

At least, the principles and basis of the Constitution would not have suffered this new affront, and that province might not have separated itself from the association in times in which it is so important to preserve even the image of central authority, since that is not wished to be formed which the people desire.—(*Telegrafo of Mendoza.*)

SALTA.

It is rather a subject of surprize that so long time should have elapsed since intelligence was received concerning the attack upon Salta, and the change in the government of that province, without any certain knowledge being obtained of the proceedings which have followed those events. Rumours some time ago were current, that Gorriti, the chief mover of the change, had declared in favour of the national authorities; but these are not confirmed by any authentic documents hitherto published. Letters however have been published, which would at least incline us to believe that he is rather on a favourable footing with Madrid and Gutierrez, though not so much so as to be willing to take an active part in their operations. An extract of a letter from Santiago, dated April 26, published in *The Tribuno*, states, that to silence the repeated solicitations of these two Governors, he had sent them a quantity of ammunition, but by no means would declare war against the province of Santiago. Another letter from Cordova says, "We have news up to the 22d of April from Catamarca, which states the great consternation of Gutierrez, as much because of his small force to resist Quiroga, as because he and La Madrid began to mistrust the government of Salta, from which he had requested certain explanations. By reason of his weakness Gutierrez sent an envoy to Santiago, soliciting an adjustment on the conditions which he might point out, to which he received answer, that nothing could be resolved on there without the consent of the other friendly governments."

What result this neutrality of the Governor of Salta may have upon the future operations of La Madrid, cannot be foreseen; though if we may judge from the number of the provinces hostile to his views, it would appear to be a wiser measure to abstain from again enkindling a civil war to accomplish that which has much the aspect of a fruitless design, as the provinces which are opposed to it have now commenced negotiations that, in the event of an attack, would probably turn the whole of their forces against the attacking party, and by further embittering mutual animosity, remove more and more distant all prospects of organization. Nothing has yet transpired that would enable us to form a judgment of the measures entered into by the provinces of Cuyo, other than the preliminary bases of their union, which will probably remain as they are. The deputy for San Luis to Mendoza, has been recalled by the Governor, by an order dated April 31st, ultimo, which intimates, that the documents relative to his mission have been presented to the legislature, and will most probably receive its approbation. If any hopes can be entertained of internal peace in the hostile provinces, we must ground them on the presumed mediatorial agency of the united exertions of the neutral provinces to bring about a reconciliation, and to the preponderance of physical force on the part of one or other of the contending parties; indeed, to this we attribute more weight, than to any other motive; for when the passions rule, reason is overpowered, and the only restraint of passion is impotence; and what argument could not effect, may be accomplished by the urgency of necessity. If none of these are found to produce the desired object, there is but the alternative of their former state of isolation left, to which it is to be feared they will return with an additional portion of reciprocal ill-will, dislike, and distaste for that system which was believed to be the only balm for the festering wounds of provincial sufferings, and the only bond that should bind up the broken fragments of the national body.

BUENOS AYRES.

Arrived, 27th ultimo, British barque Packet *Kingfisher*, Captain Poore, from Falmouth 24th March; arrived at Rio Janeiro 5th May; sailed from thence, 6th; arrived at and sailed from Monte Video 24th May. No passengers from England, and one French gentleman passenger from Rio Janeiro to Monte Video. Did not speak any Brazilian vessels of war, except the blockading squadron off this port. The three Brazilian frigates were still at Monte Video, and the rest of their vessels cruising between the Capes and about the river, as detailed in our last. H. M. S. *Warspite*, 76 guns, was at Rio Janeiro; *Ganges*, 24 guns, at Monte Video; *Ranger*, 28

and British surveying ships, at M. Video; and likewise the French, Dutch, and American ships of war before noticed. The barque packet *Goldfinch*, from Buenos Ayres 5th December, arrived at Falmouth 25th February. The packet *Cynthia*, from this 7th January, had not arrived; neither had the packet *Eclipse*, from this 22d April, arrived at Rio Janeiro on 6th May last. Some transports, with troops from Bahia, were laying off Rio Janeiro, the *Nitcheroy* frigate with them. A whale-boat, painted black, with five men and a white flag at the bows, was seen pulling towards the Brazilian squadron off this, on Sunday morning last, supposed to have run away from the shore. The next packet appointed for this port is the brig *Duke of York*, Captain Smeil. The American ship *Dumfries*, from Baltimore, has arrived at M. Video. General Lator, and his brother Juan Pedro, and their families, arrived at Rio Janeiro 2d May. It is said that Barbacena has or is about to be superseded in his command of the Brazilian army in Rio Grande, by General Braun. The Dutch brig *Victor*, *Arenschie*, from B. Ayres 5th December, arrived at Antwerp 4th March; and at the same port, on 14th March, Dutch brig *Decock*, *Deutz*, from B. Ayres 9th January. The brig *Thomas*, *Dempsey*, sailed from Liverpool for Monte Video, on 20th March.

On morning of 28th ultimo, a ship was seen anchored to the northward of this port, a brig and a schooner under sail near Point Quilmes, and a brig aground,—the Brazilian squadron under weigh steering for the latter. The Rio schooner, and a schooner brig, anchored near the grounded brig; the rest pursued the brig and schooner down the river. A boat, with the crew of the brig, consisting of 14 persons, got safe on shore, and from them we learned that the brig was a Brazilian prize to Fournier, laden with hides, saltpetre, &c.; that they had scuttled her, and the Brazilians afterwards burned her; and that the brig and schooner chased away the captured English brig *Florida*, now called *Revenge*, (Fournier on board,) and a prize schooner of war, likewise captured by Fournier. The brig *Florida*, and prize schooner of war, got safe into Ensenada, and Fournier has arrived in town. The ship to the northward came into the Inner Roads, and proved to be the Governor *Hawkins*, *Dunton*, with a general cargo, from Philadelphia and M. Video, to Ford & Co.

Would it not be advisable to keep some of the small vessels of war always in readiness, to protect merchant vessels that may arrive; or even to anchor every evening one or two gun-boats on the bank, ready to start at a moment's notice, should morning present any object to claim protection? Had such been the case on Monday last, the Rio schooner, and schooner brig, dared not approach the Brig aground: she and some of the cargo, might have been saved. It is true that the *Sarandi*, one Gun-boat, and two other schooners went out; but so late as to render their services useless. The Brazilians cannot blockade all the points they pretend to do; vessels will get in spite of them, and were they sure of protection, many would make for the port of Buenos Ayres. The Brazilian force off this is very weak, and it is galling to see that paltry schooner, the *Rio*, so active, and nothing to counteract her. Properly managed, the *Sarandi* is equal in point of sailing to any schooner that has appeared in this port;—when making abreast of the *Liberal* on Monday last, she shot a-head instead of

Fournier, in his late cruise, captured 13 vessels,—two of them of war, viz.: schooner *Esperanza*, with one long brass 12 pounder, and 60 men; and the *Launch* No. 23, with a small gun, and 28 men; the rest were *zumacas*, variously laden. Three of the captured vessels were sunk, three given up to the prisoners, and several despatched direct for Buenos Ayres, and are accounted for as thus:

- Zumaca *Rosalie*, arrived in the Inner Roads.
- Schooner of war *Esperanza*, at Ensenada.
- Brig burned near Point Quilmes.
- And 4 fate unknown.

Fournier fired repeatedly at the Brazilian vessels that pursued him to Ensenada: they returned the fire, the shots falling short. The schooner of war *Esperanza*, was taken off Rio Grande; the crew all ran below at the first, and fired by Fournier. They had 10 impressed men on board, (Portuguese and Brazilian,) and 6 Englishmen; the latter have arrived in Buenos Ayres.

As Fournier's conduct will be strictly investigated, we will not prejudice the question. Whatever may be the merits of the case, it is evident that he conceives himself justified, else he would not have come to Buenos Ayres. Had he been a confirmed pirate, some have given out, he would have run to St. Thomas, &c.

nah, or numerous other places resorted to by that sort of gentry; and not at once have come to the seat of Government, and in contact with the British authorities, so jealous of the least insult offered to the flag. He has been reported as inimical to the English, in contradiction of which we insert the following, which has been sent to us:—

MR. EDITOR,—Amongst the charges against Fournier, a dislike of the English has been named. It is most untrue. In war he has ever conducted himself towards that nation as a brave and honorable enemy; in peace, as a sincere friend. He has numerous certificates from Englishmen, captured by him during the late war, speaking in the highest terms of his kindness; and, to come nearer home, ask the English seamen captured in the schooner of war *Esperanza*. They were found in rags and poverty;—he clothed them and gave them every comfort. Fournier was in the French navy twenty-seven years, twenty-two of which he had an ostensible command in a vessel of war. He is not a mercenary warrior: report states him to be worth at least 200,000 dollars in Europe.

AMICUS JUSTITIE.

We lay before our readers the details of an occurrence something similar to the case of Fournier:—

On 19th December, 1826, the privateer boat *Comet*, Captain John Thomas, of this port, whilst cruising near Cape St. Mary's, fell in with the British cutter *Dove*, of London. Upon boarding the cutter, she was found to be in possession of the Brazilians, and a lieutenant, 5 seamen, and 2 marines of that nation on board, belonging to the corvette *Liberal*, captain Hayden. They gave an account that the *Dove* had been captured or detained by the corvette on 15th December having been found fishing upon the prohibited waters of the Castillos, and that when fallen in with, they were conducting the said cutter to Monte Video. Only the mate and cook were found on board; the captain, remainder of the crew, and the *Dove's* papers were in the *Liberal*. The privateer instantly conducted the cutter to the *Salado*, in which port she now remains with her cargo of 4000 seal skins, and it is further stated that proceedings have taken place tantamount to a condemnation of said cargo, and that no reclamations have been made by any authorities whatever.

The owner and captain of the privateer *Comet* have related above particulars: if incorrect, an instant contradiction can be placed; if true, Fournier has a case in his favour, and the question will hinge upon what authority he went to cruise in the English brig. At all events, we are sure that "even-handed justice" will preside, and prejudice have no effect in judgment upon a brave man like Fournier. We are not well acquainted with the history of those fishing rights claimed for the islands of Castillos. We are told that they are rented by individuals from the Brazilian Government, and that the latter, in consequence, guarantee the monopoly of the fishing to those individuals.

May 27th, sailed privateer brig *La Presidenta*, Capt. Beazley, and privateer schooner *Presidente*, Allen, on a cruise. The brig has 7 guns, viz.—one long eighteen, and six short twelves; and 110 men. The schooner has one long eighteen on a pivot, five sixes, and 70 men. The crews are English, Americans, and other countries.

The national vessels of war that sailed on 21st May for Martin Garcia, are schooner *Maldonado*, Commodore Espora, Captain Poll; do. 11th of June, Captain Hayman; No. 4 Gun-boat, Collins; No. 6 do., Hogden; No. 12 do., Yampi. On 23rd sailed schooner of war *Union*, Lavin, for Martin Garcia, with troops.

The Packet sails for Falmouth on the 3d instant.

The captain of the privateer boat *Republicano* is Jose Maria Onzas, a Catalonian. She cost 3,000 dollars, for boat and fitting out, in shares of 200 dollars each. The agent for the boat is Jose Maria Gradas. Her crew consists of 25 men, Frenchmen and Italians.

Accounts from Monte Video stated that Fournier had been captured in Maldonado by the boats of the frigate *Esperanza*. The Brazilians are determined to kill or capture him, on paper, at least. A short time ago, they killed him outright on board their brig *Rio de la Plata*, and yet, a few days afterwards, we saw the dead man walking in Buenos Ayres!

It is said the late Governor of Salta, Arenales, who fled some time ago, has taken refuge in Bolivia; and that the President, Marshall Sucre, gave him a generous reception and offered him all the assistance within his power.

We have read the 10th Bulletin of the Army, but it comes too late to find insertion in our Number of this day. We are less anxious, as it does not contain any thing particular, except a continuation of heavy rains. General Braun appears to be Commander-in-Chief, and he has ordered the inhabitants to emigrate with their property, under heavy penalties; to counteract which, General Alvear has issued a counter-proclamation, awarding penalties against the emigrators.

Accounts have been received from the *Salado* to 30th May. A date (prize to Fournier,) had got in there. The Brazilians disappeared from off that port on 26th May, and had not returned. Have they taken fright, expecting the squadron from Patagones? A merchant brig was chased near Point Piedras a few days since by the Brazilians, but without effect.

Congress will meet on the 6th instant, to take into consideration a project of law of the Commission of Legislation, on the form of trial to be used in the examination of captured vessels.

On 29th May (King Charles' second restoration,) at 1 o'clock, H. M's. Packets *Sheldrake* and *Kingfisher*, anchored in this port, fired a salute: the vessels were dressed out with flags. John Roberts, a seaman of the *Kingfisher*, had his hand blown off during the firing: he was ramming down the cartridge, and the gun went off, the touch-hole not being properly stopped.

The last post from the interior brings news that are by no means favourable to the interests of the country. The war, which we expected had ceased its fury in the provinces, has again broke out between the provinces of Rioja and Catamarca, and between Tucuman and Santiago. Quiroga had set out for Catamarca, carrying with him many of the emigrants from that province, who fled during the administration of Gutierrez. Colonel La Madrid has assembled all the forces possible, and has invaded the province of Santiago; the Governor of which intends to put in practice the same means of defence which proved so successful when attacked by Bedoya. — We had been led to believe, from the apparent quiet of the provinces, that the differences between the two parties had been finally settled, and that there was only wanted the good offices of the provinces lately in negotiation, to give solidity and a fixed basis to the disposition for peace, which, it appears, weakness, not reason, had inspired in the combatants. But we are miserably disappointed. They have only rested to recruit their strength, and again to involve the country in scenes of blood, disorder, and destruction. The demands of the State, and the necessities of the external war, are now devolved on one or two provinces, while the rest are employed in mutual hostilities; and aiming, with a patricidal hand, to annihilate the national energies, engaged in as honourable and as dangerous a struggle as ever called for united exertions. We no doubt shall see a second edition of these disgraceful and abominable scenes, that have already thrown a deep shade on the national character, and seriously wounded its credit. The civil war has now lost in a great measure that high and exalted aspect which it assumed at the commencement, and has become more like a war of revenge and a contention for predominance,—not for violated rights or liberties. Where the action and re-action of insult and retaliation will end, must be left to an indefinite period for a certain reply. When destruction and waste have spread their destroying influence over the land, have swept before them all the few works of civilization which were here and there rising from amidst the ruins of the revolution;—then, and not till then, (without some event take place which is not yet probable,) can we expect the return of internal peace.

Reports have been in circulation that the frigate *Buenos Ayres*, Captain Cobnett, (late *Maria Isabel*,) has been heard of; some asserting her to be at the Cape of Good Hope, others, at Port St. Julien and Straits of Magellan. We do not believe one word of these reports, but think that she foundered in the gale of 26th August last. A person who left her just before the gale, to go on board the corvette *Monte Video* (late *Independencia*), and arrived in the latter ship at Valparaiso, states that the frigate had three feet water in her hold at his departure, and could not resist the storm which followed. We insert the following account relative to this ill-fated ship, from a book published in London about three years since, and sincerely regret the bad information and oversight which led to the purchase of such rotten vessels:—

"The flag ship, *Maria Isabel*, was as rickety as an old basket:

indeed, it need only be told that she was a Russian built fir vessel, nine years old in the year 1820, and was one of those presented by the Emperor of Russia to the King of Spain. Scarcely a bolt could be found that was not loose; her foremast and bowsprit were both rotten in the step; the dry rot had taken possession of the greater part of her timbers; and it may be added, her crew was composed of every thing but sailors, for we had only 13 men on board who could be said to merit that name, especially if we except the officers. Such was her state, that when Lord Cochrane was asked at Guyaquil if he would risk an action with the Spanish frigate Prueba,—“Yes, (he answered,) I will tell my crew that on board the enemy there are no pumps; this will be quite sufficient to ensure the victory.” In fact, such was the state of the Maria Isabel, that when at sea she had five feet water in her hold, and had a sea struck her, she must have gone to pieces.”

At Valparaiso, the danger of trusting these vessels to go a voyage round Cape Horn was well known; and persons on the beach at that port called out to the officers when embarking,—“Good-bye, my boys, you are going into your coffins.” The hull of the corvette Monte Video has been sold at Valparaiso for 500 dollars, for fire wood. The frigate Buenos Ayres had a crew of nearly 300 men; 200 of which were English and Americans, the rest Chilenos, and amongst them some excellent seamen. We subjoin the names of the principal Officers:—Señor Ventura Yaquez; Captain Cobbett, 1st. Lieut. Goff, 2d. do. Gullidge, English; 3d Lieut. Clara, Chileno; Sub-Lieut. Windal, N. American; do. Evans, English; do. Robinson, do. Scott, N. American; the Master, Betts, N. American; the Doctor, Owen Owens, English; Captaja Bustamante, of the Marines, a Chileno.

FIESTAS DE MAYO.

In our last, we briefly noticed the rejoicings, and have now to add a few more particulars. On the evening of the 25th, the President, with the “corteo,” usual on such occasions, attended Mass at the Cathedral, passing through lines of military, the guns of the fort saluting; but they did not break dawn of day, as heretofore. The dance at night by the children, and the singing in the morning, was left out, and must now be spoken of as “things gone by.” During the day, the fashionables of Buenos Ayres promenade the Plaza, and we observed Lady Ponsonby, accompanied by Don Miguel Riglos. In the evening, illuminations, fire works, and a crowded Theatre to the tragedy of “Lanuzza.” On 26th the Plaza filled with spectators,—bays at the “Rome Cabeza,” and Bartholomew fair “round-about.” The greased masts had few candidates; from the difficulty of ascending, the blockade in that quarter appeared effectual. The College Church was the point of attraction for the “legueros,” and the Lady Directresses distributed the prizes for various juvenile attainments, and some pretty music performed. The night proved very fine, and after the fire-works, (which, by-the-by, were altogether inferior,) an amusing sham-fight took place. Two castles had been erected up on the top of the Recoba; that at the north bore the flag of Buenos Ayres, and the south the Brazilian flag. The combatants, composed of regular troops, kept up a smart fire of musquetry, drums beating, and showers of fire balls discharged from each castle. At last the troops of the Republic passed the bridge over the arch of the Recoba, at the “Pas de Charge,” and entered the Brazilian territory. The sham Imperialists stood their ground manfully,—one soldier particularly so; and had the Emperor been present, he would not only have distributed “Cruceros,” but probably have dubbed this same soldier Marquis of the Recoba. However, nothing could withstand a just cause, and the magic cry of liberty. The Emperor’s men got panic struck, and retreated to their castle, closely followed by the Republicans, (as we trust they will be in reality.) A mine was sprung, and down came particles of the Imperial castle: Buenos Ayrean officers and men rushed to the summit amidst a blaze of light, and there displayed the standard of the Republic,—music playing, loud “vivas” from the crowd, and bursts of laughter upon seeing a quantity of dead bodies (stuffed figures,) of those killed in action, thrown from the Recoba into the space below. The deception was so good, that many at a distance when the first one or two bodies were thrown, fancied some accident, and that persons had fallen from the castle. Altogether it was a well-managed theatrical exhibition, and if not equal to Sir Wm. Congreve’s “Temple of Concord” of the year 1814, in St. James’ Park, it was superior to the serpentine river naval fight. The glare of light from the burning castle, &c. reflected upon the spectators in the Plaza and surrounding buildings, and the quantity of

elegantly attired females, formed a charming “coup d’œil;” and seeing so many joyous faces, we did not envy the man who could sneer at such amusements.

THEATRE.

On Saturday night the Opera of “Don Giovanni.” The President and his suite were present;—every seat occupied. A stranger (from the constantly well attended Theatre,) would hardly suppose Buenos Ayres to have been blockaded for seventeen months: indeed, it might surprise those far-famed blockaders, Messrs. Pritz, Norton, and (“though last not least in our dear estimation,”) Mi Juan de Botas,—But a truce to care and war. The Opera went off but “so so.” It is too ponderous for the limited establishment of this Theatre, and, as we must speak the truth, too scientific to compete with the fascinating Rossini. Lady Ponsonby was seated in Mr. Riglos’s box, and we trust viewed our infant Opera with mercy, not allowing one thought in the shape of contrast, of the King’s Theatre, Ambrogetti, Garcia, Mesdomes Fodor, Pasta, and Ronzi. It was her Ladyship’s first appearance at the Theatre. The fear of offending, or being thought puerile, restrains our pen; and we leave the admiration of expressive eyes and beautiful teeth for others to comment upon, simply and in plain honesty declaring that we were much delighted with Lady Ponsonby. A very pretty French lady in the boxes attracted great admiration.

LITERATURE.

Last week was published a small collection of Poems, entitled, “*Rimas en celebrad de las Fiestas Mayas,*” by José Joaquin Mora. It consists of the following pieces:—

Al Mes de Mayo.—En la llegada de un Proscrito á Buenos Ayres.—Colón.—Con motivo de los Premios designados por el Gobierno, para ser distribuidos por la Sociedad de Beneficencia.—A la Anarquía.—A las Ciencias.

If it would not be presumption in us to pass an opinion on the productions of the author’s Muse, we should not hesitate to pronounce them as an excellent specimen of poetic ability. The poem on the arrival of an exile in Buenos Aires, referring to the writer’s feelings and circumstances, excites in us a peculiar interest. That on Colón, in which the veil of futurity is cast aside, and the illustrious voyager is represented to us as contemplating America of the present day, in the full enjoyment of freedom—the goddess rising surrounded by refulgent light—and the close, where Colón turns to heaven in gratitude, and blesses his work, is replete with beauty. We recommend them to our readers acquainted with the language, as well worthy of their attention. With the exception of one or two, the subjects have nothing ephemeral in their character; while the verses on the distribution of rewards by the ‘Sociedad de Beneficencia,’ will, by the intrinsic merits of the sentiments, and the poetry, survive the occasion which called them forth.

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