

THE

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 189.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1833.

[Vol. IV.]

BUENOS AIRES.

Rumors have been afloat during the week, that a movement had taken place in the Province of Entrerios, which displaced Señor Sola from the Government; and that Col. Manuel Britos had succeeded him. The officers of this Republic who have emigrated to the other side, it was said, had a part in the affair. The confident manner in which this was asserted, gained it considerable credence, which subsequent advices have effaced. In the "Gaceta Mercantil" of the 28th inst., we read that the balandra Florencia had arrived from Mercedes, from whence she sailed on the 23th ultimo, and after her passage had received passengers from Sanalegria, who stated that the Province of Entrerios enjoyed complete tranquillity; that Señores Olavarría, Suarez, Elias, Carril, Piedra Cueva, &c., were at Mercedes, Señores Cruz, Alvarez, Acha, and Juan Manuel Martinez, at Soriano. Don Martin Rodriguez had gone to Las Vacas, indisposed. The Gaceta adds, that the above details are authentic, and that no doubt whatever exists of the falseness of the rumors which have been lately circulated respecting a revolution in the Province of Entrerios.

The Governor of Santa Fe, (Estanislao Lopez,) in his reply to the circular communication of the Government of Cordova, relative to the battle of Laguna Larga, states the regret that every patriotic mind must feel to contemplate the country of the Argentines stained with the blood of its children, who destroy each other; that amongst the unfortunate victims, were many of the warriors who fought in the war of independence which gave to the Republic so many days of glory; that the documents of his mediatory commission prove the interest he had taken to prevent any more blood being shed amongst members of the same family. Señor Lopez concludes by expressing his hopes that the battle of the 25th February, at the Laguna Larga, may be the last of Argentines against Argentines.

CORDOVA.

Since the battle of the 25th February, at Laguna Larga, nothing remarkable has occurred, except that the troops of Colonel Villafane have retired to Llanos, with some remnants of the army of General Quiroga,

Cordova preserved a military attitude. Its Chief had distributed part of the army in the positions of Fraile Muerto, Tio, Villa del Rio, Cuarto, Carlota, San Gabriel, Bagual y Tortoral; the park of artillery and the rest of the army had returned to the head quarters at Adisecate. Nothing is known of San Luis; in fact this Province is now of little importance, being quite depopulated. Their Governors are the same who had been named through the influence of Señor Quiroga. Santiago, after having suffered the incursions of the Indians, enjoyed some repose, though apprehensive respecting Tucuman. Catamarca was in part occupied by the troops of Señor Figueroa. Tucuman and Salta, were tranquil and pacific. Jujui continued as heretofore.—[Lucero 2d inst.]

THE COMET.

The evening of the 26th ult. was the last on which this phenomenon could be observed with any probability of accuracy. Its rapid progress towards the sun, the crepusculum, and the lustre of the moon, all combined to render any attempt at observation abortive in that part of the day. This was the first evening that it went below the horizon in the 24 hours, and of course ceased to exhibit the functions of a circum-polar star. From that time it could only be seen in the morning after its rising, and best at 4h. or 4h. 30m. at most.

Recent observations at nearly the above times, have been made, from which the following particulars have been ascertained: That it has not yet arrived at the perihelion; that its motion is accelerating and in the order of the signs; that now it may be seen in the morning at any of the observatories in Europe; that the place of the ascending node is in 10s. 14° 26' 30" at which point it will arrive tomorrow morning, (4th. inst.) if it be not retarded by the influence which γ and δ (in whose vicinity its path lays) are known to exercise on such bodies when within the sphere of their attraction; the inclination of its apparent path to the Ecliptic being 77° 1' 50". The approaching full moon will in all probability prevent further observation. In a future number we will give the Comet's distance from the stars which have been selected as most convenient, and the times at which such distances were taken.

It appears by the "Universal" of Monte-

there on the night of the 17th ult. That paper gives the result of some observations, which, according to our informant, bespeaks such a deficiency of knowledge on the subject, as to preclude the hope of any utility being derived to the astronomical world, from any subsequent observations in that quarter.

A communication from the Government of Cordova, dated March 33, to the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, states that it would be unworthy to occupy the place which corresponds to it in the Argentine Republic, if it did not denounce the scandalous conduct, and ask for reparation, for the atrocious injuries inflicted by the mediatory commission of Buenos Ayres; that the Government of Cordova will not omit to put forth justificatory documents to prove its sincere desire to promote peace, and the bad faith of the Commissioners; that General Quiroga after the battle of the 25th of February, had taken to flight in order to save his odious existence; that the victorious General immediately detached parties in pursuit and that Gen. Quiroga owed his salvation to the asylum afforded him in the coach of the Commissioners, and that by this means the capture of the implacable enemy of public tranquillity was eluded, the parties in pursuit not imagining that such a proceeding would be adopted.

That Gen. Paz had, before commencing hostilities, fixed two hours for receiving communications from the Mediatory Commissioners in the camp of Gen. Quiroga; that fourteen hours had elapsed and no answer came. The communication concludes demanding from the Government of Buenos Ayres reparation for the conduct of its Commissioners.

The Minister D. Tomas Manuel Anchorena returned an answer to the above, dated Buenos Ayres, 2d. inst., stating the efforts which his Government had made to terminate the civil dissensions of the Republic. Various circumstances are then alluded to, in which Gen. Paz is accused of having thrown obstacles and impediments in the way of the Commissioners, and that in fact, their lives had, by his conduct, been endangered, placed as they were in the midst of the disorders of a routed army.

We have not space to insert more fully the communication of the Minister. It concludes by stating that the Government of Buenos Ayres submits the affair of reparation entirely to the judgement of public opinion, who may det-

The Schooner Brig Condor, Capt Pyott from Liverpool, has brought London Papers to the 20th January, and Liverpool to the 22d. They contain very little political news. The opponents of the Wellington administration predict a change therein which is however denied by the Ministerialists.

On the Continent of Europe nothing politically important had occurred. The Winter, all over Europe, had been extremely severe. The River Seine was frozen over at Havre de Grace, preventing all communications by water with Rouen, and both at Paris and London, the frost had interrupted the regular arrival of the Mails. In the former city, we read that sentries had been frozen to death at their posts. In Spain the winter was felt with equal severity, particularly in Galicia, and the sufferings of the poorer classes in "Populous Europe" during the inclement weather, is described as being great.—

The Barque Union, Cullen, under the flag of this Republic which had been dogged from the River Thames and taken in the English Channel, by the Spanish Brig Ferdinand VII., and sent to Corunna, has been subject to reclamations, and orders have been given by the Spanish Government, for the restoration of the cargo, to the British owners. The Captain of the Brig, was to be brought to trial, for his conduct.

Lord Redesdale, died in January last, in England, aged 89; and likewise Sir Thomas Lawrence, the King's Painter, aged 61.

The packet Skylark, has brought London papers to the 20th January, the same date as those by the last arrivals from Liverpool.

By way of Rio Janeiro, we learn that the Dowager Queen of Portugal, (Dona Carlota), died at Lisbon, on 14th January.

Mr. Tudor, Charge D'Affairs of the U. States of North America to Brazil, died at Rio Janeiro on the 9th ult., and was buried in the Protestant cemetery, of that city. His remains were attended to the grave on the 11th, by a numerous portion of his own countrymen, and others.

The President of Bahia, was assassinated on the 1st. ult., having received a pistol ball, as he was leaving the Theatre of that city. His successor was to sail from Rio Janeiro on the 15th ult., in the Corvette Carioca.

It seems more than probable, that the Emperor of Brazil, has or will acknowledge his brother Don Miguel, as King of Portugal. Private advices from Rio Janeiro, assert that such is likely to be the case, and that Don Miguel, is to marry Dona Maria de Gloria—not however as Queen of Portugal, but as daughter of the Emperor.

The New York Daily Advertiser of the 13th January contains a letter signed Eugene Gouverneur, (one of Fournier's officers.) It is dated Fort Zelandia, Surinam, October 28th, 1829, and states that he was placed on board the schooner brig Governor Dorrego, commanded by Captain A. Barri-

taud, for a cruise, accompanied by the Corvette 25th May, and the schooner Juncal. They sailed from North America on the 12th September, 1828, and on the 20th of that month, the Governor Dorrego was separated from the squadron, in a strong gale of wind, and went to every appointed place of rendezvous without being able to fall in with them. On the 5th of February, 1829, she was in the South Atlantic, near the coast of Africa, and captured a valuable Brazilian ship from Rio Janeiro. She then returned to the Colonies, accompanied by her prize, and came to anchor at the Island of Sala, having received no intelligence from the squadron. Here it was that they first heard of the treaty of peace between Buenos Ayres and Brazil—in consequence of which, the Governor Dorrego was put under the protection of the Dutch Government, and subsequently convoyed by one of their brigs of war, who took possession of the prize, to Surinam, the residence of the Governor General. The letter goes on to state that the authorities of that place,—influenced, no doubt, by a desire to appropriate to themselves her prize—declared the schooner brig a pirate, put the officers and crew in prison, and deprived them of all communication from without. The writer expresses a hope that the particulars of this heinous transaction will be made known to the Government of Buenos Ayres, or to Admiral Brown, in order that the insult offered to its flag may be avenged. Nothing had been heard of the squadron up to the date of the letter.

The New York Journal of Commerce, of 6th. January, contains some remarks upon the practice of the Newspaper Carriers' presenting a New Years' address to their Patrons, which it denominates a "foolish custom." A long address of this description, from the carriers of the Newark Intelligencer, has been sent to us, from which we make the following extracts:—

"The young Republics of the South are yet
By dangers and disturbances beset;
Civil commotions, and external war,
The rock of freedom have conspired to mar."

And in allusion to the war between Brazil and Buenos Ayres, it says:

"And proud are we to register the name
Of one who there obtained a warrior's fame;
Who left his native country, friends and home
In the and far distant land to roam.
While Juncal stands on Piet's waters flow,
History will speak triumphant of Coc."

The French brig of war, Inconstant, which arrived here on the 29th ultimo, is said to be the same vessel which conveyed Napoleon from Elba, in March, 1815. She at present mounts 18 guns, and appears to be a fine vessel of her class. She fired a salute on the day of her arrival, which was answered from the Fort.

Don Pedro Guido has been appointed Justice of the Peace for the Ward south of the Cathedral, for the present year, vice Don Juan Barrenchea, resigned,

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

A decree dated the 6th ultimo states, that the Government having been informed that horses were taken from individuals by unauthorized persons, in order to be forwarded to the militia on the frontiers; and it being determined to afford every protection and guarantee to agricultural establishments; orders, that the Justices of the Peace, &c. shall direct that the horses which have been arbitrarily taken and which are not marked with the State mark, should be immediately returned to their owners; that in the citations for the militia, the laws are to be strictly observed which excepts the *Capotaces, Major-domos, &c.* of agricultural establishments; that the *Saladeros* are to have enrolled in the militia only one half of the *Peones* in their employ, with permission to provide substitutes for those liable to serve, except in cases of invasion or rebellion. Proprietors are authorized to resist by force every attempt to take away horses, oxen, or any other article, without a written acknowledgement from competent authority.

A notice from the Governor to the Ministers, dated the 27th ultimo, states his intention to quit the capital for the country Districts on that day.

After several days of extreme heat, (considering the season of the year), the thermometer at nearly 80 the wind shifted on the evening of Thursday last, to the South rain, which quickly cooled the atmosphere, and on Friday morning the "glass" was at 60.

[Advertisement]

General Agency Office, Falmouth. English Periodicals.

SINCE the month of July 1827, Pamphlets and political publications of all descriptions have been permitted to form a part of the mails of Foreign Packets sailing from the port of Falmouth, Great Britain, on paying a rate of postage of one shilling for 6 ounces, and in that proportion according to the weight of the books, but as the law requires the postage by the Packet to be paid at Falmouth, and at no other place in Great Britain, Gentlemen abroad, have not, but in a very limited degree, been able to avail themselves of this useful regulation, in consequence of not having an agent at this port to pay the postage. This Agency undertakes to overcome this difficulty, and to forward Pamphlets and newspapers to every foreign port at which the Packets touch. All that is required from individuals abroad, is, to make their wish known to the Agent residing at this port, with a reference to a house at London for payment. The books sent will be charged at the Booksellers' prices, with a trifling commission to cover the expense of land carriage from London to Falmouth.

Gentlemen residing at any part of a settlement remote from the port where the Packets call, should appoint an agent there, to ensure punctuality, whose address should be given to the agent at Falmouth.

From the extensive connexions of this Agency, all business requiring dispatch will be greatly facilitated by passing through it.

Address

Mr. Benuchant,
Falmouth,
England.

* Any books can be sent with equal security and at less expense than by the mail, if a quantity be ordered; for which the London booksellers' prices will only be charged.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

March 22.—Sardinian schooner Chirstina, Cubino, from Gibraltar and St. Catherines, with wine and 150 fanegas of salt.

Argentine cutter Hope, Harris, from Patagonia, 13th with 100 fanegas of salt and 327 hides. Passenger, Mr. Brown.

Brazilian brig Flor del Mar, from Parnagua, 5th, with yerba and wood.

25.—Brazilian schooner Joaquina, Costa, from Paraguay, 5th, with yerba and wood.

American brig Brilliant, Creighton, from Buenos Ayres, 23d ult.

23.—British brig Antelope, Hemery, from Coite, 5th January, and from Rio Janeiro, 6th March, with wine, soap, &c. to Bertram, Leiston & Co.

8.—American ship Nye, from Richmond, 6th December, and from Rio Janeiro, 26th of February, with flour.

American ship Tuscaloosa, Beard, from Baltimore, 4th January, with flour, gin, etc.

American brig Jane, from Rio Janeiro, with flour.

27.—American brig Dawn, from Salem.

28.—Brazilian brig President Zuñiga, from St. Catherines, 8th. ult.

Argentine brig Rapid, from Rio Janeiro, 15th. ult.

Sailed from Montevideo.

March 14.—Oriental brig, Mariann, for Rio Sardinian brig Aureliano, for Gibraltar

17.—H. B. Majesty's barque Packet, Pigeon, for Rio Janeiro and Falmouth.

Russian Brig Moscow, for Havana.

Brazilian zamaca Guadaloupe, for Porto Alegre.

21.—Brazilian brig Maria, for Rio Grande.

Argentine schooner Harmony, Lewis, for Patagonia.

23.—American ship Galen, Cooksey, for Baltimore.

The British ship Euphrates, Capt. Buckham, is posted to sail for the Isle of France, and will take letters for the East Indies. Letters will be in time to-morrow (Sunday.)

The British brig Jane Lyndsay, from this 16th. september, and Montevideo, arrived at Waterford, about 18th January.

The British brig Three Sisters, Sarre, from Montevideo 16th. november, arrived at Guernsey 10th, January.

The British brig Zeno, Lawson, from Buenos Ayres 7th October, bound to Antwerp, arrived at Harwich, 18th. January.

The British brig Portena, Lowden, from Buenos Ayres 1st. October, passed Gravesend for London, on 14th, January.

The British brig Gazelle, Miller, from Buenos Ayres 11th. October, put into St. Michaels on 24th. December, short of provisions.

The British brig Packet, Cross, sailed from Liverpool on 14th, January, for Montevideo.

H. B. M.'s Ship Volage, Capt. Lord Colchester, sailed from Portsmouth on 27th. Decembre, for South America.

The National brig Ellen, Campbell, sailed from Rio Janeiro on 14th. ult., for Santos.

The United States' frigate Hudson, had sailed from St. Catherines, for Rio Janeiro.

H. B. M.'s Barque Packet Lyra, Lieut. St. John, Commander, from Buenos Ayres 14th. ult., and Montevideo, arrived at Falmouth 23d. January.

It was not known what Packet would be next expected for Buenos Ayres. The prevailing westerly winds on the coast of England in January last, had prevented the arrival of many vessels homeward bound. Some Vessels of War had sailed from Portsmouth and Plymouth, in order to render them every requisite assistance.

The British brig Nimrod, Mc. Gliessen, from Buenos Ayres 23d. October, arrived at Liverpool on 21st. January. She had put into Milford haven, on 10th. January.

The British brig Malvina, Norfor, from Buenos Ayres October 1st., arrived at Gibraltar 28th. Decembre.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

In the port of Buenos Ayres on the 1st of April

BRITISH.

Brig Belina, Lamb, loading for Liverpool
Do. Eamont, McAuley, discharging.
Do. David Ricardo, Lacey, loading for Cadiz
Do. Brothers, Spittall, loading for Antwerp.
Do. King Henry, Anderson, do. for Liverpool
Do. Chili, Falls, do. do.
Do. Scipio, Scotland, do. do.
Do. Hercules, Ringstead, loading for do.
Do. Scamander, Amley, going to Montevideo to [load for England
Do. Hebe, Forman, uncertain
Do. Branston, Given, discharging
Do. Harriet, Summers, do.

British vessels at Ensenada.

Ship Euphrates, Buckham, taking in mules for [the Isle of France
Do. Jane, Baigrie, do. do. do.
Do. King George, Smith, do. for W. Indies
Barque, Proteus, Brown
Do. Sir William Wallace, Mathews

AMERICAN.

Ship Martha, Hussey, loading for Havana
Do. Emily, Marshall, discharging
Do. Moss, Fennell, do.
Brig Plymouth, Lawton, discharging.
Do. Treaty, Fennell, loading for Philadelphia.
Do. Constitution, Robinson, for Bahia & Havana
Do. Evelina, Pierce, loading for New York
Do. Emma, Copeland, uncertain
Do. Ruth, Jefferson, do.
Do. Treaty, Fennell, do.
Do. Elizabeth, Andrews, discharging
Do. Jones, Farley, ready to sail, for Havana

FRENCH.

Ship Fulgor, Florigny, loading for Bordeaux, to [call at Montevideo
Brig Adelaide, Putman, load. for Havre de Grace
Do. Herminie, loading for do.

SARDINIAN.

Brig Bon Amigo, Mayol, loading for Rio
Do. Eloisa, Celli, loading for Cadiz & Gibraltar
Schooner-brig Amable, Copiano, discharging
Polacra, Clementina, Capelo, discharging
Do. San Antonio, Quartarino, load. for Rio
Do. Bella Carlotta, Giannello, do. for Cadiz
Do. Cesar Augusto, Ferrara, do. for Cadiz [and Marseilles
Do. Agua Santa, Marelo, discharging
Do. Aquiles, Vila, do.

BRAZILIAN.

Brig Alcino, Silva, discharging
Schr.-brig Estado del Uruguay, loading for Bahia
Do. Nuevo Despuque, Feleciano, discharging.
Schr. Leopoldina, Sustacha, for St. Catherines.

CHILIAN.

Ship Minerva, Silverson, loading for a port in [Europe
Brig Merceditas, O'Brien, for sale

DUTCH.

Galliot Maria, Borches, loading for Antwerp

ROMAN.

Schr.-brig Concordia, Bursattina, loading for [Marseilles

Foreign vessels of war.

BRITISH.

Sloop of war Lightning, Capt. T. Dickenson
Packet Sky-Lark, Lieut. Peters, Commander.

AMERICAN.

Sloop of war Vandalia, Capt. J. Gallagher

FRENCH.

Brig of war Railleuse, Capt. Law de Clapenou
Do. L'Inconstant, Capt. Le Chevalier de Bruix

BRAZILIAN.

MARINE LIST.

PORT BUENOS AYRES.

March 27.—Wind NN.W.

Arrived.—National Schooner Brig Condor, Pyot, from Liverpool 22d. January, general cargo to Anderson, Weiler & Co.; w s 19 days off the River, having experienced heavy gales from W.S.W. to W.N.W. In lat. 3 N., spoke H. B. M.'s Packet Tyrian, out 34 days from Falmouth, bound to Rio Janeiro.

March 28.—Wind N.

Arrived, 3 zumacas and 7 Balandras from the Parana and Uruguay, with lime, hides and wood.

Sailed, Bremen Brig Arion, Gerrin, for the Havana, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. with 4770 quintals of jerked beef, 2840 salted tongues. She anchored in the evening, the wind having shifted to the E.

Two Schooners, were in sight at sunset.

March 29.—Wind S.E.

Arrived, National Schooner Packet, Joven Sarandi, Jas Fortune (Acting) from Montevideo 27th, to Agell & Stewart.

Oriental Schooner Packet, Aguila Primera, Soriano, from Montevideo 26th, to A. Martueez.

French Brig of War, L'Inconstant, Capt. Le Chevalier de Bruix, from St. Catherines 14th, Montevideo 27th.

British Brig Eamont, Mc. Auley, from Liverpool 25th. January, Montevideo 26th. inst., with 350 tons of Salt, to John Miller & Co. (Spoke on 14th. Inst. in lat. 32 S. long. 48, American Ship Franklin, of New Bedford, on a sealing voyage, and in the lat. of Bahia, American brig Dawn, from Salem, for Montevideo.)

Arrived, American Brig Plymouth, Lawton, from Baltimore 3d December, Montevideo 28th Inst., with Gin, Cogniac, and effects, to Grogan & Peacock.

Sailed 8 sail of small craft, to the N.

March 30.—Wind S.E.

Arrived, National schooner-packet, Flor del Rio, Costas, from Montevideo, 29th, to Gaspar Resa.

British brig Acasta, Smith, from Ensenada, with mules.

Four zumacas and 3 balandras, from the Parana and Uruguay, with lime, hides &c.

Sailed, British brig Delight, Thompson, for London, with 19,020 horns, 6403 salted hides, 177 pipes with 3151 do. do., 90 bales with 2304 arrobas of horse hair, 8 do. with 108 do of feathers, 8 do. with 1278 doz. of nutria skins, 2 cases with 236 doz. of chinchilla skins, despatched by Dowdall & Lewis. Passengers Capt. Clark (late of the brig Huskisson,) and Mrs. Clark, Capt. Little, late of the brig Henry Arnott, and Mr. Henry Dowse.

National schooner brig, General Balcarce, Stephen Bartlett, for Rio Janeiro, with 2265 quintals of jerked beef, despatched by Odde, Bellemare & Co. She had been detained in the outer roads, since the 28th., by head winds. Eight sail of small craft to the N.

March 31.—Wind N.N.E.

Arrived, H. B. Majesty's barque packet, Sky-lark, Lieut. Peters, Commander, from Falmouth, 23d January; arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 7th March; sailed from thence on the 11th; arrived at Montevideo 29th, and sailed from thence the same day.—Passenger, Mr. Thomas Crompton Cook.

Brazilian brig Nuevo Despuque, José Feliciano, from Santos 4th, and Montevideo 29th: with 6000 arrobas of sugar to José Gestal. Seven balandras from the Parana and Uruguay, with hides, lime, etc.

Zumaca Fortuna, from St. Catherines. Sailed, Oriental schooner packet Aguila Primera, Soriano, for Montevideo.

The Delight, and General Balcarce, which

April 1st—Wind N.; in the afternoon it shifted to the S.

Arrived, a Brazilian zamacá, 6 balandras, from Parana and Uruguay; with lime, hides, etc.

Sailed, British brig Acosta, Smith, for the Island of Tobago, with 105 mules—despatched by Miller, Stewart & Co.

British ship Latch, Le Geyt, for Jersey, with 5533 dry hides, 1500 salted do. 282 horse hides—despatched by Noble, Gowland & Co.

Brazilian brig Melindra, Lisboa, for Rio Janeiro, with 2037 dry hides, 2150 quintals of jerked beef, 600 salted tongues, 16 barrels, with 120 arrobas of tallow—despatched by José G. stal.

The Joven Sarandí, was to have sailed this evening for Montevideo, but was prevented by the stormy weather.

April 2. Wind S.S.E.; blowing strong. Arrived, H. I. M. schooner Rio de la Plata, Lisboa, from Montevideo.

National packet brig Ellen, Donald Campbell, from Rio Janeiro 14th ult. and Santos, to Dowdall & L. W. S.

British ship King George, Smith, from Ensenada; with mules, for the West Indies.

Owing to the high wind none of the above vessels, except the King George, which arrived yesterday had communication this day with the shore; and the schooner packet Joven Sarandí remained in the Inner Roads, wind bound.

Sailed, 4 balandras to the N.
Schooner packet Joven Sarandí, for Montevideo.

In the "Lucero" of the 1st instant, is an interesting statement of the exports and imports of the Province of Buenos Ayres for the year 1829; from which it appears that the imports are valued, in current money, at 36,836,704. This, we presume, is the Custom House valuation which is made on goods despatched there. Upon this supposition, the real value of the said imports, after the duties are deducted, would be about \$29,000,000. The exports during the same period are given at \$25,561,940; and adding 10 per cent. for duties and charges, it would make the amount of the exports nearly \$28,000,000; leaving, (supposing the statements to be correct,) a difference of one million only.

We have noticed these particulars, because so vast a disproportion between the exports and imports (upwards of 11 millions) as is contained in the documents published, must cause unfavorable impressions in other countries.

The Governor left this City, we believe, on Sunday last, for the country Districts; nothing has since been published of his movements.

In one of the late Montevideo papers, it is hinted that a project was in agitation to establish regular communications with this City, by other means than by the Packets now employed. The Editor expresses doubt whether any improvement could take place upon the present mode; and in this we agree, except that a better arrangement might take place. It often occurs, according to the system now followed, that the Packets all arrive together and sail together, and the rivalry may soon become as formidable as that amongst the Gravesend passage boats.

The Proprietors of the *Gaceta Mercantil*, and the *Lucero*, have given notice that in consequence of the advance in the price of every article connected with their establishments, the subscription to their *Gazettes*, will be from the 1st inst. at 7 dollars per month, and 3 reales each paper.

"April fool day" did not pass unnoticed amongst many of the English and American residents in Buenos Ayres, and a number of persons became victims of this ancient custom.

We solicit the indulgence of our subscribers for the delay in the delivery of the present number of the *British Packet*; it being occasioned by unavoidable difficulties, particularly those attendant on the transfer of its publication to another printing office.

DEMERARA, Sept.—Horrible.—Reports equally singular and shocking are at present in circulation here; and we give them publicity on the veracity of a respectable gentleman from Surinam. It would seem that, about 4 months ago, a Dutch sloop of war, whilst cruising off the Island of Saba, fell in with a ship, the crew of which could not give any account of her destination, or whence she came; and having no papers to show, she was taken possession of by the Dutchman. Shortly after a schooner, strongly armed and manned, made her appearance, spake the Dutch sloop of war, and claimed the ship as her prize. The schooner professed to be a Buenos Ayrean privateer, and produced a commission in support of her pretensions. On examination, it was found that the commission was limited to a given period; and that that period had expired for sometime. The Dutchman of course very properly took possession of the schooner also, as a pirate, and along with the ship, carried her to Saba. But the authorities there being incompetent, they were subsequently carried to Surinam for adjudication; and on investigation it was ascertained that the ship came from Brazil; that she was fitted out as a slave ship, and was proceeding to the African coast for her usual trade; and that she was captured by the brigantine a few days after leaving port on her outward voyage. The crew however who left the port with her, are missing, and no satisfactory account is given of them by the privateer. Our informant states, that one of the crew of the schooner offered to become king's evidence, but such being inconsistent with the Dutch criminal proceedings, the testimony of this man was rejected. From him, however, it has transpired, that the whole crew of the Brazilian ship were put to death, having been first put in a boat, and then fired at and sunk by the privateer.

THEATRE.

No performance has taken place during the week.

MARRIED.

On the 11th ultimo, Mr. Richard Newton, jr. to Doña. María Vazquez.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership existing in this City, and the firm of *Bertram, Le Breton & Co.* is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and that the undersigned are authorized to liquidate all accounts connected with said firm. Buenos Ayres, March 31, 1830. BERTRAM, CHAMBERS & Co.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubletons, Spanish, 145 dollars each.
Do. Patriot, 144 do. do.
Plata Macquina, 8½ dollars for one.
Spanish Dollars, 9 dollars each.
Do. Patriot and Paticiones, 8½ do. do.
6 per cent. Stock, 70 per cent.
Bnk Shares, 155 dollars each.
Exchange on England, 61l. per dollar.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 230 p. ct. prem.
Do. on Monte Video, 510 do. do.
Do. on the United States, 700 do. do.
Hides, Ox, best, 39 dollars per pesada.
Do. country, 37 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs., 35 do.
Do. salted, 30 per pesada.
Do. Horse, 12 dollars each.
Noria Skins, 19 to 20 dollars per dozen.
Chuchilla do. 55 dollars per doz.
Hair, long, 32 to 34 dollars per arroba.
Do mix d, 25 to 26 do. do.
Jerked Beef, 12 to 15 dollars per quintal.
Hams, best, 620 dolls. per mil.
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