

# British Packet,

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

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No. 22.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1826.

(Vol. 1.)

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Portsmouth, October 3.—At day-light this morning, the long-expected *Diamond* frigate, Captain Lord Napier, arrived from Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, the Western Islands, and last from Milford, having on board his Excellency Sir Charles Stuart, who negotiated the treaty with Brazil, in doing which, Mr. Canning informed the foreign Courts that the English Ambassador had exceeded his instructions. Sir Charles was landed with the customary salute of honour from the *Diamond*, and went to town immediately. His detention has been occasioned by the *Diamond* having towed the wreck of the ship *Frances and Mary* across the Atlantic, into Milford, for sale.

At sun-set this evening, arrived the *Thetis* frigate, Captain Sir John Phillimore, from Rio de Janeiro, in 52 days. She sailed from Plymouth about five months since, with the British Ambassador, Lord Ponsonby, and suite, for Buenos Ayres. On the passage the Ambassador conceived that he had not been treated by the Captain of the *Thetis* with that courtesy and attention which are due to the representative of his Sovereign, and therefore refused to go further than Rio in the *Thetis*. Admiral Gordon Boscawen thereupon ordered the *Doris* frigate, Sir John Boscawen being appointed for the reception of the Ambassador; and this ship was waiting to take him on to Buenos Ayres. It was understood that Lord Ponsonby awaited, at Rio, the arrival of the packet from England, by which he expected to receive further instructions. A misunderstanding with the Captain of the *Thetis*, was put under arrest by him. A court of inquiry or court-martial will probably be the result. The *Thetis* has brought back the news that it is understood nearly a million sterling.

The misunderstanding between Sir John Phillimore and Lord Ponsonby is thus detailed:—Lord Ponsonby, who is used to the use of warmer climates, appeared on the quarter-deck of the *Thetis*, on a hot evening, without his coat. This breach of etiquette was first visited upon the officer on duty, who was ordered to be put under arrest, for suffering the noble Diplomat to walk without full costume. His Lordship begged that his indiscretion, resulting from ignorance of nautical usages, might not be visited upon another, and of course, took the visitation upon himself, which was not one of the mildest kind. Punishment of arrest, at first only denounced against the subaltern, was now threatened to be transferred to the representative of His Majesty King George IV. His Majesty's representative replied as His Majesty himself would have done, if any one had threatened to put him under arrest, with proper dignity, that the gallant Captain might execute his threat, if he pleased, but that it would be at his own risk; and on arriving at Rio his Lordship requested to be put on board another ship. It is said that an apology has been made to Lord Ponsonby, who has, in consequence, returned to press his complaint.

We hope this occurrence may operate as a warning to other captains of ships placed in similar situations. They are but too apt to become intoxicated with their little brief authority when they have persons of superior condition under their control. We recollect the late *Belton* used to compare the Tartar or Arab chief of a caravay to the captain of an English vessel in the same situation as the *Thetis*. When the one has you in the desert (he would say,) or the other on the sea, you must submit to their orders and whims, however absurd or tyrannical.—*Times*, Oct. 14.

### Extract of a Letter from Moscow, dated Sept. 11.

“On the 10th of September, His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Corenation of the Emperor of Russia, gave a splendid banquet to the Imperial Family, and the principal persons on the exterior of his Grace's superb hotel, which is situated in a magnificent part of this city, was brilliantly illuminated. Arms, tastefully executed, ornamented the principal whole of the vast length of the gallery was one and named in various devices. Our Imperial Family nounced their approach, and the bands of music balconies and in the interior of the mansion played airs on their arrival. Their Majesties were received by distinguished host at the principal entrance. The dinner commenced, and continued with great spirit. The supper was then served; upwards of 600 covers were sumptuous repast. A select number of guests, of the highest rank were invited to the Imperial table. The Emperor, the Grand Duke Michael with his charming Princess Charles of Prussia, quitted this brilliant banquet at nine o'clock. The whole of the interior decorations were in the chaste and elegant style. The walls of the principal saloon are in imitation of white marble, were ornamented with their Imperial Majesties, and of His Majesty's formed by ingenious combinations of roses; and in the saloon (erected for the occasion) was placed a splendid chandelier. The Emperor Nicholas, in his coronation robes, was accompanied by George Dawe, Esq., R.A. This handsome portrait of his Britannic Majesty's dignified representative was the subject of the success of the artist.”

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

New South Wales papers have arrived to the excellence the cultivation of Sugar appears to make a rapid progress. Two vessels laden with sugars of the new colony are about to sail for England. The other improvements of the colony appear still in progress. A Chamber of Commerce is to be established; an Exchange-room for news and for the insurance of ships; a new company for the purpose of extending the whale fisheries. Mr. John Macarthur, who has been so successful in bringing forward improvements in agriculture, and particularly the great change effected in the wools of the colony, was expected to proceed to England. These papers state that the crime of perjury has become so common, that the names of all persons convicted are now to be published, and held forth daily to public view. In mentioning the improvement of these distant colonies, we should undoubtedly notice the advance in politeness. The Van Dieman's Land papers state that the female convicts lately landed, are “quite of a superior class of society,” and pass many (no doubt just) compliments on their personal appearance and accomplishments.

### FRANCE AND HAVRE.

It appears now quite evident, from the assertions made in the French opposition papers, and but partially contradicted in the Ministerial Journals, that the payment of the Haytian indemnity encounters some difficulty, and has already experienced an unexpected delay. It is not true, as reported, that French ships of

war have begun to blockade the ports of St. Domingo, but it cannot be denied that they are waiting there to convey to France funds which are not forthcoming. Should the Haytiens be unable or unwilling to pay in full the purchase-money of their independence—to make up the last instalment due on their manumission—to redeem the whole of the mortgage which their President has given on their freedom, must they again return to the state of vassalage? must the Royal ordinance which declared their independence be repealed? and are they to have only a half emancipation, or no emancipation at all, for the sums which they have already advanced? These questions naturally arise out of a state of things more ominous to the security of Hayti than that which existed before the late negotiations.

SPAIN.

The *Journal des Debats*, in a letter from Madrid, dated the 21st September, draws a sickening picture of the state of misrule, violence, and wretchedness which prevails in Spain. Unhappily for that country, it has not a single new feature, and with a few changes of names, might have been given as a correct general likeness any week for the last three years. Its outline may be described in a few words. The royalist volunteers of Murcia and Aragon revolted, their example has been followed by the same fanatics in Tarazona, in Arragon. The latter found even scarcely bigotted enough to deserve protection from

At Peniscola and Valladolid disturbances have occurred. This licensed mob of volunteers were the prime mover. The Canon Ostalaza, who has been called by the force of the exterminating angel, was at the head of the party. This Canon is now said to belong to the clergy, and of course to be a partisan of the Infant Don Ferdinand. His first name is not given, we are uncertain whether here alluded to be or be not our old friend Blas Ferdinand's confessor. During his exile at Valenciennes he was employed in the restoration, such a city all over the work, by celebrating in one of his sermons the restoration of the petticoats for the name sake *Gil Blas*, and conceive Charles V. will embroidery for the church than Ferdinand VII. It is said to have recovered from his fit of the expected at Madrid by the end of last month.

RUSSIA.

Oct. 12.—To-day we have received the official news declared war against Persia on the 28th of last month. At the same time we have received the following account of the 7th of September, of victories gained by the Russian frontiers of Persia:—Major-general Prince Maloyedoff defeated the Persians on the 2d of September, who occupied a position on the right bank of the river Chamhora, with 2,000 regular infantry, eight pieces of cannon, 20 camels, and 8,000 cavalry. Mehmed Mirza, Abbas Mirza, and grandson of the Emperor, as well as A. Mirchan, brother of the Emperor, and other Persians were at the head of them. The advance of our troops was given notice at a distance by the outposts of the enemy, drawn up in order of battle, and awaited our approach. Four Persian cannon, accompanied by musketry, were silenced; but some artillery placed in a battery on our side silenced the guns of the enemy. Our artillery was especially directed against the enemy's cavalry, which soon followed the example of the Commander, Mehmed Mirza, who sought safety in flight. The Persian infantry was thus deprived of its support, and our cavalry, consisting of 800 cossacks, the Georgian militia, and some Tartars from the district of Kazasch, pursued the fugitives briskly, and cut off their retreat. Terror and confusion seized the Persians; they made but a faint resistance, and were pursued for ten wersts. The enemy lost in this engagement two cannon, and above 1,000 men were left on the field of battle. We took one cannon, 11 falconets, and several powder-waggons. After these advantages, Major-general Prince Madatow advanced to Elizabethopol, which he took without opposition on the 4th of September, but though this advance, after the victory at Chamhora, was made with incredible rapidity, 1,500 Persian infantry, who were in the citadel, succeeded in leaving it before our troops arrived. The enemy not only did not halt under the walls of the city, but were even seen to fly in the greatest disorder on the other bank of the Zeyva, beyond Elizabethopol. Our cavalry, which advanced 20

wersts, did not meet with a single Persian. At Elizabethopol we took possession of the enemy's camp, with large magazines of provisions. In the citadel we found great quantities of flour, powder, and lead. General Yermaloff adds to these accounts, that Mahometans and Armenians had already arrived from Karabasch, who affirm that since the appearance of the Russian troops the inhabitants of those parts were become sensible of their treason, and are ready to atone for it by immediate submission. On this intelligence General Yermaloff ordered the Adjutant-general Paskewitch to effect as soon as possible his junction with Major-general Prince Madatow, and to march to Karabasch."

The Emperor of Russia has condescendingly communicated his note on the invasion of the Persians to the federal Directory of the Swiss Cantons. Such marks of regard and confidence from the master of fifty millions are unfortunately not conferred for nothing. The cantons have to surrender solid privileges and independent rights for barren professions of respect—hypocritical acts of kindness and oppressive tenders of protection. Persecuted strangers who take refuge in their territory, must be watched by the spies, and punished by the order of their imperial friends. A free press, like the other called lies of the Holy Alliance, had found an asylum at Geneva. On remonstrances being made to this member of the Swiss confederation on that subject, the Council of State has just been obliged to issue a decree to place it under a more strict censorship. The first article of this decree declares that no writing relative to external politics, or which may incidentally treat on that subject, shall be printed within the canton, without the authority of the Council of State previously obtained. The second extends the same restriction to polemical works on religion. Had Calvin lived in the present day, and under the present Council of State, he would, therefore, not only have been restrained from burning Servetus, but even from writing against him.

TURKEY.

It is calculated that the number of houses destroyed by the fire at Constantinople amounts to 25,000, and that the loss of property cannot fall short of 300,000,000 piasters. This estimate is likely to be exaggerated, as we are told that only 400 individuals perished in the disorder.

GREECE.

We find the following correspondence in the *Etoile*, but cannot vouch for its authenticity:—

TO THE PRIMATES OF HYDRA.

"The Marquis de Paulucci, Commandant of the naval forces of his Imperial and Royal Majesty the Emperor of Austria, thinks it his duty to announce to you, that his intention is not to harass either Greek vessels engaged in commerce, or those which are aimed for war, as long as they shall respect the ships protected by the flag of his Imperial Majesty—as long as they do not pursue their convoys, pillage their merchandise, or confiscate the munitions and other articles of war with which the said ships may be loaded. The Greek ships of war must have their papers in due form to prove the uprightness of their intentions. They may, nevertheless, confiscate every Austrian vessel which, loaded with contraband articles of war, endeavours to elude the vigilance of the Greek forces which form the blockade of any port.

"His Majesty the Emperor from the height of his throne desires to cast a look of compassion on the Greeks, and is pleased not to place them in the same class with the Neapolitans, the Piedmontese, and the Spaniards; but he cannot forget at the same time that he is the father of his people, and that he is bound to secure their happiness. The undersigned declares that he is ready to brave all dangers in executing the will of his Sovereign. He hopes that this notification will be duly considered."—*Off the island of Thermia, on board the Bellona, Aug. 7, 1826.*

The Primates of Hydra returned the following answer:—The Greek Government, established at Napoli di Romania, is charged to provide for the wants of our nation, to represent it among foreign Christian powers, and to answer all the complaints which foreigners may have to make against it. Thus, Sir, we cannot satisfy your demand by a positive answer. We, nevertheless, hasten to apprise you, that your letter has been transmitted to the Government, and that you will receive the answer from it.—We have the honour to be, &c. "THE PRIMATES OF HYDRA."

EXTRACTS FROM NORTH AMERICAN PAPERS.

*Murder of an American Consul.*—The following letter from a gentleman to his father in this city, dated Bogota, 49th

gives the particulars of the murder of Mr. Fudger, the American consul for the port of Santa Martha:—

"With feelings of the deepest regret I have to inform you of the death of our mutual friend, J. H. E. Fudger, Esq., the American consul, who was most inhumanly murdered in his own bed on the night of the 13th instant. He was stabbed through the heart with his own sword, his throat cut from ear to ear, and his trunks rifled of their contents. Several persons are in prison on suspicion; but our police is so defective, that I am afraid the perpetrators will escape. His funeral took place the following day, and was attended by a large concourse of citizens and foreigners. The inhabitants of Bogota sincerely mourn his loss, and regret that their city has become the scene of so foul a deed. Government has given orders to all the civil and military authorities, to spare no exertions to discover the murderers, and Sr. Ravenga, secretary of foreign affairs, is particularly active on the occasion. An address, signed by several hundreds of the most respectable inhabitants, has been handed to the Government, expressing their grief at so horrid a transaction."

*Splendid Marriage Contract.*—"It was a matter of considerable surprise that President Bolivar remained so long at Lima, after the object of his patriotic visit was accomplished; but it is now, if we may credit a report in one of the morning papers, happily explained. The illustrious Liberator was detained by the silken cords of love, and actually employed in exchanging vows of enduring affection, and forming a marriage covenant with one of our republican beauties from Connecticut. Letters from Lima state that the deliverer of South America has entered into a marriage contract with Miss Augusta Hart, of Saybrook, (Connecticut,) sister of the lady of Commodore Hull, and sister of the lady of the Hon. Heman Allen, our Minister to Chili. Miss Hart is one of seven sisters, all beautiful and accomplished. If this be true, it is the greatest match (as they say in Connecticut) ever known in this or that country. We hope his Excellency will come to the United States and consummate the contract by marriage at Saybrook in the good old republican way."—*New York Statesman.*

**BOLIVIA.**

The revision of the Constitution is concluded, and signed by all the deputies. An annual salary of \$200 has been granted from the funds of public beneficence to all secularized priests holding no church office, and whose age exceeds 60 years.

In the capital of the department of Cochabamba, a governor provisor is appointed, with jurisdiction over all ecclesiastical affairs. The same law subjects ecclesiastical tribunals to the ordinary legislation in civil and military suits, and declares that the superior courts of justice shall require responsibility from the said ecclesiastical tribunals, when they impugn or violate the laws.

A law has been passed reducing the duty on effects imported into the Republic through the port of Lamar.

The Congress has ordered the penal code sanctioned by the Spanish Cortes in 1822, to be observed in the Republic. It has also ordered all the ecclesiastical benefices in the provinces of Chiquitos and Gardillera to be conferred by canonical institution.

It has passed a law, by which the subjects of those governments that, after having been invited to acknowledge the independence of Bolivia, may not have done so, shall pay 4 per cent. more than other foreigners. This law does not comprehend those who are married in Bolivia, or who have resided four years in it. For the present, the said law prohibits all offices to the subjects of those governments.

**MENDOZA.**

On Friday, 1st inst., the commandant of arms left this for San Carlos, to hold a parliament with the Indians. We have information that there are now at that place several caciques assembled. The principal object of this parliament will be to name a Governor in place of Nicunan, who was assassinated by Antecal, who, it is said, has brought with him from 60 to 70 armed Indians; and it is to be inferred, that he will not be very docile in satisfying the relatives of the defunct governor, as was required of him.

How unhappy is man in his ignorance! A civilized people resist constantly the intervention of a foreign power in its interior affairs, and our savages do not consider their governors as well men, unless they have the approbation of this government.—*Iris*

**BANDA ORIENTAL.**

*Head-Quarters on the Arroyo Grande, December 13, 1826.*

The General-in-Chief of the Army of the Republic has just been informed, by authentic letters, that on the 10th instant the Emperor of Brazil arrived at Rio Grande, to place himself at the head of his army, and to open the campaign against the Argentine people. The warriors who form the army of the Republic are filled with enthusiasm at this news; and being the first in America that go to tread a foreign territory, dominated by a shoot of the dynasties of the old world, they presage victory at the first encounter, and, as a consequence, the triumph of principles. Nevertheless, it must be considered, that when the Emperor in person has arrived at the theatre of war, his resources have augmented, his plans of domination have assumed a more fearful aspect; and if all the inhabitants near the field of battle do not make their utmost efforts to destroy the enemy, the responsibility will fall upon those who preside over their destinies, if the army expire in battle; since it marches not to return except covered with the glory which the Argentines have always obtained.

The undersigned General, in addressing himself to His Excellency the Governor of the Province, has the satisfaction to assure him, that the movements of the army will commence on the 24th instant, and that if a yoke more onerous than the past one be not desired, it must be decided by deeds, and by marching in a mass, if possible, until the Republic check the torrent of the aspirations of a neighbouring empire, or until they be confounded in the dust. The brevity of any resolution and precaution respecting the agents of the enemy, is the last thing the General of the army of the Republic believes necessary to recommend to the Governor, to whom he addresses himself with the idea, that there will neither be Patria, liberty, nor people, if these do not act in conformity to their principles.

"CARLOS ALVAREZ."

*Canclones, December 13.*

The government of the provinces has had the satisfaction to be informed, by a note of the 13th instant from the General-in-Chief of the Army of the Republic, as well concerning the arrival of the Emperor of Brazil at Rio Grande, with the object of giving a greater impulse to the unjust war of usurpation against the Argentine people, as also the ardour and enthusiasm which this event has produced in the heroic minds of the defenders of the country; because such circumstances, in the results that may be expected, will augment the glories of its conquest. May fortune prosper the justice of their efforts, and the vows of all the good! The government is well persuaded, that on the success of the conflict hangs the felicity or the misfortune of the country; and for this reason, the primary interest of these and their conductors is to co-operate without reserve to secure the triumph over the enemy, offering resistance and obstacles in all directions to their terrible views. In this respect, the government flatters itself with the accredited decision of the province in its charge, and offers to His Excellency the General-in-Chief, to employ every means that are within its reach for so worthy an object.

Finally, the government consensates to His Excellency the General-in-Chief, and the brave men who compose the army under his command, the most sincere desires for their prosperity and good success in the campaign.—Saluting H. E. with the most distinguished consideration,

"JOAQUIN SUAREZ."

**DECREE.**

*The General-in-Chief of the Army of the Republic, Captain General of the Province,*

Considering:—That the desertion of the soldiery of the Republic has not arisen from the want of patriotism, but by the seduction and intrigues of disturbers and agents of the enemy; that it is necessary to call on the Oriental heroes, and other Argentines, to participate in the glories of the Republican army, in the moment in which it is about to march into the Brazilian territory; and that the National Congress has pardoned all political crimes: in these circumstances, as the most efficacious means of animating all minds, has decreed:—1. Every deserter that shall present himself, whether of the militia of the Oriental Province, or forces of the line of the Republican army, is free from all punishment, and shall be replaced in the corps to which he belonged previously, or to that which may be believed most convenient.—2. This Act of Grace shall be in force until 15th of January 1827.—3. All those who may have passed to the enemy shall enjoy the same favour,

during the term fixed in the anterior articles.—4. The individuals to whom this decree refers, have sufficient security by presenting themselves before any chief of the line or of militia, or before any civil authority, who shall give information immediately to the Captain General.—Given at Head Quarters, 11th Dec. 1826.

## BUENOS AYRES.

No intelligence has been received this week, which would give a certain clue to the designs of the Emperor; only a report arrived here that he had set out for Rio Janeiro again, though too far beyond the bounds of probability to deserve credence. It is probable, that the state in which he found his army was very different from what he anticipated, and that the means which he really possesses are very inadequate to the gigantic and brazen projects which by all accounts he had previously formed. It is much more easy to plan in the cabinet, than to act in the field; and he will find the difference equally great between threatening an invasion of this territory, and actually carrying these threats into execution. His own warm and sanguine disposition will agree very ill with the slow operations of a regular campaign, and does not promise to supply what is wanting in wisdom, coolness, and prudence.

The Republican army was to have opened its campaign on the 24th inst., and it may be a subject of doubt whether the Emperor will not be so fully employed by it, as to leave him no room for the fanfaronade high-sounding project of taking the Capital. In fact, with his dispirited and sickly forces, such an undertaking would prove a ruinous one. If he once disembarked them on the western shores of La Plata, we believe few would return, excepting as captives, and covered with dishonour. Let the Republicans be but faithful to themselves,—let them cut off all supplies from the Brazilians as far as land operations can be effectual, and the contest will soon be concluded. In the open field they have a decided advantage, in the spirit and animation which are very general among the troops, and in the absence of every thing like valour on the part of their adversaries.

By sea, though labouring under the heaviest difficulties for want of an efficient marine, the Brazilians have never reaped any thing but the bitter experience of the bravery of Admiral Brown, and his worthy tars. The expedition on which he is now out, will add, no doubt, another victory to the list of his deeds, and will be a blow probably the most severe and weighty the Brazilians have yet received. Accounts differ respecting the force they have in the Uruguay; yet all agree that there are a considerable number of vessels of different sizes; and, unless some unforeseen mishap intervene, we may expect in a few days to see them brought into this port,—a small squadron to the blockading squadron so proudly cruising in front of the city. The number of its vessels only surpassed by the more numerous and more powerful force which it always displays, in conflicts which a brave man would almost disdain to take part, or, at least, on more equal terms.

## PROCLAMATION.

The Congress of the Republic to the Provinces which compose it.

### ARGENTINE PEOPLE!

The moment has arrived of evincing to the world with how great justice you occupy a place in the nomenclature of nations. The Emperor of Brazil, after having resisted all conciliative proposals, not satisfied with the usurpation of a province, now aspires to possess himself of the Capital of the Republic itself. The 23d of November he left his court, and at the front of his best troops, with all his power, hastens to profane your soil, to trample on your laws, to tear away your liberty, and to condemn you to ignominious servitude. Your Representatives are prepared for every sacrifice, rather than consent to your opprobrium. People of the Union! Show that you are such. Your country demands it; that country, whose existence cost us immense treasures, and men by thousands. How much blood has flowed to establish it! That country to whose existence we have consecrated such valuable sacrifices. And will you permit that in one day, the fruit of all should disappear for ever? You triumphed over Spaniards; and will you suffer yourselves to be subjected by Portuguese?

Argentine People! If there be national honour,—if there be patriotic virtue,—if there be Republican dignity, the moment for displaying them has arrived. Show to the world that you are they who, in unfortunate times, by the force of courage have founded this State. Come in the vigilance and decision of your authorities; but remember, that to obtain a glorious result, it is necessary to make great sacrifices. They count on your zeal, and hesitate not to assure you that the Patria shall arise from its dangers more majestic and august; and Liberty, the most precious gift of Heaven,—the idol of all generous hearts,—the principle of the prosperity of the people, will become at once your recompense and your glory.

Sessions Hall, 21st Dec.

A subscription has been opened by the Members of Congress, for the purpose of augmenting the bounty decreed by the Government, for the formation of a regiment of cavalry, to be denomi-

nated *Defensores del Honor Nacional*. The subscriptions paid in on Thursday last amounted to \$17,916.

The Rector of the College of Ecclesiastical Studies has given him his salary during the present war to the State funds. Another gentleman has promised to give \$100 monthly, during the present war.

General Lavalleja has published a manifest, denying the insinuations that he is implicated in the views of Don Fructosa Ribera; who has written letters, stating that a faction had been discovered, whose object was to deliver the Banda Oriental to the English, and to prevent this purpose, he would place himself at the head of affairs. The manifest also denies the writer's having had any interview with Ribera at Santa-Fe.

On Monday last, 25th instant, Admiral Brown returned in the National schooner *Sarandi*. She passed in front of the blockading squadron, and fired four shot. The Brazilians then attempted, or pretended to attempt, to hinder her entrance, but in vain.

On the 26th the squadron set sail. It was composed of the brig *Socorro*, schooners *Sarandi*, *Guacaro*, *Uruguay*, *Pepa*, *Maldonado*, and eight cannoniers. Admiral Brown, Captains Espora and Rosales, are on board the *Sarandi*. On Thursday, one cannonier and a launch sailed to join the squadron in the Uruguay.

A boat arrived yesterday (29th inst.) which states, that Admiral Brown's squadron got under weigh at 8 o'clock, A.M. on Thursday, from Martin Garcia, having ascertained that the Brazilian squadron was at a place called Higuieritas, about ten leagues up the Uruguay. Another arrival states that Admiral Brown's squadron had entered the Uruguay, and that the Brazilians were collecting cattle and wood some leagues up that river. Their squadron consisted of 21 sail. The National squadron in the course of Thursday morning, it is stated, had got as far as the island of Juncal.

Extract of a letter from Las Vacas, dated Decr. 28.—“The squadron under Admiral Brown made sail from the island of Two Sisters this morning at 9 o'clock. The enemy got under weigh from Higuieritas, at which place they had anchored. Our hero Brown followed them, and I promise myself the most happy results.”

A *zumaca*, one of Admiral Brown's prizes, was lost near the Salado 26th inst. The crew, and part of the cargo saved. — The English cutter, *Dove*, with a cargo of seal skins, was captured by a Brazilian corvette, near Cape St. Mary's. She was afterwards re-captured by the privateer boat *Cometa*, and carried into the Salado.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the copartnership hitherto existing between JOHN WHITAKER and JOHN GOODEVE PLUMBERS, Painters, and Glaziers, is from this day dissolved by mutual consent. All money transactions connected with the Trade will be settled by JOHN WHITAKER, No. 245, Calle de la Reconquista.

JOHN WHITAKER,  
JOHN GOODEVE FAN

Buenos Ayres, December 30, 1826.

MR. PALMER informs his Friends and the Public, that he has opened

A Tea Garden, near the Recoleta Church.

At the Quarta known by the name of the *Quarta de San Felipe*, where he intends to furnish all those who may favour him with their calls, with COFFEE, and most kinds of ROASTS in their season. He will likewise take BOARDERS and LODGERS at a reasonable price, and hopes, by his unremitting exertions, to give general satisfaction.

He has likewise good Stables, where Good Land's Horses will be taken care of for the sole expense of the grass, stable, and water, they should give them.

LET DINNERS PARTIES &c be accommodated on reasonable Terms given previous notice.

WANTED.—Two Journeymen CABINET MAKERS. Liberal Wages will be given. — Apply at Calle Venezuela, No. 137.

JOHN O'REILLY requests that all those holding accounts against him will present them within this month, in order that they may be paid and adjusted. He likewise solicits that those who may be indebted to him will have the goodness to settle their accounts when called upon, in order that his business may be speedily concluded, as his intention is to retire from business for some time.

Decr. 23, 1826.