

THE

British Packet,

AND


ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 161.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1829.

[VOL. IV.]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

 **For London.**—The A. I., English brig JANET IZAT, G. Crocket master; a very superior *fast-sailing* vessel, coppered and copper-fastened, and can take her cargo on board in the Inner Roads; is under positive agreement to sail within a fixed period. For freight or passage, having very superior accommodation, apply to
J. & J. THWAITES & CO.

Just received, and for Sale at No. 30 Calle de la Catedral, an elegant assortment of English Japan Goods, in paper and iron; consisting of tea-trays of various sizes and qualities, waiters of the same, bread and knife trays, bottle and snuff stands, &c. &c. The above goods are of the first quality, and such as have never before been imported here.

ROBERT HUNT most respectfully informs his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has opened an establishment under the title of the **MAYPU TAVERN**, at No. 14 Calle de Cangallo; where he hopes, by strict attention to the accommodation of those who may favor him with their commands, to merit a share of their patronage.

Private rooms for parties, where Dinners, &c., will be served on the shortest notice.

FRANCIS MOLDES & Co. propose to undertake to assist those persons who wish to occupy them in any law business, making out accounts, collecting, translating in the Spanish and English languages, or any other kind of commercial business. They may be found at their residence, at all hours of the day, in 25th de Mayo Street, No. 61.

Mr SAMUEL BISHOP respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public of his having lately received, direct from London, a general assortment of **MEDICINES** of the very best quality, which he is now despatching at No. 53 Calle de la Reconquista, one square towards the South from the Plaza, on the same premises as formerly occupied by Messrs. Whitfield, Jenkinson & Bishop, Apothecaries.

BUENOS AYRES.

INSTALLATION OF THE SENADO CONSULTIVO.

At half-past 12 o'clock on the 16th inst., the Governor, accompanied by the Ministers, and by the greater part of the members of the Senate who have accepted their appointments, proceeded to the sala destined for their sessions. Each senator made oath to fulfil faithfully the duties confided to him. The Governor then addressed the Senate, noticing the deplorable state of the province, and that the first wish of the Government was to see it again possessed of its legal institutions, and doubted not that the Honorable Senate would lend its patriotic aid to this sentiment.

The Senate then proceeded to elect its President, and Don Manuel H. Aguirre had the

majority of votes. General Miguel Azcuenaga was elected Vice-President, and occupied provisionally the President's chair, the latter being absent from indisposition.

The Minister of Government then spoke, stating that the object in creating the *Senado Consultivo* was not only that the Government might have the assistance of those citizens the most enlightened upon public matters, but also that the opinions and interests of all parties might be represented; and reiterated the desire of the Government for the speedy restitution of the institutions of the province. That it was left to the discretion of the Honorable Senate whether their sittings should be public; in that case they could assemble in the house of representatives.

A resolution of the Senate, dated Buenos Ayres, 16th inst., and signed Miguel Azcuenaga, V. P., Eduardo Lahitte, Sec., states that the sittings are to be private.

We have given a detail of the official documents, decrees, &c. which have been issued during the week. The state of the money market looks serious, if not alarming. It was rumoured that *Ounces* had been done at 100 dollars; but from enquiry we could not find that any thing had been transacted in them at prices beyond our quotation, except perhaps in small sums, but not sufficient to *make a price*;—100 no doubt has been asked. Upon the London Stock Exchange, a price is not allowed to be quoted unless one thousand pounds Stock has been bought or sold: at the same time many small sums are done at prices very different from the actual quotation.

Various causes have been assigned for the panic in our market.—The refusal of several of the newly appointed senators to serve, thus conveying an idea that the peace may be disturbed; numerous exports of gold and silver, &c.—all these causes may have "great effects." It should likewise be recollected that gold and silver are now become a scarce commodity in Buenos Ayres: sellers are scarce, and the least demand causes a great and sudden rise. It has been always an axiom amongst knowing *jobbers*, that it is precisely the time to buy when things seem at the worst; but probably such doctrine will not hold good in this market,—it is too *private*, too confined; therefore the simile fails.

Some important measures have been adopted, with a view to the increase of the revenue. An impost of one dollar per head is laid upon all cattle introduced for the consumption of the city, and 12 reals upon that for the use of *Saladeros*. Hides of all descriptions to pay one dollar duty each; tobacco and yerba of Paraguay, Corrientes, and Misiones, 10 per cent.; segars, 20 per cent.; hats of foreign manufacture, 9 dollars each; and foreign salt 2 dollars per fanega. These measures are to go into operation on the 1st October next.

Comandancia General of the Country Districts, Santa Catalina, September 17, 1829.

The undersigned, Commander General of the country districts, has the honorable satisfaction to announce that he on his part has complied with all the obligations imposed upon him by the Convention of the 24th of August. All the forces of the army under his command have been placed at the disposal of H. E. the Governor, and have sworn obedience to him. The Justices of the Peace of the country districts have made like recognition. In fine, all the territory has submitted to the authorities, amidst the most expressive acclamations, the most unequivocal indications of a free and pure acknowledgment, and of religious gratitude.

Thus has taken place the principal step towards the termination of the evils of discord, and for the consolidation of the majestic work, to live tranquilly under the protection and the shade of the laws.

The undersigned, who neither in his public or private capacity has been attached to any one but to the constituted authority, which he has always been amongst the foremost to support and respect, on announcing the aforesaid recognition, has wished to do it by repeating the strongest sentiments he entertains.

The Minister of Government and Foreign Affairs is requested to convey this to the knowledge of H. E. the Governor, and to manifest to him the congratulations of the chiefs, officers, soldiers, and inhabitants of the country, amongst whom the undersigned has had the honor to preside as Military and political Chief, until the Convention of the 24th of August.

The undersigned requests the Minister to accept the assurances of his distinguished esteem.

JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS.

To the Minister of Government and Foreign Affairs, General Tomas Guido.

The *Lucero* of the 16th instant states, that General Lavalle has asked for his passport; that Colonel Suarez, Olavarría, Martínez and Tróie, have requested leave of absence; and that Colonel Quesada has asked leave to retire.

The brig *Thomas Dempsey*, 58 days from Liverpool to Montevideo, has brought English newspapers to the beginning of July. We have perused some of them, but find nothing of particular interest, at least in political matters.

The Parliament was prorogued on the 24th of June. The Lord Chancellor read the Speech, which alluded to the good understanding existing between Great Britain and foreign powers, and the efforts of His Majesty to promote peace between Russia, Turkey, Greece, &c. It expresses the hope "that the important measures which have been adopted by Parliament in the present session, will tend to establish the tranquillity and improve the condition of Ireland; and that, by strengthening the bonds of union between every part of the Empire, it may consolidate and augment its power, and promote the happiness of the people."

Combats continually occur between the Russian and Turkish armies, in which the former claim the advantage.

On the 3d inst. arrived at Maldonado the French brig *Canaris, de Nantes*, 56 days from Lima. The news from Peru is interesting. It is stated that the Commandant of Guayaquil refuses to surrender that post to the Colombians, in conformity to the convention; and that General La Fuente, at the instigation of his officers, had assumed the supreme authority in Peru: that Señor Alvarez had been named minister for foreign affairs, and, in a note to Bolívar, had stated it was probable that the Congress which was about to meet would not ratify the convention signed at Tarqui, but that Peru was desirous of peace upon honorable terms. It is added that Bolívar was within twelve days march of Lima, at the head of ten thousand men.

CORDOVA.

This province, from its extent, population and productions, has always played a grand rôle in the eventful history of this republic. Its ejected Governor (Bustos,) has occupied much of the public attention: lauded to the skies by his friends, and reprobated in an equal degree by his enemies, it is difficult for a stranger to take a medium course, and give a fair estimate of his character. That he has a powerful party in the province, late events have proved. His private character has been depicted in the most amiable point of view, which (as we have been informed,) his political opponents have never attempted to impugn. His public acts are before the world, and it is not within our plan either to comment upon or to scan them.

It is said that in the action of the 23d of April last he was betrayed, and that he could not be persuaded it was the intention to invade Cordova until the approach of General Paz and his army. His joining with General Quiroga has been censured, and thought injurious to his cause.

Señor Bustos has been Governor of Cordova for the space of nine successive years, and his friends assert that in that period he has not levied nine thousand dollars upon its inhabitants in the shape of contributions. On the other hand he is charged with having by main force, and in defiance of the laws, endeavoured to make himself permanent governor. His friends rebut this accusation, by stating that his expressed wish has long been to retire to private life, which only strong circumstances have prevented.

Señor Bustos is about 48 years of age; he is married and has two children, a son and a daughter: the former is at school at the village of Ham, near London; the latter is 16 to 17 years of age, and is married.

The education of Bustos is represented as being rather limited; he had however improved himself by extensive reading, and has devoted great attention to the perusal of English history, and to works upon the institutions of Great Britain. Cordova is his native town: in the early part of his life he is said to have been in commercial business at Buenos Ayres.

The city of Cordova ranks as second city of the republic. General Paz, the present governor of that province, has from 700 to 800 regular troops, besides militia; which from passing events he will probably concentrate as much as possible. In the city of Cordova there are not more than twenty British residents.

The communication with the interior provinces being now in a degree opened, several passengers have lately arrived from thence; and the accounts rendered of the state of political feeling in those countries are as contradictory as can well be imagined. At any rate we have heard suf-

ficient to make us dread that, without great caution and forbearance, the torch of discord has been only "smothered, not burnt out; give it vent 'twill blaze again."

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Don Felipe Arana has addressed a letter to the Minister, dated Buenos Ayres, 10th inst., resigning his appointment as one of the members of the Senate of Consultation, upon the plea of ill health, and reluctance to act in a public capacity whilst the country is deprived of its legal institutions.

Don Victorjo Garcia de Zuniga has likewise addressed a letter to the minister, dated 11th inst., stating that he should have been most happy to have rendered his feeble services in the new Senate, but that he is afflicted with a severe ulcer in his leg, which had confined him to his bed for eighty days during his banishment to the deserts of Bahia Blanca, and that attending the Senate, and the time which must necessarily be devoted to its discussions, would retard his cure.

Don Juan Ramon Balcarce has addressed a letter to the minister, dated 11th inst., resigning his appointment in the Senate of Consultation; stating that he had received notice of it upon the moment of his return from an arbitrary banishment, and that both his health and his property have suffered therefrom; adding, that during his public and private life he had ever venerated the laws and institutions of his country, and therefore he could not with any consistency make one of a public body not established by them.

Don Tomas Guido, the minister of government and foreign affairs, in letters of reply to the above, and to the note of Don Felix Alzaga inserted in our last, states that the government has declined to accept the proffered resignations, and that the re-establishment of the institutions must be the work of calm deliberation, to which point the present agitated state of the public mind is unhappily opposed, and the only feasible method which appears likely to lead to that desired event, is the formation of the Senate according to the terms of the Convention of the 24th of August last.

Don Ramon Larrea, in a note to the minister, dated Buenos Ayres 5th inst., states that the salary allowed to him as President of the National Bank, viz.—six thousand dollars per annum, he shall distribute monthly in equal parts to the schools of *beneficencia*, and to the female Orphans' College.

The minister, Don Tomas Guido, in reply to the above, states that the government highly appreciates the generous conduct of Señor Larrea, in conferring so

great a benefit upon establishments so important and interesting.

General Manuel G. Pinto has addressed a letter, dated 4th inst., to the minister of war and marine, stating that during the limited period for which he has accepted the office of Inspector General, he declines receiving any pay, and wishes it to be appropriated for the benefit of the State.

A letter in reply to the above, from the minister of war and marine, Don Manuel de Escalada, dated 10th inst., conveys the thanks of the government, and its sense of the patriotism and generosity of General Pinto.

Communications have been published from the Justices of Peace of various towns of the province, acknowledging the receipt of despatches from the minister, Don Tomas Guido, and from the commandant-general of the country districts, Don Juan Manuel Rosas, conveying information of the installation of the new government; and stating that it had been solemnly acknowledged in their different jurisdictions, *Te Deum* celebrated in the churches, and that illuminations, dancing, salutes of artillery, small arms, and other demonstrations of joy continued for some days. The town of Lujan took the lead in these rejoicings, of which a private letter in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of the 14th inst. gives a detail; stating that in the said town three balls were given,—that on the first night to the chiefs and officers, and principal inhabitants,—on the second to the non-commissioned officers,—and on the third night, to the soldiers in their barracks; and that on the following day church service was celebrated for the late Governor Don Manuel Dorrego, the national flag hoisted half staff, minute guns fired, &c.

A letter from Dr. Manuel V. de Maza, to the minister, dated Moron 7th inst., states his wish to decline the office of Assessor and Auditor general, to which he had been appointed, and that he feels he could render more service to his country in the important private occupations in which he is employed near the person of the commandant-general of the country districts, Don Juan Manuel Rosas, than in any public capacity.

A decree of the 11th inst. admits the above resignation, and appoints Dr. Antonio Ezquerreneza assessor and auditor general.

A notice has been given from the Treasury department, of its intention to suspend the payment of several bills of exchange, in the hands of various individuals, drawn by some of the governments of the interior provinces, until it receive the authorization of the ensuing legislature. The bills mentioned are as follows:—27 of 10,000 dollars each, and one of 5000

dollars, in favor of Aaron Castellanos; one of 2105 dollars, and another of 2192 dollars 2 reals, in favor of Robert Macalister; one of 6000 and another of 4581 dollars 2 reals, in favor of Chassaing, bros.; one of 1248 dollars 6 reals, in favor of Antonio Taboada.

A decree of the 14th inst. suppresses the office of Commissary of the Park of Artillery.

A decree dated the 14th inst. states, that of the numerous armament distributed to the inhabitants during the late disturbances, not more than one half has been returned to the government; and that the retention of this armament in the hands of private individuals, can only be considered as an usurpation of the property of the State, and the rights of that authority to which alone belongs the preservation of order; and that to tolerate such an abuse in the present situation of the country may produce fatal consequences. All persons are therefore ordered to deliver up the musquets, carbines, pistols, swords, &c., which belong to the State, in the peremptory term of three days; and those who neglect to do so will not only suffer the loss of them, but be fined in double their value.

A decree dated 14th inst. states, that in order to prevent fraud in the hides brought to the market, especially horse hides, all horse hides introduced into the market must be counter-marked with the marks of their respective owners. All hides of this class taken to the market after fifteen days from the publication of the decree, without the above requisites, will be seized. A register will be kept in the Police Office of the number of the hides seized, with their marks; and an account of the said hides will be published monthly, in order to convey due notice to the proprietors thereof, and they will be responsible for the expenses of warehouse room, &c. The hides which are not reclaimed in one month after the publication of their having been seized, will be publicly sold, and the proceeds placed in the treasury of the police department.

Don Juan José Paso, and Don Mariano Andrade, have addressed communications to the minister, wishing to resign their appointments in the Senate of Consultation, upon the plea of ill health. The minister, in answer, stated that the country needed the services of every enlightened citizen, without whose aid it would be difficult to restore to it its lost institutions, which was the principal object of the institution of the Senate of Consultation.

Several of the members named to the above Senate, including Generals Soler and Irigoyen, Don Manuel Sarratea, and Don Mariano Sarratea, have written to the minister, accepting their appointments.

A communication from Don Juan Ramon Balcarce, to the minister Don Tomas Guido, dated 13th inst., acknowledges the receipt of the note from the latter, in which it is stated that the government declines to accept Señor Balcarce's renunciation of the appointment to the Senate of Consultation. He reiterates his former observations, and in conclusion adds, that he cannot take part in the above Senate consistently with the principles which have ever regulated his conduct, and that his resolution is irrevocably fixed not to accept the employment to which he has been called.

A letter from the post-master general, (Juan Manuel de Luca,) to the minister, (Don Tomas Guido,) states that owing to the disturbances which have existed in the interior, the mails for Peru, Chili, Santa Fé, &c., have been detained in the post-office for the last ten months, and hints that it would be advisable henceforward to despatch the mails only twice a month to the above places; that this proceeding will make a considerable saving in the expenses of that department, which under the present regulation is enormous, without producing any beneficial result. If the government should agree to this measure, Señor Luca proposes that the mail for Chili should be made up on the 1st and 16th of every month, for Peru the 10th and 26th, and for the north the 5th and 19th.

The minister, in reply to the note of Don Victorio de Zuñiga, declining the appointment in the Senate of Consultation, states that when H. E. the Governor had determined to take office, it was with the sole hope that he should be aided by the worthy citizens who, in times equally difficult, had encountered every danger to save the country; amongst those he had counted upon Señor Zuñiga, and could not be persuaded that he would refuse his aid to such an object.

A decree dated 15th inst. states, that the hides brought into the market, of the cattle consumed by the military divisions in the country, must be accompanied by a certificate from the Chief of the respective divisions, which is to have effect only for 8 days after the publication of the decree; from which time no certificate will be admitted except from the Commandant General of the country districts; and all hides introduced without these requisites will be seized.

A decree dated 16th inst., orders the discharge of all the soldiers of the cavalry regiments in the capital who have completed their term of service: those who wish to continue in the service may be re-enlisted for the term of one year. The corps of Hussars, and of the Escort, are to be disbanded, and re-assumed in the 3d regiment of cavalry.

A prospectus of a new publication has been advertised, to be called *The Argentine Orpheus*. It is to consist of a collection of musical pieces, adapted to the piano, flute, and guitar. The words are to be original compositions, and in the Spanish language; the numbers to be published on the 15th of each month, price 4 reals each page, and each number is to consist of at least 12 pages. The subscriptions are opened at No. 148 Calle de la Victoria, No. 60 Calle del Peru, and at Mr. Stodart's, No. 83 Calle de la Piedad.

The first number of the new daily paper *El Lucero*, (the Morning Star,) was published on the 7th inst.

Colonel Ramon Rodriguez has been appointed to the 1st Cazadores, vice Colonel Manuel Correa. In an address from the latter to the regiment, he states that, in obedience to the orders of government he retires from service; congratulates the officers and soldiers upon the discipline they have ever maintained, and the patience with which they have endured numerous privations.

H. B.M.'s frigate *Tribune*, in the Outer Roads, exercised her great guns on the morning of the 15th, by firing at a mark. The noise of her artillery shook many of the old houses near the beach, and astonished the town until the object of the firing was ascertained. In noting from the shore the flash of each gun, and the time which elapsed before the report was heard, it was ascertained that the frigate was distant eight miles and three-quarters. It has been found, from numerous experiments made in Great Britain, France, Italy, &c., that the mean rate at which sound travels is 1150 feet in one second of time.

It has been stated that the yellow fever was raging at Rio Janeiro. We have made strict enquiry from various individuals who are amongst the late arrivals from that city, and they were not aware that such was the case. The small-pox prevailed at a small village (Macao,) situated about ten miles up the river Estrella.

The *Journal do Comercio* of Rio Janeiro, of the 13th ult., contains a long and well-written article upon the theatre of that city, and congratulates the public upon the arrival there of a Portuguese company of performers, whose talents may tend to improve the dramatic taste of the Brazilians. It alludes to the discredit which is attached to the theatrical profession on the Portuguese stage, which impedes its advancement; and notices that in England Garrick was received into the first societies, and Talma the same in France.



Marine List.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

September 12.—Wind E.S.E., rain.

Arrived, national schr. packet Joven Sarandi, Alsogaray, from Montevideo 11th, with 22 passengers, including Señores Tomas Anchorena, Juan José Anchorena, Juan Terrero, and Doña Manuela Garcia de Zuñiga, &c.

Montevideo schr. Azara, Cuello, from Montevideo 10th, with rice, tobacco, &c., to Joaquin Olivera.

Four zumacas and 2 balandras from the Parana and Uruguay.

September 13.—Wind W.

Sailed, H. B. M's. barque packet Rinaldo, Hill, for Montevideo and Falmouth. Passenger for Montevideo Mr. Hawkins.

Dutch brig Felix, Vandyke, for the Havannah, with 4000 quintals of jerked beef.

American ship Rebecca, Dawes, for the Havannah, with 4013 quintals of jerked beef, 30 ounces of coined gold, 4 boxes of chairs.

American brig Commerce, Morgan, for the Havannah, with 2900 quintals of jerked beef.

American brig Nancy, Greaves, for Gibraltar, with 2093 dry hides, 23 bales with 220 quintals of cut hides, 4 do. with 30 dozen of nutria skins, 2 do. with 50 arrobas of horse hair, 1 do. with 20 dozen of hog skins and deer skins, 600 bags of Cocoa, 92 rolls of tobacco.

Brazilian brig Triunfo do Mar, Segueira, for Montevideo and Parana, with 100 dry hides, 18 cases and bales of dry goods, 500 patacones, wood, &c.

Brazilian zumaca Fortuna, La Cruz, for St. Catharines, with 400 quintals of jerked beef, 700 dollars in copper money.

Thirteen sail of small craft to the northward.

September 14.—Wind N.

Arrived, 6 zumacas and 9 balandras, laden with hides, lime, wood, &c., from the Parana, Uruguay and Banda Oriental.

September 15.—Wind E.N.E.

Arrived, 5 balandras from the Parana.

Sailed, British brig Cordelia, Dunlop, for Liverpool. She had been detained since the 6th inst. waiting a new rudder. Passenger Mr. Richard Lloyd. Cargo, 6804 dry hides, 1193 horse do., 2825 horns, 30 bales each containing 20 arrobas of wool, 10 do. each containing 20 arrobas of horse hair, 8 do. with 125 dozen of nutria skins in each.

September 16.—Wind E.N.E.

Arrived, Montevideo schr. packet Rosa, Moratorio, from Montevideo 15th inst., with several passengers, including Don Nicolas Anchorena.

Sailed, British brig Jane, Lydeasy, for Montevideo, to take in cargo for Liverpool; cargo from this, 8596 dry hides, 240 salt do., 3188 horns, 17 bales with 2550 dozen nutria skins, 35 ounces of coined gold.

September 17.—Wind N.

Arrived, American brig Vine, Varney, from New York 1st July, and Montevideo 14th, with 30 bales of dry goods, planks, soap, hams, &c., to Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.

American brig Harriett, Jones, from Baltimore 21st June, Rio 21st August, and Montevideo 14th inst.; general cargo of dry goods, to Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.

American brig Lady Richmond, Forster, from Malaga 25th June, Gibraltar 5th July, and Montevideo 14th inst.; cargo, about 400 pipes of wine, to Gowland, Slacum & Co. Passenger from Gibraltar, Don J. B. Lacordelle.

Six balandras from the Parana.

Sailed, British brig Innes, Oyenston, for Liverpool, with 13,662 dry hides, 3151 salted do., 6 bales containing 818 horse hides, 11 bales do., 303 arrobas of horse hair, 4134 horns.

British brig Mercury, Brown, for Liverpool, with 3190 salted hides, 64 dry do., 670 bales with 1360 quintals of cut hides, 3 do. with 48 arrobas of horse hair, 21,000 horns. Passenger Mr. Robert Norhorn.

Seven zumacas and 4 balandras for the Parana, Uruguay and Banda Oriental.

September 18.—Wind N.N.W., variable, with rain.

Arrived, American brig Spark, Smith, from Baltimore 19th July, and Montevideo 16th inst. General cargo, to Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.

Six zumacas and 4 balandras, from the Parana, Uruguay and Banda Oriental, with lime, wood, hides, &c.

Sailed, Dutch brig Adele, Bakker, for Antwerp, with 12,791 dry hides, 386 salted do.

French ship La Nouvelle Marie, Terese, Boussis, for Ensenada, to take in mules for the Isle of France.

MEMORANDA.

The Dutch galliot Clemens, Dr Haans, from this 5th inst., put into Montevideo on the 8th, with loss of anchors and cables.

The British brig Thomas Dempsey, Coxon, from Liverpool 14th July, arrived at Montevideo 11th inst.

The British brig Maria, Smith, from this 14th April, arrived at Liverpool about 6th July.

THEATRE.

On the 13th inst., was performed a sentimental Comedy, to a very full house. Sentries were placed in the pit, and in the lobbies of the pit and boxes, in consequence of the recent political squabbles in and about the Theatre. It is the first time since the year 1821, that the military have been on duty in the interior of the Theatre.

On the 14th, for the benefit of Doña Antonina Montesdeoca, the tragedy of Oscar, to a full house. We did not see any sentrys on this evening. The Orchestra favoured the audience with some very lively symphonies between the acts of the tragedy, which called to mind what we once heard in a country Theatre in England; when Romeo in the dying-scene had exclaimed,

"Eyes look your last,
Arms take your last embrace;
Thus with a kiss I die!"

The curtain dropped, and the Orchestra struck up—*Off she goes!*

On Thursday evening a musical performance, in two acts, was given; consisting of *Arias, Duos, Trios, &c.*, in which Doñas Angelita and Margueritta Tsai officiated,—but no Vacani. The selection was in good taste, and the scientific and even sweet manner in which Doña Angelita and her brother sung several Duets, was universally acknowledged; and the music introduced from *Otello*, might have charmed the most perturbed spirits. The overture to the *Italiana* was likewise performed. A few sentrys were on guard in the lobbies, with their side arms only. The house was not very well attended; it was however a select audience, and beauty and fashion were present.

It is now positively said that the Operatic Corps from Montevideo will shortly proceed hither, to form a grand Opera; and that the piece in which they are to make their debut is already named, and the characters cast, viz.—*The Barber of Seville*. The Count of Almaviva; by Señora Caravaglia; Rosina, Señora Schiropi; Figaro, by the immitable Vacani.

DIED,

On the 13th inst., of a nervous fever, Mr. THOMAS BROWN, aged 21 years. The deceased was a native of Cheltenham, in Gloucestershire, and arrived in Buenos Ayres, from Liverpool, on the 8th of May last, in the barque *Heighington*. His remains were interred in the Protestant burial-ground of this city on the 14th inst., attended by a respectable portion of his friends and countrymen.

On the 16th inst., Mr. CHARLES HARTON, Merchant of this city, aged about 45. He was a native of Koenigsberg, in Prussia, and had resided in this country nearly eleven years. His remains were interred in the Protestant burial-ground of this city, attended by numerous friends.

On the 9th inst., suddenly, at Montevideo, Don JUAN MARIANO VELAZQUEZ. The deceased had been for many years the principal actor in the Theatre of this city, and if his professional talents were not of the first order, yet in the paucity of Theatrical talent here, his death has left a void.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Four or five Horses can be accommodated with good GRASS, at One Dollar per day, in the Potrero near the Retiro. Apply to the Gardner, at the Public Garden at that place.

Just arrived from London, a few handsome SIDEBOARDS. For Sale at No. 81 and 83, Calle de la Piedad.

Notice.—The Sale by Auction of the different articles which ought to have taken place at Mr. Postlethwaite's Barraca, near the Barraca-bridge, is postponed, on account of the weather, until Tuesday the 22d inst.

Sale by Auction of a box Chronometer, BY THOMAS GOWLAND, Calle de la Catedral, No. 96.

On Monday, 21st inst. at 12 o'clock precisely, will be Sold by Auction a superior box CHRONOMETER, made by Robert Poskell, London, and valued by Messrs. Helsby & Co, at two thousand dollars currency. It may be seen at said Gentlemen's shop, No. 45 Peru Street.

Buenos Ayres, September 17th, 1829.

MR. N. MARTEL,

Sir,—It appears you have taken great umbrage at some hasty expressions made use of by me in your presence, which you conceive prejudicial to your honesty and integrity, and in consequence have brought a suit against me for defamation of character. You are well aware that most of the human species are subject more or less to unrestrained passions, and therefore may have made use of hasty and unguarded expressions, which in my cool reflective moments was sorry for. It was not my intention to hurt your feelings nor injure your standing in society and beg you to understand that I hereby retract every thing that I have said that would have the slightest tendency to promote unfavourable feelings towards you.

Yours respectfully,

S. J. LEWIS.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubletons, Spanish, 91 to 92 dollars each.
Do. Patriot, 90 do. do.
Plata Macaquina, 400 per cent. premium.
Spanish Dollars, 475 do. do.
Do. Patriot and Patacones 450 per ct. prem.
6 per cent. Stock, 57 do. do.
Bank Shares, 180 dollars.
Exchange on England, 8d. to 8½d. per dollar.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 150 per cent.
Do. on Montevideo, 280 do. do.
Do. on the United States, 425 do. do.
Hides, Ox, best, 28 dollars per 35lbs.
Do. country, 27 to 27½ do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs., 25 to 26.
Do. salted, 21 to 22 do. per pesada.
Nutria Skins, 12 to 13 dollars per doz.
Chinchilla do., (in silver) 7½ to 7½ dols. per dz.
Hair, best, 22 do. per arroba.
Jerked Beef, 14 dollars per quintal.
Horns best, 410 dollars per mil.
Flour (north american) 80 dols. p. bri.
Salt, 12 dollars per fanega.
Discount, 2 per cent.

The highest price of Doubletons, during the week, 92 dollars. The lowest price, 87 to 88 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 8½d. The lowest do. 8¼d.

This paper is published every SATURDAY, price FIVE DOLLARS per Quarter.—All communications to be addressed to the Editor, and left at No. 47 Calle del 25 de Mayo, where subscriptions are received.

Printed at the State Printing-Office.