

# British Packet,

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 237.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 5th, 1831.

[Vol. v.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

We have no particular details or news to communicate this week, relative to the existing war. The manifesto, or declaration of war of the boundary Provinces, will be found in another part of this paper. We forbear to offer any comment thereon. Indeed it would be a heartless undertaking to do so.

It is sufficient to know that civil war exists under every excitement that can render it terrible.

Both parties seem wound up to the highest pitch of animosity against each other, leaving no alternative but an appeal to the sword, and filling with grief every well-wisher of the country. Alas! where are now all the sanguine expectations of seeing the Argentine Republic great and powerful, extending from hence to the Andes. Blighted hopes and disappointment have changed the scene, and unless some fostering hand should interpose, the fury of party will most probably hurry it to "cureless ruin." The Republic carried on with credit to itself a foreign war and made a glorious peace, and now is involved in that most dreadful of all National misfortunes—domestic strife—and under circumstances which render it in a manner useless for true patriots to interfere and attempt accommodation.

The war of the "red and white rose," which for so many years deluged England with blood, could not have been more baneful or more acrimony displayed than in that which now afflicts this country—yet we are not quite without hope of "better times."

May the distinction between *unitarian* and *federal* soon cease to have such direful results, that we may joyfully repeat the lines of our Shakspeare

"We will unite the white rose with the red;  
Smile heaven upon this fair conjunction,  
That long hath frowned upon their enemy!"

Reports have been in circulation during the week, that the province of Entrerios was likely to be the scene of more unquietness. It was said that 150 men had

assembled at Montiel, and that others were collecting in the Islands of the Uruguay, and in the Banda Oriental for the purpose of attempting a counter revolution in Entrerios. We have seen a person from Mercedes, who states that it was confidently known that an assemblage of armed men had taken place at the Arroyo de la China, under the Command of a person called Felipillo, and it was said that some officers were to leave the Banda Oriental on 25th ult., to join them for the purpose of revolutionizing Entrerios. It has been likewise reported, that the Indians of the Misiones under the Command of Col. Brito had entered Entrerios, with hostile intent to the existing Government. It is affirmed on the other hand, that the Government of Entrerios possesses force sufficient to crush any attempt that may be made.

The public attention has been lately drawn to a dispute, between the Editor of the *Gaceta Mercantil*, and the Editor of the *Lucero*, upon an action for libel instituted by the latter against the former. The alleged libel appeared in the *Gaceta*, not as an editorial article, but in the shape of a communication, signed "some individuals belonging to the house of the Señora Doña Tomasa Velez," in answer to a charge made by the *Lucero*, against the Señora Velez for cruelty to her servant, in which the allegations were not only denied, but the Editor of the *Lucero* was denominated a "Foreign venal adventurer." For this language the said Editor brought an action against the Editor of the *Gaceta Mercantil*, upon the plea that the responsibility rests on him, for having given insertion to the libellous matter.

The *Gaceta* however, contests the point, declaring that it is not responsible when the article is guaranteed, and that if offence has been committed, the author of the article is the party answerable for it.

Various authorities have been quoted by the litigants, adding other evidence to the assertions so often made, that "the law of libel has never been rightly defined."

The Editor of the *Lucero* declares

that he "stands for judgment, the penalty and forfeit of the law." The defendant expresses his determination, if the suit be against him on the first trial, to appeal to all the Courts of Buenos Ayres: so that should a second learned *Bellarrio* come to judgment, he would find some difficulty in settling this profound dispute.

The suit took place yesterday before a jury, who decided in favour of the *Gaceta*, requiring the Printer to give up the name of the correspondent. After this decision, and the Printer declaring that Doña Tomasa Velez was the author of the article, the Editor of the *Lucero* stated, that he declined all further prosecution.

A new periodical was published in this city on 2nd inst., to appear twice a week. It is entitled *El Latigo Federal, o El Risueño*. (The Federal Lash, or the Smiler.)

On political subjects it professes its intention to be "serious, jocular, waggish and merry;" and the matter to consist of prose and verse.

The following is a part of a political effusion, inserted in its first number.

LETRILLA.

Ha, ha, ha, ha, ha!  
Qué risa me dá!  
Con espada en mano  
Viene la unidad,  
Y el protectorado  
En papa vá ya:  
Y hay truanes que nieguen  
Tamaña verdad!  
Ha, ha, ha, ha, ha,  
Qué risa me dá!

The bodies of the unfortunates who were drowned on the 22nd ult., have been found. That of Don Santiago Costa and that of the black sailor, were picked up in the outer roads on 25th, and that of Don Domingo Gallino, and the junior Costa, (Don José,) at Quilmes some days since.

A considerable crowd had collected on the beach, when the remains of Don Santiago Costa and the sailor were brought to shore.

The sentence of death against M. Francis Aoust, a native of France, for attempting to murder his wife in June last, has been commuted, and he sailed for France on Wednesday last in the brig Cecilia.

## OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

A list has been published of the individuals, from whom horses have been taken in the country districts of the Province by the order of Government, and the compensation thereon.

A decree dated 26th ult. states, that the decree of the 19th ult. ordering the enlistment of the free men of colour in this city, is to be extended to all the territory of the Province.

A proclamation has been published, from Col. Prudencio Rosas to the regiment of Carabineers, dated Chascomus, 21st ult. It states that the outraged laws of the Provinces, and even the dignity of the province of Buenos Ayres, is threatened anew by the parricides of the 1st December, 1828, and that the regiment is called upon to aid in the campaign, and put down probably for ever the combinations of those furious assassins.

Order and discipline are recommended, that the regiment may be as much respected for its civil and military virtues as for its bravery.

A mail is to be despatched four times per month to the army in campaign, and on the Thursday in each week, the day and hour will be advertised for the mail to be closed.

The 4th bulletin of the auxiliary confederate army was published in this city on 27th ult., it contains the official despatch of Col. Pacheco and Col. Pascual Echagüe, relative to the defeat of the force of Col. Pedernera at Fraile Muerto, on 5th ult. These despatches are in substance similar to what had been previously stated. Col. Pedernera is said to have escaped with 3 officers and two soldiers, two of the first were wounded, he had 40 to 50 men killed and 70 prisoners (troops of the line.)

Several parties of the Cordova militia had presented themselves to the division of Col. Pacheco and had been sent to their homes, and were to return and join the federal army when called upon. The division of Colonel Pedernera was said to consist of about 400 men.

The despatches bestow high eulogiums upon the conduct of the officers and men. And are addressed to the General in chief Don Estanislao Lopez.

A manifesto was published at Santa Fé, on 15th ult., and republished in Buenos Ayres on 28th., from the Commissioners of the boundary provinces of the Parana, of the causes which have led to the war with the Provinces of the interior. It states that the Commissioners are under the painful necessity of publishing the disgraceful page of the history of the country, in order to justify to the world the use of force which the allied Governments have been obliged to have recourse to, to save the Provinces under their Command from the ruin that threatens them, and to liberate those of the interior from a military power, which for want of exterior enemies endeavours to satiate itself in the phrenzy of combat, and to maintain cruel and rapacious habits at the cost of innocent citizens.

That on the 1st December, 1828, the Chiefs of the National army united against the Republic, that the inhabitants of the country districts of the province of Buenos Ayres endeavoured to stem the torrent, but they were in a manner disarmed, and were suffering under privations consequent upon their efforts to equip and pay this same army, which now presented itself as the tyrant of the Nation. The unarmed multitude were overrun by the troops and dispersed, leaving behind them ravages, many orphans, widows, and childless parents. The illustrious chief magistrate of the Nation was taken and impiously murdered in defiance of the laws, &c.

Santa Fé and the deserts of the South became the asylum of those who escaped the first ravages. Entrerios, Corrientes and the Provinces of the interior echoed their indignation, and prepared to demonstrate that the sacrifices made for independence were not the patrimony of domestic tyrants, nor would they pay the homage of liberty to any other power than that of the laws. The National convention, which was at this period assembled in the capital of Santa Fé, legally pronounced the opinion of the Provinces, and named the military chief to Command the civic force who humiliated at the *punta de Marques*, the conspirators in spite of their victories and discipline—the just cause triumphed and Buenos Ayres was saved.

In the midst of this tumult General Paz, who in the Banda Oriental was fulfilling an honorable employ descended to the rank of a conspirator, but finding that the boundary Provinces were not the place to display his ambition, he proceeded with his force to Cordova, carrying at the point of the sword despotism and demagogical doctrines. There he deposed by force the Government whom a short time before he had flattered.

The manifesto then comments upon the conduct of General Paz before and in the war with Brazil, that he was absent at the time of the military sedition in Buenos Ayres, and that suspicion only attached to him of being an accomplice in it.

That as soon as he found himself master of Cordova, he sent agents to the Provinces in order to persuade the Governments of his sincerity and adhesion to the federal system, and promising to send deputies to the National convention. The Governments of Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé concluded a treaty of friendship with the new Government of Cordova. In the mean time several of the Provinces of the

interior were in arms, anxious to punish the crimes of the army, but they failed against the power and discipline of the troops. The ambition of General Paz began to develop itself after the battle of Tablada. The Government of Buenos Ayres then sent a mediatory commission, in order by interposing in the strife to break the chain of evils, which was about to manacle the Republic.

That General Paz had now abandoned all moderation and his parasitical qualities, and had put forth the energy of crime, insolence, cruelty and despotism. The mediatory commission was treated with insult in Cordova, and when at the instance of General Paz it had proceeded to the encampment of General Quiroga—public faith was violated, General Paz at the same moment, and in the silence of the night, marched, attacked and destroyed his enemy, placing the lives even of the Commissioners in imminent peril. The prisoners were slaughtered, not by the fury of the soldiery, but by the orders of the Chief, given in cold blood after the action.

Various remarks follow, and the manifesto proceeds to state, that General Paz now divided the Provinces of the interior among his Colonels, as if they were the spoils accruing from the right of conquest. The property of all the patriots who held distinct opinions was confiscated, making civilization retrograde to the times of barbarism. The pacific inhabitants of Cordova, Mendoza, San Juan, San Luis, Rioja and Catamarca were sacked, imprisoned and destroyed. Santiago was governed by a friend and benefactor of General Paz—he was waylaid by assassins, and after he had escaped a monster was put in his place.

The impunity with which so many crimes were committed upon unarmed Provinces persuaded General Paz of his omnipotence, and he caused himself to be named by the conquered Provinces, or rather by his Colonels, as *Protector and supreme military Chief over all of them*, thus reducing them to departments of Cordova, &c.

But these insensate plans did not stop here, Gen. Paz well knew that his very existence depended upon his getting possession of the boundary Provinces, he therefore, in combination with the emigrants of Buenos Ayres in the Banda Oriental, and some discontented of Entrerios combined an attack upon Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé, but they have felt to their sorrow what is the opinion of the people of Entrerios, and the power of their allies. While General Paz was preparing to fulfil his part in the affair, the inhabitants of the country districts of Salta and Santiago, driven to desperation by the disgraceful despotism under which they suffered, took up arms and destroyed on the coasts of the Salado the force of the dastardly and sanguinary Colonel Desa. The worthy companions of this Chief who tyrannized in the adjacent Provinces aided him with troops, who, as a reward had free licence given to them; the patriots were obliged to disperse in the woods and fly to the territory of Santa Fé; the country was given up to the violence of the soldiery; houses, &c., were pillaged, aged people and women and children were massacred.

After various other charges against Gen. Paz and observations thereon the manifest concludes, stating that the Com-

**FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS**

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 3rd OF MARCH.

| VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.  | CONSIGNEES.   | DESTINATION, &c.   |
|---|---|--|
| <b>BRITISH.</b>   |   |  |
| Brig Ann, Waller,<br>Do Iberia, Kirton,<br>Schr-brig Pursuit, Alexander,<br>Brig Treasurer, Stoddart,<br>Do James, Wright,<br>Do Britannia, Black,<br>Do Floraville, Stephenson,  | Alfred Barber.<br>S. Lezica Bros.<br>S. Lezica Bros.<br>Charles Tayleur, and Co.<br>Orr and Lamont,<br>Charles R. Horne,<br>M'Crackan and Jamieson.   | Loading for Liverpool,<br>do do.<br>do do.<br>Bound to Brazils.<br>Liverpool.<br>London.<br>Discharging.   |
| <b>AMERICAN.</b>  |   |  |
| Ship St. Peter, Crosby,<br>Do Eliza Henrietta, Raines,<br>Brig Seneca, Page,<br>Do Emma, Shankland,<br>Ship Triton, Smith,<br>Do Spartan, Atkins,<br>Brig Orient, Ellis,<br>Do J. Ashman, Cowpland,<br>Do Gazelle, Gibson,<br>Do Cornelia, Beard,<br>Do Ruth, Jefferson,<br>Ship Balloon, Holbrook, | John Eschenburg and Co.<br>Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.,<br>Noble, Gowland and Co.<br>Grogan, Peacock and Morgen.<br>Noble, Gowland and Co.<br>do.<br>Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.<br>John Eschenburg and Co.<br>W. Rodger, Breed and Co.<br>Noble, Gowland and Co.<br>Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.<br>Noble, Gowland and Co. | Loading for Baltimore.<br>do do.<br>do for New York.<br>do for Philadelphia.<br>do for Boston.<br>Cape de Verds.<br>New York.<br>Philadelphia.<br>Boston.<br>Baltimore.<br>Discharging.<br>Soid. |
| <b>FRENCH.</b>  |   |  |
| Brig Hermine, Sorot,<br>S. Courrier des Indes, Mourgues   | Garnier and Bros.<br>Sebastian Lezica Bros.   | Ldg. for Havre de Grace.<br>Bound to the Island of<br>Bourbon, with mules,<br>Havre de Grace.  |
| Do Adele, Barroy.   | Blanc and Constantine,  |  |
| <b>SARDINIAN.</b>   |   |  |
| Polacre Vigilante, Piuo,<br>Schooner Asunta, Bassori,<br>Brig Eloisa, Crilli,   | J. Gestal.<br>do.<br>Duguid, Holland and Co.  | Loading for Rio Janeiro.<br>For sale.<br>Gibraltar.  |
| <b>BREMEN:</b>  |   |  |
| Brig Catherine, Wessels,<br>Do Arion, Geerkin,  | Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.<br>do.   | Loading for Havannah<br>do do.   |
| <b>HAMBURG.</b>   |   |  |
| Ship Sophia, Laurentz,  | Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.  | Loading for Havannah.  |
| <b>DUTCH.</b>   |   |  |
| Galliot Maria, Borchers,<br>Brig Constant, Van Schie,   | F. Halback.<br>Duguid, Holland and Co.  | Loading for Antwerp.<br>For a port in Europe.  |
| <b>DANISH.</b>  |   |  |
| S. Manonne von Blucher, Sohst,  | J. J. Klick,  | Bahia.   |
| <b>BRAZILIAN.</b>   |   |  |
| B. Campeao da Libertade, Maximino,<br>Do Pensamiento Feliz, J. A.<br>[de los Santos,<br>Schr-brig Nueva Ervate, Pacheco,<br>Brig Paquete del Brazil, Silva,<br>Do San José Americano, Silva,<br>Schooner-brig Vigilante, Reyes,   | Noble, Gowland and Co.<br>Pedro Plomer.<br>C. M. Huergo.<br>J. Gestal<br>C. J. Moreyra.<br>Narcisso, Martinez,  | Loading for Rio Janeiro.<br>Uncertain.<br>Rio Grande.<br>Brazil.<br>Discharging.<br>do.  |
| <b>PORTUGUESE.</b>  |   |  |
| Schooner-brig Maria, Bautista,  | F. Botet.   | Loading for Cadiz.   |
| <b>ORIENTAL.</b>  |   |  |
| Brig Mariana, Monti,  | Pedro A. Plomer,  | Loading for Rio Janeiro.   |

**FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.**

- BRITISH.**  
Frigate Volage, Captain Right Hon. Lord Colchester.  
Packet Duke of York, Lieutenant Snell, Commander
- FRENCH.**  
Brig Aigrette, Captain Thavenet.  
Schooner (Tender) Etolle de Sud, Captain Santi.
- BRAZILIAN.**  
Schooner Rio de la Plata, Captain Lisboa.

**AT ENSENADA.**

- BRITISH.**—Ship Simpson, Mathews, to Frederic Schmallig, loading with mules for the West Indies  
**FRENCH.**—Ship Nouvelle Alliance, Lavignac, to V. Courras, loading with mules for the Island [of Bourbon.

missioners in the name of the Governments they represent, place the cause of justice under the protection of the Almighty. And the troops of the allied army to the Command of the brave Gen. Estanislao Lopez; that the object of the war is to save the honor of the boundary Provinces, to relieve the Provinces of the interior from the tyranny which overwhelms them, and leave them in full liberty.

The manifesto is signed  
*Jose Maria Roxas y Patron, President.*  
*Domingo Cullen.*  
*Antonio Crespo.*  
*Jose Francisco Benitez, Secretary.*

A letter has been received from Valparaiso, dated 20th January last, by the French ship Buiquerie Stutenburg, arrived at Montevideo, which states that a French vessel had arrived at Valparaiso from Arica, and had brought a report that the British Sloop of war Alert, (18 guns,) had been captured by a pirate of 18 guns, off the port of Yio, (a small port between Arica and Yslay,) and that the combat was seen from the shore.

The above is rather an incredible story, and we have not heard of a pirate in those seas, unless the brig *Griego*, (18 guns,) which has for some time been committing depredations under the Spanish flag; that quarter, should have taken up the piratical profession—her Captain (Lamata) is we believe a Biscayan, and a daring fellow, but he acted under regular Spanish Commissions, and generally sent his prizes to Manila.

The Alert is said to have had a quantity of specie on board.

**BRITISH FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

At the annual general meeting of said society held in the British Episcopal Chapel on Monday 7th February, the Revd. John Armstrong in the chair; the following statement of the funds was laid before the meeting, which being examined and found correct, was ordered to be published, for the information and satisfaction of the parties interested.

Summary of the receipts and expenditures of the British Friendly Society, from September 6th, 1829, to the 31st December, 1830.

|                                     |                       |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>RECEIPTS.</b>                    |                       |
| Amount of annual subscriptions..... | Dollars, cents. 440 0 |
| Interest from Savings Bank.....     | 586 5                 |
|                                     | 1026 5                |
| <b>EXPENDITURE.</b>                 |                       |
| Balance paid Treasurer, (1829)..... | Dollars, cents. 3 6   |
| Printing rules and regulations..... | 45 0                  |
| Medical attendance.....             | 86 0                  |
| Medicines.....                      | 61 6                  |
| Funeral expenses.....               | 82 0                  |
| Relief of cases.....                | 565 0                 |
| Balance in hands of Treasurer.....  | 183 1                 |
|                                     | 1026 5                |

Amount of permanent fund in Savings bank 2268 dollars.  
**WILLIAM BROWN, Treasurer.**

The Alameda on Sunday last was deserted, the high wind prevented the fashionable from venturing abroad. The genial rain of Wednesday has produced delightful "autumn weather," and the streets in the evenings have been literally thronged with ladies—and admiring beaux.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The American brig Constitution, Robinson, from B. Ayres 9th October, arrived at Philadelphia previous to 19th December.

The National schooner of war Sarandi, Pinedo, at anchor in the inner roads, fired a gun at 1 P. M. on 2nd inst., and hoisted a flag at the main as "Commodore of the bay."

### Arrivals at Montevideo.

February 22nd.—American schooner Alexander, from New York 55 days, and sailed for Rio Grande.

23rd.—Oriental schooner Aurora, from Rio Grande.

24th.—French ship Bulquerie Stutenburg, Dofour, from Valparaiso 21st January, to Bertram, Chambers and Co.

H. I. M. barque San Christoval, from Rio Janeiro,

25th.—American brig Cambrian, Goodhue, from B. Ayres.



## MARINE LIST.



### PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

February 26th.—Wind S.S.E.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed Bremen brig Cesar, Deetjen, for Bahia and Havannah,—despatched by S. Lezica Bros, with 3775 quintals of jerked beef.

American brig Pallure, Williams, for Bahia,—despatched by William Rodger, Breed and Co., with 800 fanegas of salt, 500 quintals of jerked beef.

French ship Caroline, Liger, for Rio Janeiro,—despatched by Larrea Bros, with 79,133 horns, 1128 dry hides, 36 bales with 798 arrobas horse hair, 2 do with 300 dozen nutria skins, 10,000 strings of onions.

February 27th.—Wind N.E. shifted in the afternoon to E. blowing hard.

Arrived Oriental packet schooner Aguila Primera, Soriano, from Montevideo 26th, to A. Martinez.

February 28th.—Wind E. slight rain.

Arrived National (pilot boat) schooner Star of the South, Martinez, from a cruise in the River.

Several sail of small craft from the Parana and Uruguay, with wood, lime, fruit, &c.

Sailed National packet brig Independiente, Gahan, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro,—despatched by Dowdall and Lewis, with 5000 horns, 1900 quintals jerked beef.

Passenger, Master Juan Horne.

March 1st.—Wind E.S.E. blowing hard in the afternoon, rain at night.

Arrived National schooner brig Pampero, Thompson, from Santos 16th ult; Montevideo 26th., with 350 bags and 80 cases of sugar, 25 cedar planks, to Edward Lumb.

Sailed Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, for Montevideo.

Several sail of small craft to the N.

The British brig Brothers, for Liverpool, do Union for Guernsey, and French do Cecilia, for Havre de Grace, were under weigh this day, but anchored again from strong head wind.

March 2nd.—Wind S.S.E. shifted in the afternoon to S.W.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed British brig Brothers, Spittall, for Liverpool.—despatched by John Miller and Co., with 29,915 horns, 3512 dry hides, 230 pipes with 3777 salted hides, 3 bales with 975 dozen nutria skins, 3 do with 15 arrobas horse hair.

Passengers, Mr. George Mackenzie, Mr. Lunt.

British brig Union, Maillard, for Guernsey, despatched by Bertram, Chambers and Co., with 4119 dry hides, 71 pipes with 1239 salted hides.

French brig Cecilia, De la Berquerie, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Rodriguez, Puel and Co., with 38,940 horns, 1007 bales with 3325 arrobas and 8lbs. horse hair, 33 do, 8 cases and 1 parcel, containing 4309lbs. of ostrich feathers, 1 bale with 7 arrobas vicuña wool, 1 do with 40 dozen nutria skins, 51 quintals old copper, 33 do old iron.

Passengers, Messrs Francis Aoust, P. Scaillet, F. H. C. Gerds, Madlle. Carell, her brothers and servant.

National schooner (pilot boat) Star of the South, Martinez, on a cruise in the river.

American brig Margaret, Lord, for New York,—despatched by Dorr and Reineke, with 10,000 horns, 64 bales, containing about 1050 dozen sheep skins, 13 do cut hides, (about 85 quintals,) 12 do with 20 arrobas horse hair.

American ship Atticus, Martin, for New York, despatched by Noble, Gowland and Co., with 2000 horns, 1421 dry hides, 13 bales with 221 arrobas wool.

Passengers, Mr. Isaac M. Andrews, Mr. Treadwell.

National schooner brig Ana, Vasconcello, for Parnagua, despatched by Francis Berdier, with 1083 dry hides, 200 quintals jerked beef.

March 3rd.—Wind S.E.

Arrived 4 balandras and 3 zamacas from the Parana and Uruguay with wood, &c.

Sailed Tuscan brig Esperanza, Lunari, for Gibraltar,—despatched by J. Gestal, with 57,910 horns, 400 dry hides, 77 bales with 1540 arrobas of horse hair, 3 do with 300 doz. nutria skins, 70 quintals of old copper.

Passengers, Señores Juan B. Carbonez, J. de Reyna, Torres Antonio Salina.

Oriental brig Montevideana, Fynn, for Montevideo,—despatched by Bertram, Chambers and Co., in ballast.

March 4th.—Wind N.N.E.

Arrived National schooner (pilot boat) Star of the South, Martinez, from a cruise in the river.

Sailed Oriental packet schooner Aguila Primera, Soriano, for Montevideo.

The brig Montevideana, which sailed yesterday was becalmed all night, and did not finally sail from the outer roads until this day.

Sailed from Ensenada on the 19th ult.

French ship L'Eucharist, Laudumiey, for the Isle of Bourbon,—despatched by Guerin, Seris, and Co., with 80 mules, 4 horses and 1 colt.

(She passed Point Indio on 26th.)

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NOTICE.

THE church Committee hereby give notice, that the New Church will be opened for the celebration of Divine Service on Sunday the 6th March.

Any persons desirous to take sittings therein, are requested to apply to Mr. Carlisle, the Treasurer.

By Order of the Committee,  
JOHN CARLISLE.

### FOR SALE,

AT the low price of £1700 sterling, or 8500 silver dollars—prompt payment.

A most excellent *Chacara*, 12 miles South of the city of Buenos Ayres; containing a good house and *azotea*, with 8 rooms besides five brick *galpones*, a large pigeon house, coach house, &c., with extensive woods, and the most excellent grass measuring 1895 acres of the best land, having the river Matanza for boundary to the East, to the extent 1300 varas,

being its front, and close to Santa Catalina. For further particulars apply to the Editor of the British Packet, No. 59, calle del 25 de Mayo.

### NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late JOHN HYNDMAN, or to the establishment of J. HYNDMAN AND Co., are requested to settle their accounts in the course of the ensuing week, as that concern will be immediately closed; and those who may have claims upon said Estate or Company, are also requested to send in their accounts in the same time.

### WANTS A SITUATION.

A Person to wait on a lady; she perfectly understands dress-making, and would make herself otherwise useful in the house. She has no objection to leave the country. Enquire at Mr. Edgar, Cabinet maker, No. 13, calle de la Plata.

### WANTED,

A Person to take charge of the British church and burial ground. Apply to the Revd. John Armstrong.

### FRESH NORTH AMERICAN FLOUR.

LANDING and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by Lavalle and Macome, No. 35, calle de Potosi.

### HOT AND COLD BATHS

To be had at Fauch's Hotel.

### FOR SALE.

THE following 2 Annual of the present year, with plates—price 12 shillings, or the equivalent in current money. Cameo, Ackerman's forget me not.

### PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish, 124 a 126 dollars each.  
Do. Patriot, 122 a 124 do. do.  
Plata Macaquina, 6¼ a 6½ dollars for one.  
Spanish Dollars, 7¼ a 7½ dollars each.  
Do. Patriot and Patacones, 7¼ a 7½ do.  
6 per cent. Stock, 55 a 58 per cent.  
Bank Shares, 164 dollars each.  
Exchange on England, 6½ per dollar.  
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 165 a 166 p. ct. prem.  
Do. on Monte Video, 360 do. do.  
Do. on the United States, 7¼ a 7½ dollars, per U. S. dollar.  
Hides, Ox, best, 38 a 39 dollars per pesada.  
Do. country, 34 a 36 do. do.  
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs., 29 a 30 do.  
Do. salted, 25 7/8 pesada.  
Do. Horse, 10 a 12 dollars each.  
Nutria skins, 13 a 18½ dollars per dozen.  
Chinchilla, 40 a 43 do.  
Wool (common), 6¼ a 7½ dollars per arroba.  
Hair, long 31 a 33 dollars per arroba.  
Do. mixed, 20 a 27 do. do.  
Jerked Beef, 13 a 14 dl per quintal.  
Horns, 450 a 800 dollars per mil.  
Flour, (North America) 43 a 45 dols. p. bbl.  
Salt, 9 a 10 dollars per fanega on board.  
Discount, 2 a 3 per cent.  
The highest price of Doubloons, during the week 126 dollars. The lowest price, 122 dols.  
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 6½. The lowest do. 6¼ d.

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