall be permitted the free use of the Protestant religion. 8th, that they shall form a body of militia themselves. 9th, that the colonists shall not be subjected to any charge, duty or tax, beyond those imposed on the community at large.

(Signed)

W. PARISH ROBERTSON.

[DECREE.]

Buenos Ayres, 11th March, 1824.

The foregoing proposal is, admitted, approving in all their parts the nine articles which it contains. If convenient to

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the party interested, he may proceed to the immediate realization of the contract: if not, whenever he may consider the time opportune; a certified copy to be given to him by the Government notary if required, of this representation and decree.

(Signed)

RIVADAVIA.

Our limits do not admit of any remarks on this contract now, but in our next we shall consider how far Messrs. Robertson's have acted up to the spirit of their agreement, and the strength of their claim, in calling on the Government for its immediate assistance.

The ratifications of the preliminary Treaty of Peace were exchanged at Monte Video on 4th instant,—on the part of this Republic by Don Miguel Azcuenaga, and for Brazil by Admiral Guedez, (Baron do Rio da Prata.) An officer was despatched to the lines, to announce the cessation of hostilities, and preparations made for electing Representatives for the Province; all the prisoners of war were placed at liberty, and have since arrived here in the corvette 25th of May. The Swallow Packet sailed from Monte Video on 5th for Rio and England, with intelligence of the ratifications. Admiral Brown and Señor Azcuenaga were received with enthusiasm by a great portion of the residents at Monte Video; but our accounts say there are others very *triste* upon the subject;—this is natural enough, but time (and "time does wonders,") will moderate their regrets. The Brazilian authorities in raising the blockade ere the ratifications were exchanged, have acted nobly. Señor Azcuenaga, Admiral Brown, and Captain Richard Hayden, of the Brazilian navy, landed at the Mole on Thursday morning; a great crowd were assembled upon the occasion: the Brazilian corvette Maria Isabel fired a salute, the flag of the Republic at the fore; other salutes were fired from the fort, corvette 25th of May, and the flotilla in the Inner Roads; the Balcarce had the Brazilian flag at the fore.

A disgraceful occurrence took place on board the corvette 25th of May when off Monte Video:—she was ran away with on the night of the 6th inst. by a part of the crew, consisting of natives of Santa Fé, Entre Rios, etc. lately put on board; they run her on shore at Santa Lucia, their object appearing to be plunder, and escape from the vessel; several of them were drowned, and thirteen shot on shore by the troops of Col. Oribe: twenty went to Monte Video, and delivered themselves up; the rest it is thought, will be soon taken or shot. One person (the steward we believe,) was wounded by the mutineers.

We have seen a very splendid copy of the Treaty of Peace, with the Ratification, printed on satin and on fine drawing paper,—it is embellished with allegorical devices surmounted by the arms of the Republic, the arms of Brazil, and in the centre the arms of Great Britain: at the foot is an engraving which represents Androcles extracting the thorn from the paw of the lion. The whole presents a fair specimen of the state of the typographic art in Buenos Ayres, and may be purchased at the State Printing office in this city.

Peace was proclaimed yesterday under salutes from the Fort, National vessels of war, etc.: the Balcarce had the Brazilian flag at the fore: the Governor, attended by the authorities and a numerous suite of general officers, went to the House of Representatives; he delivered an eloquent and impressive speech, which was replied to in equal terms by the President; the band of the Cazadores performed the National and other arias. The Senate House was excessively crowded; several of the diplomatic corps attended, including M. Mandeville in his Consular attire, and Generals Azcuenaga, Alvear, and Soler. The military paraded the streets with music, and a copy of the Treaty posted at the corners of the streets; at sunset the salutes of cannon were repeated.

The festivities in the Plaza in honor of the Peace are to take place to-morrow, and to continue for three days. The inhabitants in the neighbouring streets of the Plaza are invited to continue the rejoicings for the three successive Sundays.

General Lavalleja writes from the army that he had made every preparation to open the campaign—pushed forward his advanced guards, and should remain upon the *que vive* until the certainty of peace.

General Paz and suite were passengers in the schr. of war 9th February for Monte Video, the General having been appointed to command the 1500 men destined by the Treaty of Peace to remain in the Banda Oriental for a limited period.

Señores Moreno and Cavia arrived in town on 4th instant, from Santa Fé.

Don Vicente Lopez has succeeded Señor Rojas as Minister of Finance, and Don Tomas Guido has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Don Manuel Moreno is appointed Minister to the Court of Great Britain, and General Soler to the Republic of Bolivia.

H. M.'s ship Sapphire fired a salute on 7th inst. when Mr. Parish, the British Consul General, left that ship; the Fort fired a salute in compliment.

The decree of 20th July 1827, prohibiting the exportation of specie, was recinded on 30th ult.

On 4th inst. the French flag was hoisted from the house of M. Mandeville, Consul General for France, upon which occasion a salute of 21 guns was fired from the French corvette L'Adour, anchored in the Outer Roads.

During the week there has been a great scarcity of beef in the market; the bad weather, and the order of the Police for the reduction of the price is stated as the cause.

110 soldiers belonging to the garrison of Martin Garcia, were landed here on 7th instant.

The American ship Rebecca got aground upon the bank between the Inner and Outer Roads, but in the evening got off without damage.



MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.



Arrivals at this port since 30th September, 1828, (the day upon which the official notification was received of the raising of the blockade)

Oct. 1.

American ship Endeavour, Davis, Monte Video, cargo, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co

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Oct. 2.	
British ship	Brazilian, Cotesworth, Monte Video, cargo, to Bertram, Le Breton & Co
do do	Melpomene, Johnson, do do J. & J. Thwaites ballast
do brig	Juliana, Garrett, do do Thos. W. Robinson
do do	Capricorn, Smith, do do do
do do	Amity, Platt, do do Gowland & Co flour, &c.
do do	Peace, Bruce, do do Gowland & Co ballast
do do	Orb, Postgate, do do Tayleur, Cartwright & Co cargo
do do	Comet, Barnes, do do G. Frank
do do	Rosella, Gordon, do do Heyworth, Carlisle & Co salt, &c.
do do	Cordelia, Dunlop, do do J. & J. Thwaites cargo
do do	Scamander, Henley, do do Brown, Buchanan & Co do
do do	Rapid, Rosewell, do do Brown, Buchanan & Co ballast
Am'n. ship	General Hand, Gatchell, do do P. Holterhoff flour, &c.
do schr-brig	Jason, Lowe, do do Zimmermann, Frazier & Co cargo
do brig	Tontine, Saunders, do do Zimmermann, Frazier & Co flour, &c.
Oct. 3.	
British brig	William Wise, Winder, do do salt
do do	Betty, Maers, do do Hardisty & Co ballast
do do	Mercury, Brown, do do Heyworth, Carlisle & Co salt
do do	Louisa, Lenfesty, do do Miller, Eyes & Co wine, &c.
Oct. 5.—Wind S. E. blowing strong.	
do do	Maria, Hill, do do cargo
do do	Clyde, Thompson, do do Gowland & Co do
French do	Mars, Drouet, do do Miller, Eyes & Co flour, &c.
Am'n. do	Delight, Burkitt, do do Bertram, Le Breton & Co wine, &c.
Oct. 6.—Wind S. S. W.	
British brig	Perfection, Nicholson, do do ballast
do do	Triton, Doyle, do do Green & Hodgson cargo
do do	Hannah, Twaddle, do do Heyworth, Carlisle & Co do
do schr.	Mitford, Taylor, do do Ramon Larrea do
Oct. 7.—Wind E. N. E.	
H. M's. ship	Sapphire, Dundas, do do do
Br. barque	Eliza Dick, Wylie, do do do
Oct. 8.—Wind E.	
do do	Falcon, Raisbeck, do do do
Sardinian brig	Juno, Lanfranco, do do do
Am'n. ship	Rebecca, Dawes, do do do
do. schr.	Rosa, Gibson, do do do
National do	7th January, Fellar, do do do

Oct. 9.—Wind S. blowing strong.

Nat. corvette New 25 of May, Adm. Brown, De Kay, M. Vi.
 Brazilian do Maria Isabel, Grenfell, do
 do, schooner of war, do
 Am'n. ship Georgiana, Woodhouse, Monte Video, cargo
 Zimmermann, Frazier & Co do
 do schr. brig Zelina, Frazier, do do
 British ship Mary, Quiller, do do
 do brig Lima, Smith, do do
 Dutch ship Matilda, ———, do do
 S. Lezica, Brothers

Oct. 10.—Wind E.

British brig Harbinger, Harrison, do general cargo
 Heyworth, Carlisle and Co
 French do. 2 brigs, and 2 National zumacas.

Oct. 11.—10 o'clock, A. M. no boats on shore.
 2 American brigs, and a British brig—names unknown.

SAILINGS.

- Oct. 1. National schr. of war Sarandi, Chalmers, for
 Monte Video
5. American schr. Major Albers, Evans, Gibraltar
 6. do do Rehoboth, Orms, New York
 7. National brig Nookey, (late Tusculoosa) Hart, London
 8. French corvette L'Adour, Lemetre, Monte Video
 National schr. of war 9th February, Martinez, do
 do do Uruguay, Bahia Blanca
 do do Guanaco, to dismantle
 the battery at Point Lara, Ensenada
 do do 13th January, and Gun Boat
 No. 8, to the N. to recall the privateer boats, etc.
9. Brazilian schr. of war ———
 10. British brig Salacia, Miller, Liverpool
 American do Ruth, Jefferson, Philadelphia
 National schr. Monte Alegre, Cuneo, Monte Video

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,—I have been sorry to observe, upon the report of Mr. Garcia's having been solicited to resume the management of the pecuniary affairs of the Province, it has been argued that because he failed some months ago to procure an honorable peace with Brazil, he should not again come forward as a public man, even in that department, for the properly conducting of which it seems to be universally acknowledged he is the best qualified individual in the country.

I have heard him charged in consequence of his failure in the diplomatic mission confided to him, not only with want of patriotism, but with having been diplomatically leagued to the prejudice of this country, with those very Englishmen through whose mediation a Peace so advantageous for it has at length been obtained,—as if infallibility were as peculiar to politicians as it is said to be the Pope, and error of judgment were a defence to which Minister's plenipotentiaries had no right to pretend.

I cannot but feel that the whole history of Mr. Garcia's services to the State not only vindicates him from the charge of want of patriotism, but is conclusive as to his great sagacity and talent in the practical application to this country of well digested principles of clear and extended views in the science of political economy.

If he had mismanaged the revenue of the State, or had entailed upon it debts and burthens which might have been avoided, I should understand how, on these accounts, he might now be looked upon as an unfit person to be Minister of Finance; but remote as the analogy is between framing a Treaty of Peace and making up a budget, I cannot imagine

how upon a failure in doing the one, incapacity should be inferred for the other.

If according to the modern division of labour, ten men be employed to make a pin, surely it cannot be thought too much that in the science at least equally complicated of politics, many men of different capacities should be required for the different departments of it. I can understand how General Guido, because he made an excellent Treaty of Peace, should make a very good Minister for Foreign Affairs; but it would not be so clear to me that for this reason he should necessarily be able to give credit to the paper, or provide ways or means for the Government. I have heard of a famous diplomatist, who upon taking the management of the public purse, said that his policy in this department should be the same as it had been in that of general politics, viz. to deceive every body as much as possible. Perhaps Mr. Garcia carried his financial principles of deceiving *no body* into his diplomatic mission, and thus failed of obtaining a favourable peace, as the other failed of raising the credit of the State.

So far am I from thinking that Mr. Garcia's misfortune in signing a Treaty which his Government rejected, should preclude his filling any other situation in Government, that it appears to me it would be the best recompense he could make for his failure in *one* branch of the public service, to give the country the benefit of his acknowledged abilities in *another*.

By giving insertion to the above remarks, you will greatly oblige
Your ob't. serv't.
AN OBSERVER.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir,—I understand some Buenos Ayrean gentlemen have suggested the idea of an Amateur performance in honor of Peace, the proceeds to be employed towards forming a fund for the relief of the sufferers by the war, who may require permanent relief; and it is much to be wished that such a praiseworthy intention may not be suffered to sleep for want of energy and patronage: and I trust it will not be too much to venture a hope that those English gentlemen who have already shewn their talents and good feelings on a former occasion with so much credit to themselves and pleasure to their countrymen, would not refuse to come forward again, if by so doing they could assist in a public good, or in alleviating the sorrows and wants of the widow and the orphan.
Yours, &c.
A. Z.

THEATRE.

On 4th inst. was performed the opera of *Otelo*—and it certainly merited a fuller house. The trio "Ti parli l'amore" is replete with expression and beautiful modulation, it was exceedingly well sung; the music of "Incerta l'anima" has been pronounced by critics to be one of the most original and perfect productions of genius. The singing and acting of Doña Angelita was generally in good taste: she ought to have given more force to the latter scenes; the recitative "ingrato," perfido," was very tamely delivered. The Moor, "Who loved not wisely perhaps, but too well," was personated by Rosquellas with considerable effect. Ariadne sat in the boxes, her loveliness would "Almost persuade Justice to break her sword;" Evadne too was equally charming; Hermione was absent, and she is as handsome as she is young, or according to poetical justice, she has "even more beauty than youth." The poet might apply to each of them the lines

"They will wreath for you the crown of beauty,
And you the Queen of Love shall be."

On 6th, for the benefit of M. Fonteneau, the scene painter, a comedy, &c. to a very crowded house. This gentleman has greatly improved the scenery of the Theatre, considering the limited means at his disposal; some of the scenes, particularly that of a forest, a pavillion and garden, and prison scene, would not discredit any Theatre.—This evening is announced the first act of the *Italiana*, and arias, duets, &c.; these selections appear to suit the taste of the town, and the managers must conform to it. The *Italiana* however, is full of delightful music, and the finale to the first act worth a long walk to hear.

Errata—In our last, in the cargo of the British ship *Brazilian*, instead of 507 pipes of wine, read 7 pipes.

AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, the 17th inst. in rear of the Printing Office of Hallett & Co. No. 75, calle de Cangallo.

AN excellent assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, which will positively be sold to the HIGHEST BIDDER.

NOTICE.

EXTRACT from the *London Gazette*, of April 29th, 1828:—
"The Co partnership existing between William Parry, at present residing in Monte Video, and James Ingham, of Manchester, under the firm of PARRY, INGHAM & Co. has been dissolved by mutual consent. Witness our hands,
W. PARRY,
JAMES INGHAM.

British Packet Newspaper.

WANTED to purchase, the following numbers:—1 to 51, 53, 59, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 74, 75, 76, 78, 79, 81, 82, 84, 92, 95, 98, 107, 108, 109. Apply at No. 47, calle del 26 de Mayo; any of the intermediate numbers can be had upon application as above.

German Ale Brewery,

Calle de Coriova No 73, two squares fr. m the river.

IN consequence of the agreeable tidings of Peace, the Proprietor of this establishment has determined to serve henceforward the public with the above article at the rate of \$4 per dozen, provided the bottles be returned when empty, and a remuneration made to the person carrying it of one rial for each journey. Persons who take six dozen at once are allowed 4 bottles gratis: four dozen 2 bottles, and three dozen 1 bottle. With regard to quality, the proprietor can assure the public that better has never been drank in Buenos Ayres.

ANTONIO MARTIN THYM.

PRICE OF SPECIE.

Doubloons, 37 dollars each.—On Monday they were at 39½ á 39, but the transactions were principally confined to full-filling contracts.
Spanish and Patriot Dollars, 120 á 130 per cent. prem.—Little doing.
Gold in bars, 20 quilates, 11 á 12½ rials per quilate.
Silver in do. 11 dineros, 11½ á 12½ rials per dinero.
Six per cent. Stock, 47½ á 48 dollars.—Few purchasers, from the scarcity of money.
Bank Shares, 180 á 185 dolls. each.—In demand, since the late decree.
Exchange on England, 22d. per dollar.—Not much doing by the present Packet: 1400 has been done at 23½. 11800 at 23, and 11900 at 22. Holders ask 21, and but few purchasers.
Do. on Monte Video, 95 á 100 per cent. prem.—But little doing.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 40 per cent. prem. nominal.
Discount, 1½ á 2 per cent. per month.—Very scarce.
Produce—Little doing.
Hides, ox, 8½ á 9½ dollars per 35 lbs.
Skins, nutria, 3½ á 4 dollars per dozen.
Hair, horse, 4½ á 5½ dolls. per arroba.
Manufactures and Brazil Produce—Still declining.

PRINTED BY STEPHEN HALLET & CO.

No. 75, Calle de Cangallo.