

THE
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AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1829.

[VOL. IV.

BUENOS AYRES.

We have given a full translation of the treaty with Santa Fé. It is an important document, and applies to the nation generally.

On Thursday Mr. Parish gave a dinner at his *Quinta*, to General Rosas. Amongst the guests were the Ministers, General Guido and Don Manuel Garcia, with their ladies; Don Nicolas Anchorena; the French, North American, and Brazilian Agents; the president of the Senate, Don Manuel Aguirre; Don Manuel Saratea, Dr. Masa, &c. &c. &c.

We understand it is not the first time that the Commandant General has dined with H. M.'s Chargé d'Affaires, since his arrival in town.

It had been reported here that the administration of the Prince de Polignac, in France, had been changed, after a reign of only 12 days. A passenger in the brig *Phaeton*, and who left France on the 5th of September, assures us that such was not then the case, although it was expected that a change would take place.

Admiral Brown left town on Thursday afternoon, for his *Estancia* at Colonin.

The Amateur Concert, on Wednesday evening last, went off exceedingly well. It would be unfair to criticise the performance, considering the object of it, and that the performers came before the public more as novices than as professors. But there was a great deal to praise, particularly in the *Gloes*, which were assisted by a fine *bass* voice, equal in depth to that of Bellamy's, and with far more sweetness; and indeed when listening to *The Red Cross Knights*, *The Witches*, &c., we could almost fancy ourselves at Sir George Smart's Oratorios, instead of Mr. Palmer's Hotel. Two comic recitations were given with great effect, and "convulsed the house with laughter." The eccentricities of the "British Bar" were hit off in admirable style, without grimace or affectation. The gentlemen who presided at the piano (that important part in such entertainments,) deserve great praise. Several ladies were present.

It would give us great pleasure if this first essay of "Readings and Music" given in our own vernacular tongue, should lead to a series of them in the course of the next winter.

Treaty of Friendship and Alliance celebrated between the Governments of the Provinces of Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé.

The Governments of Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé, desirous of drawing closer their connections with each other, so unfortunately interrupted, and confirming the ties of union and friendship, necessary for the welfare and security of both provinces; and in compliance with what their particular interests, and those of the Republic in general demand, have appointed for this end their respective Commissioners, viz.:—On the part of the Government of Buenos Ayres, General Tomas Guido, Minister Secretary in the departments of Foreign Affairs and of the Go-

vernment; and on the part of Santa Fé, Don Domingo Cullen: who, having in due form exchanged and approved their respective powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. 1. The Governments of the Provinces of Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé, renew, and declare in its full force and vigour, the first article of the Treaty of the 25th of January 1822, celebrated between both provinces, and those of Entrerios and Corrientes, in that part which stipulates a firm peace, friendship, and close and permanent union between the aforesaid provinces of Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé; recognizing reciprocally their liberty, independence, representation and rights.

2. The second article of the said Treaty of 25th January 1822, by which both contracting parties oblige themselves to resist foreign invasion in the territory of the Republic, is hereby renewed, and has the same force and value as if it were here inserted.

3. The provinces of Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé oblige themselves reciprocally, to resist by force; previously entering into the necessary explanations, claims, and protests, all aggression on the part of any of the other Provinces of the Republic (which God avert,) who may threaten the integrity and independence of their respective territories.

4. The provinces of Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé bind and constitute themselves in an alliance offensive and defensive against the frontier Indians, in case they attack either the north frontier of the first, or that of the south of the second.

5. If the Government of Buenos Ayres resolve to send a military expedition to penetrate into the territory of the Indians, for the security of the frontiers of this province, or that of Santa Fé, the latter shall join with a force of cavalry, paid at its own cost, and not to consist of less than three hundred men: the force which the Government of Buenos Ayres may destine for this object always being of equal or greater number.

6. The Government of Santa Fé obliges itself on its part, to place in the Fort of Mercedes a division of cavalry of the line, composed of 300 men, including officers, for three years, if the reorganization of the National Government of the Republic does not take place before, to whom it belongs to revise or alter this article.

7. The force spoken of in the preceding article shall commence serving fifteen days from the ratification of the present Convention, and shall be provisioned, and sufficiently provided with harness and accoutrements by the government of Santa Fé; and paid and clothed by that of Buenos Ayres: the pay and clothing which they are to have, to be separately arranged.

8. The payment of the division cantoned in the fort of Mercedes will be effected by the Commissary charged with the inspection of the troops of the Province of Buenos Ayres upon the Northern frontier; the existence of the said troops being made apparent by the commander at the said canton.

9. The government of Buenos Ayres shall place, in the shortest time possible, three hundred cavalry in the fort of Federation; the said government, as well as that of Santa Fé, retaining full liberty to augment in their respective cantons, or in any other limited point, the force which may be considered necessary; the contracting parties giving previous notice.

10. In case the frontier troops of Buenos Ayres and of Santa Fé should act in combination, they shall be commanded by the Senior officer then present, if both governments have not previously appointed a commander.

11. The deserters from one Province, who may pass over to the other, shall be reciprocally returned, when demanded.

12. If it become necessary to call out the militia of Rosario, either for the defence of the territory of Santa Fé, if attacked by the Indians on the Southern part, or from the West, or to invade the said Indians; the number and class of the armament with which the government of Buenos Ayres shall aid the said militia, shall be expressed.

13. It being the great interest of the governments of Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé that agricultural property should be secured and guaranteed by authority, both governments promise to give up all the robbers who may pass from one Province to the other, on demand; and the land proprietors of each of the Provinces of Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé may pass to the *estancias* in the opposite territory, and separate the cattle by their marks, with the knowledge of the proprietors, (giving information thereof to the justice of peace of that party,) as if they were in their respective territories.

14. The government of Buenos Ayres obliges itself to satisfy that of Santa Fé, for the expences incurred in provisioning and paying the division of the Province of Buenos Ayres, under the orders of the actual Commandant General of the country districts; and to replace the armament and stores supplied to the said division by the government of Santa Fé. The settlement corresponding to this engagement will be separately arranged.

15. The government of Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé agree to invite the Provinces of the Republic to assemble a National Congress, and to organize and constitute it as soon as the intestine war has terminated, and order and tranquillity re-established in all the provinces of the nation; previously agreeing in such case, upon the manner, time and form, in which such invitation shall be made.

16. The Government of Santa Fé authorizes that of Buenos Ayres to transact all foreign affairs with European and American States, and promises to procure the consent of the provinces of Entrerios and Corrientes, not only to obtain equal authorization in favour of the said Government, but also that they may be allied together by express compacts, and form one cause with the province of Buenos Ayres, conforming themselves to its political and constitutional principles.

17. Until definitive regulations are established relative to the navigation of the river Parana, both Governments oblige themselves to leave it in the same state as it was on the 30th November in the preceding year.

18. States that this Treaty is to be ratified by the Government of Buenos Ayres in the term of 24 hours, and by that of Santa Fé in 15 days; the ratifications to be exchanged in Buenos Ayres within a month from the day of its date.

It is signed on the part of Buenos Ayres by Tomas Guido, and for Santa Fé by Domingo Cullen, and is dated Buenos Ayres, 18th October, 1829. It was ratified and signed by Juan José Flament, Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, and the Minister of War, Manuel de Escalada, on the 19th October, 1829; and likewise at Santa Fé on the 23rd October 1829, by the Governor of that Province, Estanislao Lopez, and the Minister, Pedro Larrea, with only the following addition to article 17:—"That a regulation may be solicited by the Governments of Entrerios and Corrientes, before the assembling of the National Congress, if their interests may appear to require it."

A pamphlet has been published in London, under the title of *Assassination*, in which it is stated that the death of the late Governor and Captain General of this province, Don Manuel Dorrego, was determined upon at a secret meeting, or *junta*, consisting of the following persons: Señores Julian Segundo de Agüero, Salvador Maria del Carril, Zenon Videla, Miguel Diaz Velez, Valentin Gomez, Generals Francisco de la Cruz, Ignacio Alvarez, Admiral Brown, Dr. Manuel Gallardo, and a Frenchman named Bairegne.

The reply of Admiral Brown to this dreadful accusation, appeared in a supplement to our last number.

Don Valentin Gomez has published a small pamphlet upon the occasion, dated 7th inst., and entitled *Second Exposition*. Our pages will not allow the full publication of it; we therefore make the following extracts:

"That on the 10th July, a serious assertion relative to the revolution of the 1st of December last, had obliged him to publish an exposition, in order to satisfy the public as to his conduct, and to defend his character. It was intended principally for the consideration of impartial persons, although the facts therein stated were sufficient to convince every one; but as the pamphlet printed in London may produce new impressions on incautious minds, he found himself obliged again to appear before the public, and defend his honor, step by step. It contains various documents relative to the deplorable fate of the late Colonel Manuel Dorrego, Governor and Captain General of this Province; and a letter, supposed to be written by a respectable Englishman of this city, as also an article from the *United Service Club* (military and naval) in London. In this it is stated, among other things, that the death of Señor Dorrego was decided upon by the revolutionists from the first moment of the sedition. Señor Gomez then enters into explanations, and states that during the existence of the late government, he had rarely spoken with Admiral Brown, General Lavalle, or Señor Diaz Velez, and never upon political subjects; that he mentions these individuals, and appeals to them principally, from the high situation which they held at that epoch; although he could name many others. General Lavalle has said that Señor Dorrego was shot *by his order*, and has constantly asserted to those who have spoken to him upon the subject, that this act was exclusively his own.

Señor Gomez then states solemnly, that he had no intervention, either as actor or councillor, in the revolution of the 1st of December and its consequences; and declares by his sacred honor, that what is

related of his attendance at the supposed Junta is a gross imposture, and he challenges any person to come forward and affirm that he entered the Fort on that day, or that he had any concern whatever in the revolution. If he had taken any part in it, he would have submitted to the consequences without degrading himself, and suffered in silence. That he speaks thus because he is sure no contradiction can follow, and because no one has a right to impose silence upon him; not having, in the revolution, committed himself in the least; and if necessary, he could produce many witnesses who have heard him resist such an undertaking, and in a manner prognosticate the events which have succeeded it: he having said, among other things, when it was spoken of in his presence, "that the commencement of a revolution could be known, but not its termination; that it might bring great disasters, and that he would never incur a responsibility so serious."

He then quotes some observations in point, made by the Abbé Sieyès; adding, that when the projected revolution became the topic of conversation, he had referred to said observations; and that individuals had heard him assert,—"That he would rather be buried under the ruins of that church, than take part in the revolution." He then asks why it is insisted that he must necessarily be one of its authors or councillors. What motive could he have? His ambition? What advantages could he hope to gain from a revolution! The ministry?—A person of the highest respectability had known him to refuse offices in the government, in times more tranquil, and when his political aspirations were more strong. The hope to better his fortune?—This feeling he has never speculated upon, nor has he ever used the influence he may have had; and those offices he had filled, he had always been solicited to accept, and the recompense had been regulated according to law. That the employment he holds in the Ecclesiastical Senate he has merited from long and distinguished services.

Some other observations follow upon this subject, and the reply continues:

"Could his opposition to the person of Señor Dorrego have inspired him with that fury against his very existence? Opposed for a long time in principles, or rather in their political ideas, this opposition had never been carried beyond the discussions of the senate. At times they had met as gentlemen should, when the interest of the country demanded it. In the period of his government, if he had gained nothing, he had lost nothing."

After some other observations he states, that "if he acceded to the invitation of General Lavalle to attend the meeting at the Church of San Francisco, he had in

his first exposition explained the motives; and it may be convenient to add, that had he deliberated a moment longer, it is probable he would not have identified himself with a meeting which he wished to avoid."

General Miller arrived in this city on the 7th inst., in the schooner packet Flor del Río, from Montevideo. His arrival caused considerable interest, both from the recollection of his services, and from the numerous and interesting extracts of his "Memoirs" which have from time to time appeared in the newspapers of Buenos Ayres. We regret to say that the General appeared to labour under severe indisposition.

The calm and moon-light nights lately, have attracted crowds to the streets. The Calle de la Victoria, and that of la Florida, were on Saturday evening thronged with ladies *shopping*. The Retiro has become the fashionable promenade, and a stroll there after the *siesta*, on "Sundays and holidays," is a matter of course. The regimental band at the Retiro barracks is not however very gallant to the numerous lovely visitants: a solitary tune or two is all it can afford to give. The Alameda seems to decrease every year in public estimation; and well it may.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

A decree dated 7th inst., states that on Sundays and holidays all pulperias and provision stores are to be closed from 10 in the morning until 6 in the evening, from the month of October to March inclusive, and from the same hour until 4 during the other six months of the year. Those who infringe the above article shall pay a fine of six dollars for each hour they have their houses open after the time prefixed. The owners of pulperias and provision stores, during the hours they are open, are not to permit assemblies of disorderly persons, and shall pay for the first offence a fine of 50 dollars; double for the second; and for the third be subject to the decree of the 1st July, 1822.

A communication from the Minister Don Tomas Guido, dated 6th inst., to Dr. Mariano Zavaleta, states that the government accepts his resignation of the 5th chair of dignity in the Cathedral; at the same time accords the honor and privileges of the office to Señor Zavaleta, with one half of the salary. Dr. Bernardo de la Colina has been appointed to succeed him, and Dr. Bartolomé Muñoz as Canon.

Dr. M. Zavaleta addressed a note to the Minister, dated 6th inst., returning thanks for the privileges allowed him.

In Nos. 89 and 95 of the *British Packet* we gave an account of the murder of Mr. Gustavus Busch, a native of Dusseldorf, Germany, and Mr. Richard Edward Pedrick, a citizen of the United States of North America, on or about the 12th day of March, 1828, near to a place called *La Estancia de las Brujas*, in the Banda Oriental. One of the persons concerned in the above murder, (Henrique Navarro, a soldier,) was executed on the 5th inst. at Montevideo. A correspondent has given us the following detail of that event:

"Executions are of such rare occurrence here, that that of Navarro created considerable interest. He was placed in *Capilla* the day previous to the awful ceremony. Upon his arrival there, the troops formed in square, the prisoner kneeling in the centre, and the sentence was read to him. He then entered the *Capilla*, where he received the Sacrament, in presence of a great number of people: whilst there, he was attended by the brethren of the *Caridad*, who, it seems, take upon themselves the office of assisting persons in his unfortunate situation. He seemed little disposed to converse, and frequently looked upon those present and smiled, but it was a smile that did not betoken content, and it gave pain to all who witnessed it.

"At 9 o'clock on the morning of the 5th a detachment of cavalry proceeded to the place of execution, to the Southward of the principal gate, in the angle formed by the Citadel and the city walls; 200 infantry followed, and formed in front of the fatal spot—the cavalry on the wings. At 10 the prisoner left the Citadel, accompanied by some brethren of the *Caridad* with a banner, two or three priests, and the firing party, consisting of 8 men. As the procession passed outside the gate, the Adjutant on duty, with the band of Cazadores and a few soldiers, went to the centre of the line, where the officer declared in the usual form the pain of death upon any one who should ask pardon for the prisoner. When the latter arrived at the place of execution, he conversed a few minutes with those around him, and was then placed upon the seat, and was soon out of existence. The body was immediately put into a coffin, and carried to the church, where it remained until nearly night; it was then removed to the burial ground. A great number of people attended the execution, and but very few females, much to their honor, and those few were of the lower class. The culprit made a confession of his crime, and stated that he stood sentry whilst his companions accomplished the deed; that he only received a doubloon as his part of the plunder, and a hat which he after-

wards picked up. He expressed his regret that his accomplices, who were more guilty than himself, were not in the same situation. Two of them have been condemned, but are not in custody; they are brothers, and have arrived at a degree of depravity seldom surpassed: one of them a few days since broke into his father's house, and robbed it.

"A great many persons are at present in custody upon capital charges, and no less than twenty have been adjudged as guilty of murder; their causes are to undergo an examination before a jury. It is said by those who pretend to know something of these affairs, that they will all be condemned. One was sentenced on the 4th, and the sentence approved on the 5th by the High Court. A boy of 17 years of age has been committed, charged with the murder of his mother and sister;—the mother had previously killed the father. There is a man 75 years of age amongst those returned as guilty of murder. From these circumstances, you will of course think that crime is abundant here, and so it is; the number of prisoners, however, is not an exact criterion of the present state of crime, as many persons are imprisoned for offences committed a long time since; and it was not possible, from the state of the country, to bring them to justice earlier. The government seem disposed to do every thing in its power to remedy the present evils; and a few necessary examples will, no doubt, have the desired effect."

We have received a copy of the Regulations of the Port of Montevideo, and of the Police of the harbour. The following extracts from them we conceive may be useful to strangers.

"No captain of a vessel coming in, shall be allowed to come on shore before he has passed the health visit; neither shall they admit any boat, except that of the pilots, which shall only haul alongside for the purpose of putting a pilot on board.

"The vessels belonging to the trade of the River Plate and Uruguay, the packets, &c., are excepted from the foregoing article, except in case, that from good authority it be ascertained that any epidemic sickness reigned in the harbours from whence they came, in which case they must pass the visit of health.

"After the visits of health and of the Port have been passed, the captains of vessels entering will be allowed to come on shore, and shall present themselves to the Captain of the Port in his office, where the laws and police of the harbour shall be exactly made known to them, besides any other orders he may think proper to give them.

"No vessel shall be allowed to sail

after sunset, even when the visits have been passed; but shall be permitted to do so at sunrise.

"The vessels of war of all nations are not comprehended in the foregoing articles.

"No vessel shall be allowed to shift her birth, without permission from the Captain of the Port, on penalty of being fined ten dollars.

"All vessels at anchor in the harbour, shall have buoys on their anchors, on penalty of being fined for each infringement ten dollars.

"All captains of vessels on coming on shore, and presenting themselves to the Captain of the Port, shall give a list of the tons of ballast they have on board, and its quality.

"It shall not be allowed to receive on board as passenger any individual who is not provided with a passport from government, and this indorsed in the office of the Captain of the Port.

"Neither shall it be allowed to ship any seaman without his bringing forward a document from his last captain revised by the Captain of the Port.

"Except on coming in, it is forbidden to all vessels to salute after having been at anchor four hours, under the penalty of the punishment the Government may think proper to impose.

"It is forbidden to send any boat on board the vessels standing in, until they have passed the health and custom house visits, and to those going out after said visits have been passed, on pain of paying 25 dollars.

"All the boats belonging to merchant vessels in harbour, without exception of those of the coasting trade, shall be on board at 9 o'clock in the evening during the summer, and at 8 in the winter.

"Any boat that may be found sailing, or pulling about the harbour or coast after the hours specified in the foregoing article, shall be confiscated, and the crew punished.

"At the time that a captain of any vessel demands the visit for going out, from the office of the Captain of the Port, his vessel must lie at one anchor hove short, so as to sail immediately after said visit being passed.

"Any vessel that may need a pilot for Buenos Ayres, shall make application to the Captain of the Port, who shall furnish him immediately: it not being allowed to ship any private pilot."

The 11th inst. was the day of *San Martin*, the patron Saint of Buenos Ayres. It was kept as a close holiday, and at 12 o'clock a salute in honor of the day was fired from the Fort.

Don Jacinto Pereyra has brought his lady and family from Montevideo, in H. I. M's. brig *Piraga*, on a visit to this city.



Marine List.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

November 7.—Wind S,S.W., (calm.)

Arrived, National schr. packet Flor del Rio, Costas, from Montevideo 4th, to Gaspar Rios. Brazilian schr. Francisca Vigilante, Gomez de Castro, from Santos 19th ult., and Montevideo 3d inst., with 963 bags of sugar, 49 bbls. do., 23 kegs do., to M. A. Ramos.

November 8.—Wind N.

Arrived, Montevideo schr. packet Rosa, Moratorio, from Montevideo 6th inst. Four zumacas and 11 balandras, from the Parana, Uruguay, and Banda Oriental, with hides, lime, wood, &c.

November 9.—Wind N.

Arrived, 2 zumacas and 5 balandras, from the Parana and Uruguay, with lime and wood. Sailed, British brig Mary Ann, Richards, for Liverpool, with 7958 dry hides, 2000 horns, 2800 dozen of nutria skins. National schr. pilot boat Comet, John Thomas, on a cruise in the river. Montevideo schr. Maria Gregoria, Soriano, for Montevideo.

Three zumacas and 2 balandras to the N.

November 10.—Wind N.E.

Arrived, Brazilian brig of war Piraja, Capt. Jacinto Pereira, from Montevideo 8th inst. Brazilian schr. of war Rio de la Plata, Lisbon, from Montevideo 8th inst. American brig Laurel, Mansfield, fm. Turk's Island 80 days, Rio Janeiro 23d ult., and Montevideo 8th inst., with 2300 fanegas of salt, to Noble, Gowland & Co.

British brig Peace, N. de Garis, from Valparaiso 21st September, with 1700 fanegas of wheat and some specie, to Robillard, Hudson & Co.

National schr. pilot boat Star of the South, Collins, from a cruise in the river. Balandra San José y Animas, from Montevideo 6th.

Seven balandras and 2 zumacas, from the Parana, with lime, hides and wood.

November 11.—Wind N.

Arrived, National schr. Emille, Scaillet, fm. Rio Janeiro 31st ult., with sugar, aguardiente, &c., to R. Larrea Brothers. Montevideo schr. packet Aguila Primera, Soriano, from Montevideo 10th instant, to A. Martinez.

Five balandras from the Parana, with hides and wood.

Sailed, Sardinian polacre Bella Carlota, Gianello, for Rio Janeiro, with 5000 horns, 415 dry hides, 1865 sheep skins, 251 quintals of jerked beef, 1349 arrobas of horse hair, 639 do. wool, 80 quintals of iron, 16 cases of tobacco.

November 12.—Wind S.W.,

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

November 13.—Wind S.S.W.

Arrived, National schr. Veloz, Letzen, from Rio Janeiro 1st inst., with 200 bbls. of sugar, 762 bags do., 1 box of effects, to Sebastian Lezica, Brothers.

American brig Calliope, Page, from Rio Janeiro 2d inst., with about 1000 fanegas of salt, sugar, brandy and some specie, to George Dowdall.

Four balandras from the Parana, with lime and hides.

Sailed, National schr. pilot boat Star of the South, on a cruise in the river.

National schr. Gratitude, Elsgood, for Rio Janeiro, in ballast.

Danish brig Brodtroe, Bock, for the Havana, with 4200 quintals of jerked beef.

Nine balandras and 2 zumacas to the Northward.

In sight this evening, an American ship, a brig, and a schr. brig.

MEMORANDA.

H. B. M's. sloop of war Heron was to sail from Valparaiso on 29th September, for Rio Janeiro.

The Dutch gallic Maria Sophia, in ballast, for Montevideo or Buenos Ayres, sailed from Valparaiso about 2d September.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

Nov. 1.—French ship Mascarena, Lorriole, from the Mauritius 3d September, in ballast, to Ramon Larrea, Brothers. Intends taking in a cargo of mules.

4.—French brig Phaeton, from St. Maloes 5th September, general cargo. Was 4 days at Maldonado.

Sailed from Montevideo.

Nov. 7.—American brig Julia, for Rio Grande, in ballast.

8.—Russian brig San Nicholas, for the Havana.

Errata in our last.—In cargo of National brig Triton, for "30 fanegas of tallow," read 30 fanegas of barley; and instead of "50 tierces, &c. of damaged and cut hides," read 300 empty yerba bags, 100 tanned hides, and 12 tanned goat skins.

THEATRE.

Rossini's opera of *Aureliano in Palmira*, was performed on the 6th inst. by the "Tani company," for the benefit of Doña Angelita Tani. Most of our readers are acquainted with the plot of this piece, and many of them with its music, which appears to be culled from various compositions of the "great composer." We regret that such an opera should have been selected on this occasion; it is tedious in the extreme, and completely wearied the audience. In Europe and Rio Janeiro, with the aid of good choristers, it has always created *enmity*. A duet in the first act and another in the second by Angelita and her brother Marcelo, had some pretty music, and were charmingly sung. In other respects the opera, whatever merits it may have for the *Cognoscenti*, had very little charms for others. Angelita personated Zenobia, but her figure is not portly enough for Palmira's Queen. The dresses were good, and some new scenes were exhibited. The house was crowded; and the boxes graced by many lovely females, of the beauty and fashion of our city,—a just compliment to one who is so deservedly a favorite. A wreath of laurel was thrown upon the stage when Doña Angelita entered.

The Opera of the "Barber of Seville" was represented on Thursday evening by the "New Company." Señora Schironi personated *Rosina*; *Figaro*, by Señor Pizzoni, (his first appearance on this stage); *Dr. Bartolo*, by Sr. Vacani; *Count of Almaviva*, by Señor Miro; *Basilio*, by Señor Bettali. We cannot this week offer any remarks upon the performance, and should regret hastily hazarding opinions in which concurrent circumstances would not fully bear us out.

The house was full in every part, and the heat excessive. General Alvear, his lady and family, were in the boxes. *Bouquets* of flowers were thrown upon the stage, from the Cazuela, upon the entrée of Señora Schironi.

*** With this number concludes the thirteenth quarter of the British Packet.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—A gentleman 40 years of age, of good connections, who could give instruction in the English, French, Italian, Spanish and Latin languages, and music on the piano, and the flute, wishes to engage as tutor in a family for two years. The terms 150 guineas per annum to be paid at the expiration of the time. Application to be made by letter, addressed to A. B., No. 47, calle del 25 de Mayo. The most respectable references can be given.

AMATEUR CONCERT.

Amount of 150 Tickets sold at 5 dollars each Dolls. No. 750 0
Expences. Mr. Palmer for use of room 150 0
Printing Bills and Tickets 50 0
Doorkeeper 5 0
Porterage 18 4 223 4

Balance remitted to the Buenos Ayres British Schools per Mr. John Harri, Secretary 526 4

The Committee feel themselves bound to express publicly the grateful sense they entertain of Mr. Palmer's kind exertions on this occasion.

WANTED.—A steady boy or man, as servant to a gentleman. Application to be made to T. G. Love, No. 47, calle del 25 de Mayo.

The Subscriber will thank those gentlemen who have any books of his (particularly an American edition of the "Waverly Novels," to return them to T. G. Love, Commercial Rooms. W. H. GRANVILLE.

A General Meeting of the Subscribers in the case of the late JOHN ROSSON, Monte Grande, is particularly requested for Monday evening, the 16th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the Scotch Presbyterian Chapel, No. 64 Calle de Mexico, to finally determine on what further steps should be taken in said affair.

Just Published, — price 4 reals.

An ALMANACK for the year 1830; containing, besides the Calendar 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 Piedad No. 77.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubletons, Spanish, 102 dollars each.
Do. Patriot, 100 do. do.
Plata Macuquina, 5½ dollars for one.
Spanish Dollars, 6½ dollars each.
Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6 dollars each.
6 per cent. Stock, 60 per cent.
Bank Shares, 170 to 175 dollars each.
Exchange on England, 8d. per dollar.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 170 p. ct. prem.
Do. on Monte Video, 340 do. do.
Do. on the United States, 500 do. do.
Hides, Ox, best, 27 dollars per pesada.
Do. country, 24 to 25 do. do.
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs., 22 do. do.
Do. salted, 22 do. per pesada.
Nutria Skins, 12 dollars per dozen.
Chinchilla do. 6½ dollars per doz., in silver.
Hair, best, 2½ dollars per arroba.
Jerked Beef, 14 dollars per quintal.
Horns best, 450 dollars per mil.
Flour (north american) 93 dols. p. bbl.
Salt, 26 dollars per fanega on board.
Discount, 2½ to 2½ per cent.

The highest price of Doubletons, during the week, 103 dollars. The lowest price, 102 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 8d. The lowest do. 8d.

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