

THE  
**British Packet,**  
AND  
**ARGENTINE NEWS.**

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

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No. 45.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1827.

(Vol. 1.)

FRANCE.

The new law respecting the press, which has been the subject of long and warm discussion in the French Chamber of Deputies, passed that assembly on Monday, 12th March. The number of members present was 367; and on the ballot there were 233 votes for the law, and 138 against it. This measure, which deeply interests the whole of France, will now come under the consideration of the Chamber of Peers; and the result of the deliberation of that body is, of course, looked forward to with great anxiety. The *Constitutionnel*, in noticing the decision of the Chamber of Deputies, observes, "Sixty-three Deputies were absent,—nearly the seventh part of the Septennial chamber."

RUSSIA.

NEWS FROM THE ARMS IN GEORGIA, OF JANUARY 24.

*St. Petersburg, Feb. 12.*—Lieutenant-General Prince Madatoff, having passed the Araxes on the 28th of December, effected his junction with the detachment of Colonel Mitschenko, commanding the regiment of infantry of Apcheron, which had come from Djvat. The troops then advanced rapidly by the defile of Daraourts to the little river Zambour, near which was encamped a part of the Nomade tribes of Schaksevan, Adjaline, and others. The sudden appearance of our troops threw these tribes into great confusion. The cavalry of Karabagh and Schirwan, reinforced by the Armenians of Karabagh, suddenly attacked their camp with success, and took from them 15,000 sheep, besides a considerable number of camels and horses. About 500 Nomade families of Karabagh, who had been carried beyond the frontiers by the Persians, came and offered their submission, and were put back into that province.

Lieut.-General Prince Madatoff, having caused a report to be spread that he intended to advance into the Chanate of Talyche, slowly continued his march, in order to induce the Nomade tribes on the borders of Talyche to take refuge in the district of Meschkine, when it was more easy to attack them; this plan perfectly succeeded.

On entering into the district of Meschkine, during the night of the 1st of January, Prince Madatoff learned the arrival of these Nomades, and immediately detached his light cavalry and the Armenian infantry to attack them. The enemy being taken by surprise made but a faint and short resistance; they had 18 men killed and some wounded: on our side we did not lose a single man, and we took from the several Nomade tribes of Shaksevan, 2,000 camels, 10,000 head of horned cattle, and 60,000 sheep. Prince Madatoff occupied the little town of Lahar or Lori, in the district of Meschkine.

Ala-Khan, Governor of this district, and his brother, Schoukou Khan, came and solicited the protection of Prince Madatoff, who received them with kindness. The terror inspired by the appearance of our troops, has spread as far as the city of Ahar-Emir. Zade-Soffonmouliok-Mirza, who occupied it, has fled to Tauris with his family, and the 1,500 regular troops under his command have disbanded themselves. Prince Madatoff writes that the road leading to the town of Lahar, at the passage of Mount Salvate-Madytchi, are rather difficult. The corps under his command amounts to 11,000 troops of different descriptions, with 35 pieces of artillery.

GREECE.

*Augsburg, Feb. 25.*—Letters from Odessa of the 10th of February say—"We learn by letters from Constantinople of the 30th

of January, that the Ambassadors from the courts of Paris, Vienna, and Berlin, appear to have received instructions not to take any part for the present in the negotiations which, in conformity with the result of the conferences of the 4th of April, 1826, between Count Nesselrode and the Duke of Wellington for the pacification, are to be opened at Constantinople. Count Guilleminot, the French Ambassador, and Baron Millitz, the Prussian Charge d'Affaires, are said, however, to have previously communicated to the Reis Effendi some proposals for a conciliation. However this may be, the proposals in favour of the Greeks will, for the present, be brought forward only by the Marquis de Ribeaupierre and Mr. Stratford Canning; and as the affairs of the Greeks have taken a rather more favourable turn, we may entertain some hopes of the attainment of the desired end. Executions and banishments continue at Constantinople."

GENERAL BOLIVAR.

The only picture for which General Bolivar ever sat has been presented by that General to Sir Robert Wilson, stating it to be a most perfect likeness of himself, from which Turner is now executing an engraving. It is a full-length portrait, by a native artist, of the first ability in his country (Lima), and is therefore interesting, not only as giving a faithful idea of the Liberator of South America, but as affording a specimen of the state of art in that country at this period.

CHILE.

On the 2d of May, the President, General Freire, gave in his demission to Congress: on the 5th it was considered and admitted. The Vice-President, General Pinto, has been appointed to substitute him in the Presidency, and on the 6th took the customary oath.

A subject came under the consideration of Congress in April last, of a novel and interesting character, nothing less than the formal accusation of one of the Ministers of the Government, by a member of Congress. It was divided into various charges, viz.—For having transgressed against the article of the law which declares the faculties and limits of the Executive, by naming to two vacancies in the Court of Appeals;—for infraction of the law relative to the Liberty of the Press;—and for revoking the law of the Assembly of Maule, concerning the division of the Province. All these charges were satisfactorily answered, and the real state of the case clearly explained by the accused, who fully exonerated himself from every thing like criminality. This defence throws no inconsiderable portion of light on the actual condition of the Republic, and exhibits facts that palpably convince us of the lamentable state of disorganization to which it is unfortunately reduced. The Congress is at variance with the Government; and the Provinces with the Congress. The latter trespasses and tramples on the rights of the Executive, which would appear to be the mock representation of a power it does not possess—a mere scapegoat, on which the sins of the Congress and the provinces may be occasionally visited, while the real delinquents enjoy the utmost impunity. Without liberty to act, it is made to bear all the responsibilities to which popular rights subject the possessors of power. The provinces, while vociferously demanding the code by which their rights are to be defined, and by which the nation is to be governed, meet the measures taken for the purpose, by others which, under the pretence of preserving their provincial immunities, are in fact completely neutralizing the labours of those to whom they have intrusted their organization! In this state of

mutual collision, there is little hope of anything useful being done, until, perhaps, the means of doing will become reduced to a very scanty sum. Chili is labouring under the attacks of a democratic fever, that has wasted her physical powers to a mere skeleton of what they once were. The extraordinary jealousy of power entertained by the people, or their representatives, is carried so far as not only to watch the movements of the Government with a vigilant eye, but absolutely ties up its hands, and then preposterously blames it for not acting. Hence, the reins of power, which are an object of desire in most countries, are here assumed with unwillingness, and resigned with disgust. The post of honour—the Presidency, is there the post of censure; because the liberty to do good is not combined with the restraints from doing ill, and because odium is too often cast where it is not justly due, and ostensible authority is made accountable for evils which it cannot prevent.

Jealousy of power is a common feeling in free States, and a salutary one, which no friend to freedom will wish to see removed from among the agents that contribute to secure its enjoyment unimpaired, or which limit and contract the undue exercise of authority; but, like every other feeling, when carried to excess it may be made to produce the very worst consequences on society, and on the national government. It is still more natural for a nation just loosed from the bonds of oppression, to shrink from the imposition of those restraints on individual privileges, absolutely necessary to the formation of an efficient government, just as a prisoner long galled by his fetters, would, when released, feel an almost instinctive abhorrence of everything bearing the semblance of bondage or restraint. Franklin, speaking of the United States a short time previous to the organization of the general government, said—"Though there is a general dread of giving too much power to our governors, I think we are in danger, from the little obedience of the governed." The prevalence of the former sentiment, will, to the most superficial observer, appear to be one of the collateral causes of the convulsions and changes which Chili has successively experienced, for a period of several years past, to which are owing in a great measure the nullity of the government, and the disordered state of the nation. While the utmost anxiety is displayed to curb and to palsy the presumed inclination of the governors to outstep the bounds of their duty, little or no attention is paid to the duties and the obligations of the people; as if, in the great work of organization, it were only required to direct power of its ability to injure, and the grand object was accomplished; without considering, that for the machine to work well, the minutest wheel must also perform its duty with exactitude, or the regularity of its movements will be affected. To preach the doctrines of obedience and subordination to the people, would be looked on as equally disrespectful to popular sentiments in America, as to attempt to revive the exploded tenets of divine-right and non-resistance in Britain; and yet we think it would by no means be prejudicial to the character and interests of the former, were they a little more practised, however unpalatable and repugnant to their recently acquired political taste. It would be well, if to a refined and delicate sense of rights, there were joined a sober knowledge of their extent, and nice discrimination of their limits. Too often, unhappily, they appear to be a confused heap of incongruous claims, sometimes encroaching on the jurisdiction of legitimate authority, and at others setting aside the most obvious obligations, to gratify a wayward and capricious inclination. Where such is the case, it is folly to expect any thing like order or stability; and without these, there can be no progress, as without a solid foundation there can be no firm edifice.

Chili has had the fate to pass through a protracted and severe ordeal, and to endure a long struggle between the premature predilections arising from too sanguine and flattering views of her own capacity, and the urgent demands of her social and political necessities. The people are anxious to enter on the enjoyment of a national organization, (as the Israelites were to possess the promised land,) yet their hearts still hanker after the flesh-pots of provincial representations. We may be wrong, but we have it from good authority, that the people, properly speaking, have little or nothing to do with the matter; and that what we have figured to ourselves to be the conflict of principles, is, in plain terms, the clashing of parties contending for predominance; and, moreover, that there is not one of the nations of America of a more docile and tractable character than that of Chili. What pity that such good materials should fall into such unskilful hands! If what we state be true, we have no ground on which we could anticipate a

close to those scenes and mutations which have succeeded each other in such rapid order for a long period, or when a truce to the squabbles of parties shall afford scope to the suggestions of reason. but it is to be hoped, that the crisis is not far distant that shall decide the fate of that Republic, when the deep wounds inflicted on her credit and character shall be healed, and a truly respectable government be substituted for the crazy and heterogenous administration that now presides over her destinies.

## BUENOS AYRES.

On Friday morning, 1st instant, Admiral Brown, after a considerable absence, was observed at the Marine Office; he was not in uniform dress. In the evening, the five following vessels sailed from the Inner Roads to Three-fathom Hole:—brig Balcarce, schooner Sarandi, schr.-brig Eighth February, schooner Thirtieth February, and a Gun Boat.

The above circumstances raised the spirits of the naval amateurs, which lately, from inactivity, "looked but lowering." Admiral Brown embarked in a whale-boat on Saturday morning, 2d instant, at 11 o'clock, (troops had embarked for the squadron before sunrise on that day,) to the great delight of all the chivalric of Buenos Ayres; and their joy was increased upon learning that another expedition was certainly on foot; although some said the vessels were in Three-fathom Hole merely to protect vessels coming in. Doubt was at an end on observing a Blue-Peter hoisted at the fore of the schooner-brig, and they all got under weigh about four o'clock in the afternoon of the 2d instant, standing to the N. E. At the moment of leaving their anchorage, the sun, which had been obscured all day, gleamed out for a moment, and shone full upon their sails. The foe were in sight, and saw it. "It is Brown's evil-genius!—his departure will be fully known!" was exclaimed. "And what cares he!—may not this sudden burst of sun-shine be for good, rather than evil!—Various speculations were hazarded as to the object of the sailing: Monte Video, Patagones, Salado, and other places were named. A few, and they were correct, asserted he was going "to have a throw" at the Boots of the blockading Commodore. Between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning of the 5th instant, all conjectures were at an end, and the cry was "He comes, he comes!" At dawn of day a Brazilian corvette was observed aground, upon the extreme edge of the bank that divides the Inner from the Outer Roads; the rear of their squadron under sail, and steering down the river. A Buenos Ayrean Gun-boat was seen near Point Quilmes, apparently aground. Brown had gone to Martin Garcia, joined the five vessels stationed there under Captain Espora, and had hoped to attack the Brazilians before day-break: the wind failed, and he was not until 8 o'clock in the morning that he could be seen from the town bearing East of the Brazilians, and steering direct for them. The capture of the corvette aground was thought certain; but as Brown's approach she got afloat, and crossed all sail away. A Gun-boat left the Inner Roads to attack her, but as usual, too late.

### THE COMBAT.

"Who dares this pair of boots displace,  
Must meet Bômbastes face to face."—*Bombastes Furioso.*

On Sunday, 3d June, Admiral Brown having effected a junction with the four vessels at Martin Garcia, they all got under weigh on Monday morning at 3 o'clock, and stood to the southward. The squadron now consisted of nine vessels, viz.—

Schooner-brig	Eighth of February,	Admiral Brown, Captain Grauville.
Schooner	Maldonado,	Commodore Espora, Captain Tol.
Do.	Ninth of February,	Captain Rosales.
Do.	Sarandi,	Captain Johnson.
Do.	Eleventh of June,	Captain Hidalgo.
Do.	Thirtieth of July,	Captain Maximini.
Do.	Eighth January,	Captain Nicolas George.
Bvig	Balcarce,	Captain Francisco Serra.
Gun-Boat	No. 6,	Captain Thomas Harder.

Two Gun-Boats joined on 5th instant.

At 11 o'clock on Monday morning, saw and chased brig Piraja. At 4 in the afternoon saw another sail. Piraja fired three guns, and signalized her squadron. Anchored, at half-past seven in the evening, on this side of Ensenada. At 10, four sail were seen; the National Squadron got under weigh, and exchanged shots with a corvette and brig; in half-an-hour the latter hauled off. At day-break, on 5th instant, the Brazilian squadron were made out as consisting of corvettes Carioca and Liberal, brig Piraja, and two schooners. The Carioca was found to be aground. At 7 in the



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morning a running fight began with the rest of the Brazilians: they made every effort, and succeeded in getting down the river. Admiral Brown now stood for the Carioca. Some prize balandras anchored near her, were at first taken for Buenos Ayrean gun-boats. At 8 o'clock the corvette got off, made all sail, and effected a junction with her companions. The National squadron stood towards them, and a regular engagement took place. The Ninth of February, Captain Rosales, greatly distinguished herself, and considerable anxiety prevailed for her fate. She had got between two corvettes, and remained in that situation for 25 minutes, exposed to their fire. A signal was made for her to bear away, and assistance sent. In obeying the order, she passed under the stern of the Carioca, and raked her fore and aft; and whilst between the two vessels, she kept up a constant, and it is thought effective fire. The corvettes fired high; the rigging only of the Ninth of February has been damaged, and one shot through her fore-topsail. The action continued, without any thing particular occurring, until 1 o'clock, at which period the Brazilians ceased firing, and stood down the river. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the National Squadron anchored in the position occupied in the morning by the Brazilians, and found their casualties to consist in one man wounded on board brig Balcarce; two men burned in the hands in schooner Ninth of February, by the bursting of a cartridge. None of the vessels suffered, if we except some very trifling damage to the rigging. Not one of the Brazilian round shot took effect; a few spent grape-shot struck the rigging and hull, without doing any mischief. The Carioca is represented as more of a frigate than a corvette, and carries heavy metal. During the action, possession was taken of six prize balandras; they were found with two prize-masters on board each. The Eighth of February chased a boat, and came up with her. She proved to be the privateer whale-boat, which had sailed from M. Video on 4th May, for the purpose of cruising in the Uruguay and Parana, and during that cruise had taken the above balandras. Her captain (Manuel Antonio,) and six men, were made prisoners from the privateer: her armament consisted of 21 muskets, 10 swords, 4 pistols, and one 2 pounder. The Sarandi chased and overtook another prize balandra, making seven re-captured.

On Wednesday, 6th June, Brazilians at anchor, hull down, and bearing East of the town. They were joined by another brig, supposed Cabocio, or 29th August. They had taken down the main-topmast of the corvette Carioca, for the purpose of repairs. National Squadron remained anchored as on the evening before.

On 7th inst., Captain Granville was under the necessity of leaving his command, and to come on shore from severe indisposition, chiefly occasioned by the wound he received in the action off Ensenada. The National Squadron got under weigh at 10 in the morning, and stood towards the Brazilians. The squadrons spent the whole day in manœuvring, and the National Squadron anchored in their former position.

June 8.—Blowing nearly a gale of wind from the N. E.; both squadrons under weigh. The Brazilians, in their large vessels, have a decided advantage in such weather, being able in a manner to run over the opponents. Admiral Brown's squadron anchored a little to the northward of the Outer Roads. The Brazilians far down, to the South East.

The conduct of Commodore Juan de Botas, in the above rencontres, has been at least equal, if not superior, in point of talent and courage, to any of his predecessors.

June 2.—Arrived, American schooner Montezuma, Partlow, from Monte Video 30th May, with 702 bags of sugar, 720 rolls of tobacco, 93 bags of rice, and 1146 reams of paper, to George Frank & Co. The American ship Shyllock, with wine from M. Video, and an English schooner from the Pacific, had arrived at M. Video. The latter had fallen in with and spoken the blockading squadron from the Salado. The four vessels forming that squadron, viz.—corvette Maciaco, and Grecian, three-masted schooner, and arrived at Monte Video; brig Cabocio, and a schooner, cruising in the river. The vessels of war of different nations at that place, remained as before detailed, except H. M. S. Ganges, 84 tons, and Ranger, 28; they had sailed for Rio Janeiro. The British frigate, Captain Jer. Coghlan, was at M. Video.

June 4.—A break of day a schooner was observed aground at Monte Quilmes, and a number of Balandras anchored amongst the Brazilian squadron. The Resguardo boat was despatched to the schooner, and upon her return gave the following report:—That a privateer boat had been to the Caracoles, in the river Pa-

rana, and had captured not only the schooner, but 7 balandras, the same as seen amongst the Brazilians, all laden with wood, lime, &c. The privateer, having only 8 men, was unable to take sufficient care of all her prizes, in consequence of which the schooner made her escape, but during the gale of Sunday night overshot the port and got aground: the crew escaped on shore. Three Brazilian launches approached in the course of the day, and set fire to her; she was soon consumed. Her name was the Conception, belonging to Don Francisco Trelles.—This accident again imposes the necessity of always having Gun-boats, or armed row-boats, at hand for protection. A Gun-boat left the Inner Roads, but too late to render assistance. Quilmes has been a fatal point lately for vessels,—three have been burned there.

## LIST OF PRIVATEERS WHICH HAVE SAILED FROM BUENOS AYRES DURING THE PRESENT WAR WITH BRAZIL.

Brigs,—Lavalleja, Oriental Argentina, La Presidenta,	Boats,—Hijo de Mayo, Hijo de Julio, Comet, Margaret, Republicano, Ituzaingo, Union Argentino,
Schooners,—Sin Par, General Mancilla, Vengadora Argentina, Presidente,	

And several other boats, whose names we cannot at present recollect.

### FROM THE SALADO.

Vencedor de Ituzaingo, (late Bolivar.)

### FROM MALDONADO.

Fournier's brig, Revenge, (late English brig Florida.)

It is supposed that at least 1000 seamen are engaged in privateering, and the injury already inflicted upon Brazilian commerce is immense. Most of the privateers, or indeed all, have made successful voyages, and if the war continues, the commerce of Brazil will be shaken to its foundation. It is in vain to talk of convoys; were the Brazilian navy five times its present numerical force, it could not adequately protect its commerce. Adventurous men from all nations will find their way to Buenos Ayres; the whole coast of Brazil, or in what part of the world the Brazilian flag or property can be found, will be searched for prey. Surprise has been expressed that the numerous privateer commissions sent to North America have been so slightly acted upon; perhaps it was thought the war would not continue; at any rate, it is pretty certain Brazil will be visited by armed vessels from more quarters of the world than the River Plate.

Admiral Lobo has been honorably acquitted at Rio Janeiro of the charges brought against him for his conduct in this river, and it was reported (but this we doubt) that he would return to take command here. Lobo has not been fairly treated:—first, in the utter forgetfulness which has taken place amongst us of that personage whom, at one period of the war, every body talked of; and again by those of his valiant companions in arms, who accused him of cowardice. He did as much, or more, than any of his successors, and fought bravely on the 9th of February, 1826. He could not have committed greater mistakes (to give it no worse a term,) than the Brazilian hero of the 11th April, 23d and 25th May, 11th June, and 30th July 1826, and of the last action near Ensenada. Admiral Lobo was at first represented to us as being cruel and vindictive; the reverse we are assured is the case. His manners are courteous, without that pomposity that the ignorant mistake for dignity.

It seems certain that Norton is about to return in a frigate, to take command off this port: he had better leave the affair to John Boots. John will make a better hand of it, and is not "above his work," although he has lately found more customers in the house than he can well attend to. It is said the Rio schooner has been despatched to Monte Video, probably for reinforcements.

With the limited naval means possessed by Buenos Ayres, it is surprising how much has been effected, and the adverse circumstances against which the independent Brown has struggled, only those on the spot can appreciate. The City,—that is, as it regards the naval war,—against the British! If oversights have been committed, let us not cen- sure them severely. They have no Ports-mouth, Plymouth, or Cnatham Dock-Yards to fly to. Buenos Ayres, till lately, has been long unaccustomed to naval warfare. It would be presumption in us to advise, yet, recollecting the disastrous effect of the "Aulic Council" upon the Austrian armies, we would say,—make one person responsible.

Sailed, at 7 o'clock in the morning of 7th inst., British barque Packet Ship, Drake, Ede, for M. Video, Rio Janeiro, and Falmouth. She has a number of passengers.

On 28th May, the National Gun-Boat, No. 2, was run away with, and carried into Colonia. It appears to have been the act of her captain, John Clark. He pinioned those of her crew who refused to join him, and put them into the hold. On entering Colonia he hoisted a white flag at the mast head. This boat had been ordered to go to the Salado with Gun-Boat No. 3, and parted from the latter in the night. The No. 3 boat has arrived at the Salado.

Clark is a man about 40 years of age, and came out to this country as Cook in the brig *Intrepid Packet*, Captain Gordon, from London. He is a native of Northumberland, and though exceedingly ignorant and uneducated, (scarcely able to write his own name,) he was promoted as being an excellent sailor. Some individuals of this city, acquainted with his family in England, have expressed a determination to write to them to expose his villainy. The Gun-Boat has been sent to Monte Video, at which place the scoundrel Clark will doubtless receive pecuniary reward. He had received his pay at the Marine Office to the moment of his departure, although he gave out, as an excuse for his desertion, that he had not received pay for eight months. We understand the Governor of Colonia promised him a grade in advance, and that he should have 5,000 dollars for the Gun-Boat.

The Hamburg ship, *Gertrude Elizabeth*, having stores belonging to the Brazilian government on board, and which ship had been captured by the privateer schooner *Vencedor de Ituzaingo*, has been re-captured by the prize crew, amongst them some Portuguese who had entered for the privateer, the Prize-Master killed, and vessel arrived at Monte Video.

REPUBLICAN ARMY.  
BULLETIN NO. 10.

April 29th, General Lavalle encamped with the second corps on the banks of the Quebracho, and on the 7th of May the rest of the army left Baye and encamped on the same banks. At night it rained heavily, and the rivulet became swollen, and continued so all the 9th. On the 10th it began to decrease, and could be forded: the whole of the army passed, and continuing its march, arrived at Rio Negro, which it also passed the same day where its waters are broken. This river, so spacious a few leagues below, is where the army crossed a small and smooth brook, which, after so much rain, was not above two feet deep. On its left bank, upon the small hills which overlook it, the three corps of the army encamped. It came from Baye along the road which leads from the latter to Rio Grande. The 11th, 12th, and 13th, it rained incessantly; the roads have become impracticable, and the brooks overflowed. The 15th, Pacheco's division, composed of the 3d cavalry and the 1st, marched for Contrato: the 16th they took up their position on this point, which is near to Candiote, between the latter and the Yaguaron. General Lavalle left to-day, with the 4th and 16th cavalry, for the Yerval; Colonel Videla for Betancuria, on the right bank of the Yaguaron; the rest of the army marched for the fords of the latter, along the Rio Grande road, and encamped near them. All the population which was between the Yaguaron and San Gonzalo, has emigrated, passing to the north of this river, and have abandoned their cattle and the fruits of their labour: the houses deserted are provided with every kind of grain. General Braun, who is at San Francisco de Paula, has issued orders to all the inhabitants to leave the place, carrying with them their effects. The same order has been issued to the inhabitants of Las Charqueadas; and the great quantity of slaves which were employed in these establishments have been transported to the north of Rio Grande. Measures so tyrannical ruin the continent, and will cause all the Empire an evil which will be felt for many years: cattle and possessions are abandoned, and in Las Charqueadas great and numerous piles of salvad beef. The enemy's General has considered himself authorized to decree emigration, under the penalty of confiscation, prison, and death; and subjecting to them with the utmost rigour, the publican Army to impose and has obliged the General o publican Army to impose the same penalty of confiscation on the person who emigrates from his residence, and converts himself by this act into an enemy; respecting, and making respected, the few who have remained in their dwellings, whose cattle and property have been protected. The subjects of the Emperor who have emigrated, have lost in one day alone the fruit of many years of labour and economy.—they have to deplore, the rest of their days, the cruelty of a government that, being unable to protect them from foreign invasion,

which itself provoked, carries its ferocity so far as to prohibit its subjects from availing themselves of the generosity of the conqueror, and by this act completing their ruin.

According to the most authentic intelligence, between 6 and 700 men who were stationed in San Lorenzo, have been sent thence for Rio Grande, where they have arrived. This force embarked at El Yacui, passed by Puerto Alegre, and continued along La Laguna de los Patos, to Rio Grande. The rest of the army is on its march along the pass de la Armada de Camacua, above thirty leagues distant from the banks of the Yaguaron: the direction appears to be towards San Gonzalo, or San Francisco de Paula; a town 10 leagues distant from Rio Grande. The Imperial forces are separated from the Republican Army by two rapid rivers, the Camacua and the Piratini, both unfordable. The position of the enemy covers only a few leagues along all the right bank of the Yacui of La Laguna de los Patos, and of San Gonzalo; the remainder of the continent is at the discretion of the Republican arms. The continental cavalry, under General Barreto and Colonels Bento Gonzales and Bento Manuel, have not again presented themselves since the action of Camacua: a few small parties only are seen in different directions, but eight or nine leagues from the divisions of the Republican Army. All the enemy's attention and care are confined to the withdrawal of the horses, but the cattle have remained.—ROMAN A. DEESA, Colonel charged with the Staff of the Republican Army.

THEATRE.

On Monday evening, the Opera of the "Italiana en Argel" was performed to a very crowded, and we might add, fashionable house. Doña Angela Tani was in excellent voice; Vacani, exceedingly humorous; and the exertions of Rosquellas met with merited applause. The unique finale to the first act was much admired: one particular movement in it is not unlike part of an English contré dance.

Rossini's Opera of "Otello," it is said, will be produced next week. It has always been considered a first-rate Opera, although parts of the music partakes of dullness. A celebrated London critic has given the following opinion of it:—"Otello is unfit for musical expression, from the intensity of its distress; and particularly to the English mind and ear, from the connection so inseparable between that subject and the overpowering treatment of it by that highest master of the human passions and feelings, Shakespeare."

Putting aside these drawbacks, and looking only at the music, it may be safely pronounced one of Rossini's happiest efforts. No one who has the least soul for harmony would so far let prejudice overpower pleasure, as to deny the exquisite merit of some of the movements, and more particularly the finale. Who could hear unmoved the trio, "Ti parli l'auore," so full of expression and beautiful modulation; or the thrilling effect of the concert entered by Desdemona's father, when he throws her to the earth! Then follows that delicious movement, "Incerta l'anima," which to our taste, is one of the most "original and perfect productions of genius."

MARRIED.

At the Protestant Chapel, on the 2d of June, by the Rev. Mr. Phillips, Mr. ANDREW MILLER, to Miss JULIA CANNING, Niece to Mrs. Admiral Brown. After the ceremony, the happy couple set out for the Estancia of Caledonia, (30 miles from Buenos Ayres,) there to pass the Honey Moon.

On the 25th of May was Published

AN ENGRAVED  
PORTRAIT OF ADMIRAL BROWN,  
WITH ALLEGORICAL EMBELLISHMENTS.

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PAWNBROKER.

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