

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. 42.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1827.

(Vol. 1.)

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

"Buenos Ayres, May 5, 1827.

"Although the extraordinary circumstances which occurred after the decree* of the 27th of September of last year had been issued, have rendered impossible until now, the establishment of the three principal Forts which, with that of La Independencia, ought to defend the frontier line, towards the indians, that was laid down in said decree; nevertheless, bearing in mind that it will be realized in the next spring if, as is to be hoped, circumstances change, since every thing considered necessary for some time have been prepared for carrying into effect a work which the security of the country so urgently demands, and above all, orders having been given for the 7th regiment of cavalry to garrison the fort of La Independencia, the period is arrived of beginning to put into execution the measures which the government had long previously resolved upon, to foment the establishment of villages which, under the protection of the troops appointed to garrison the forts, must proportion a great stimulus to the number of families in our country, who are either the pest of proprietors, or cannot make a progress in proportion to their labour and industry. With this object, the President of the Republic has resolved and decreed:—

1. "Every individual who, not possessing any territorial property in our country, may go and establish himself in the towns which are to be formed under the shelter of the forts appointed to garrison the new line of frontiers, shall receive in possession a piece of ground within the plan of the towns, the extension of which shall be 50 yards in front, and an equal number in depth.

2. "They who may wish to dedicate themselves to agriculture, shall receive besides in occupation, a quinta or chacara lot, in the land which with this object is to be marked out, in conformity to the general resolutions.

3. "Every person, not possessing or renting any land in our country, that may go and establish himself in the new frontier line with at least 200 head of cattle, shall receive in occupation an estancia lot, the extension of which shall be one league in front, and a league and a half in depth.

4. "The individuals whom the previous articles comprehend, are exempt from the payment of the canon, or rent, for the term of years for quinta or chacara lands, and for 4 years for estancias.

"The person who, one year after having taken possession of the building lot which, in conformity to the first article, are to be given in possession in the plan of the towns, may not have established and constructed his house on them, shall thereby lose all right to it.

"Those also shall lose their right, who within the same period shall not have stocked the quinta, chacara, or estancia which, in conformity to the second and third articles, are to be given in occupation.

7. "During the years in which, in conformity to the 4th article, the occupier is exempt from the payment of the canon or rent established by law, he shall not transfer, yield, or alienate, in any manner, his right to the land which he may have received.

"The repairs of the lands established by the decree, shall be made at present by the military chiefs who command the forces composing the forts, proceeding in it in conformity to the general resolutions, and those which may be given hereafter.

"That all which is disposed in the preceding articles may be put into effect, the topographic department is charged to give, in the neighbourhood of the said forts, and above the line which in conformity to the general dis-

out in quintas and chacaras, an area which shall contain at least 50 estancia lots, of the extent expressed in the 3d article.

10. "The Minister of War shall be informed of this resolution, for the purpose of communicating to the chiefs of the corps destined for the defence of the forts, and to the police department, that through it, it may circulate to all the commissaries and justices of the peace of the country, to the end that it may come to the knowledge of all the poor families therein, whom it so immediately concerns."

RIVADAVIA.—Julian S. de Aguero.

* Vide No. 10, B. Packet.

"The unlimited manner in which until now, the State lands have been given in occupation, with all the extension in which they have been solicited, has given rise to an abuse the consequences of which begin already to be felt. Immense tracts of country are denounced without intention and without the possibility of stocking them, but with the certainty of selling, in a short time, the right at a high price, which has been acquired at so little expense. So it is, that the whole extent of land comprehended within the new frontier line, although the greater part unpeopled, is now nearly divided out. The accumulation of such vast tracts in few hands, will forcibly retard its culture and population. It is not just, on the other part, that a few should exclusively monopolize to themselves a benefit which the law proportions to favour the industry of all. The Government has desired to establish rules which, facilitating the distribution of lands in proportions desirable, might avoid those inconveniences, has solicited from the topographic department the practical information which the nature of its functions afford it, but until the present it has not been able to obtain a resolution that might satisfy that object. With a view to procuring, it is obligatory on the government to proceed in the distribution of land with rather more economy, and not to permit the lands of public property to become the patrimony of a few, to the great prejudice of public prosperity, and of the particular industry of the most numerous class. With this object, the President of the Republic has resolved and decreed:—

1. "In every denuncia, the judge of primera instancia before whom it is made, shall in the first place transmit it to the topographic department, as is ordered by general rule.

2. "The topographic department, after stating in its instruction if there be or not any inconvenience that is opposed to the denuncia, must also state whether the person making the denuncia has previously denounced any other lands, what is their extent, and what the state of the expedient which is preparing for the purpose.

3. "With these data, and the other information which the government may see fit to obtain, it will grant, or not, in occupation, the whole or only a part of the land denounced."

RIVADAVIA.—Julian S. de Aguero.

* Denuncia, is the notice which is given to the topographic department, of an intention to occupy lands belonging to the State, subject to the payment of an annual rent established by law.

If the inducements held out to settlers on the frontiers, in the former of these documents, be found to produce the effects desired, it may be considered as one of the best measures that have been hitherto taken for the purpose of drawing population to the extensive and fertile tracts of land which are contained within the province. The reasons why they have been so long abandoned, will be found in a variety of circumstances, which have operated against

the increase of a rural population, but perhaps none more powerful than the dread excited by the devastating incursions of the frontier indians, who behold the encroachments of civilization with a jealous eye, and whose legislative code has never taught them to respect either proprietorial rights, or to refrain from shedding innocent blood. They have looked upon these plains as their patrimony, and the fruits of others' industry as a lawful prey, and the peaceful settler as an usurper, with whom no terms could be observed short of either pillage, captivity, or death. Under such circumstances, there is little cause for surprize at the state of desertion in which they have remained from time immemorial, without any other occupier than the wild tenant of the forest, or as the occasional resting-place of peregrinating savages. These have often been severely chastised by the troops of the Republic, but they have had no more effect in mending their manners, than birch-rod whippings ordinarily produce on truant-going school boys. Their manner of life, their habitual propensities, and their hostility to the nation, offer no security for the observance of the most sacred obligations, any further than their inclinations coincide, or while under the influence of fear. Conciliatory measures have been tried, but have failed in obtaining the great object—permanent security; and as those barbarians always identify the individual who does them an injury with the nation and the government, and as it is difficult to control the conduct of each member of the state in their intercourse with them, the whole country is constantly exposed, though resting on the faith of treaties or contracts, to the visitation of their comprehensive and sweeping revenge. Hence it is probable, that for an indefinite time, even when the country shall be thickly peopled, a strong force will be absolutely necessary to repress their marauding irruptions.

There is every probability that the forts, the erection of which was ordered in a decree of September last, will shortly be raised; as a number of opulent individuals, in town and country, have displayed a praiseworthy anxiety to carry into effect the designs of the government, by liberally contributing sums of money, and affording facilities for the purpose of collecting and conveying the necessary materials to the places destined for their construction. The completion of this portion of the wishes of the government, will probably offer few difficulties; but that part which has reference to settlers appears rather questionable, at least for some time to come. At present, circumstances are far from being auspicious. There was not, previous to the war, any excess in the number of individuals occupied in pastoral or agricultural pursuits, while the demands naturally created by State necessities after its commencement, have reduced the number far below what is absolutely required to carry on, in a proper manner, the country establishments already existing. To this we must add, the superior advantages which settlers derive from being located in the vicinity of a market for the sale of produce, and the supply of their necessities; and most particularly, the greater security it affords against the attacks of an Indian enemy. These circumstances will always operate on the choice of persons about to dedicate themselves to agriculture, as the additional want of good and cheap land communications will also have its influence on the returns of labour, in parts situated at a distance from the city.

But the question, in truth, is not that of greater or less advantages; but we are inclined to think is confined solely to the probability of obtaining a numerous frontier population, by the means which are in this decree made use of. As far as we see into the subject, we believe they are inadequate of themselves to produce that effect. Our opinion is derived from considering the scanty population of the country even in its most populous parts, and the habits which have been generated by a long continuance of the system of pasturage, on which almost the whole of the lands in occupation have been employed, and the absence of a sufficient stimulus to that kind of labour required for the purposes of agriculture. The number of new lands which are denounced, if employed in estancias only, though requiring a smaller number of persons to conduct them than any other class of establishments, will find abundant occupation for all the surplus hands which the slow progress of the native population will afford for many years; and there is every reason to believe, that the attention of that portion generally engaged in these, will never be turned in any other channel, until that which suits their habits and disposition shall be entirely filled up, and until the demands of necessity shall urge them to abandon that desultory mode of life which is now one of their chief characteristics, for another more laborious, but infinitely preferable as it regards both individuals and the state.

There is reason to conclude, that the peopling of the frontiers will not be effected, or but very slowly, by the attractions now held out; and it may be doubted whether it will be at all accomplished, if left to the voluntary choice of independent individuals. The dangers to be feared, and the difficulties to be encountered in new establishments, will most effectually deter them from such an enterprise, without some more valuable concessions than the rent of a portion of ground for a short period. The most likely means will be by some system of organization, by which a body of men could at once be removed thither, and so obviate in a great measure those fears, which must operate with weight on isolated families.

REPUBLICAN ARMY.

BULLETIN NO. 8.

"The 15th it having begun to rain at 2 o'clock, A. M., it continued the whole day, and the army remained in its position. The 16th, fair weather, and the three corps of the army were put in movement, and marching all the day, the 2d and 3d took up their position on the right bank of the Piray Grande; the 1st encamped on the same bank, at the confluence of this river with the Chico. The three corps marched on this day 7 leagues; also Colonel Oribe was despatched with 100 men, to arrive at day-break at Baye, for the purpose of surprising some of the enemy's detachments, as well as to prevent the emigration of the people. The 17th the three corps passed the Piray, moving along its bank to take the course of the Piray Chico, which they followed along its left bank, and encamped thereon. Colonel Oribe surprised Baye, and put to flight the party of the enemy which occupied it. In the same evening an imperial force presented itself to skirmish with a party of the Colonel's detachment; the latter took one prisoner, and at night-fall both parties retreated, and the town was abandoned. The 18th begun with rain, notwithstanding which the three corps of the Republican Army moved on Baye. They all marched along one road. The hills to the left were shortly covered by the enemy's sentinels, and several of our detachments were appointed to open a fire of musquetry upon them, and after a sharp skirmish the former abandoned the heights, and the army took possession of Baye; the infantry within the town, the cavalry in the suburbs, and the 1st corps half-a-league from the town towards Santa Tecla. This town, which on the first entering of the Republican Army, was found deserted, was now peopled with many families. To the N. East of this village, at the distance of two leagues, are the ruins of the ancient fortress of Santa Tecla, on the Cuchilla Grande, which runs in the same direction, being intersected by a ridge of hills, denominated Sierra de Camacha, and extending from Baye from the N. N. E. to S. S. East. This ridge is extremely rough, and the whole broken by deep ditches and insular woods: all its heights are covered with parties of the enemy. Two leagues distant from the army, at the front of them, is General Barreto with the dragoons of Rio Pardo, and the divisions of Ventos Gonzales and Vento Mantel. According to certain intelligence, the remainder of the Germans who escaped from the battle of Ituzaingo, were embarked at La Cuchera and transported on Rio Yacui to Rio Grande, where they are at present; their number ascends to 4000 men. All the intelligence acquired states, that the opening of the new campaign is a complete surprize to the continent. From the 18th to the 20th the rains have fallen in torrents, and the army has remained in its position. The skirmishes with the advanced posts of the enemy on the Sierra have been continued, with no other loss on our part than one of the 1st corps wounded, and several horses killed. — Baye, 20th April, 1827."

LEON MANDUJAO.

It will easily be believed, that the Brazilians could not have confidence on being left to pass the winter in garrison, and therefore the appearance of the Republican Army on its march towards the frontiers, has been a matter of no small surprize. They are well aware of the importance of delay and procrastination, in giving it the Emperor that superiority arising from resources and numbers, which his troops in the field so woefully want in valour and patriotism. The war has long ago had its course, even since its commencement. It cannot by any means be considered as a contest of the merits of which the right to the rest of justice, on the tunes of war, other had been decided before this. Brazilian treasure is being imporing with Brazilian cowardice, or the other side, is the struggle of manly and enduring feel against the obstacle of nature, the incon-

uncultivated country, and, what is worse than all, that wily policy which rests its hopes more on the schemes of a pusillanimous council than on the energies of its action, or the moral or even physical force of its agents,

We noticed, in some remarks on the last Bulletin, the advantages which the Republican Army would possess over the Brazilians, in being better prepared to meet the rigors of a winter campaign. Such advantages appear duly appreciated by the army, and will contribute to affect the enemy in proportion to the activity displayed in its movements. There appears only one impediment to the realization of a vigorous and effectual plan of operations, and that is, the continuance of those rains which have set in with rather unusual force: although of great service to the country, in tending to produce an abundant harvest, they will most certainly retard and harass the movements of the army, in a country of an irregular surface, watered by numerous rivers and brooks, and in many parts intersected by ravines and vallies of difficult passage even in dry weather. Should the season clear up, the national forces will, without doubt, penetrate into the district of Rio Grande and there it will possess superior facilities for acting against the enemy, more tenable positions, and abundance of provisions; as the great object would seem to be, by some bold and decisive stroke to shake the Emperor's obstinacy, by endangering the southern parts of his territory, properly so called. On a small scale, he may find it easy to oblige the inhabitants to withdraw into the interior; but should the continued progress of the army require it to be carried on extensively, he may find it a measure that will seriously affect the character of his prospects, and make it absolutely necessary to listen to pacific propositions, and to cease to tamper with the sufferings and complaints of a discontented population, already too long groaning under the evils of a desolating war.

COPY OF A NOTE ADDRESSED BY H. B. M.'S CONSUL AT M. VIDEO, TO W. PARISH, ESQ.

Monte Video, 7th May, 1827.

SIR,—I have the honor to acquaint you, that in consequence of a remonstrance made by Mr. Secretary Canning, through Mr. Gordon, to the Court of Brazil, against a system pursued by the Authorities of this place, whereby bond was exacted from Masters of neutral merchant vessels, that they should not enter any of the ports of the Republic of Buenos Ayres, it has been repealed this day."

(Signed,)

THOMAS SAMUEL HOOD.

W. Parish, Esq. H. M.'s Consul General, Buenos Ayres.

BRITISH VESSELS AT AND SAILED FROM MONTE VIDEO, TO STH MAY, 1827.

Brig Aguaría, discharged by order of Government; ready to take a freight.
Do. Lima, first on the list to be discharged by the Government.
Do. Calpe, second do. do. do.
Do. Doris, third do. do. do.
Do. Bilton, nearly discharged; willing to take freight.
Do. Henrietta; chartered by Mr. John Hall.
Schooner Rock Scorpion, arrived with passengers.
Brig Catalina, as the Midas went out. She has sailed for Rio Janeiro. The ship has sailed for Rio, and ship Egham for Valparaiso.

We have been ordered to collect some further particulars relative to the detention of the British brig Concord, and Hamburg ship Gertrude Elizabeth, schr. privateer Vencedor de Huzango, Capt. Costa. The Hamburg ship bound from St. Catharines to M. Video: the privateer took on of her crew and a Captain of the army, going passengers to Monte Video; and some coffee and sugar, stated to be Brazilian property. The last accounts say the ship still in company with the privateer. The Concord was at first thought to be a brig that had been repeatedly chartered by the Brazilian government. When she was fallen in, with, it was blowing a gale of wind, with a heavy sea. The privateer had not a boat that could live in such a sea, and for that reason hailed for the brig's boat: two prize masters, Mr. Collins and Mr. Richardson, with four men, were ordered to go on board the brig and keep her under the schooner's lee, which was done, notwithstanding the bad weather, until dark. The privateer then hailed the brig to show her lights, and lights were shown on each vessel until 8 o'clock, when a blue light was displayed as a signal for tacking; and lights for half-an-hour afterwards, at which period they entirely disappeared. In the morning nothing was to be seen of the privateer or ship: the brig lay off and on all the next day in hopes of seeing them, and then made for the Salado. Near that port came in contact with a corvette, a brig, a three-masted schooner, and a schooner. They gave chase until 10 o'clock at night of the 4th inst. the corvette was on the weather quarter of the Concord, showing four lights, as a signal for the next to close; they did so, and surrounded the brig. At half-past six, Mr. Collins and three men escaped in the jolly-boat; Mr. Richardson and one man left the brig. The corvette began firing at the boat three minutes after the latter had left, first a quarter gun, then musketry, and shot, and a gun charged with grape; the shots falling nearly inside the boat. The latter, after great exertions, arrived at the Salado 6 o'clock of the 5th instant.

It is reported that the Brazilians meditate an attack upon Martin Garcia. The Commandant of that Island (Don Juan Apostol Martinez,) is reckoned a brave man, and no apprehensions are entertained as to the result of any hostile movement.—The Brazilians at M. Video carefully conceal their loss of men near Enseñada. Some of their officers have however hinted it at 80 killed and wounded. Had it been possible, they would have kept from public view the damage done to their vessels.—Captain Braurepaire, now of the frigate Maria Isabel, commanded, until lately, the Maria da Gloria, of 32 guns, which ship has done any thing but distinguish herself in the River Plate. A few months since, the Maria Isabel pursued the Chacabuco off the coast of Brazil, but gave up the chase on receiving several shots, one went through the foresail, and another struck the mast of the frigate; added to which, the corvette evinced strong symptoms of fighting. The 'forte' of Captain Braurepaire seems to be in running after privateers.

Accounts from Monte Video to the 9th inst. state the arrival of the American schrs. Montezuma, and Tandem, and Sardinian schooner-brig Caesar, (late Nymph) having been warned off the Salado, and their registers endorsed. Two American ships have been chartered by the month to carry troops; report gives their destination for the Salado. We, however, think Rio Grande will be the point, as they are much pressed for troops in that direction. The corvette Liberal has returned from off the Salado with loss of anchors: there had been a report of her capture by the Itaparica and Escudero, from Patagones. Norton is at Monte Video ill. The new frigate Maria Isabel, Paula, Piranja, and other vessels of war were at Monte Video; the frigate Empeatriz and the remainder of the squadron of Pintos Guedes were cruising between the Capes, the Salado, and different parts of the river; few or none of their vessels appear to be in this neighbourhood. The English brig Concord was at M. Video: the Brazilians give the worst construction to her rencontre with the Vencedor de Ituzaingo, detailed in our last number, accusing the privateer of having committed an act of piracy. H. M. S. Ganges, 84 guns, had anchored 10 miles from the port of M. Video. Fresh provisions were in great abundance, cattle and hides going in every day.

For a besieged town, Monte Video is certainly the most fortunate upon record, possessing a market as well stocked with fresh provisions as that of Buenos Ayres, and they may well laugh in their sleeves at us poor Patriots. "Revenge is sweet,"—and while we were flattering ourselves that if in Buenos Ayres all articles of clothing, wines, &c. &c. had trebled their prices, our annoyers, at any rate, were deprived of the luxury of a Beef Steak. But it seems that has never been the case; and the heroic Brazilian naval men, returning to M. Video from the fatigues of war and the elements, can, at a tavern ycleped "Beef-Steak Brown's," get a prime Beef Steak, and talk over the "moving accidents by flood and field." The facetious landlord Brown, and others, ever and anon putting in their jests, that he (the landlord,) was only assisting to fatten his Imperial Majesty's officers, to render them fit for killing by his name-sake of Buenos Ayres.—It is plaguy hard to suffer and be laughed at too.

The new Brazilian frigates Maria Isabel, and Princess Imperial, lately from North America, are spoken of as unique of their sort: naval men are quite in raptures with them. The Maria Isabel mounts 60 guns, is low in the water, and her masts rake to that degree that persons at a distance have taken her for a large schooner.—Upon so slight a texture, in our opinion, hangs the blockade, that two such frigates, well manned and commanded, would decidedly break it up. If half-a-dozen merchant vessels, hastily armed, have so often foiled the Brazilians, what might not be expected from regular built ships of war? Had the Chili fleet arrived, we should not have had at this moment to complain of blockade.

Accounts from Rio Grande state, that 400,000 head of cattle have been lost to that province from the circumstances of war; that people were chartering vessels to get away; and that Alvear need fear little resistance, should he decide to advance to San Pedro. If the above is correct, it shows the policy of prosecuting the war in that quarter with almost vigour.

The last accounts from Rio Janeiro state as a fact, that money (Brazilian property,) had been taken out of an English brig, by a privateer.

The launch Comet had been lately sent from B. Ayres, to look for a Brazilian launch said to be in the Uruguay. The Comet's crew, consisting of Correntinos, rose upon the Captain (Martinez), landed him upon one of the islands of the Parana, and ran away with the boat, supposed for Corrientes.

The following are translated extracts of Letters captured by the *Sin Par*, and alludes to her attack upon the convoy, and other interesting particulars:—

"Rio de Janeiro, 15th April, 1827.

"Your truly esteemed favor of the 20th ult. is before me, and its contents are duly noted. All the interested, including myself, approve of your determination to refuse a cargo for our vessel, under a freight of 120rs.*; indeed, in the present state of things, and owing to the necessity of effecting insurance against the great number of privateers that are off our coast, it will not pay, even at that high rate.

"Of the Rio Grande vessels, six were taken, and one was robbed. They were under convoy, but far from proving an obstacle to their being captured, it proved a lucky hit for the Captain of the privateer, who caught them all, and by that means saved himself a great deal of trouble and time.

"In consequence of this news, and the accounts we have here that some privateers cruising between this Bar and Cape Frio, have robbed four vessels from Campos, and sunk one from St. Mathews, I have deemed it prudent to insure your *zumaca Primavera*, and also \$1100 on the *Flora*. This insurance was effected at 3 per cent., and to-day the premium is 8 per cent."

* Formerly the freight between Santos and Rio was about 80rs.

"Rio de Janeiro, 15th April, 1827.

"Your *zumaca* will sail as soon as the weather is favourable. By the enclosed manifest you will perceive that she makes a miserable freight of 71,460rs. (about 90 dollars.) Things are in the worst state, and the people who have some cargo will not ship it, being afraid that it will fall into the hands of these cursed pirates, though for some days past we have heard of no further depredations."

Amongst the articles captured by the *Sin Par* privateer, are some military cocked hats, and gold and silver epaulets, going from Rio Janeiro to Rio Grande. One of the hats, destined 'por El Ilustrissimo General Marquez de Barbacena,' is now in the store of Messrs. Arriola & Co., for sale.

The American ship spoken by the *Sin Par*, on 29th April, was the *Parnassus*, Captain Cowell, going to St. Catherines to recruit her crew: she likewise spoke, on April 15, American brig *Tandem*, two days from Rio Janeiro, bound to Santos.

The following are the names of the Prizes taken by the new *General Mancilla* privateer, Captain Wilder:—*zumacas Pensamiento Feliz*, *Maria Luisa*, *Penha Victoria*, two named *Espirito Santo*, and one *zumaca* given up to the prisoners.

On the 12th instant, 300 men belonging to the 4th battalion of the Militia, embarked at the Mole, for the Banda Oriental. The men appeared in excellent spirits: a military musical Band attended in the walk of the Alameda, and performed various pieces of music. The following vessels conveyed them, but did not sail until 14th inst., owing to contrary winds:—schooners 9th February, Captain Rosales; Maldonado, Captain Toll; Union, Captain Bowden; 11th June, Captain Hayman.—We wish they would change the present uncouth names of some of the above vessels, to others more harmonious and sea-like.

A crowd of black women attended the embarkation,—wives, children, &c.; and those who assert the non-susceptibility of the negro race to the tenderest feelings of our nature, should have witnessed the scene,—the tears and heart-rending exclamations. Many a dusky bosom mourned the anguish of parting, with grief as poignant as those of lighter complexions can pretend to.

In spite of the music and bustle, the embarkation of troops for foreign service has ever something melancholy in it. It was once our lot to accompany a school-fellow upon an expedition of the above nature. He had just obtained an Ensigncy in the 1st regiment of Foot Guards: a battalion of his regiment was ordered to Spain. They came out of Portman-Street barracks, London, on a fine morning in September, 1813, one thousand strong; the men cheering in answer to the shouts of the populace, colours flying, band playing. At the Rottenrow gate of Kensington Gardens, the music ceased, the battalion halted, and a scene of parting took place, not easily to be forgotten. A young officer scarcely twenty years of age, the son of a London banker, with faltering voice spoke to his father's groom:—"William, inform my father, mother, and sisters, that you left me in good spirits; tell my sister Eliza, that"—The hitherto suppressed tears now streamed from his eyes, and he sought shelter among the soldiery, entreating the servant to leave him. This fine young man, a few months afterwards, was killed in the sortie made by the French from Bayonne.

On 15th instant, No. 7 Gun-boat, Navarro, sailed on a cruise. The schooners which conveyed the troops to the Banda Oriental returned on Thursday morning.

Fauch's New Hotel, Calle de Cathedral, was opened to the public on 16th instant. This splendid edifice has been more than a twelvemonth in preparation. In addition to other conveniences of apartments for families, &c., it has warm and cold baths, (the first attempt of the sort in this country,)—an Assembly Room attached,—a Mirador, or look-out place, commanding a view of the river,—is near the Plaza, Theatre, and water-works. The Amateur, of every nation, can have viands prepared according to his peculiar taste; wines, from "humble Port to Imperial Tokay," and the real Beef Steak at any hour. We wish the spirited proprietor success; and if he cannot at present rival the Albion's and Clarendon's of the British metropolis, his exertions may gain the public support, and the rest will follow.

BRITISH THEATRICAL FUND

FOR THE RELIEF OF THE WIDOWS AND WOUNDED OF THE NATIONAL SQUADRON.

Amount in Hand, as advertised 10th February last, - \$1244 3rs.

Distribution since the above.

February 7,	J. Smith,	- - - - -	\$14
	William Dobbie,	- - - - -	14
	José de Booras,	- - - - -	14
	John Roades,	- - - - -	14
March 7,	J. Inman,	- - - - -	16
19,	William Phiney,	- - - - -	40
22,	Eliza Robinson, (widow,)	- - - - -	50
April 3,	D. Perremo,	- - - - -	20
	J. Nelson,	- - - - -	25
	B. Langden,	- - - - -	25
	William Finney,	- - - - -	25
	William Henry,	- - - - -	25
	J. Stewart,	- - - - -	25
			\$307 0rs.

BALANCE ON HAND, - - - - - \$907 3

VARIETIES.

The following is a literal translation of a Letter sent by the Chinese Authorities to the Commodore of some English East-India ships, during a dispute between the British and Chinese, in the year 1808:—

"I, the Mandarin Vic, by favor of my Prince Isontoc, of the two provinces of Quang-Tong and Quang-Si, direct this Chop to the Captains, Officers, Passengers and others belonging to the English ships, to warn you, that being certain that your bad and wicked kingdom is situated on an island of the Sea, and that you originally employed yourselves in making watches to enable you to pay your taxes; afterwards, by the special and profound goodness of our great Emperor, who was desirous of benefiting you, he granted you permission to come to the Empire to trade,—behold what exalted and profound virtue belong to him!—notwithstanding which you have, without leave, and for the first time, introduced Soldiers into Macao, making disturbances. If they are not withdrawn, a great many Soldiers shall be sent to extinguish you; and when our innumerable army shall arrive, they shall destroy and burn you, even if your bodies are as hard as stone or Jasper. I shall then not be able to use you with any indulgence, or free you from the net of the Law in which you will be ensnared; and in order that you may be obedient and discreet, I direct this Chop to you.

"In the 13th year of the Emperor Kia King, 7th day of the 10th Moon,—3d December, 1808."

DIED.

On the 15th instant, Mr. DUGALD McDUGALL, of this City, aged twenty-two years.

On the 25th of May will be Published

AN ENGRAVED

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