

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

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No. 33.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1827.

(Vol. 1.)

BRITISH POLITICS.

(Continued from our last.)

It seems strange that our intervention in Portugal, which we were bound by the strongest obligations of faith and justice, and by a regard for our national character, should be attributed to the cravings of a potatory habit; and taking up arms in defence of our allies, whose friendship has existed for centuries, should be viewed only as a sally of bon-vivants to defend their stock of wines. According to these reasoners, the obligations we contract under the most solemn and binding treaties, are of no weight against our interest or our appetites, and the fulfilment of those obligations, instead of being referred to its true cause, is burlesqued into an act for which a gluttonous propensity is the only principle, and port wine the only aim. This may be a tolerable caricature, but by no means a faithful character, when applied to the nation or to the government. The alliance between Great Britain and Portugal has at some times been a burthen to the former, and seldom or never have there occurred circumstances in which she could have less to gain by the alliance, than since the dependence of our colonies has entirely done away with that profitable commerce we carried on previously, and while we were manufacturers, and frequently factors of the exports to the Portuguese colonies; and with regard to the domestic produce of Portugal, we do not conceive that the commercial advantages are so greatly in our favour as to make us go to war on their account, and above all at the present time, when we have so many calls for a rigorous economy in our expenditure; for although we have a right to indemnification, every one is well aware that Spain is not a very ready-moneyed pay-master.

To argue on the subject will not be so effectual in showing the true nature of the suggestion we wish to repel, as divesting it of the mask which it wears. "They interpose threats when port wine is treated of, and yet are silent when deprived of hides."—This, in plain words, is that our government have acted on the supposition that John Bull is fonder of feeding his belly than covering his back, or that is the same, his feet, and that they have gone a-warring for wine, and are sitting down contentedly without shoes, which, by the bye, in our northern climate is no very pleasing consideration. They first take from us national honour as connected with treaties, and afterwards are kind enough to finish the picture by taking away common sense and common feeling.

With all due deference to those with whom these conceptions originated, we venture to think that the reason why we interfere in Portugal is not exactly as they insinuate, to keep access open to a stock of wine; nor is the reason why we do not interfere in Buenos Ayres to be so entirely attributed to our neglect of trade; and after some examination, we are unable to discover any relative obligations to one, which justified our taking such energetic steps with the other; and we are at a loss to perceive what similarity of connexion there exists between the different powers to which we refer, which would call for a similar interference. Their circumstances, which involve similar principles, and similar rights; and the question which agitates one, cannot be compared with that which occupies the other. Portugal is an old ally of ours, to whom we have pledged our national faith to assist her against any attempts at invasion or aggression on the part of other powers. We did not stipulate that assistance to be given on occasions when our own commerce was to be affected, but when the independence of the nation was violated, or the na-

tional territory was attacked. These events have happened, and we, faithful to ourselves and our ally, have not drawn back in the day of trial,—not impelled by a fear of losing the jovial cup, (for there are other springs at which it could be filled if Portugal ceased its supply) but because our character is implicated in the discharge of incumbent duties. Had the vintage failed, or had Don Pedro never given the constitution, our conduct would have been the same, and our fleet and armies would have been equally prompt to revenge the atrocious attempt of the unprincipled invader; because, while we feel tenacious of our interests, we are highly sensible what is due to our national honour. We are going to offer a gratuitous intervention, but to fulfil a positive duty. We are not going as arbiter of the dispute, but as a party to defend our own cause. Where then, we would ask, is the question about port wine gone to, and where those threats we are said to have made use of to secure it?—Let those who are able to answer do so; we cannot.

To heighten the colour of inconsistency which is attributed to our government, a comparison is instituted between the conduct we pursue towards Portugal, and that which we observe towards Buenos Ayres. It might be improper to ask, What treaty or compact have we formed with the Republic, that imposes on us the obligation of taking an active part in her quarrel? or what resort have we which would serve, if we did so, to shelter us from the charge of injustice? Certainly our commercial interests might be urged; but we deny that those are made by us the regulations or guides in fixing or altering obligations which principles of justice and national rights have established, nor here would be a glorious opportunity for exemplifying the practice to advantage, and with the addition of being employed in favour of a just cause. But there is a higher consideration attached to this question, and that is, the right of intervention. We don't know of any exercise of this right by any European state in American differences hitherto, and it is well worthy the attention of the New States, as it regards both the present and the future. It must be remembered, that precedent is of great weight in the politics of the Old World, and that the right of intervention once conceded in one case, and that a just one, there is no firm barrier opposed to its exercise in another of a different character. The subjects of contest will always bear a due cast, and in some cases the portion of right or justice in the claims of one party, will be nearly equal to those of the other, and a decision can only be made by the preponderance of force; and so there is a wide field open for the misapplication of the right we do complete. Nothing need not be informed by us of that jealous and glorious government which marks the feelings of the New World, arising from acts attributed to us in times when we had an unprincipled enemy to contend with. A forced aberration from our general conduct, has been made the specimen of our standing principles; and the temporary plan of action we adopted to meet the exigencies which left us no alternative between arbitrary measures and the loss of national independence, has been held up by our enemies as a fixed and established rule. We need not search long for the effects of this individual labour. Scarcely had Mr. Canning, in consequence of an application from one of the parties at least, commenced the task of conciliating and reconciling the two warring nations, before the calumniators of our name and honour, instead of doing justice to the motives which induced him to grant his services and his influence for that purpose, could find no other reason for his intervention, than that he thought it a fine opportunity for imitating

the cat that was made arbiter in the cheese dispute of the monkies, and that his only aim in mediating between the two powers in their present dispute, was that he might possess himself of the Banda Oriental, as the fee for his unempirical services; and though our government has been pursuing, for several years past, a conduct which evidently displays the light in which it views colonial possessions, the credulity of ignorance, the perverseness of malice, or the fears of weakness, still see, or feign to see, in every step of its march the lurkings of an aggrandizing policy, and that kind of aggrandizement which we least need, and which we least aspire to—that of territory.

With regard to the blockade of the River Plate, it is another matter of surprize that any one should conceive Mr. Canning authorized, on any plea, either to modify its rules or formalities, by any other system than that which we ourselves followed, and which we copied from other nations. It would indeed be an unheard-of stretch of power, should he attempt to impose on Brazil a new code, more conformable to our commercial interests in the present circumstances; but if there are any informalities in the declaration of the blockade, he would then be justified in regarding it as null and void,—such we believed to be the case some time ago, but our belief is not confirmed by ulterior events. We are sensible that a loss has been incurred by our merchants,—but we are also sensible of what is due to British honour and consistency; and if a proof was wanting that we have higher principles as the guides of our conduct, the sordid and changeable demands of commercial interest and the irrefragable evidence, and in an epoch when the latter are most clamorous, and could by no means bear to be overlooked in our calculations.

By what perversion of intellect a sentence which fell from Mr. Canning's lips in the heat of debate, or to silence a troublesome inquirer, should all of a sudden be converted into an infallible political dogma, to which truth, justice, the rights of nations and the faith of treaties, must all be made to bend, we cannot tell. The position which that sentence contains, is a very plain and very intelligible one, and we certainly, instead of feeling ashamed of the frank acknowledgement of the general aim of our negotiations, feel pleased that it is one that will bear the test of experience, and the scrutiny of the public eye. This aim is not inconsistent with the practice of honour and rectitude. The great object of individuals is to gain wealth, and to promote self-interest; and this is the object of all nations, as composed of individuals in the aggregate. The attempt to disguise this ruling passion, whether it be in the dealings of man with man, or nation with nation, imposes on nobody, but causes those who are weak enough so to do, to be considered nothing better than hypocrites. But attention to this object is by no means incompatible with a due regard to the rights of others, nor with a just and upright conduct in our dealings towards them: if it were not so, society would be in a condition very different from what it is.

Another charge against Mr. Canning is, that he looks with indifference on the struggle of the Greeks. God forbid that he, or any other Briton, should look with indifference on the attempt of Christians to free themselves from the yoke of Turkish bondage! But while we ardently pray for the success of that glorious cause, we also deprecate the idea of our country becoming an agent in kindling the flames of civil discord and insurrection in Europe. We are already the bugbear of the absolutes of the Old World; but while we know the mighty elements we could call to our aid in the event of a war, we pause to think of the desolation it would occasion, and the blood that would be shed in the conflict, which would probably not be counter-balanced by calling one or two independent states into existence. It is not doubted that the Greeks have made good their claim to independence, through a protracted and arduous contest; neither is it doubted that the good offices of our government have been employed to ameliorate their suffering condition, and that the moment is not far distant when they shall assume an independent character among the nations of the earth, and again emulate the glories of their forefathers, by forming a new constellation of literature and liberty in Europe, that shall never again be annihilated by the hand of Turkish despotism, nor their light extinguished by the darkness of superstition or ignorance.

It is not the temporary ebullition of popular turbulence or insurrection, that is to be taken as the standard or the symptoms of a capacity for the enjoyment of a rational liberty: hence we are taught a lesson of caution, and are restrained from those sanguine anticipations which the true friends of liberty too often indulge in.

It must not be forgotten, that our mental sympathies are but fallacious and delusive guides to the application of charity in individuals, or of power and influence in nations. Some men seem to think that our government, in consonance with the feelings of the nation towards every thing under the name of liberty, should go a crusade against tyranny in behalf of liberal principles, and should trust to gratitude for our share of the spoils; but we trust that while good sense or honour remains we shall never draw bills on so bad a pay-master as national gratitude, which only endures as long as there is need of our services: so soon as this ceases, we are reproached with ambition, and, to close the account, this is considered as a sufficient motive for cancelling the obligation. We have learned this lesson in the school of experience; and the continental nations, which may thank us for their independent existence, were the first to close their ports against our commerce and to combine to diminish that very power which snatched them from the jaws of the devourer. Before these dearly-bought lessons, the whine of sentimental politics must give way; and in the appeals to our influence, the tears of sensibility must be exchanged for the arguments of a sound and rational policy.

INTERIOR.

ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

BULLETIN, NO. 5.

The Republican Army was at Bacacay on the 12th of February, and marched thence to San Gabriel, and encamped in the neighbourhood. It remained in the same position on the 13th: Colonel Lavalle with his regiment, had an encounter with the division of Venutis Manuel, who was beaten, and shamefully abandoned the field after having lost 30 men; on our side 5 were killed. The whole of the army moved in the same night, taking the road to Cuchilla Grande, and encamped upon El Cementerio. This road leads from San Gabriel to the ancient camp of Santa Maria, which continues to the point of San Martin. The first brigade remained at San Gabriel.

On the 14th the army changed its route, and turning to the right and marching all night, at 8 in the morning took possession upon Yacare. General Manuel was ordered to attack the division of Venutis Manuel, with 300 lancers of the 8th regiment under Colonel Zufriategui, 200 of the 16th under Colonel Olayvarria, 100 of the 1st under Comandant Cortinas, 100 of the 2d under the Captains San Martin and Albarrera, and the coracero under Comandant Medina. This division encountered that of Venutis Manuel on the morning of the 15th, and after a well-contested fight the latter was dispersed, after having lost 40 men killed; on our side we had 10 killed and 12 wounded, among the latter two officers. The same day the army left Yacare, and on the evening of the 16th arrived at Caciqui. The first brigade joined the second and third, after having abandoned San Gabriel, because the whole of the enemy's army had shown its mass on the other side of the village, having been joined by the division under the command of General Bagn, which consisted of 2500 men, and also by another division under General Abreu. The Brazilian army was 5 leagues distant from Caciqui, the point occupied by the Republican Army.

On the 17th the enemy entered San Gabriel, and the Republican Army remained in its position. On the 18th the latter advanced two leagues, placing itself within three leagues of the former, which marched in the night to the pass of Rosario in San Maria. It being probable that they might meet with the enemy in the night, every preparation had been made for a sudden attack. On the 19th at day-break both armies were in sight of each other. The enemy came in the same direction as the Army of the Republic, and the latter quietly continued its march until it camped near the pass at 12 o'clock the same day. The enemy following his movement, halted at two leagues distance from the Republican camp.

From 12 until 5 o'clock in the evening, the General was engaged in ordering the army for battle; and at sunset he marched to the point of Tuzarzo, a position which had been previously occupied in the evening of the same day, and which the army had to cross. The army encamped at half-past 8 o'clock on the 10 o'clock at night.

Since the beginning of the campaign, the Republican Army has fought the enemy with ardour, while the latter had the advantage of the cruel means which it had taken to make the inhabitants of the Cordoba emigrate, and so to deprive the Republican Army of its

tinged to dislodge the enemy who occupied one of the interior rivers, has chastised the pride of the Brazilian flag, and fixed the empire of the Uruguay and Parana in the expedition of sixty days, especially in the brilliant actions of the 8th and 9th of February last. The Government, estimating at their full value such distinguished and glorious services, wishes that the Chief of the Squadron may conserve the dignity and elevation to which his talents and merits have raised him, and that the crews of the vessels may obtain a benefit proportionate to theirs, in consequence

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC HAS DECREED:—

Article 1. "The Commander-in-Chief of the Squadron, Don Guillermo Brown, shall receive, in the public funds, the sum of \$20,000, as a premium, to perpetuate the advantages of his merit.

2. "All the Officers, whether marines or seamen, who have had part in the actions of the Squadron during its last expedition, and also the whole of the crews of every description, shall receive as a premium double the amount of their respective wages.

3. "The Commanders of Vessels shall receive besides, two months full pay.

"RIVADAVIA. — Francisco de la Cruz."

The President has also published an offer of pardon to all deserters from the Army and Squadron, who shall present themselves within 30 days; concluding the 4th of April next in Buenos Ayres, and in other districts the same number of days from the publication thereof.

DISSIDENT PROVINCES.

The whole of the members of Congress, commissioned to present the Constitution to the dissident provinces, having returned to this capital, we shall offer a summary abstract of the results which have followed this measure, at one time promising important and beneficial effects, in reference to national organization.

ENTRE RIOS.

The honourable Deputy appointed to visit Entre Rios, left here on the 9th of January, for Santa Fe. On his arrival, he received positive intelligence of the commotions which agitated and caused at that time the government of the province to vacillate. He did not, considering this circumstance, conceive it prudent to pass to Parana, the capital of Entre Rios, fearing, by so doing, to excite discontent, and to augment the disorder which then prevailed. In consequence, he directed a note to the Governor, advising him of his arrival, the objects of his commission, and his desire to visit the capital as soon as he might inform him it could be done with safety. This note was written on the 14th, and was answered on the 19th by the Governor, who informed the honourable deputy, that his coming to the capital would disturb the public tranquillity, and paralyze the measures which he had taken for the re-establishment of order; intimating, at the same time, that if he pleased to remit him the constitution, he would pass it for the examination of the Junta of Entre Rios. The deputy, judging that there was no other resource left, than to conform to the indications made to him by the government, remitted the copies of the constitution. After this he waited four days expecting an answer, which did not arrive, and believing all further stay useless and without an object, he returned to Buenos Ayres to give an account of his mission.

The efforts that might have been wrought by presenting the constitution to Entre Rios, had been happily anticipated by the appearance of revolutionary symptoms of a violent character, immediately connected with the question of the constitution. A change has actually taken place in the government, and a new governor has assumed the command, who is considered as opposed to its abolition. Were we to judge from the tendency of the measures of the late government, we should have expected the province continued in a state of anarchy.

There is little doubt but it would have received the sanction of the Legislature, as they had consented to receive a similar branch of the National Bank, and, as a *quid pro quo*, the National Government was to assume the responsibility of the provincial bank. The reception of the bank, which might be the institution attached to the operation of the constitution, would be much more practical in generalizing and unifying the interests of all the provinces, made so much at variance by party spirit, though really a *quid pro quo* and the same. This promising indication was soon substituted by a tempest that left no remnant of the former arrangements. Tranquillity is restored, but is unfavourable to the expectation of seeing the constitution admitted; if submitted to examination at present, it would be rejected. All hopes of heretofore part of the nation under the system of consolidation, must

be referred to a future day, when the false fears of oppression shall have given way before the evidences of reason and experience, and when the appeals of prudence and necessity shall have dissipated the illusions of a visionary liberty, and have calmed those passions and feelings which have hitherto impeded the progress of organization, and stifled those convictions which a disastrous career has produced in the minds of all impartial and unprejudiced beholders. The financial resources of the province are reduced to a degree of insignificance utterly insufficient, if they continue so to maintain even the form of a government. Commerce is stagnant, and her judicial establishment is deplorably inefficient; nor in an isolated state has she the means of improving it. Those high-flying notions of liberty and provincial independence, which overlook all the evils that are attendant on such a state of things, may serve for a while; but they must ultimately yield to more lowly ideas of both, or they will never know what is individual security, or provincial prosperity and happiness. The past, at least, has only exhibited this province vegetating like a plant without cultivation, gradually and annually degenerating, until it has become useless and unproductive. At some future day, the prospect may present a brighter aspect, and the clouds which now gloom her political circle, may be dissipated by the light of knowledge, and the force of truth.

SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO.

The gentleman appointed to visit Santiago del Estero, left this city the 2d of January, but was by sickness detained on the road until the 28th, on which day he arrived at the place of his destination. He immediately wrote a note to the governor Ibarrá, stating that he would, with his permission, wait on him the following morning. The reply contained an intimation that the deputy might go to the governor's residence at any time he pleased. On the following day he visited the governor, and presented him a copy of the constitution. The deputy was surprised at seeing the style in which the governor was dressed, and affirms that he had taken this method to throw ridicule on the Congress, by insulting its commissioner. He opened the conference by manifesting the sincere desires of the Sovereign Congress for the welfare and prosperity of the provinces of the Republic, for which purpose it had consecrated all its efforts, the result of which, the constitution, was now offered for their examination and approbation. The governor gave a brief narration of the conduct he had observed since Quiroga invaded the province of Tucuman, and concluded by expressing the principal motives by which he was influenced, and in particular, that he was under an engagement to continue the war against Tucuman and Salta, until the governments of those provinces were changed; in the first place, because La Madrid had treated with contempt his request to suspend his march when going against Quiroga; secondly, that General Arenales, in a despatch directed to the Governor of Tucuman, had expressed himself in a manner offensive to his felicity. The deputy then represented to the governor, that it was a subject of regret that such insignificant motives should be the cause of a war that filled the country with misfortunes and opprobrium, and that for personal resentments the happiness of the nation should be sacrificed. He also pointed out the duty incumbent on every citizen, of co-operating with all his powers to terminate differences that endangered the existence of the Republic. Every argument that could be deduced from the perilous situation of the country, and from the clamours of the people, was pressed upon his consideration; as well as the readiness of the Congress to enter into any explanation which he might desire in reference to their conduct, as well as that of the national authorities. The Governor, in reply, frankly confessed that he had nothing to urge against the laws sanctioned by the Congress, nor the decrees issued by the President; but that it legislated in case of emergency, and acted in another, as the President of the Republic had made a war against the dissident provinces with the design which a long time before the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres had entertained of enslaving them. The deputy, without hesitation, contradicted this assertion, and requested of the governor the acts upon which he founded his accusation: to which he answered, that the governors of Tucuman and Salta drew on the national treasury for the sums required to carry on the war. This imputation was repelled, by showing the injustice with which, without the least provocation or pretext, Tucuman had been invaded, with the design also of attacking the province of Salta, which the governor himself had confessed, though unable to realize it on account of his deficiency of horses; and that the President had only done his duty in affording the means of protection to those pro-

vinces, against aggression. The governor then urged, as a reason for his engagement with his allies to attack Tucuman and Salta; that a part of the inhabitants of both provinces being disgraced with the present government, had requested their interference. The deputy then appealed to the dangerous situation which, in this respect, the governor himself was placed, with regard to his enemies, at which he was much affected; but, after a long conference, he declared that he could not forfeit his engagements, lest he should excite the displeasure and draw down the vengeance of the other parties connected with him. On leaving the governor, he intimated his hope of renewing it at another opportunity. He asked the governor if the Junta was in session: the answer was, that the commandants were the legislators, and had passed several resolutions, among others, the separation of the deputies from the Congress, if those who had been named by the province were not admitted.

The deputy had scarcely reached his residence when a soldier presented himself, leaving the copy of the constitution, and the despatch of the President, with a decree at the bottom of it ordering him to leave the city in twenty-four hours; which he did, before the specified time. These statements rest on the character and honour of the commissioner, and need no comment. It must strike every one, that with this present governor at the head of that province, there is little or no probability of its entering into the national compact.

(To be continued.)

THE WAR.

We have but little intelligence from the army since the late battle. It merely informs us, that it has made a retrograde movement, for the purpose of recruiting its cavalry, and disciplining the deserters from the Brazilian army. Of the latter we hear nothing, and it will be some time before it can be in a condition to take the field, if ever it will venture so bold a cast as on the plains of Itazingo. The Emperor, no doubt, has abundant resources in men. Nelson, claimed once, on seeing the Spanish fleet, "Thank God the Spaniards cannot build men!"—and we in our turn may exclaim, "Thank God the Emperor cannot make patriotism or valour!" If such were not the case, we might tremble for the Republican cause, in viewing the prospect of the land operations in the Banda Oriental, and the probable line of conduct which the Emperor will pursue. It will require considerable time and perseverance to make a serious impression on the Empire, because of the vast extension of the territory, its thinly scattered population, and the nature of the difficulties to be overcome in a rough and unfrequented country; but, after the unequivocal proofs of spirit and activity which the army gave in its late movements, there is nothing that is too much to be expected from its exertions, while the defeats of the Brazilian forces will undoubtedly contribute to weaken and diminish the credit of the cause they sustain, and perhaps entirely destroy that still proportion of popularity with which delusion and arrogance guided the nature of the war at its commencement. These are the most important consequences which we anticipate as likely to result from the operations on that point of the enemy's power. With respect to naval operations, we conceive them to be more adapted to produce direct and immediate effects, than those on the land side. It is on the water, that the Empire is most vulnerable, although its superior force inspires the enemy with most confidence on that element; and had the Republic been equally situated with respect to the means of raising a navy, as of collecting the materials of an army, the imperial flag would not only have been driven from the Parana and Uruguay, but would have been banished the waters of La Plata; and, with a slight co-operation of the land forces, would have been in possession of Montevideo, and what would have been a more valuable advantage, the commerce of the port would have suffered no interruption, and consequently the interests of the country would have been in a more prosperous state. Had the Republic been so happily situated, the Emperor would have been under the necessity of measuring his claims by the extent of his means, and not of his pride or ambition. Considering the amount of vessels with which the war commenced, her seamen have done wonders; and had ordinary rates been the basis of our anticipations, we should sooner have expected to see that small force annihilated, than assuming that respectable character which it now possesses—certainly not respectable in comparison with that of the Brazilians, but truly so in comparison with its primary amount. The misfortunes which attended the Chili fleet have had a most sensible effect in limiting the sphere of action

into which it might have entered had it received so valuable an addition. Chance or destiny have been unfavourable; but valour and patriotism have supplied in a great measure what fortune denied; and, in good truth, they are much more stable dependencies than any thing partaking of a contingency.

The Squadron is now nearly in a state of readiness to renew the contest with the Brazilian fleet, which ever and anon out of bravado sends one of its cruisers to show itself off the city, fire a shot as in bold defiance, and then, with recommendable prudence, hasten to its companions to give a glorious account of its daring exploits, and keep up the drooping spirits of the fidalgos. The value of the prizes taken in the last expedition up the Uruguay, is estimated at \$200,000; and this sum, according to the stipulations of the Government at the beginning of the war, is to be divided among the brave fellows who were engaged in the actions which terminated in the entire destruction of the third division of the enemy. This reward, so honourable both to the Government and the Squadron, will add another stimulus to the valour and patriotism of the officers and crews; for though patriotism and valour may be abstract qualities, we are not such abstract beings as not to be aware that they are capable of being powerfully operated on by physical agents. Among these, good pay is the most influential, and the brave tars of the Republican navy are now sharing a notable portion of this tangible impulse to patriotic exertion. It will no doubt tell its tale at the next fair encounter with the Brazilians, who, we are informed, are almost entirely deprived of foreign seamen, by the decree issued by the Emperor for releasing all foreigners desirous of leaving the service. Numbers of them have joined our fleet, influenced no doubt by the considerations of a better cause, and better treatment; and were there no impediment opposed to the gratification of the wishes of many others, we should soon see flocks of brave seamen offering their services to the Republic, and what would give another augmentation to their force, is the exasperation which they who have served under the enemy almost always manifest at the treatment they have received. The next cruise, we have good reason to believe, will throw another weight or two in the scale of the Republican forces; the balance of the Brazilians still preponderates, but a repetition of the Uruguay scene will diminish that superiority, and give the prize to the best player. Should any reinforcements from a certain source arrive in the shape of a frigate or so, it would be the key of the river, the bearer of the final sentence on the Emperor's claims, and the extinguisher of his last hopes of Republican conquest.

It is a trite mode adopted by those convicted of error or fallacy, either to wrap themselves up in the solemn garb of affected contempt, or, when beaten at close quarters, to have recourse to the lighter weapons of ridicule and wit.

It is well known that it is the general habit of dogs to bark, (as it is of writers to scribble), but when they attack some presumptuous intruder on their den ground, and we perceive them exhibiting the course of a dog, we have good reason to conclude that he is bitten.

SALE BY AUCTION.

THE Effects of a Young Man leaving the country, consisting of WEAVING APPAREL CARPENTERS TOOLS, &c. will be SOLD BY AUCTION on WEDNESDAY next, at Mr. GEORGE SHIPMAN'S, No. 23, Calle de Cuyo, at Seven o'clock precisely. The whole to be sold without reserve. March 24, 1827.

ADMIRAL BROWN.

A NEW and beautiful Edition of the PORTRAIT of the ADMIRAL was published yesterday, in the Lithographic and Engraving establishment of Messrs. DOUVILLE & LABUISSIER, where copies may be had already elegantly framed.

On Saturday and Monday next they will commence the publication of a set of Portraits, to consist of those of Generals ALVEAR, SOLER, LA VALLEJA, and MANSILLA, together with others of the distinguished men of the Argentine Republic. Buenos Ayres, March 18.

MOULD CANDLES

NINE WHITE MOULD CANDLES, of all sizes, for Sale, Wholesale and Retail, at No. 32, Calle de Florida.

J. T. MORGAN

I have most respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres, that his civility, that he has removed from the stable No. 137, de Venezuela, to No. 74, CALLE DE CUYO, (the late of Mr. Williams,) where he intends to carry on his private business, which he flatters himself will gain a more patronage and support.

7 Horses taken in at Live. — neat Gigs and fine Horses to let by the day, month, or year. — Horses broke for double and single harness.

ERY STABLES

No. 7, Calle de Venezuela.

J. JONES & W. POUNSFORD, beg leave to acquaint their Friends, and the Public in general, that they have taken the above establishment, (late Messrs. Warden and Morgan,) where they hope by assiduous attention, to meet a share of Public Patronage.

P.S.—Orders punctually attended to. — Horses taken in at Live. — Horses broke for Double and Single Harness; Stands for Carriages and Gigs, on the most Reasonable Terms. March 24, 1827.