

THE

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

This Paper will be published every SATURDAY, with the exception of an occasional irregularity which may arise from the arrival of the British packets. The Subscription for three months, \$3. All communications to be addressed to the Editors, and left at the Printing-Office, No. 17, Calle del Peru, where Subscriptions are received.

No. 31)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1827.

(Vol. 1.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, Tuesday, December 19, 1826.—The information which we have this day to communicate on the subject of Peninsular affairs is important, and though not absolutely official, we have no doubt will be found substantially correct. His Majesty, in the Message which was most unexpectedly delivered to Parliament yesterday evening, said that he "had exerted himself, in conjunction with his ally the King of France, to prevent such an aggression," as had, in fact, taken place on the independence of Portugal. Such was the language of the King of England, in the presence of the Ministers, on the day above-cited. On Thursday last the speech of the King of France arrived, on the opening of the Legislative session; and herein we find the following passage:—"Troubles have recently broken out in a part of the Peninsula. I shall unite my efforts to those of my allies to put an end to them, and to prevent their consequences." It will be found, therefore, that these two documents are strictly in unison with each other.

It is our pleasing duty to communicate, that the same good understanding, the same identity of intentions and operations with respect to the Peninsula, continue between the Governments of France and England. The King of England's speech, together with the account probably of our armament for Portugal, had been received at Paris, when the Ministers of his Most Christian Majesty not only expressed their approbation of the course we have pursued, but also their readiness to support it, by the plainest and most direct manner; that he must look for the immediate evacuation of the portion of the French army which is stationed at the present time in the Peninsula, and the recall of the French troops generally from the Peninsula, and that he did not totally alter his system; and make (at least) a most plenary reparation for the wrong he has done. We are, therefore, the clouds blown from the political horizon, and we hope, also, that they will be banished altogether. The French will observe that Ferdinand is in their hands; they ought, therefore, to tutor and to mould him by the principles of justice and reason. All the mischief has arisen from a part of the Peninsula; he must be restrained from doing any thing evil, or from hazarding the good understanding which exists between us and him. We learn, however, that he has been frightened; and that Mr. Canning, by a moment at least inspired him, not with penitence, but with fear of its consequences. Under his impression, by it what it may, he must be forced to make concessions which will be to the benefit of all. — (Times.)

The 2d battalion of the Guards, for the purpose of marching to the 2d battalion of the Guards, the third regiment of Guards left London for Portsmouth, to embark thence for the West Indies. At an early hour in the morning they assembled in the barracks, where their accoutrements, &c. being inspected, they were followed by their wives and children, and at half-past eight o'clock the companies fell into rank. Captain Montague acting as the Adjutant. At this time many thousand persons assembled, who with shouts of "Success, Guards!" "Success, my brave boys for ever," &c. The men seemed to be in excellent spirits, and to be much pleased with the nature of the service they were to embark; it seems that those who remain at home are not having

been selected. The troops chosen are chiefly veterans. At ten o'clock Colonel Bowater, who has the command of the battalion, gave the word to march, and the soldiers quitted the barracks amid the acclamations of the numerous spectators. The detachment marched out at Buckingham-gate. In Piccadilly the streets were almost impassable in consequence of the crowd, who presented laurels to the soldiers as they passed along, and exclaimed, "Bravo, my boys, you are sure of success." Several of the spectators also shook hands with the officers, who appeared delighted with the good feeling and affection displayed towards them and the soldiers. At Battersea the band quitted the regiment, and the detachment proceeded with the "merry file and drum." At seven o'clock the waggons, with the regimental baggage, started for Portsmouth. The first battalion of the Duke of York's regiment (the 1st Foot Guards) are ordered to leave Portmahon barracks to-morrow at one o'clock. There is a general order given for the cavalry at Knightsbridge to hold themselves in readiness. It is said that two detachments of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) will start off in the course of this week. Captain Campbell, on the Bird-cage-walk, unluckily lost his watch, and although he offered a handsome reward to the finder to restore it, we did not hear that he succeeded in recovering it. — (Courier.)

An answer has, within these few days, been received in town, from the Foreign Office, in reply to a Memorial to Government, respecting the British vessels which have been detained by the Brazilian squadron in the River-Plate. It states, we understand, that all which his Majesty's Ministers at Rio de Janeiro can be instructed to do, in this respect, is to watch over the interests of British subjects, and to use the authority of his Government to secure for them the due administration of justice. This, it is added, we are informed his Majesty's Ministers at Rio de Janeiro has already been instructed to do. — (Liverpool Advertiser.)

Slave Trade.—It appears by a private letter from an officer of rank on the coast of Africa (who describes in strong language the extent to which the Slave Trade is carried on by the Spanish and Portuguese vessels in the Bights of Benin and Biafra) that, on the 6th of September last, the schooner, Lieutenant Tucker, was ordered to scour the Bight of Benin, and examine more particularly Lago, Whydah, and Badagry. At Whydah there were no less than twelve vessels waiting for slaves, for the yam season, and to take in their provisions; and on these a fine large new brig of 287 tons, and having on board slaves, was captured by the Hope, after a gallant action of four hours and a half. The following is an account of this spirited capture:—"One of those vessels (a brig of 701 slaves. After examining her papers and hold, Tucker was sure she would be off in the course of a day, and, running out of sight, placed himself in a situation to pick her up. As he suspected, so it turned out, that the schooner was no sooner out of sight, than the monster vessel boarded the brig took on board a human cargo of these poor ill-treated, heart-broken, and almost unrecognizable slaves, and put to sea with them, laden, to 587. The next morning, after a chase of twenty-eight hours, began an action which was severely contested for two hours and a half, the schooner having two of her guns dis-

mounted, Tucker made up his mind to board the brig, he being at this time slightly wounded. Under a fine young man, a Mr. Pengelly, who headed the boarders, a sharp contest took place; but the rascals of Portuguese, not much liking close quarters, and the rough manner our fine fellows treated them, called for quarter, and laid down their arms. Pengelly was shot in the side in boarding, but went on. The brig had thirteen killed, and twelve wounded; whilst, thank God, our schooner lost not a man, and had but Mr. Tucker, Mr. Pengelly, and one seaman, wounded. Five hundred and eighty-seven slaves were captured; but I regret saying, three of these victims to Portuguese infantry were killed, and eleven wounded. The brig had two heavy guns, with a complement of seventy-six men; whilst our schooner had but (officers and all) twenty-six men, and five guns.

RUSSIA.

"St. Petersburg, Nov. 21. — The St. Petersburg Gazette says: "Accounts from Georgia, of 20th October, afford no important intelligence. The Shah of Persia has gone from Agar to Tauris, leaving the troops he had with him at the disposal of Abbas Mirza. The latter, notwithstanding the difficulty of finding provisions in Kaabash, has not withdrawn from the Araxes, for fear that General Paskewitsch might employ his troops against the Persians, who still remain in Schirwan, under Shah Aly Mirza. General Yermoloff, with the detachment that he has assembled, has proceeded from Kaketta to Tschari, and intended to cross the river on the 29th of October."

The Journal of St. Petersburg of this day, gives the following further details from Georgia of the 21st of October: "The Persians have evacuated the province of Schirwan, and Major-General Von Krabbe, who was at Kuba, has already advanced to Staraja. Schahakha Mustapha, formerly Khan of Schirwan, had here received orders from the Shah to send Schaksadi Schekah Mirza back to Persia, to keep the Persian infantry with him, and to remain himself in Schirwan; but, as soon as Mustapha learned that General Krabbe was advancing to Staraja Schamekkin, he hastened to cross the Kurat Dehjawak, and, wanting, however, to get the inhabitants of the country, especially the Nomades, to accompany him in his flight. They, however, being informed of his intention, had dispersed. The few whom he had compelled to follow him were soon left at liberty by Mustapha Khan's brother, Gaschim Khan, who, with the other chief men of the country, was with General Krabbe, and who, at the head of the cavalry of Schirwan, pursued Mustapha to Dschawal. The enemy fled in such confusion that they left behind, untouched, the magazines of provisions found in the villages of Tadj and Nawaga."

"Accounts from Persia say, that the Shah, on his interview with Abbas Mirza, at Agar, bitterly reproached him, and threatened to declare him deprived of his right of succession to the throne, and to have his eyes put out; but that, yielding to the entreaties and assurances of his son, he had consented to give him fresh troops. Having received these reinforcements, Abbas Mirza has pushed his camp near a place called Makiszlon (Makrisla), a few wess from the bridge of Bhudaperim, and spread a report that he was going to repass the Araxes. Should he do this, he will meet with the corps of General Paskewitsch, which is between the Araxes and the Akh-Uglan, on the little river Tschheraken."

The St. Petersburg Gazette says, that "Count Nesselrode, on his return to the capital, by His Majesty's command, resumed the direction of all the branches of his department."

GERMANY.

We have received the Allgemeine Zeitung to the 10th inst. It furnishes an article, dated Napoli di Romania, Oct. 13, which, if true, is of considerable importance. From this it would appear that a letter had been addressed to the Committee of Thirteen of the Greek National Assembly by Mr. Stratford Canning, stating that he had received the expected instruction from England, respecting the differences between Greece and the Porte, and that in the event of the negotiation being in progress at Akermann, the Ambassador would proceed to the English Minister in bringing Greece to a conclusion. This, as the negotiations mentioned in the belief, that before this the have united their efforts to put

strife and desolation, which has already been but too long protracted.

"Napoli di Romania, Oct. 13. "An English vessel, which arrived here yesterday evening, has brought to the Committee of the National Assembly (the Committee of Thirteen), a letter from Mr. Stratford Canning, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, in which he informs the members of that Committee, that he has received the expected instructions respecting the arrangement of the differences between Greece and the Porte, and positive orders to make proposals to the Turkish Ministry, founded on the demand of the Greeks—that the negotiations between Russia and the Porte must be ended by the 7th October—that he (Mr. S. Canning,) would immediately inform the Committee of the result—and that, in case of an amicable termination of these negotiations, the Russian ambassador would come immediately from Akermann to Constantinople, in order to terminate, as soon as possible, the affairs of the Greeks. The letter is said to be signed, "Your friend and servant, STRATFORD CANNING."—(Courier.)

PERU.

By a Supplement to No. 60 of the Peruano, it appears that there arrived at Callao, about the 20th of December last, Mr. Chaumette des Fosses, in the character of Inspector General of French Commerce for Peru. After the signature to his first Note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, follow a long list of imposing titles, namely,—comendador and knight, member of various academies and learned societies, author of various works, former consul-general of France to Norway, Sweden, Prussia, Turkey, and reductor in chief in the department of Foreign Relations, in which he served 25 years, &c. &c. &c.—enough, in all conscience, to have satisfied even the most incredulous on the point of his capacity and respectability, at least. But, unfortunately, his credentials wanted the signature of the King of France, and the Peruvian Government was unwilling to take up with the crumbs of diplomacy which fell from the table of a Minister of Foreign Relations. The French Agents, to obviate their objections, cited the example of Chili, in having received and acknowledged a person invested with the same powers, and with no other formalities than those which were attached to his credentials; also, that of Prussia in the year 1811. The answer of the Peruvian Minister to the objections is worthy of notice. It runs thus:—"With respect to the commission of a consul to Prussia in 1811, signed only by a Minister of Foreign Relations, no one is ignorant that the King of France, proud of his immense preponderance, and at his pleasure on the forms and customs most generally neither can it be hidden, that his example ought not to be worthy of imitation, above all by an officer of his Majesty. Moreover, who on remembering the events can avoid knowing the motives which induced that descension which the Prussian Cabinet then practised in Chili is not more applicable. Each state is bound, to observe the conduct which appears most to its interests, and is the only judge that can decide on the prudence and dignity of its measures. Peru does not feel bound to follow the path which has been pursued by the use of her independence acknowledges the principles sanctioned by the rights of nations, and the reason, justice, and decorum." After a long paper discourse the Minister wound up the affair by declining all further communication with the Inspector in an official capacity.

The courts of Europe will be taught a useful lesson by the conduct of the Peruvian relations with the United States. A frank and open conduct must be the passport to honour and consideration, and not the ambiguous and evasive march which forgets its own dignity and self-respect, to narrow and half-hearted policy. However slow they may have been in acquiring other branches of knowledge belonging to a free character, they certainly have not been backward in those rights which are the customary appendages of independent states; neither will national independence lose any thing if the acknowledged powers in being confided to their care, are tenacious on this point, as they judge, and perhaps in the future, that their advancement in the science of government will be measured by their acquaintance with the ceremonies of diplomacy, like the King of Prussia, Napoleon said, "would estimate a general's ability by his conduct in the cut and shine of a soldier's jacket."

INTERIOR.

When the Congress passed the resolution for the purpose of sending a deputation from its body to present the Constitution to the provinces which had pronounced, through the medium of their respective Juntas, in favour of the federal system of government, we expressed our anticipations that if the results of the mission, were, if ineffectual in its primary object, would throw such a portion of light on the motives and origin of the internal disorders, as would enable us to form a more correct opinion of their real character, than the vague and conflicting representations of different parties would hitherto permit us. The members of the deputation, with the exception of one or two, have fulfilled their duties, and are returned to the capital, though, unfortunately, without having hitherto accomplished any thing favourable to the object of their mission.

The first who returned was the gentleman appointed to visit Cordova. With respect to this province in particular, it is not a matter of surprise that the journey proved futile, as the uniform tendency and spirit of its late measures, had long ago quashed all hopes of a union or organization in which it was assigned a subordinate part. Here the first elements of discord made their appearance, and here they have been gradually augmenting, until they have assumed an organized and systematic form.—Here the prolific seeds of dissension were first to display themselves, and here, no doubt, they have taken deepest root, and will be most difficult to eradicate. The feelings and sentiments of the authorities and individuals have assumed such a harsh tone, that we cannot look with any thing like sanguine anticipations of their being soon softened, unless by the adoption of a different line of conduct by the National Authorities, or by the diffusion of more just ideas and more enlightened views of practical politics. Old and ungenerous prejudices and jealousies, and exorbitant local pretensions, and the bounds of justice or right must be substituted by a selfishness, they, before, can be united party to a compact and a league, whose smallness is the weight of influence and power, measured by the degree of their natural and acquired resources. These jealousies and pretensions should be removed in the province of Cordova, then, and not till then shall we consider the ground sufficiently cleared to commence forming the foundation with a rational prospect of being able to erect and sustain a stable and durable national edifice, that shall serve to their own legitimate purposes, and form a bulwark against the attacks of external enemies.

The facts which elude and confirm these opinions, are not pretended to be derived from the conduct of the authorities of that province to the gentleman who presented to them the National Constitution from previous and well known events. Indeed, in the course of our affairs, we should admit with distinct any accusations against their general conduct in ordinary times, as all are admitted with the bitter necessities which civil dissensions generate. Those who, in peaceful periods, are well-disposed towards each other, in a display of the most violent and unbecoming jealousy—a long course of anti-social maxims and feelings, may be attributed to motives more unworthy than the mere defence of their interests or habitual feelings, than the usual resentment and passing intemperance of the passions. It is not some new enactment, or some new law threatening their rights, which has given birth to those feelings; they may be traced to an epoch almost coeval with the revolutionary shock, which dissolved at a stroke the bonds which had for ages held them united by one common tie of equal but abject transiency. The circumstances of the neighbouring provinces, when they were in Congress presented himself in Cordova, were every way favourable, which, being joined to the antecedent measures of the Government, and the position of the constituent body, its well-known knowledge of the President of the Republic, and the hope for favourable results. The carrying into execution, in the case of Cordova, may be taken as a and harsh testimony of the good intentions and laudable efforts which had actuated the Congress in the course of their proceedings, and as a proof of a cautious reliance on the efficacy of the measure to bring about a reconciliation; and for this reason, the consequences are to be regretted, there is but little doubt that when they were so plainly foreseen and the full narration of the circumstances attendant on them, they not be here misplaced.

The honourable Deputy arrived at Cordova on the 8th of January, and notified his arrival to the Governor the same evening. The following day he presented himself in person at his residence, and delivered to him the Address of the Congress, together with a copy of the Constitution, at the same time availing himself of the opportunity to add a few remarks on the ardent desires of the Congress for the re-establishment of internal order and peace by means of the Constitution, and expressing his wishes to be permitted to hold a conference with the Junta, for the purpose of violating any objections which might be urged against its reception. The Governor's answer was chiefly confined to a few remarks on several of the laws of the Congress, and evinced considerable resentment at the censures which had been passed on him in some of the periodical papers of Buenos Ayres; and he reprobated the conduct of Badoya in advancing to Santiago. The deputy, in his reply, endeavoured to explain the nature of these occurrences, and to remove the responsibilities from the Congress, which disclaimed any participation in them. On the 10th the Governor directed a note to him, stating that the Junta was not in session, but that a standing committee of that body was fully authorised to determine on all matters pertaining to the legislative functions during the recess. After having overcome a variety of difficulties and impediments, which arose to prevent the full and formal discussion of the subject, and which an unlucky misunderstanding had nearly cut off the hope of realizing, on the 12th at night the Committee assembled to hear the exposition which the deputy had to offer in support of the Constitution. The conferences were held for two days only; during which the Committee proposed a number of objections, and heard the replies of the deputy, who most ably defended the conduct and principles of the constituent Congress, though without producing any beneficial effects. The night subsequent to the last conference, the Committee sat alone to deliberate on the conduct to be observed relative to the Constitution, and came to the resolution "to refuse to examine it," saying, that "the province had separated from the Union, and therefore not comprehended in the fundamental law which provides that the Constitution shall be submitted to the approbation of each province." For this reason they refused "the Constitution sanctioned by the Congress resident in Buenos Ayres to be returned to the deputy, together with his credentials," and, to close the whole, added a peremptory command to leave the city in 48 hours. In consequence of these proceedings, the deputy had no other alternative than an implicit compliance with these injunctions; his only satisfaction being the consciousness of having faithfully and honourably discharged an important trust.

The impression which the perusal of the documents leaves on the mind, is little favourable to the character of the province, or its authorities. Their opposition has degenerated from a principled resistance, into the perverse and unjustifiable obstinacy of party spirit, which knows no medium between admitted submission to its claims, and the absolute rejection of all propositions tending to conciliate the jarring interests of the community. The supposed invasion of rights by the laws of capitalization, &c., has been confuted with the personal censures of periodical journals, to which the Congress is not privy. The feelings of individuals have been preferred to the interests of the public,—the resentments and animosities of a few have been made the unhallowed teachers of political principles, and to gratify them have been sacrificed the internal peace, with the credit and character of the nation.

While the responsibilities of these effects are generally placed on the account of the municipal governors, it is doubtful whether others are not also liable to at least some share. That stern and inflexible policy which meets with no resistance but which in presuming times can be overpowered by a persevering and unyielding adherence to all its claims, is but little adapted to the character of incipient states, in which there are a great variety of conflicting local interests to be reconciled, personal and party jealousies to be calmed, and vague and erroneous notions to be rectified,—with a host of obstacles and heterogeneous elements which prevent themselves in the course of organization. Something like a conciliatory system is sometimes necessary, or such an unrelenting policy, instead of having its cause referred to a consistence of principle, and a decision of patriotism, is not infrequently resolved into the workings of personal ambition, and its only object party aggrandizement. To misrepresent its character may be the work of envy or detraction; but the prejudiced seldom stop to enquire into the foundation of objections which accord with their views or serve

their purposes. There is but little doubt that the dissensions in the interior have in part arisen from misunderstandings of this nature, combined with the excitements of popular feeling, from a supposed violation of their rights; while no inconsiderable portion of the blame may be attributed to the vacillating conduct of the provincial governments, forming a broad contrast with the other extreme of the General Government, in conjunction with provincial feuds and encroachments, cherished and fomented with little regard to the necessity which is generally felt of a permanent national organization. In relation to Cordova, the late proceedings have shut out all hopes of present success, in the attempt, and even the future appears involved in a mist of doubt and uncertainty.

The provinces are divided into two parties, one of which has Buenos Ayres for its head, the other Cordova. The former is by far the most liberal in its general principles, but are friends to the system of Unity: the other is neither so liberal nor so tolerant, but staunch advocates for the Federal system. Whether they will make reciprocal concessions, so far as to clear the way at a future period, is yet uncertain. The present fermentation must subside, and the revived and increased animosities must yield to the appeals of mutual wants and deficiencies, which can never be so fully attended to as in a state of co-operation and unity, when their aggregate interests shall be under the direction of a prudent and enlightened administration, capable of consolidating and amalgamating them, so as to prevent those collisions which have so often produced disorders and dissensions. Neither nature nor regard for their mutual interests, have pointed out a division as necessary to the prosperity of these provinces: the separation is prejudicial, and retards the general progress, whether in wealth, intelligence, or power. The petty rivalry which exists between them is the result of erroneous views and false conceptions, mingled with the remnants of that domination whose maxim was to divide and rule.—a convention of the refuse of the old regime, with the froth and scum of the new.

NATIONAL SQUADRON.

On Saturday last, 24th ultimo, at 9 o'clock A.M., the National Squadron then at Conchillas, weighed anchor for the purpose of offering battle to the Imperial squadron at anchor off Los Quilmes. At half past four o'clock, P.M., the two squadrons were within cannon shot of each other, and commenced a sharp engagement which continued until near sunset, when the Brazilians sheered off, rather abashed, we suspect, by the explosion and destruction of one of their vessels recently arrived with ammunition for the squadron, and despatches from Colonia. The moment before she blew up, she was very plainly visible from the shore having just then emerged from the smoke of her fire, and at the same time the sun shone brightly on her sails. Suddenly she was enveloped in a volume of fire and smoke which hid her from the view. The shock of the explosion was very sensibly felt in the lower part of the city near the river, and led to the idea of her having blown up, as a dense cloud rested for a considerable period on the place she had last appeared in. The doubts were not entirely cleared up until Sunday, by the arrival of the Squadron, when the particulars of her fate were learned from three unfortunate seamen, the only survivors of a crew of 120 men. These were picked up on the morning subsequent to the action, clinging to a piece of the wreck. They were badly scorched by the flames, and one of the poor fellows, from the injury and fatigue he had suffered, died on the following day. She had on board several barrels of powder, and mounted two long 24 pounders. The Brazilians had in this engagement the frigate *Emperatriz*, of 52 guns, and the corvette *Liberal*, of 22 guns, with several others of a lesser size. At eight o'clock on the evening of the battle, they were reinforced by 5 ships from Colonia. The loss on the side of the Republic is trifling; that of the enemy, besides the vessel burnt, is believed to be considerable.

On Sunday, 25th, after having driven off the Imperial squadron, they returned to anchor in Los Pozos. While they were coming to their anchorage, the heads of the war and other departments, together with a number of citizens, embarked in launches and boats to receive Admiral Brown, and to bring him ashore. One of the launches the band of the artillery was embarked. During the time occupied in reaching the squadron, an immense crowd of citizens and foreigners were congregated on the beach, to witness the disembarkation, and to pay their tribute of applause and con-

gratulation to this guardian genius of La Plata,—but the terror and bugbear of the Brazilians. The boats came up about five o'clock, and Brown embarked in one of them. The moment he descended the side of the ship all the vessels were manned, the band struck up the National March, and the crews of the Squadron made the air resound with their reiterated huzzas and vivas to the Patria, and to their heroic and valiant Commander. The crowds of people on the bank of the river, who were anxiously expecting his arrival, were disappointed in their hopes, as, while the boats were making for land, a strong southern breeze sprung up and dispersed them, each making the best of its way. The boat which brought Admiral Brown went aground a little beyond the Recoleta. The persons who accompanied him immediately jumped into the water and carried him to land on their shoulders. He was then conducted to the *Comandancia de Marina*. From thence he proceeded to the Victoria Coffee-House, oppressed by the continued and astounding applauses of his enthusiastic admirers. He was glad to obtain a coach to retire to his residence; but the concourse which attended him, not satisfied with the testimonies of honours which they had so lavishly bestowed on their hero, would by no means consent that his coach should be drawn by horses. Notwithstanding the repeated requests of the Admiral, they untanned the horses before he had gone a few squares, and a number of citizens yoked themselves to, contending which should have the honour of drawing him to his residence. The feelings of the multitude can be better imagined than described. The universal greetings of a grateful people, speak the merits of the man with more convincing force than all the laudatory eulogiums of language, or the glitterings of affected triumphs,—his name is written on their hearts and for ever identified with the annals of their eventful history.

The following are the vessels of the National Squadron which anchored in our port on Sunday afternoon, 25th February:—

- Brig *Balcarce*, Captain Francisco Segui.
- Schooner *Maldonado*, Admiral Brown, Captain Nicolas George.
- Do. *Uruguay*, Captain Juan F. Segui.
- Do. *Guano*, Captain John...
- Do. *Sarandi*, Captain...
- Do. *Union*, Captain Shannon, and 9 Gun Boats.

PRIZES.

- Schooner *Brig Eighth of February*, (late the *January*) Captain Alison.
- Schooner *Ninth of February*, (late the *Baltica*) Captain Drummond.
- Do. *Twenty-ninth of December*, (late the *Orizaba*) Capt. Smith.
- 5 other Schooners of war, 3 Gun Boats, and an Hospital Schooner, making a total of 27 Vessels.

As well-wishers to the Republic, we feel considerable pride in inserting the above list. Should Admiral Brown's success on the 24th, the State will soon need a Prize List. The names given to the prize vessels are in commemoration of the periods in which the different actions have been fought: this is all very well, but it has its inconveniences. For instance, a stranger hearing them on hearing *Ninth of February*, *Twenty-ninth of December*, mentioned, may imagine it the date of their departure. Why not name them after the heroes of their own ancient Republics, or even of the heroes of mythology like names as Achilles, Hector, Agamemnon, or softer ones of Andromeda, Hermione, Daphne, &c. far more imposing effect.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT the COPARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting in this City between the Undersigned, under the Firm of JOHN GIBSON, SONS, & Co. This Day DISSOLVED by mutual consent. Buenos Ayres 25th Feb. 1837.

JOHN GIBSON, Jun.
GEORGE GIBSON.
Per pro. of John Gibson, sen. and Robert Grier,
Witnesses, { THOMAS DEGUIN,
JOHN HARRATT.

The affairs of the late Firm will be wound up by JOHN GIBSON, Jun.

WANTED—For the British Buenos Ayrean Schools, a lady for the Female Department. Persons considering themselves qualified for the situation, are requested to apply by Letter, addressed to the Committee at No. 45, Victoria Street, on or before Tuesday next, the 27th March, at 11 o'clock.—The Salary will be £100 dollars per annum. JOHN HARRATT, Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, 25th February, 1837.

NOTICE—The British Buenos Ayrean School Committee will meet on TUESDAY next, the 6th March, at 12 o'clock precisely. JOHN HARRATT, Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, 24 March, 1837.