

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

No. 167.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1829.

[VOL. IV.

**BUENOS AYRES.**

The Brazilian Consul at Montevideo has given notice that by a communication dated 18th instant, from Rio Janeiro, the following prize vessels have been finally condemned in the Prize Courts of that city, viz.: American brigs Sarah, President Adams, and schr. Express; British brig Hellespont, schr. brig Liberator, and schr. Unicorn; Argentine schr. Feliz, blandras Santa Rita and Rosario.

The French brig of war Railleuse arrived at Montevideo on 28th instant, 7 days from Rio Janeiro. The new Empress of Brazil had arrived at the latter city. The Brazilian vessels of war at Montevideo fired a salute in consequence.

The report that the brig Alcides had sailed from Liverpool for this is incorrect.

Buenos Ayres, October 29th, 1829.

In virtue of the resolution expressed in the decree of 26th September last, and what has been proposed by the Post Master General, the government has decreed:

Art. 1. All letters from the first of November next, intended to be forwarded to Rio Janeiro, or any other part of Brazil, by the National packets, shall pay for single letters five reals, seven for double, ten for triple, and fifteen for the ounce weight.

2. Individuals who forward letters by the said conveyance, must first present them at the Post office, in order to receive the post mark, and pay the duties expressed in the preceding article.

3. The letters put into the letter box for the above named places will remain in the office until withdrawn by the owners, or forwarded, in consequence of the stipulated postage being paid.

4. The captains of the National packets are prohibited from receiving letters from any person, under the penalties provided for by the law of 20th November, 1821, relative to those letters which are introduced clandestinely in foreign vessels, upon the punctual observance of which the Post office and the office of the Collector General will take charge.

5. Let this be published.

VIAMONT.  
Tomas Guido.

A document dated 29th inst., signed by the Governor and the Minister Don Tomas Guido, has been published. It is to the following effect:

That the government conceives it a sacred duty to pay every tribute of respect to the remains of the worthy and unfortunate Governor and Captain General of the Province, Don Manuel Dorrego; that for motives of religion and sincere regret, the body of the said Governor ought to be interred with the dignity due to the first Magistrate of the Province, and in the bosom of a people who have witnessed his glories, his patriotism and his misfortunes. It has therefore decreed that the remains of the deceased Governor and Captain General of the Province, Don Manuel Dorrego, shall be conveyed from the church of Navarro to this capital, to be interred in the cemetery at the North side of the city, and the government to dedicate a monument to his memory.

A detail follows upon the ceremonies to be observed in bringing the body to this city.—When it arrives at the church of La Piedad (where a company of infantry is to be stationed to receive it,) the government is to be immediately advised thereof, and the Governor, accompanied by the Ministers, two general officers, and the heads of the corporations, will repair thither, in order to conduct the body to the fort. Its arrival there will be announced by the firing of three cannon, the bells in the churches are to toll, cannon to be fired every half hour from the fort and in the port, between sunrise and sunset, until the body be sepulchred. After 24 hours it will be conveyed to the Cathedral, where the funeral honours are to be celebrated; this ceremony concluded, it will be conducted to the cemetery at the North side of the city. The troops of the line, and militia on duty in the city and in the country, and individuals employed in the public offices are to wear mourning for three successive days. On the day of the funeral a *requiem* is to be celebrated in all the churches and chapels of the Province, to which the Justices of the Peace and the respectable citizens are to be invited.

A funeral service has been performed in the towns of Pilar and Navarro, for the late Governor Don Manuel Dorrego.

The festival of *Corpus Christi* passed unnoticed on its day in June, in consequence of the wet weather and the civil war. It was intended to celebrate it on Sunday last, and regiments of infantry were drawn up from the Fort to the Cathedral in their best clothing; they were, however, dismissed, and no procession took place, in consequence of the high wind and clouds of dust.

It has been reported that an extra number of vessels of war were preparing in England, supposed for the Dardanelles.

A report has been circulated that the Lyra packet left Falmouth without the London mail. This is not correct; she brought the aforesaid mail, but having sailed punctually on the appointed sailing day, (which is not generally the case,) it is probable that many individuals forbore to write, thinking there would be the usual detention.

The heavy postage charged in England upon newspapers sent from this has acted as a complete prohibition to that mode of forwarding them. We are however inclined to believe that an alteration has taken place in this respect, judging from the following extract of a letter dated 19th August, which we have received from our London correspondent.

“In future please to forward your newspapers to me through the Post office, as by a recent change in the regulations of that establishment, it will be attended with little expense.”

The Commandant General of the country districts, Don Juan Manuel Rosas, is expected hourly in town.

Two decrees have been published this day, the one, prohibiting the exportation of copper money from this Province: the other, declaring that if the owner of any printing office print, or allow to be printed, any paper containing an attack on the Convention of the 24th of June, or the additional articles of the 24th August, his office shall be closed during the term of twelve months.

The packet *Lyra* has brought London papers to the 19th of August, by which it appears that the Russian army had passed some of the highest mountains of the Balkan, and it was supposed had descended into the plains of Thrace. The Russians in this operation took extraordinary precautions; their marches were always performed during the night, and they were only molested by a few skirmishing parties of the Turks. This measure was the result of a battle, in which the Turkish army was defeated; they fought desperately—their sharpshooters absolutely rushed upon their enemy's cannon, and upon the squares of infantry, and were only repulsed by the bayonet. The English papers, with very few exceptions, deplore the successes of the Russians, as tending to place the independence of other nations in danger. *Bell's Weekly Messenger* speaks of the great error in undertaking the battle of Navarino, and say that every cannon fired on that occasion helped to add to Russian ambition; it denominates the said battle as one of pure folly, or rather insanity. The same paper adds:—

“In the event of the fall of Turkey, it would be the policy of England to fix her eye on Egypt, as the only point by which to maintain the exclusive sovereignty of India. In the meantime, the Russians must be stopt. Austria and France will make common cause with us in this respect,—Austria from the danger to her Hungarian States, which too close neighbourhood of Russia would cause; and France in a deep interest in preserving Turkey, because she is a kind of fulcrum, by means of which her Oriental policy is managed; by sustaining Turkey, France excludes a dangerous power from the Levant, and checks the growth of an equally formidable State, which may one day swallow up, as it already menaces, the independence of the rest of Europe.”

The French ministry has been changed, and the one which has replaced it is supposed to be favourable to the alliance between France, Austria and England, in order to counteract the views of Russia. The Prince de Polignac is at its head, and he has been for a long time Ambassador at the Court of London. *Bell's Messenger* upon this subject says:

“The Prince de Polignac will maintain and cherish peace between France and Great Britain; he is now at the head of the Administration, and is what is called an *Ultra Tory*. The change is favorable to the pacific character of the British cabinet; he will defend the monarchy of France, and the constitutional rights of that country against the Republican party, who are thirsting for war, and the undisguised destruction of the throne and House of Bourbon. The tendency

of the new French ministry will undoubtedly be to establish a firm political union between Austria, France and England, with the view of checking the ambitious projects of Russia, and protecting Turkey from dismemberment. It has been said, that the two scourges of modern times are *Journalism* and *Liberalism*; with regard to journalism, it scarcely needs the law, but will always meet its best correction in an enlightened public: liberalism to the extent which it is carried on in France, is a very hell upon earth.”

The other intelligence in the London papers is not very important. The British Ambassador at Constantinople, (Mr. Gordon,) has been received with extraordinary splendour; both the government and the people have paid him and his suite the most marked attentions.—They well know that if Great Britain is fully determined to use its influence and power on behalf of Turkey, she need not despair of rescue from her giant foe. The predictions which a French officer some years since made to us at the theatre de la Porte St. Martin at Paris, at a moment when some Russian officers were entering a box opposite, seem now likely to be verified. “The time,” (said he) “is not far distant when Great Britain will find it necessary to join, nay, to solicit the aid of France, in order to drive its present beloved allies, the Russians, back to their deserts; they have not tasted the sweets of the South of Europe for nothing.”

It is said that a British fleet will pass the Dardanelles in case the Russians should advance to Adrianople, and that pilots for them have been provided by order of the Turkish government.

The audience of the British Ambassador at Constantinople was one of the most imposing scenes ever witnessed on the Mussulman territory; all the troops were drawn out. The richness of the tents, and grandeur of the processions are much commented upon. The Ambassador and his suite were permitted to wear their swords, which on all similar occasions were laid aside. A detachment of marines and a band of music belonging to the Blonde frigate were present, and the uncommon sight was seen of a foreign military force under arms in a Turkish camp. The British ships of war and French frigate *Armide* were dressed out with flags of every description. The British ships saluted the Sultan with nine cheers as he passed by them in his galley. The Sultan is said to have been highly pleased at the cheering of the British sailors, and paid particular attention to them.

It was expected that the Count de la Ferronays would be the successor to

Prince Polignac as Ambassador to the English Court.

The new Post office in London at St. Martin's Le Grand, near St. Paul's church, was opened for public business in August last. It is described as being a splendid and convenient building.

Mr. O'Connell has been returned as Member of Parliament for the County of Clare without opposition.

#### OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

[Note from the office of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.]

Buenos Aires, October 26, 1829.

A special commission having been established to examine into the claims and liquidate the accounts presented against the owners of privateers for illegal acts committed in the war with Brazil, it has commenced its operations from this date, and Don Manuel de Saratea has been appointed President. All persons who have any claims to make, are therefore informed that they must apply with the proper documents at this office, which will give directions thereon.

A decree of the 26th inst. separates the employments of private Auditor and Assessor of the office of registers and of the port office from that of the Auditor and Assessor General, and names for private Auditor and Assessor of the offices above-mentioned, Dr. Rafael Macedo Pereira, with a salary of 1500 dollars per annum.

Three of the members of the late House of Representatives, viz., Señores Jorge Pacheco, Agustin Donado, and Matias Rivero, addressed a note to the President, Don Felipe Arana, requesting him, in conformity to one of the regulations of the said house, to call its members together with all possible despatch, for the transaction of public business. Don Felipe Arana inclosed the said note to the Governor, with a request that he would take the correspondent measures thereon. On the 28th inst. the following was published.

#### Act of the Government.

Buenos Ayres, October 27th, 1829.

The Government considering that any breach of the Convention of the 24th June, and of the additional articles of the 24th August, involves with the duties which it has sworn to sustain.

That by the authority which it exercises, and which has been publicly and solemnly recognized in all the extent of the Province, it is obliged to sustain the public tranquillity.

That there does not exist any power within the said Province sufficiently authorized to obstruct the march of the Administration, much less to force it to take measures of infinite danger to public order.

That its frank, patriotic, and prudent

conduct have not given occasion to dread any danger to the most sacred guarantees of the citizens.

That its cares have been incessant, and especially directed for the re-establishment of the institutions, by the means most conformable to the voice of the majority of the Province, whose sacred rights merit and will merit the especial care of the Government.

That whilst the Government does not declare that the late House of Representatives of the Province may assemble, the arrogating the right of declaring, it is not permitted to any of its members by the literal tenor of the Convention.

That the regulation of the House of Representatives cannot be applied unless when the sessions of the Legislature are opened with the express consent of the Government, or declared in recess by the same authority; and consequently all pretensions founded on the said regulation in the present circumstances is an indiscreet abuse, and a direct offence against the existing authority.

Lastly, the Government being responsible for the order and tranquillity of this great people, and being determined to maintain it at all hazards, has resolved and declares:—

The assembling of the late House of Representatives, or the convoking by any of its members to the said reunion without the express and decided consent of the government will be considered as a tumultuous and anarchical measure, and will be restrained by the means which the laws have provided.

The Minister Secretary of Government is charged to publish this, and communicate it to all whom it may concern.

VIAMONT.  
*Tomas Guido.*  
*Manuel de Escalada.*  
*Manuel J. Garcia.*

A decree dated 28th inst., states that the custom which has been introduced of accompanying the bodies of deceased persons to the burial ground with a splendid retinue, is as much opposed to good morals as it is to convenience, and often produces serious detriment to the property of the survivors. The government in wishing to restrain extraordinary decorations upon the sepulchres, cannot look with indifference upon the abuse which has succeeded it, to remedy which it decrees:—

That in conveying the bodies of deceased persons to the burial ground, two coaches and no more are allowed to be in attendance.

Buenos Ayres, October 28th, 1829.

The irregularity with which the fishery for amphibious animals has been carried on upon the coast of Patagonia has produced such a scarcity of these animals

that it is feared they will entirely disappear or repair to other coasts, in consequence of which the government has decreed:—

Art. 1. The fishing for amphibious animals upon the coast and rivers of Patagonia is prohibited until further notice.

2. Until vessels shall be sent to Patagonia, to enforce the strict performance of what is stated in the preceding article; the Commandant of Patagonia will take all the necessary means for its fulfilment.

3. The Minister Secretary of Government and Foreign Affairs is charged with the execution of the present decree, and to publish it to all whom it may concern.

VIAMONT.  
*Tomas Guido.*

The following is the law regulating the fulfilment of obligations contracted in metallic money, enacted by the Legislature on 30th April 1828, which was annulled by the late Administration, by decree of 22d of December last, and re-established by the present Government by decree of the 17th inst. As it never has before appeared in English, we have thought it of importance to translate it.

“Art. 1. All contracts between individuals, obliging to pay out of hand, or at a determined period, any sum of money, made prior to the 9th of January 1826, when the Discount Bank was released from converting its notes into gold, are declared to imply the payment of the same in the metallic money then current, although no such specification may have been made.

“2. Likewise all obligations between individuals, contracted previously to the above mentioned date, in which a determined kind of money is expressed, are to be performed as stipulated therein.

“3. Until the Bank convert its notes into metallic money for their written value, the obligations referred to in the foregoing article shall be considered as fulfilled, by paying one half only in gold or silver money, and the other half in currency or bank notes.

“4. The interest on the obligations to which articles 1 and 2 relate, in case of being due, shall be satisfied in the manner ordained in the foregoing article.

“5. Any sums that may have been delivered in current money, through judicial decrees or compromises subject to what the Legislature should declare, shall be liquidated by paying one half thereof in current money, as ordained in art. 3, and the other half in metallic, at the rate of exchange at the time of the delivery.

“6. The foregoing dispositions do not interfere with any arrangements that the parties interested may have made between themselves.

“7. Contracts entered into subsequent to the aforesaid 9th of January 1826, which do not contain an express clause obliging to pay in metallic money, shall be considered as duly fulfilled by delivering the stipulated sum in bank notes.

“8. But all contracts containing such clause must be performed according to their literal and rigorous tenor.

“9. Debtors dilatory in the fulfilment of their obligations, are responsible for the loss which their creditors may suffer through any ulterior alteration either in the value of the current money or the metallic, in which they should be paid in their cases, agreeably to law.

“10. This law does not comprehend cases already settled or judicially concluded, but those pending or which may arise.

“11. From article 3 are excepted deposits, which must be returned in the same kind, either in bank paper or in metallic money, as they were received.

“12. Are likewise excepted capitals destined for objects of piety and public service, and those lent without interest, which must be paid in metallic money, or the equivalent to their real value, according to the kind in which they were received.

“13. Art. 4 which prescribes the manner of the payment of interest due, shall commence to take effect from 1st January, 1829.

Some communications have been published from Don Felix Alzaga, reiterating his objections to serve in the Senate of Consultation, to which he had been appointed. Señor Alzaga likewise comments upon the remarks made in the *Lucero* upon his conduct, stating how impotent will be the efforts to loosen the ties or weaken the strong friendship he feels for that distinguished citizen, Don Juan Manuel Rosas; that it is not the first time he had been seen at his side when the public liberties were attacked, neither would it be the last if the conservation of the institutions of the country should require it. That the merits of the Commandant General were to be seen in his acts, &c.

A gale of wind from the S. E. commenced on the 23d inst., and continued with little variation until the 28th. The vessels (six in number) which sailed on the 23d had anchored to the S. E., hull down from the town, and did not finally sail until the 28th. Several vessels in the Roads drove, but we have not heard of any particular damage. On shore the dust was intolerable, and the thermometer, which a few days before had been at nearly 80, fell to 58.



# Marine List.



## PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

October 24.—Wind S.S.E., a gale.

Arrived, National zumaca Anthropolia, Harrison, from Ensenada, with jerked beef, to Anderson, Weller & Co.

October 25.—Wind S.S.E., a gale.

Arrived, Sardinian brig Eloisa, Celli, from Gibraltar 29th July, and Montevideo 23d inst., with salt, to Duguid, Holland & Co.

Montevideo schr. packet Aguila Primera, Soriano, from Montevideo 25th. Amongst the passengers was Don Santiago Vasquez, Minister from the State of Montevideo to this Republic.

H. B. Mj's. barque packet Lyra, commander Lieut. St. John, from Falmouth 21st August; arrived at Rio Janeiro 10th October, sailed from thence on the 14th, and from Montevideo 24th. Passengers from Rio Janeiro, Mr. Miers and Señor Bezerra.

Sailed, 2 zumacas to the Northward.

October 26.—Wind S.S.E., a gale.

Arrived, British barque Julius, Collins, from Rio Janeiro 8th, and Montevideo 25th inst., in ballast, to R. Larrea, Brothers.

Brazilian schr. brig Suspiro, Diaz, from Parangua 13th inst., with yerba, timber and rice, to J. Monteiro.

[The mail from the packet Lyra was landed at 6 o'clock this morning: the boisterous weather prevented its coming on shore yesterday.]

October 27.—Wind S.E., moderate towards the afternoon.

Sailed, 4 balandras for the Parana.

October 28.—Wind E.N.E., moderate.

Arrived, National brig Independiente, Gahan, from Santos 21st instant, and Montevideo 27th, with 9000 arrobas of sugar, to George Dowdall.

National schr. brig Harmonia, Lewis, from Patagonia, last from Montevideo 27th instant, with wine and effects, to M. Alvarez.

National schr. brig Fama, Macdonald, from Liverpool 30th August, with general cargo and 260 barrels of flour, to Anderson, Weller & Co.

British brig Hebe, Forman, from Ensenada. Sailed, American schr. Felicity, Tittle, for the Havana, with 760 quintals of jerked beef.

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

October 29.—Wind N.N.E.

Arrived, 11 sail of small craft, from the Parana, Uruguay and Banda Oriental, with hides, lime, wood, &c.

Sailed, American schr. brig Joseph, Burleigh, for Boston, with 71,000 horns, 120 dry hides, 1240 horse do., 7 bales of nutria skins, 4 do. of tiger skins, 700 dollars in specie.

British brig Hebe, Forman, for Patagonia. Montevideo schr. packet Rosa, Moratorio, for Montevideo.

October 30.—Wind E.N.E., blowing strong.

Arrived, national schr. packet Joven Sarandi, Alsogaray, from Montevideo 29th, to F. Erescano.

American brig Florenzo, Jones, from Rio Janeiro 12th inst., with salt and rum, to Davison, Dorr & Co.

National schooner of war Uruguay, from Las Conchas.

Four balandras and 2 zumacas from the Parana, with hides, lime, &c.

Sailed, 4 balandras to the northward.

## MEMORANDA.

The packet Camden, Tilley, from this 9th June, Montevideo 13th, arrived at Falmouth 14th August.

It was not known what Packet would be next appointed for this.

The American brig James Noble, Lewis, from this 31st May, arrived at Antwerp 3d August.

The French ship Vaillant, Morin, from Ensenada 8th February, with mules, arrived at the Mauritius 27th April.

The French brig Iris, Mauffré, from this 6th May, arrived at Havre de Grace 25th July. Passengers from this, Don Bernardino Riva-davia, and Don Julian S. de Aguiro.

The French brig Deux Victoires, Marchand, from this 20th March, arrived at the Havana 28th May.

The National brig Joven Marguerita, Fit-ton, had been hove down and repaired at Santos, and on the 21st inst. was about to take in cargo.

## Arrivals at Montevideo.

October 21.—Russian ship Catherine, from Gibraltar 28th July.

Sardinian brig Aureliano, from Jo. 17th do. Brazilian brig Santo Domingo, from Rio Janeiro 10th October.

27.—Austrian polacre Penitente, from Rio Janeiro, with 1200 barrels of flour, to Bertram, Le Breton & Co.

American brig Julia, from New York and Rio Grande.

## Sailed from Montevideo.

Oct. 23.—American brig Vine, Varney, for Salm.

American schr. Leo, Raines, for Baltimore.

## THEATRE.

*La Cenerentola* was represented on the 23d inst. The first act, with its pretty finale, went off exceedingly well. The second act rather drooped. Don Pascual Tani, who is really a chaste singer, attempted some flights which we hope his good sense will not allow him to repeat. Doña Angelita sang very charmingly, yet in the *rondo* which concludes the Opera she was not so effective as we have before heard her. Vacani personated his original part, in order to fulfil an obligation he was under to his late *compañeros*, whose ranks he has now quitted, and enlisted into another regiment. *La Cenerentola's* light and airy music was heard with pleasure by a numerous audience. Admiral Brown, his lady and family, were in the dress circle; and Las Damas Caravaglio and Schironi in the lower boxes.

On Wednesday evening the new Operatic company opened the campaign, and it will be an epoch in the theatrical history of this city. *La Italiana en Argel* was selected for the occasion, the part of Isabella by the Señora Schironi. Upon her *entrée* she seemed alarmed, and sung tremulously; and indeed during the first act, although her powers were evident, she failed to make great impression; but in the second act she poured forth such a volume of talent, particularly in the air *Pensa la Patria*, as produced repeated *breaos*. Her voice is a *contralto*, which, from its highest to its lowest note, she manages with infinite skill: her acting was redundant, and at times rather violent. In person she is a good deal *en bon point*, with a countenance not very expressive. Her stage attire was appropriate and superb. She is without doubt a complete mistress of her profession.

Señor Miro acted *Lindoro*; his *slave habillements* was a strict costume. His voice is a tenor, which would be heard with more satisfaction if he sung with greater ease.

Señor Bettali was the *Mustafa*; he has a fine *barotono* voice; his turban and pelisse looked brilliant.

We do not room to remark upon Vacani, and other choruses were superior; but we missed the *registras*, and the *bars* of the Ghost in "Don Giovanni" with the *soprano* contrast of another in the same train. The opera in the second act was judiciously curtailed; some new scenes were introduced, and the curtain fell to loud applause from an "overflowing house." The boxes were graced by many lovely fair attired in "virgin white." Doña Angela Tani, her brothers and sister sat in the lower tier of boxes, the former was "all attention."

The "muster roll" of the new company presents a formidable list, enough to appal the *Tani* battalion, and various operas are promised, including *La Semiramide*. Señor Laforte is appointed the *Maestro de Musica*. It would be a libel upon the taste of the public to doubt the patronage it will give to the above company. The secession of Vacani will not allow the *Tani's* to get up an effective Opera, and we do hope that a coalition will be formed, and a first-rate Opera established here. The new arrivals need not scorn the alliance. Angelita, it is true, has not the powers of Schironi; but she infinitely surpasses her in sweetness and expression. The one may astonish, but the other does more—she interests us; and even in the duet in the *Italiana*, "Ah! i capricci de la sorte," the looks of Angelita, both of reprehension and forgiveness to her presuming domestic, had more meaning than the well-drilled acting of Schironi. The kinder feelings of the public are all in her favor; it would be ungrateful to desert one who has for years beguiled them of many otherwise tedious hours, (especially in the *triste* period of the Brazilian war,) whether as the forgiving, "love lorn" *Cenerentola*, the gentle *Desdemona*, or the "saucy girl" *Rosina*.

Of the talents of Don Marcelo Tani it is almost needless to say one word. No singer in Buenos Ayres, and very few in Europe, can in his style of singing compete with him.

**TO FAMILIES.**--Bath Bricks, for polishing knives, forks, and other brass or steel Furniture. For sale at J. Whitaker's Store, Calle del 25 de Mayo, front of the Comandancia de Marina.

## Scotch Presbyterian Chapel,

Calle de Mejico, No. 64.

Intimation is hereby made to the public, that the above Chapel having been lately fitted up in a neat and comfortable style, those desirous of procuring accommodation may do so by applying at No. 115, calle de la Reconquista, where a plan of the Chapel may be seen, and further particulars learned.

## Auction, by F. Lavalle & Co.

This day, Saturday, 31st inst., at 11 o'clock, in front of the Mole, will be sold to the highest bidder, for account of those concerned, all the sails, rigging, yards, blocks, anchors, cables, and other articles belonging to the British schr. brig *Morning Star*. Also, in a separate lot, the hull and standing masts of said brig.

**WANTED.**--A young man who understands Book-keeping and who writes a good hand; or a person (which would be preferred) who possessing these requisites, could devote two or three hours per day or evening to keeping the books of a mercantile establishment in this city. Application may be made at No. 53 calle de Clacabuco.

*In the Press, and will be published in all this month,*

An ALMANACK for the year 1830; Containing, besides the Calender and usual matter, the rising and setting of the Sun and Moon, the Moon's place, equation of time, &c. By BERNARD KIERNAN.

It will be found for Sale at Mr. BROWN'S new Store, Calle de Cangallo, No. 92, nearly opposite the Printing-office of the *Gaceta Mercantil*.

## For Liverpool,

The new fast sailing coppered and copper fastened A. 1. British ship TYRIAN, burthen 225 tons, John Cunningham, master; has the greatest part of her cargo already engaged, and being a freighted ship, is bound to sail early in December; has room for a few bales and dry hides, as also superior accommodations for passengers. For particulars, apply to CHARLES R. HORNE, calle de la Picada No. 77.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doubletons, Spanish, 101 to 102 dollars each.

Do. Patriot, 100 do. do.

Plata Macquena, 5½ dollars for one.

Spanish Dollars, 6½ dollars each.

Do. Patriot and Patrones, 6 dollars each.

6 per cent. Stock, 60 per cent.

Bank Shares, 170 to 175 dollars each.

Exchange on England, 84d. per dollar.

Do. on Rio Janeiro, 160 per cent. prem.

Do. on Monte Video, 325 do. do.

Do. on the United States, 500 do. do.

Hides, Ox, best, 28½ dollars per pesada.

Do. country, 27½ do. do.

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

Do. salted, 22 do. per pesada.

Nutria Skins, 13 dollars per dozen.

Chinchilla do. 7 dollars per doz., in silver.

Hair, best, 20 dollars per arroba.

Jerked Beef, 13 to 14 dollars per quintal.

Horns best, 420 dollars per mil.

Flour (north american) 92 to 95 dols. p. brl.

Salt, 26 dollars per fanega, on board.

Discount, 2½ per cent.

The highest price of Doubletons, during the week, 109 dollars. The lowest price, 101 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 84d. The lowest do. 8d.

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.