

THE

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

This Paper will be published every SATURDAY. The Subscription for three months 3 dollars. All communications to be addressed to the Editors and left at No. 47, Calle del 25 de Mayo, or at the State Printing Office, where Subscriptions are received.

No. 54.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18 1827. (Vol. 2.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

The list of the new ministry, inserted in our No. 52, appears to be essentially correct. Mr. Canning is First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord Carlisle have joined it; the former as a member of the Privy Council, without holding office; the latter as First Commissioner of Woods and Forests. This junction with the Whigs has highly displeased other parties, besides the Tories. They begin to fear that the catholic question will become a cabinet measure; and although the new ministry calculate upon a great majority in the House of Commons, it is not equally so in the Lords. That formidable phalanx, the bench of bishops, will be arrayed against any measure for granting further concession to the catholics, besides a considerable portion of the people of England, who have grown up in hostility to the measure; their chief arguments founded upon "the days of bloody Queen Mary," gunpowder-plot, and all the et ceteras; nay, we have heard persons in England assert that, if the catholic bill should pass, the host would two years afterwards be carried in procession through Cheapside. To attempt to reason with such individuals is folly; for

"He that's convinced against his will
Is of the same opinion still."

There has not been any question in either house, to try the strength of the ministry. In the Lords, the Marquis of Londonderry has declared himself a decided oppositioist, in language partaking more of the cavalier than the statesman. Lord Grey even hints dislike; and comments upon Mr. Canning's remark that "he called the new states of America into existence." Lord G. asserts that "a boast more ridiculous and unfounded he never read. They had called themselves into existence by their own exertions." General Gascoigne, the member for Liverpool, brought forward a motion in the House of Commons, relative to British shipping; stating that British tonnage had decreased and foreign increased. Mr. Huskisson denied that such was the case, and the motion was withdrawn.

We copy the following from an English paper.

"The discussions in Parliament are daily of the most exciting nature. The Marquis of Londonderry, in the Lords, annoys the new Administration with all manner of missiles; and Mr. Dawson, in the Commons, keeps up a fire of small arms. Mr. Canning smiles at such a mode of warfare. He feels that a bold attitude is essential to his cause. In such a situation as he now stands, to quail would be death. A moment of weakness, and he falls from his high eminence; for he is surrounded by stormy elements, to baffle which will require the whole energy of his character. However light the Journals make of the talents of the men who are opposed to the Premier, it will not blind the people of England to the real situation of their favourite. The enemies of Mr. Canning are experienced statesmen—who have had the confidence of the country for years—a confidence originating in long-continued services in the midst of scenes of danger and difficulty. Are such men to be considered as nothing? Is there no danger of a league—a common cause on the Catholic Question, or some other grand national difficulty which divides the administration and the country? What is to become of the question of reform, on which Mr. Canning so widely differs from his new friends the

Whigs? Will they blink the question for the sake of enjoying office? If they do, what will the country say? Truly we cannot but admire Mr. Canning's courage. He seizes the reins like another Phaeton, and dashes over the clouds. We hope he will not fall: we are far from wishing to see him prostrate at the feet of his rivals: he is fit to govern the country. He is fit to rule a nation of daring spirits; but he must be wary of the great gulf before him. The Whigs are committed on the Catholic Question if they have always hung together—will they stand by him in his hour of trial should his mind receive a new impulse draw from the sense of the country? Should he hesitate to wound the feelings of the Protestant community, would they understand his motives or appreciate his high-mindedness? We leave these remarks without comment, satisfied that much is in the future.

The following biographical sketch of Mr. Canning and his father is extracted from the *Microcosm*.

"The Right Honourable George Canning, who is descended from a very ancient Irish family, was born in London, in the spring of 1771. His father, the late George Canning, Esq., came over at an early period to push his fortunes in England, and never afterwards re-crossed the channel. He had offended his parents by marrying a dowryless beauty, but gifted with many graces and accomplishments; and whose ample share of the *dos magna parentium* sufficiently compensated for her want of portion. Upon a very restricted allowance, the effect of this displeasure, Mr. Canning had to fight his way through the world. He did this honourably and successfully; and he is yet remembered as a poet of no mean reputation in his day. He was a barrister, and member of the society of benchers of the Middle Temple; and throughout his able and useful career he frequently distinguished himself, alike forensically and through the press, by his patriotic advocacy of public liberty. Mr. Canning died on the 11th of April, 1771, soon after the subject of our present memoir was born.

"The care of young Canning's education now devolved upon his paternal uncle, a merchant of great respectability in London. It is immaterial to know at what precise period he was sent to Eton,—but of his early ambition and pre-eminence the *Microcosm* is at once an evidence and a date. In the papers which are distinguished by his mark, the promise that has been since matured is discoverable in every page. Pungent raillery and keen ridicule, irony, sarcasm, and satire. All the edge-tools of eloquence and wit—such as he brandishes now with equal power and playfulness, were to be augured from these productions. The love of freedom which breathes throughout this generous effusion (The Slavery of Greece)—which at this moment, and from such a pen, is interesting in no common degree; and the passionate recollection with which he dwells on the ancient glories of that fallen empire, do equal honour to his understanding and his heart: but he looks through the vista of years dejectedly for Greece, and without hope: for the dawn of her renovation, which events were even then accelerating, had not yet burst upon the young eye of our enthusiast.

"In 1788, on his removal from Eton, Mr. Canning was entered of Christ Church, Oxford, where he completed his necessary residence, and graduated. At the University he acquired great fame for the elegance of his Latin poetry, and was much admired for the beauty and brilliancy of his declamations. Admitted to

a Bachelor's degree, Mr. Canning, like his father, began his career in the law; and was associated, also, like him, of the honourable society of the Middle Temple. But he was shortly to make his entrance upon a yet more important theatre; for in 1793, he was returned to Parliament for Newton (probably Newport in the Isle of Wight.) Mr. Canning made his political *début* under the auspices of Mr. Pitt: and so great were the expectations entertained, from his eloquence and his abilities, that Sir Richard Worsley, at the solicitation of the Minister, vacated his seat, to make room for the new accedent.

"Mr. Canning's accession to power at this eventful crisis, (1823) constitutes an era in the history of our foreign politics; and the unrivalled eloquence of his state papers will cause them to be referred to, in after times, as models of literary composition.

"It is impossible to close this memoir without inserting one paragraph from a powerful political writer, too descriptive to be resisted, particularly as the deforming genius of party spirit has not entered once, throughout the whole passage, to mar a portrait touched off with unparalleled fidelity and happiness.

"In the year 1799, Mr. Canning married a Miss Scott, whose sister, about the same time, was married to the then Marquis of Titchfield, now Duke of Portland. These ladies, who had very large fortunes, were the daughters of a General Scott, of whom I have never heard any thing other than that he got his money in the East Indies. I saw Mrs. Canning not long after her marriage, and could easily believe; that her fortune, large as it was, had not gained her her husband; for she was a very pretty, gentle, and amiable woman. To be sure there did require something in personal merits to meet those of the husband; for he, according to my judgment, was the very handsomest man I ever saw in my life. Not a 'pretty man', not a 'beauty', not a doll-faced dandy; but sufficiently tall, sufficiently stout, his limbs all at command, his step quick and firm, his voice sound and harmonious, his utterance quick and distinct, his emphasis strong without effort, his hair dark, his eyes bright without being sharp; and, what above all things I admire, a set of features every one of which performed its part in telling you what was passing in his mind."

On the continent of Europe peace seems likely to be maintained. The British troops occupy different posts in Portugal, and the French the same in Spain, and keep in check the disaffected.—The proud kingdoms of Charles V. and Braganza have somewhat altered their positions.

In Paris, the dissolution of the National Guard was caused by some murmurs uttered during a review; such as, "down with the ministers, down with the jesuits, &c." It was a strong but necessary measure; and caused some ferment at first, which, however, soon subsided. When soldiers turn politicians, and deliberate, it is time to act. When the serjeants of the foot-guards advertised a meeting in London, to congratulate the Duke of York, after the proceedings in the House of Commons relative to the affair of Mrs. Clark, the government interfered, and suppressed it as contrary to discipline and against the constitution.

Lord Cochrane has been acting with some success in the Greek cause. He will carry with him the hearty wishes of the greater part of the Christian world; though there are many, especially travellers, who feel little sympathy for the struggling Greeks, and who have indulged their antipathy so far as to say that a Turk's word is better than a Greek's bond.

BUENOS AYRES.

When the political structure raised by the late administration was seen falling to the ground, the people fixed their views on the institutions that administration had established; because, to the well-wishers of public prosperity, institutions are every thing; and leaders are entitled to their respect, in proportion as they support or improve them.

But that which most excited the interest of all classes

of society, was the Bank; that establishment which has united so many interests, consolidated so many fortunes, and which, by putting in activity an artificial circulating medium, has filled the void left by the precious metals, attracted out of our limits by the urgencies of commerce. What will be the fate of the Bank? is the general question of the day. But, to whom is this question to be addressed? Not to the Congress; because she has abandoned the field, and will soon reach the goal of her existence: not to the province, for she is not the nation, and the Bank is a national establishment.—The fortunes of a whole population have never been more compromised: never has a more difficult dilemma presented itself to those entrusted with the government.

The Bank owes to the general body of the nation, who receive its notes under the convention that they are one day to be exchanged for metal: the government owes to the Bank, who has supplied it with its metallic capital: so that all parts are intimately involved in this complication of interests: and, in our opinion, the centre of equilibrium between the government and the public, the axis on which both fortunes are to turn, is, and ought to be, the BANK. The grand question is, how to support its credit. Nothing can be effected by altering its organization or varying its laws: in perplexing cases, and dangerous conjunctures, the difficulty is in preserving, not in destroying.

Much has been said against the transactions of the Bank of England with the government of that nation. But what would become of Great Britain, without that establishment? What supported all the mercantile transactions during the war with France? What saved commerce in the crisis of 1825? And if the advice of so many economists had been listened to, what would have become of that mass of industry?

The new government requires a support: to retain the existing one is not easy; it is however probably the only alternative that can be taken.

All the members of the social body ought to unite for the support of the only medium with which sales and purchases can be effected, viz: the paper money, which depends exclusively on the Bank, and which, if the Bank fall, will be worth nothing; leaving the most flourishing city of South America destitute of means to carry on its transactions.—This is the system followed by England, with the 21,000,000 sterling of Bank paper she has in circulation.

Copy of a letter from an officer of the brig privateer General Brandzen, captain De Kay.

On the 26th of June we fell in with the three-masted schooner and the schooner of war Maria Isabel, and fought them both for one hour and a half; when the Maria Isabel struck, and the three-masted schooner ran away. Whilst busy in taking out the prisoners, and depending too much on our fast sailing, we allowed the run-away to get half-an-hour's start of us. At dark she was two gun-shots a-head, and at night she gave us the slip. That she has escaped mortifies us in the extreme. We had completely silenced her fire, and our musketry had picked off a number of her men, whom we could see fall. We have written to her commander, to tell him he is a coward, and that his cowardice has cheated us out of 150,000 dollars, which we had fairly earned. Our brig has not received the least damage. We had one man slightly wounded in the leg. The prize schooner has four 12lb short guns, and one long 24lb brass gun on a pivot. She is in excellent order. Mr. Stabb is made captain of her; but unfortunately we have been separated from her, in a gale of wind; we hope, however, soon to join her.—On 4th July saw a sail, and soon made her out to be a schooner of war. Gave chase, and ran her in upon the islands to the northward of St. Catherine's; when she commenced firing. We laid our main-yard to the mast, and in about 15 minutes silenced her. The weather looking bad, it was not prudent to risk the brig so close to land: hauled off until morning. It then blew

a gale: the chase in a dangerous place: left her to her fate. Had we waited for fair weather, it would have detained us too long.— July 6th, spoke the British sloop of war *Beagle*, from Rio Janeiro to Santos; 10th, spoke the privateer schooner Bonareense. July 18th, chased by a frigate: it being night, escaped.—20th, spoke the prize brig of the Sin Par. As yet we have been unlucky as it regards meeting merchant vessels; however we have information of a convoy coming from Cape St. Mary's, and shall make an attempt to send all, or at least some of them, in.

Cruise of the Sin Par privateer, captain John King.

June 12. Sailed from three-fathom hole at 7 in the evening; at 11 struck, and unshipped rudder and damaged the stern. Soon floated again. 13th. Shipped rudder at day-light; Point Lara S. S. W., 5 sail of Brazilians above, and 2 below us, distant 5 miles. Made sail down the river. 18th, Saw a ship. 19th. Saw same ship and spoke her: understood her to say it was the frigate Doris. 21st. Took a Brazilian brig, laden with hides and tallow; despatched her, White prize-master, Gregg mate, and 3 seamen. 23rd. Took Brazilian zumaca Vigilant, from Monte Video for St. Catherine's, in ballast: put prisoners on board, except three negroes, and gave her up. 24th. Rudder unshipped. Saw a sail. 25th. Shipped rudder, and took a Brazilian zumaca from Monte Video for Parnagua, in ballast: after taking out some rope, gave her to prisoners. 26th. Saw a sail. 27th. Saw a sail, and chased her without effect. 28th. Saw a brig with a French flag. 29th. Hailed the brig. The captain came on board with his papers; proved to be French brig Semephore, of Havre-de-Grace, three days from Rio Janeiro, bound to Parnagua, in ballast. July 3rd, off Cape Frio, saw several sail; took Brazilian launch Santo Bendito, with crockery ware from Bahia for Rio Janeiro; took out prisoners, nine in number, and sunk her. 4th Several sail in sight, and a corvette in chase. Exchanged signals with schooner privateer President. 5th. Spoke one of President's prizes. 6th. Saw two sail: spoke President; she told us the strangers were a frigate and a corvette; tacked in company with President. 7th; Still in company, saw a sail to windward and another to leeward. 8th. Off the island of St. Ana, distant two leagues, saw a zumaca and a brig. President boarded zumaca, the brig appeared to us a man-of-war. 9th. Off Cape Frio, took Brazilian zumaca Concession, 50 days from Maranh, for Rio Janeiro, with 70 soldiers on board, and in ballast; gave her to the prisoners. 11th. Took zumaca Good Voyage, from Espirito Santo, for Rio Janeiro, cargo, hides, &c.; despatched her, Mr. Mc Cloud, prize-master, Mr. Englesfrede, mate, and 4 men: took 9 prisoners from her, left 2 negroes on board. 12th. Boarded American brig Leopard; of New York, from St. Catherine's for Rio Janeiro; took 3 Brazilian passengers out of her, one of them General Francisco Paulo Rozado; chased and boarded Portuguese brig Novo Vespeque, from Rio Janeiro for Capitanea; put prisoners on board and sent her away. 14th. Took two zumacas, one in ballast, the other farina; being small and of no value, released them. 15th. Took a launch with farina for Rio Janeiro; released her. 16th. Took zumaca Concepcion, from Espirito Santo, for Rio Janeiro; took out prisoners, except two negroes, and despatched her, Dasso prize-master, Saltero mate, and 3 men; cargo, tobacco, &c. 18th. Chased and boarded American brig Anna, of New York, from Tarragona for Rio Janeiro or Monte Video, as per bills of lading. The captain exhibited a passport from the North-American consul at Tarragona; to the purport that the brig was bound to New Orleans; despatched her; prize-master Mr. Jansen, and six men. 22nd. Chased a vessel without effect. 24th. Saw a large ship like a man-of-war standing for Rio Janeiro. Chased a vessel without effect. 25th. Spoke a brig under Dutch colours and boarded an American brig from Baltimore for Rio Janeiro, and put General Rozada and the other prisoners on board her. 26th. Took a zumaca from Rio Janeiro for Santos: she had a small quantity of freight; took out two pipes of wine, some bread, and a few boxes of soap, and sunk her: saw several sail; took two zumacas from Rio Janeiro for Campos; despatched them, putting Mr. Yeckinson prize-master, and 4 men in the one; and Mr. Holmes and 4 men in the other: cargoes jerked beef, hides, tallow, &c., gave prisoners the boats of the prizes, and sent them on shore except a friar who refused to go in the boats. 27th. Saw three vessels; steered for Buenos Ayres and arrived in that port on

the 14th of August without any thing particular occurring. Passed through the blockading squadron:

Recapitulation. 6 vessels given up,
2 sunk,
6 sent for different ports.

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One of the latter, viz., a brig with hides and tallow, was burned near Eusenada. The American brig Anna arrived at the Salado. Four are unaccounted for.

The details from Rio Janeiro, relative to the rencontre between the privateer schooner, and the French frigate, are to the following effect.

The privateer hailed the frigate at night, in English; an evasive answer was given, to the purport that she was a frigate of 44 guns: her nation was not mentioned. The privateer then replied; "damn the number of guns," gave a broadside, and hauled off. Two or three persons in the frigate were wounded; the captain was struck in the leg by grape shot. Not being prepared for such an attack, the guns being all secured, she could not return the fire. On the ensuing day, the privateer was seen and chased by the frigate, but without effect.

If the above account is correct, and we have every reason to believe it is so, the French captain is to blame; he ought to have given an explicit answer. Admiral Rosamel declares that, until he receive instructions from France, he shall treat every Buenos Ayres privateer he may meet with as a pirate. It is natural that he should feel irritated; but that such extremes will be resorted to we scarcely believe. Generally speaking, naval officers of all nations have a decided prejudice against privateers, and therefore are not impartial judges. It is well known that the Brazilian frigate Princess Imperial went to sea with a crew the very refuse of Rio Janeiro. One of the lieutenants publicly asserted that even a resolute schooner might take them; as his men were chiefly impressed coblers, tinkers, &c. The Sin Par privateer, in her late cruise, hailed a Brazilian frigate in full day (probably the above) thinking her an indiaman from her awkward manoeuvres, and received an answer to the hail, that it was His Majesty's ship Doris; and though not satisfied as to that reply, the privateer, observing two tiers of guns, thought it prudent to haul off. The attack upon the French frigate may have been under the impression of it being the Princess Imperial; particularly from the answer returned. Other nations have committed similar errors, and yet have not been thought pirates. Had Buenos Ayres 30 sail of the line, such language would not have been used. "It is excellent to have a giant's strength, but it is tyrannous to use it like a giant."

Extract of a letter from Rio Janeiro, dated 19th July.

"There are 8 French ships of war in this port; their mission, it is said, to demand redress for French merchant vessels detained by the blockading squadron. They are all to sail, it is said, this day or to-morrow, in search of a Buenos Ayres privateer, which fired into one of them a few nights since, and dangerously wounded the captain. A force is expected from the United States, upon the same mission; viz, to demand redress. In fact, this government is in a very awkward situation. The privateers are actually blockading all the ports; and not a single vessel can leave this place but is boarded by them. The army at Rio Grande is scattered and the government have not the means of reinforcing it. Great anxiety is manifested for the return of the Heron. People cannot think that Buenos Ayres will abandon the Orientals: a few months more of war and they may dictate their own terms to the Brazils.—Specie is getting up; dollars being worth 1350, and doubloons 20,000 reas each; should peace not be made, the former will rise to 1600, and doubloons to 24 or 25,000.—Exchange on London 38d per mil reas. The brig George, captain Hunter, has been condemned, but the sentence embargoed; and it is generally believed all the English vessels and cargoes will be released.—The Stag, I find, was condemned last night, and the William and Henry released. The Blanche frigate is to sail for England; but she is detained until the arrival of the Heron; upon the supposition that she will carry home the news of peace."

THE BRITISH PACKET, AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

Cruise of the Sarandi, schooner of War, admiral Brown, Antonio José Ribelo acting captain.

August 4th.—Sailed from Martin Garcia at 3 P. M., at 8 got aground.—5th, Schooner of war 11th of June came alongside, and after taking part of our guns and ballast out Sarandi floated, and proceeded down the river.—6th. At 3 A. M. anchored 10 miles below Colonia: at 6, the Brazilian three-masted schooner in sight, standing towards us with Buenos Ayrean flag flying. At 8 we hoisted American colours, and stood to the eastward, upon which the three-masted schooner tacked and stood towards the blockading squadron. At 3 P. M. becalmed off Paron; observed two boats pulling towards us, with Buenos Ayrean colours: when within gun-shot, we fired a gun, and hoisted Brazilian flag. One of the boats dropped astern, not seeming to relish the idea of boarding us: the other still kept on, encouraging her companion to do the same, and as she approached nearer we heard an exclamation from the boat of, “vamos muchachos a la corona.” We then fired a second shot, when both boats stood away, the one pulling in-shore, the other made sail up the river.—7th. At day-light Monte Video in sight: saw a schooner upon our lee bow: chased her, but she got into the harbour of Monte Video. Cruised off and on the harbour; the flag of the Republic waving proudly in the wind. In the afternoon saw a brig off the Island of Flores, stood towards, and sent a boat on board. She proved to be the British packet Dove: reported ourselves as the privateer President, captain Allen, on a cruise.—8th. Stood up the river. 9th. Brazilian squadron to leeward, distant 12 miles. When close to Colonia, got becalmed; upon which two zumacas, one schooner, two gunboats and a launch, with sweeps, came out of that port. The three-masted schooner was likewise standing down upon us. At half past 11 the gun-boats and other vessels opened fire. We did not return it, but stood towards the three-masted schooner: at 12 out sweeps: at 3 got so near as to open a smart fire. The schooner returned it; all her grape-shot falling short; at the same time making all sail away to join the gun-boat, &c.—Thirteen sail appeared to leeward, standing towards us; we continued firing until sun down; the schooner making every effort to keep out of the reach of shot. The Sarandi had the admirals flag flying at the main, and this may account for their terror. At 12 P. M. anchored off St. Juan's, not having received the least damage, except two shots through the ensign. Admiral Brown, in person, pointed the long gun of the Sarandi, and two or three shots are known to have hulled the schooner.—16th. anchored off Martin Garcia:

Considerable curiosity was excited on board the Packet at Montevideo, as to what nation the boarding officer of the Sarandi could be. He gave himself out, and every one thought him, an Englishman, he speaking the language so fluently; but, in conversation with the passengers, he conversed with equal ease in Spanish and Portuguese. Antonio, the officer in question, is an Anglo-Portuguese well known in this city.

A letter from Monte Video states that all the navy bills sent from Monte Video to Rio Janeiro have been protested; and that when the Sarandi was off the port, the schooners of war formed in line, but dared not venture out.

The Lord Melville is appointed the next Packet for Buenos Ayres. The Sheldrake and Kingfisher had both sailed from Rio for England. The following French vessels of war were at Rio Janeiro, frigates Surveillante and Flora, corvette Isis, brigs Endymion, Alcibiades, Genio, Sorpresa, schooner Iris. They compose the French North and South American squadron.

The havoc committed by the Privateers begins to spread terror even in Rio Janeiro. Our letters state that the Government party think confidently that peace will immediately take place; this tranquillizes the sufferers by the war. There are, however, others who think differently. Many bets are made at Rio Janeiro 4 to 1 that the preliminaries agreed upon by Mr. Garcia will be signed at Buenos Ayres. It seems the odds are in favor of peace. We are anxious to hear the effect which the rejection of the treaty will have in Rio Janeiro. The affected non-importance which the emperor's admirers attach to the war is a disguise that deceives no one.

The Paraguassu frigate was about to sail from Rio Janeiro with a convoy for Santos.

The Rio Janeiro gazette, *Diario Fluminense*, received by the packet Dove, is chiefly occupied upon church affairs. Now and then “*corsario de Buenos Ayres*” meets the eye, accompanied by a dissertation on the robberies they commit. *Robbery* is the mildest epithet these *honest* imperialists can give to their indefatigable assailants, and that they are seriously annoyed is evident from their loud complaints. The word “*corsario*” will be a sort of bug-bear hereafter to frighten their children.

The British frigate Forte and brig of war Cadmus were laying at Monte Video, and the American corvette Boston. The brig Thomas Dempsey was to sail for Liverpool on or about 20th inst.

On the morning after the arrival of the Packet, some of the Brazilian squadron approached, and anchored nearer to the outer roads than usual. Norton was supposed to be the parading officer; as the corvette Carioca was discovered amongst them.

August 12th. Sailed schooner privateer Estrella del Sol, Andrea, on a cruise. She has a crew of 40 persons, chiefly Italians, and is armed with a long gun, three smaller ones, and musquetry.

13th. Sailed several small vessels for the Parana, Uruguay, Martin Garcia, and Las Vacas.

August 14th. Arrived schooner privateer Sin Par, King, from a cruise of 63 days. On anchoring in the inner roads she fired a salute. A Brazilian friar, one of the prisoners, with a long beard, and clothed in the costume of his order, was landed in the course of the morning.

16th. Arrived N. 11 gun-boat, Castelli, from Martin Garcia, with a convoy of small vessels from Parana, and bringing despatches. It is reported that Colonia is, or is about to be, besieged on the land side by 1000 troops.

On the 15th instant no Brazilian vessels were in sight of the Salado; a zumaca had arrived from the coast, prize to the General Mancilla; and the Sin Par's prize brig Anna.

The zumaca recaptured by Fournier on the 11th. instant was laden with lime, and belonged to Sr. Isasai. She was taken on the 9th instant in the Parana.

The packet Dove brought the following passengers from England. D. Mariano Sarratea, Sr. Gaudara, Sr. Trincovelli (an Italian), and Mr. Edmund Mackinlay. They were all landed at Monte Video. The passengers from Rio Janeiro to Monte Video were captain Mc Gregor (North American), Sr. Campos and Villanova, (Portuguese,) and from Monte Video to Buenos Ayres, by permission of the Brazilian authorities, Mrs. Zimmermann, part of her family, and servants.

The Hope packet, from this 13th March, and Rio Janeiro 8th April, arrived at Falmouth 21st May.

On the 10th instant there was a dinner party on board, the schooner privateer Triunfo Argentino, (late Montezuma); the firing of cannon, announcing the different toasts, continued till the close of day.

The brig Estrella del Cabo, laden with hides, prize to the Union Argentino privateer, Bateman prize-master, has been retaken by the Isabel frigate, and arrived at Monte Video. The above privateer lost 4 men, in an effort to obtain water in the Island of Santa Ana.

The Brazilian funds in England are declining: they have fallen from 63 to 58. A rumour of the battle of Ituzaingo and the reverses in the Uruguay and Patagonia, had got afloat in London, causing some alarm to the holders of Brazilian stock. The funds of Buenos Ayres were 57 to 58; having advanced lately.

On the 11th instant the firing of cannon announced the installation of the provincial junta; and on the 13th the inauguration of the new Governor of the province D. MANUEL DORREGO. On both the above occasions the public offices of the city were illuminated at night, and bands of music paraded the streets.

On the 14th D. Manuel Moreno was named minister of the interior, and *ad interim* minister of finance.

On the 17th D. Manuel Hermegildo Aguirre was named minister of finance.

The President of the Republic has given in his renunciation.

Died in this city, on the 15th instant, JOHN ROBERT PIZEY, Esq. aged 36 years; partner in the firm of Dickson, Pizey, and Co.