

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

No. 222.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20th, 1830.

[VOL. V.]

BUENOS AYRES.

In Europe and other distant countries, great misapprehension prevails upon the political situation, and upon the political parties which divide this country.

Some of the European Papers lately received, state that they are bewildered in perusing the official communications, from one province to another, of the Argentine Republic, and that it appears more like the diplomatic correspondence of different nations, than of a National family, adding that it is entirely beyond their comprehension to understand it. Nay, to such an extent has this misconception existed, that the term *Unitarian* has by some persons been confounded with the religious sect of that denomination, and we have absolutely been solicited to give an explanation thereon. It would be an undertaking rather foreign to the nature of this Journal, and at the same time a difficult and delicate affair to enter largely into examinations and disquisitions upon the *whigs* and *tories* of this land, and we therefore hardly know what reply to give, except that as far as we have understood the subject, the system of Unitarianism is formed upon the plan of having a central Government to rule the Republic; whilst that of Federation aims at a system of Government, similar to that of the U. States of North America.

Our enquiring friends must be content with this information slight as it is; and as it regards the other ramifications of the two political systems, if we knew of any we should not divulge them, but be as mystical as freemasons. It is sufficient that those who have asked for particular explanations will now be convinced, that the Argentine Unitarian, and the sectarian, are in signification "as opposite as the poles asunder."

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

A decree dated 17th inst., states that the Government having by a decree of the 14th November, 1829, reduced the number of Commercial Brokers to six, (afterwards augmented to eight,) and the

maritime to one, and it having been found of great inconvenience that only one maritime Broker should be allowed; it is therefore decreed, that in future there shall be eight Commercial Brokers, and two maritime. The tribunal of commerce is to take special care that the Brokers appointed shall be properly qualified.

The affairs of the National Bank of this country still occupy much of the public attention, and *El Accionista* has found another opponent in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of yesterday, under the signature of *Un Patriota*. This correspondent undertakes to prove, that the arguments of the former are fallacious and visionary: allusion is made to the depreciation of the English Bank notes during the war with France, and that now they are at a premium over metallic money. Part of the communication of *Un Patriota* is as follows.

"Our National debt is a trifle in proportion to our revenue. The proof of this is evident. In one year, and in the face of so many extraordinary expenses, there is a surplus of two millions, which from our unfortunate political circumstances it is necessary to reserve for fortuitous cases. Except for this it ought to have been paid to the Bank, and if may be added the four millions which it has been necessary to expend in the war department, what prodigies might have been effected in the reduction of the National debt, brought on by the war with Brazil, and by the mutiny of the National troops on the 1st December."

The *Lucero* of yesterday contains another communication from *El Accionista*, stating that he had never denied that Banks, considered in the abstract, may produce great benefits, it would be ridiculous to do so in the face of so many examples, but what he maintains, is that all the rules applicable to other institutions of this nature fail when applied to the Bank of Buenos Ayres,—adding that the Bank at the present moment could not return to its shareholders the third part of the capital subscribed, and that in two years

from this period it would not be able to return any thing.

*Entrerios.*

After a variety of reports respecting the revolution in the above province, which, like a snowball, increased as they went on, the *Lucero* of 18th inst., published the following particulars.

"That Colonel *Espino*, and *D. Ricardo Lopez*, who headed the movement, had summoned the Commandant, General *Taborda*, who was at Conception, to resign his command. This officer having an inferior force to his opponents, and not wishing to compromise himself, left the town with his escort. But the troops dispersed before arriving at the place of their destination, and Señor *Taborda* was left with a very few men, with whom he went to incorporate himself with the Governor.

As soon as the Governor, Señor *Sola*, was informed of the insurrection of *Espino*, he collected all the disposable force in the neighbourhood of the Parana, and marched upon Conception, in order to attack him. All the militia of the department of Gualeguay had taken up arms to sustain the legitimate authority.

On the 7th inst., *D. Edward Villaga*, Commandant of *Gualeguaychú*, joined the Governor, bringing with him the militia which he had collected, having confided the defence of the said town to a company of Civicos, composed of the principal merchants and inhabitants, and commanded by *D. Miguel Lima*.

The best spirit was said to exist among the inhabitants, and they had shown the most decided wish to chastise the ill-disposed. The example of the Governor and his officers, and the reported speedy arrival of a re-inforcement of *Santafecinos*, and of the troops of Buenos Ayres, had inspired the Government party with great confidence."

*Montevideo.*

We yesterday received Montevideo Papers to 16th inst. They contain no political news of moment. The House of Representatives has returned an answer to the Message of the executive, which, according to the English phraseology, is an "echo of the speech."

The barque *Zoe* has brought London Papers to 30th August.

General Bourmont has addressed the Government of France, stating that the army at Algiers had hoisted the tri-coloured cockade and flag.

The French funds were again rising.

A letter from Paris, states that "the situation of the present Government, though popular indeed, is very precarious. The labouring classes at Paris are entirely without work, journeymen of all trades are seen early wandering about the streets in groups, and there exists among them a spirit of great hostility against foreign workmen, particularly Germans. Indeed a firm hand seems wanting to seize the rod of power, and though Philip the First be a Constitutional Monarch, he probably would not be sorry to return to his former station."

An insurrection took place on the 26th August, at Brussels, in which, as at Paris, the people combated with the military, and several lives were lost. The latter being few in number had retired outside the town, to wait for orders from the Government. A National guard of 5000 men had been organized, which occupied all the military posts in the town, and the tri-coloured flag was flying from the hotel de Ville, (Town House.) The people gutted the houses of M. Van Maanen, (the Minister of justice,) and Koyff, (Chef de police.) Several Manufactories have been burned.

The attachment of the Belgians to France has been long known, but the sway of the King of the Netherlands has been generally speaking so mild, that this insurrection is looked upon by some of the London Papers as likely to produce war upon the Continent. The London Morning Herald of 30th August, says, "as this insurrection or rebellion is likely to spread over the whole of the Southern section of the Kingdom, if it has not done so already, it will probably produce a total alteration in the policy, which the great European courts seemed disposed, from stupor as much as from conviction, to adopt in the case of France. For our own parts we should not feel the least surprise if we were to hear of the Prussian troops receiving orders to march by forced marches towards the Netherlands, to put down an insurrection which the Prussian Government has so many motives for looking at with intense alarm. In the mean time it requires no penetration to see, that the entrance of a Prussian army into the Netherlands will be a signal for the French to enter upon the opposite side.

By way of Gibraltar, it is stated that an insurrection had broken out in the Kingdom of Arragon, and that troops were marching thither from Madrid by forced marches.

The schooner-brig *Soto*, has brought us a regular series of the "New York Journal of Commerce," and of the "Albion" to 6th of September, and other Papers. Their pages are chiefly occupied with the extraordinary occurrences in Europe, and as might be expected, they loudly condemn the conduct of the ex King of France, and his Government, but in language far less violent than their contemporaries in Great Britain. The Republic of Mexico continued in a state of considerable disorder, but these occurrences become minor events, as contrasted with the situation of Continental Europe.

On Monday last, was celebrated in this city the funeral honors decreed by the Government, to the memory of General Antonio Jose de Sucre, *Mariscal de Ayacucho*:

The colours at the fort, marine office, &c., were hoisted half-mast. The troops assembled at 10 o'clock in the morning, and formed line from the Plaza to the Cathedral, in number about 1500 men, and composed of piquets of the 1st and 2nd battalions of Cazadores; a company of Artillery, with 4 pieces of cannon; a battalion of *Defensores de Buenos Ayres*; detachments of the 1st and 2nd regiments of the *Milicia activa*, and a squadron of Cavalry, commanded by Commandant Fernandez. The whole was under the Command of Colonel Rolon. The battalion of *Defensores* made a good appearance, both in equipment and discipline.

High mass was performed in the Cathedral by the Dean Zavaleta, assisted by an orchestra of instrumental music. The church contained various mourning devices. The following General officers were present, viz:—Generals Azcuena, Viamont, Mansilla, and Pintos, and the Staff officers of the army.

At the conclusion of the church service the cannon at the Fort and in the Plaza were discharged, the troops fired three rounds of musquetry, and the half-masted flags were run up to the staff head. All the public officers wore crape upon the left arm.

The spectators were numerous, but the day was very hot, and the troops must have suffered greatly from so long an exposure to a burning sun.

These obsequies were alike honourable to those who ordained them, and a just tribute to the memory of a man to whom South America is so much indebted.

Byron has somewhere written,

"Sweet is revenge—especially to woman."

*La Argentina* of Sunday last has reprehended us for doubting that the said periodical was edited by a lady. It seems that in this supposition we have been mistaken, we therefore ask pardon of *La Senora Redactora*.

Having thus made the *amende honorable*, it is requisite that we too should "mount the high horse," to tell the lady Argentina that she is in error, when stating that our perambulations are confined to the Calle del 25 de Mayo. On the contrary, we often attend the churches, the theatre, and "ever and anon" visit the "chop houses" of Messrs. Smith, and Mitchell, to enjoy the *bistech*, (beef steak,) with which the lady Argentina has taunted us. And moreover on Sundays and holidays, we have visited the *prado* of Buenos Ayres, (Retiro,) to see the beauty and fashion, which adorns this city, and listen to the military music.

We decline the invitation, to record the newest fashions, such details being entirely out of our sphere, but we trust the Argentina will fulfil her implied engagements in that respect, as we do not like to be trifled with, even by a lady; and every thing regarding the *Porteña* fair, will be interesting to many, who have contemplated them until it has

"raised a sigh  
Ever to have seen such."

A thousand thanks, *Mi Señora*, for the very charming compliment that the *porteñas* are *muy apasionadas de los Ingleses*. We have written thus much by way of

replication, and must now observe that *La Argentina* is an amusing publication, and a relief to the political matter, so necessary in the other periodicals of this city. We say this in pure truth, and not because our *Packet* having touched upon the *Argentina shoal*, dreads any serious consequences should she touch again.

In the *Gaceta Mercantil* of the 16th and 17th inst., appeared a communication from *Un Accionista Porteno*, in reply to one from *Un Accionista*, published in the *Lucero* of the 10th. These documents are so lengthy that we cannot describe them with sufficient perspicuity. References are made to various authors, by *Un Accionista Porteno*, and Lord King is alluded to; wherein his Lordship notified to his tenants in the year 1811, that he should require his rents to be paid in specie, and the proceedings of the Parliament upon that question. The writer has taken great pains, and quoted various authorities, to prove that the interests of the country demand that the National Bank of the United Provinces of the River Plate should be maintained. *Un Accionista*, on the contrary argues that under present circumstances the interests of the Nation would be better consulted, by the abolition of that establishment.

The first number of the periodical *La Aljaba*, was published in this city on 16th inst.

The weather lately has been any thing but agreeable; heat, dust and wind have predominated. The thermometer on Monday and Tuesday, was at 80 in the shade. On Wednesday morning it blew nearly a gale of wind from N.E., with "clouds of dust," but it was followed by genial rains, which cooled the atmosphere.

The promenade at the Retiro was crowded on Sunday afternoon.—The military performed an *aria* or two, and then disappeared.

Surely the gentlemen composing this band might devote more time to these performances, considering the conflux of visitors which attend, including a great portion of the fashionable fair of this city.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir,—

Your correspondent who replies to some strictures on "Walsh's Brazil," has neglected to give the names of the authors, from whom he quotes the *very credible* stories about shooting negroes in the United States. If I mistake not they are principally copied from an anonymous burlesque publication, which appeared in that country about ten years since, entitled "John Bull in America." Although I do not exactly remember the passages quoted, I am aware this work contains many of a similar purport, for instance the author states that in the State of South Carolina he has often seen the negroes while labouring in the field burn to ashes, the heat of the sun being so powerful as to cause their heads to take fire. As your correspondent doubtless has the book in his possession, it may be well for you to prevail on him to furnish further extracts for the edification of your readers, as also, to

afford them ample proof of the barbarous state of society in that uncivilized land, the *United States of North America*.

But to be serious with your correspondent, deeply do I lament that this unhappy race of beings (the blacks,) even in this day of resplendent intellectual light, are in many parts of this Continent still doomed to bear the yoke of slavery. Sensibility drops a tear of pity at the thought, and humanity blushes to behold it. But the genius of philanthropy has not yet been able to discover any effectual remedy for the evil, though visionary fanaticism has pretended to point out many different and dissimilar courses to be pursued.

In the United States we have undeniable proofs of the impossibility there would be for the whites and blacks to inhabit in harmony the same territory, were the latter all free. Even in the non-slaveholding States, the degraded civil and political condition of the free negroes is such, as to cause to remain dormant with them the noblest passions of man, and most of them are found in a state of poverty, leading the most abandoned lives, and subsisting by theft. The stories quoted by your correspondent, with many others to the same purport, have been published by ignorant, or designing men. Publications of this cast have been put forth in the non-slaveholding States of the U. States, with intent, in which they have unhappily too far succeeded, to produce dissatisfied faction between different sections of that Republic, whilst others have been issued in England, for the purpose of strengthening hostility to slavery in the British West Indies. In relation to the condition of the slaves on those Islands, the present King of Great Britain, when Duke of Clarence, repeatedly in the House of Lords denied the representations made, alleging that from personal observation he knew them to be false, and the slaves were better off with regard to actual comforts than many of the labouring classes in Great Britain.

As a native of one of the slaveholding States, and from ample means he has had of comparing the slaves of the South, with that of the free blacks of the South and of the North of the U. States; the writer of this article asserts that the former, while they live in the enjoyment of all essential comforts of life, possess many conveniences altogether unknown to a large majority of the latter. In extensive farms, where a number of negroes are employed, it becomes necessary to adopt disciplinary rules, but none can with impunity destroy the life of his slave; they are all equal in the eye of the law with free men. There are instances in which runaway negroes have been outlawed for acts of murder, robbery, &c., and shot. The same has been the fate of the white men in the U. States and elsewhere.

It is only necessary for me to add, that it would be better for your correspondent to refrain from making further remarks on slavery in the U. States, until he is better informed upon the subject.

AMERICUS.

## THEATRE.

The theatrical season here, as well as in other countries, may be said to close with the winter. It requires in this sultry weather, extraordinary attraction to collect a full house.

On Tuesday evening, notwithstanding an amusing comedy, and a castanet *pas de deux*, by the Cañete's, the theatre presented a "beg-

garly account" in every part. The Manager we should think has had a profitable season, and must not complain at a few blank nights. We never remember the theatre to have been so well attended as during the last winter.

We shall from time to time hazard a few remarks upon the presumed merits, and demerits of the performers of this theatre, commencing with Señor Caceres, who certainly holds the first rank here: this gentleman has not quite responded to the high expectations formed of his talents; his efforts to create effect are too palpable, which destroys the idea of natural acting; he has besides an unseemly action of rubbing his hands when on the stage, and his soliloquies are addressed too much to the audience, his articulation and voice are good, but at times forced, yet with these and other imperfections, both acquired and natural, he is a sound and oftentimes a discriminating actor, particularly in declamatory characters. His performance however of Othello and the Stranger a short time since, was any thing but effective.

We remember Señor Ambrosio Morante on these boards, his quiet passive mode of acting was admired by many.—He however did not "please the million."

## FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS.

In the port of Buenos Ayres, on the 18th of November.

### BRITISH.

Brig Martha, Bigstock, loading for Liverpool [pool.  
Do Thalestris, Roebuck, do do.  
Do George Bentinck, Mc Kenney, do do.  
Do Vigilant, Thorp, do for London [don.  
Barque Zoe, Dick, Bound to Bahia.  
Brig Scamander, Jones, discharging.  
Do Catherine, Mc Alpine, uncertain.

### AMERICAN.

Brig Chiloe, Porter, loading for Havannah.  
Do Volante, Finney, do for Baltimore.  
Do Ann Wayne, Codman, do do.  
Do Margaretta, Mc Cleish, do do.  
Do St. Joseph, Hyter, do for Bahia.  
Do Kanhawa, Sumner, do for Cadiz.  
Schooner-brig Soto, Ricketson, to load for New York [York.

Brig William Tell, Page, discharging.  
Do Trafalgar, Hinckley, do.  
Do Jane, Atwater, do.  
Ship Glide, Reid, do.  
Brig Hannah, Freeman, for sale.

### FRENCH.

Brig Gustave, Girard, loading for Marseilles.  
Do Joseph, Lemeau, do for Bourdeaux.

### SARDINIAN.

Polacre Rosa, Corsanego, loading for Cadiz.  
Brig Leon, Guiron, do do.  
Do Industria, Bianqui, do for Havannah [nah.  
Polacre Virginia, Vacaro, do for Rio Janeiro.  
Brig Buen Amigo, Maggiolo, uncertain.

### BRAZILIAN.

Brig Nuevo Despique, Pereira, loading for Rio Janeiro [Rio Janeiro.  
Schooner-brig Vengador, Amarin, do do.  
Schooner Francisca Vigilante, Gomez, do do.  
Brig Feliz, Olivera, do do.  
Schooner-brig Piranga, M. F. Santos, do for Brazil [Brazils.  
Brig Oriente Africano, Santos, discharging.

### PORTUGUESE.

Schooner-brig Maria, Bautista, discharging.

### DUTCH.

Brig Alexander, Colas, loading for Antwerp.  
Do Atlas, Jorgensen, discharging.

### DANISH.

Schooner-brig Eliza, Hesse, discharging.

### TUSCAN.

Brig Esperanza, Lunari, discharging.

### Foreign Vessels of War.

### BRITISH.

Sloop of war Volage, Captain Right Hon. Lord Colchester.  
Packet Barracouta, Lieut. James, Commander.

### AMERICAN.

Sloop of war Vandalia, Captain Cannon.

### FRENCH.

Brig Aigrette, Capt. Thavenet.  
Schooner (Tender) Etoile de Sud, Capt. Santi.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

### Arrivals at Montevideo.

November 10th.—Brazilian zamaca Guada-loupe, from Rio Grande.

Brazilian schooner Cesar, from Rio Janeiro.

### Sailed from Montevideo.

November 10th.—Brazilian brig Maria Louisa, for Rio Grande.

H. B. M. Brig Algerine, for Rio Janeiro.

The British brig Chilli, Falls, from this 5th June, arrived at Liverpool 30th of August.

The Argentine ship Minerva, Silversen, from this 12th June, arrived at Liverpool 29th August.

The Sardinian brig Eloisa, Celli, from this 3rd June, arrived at Cadiz early in May.

The American brig Harriett, Gibson, from Montevideo 13th July, arrived at Baltimore 3rd September.

The Sardinian brig Sultana, was to sail from Gibraltar for Buenos Ayres about 25th Sept.

The American ship Romulus, Barker, sailed from New York on 29th August for Buenos Ayres.



## MARINE LIST.



### PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

#### November 13th.—Wind N. N. E.

Arrived American brig Trafalgar, Hinckley, from Boston 8th August; Bahia 18th October; Montevideo 11th inst., with rum, gin, tea, 50 bales linen, &c., to Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.

3 zamacas and 5 balandras from the Parana and Uruguay, with lime, wood, &c.

Sailed Danish ship Dioskuren, Gunthersen, for Bahia,—despatched by Bertram, Chambers and Co., with 420 quintals of jerked beef, 700 fanegas salt, (return cargo.)

National schooner San Juan Bautista, Labrador, for St. Catharines and Rio Janeiro,—despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 965 quintals jerked beef, 125 arrobas tallow.

Sailed (on the 12th) schooner brig General Balcarce, Stephen Bartlett, for Bahia Blanca, with stores and effects.

#### November 14th.—Wind N.

Arrived Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, from Montevideo 13th to C. Galiano.

American schooner brig Soto, Ricketson, from New York 6th September, with 1204 barrels 199 half do of flour, segars, tar and effects, to Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.

Passengers, Messrs. Thomas W. Day, and Fish.

British barque Zoe, Dick, from Liverpool 2nd September, with general cargo, to Charles Tyleur and Co.

Passengers, Mr. Robert Speirs, Miss Lucy Hargraves, Miss Ann do; Mrs. Hill.

11 sail of small vessels from the Parana, with wood, &c.

**November 15th.—Wind N.E.**

Arrived National schooner Paquete del Rio, Grenet, from Rio Janeiro 1st inst., with 485 barrels of flour, to Juan Lanus.

Tuscan brig Esperanza, Lunari, from Gibraltar 17th September; Montevideo 13th inst., with wine and effects to J. Gestal.

Sailed American brig Zipporah, De les Dernier, for Bahia and the Havannah,—despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier and Co., with 3260 quintals of jerked beef.

**November 16th.—Wind N.E.**

Arrived National schooner San Juan Bautista, Harris, from Patagonia 22nd ult.; Montevideo 15th inst., with 8 pipes aguardiente, 700 patacones, hams, &c., to Edward Lumb.

National brig Independiente, Gahan, from Rio Janeiro 18th October; Santos 29th do; Montevideo 15th inst., with 409 bags sugar, wine, &c., to Dowdall and Lewis.

Passengers, from Santos, Señores Gregorio, Molvina, and Antonio.

Do from Rio Janeiro, Señor Antonio O'Reilly Raniga.

American brig Jane, Atwater, from Richmond 16th August; Rio Janeiro 20th October; Montevideo 14th inst., with 1750 barrels, 200 half do flour, &c., to Noble, Gowland and Co.

Sailed Brazilian Schooner-brig Nueva Joaquina, Da Costa, for Rio Janeiro,—despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 7400 horns, 1650 quintals jerked beef, 676 arrobas of tallow, 36 rolls of tobacco, 10 cases of tobacco.

Oriental packet schooner Aguila Primera, Soriano, for Montevideo.

**November 17th.—Wind N.E. blowing strong, shifted to W. in the day, rain and a low tide.**

Arrived Portuguese schooner-brig Maria, Bautista, from Cadiz 15th September, with wine, oil, paper, raisins, &c., to Felipe Botet.

**November 18th.—Wind W.**

Arrived American ship Glide, Reid, from Gibraltar 16th September; Montevideo 15th inst., with 240 pipes wine, oil, 1853 Cadiz fanegas of salt, &c., to Dorr and Reinecke.

Sailed American brig Sultana, Wade, for Boston,—despatched by William Roger, Junr., with 13,128 horns, 5275 dry hides, 197 horse do, 50 bales wool, 18 do with 360 dozen sheep skins, 4 bales with 40 quintals cut hides, 1 do with 25 arrobas of horse hair, 9 doz nutria skins.

Passengers, Capt. Tucker, (late of the Com bine,) Mr. George Manning.

**November 19th.—Wind E. (showery.)**

Arrived National schooner Rosario, Fortune, from Montevideo 16th, with aguardiente, sugar, &c., to Bertram, Chambers and Co. Vessel to Stewart and Agell.

**SHIPPING MEMORANDA.**

**Arrivals at Montevideo.**

November 13th.—American brig Brown, Tolman, from Richmond 80 days, with flour.

15th.—Brazilian brig Maria, from St. Catherine's.

Do ship San Benito, from Bahia and Parnambuco.

**Sailed from Montevideo.**

November 13th.—French Corvette Emulation, for Rio Janeiro.

14th.—British brig Cleopatra, for Liverpool. Brazilian schooner-brig Ligero, for Rio Grande.

The Packet Barracouta, is posted to sail this day for Montevideo, Rio Janeiro and Falmouth.

The brig Vigilant, for London, do Martha, for Liverpool, are expected soon to sail.

The National schooner Velez is posted to sail on 23rd for Valparaiso.

The Brazilian schooner-brig Francisca Vigilante, for Rio Janeiro, and National schooner-brig Ana, for Parnagua, are ready to sail.

We have seen Cadiz Papers to 13th September: they are extremely barren of intelligence, and contain little else but extracts from Foreign Journals, particularly as relating to the late revolution in France. The London Morning Post is largely quoted upon this occasion as being opposed to the revolution, and that France will hereafter mourn with tears of bitter anguish, having driven Charles 10th from the throne.

These papers however have extracts from the Paris Journals, to 29th August, two days later than we had before received, from which it appears that the trial of the Ministers of the ex-King of France was going on: and that the Prince de Conde was dead, aged 75.

The range of houses recently erected in the Calle del 25 de Mayo would be an ornament to any city, they are now undergoing the process of stuccoing, which when completed will give them a splendid as well as substantial appearance. At a distance they remind one of the edifices on the terrace at Southend; in Essex, and Connaught place, near Hyde Park.

The British church, now building in the same street, is in a very forward state, its architectural beauties begin to peer out.

In the midst of so many improvements, the Calle del 25 de Mayo is likely to become the most superb street in Buenos Ayres, and its nickname of *wapping* no longer appertains to it—it is a misnomer.

The British brig Catherine and Brazilian schooner-brig Piranga, have been driven on shore in the gale this morning.

**DIED.**

On 9th inst., of a decline, Mr. William Brown, aged 28 years.

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**PARQUE ARGENTINO, VAUXHALL.**

TOMORROW, 21st NOVEMBER, 1830,

The French company of comedians will have the honor of performing

**Le naufrage pour rire,**

In one Act, and

**LE REVENANT,**

In two Acts.

The garden door to be open at 3, the performance to begin at 5 o'clock in the afternoon; entrance and seat 3 dollars.

**NOTICE.**

WM. INGLIS AND BROTHERS, have removed from No. 110, Calle de la Piedad—to No. 130, in the same street, half a square nearer the Campo; where they continue

the Upholstering business in all its branches, with their usual attention and dispatch.

Families having their own furniture hangings to make up or alter, can have them done to any design at moderate charges. They manufacture their own curled horse hair, the Public can therefore depend on having warranted curled hair mattresses, so much recommended for summer use, at the lowest possible rate. Old sofas, chairs, mattresses, &c., repaired and restuffed to equal new. Fronts of pianofortes radiated. Paper hanging and canvas ceilings put up. An assortment of mattresses, bedsteads, &c., on hand.

**NOTICE.**

ALL Persons who have demands upon the late Mr. William Brown, are requested to render the account thereof to Mr. Sampson Hill, No. 31, Calle 25 de Mayo, within one month from this date, after which period no claims can be attended to.

Those who are indebted to the deceased, are likewise requested to pay the amount, as above. Buenos Ayres, 18th November, 1830.

**NOTICE.**

ALL kinds of woollen clothing scoured and cleaned by means of steam. Boots and shoes also cleaned by Thoms Douglass, at the Plaza del 25 de Mayo.

**WANTED**

AT Faunch's Hotel, a waiter, a chambermaid, a billiard marker, and an active man to assist in the kitchen.

**BETHEL FLAG.**

Public Religious Service will be conducted, (Divine Providence permitting,) onboard the VOLANT, Capt. Finney, now lying in the inner roads, on 21st inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

The attendance and co-operation of Masters of vessels and others, favourable to the object is invited.

**PRICES CURRENT.**

Doubloons, Spanish, 116½ a 117 dollars each.  
Do. Patriot, 114½ a 115, do. do.  
Plata Macquina, 6½ a 6¼ dollars for one.  
Spanish Dollars, 6½ a 6¼ dollars each.  
Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6½ a 6¼ do.  
6 per cent. Stock, 77 per cent.  
Bank Shares, 160 dollars each.  
Exchange on England, 6½ a 7d per dollar.  
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 170 p. ct. prem.  
Do. on Monte Video, 350 do. do.  
Do. on the United States, 6½ a 7 dollars, per U. S. dollar.  
Hides, Ox, best, 32 a 33 dollars per pesada.  
Do. country, 29 a 31 do. do.  
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs., 24 a 25 do.  
Do. salted, 23 a 23½ pesada.  
Do. Horse, 9½ a 10 dollars each.  
Nutria skins, 11 a 13 dollars per dozen.  
Chinchilla, 29 a 31 do.  
Wool (common,) 4½ a 5½ dollars per arroba.  
Hair, long 25 a 28 dollars per arroba.  
Do. mixed, 20 a 22 do. do.  
Jerked Beef, 12 a 13 dl per quintal.  
Horns, best, 450 a 600 dollars per mil.  
Flour, (North America) 48 a 50 dols. p. bbl.  
Salt, 12 a 13 dollars per fanega on board.  
Discount, 2 a 2½ per cent.  
The highest price of Doubloons, during the week 117½ dollars. The lowest price, 114½ do.  
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7. The lowest do. 6½d.

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