

THE
British Packet,
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 138.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1829.

[Vol. III.]

FOREIGN.

Rio Janeiro gazettes to the 5th of March were received by the General Balcarce. They contain full particulars of the insurrection at Pernambuco, and several decrees and proclamations upon the subject from the Emperor, and the President of the Province of Pernambuco. The details do not differ from the slight sketch which we inserted in our last. It was at the village of S. Antam in which the revolutionists had assembled.

The Rio newspaper "Aurora," it appears, still cavils at the terms of the Treaty of Peace. The French newspaper in that city, "Courrier du Bresil," in answer to some remarks of the "Aurora," asks, to which of the two parties this same peace has been most propitious; that it is true Brazil at the present moment is labouring under great pecuniary difficulties, but that she will soon recover her credit; and roundly asserts, that the fruits of peace to Buenos Ayres has unfortunately produced civil war, which renders National bankruptcy inevitable.

Great Britain, from her immense National debt, and that by means of her credit she was enabled to carry on a war of nearly thirty years duration, the greater part of which time the paper currency served for all the purposes of internal circulation, is invariably cited by other nations upon questions of financial matters; yet it was not for some time after the termination of the war with France that the beneficial effects of peace were felt upon the money market; on the contrary, great distress prevailed, and the public funds remained for some months after the peace at a war price. Many have asserted that the National debt of Great Britain is her surest protection from civil war;

and that a poor shop-keeper with his 20*l.* consols immediately lends his aid to quell a riot, fearing his consols might be in danger. Other advantages in connection with this debt have been named. We, however, sincerely wish it was only one half of its present amount.

The "Courrier du Bresil," of Rio Janeiro, has generally an article upon the Imperial theatre of that city. In a late number it complains that, with the exception of the "Journal du Commerce," none of the newspapers of the capital deign to sacrifice one of its columns to dramatic criticism; adding, that to speak of the Theatre, it is necessary to know something of it, which is not at all times the case in politics.

BRITISH PACKET.

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 23.

At the close of last week there were rumours that a disaster had happened in the Southern district of this Province, which seemed corroborated by the arrival in town on the evening of the 19th of Col. Estomba. was soon ascertained that this officer was suffering under mental derangement, and that the garrison at Monte had experienced a reverse. On Saturday *El Tiempo* published the following particulars:

"*El Monte* had a garrison of less than 100 men, (infantry;) they were attacked by plunderers five times their number, against whom they defended themselves with constancy and honor, and the greater part have been victims of their duty and adherence to the cause of order. Many of the banditti bit the dust, but numbers triumphed; the cruelties they have committed in *El Monte* are horrid. We have to deplore the loss of the officers stationed at that point, of two Commissaries of Police, and of the valiant men who perished under their command. The unlooked-for mental infirmity of Señor Estomba, Commandant of the Southern frontier, is a great public misfortune; it occasioned the catastrophe, and this infirmity has lost to us a good officer."

El Tiempo further states, that the cavalry under the orders of Estomba, was sent to a

distance from the place in which they ought to have acted, and gave time to the plunderers of the South to unite *en masse*, and attack a weak point; but that the Government has taken other measures, which promise a good result.

Col. Estomba has been a most distinguished officer. He served with great reputation in Chili and Peru, and has received "honorable mention" in the Memoirs of Gen. Miller.

In consequence of the above intelligence, and the idea that the *Monteneros* might approach the city, the military were on the alert, and on Friday evening and indeed on every night since, they have patrolled the streets, in conjunction with strong parties of armed citizens. The Fort was crowded with armed men.

On Monday afternoon there was a report that two hundred *Monteneros* had entered Monte Grande, 5 leagues from this city. Every precaution was taken, and when evening came the shops were closed, and scarcely any person to be seen in the streets except with musket, sword or pistol. The gloomy weather increased the apprehension, and many predicted a "fearful night." It was, however, a false alarm; the night passed off quietly,—not the least disturbance from friends or foes. At any rate, whatever may be the confusion *outside*, nothing can exceed the order and tranquillity which prevails in this city.

The decree for foreigners to take up arms is in full effect, and numbers have joined the battalion of the "Friends of Order;" a great proportion of whom (judging from the list we have seen,) are Frenchmen. The British, by Treaty, are exempted from military service.

The following has been issued:—

BATTALION OF THE FRIENDS OF ORDER.

Order of the day, 25th March, 1829.

Officers and soldiers:—The object proposed by the Government in ordering the organization of the corps which I have the honor to command, has not been, as many have believed, to compromise foreigners in a war of party. The armed force of which each of you form a part, will be employed solely to sustain the public tranquillity, and to act against those who taking advantage of the political state of the country, would attack the property of the citizens and yours. It is only against those that we shall direct our arms; and obedience and zeal will never be required of you, except for the service which is confided to you.

The Commandant of the battalion,
RAMON LARREA.

Captain Granville gave a ball to a select party on Thursday evening last, at his elegant apartments, adjoining the new British Commercial Rooms. The music and general arrangements were excellent, and the company did not retire until a late hour.

the very spot in which the events depicted have happened.

Amongst the numerous characters brought before the public in the Memoirs, are the following:—Señor Rivadavia; Generals San Martin, Alvear, Tomas Guido, Necochea, Les Heras, Lavalle, Henrique Martinez; Colonels Isidoro Suarez, Juan Apostol Martinez, O'Brien, the late Manuel Dorrego; Lord Cochrane; Captain Grenfell, &c. &c.

To sketch living public characters is one of the most unthankful offices that an author can undertake; it is almost impossible to avoid giving offence; the best men have some defects, and "none are all evil."

The author has done justice to Buenos Ayres; he denominates it "the cradle of South American independence, the nursery of freedom in the Spanish dominions of the New World."

It is right to state that the late Governor Dorrego is mentioned in terms of praise, coupled with observations upon his hasty disposition. The honorable anecdotes related of Colonel O'Brien it is hardly fair to mention at a time when the Colonel is resident amongst us; and to praise a man to his face, is almost as bad as to praise one's own wife. The following are some extracts from the book:—

"To the honour of the Spaniard also be it remembered, that he is the mildest slave master in the world, and this redeeming trait has descended to his trans-atlantic progeny. In the extensive Provinces of the River Plate and in Chile few proprietors possess more than a small number of slaves, who in most cases, in ordinary and peaceful times, were born and lived and died without having been transferred to another owner. As children they were the playmates of the juvenile part of their master's family, and as adults placed nearer upon a footing of equality than exists between master and servant in some European countries."

Of General Miller himself it says:—

"William Miller was born on the 2d of December, 1795, at Wingham, in the county of Kent. He served with the British army from the 1st January, 1811, until the peace of 1815; was present at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, and San Sebastian; at the battle of Victoria, and at the investment of Bayonne."

Señor Saavedra, the first Director or Governor of Buenos Ayres after the revolution of 25th May, 1810, is thus noticed:—

"Don Cornelio de Saavedra is a native of Buenos Ayres, and of a respectable family; previously to the revolution he had been elected *Alcalde Ordinario* for a year, a sign that he had the reputation of integrity, and was esteemed by his fellow citizens. On the expulsion of Whitelock, the command of a militia corps, which had distinguished itself, was conferred upon Saavedra. This gave him additional importance, and he

acted a conspicuous part in suppressing a plot formed by Alzaga, a Spanish merchant, to overthrow the Viceroy Liniers, principally because Liniers was a Frenchman."

After some other remarks, it proceeds:—

"Saavedra has not since emerged from private life; his administration of the public revenue was unstained by rapacity, and he is now considered an honourable citizen, and a respectable father of a family."

Of the British expedition to the River Plate, it says:—

"If the British had acquired sufficient local and political knowledge of the country, they would not have attempted the conquest of Buenos Ayres, but would have confined their immediate object to the possession of Monte Video,—the key of the River Plate. From its position and strength it might have been made the Gibraltar of the Eastern coast of the Spanish possessions. Buenos Ayres, on the contrary, is an extensive unwall'd city, situated on a gentle elevation in a vast plain, and untenable by any Power, unsupported by the good will of its inhabitants, and the *Gauchos*, or natives of the *Pampás*."

The estimate of the population, &c., of the new Governments of America are given as thus:—

	POPULATION
The Republic of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata <i>Capital</i> , BUENOS AYRES. Inhabitants, 100,000	600,000
Republic of Chile <i>Capital</i> , SANTIAGO. Inhabitants, 40,000	1,200,000
Republic of Peru <i>Capital</i> , LIMA. Inhabitants, 70,000	1,736,923
Dictatorship of Paraguay <i>Capital</i> , ASUMPCION.	500,000
Republic of Bolivia <i>Capital</i> , CHUQUISACA. Inhabitants, 18,000	1,200,000
Republic of Colombia <i>Capital</i> , BOGOTÁ. Inhabitants, 60,000	2,711,296
Republic of Mexico <i>Capital</i> , MEXICO. Inhabitants, 170,000	8,000,000
Republic of Central America <i>Capital</i> , GUATEMALA. Inhabitants, 36 or 40,000	1,700,000
Empire of Brazil <i>Capital</i> , RIO JANEIRO. Inhabitants, 200,000	4,000,000
	<hr/> 21,648,219 <hr/>

We made a mistake in our last number in stating Lord Verulam to be the son of the Duke of Bedford. It was copied from an English Provincial paper, and we have been so long from home as almost to forget the Court Kalender. Lord Verulam is Lord Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of Herts, V. Grimston in Ireland, and Lord Forrester in Scotland.

The brig Rio brings the gratifying intelligence that the fever at Gibraltar had entirely ceased. The Governor of that fortress, General Don, was severely ill; he is a very old man.

The American brig Vine, from this 25th October, arrived at Gibraltar in 81 days. She had since sailed for Malaga.

We have received some numbers of an English newspaper, called the "Albion," which has been established at New York for more than six years, and is published weekly. It enjoys the greatest popularity in the United States, and the British Colonies in North America, and has a circulation of nearly 4000 copies.

The "Albion" is a complete reading paper, and although it gives a general outline of the occurrences in the United States, yet it never interferes in the affairs of that nation in a manner offensive to the people. It is almost wholly devoted to European politics and literature; in fact, it forms in itself a library, and gives extracts from the best modern works, skilfully varied, so as to please the scientific reader, as well as those who delight in romances, novels, &c. It is printed upon a larger scale than the London paper "Bell's Weekly Messenger," and is charged at a very low rate, considering the quantity of matter it contains, viz., at 6 dollars per annum.

From the number of English and American residents in Buenos Ayres, it is probable that some subscribers for the "Albion" might be obtained, as newspapers can now be sent hither from the United States with regularity. The editor of the British Packet has been requested, and will receive subscriptions for that purpose, and lend to any person the copies of the "Albion" now in his possession.

The Nat. schr. brig Gen. Baicorce, from Rio Janeiro 7th inst., spoke on the 18th, at half past 6 o'clock, A. M., about 100 miles E. of Cape St. Mary's, the Am. brig Rolla, from this 14th instant, bound to the Havana, and was informed by the mate of said brig that the Captain (Terry) had been missing since 2 o'clock, A. M. on the same morning, supposed to have fallen overboard.

CARGOES.

American brig Soto, from New York, arrived on 6th inst., effects 100 cases, rum, pipes, furniture, planks, soap, dry goods, &c.

American schr. Star, from Patagonia, (her arrival noticed in our last,) cana 21 pipes and 10 half do., sugar 35 bags, tobacco 15 kegs, aguardiente 8 pipes, segars 17 cases, and other effects, to Vicente Cazares.

THEATRE.

Another musical melange was performed on the 22d instant. Doña Angelita did not appear. A popular air from *La Gazza Lutra* was well sung by her sister, though not with the effect which Angelita always imparted to it. Señor Pascual Tani in a trio from the same opera was heard to great advantage. Sacred music is said to be his forte, and that he has sung for several years in the Imperial Chapel at Rio Janeiro. We should like to hear him in those solemn softer strains, such as—

"Waft her, Angels, to the skies"
In his acting he remains without improvement. Vacani, the great Vacani, was the life and soul of the evening's entertainments. The boxes were rather thinly attended, but not entirely deserted: "dark eyed beauty" here and there appeared. A stranger friend, by way of contrast, quoted Byron's lines, "Genevra:"
"Thine eye's blue tenderness, thy long fair hair"

MARRIED.

On 26th inst., Mr. HENRY GWYNNE, to Miss ELIZA ATTWELL.



MARINE LIST.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

March 20—Wind N.

Arrived, American brig Rio, Odam, from Gibraltar 20th Jan., merchandize 20 bales and 40 packages, paper 800 reams, wine 52 pipes, 110 half and 150 quarter do., sherry wine 24 cases, pack thread 21 bales, jewellery 1 case, to Duguid, Holland & Co.

Also, zumaca Nuestra Señora del Carmen, from Paraguay, hides 470, yerba 302 tierces, segars, tobacco, &c., to C. Medina.

March 21—Wind N.

Arrived, Nat. cutter Louisa, from Monte Video, stockings 16 bales, linen 4 do., yerba 143 tierces, to C. Galeano.

Also, 6 balandras from the Uruguay, Parana, &c., with hides, lime, wood, &c.

Sailed, French brig Le Grand Navigateur, Edou, for Havre de Grace, dry hides 6683, horse hair 1412 arrobas, ostrich feathers 1 bale, junk 99 bundles, algarrovilla 36 bales, indigo 9 cases, hide rope patterns 2 barrels, nutria skins 1 case; Am. schr. brig Jason, Lowe, Rio Grande, flour 390 bbls., effects 110 cases, 2 bales, 6 bbls. and 4 hhdgs., hams 171, butter, paint, &c.

March 22—Wind N.

Arr., Nat. schr. brig General Balcarce, Bartlett, Rio Janeiro 7th instant, salt 1200 fanegas, books 1 case, to Alzaga & Medrano.

Sailed, Am. schr. Monticello, Holmes, for Rio Janeiro, jerked beef 970 quintals.

March 23—Wind N.; rain at night.

Sailed, American brig Wanderer, Adams, for Monte Video, soap 200 cases, and other effects, and to take in mules at Monte Video for the West Indies. Am. schr. brig Bolivar, Macey, Rio Janeiro, horns 73,000, salt beef 3 bbls. and 25 half do., glass 9 cases, &c.; Am. ship Cincinnati, Minton, Rio Janeiro, with part of the cargo which she brought to this port. National brig Anna, for do., horns 3000, jerked beef 150 quintals, tallow candles 105 arrobas, effects 5 cases and 4 boxes; Nat. schr. Paquete del Rio, for do., horns 28,000, wool 8 bales, tallow 2 pipes and 2 half do., Nat. zumaca Nuevo Erval, for Rio Grande, soap 135 cases, dry goods and effects 41 bales and 28 bbls., tin 6 cases.

March 24—Wind W. N. W.

Arrived, Nat. balandra San Francisco, fm.

Monte Video, aguardiente 56 pipes, tobacco 100 rolls, to J. Monteros.

Also, 12 balandras, launches, &c., from the Uruguay and Parana, with lime, wood, hides, &c.

Sailed, Brazilian schr. Maria Antonia, for Parnagua, in ballast, despatched by Pedro Plomer.

March 25—Wind N. N. W.

Arrived, Brazilian zumaca Dos Amigos, from Monte Video, yerba 300 tierces, to M. A Ramos.

Sailed, British brig Niagara, Stevens, for Rio Janeiro, jerked beef 3253 quintals, horns 5000, needles 1 box; National zumaca Republicana, Monte Video, wool 362 arrobas, tallow 20 fanegas, wheat 6 do., wine 4 half pipes, effects 8 cases, 4 trunks and 3 bales, 1 package with 3 diamond rings.

March 26—Wind N. W.; rain.

Arr., Monte Video schr. packet Oriental Argentina, Casareto, to Gladaz & Co., yerba 237 tierces, and passengers.

Also, 7 chalupas from Las Vacas, Colonia, and the Parana, with wood, &c.

March 27—Wind N. N. W.

At sunset nothing had arrived or sailed.

MEMORANDA.

A British schooner brig arrived at Monte Video on the 17th inst.

The British brig Brothers, from Liverpool, has arrived at Monte Video.

Parque Argentino.--(Vauxhall.)

THE difficulty of obtaining country lodgings in the environs of Buenos Ayres at a moderate expense with any degree of comfort, may render the following proposal interesting to gentlemen desirous of sleeping in a purer air than the confined situation of most of the town houses can afford them.

These Gardens are partly surrounded by dwellings which may be entirely closed towards the street, and opened on the Garden side. Some of them have terraced (azotéa) roofs. Any one of these, consisting of a chamber measuring about 14 feet by 9, with a closet of about 9 by 6, will, on application, be prepared for the above purpose, with a door and window to the Garden exclusively, and newly white washed, and let at the moderate rent of \$100 per annum. Any additional expense in the fitting up to be defrayed by the tenant.

A personal entrance to the Gardens for a year (not transferable,) may be had for \$50, and another, if required, for a servant, for \$30.

In the case of greater accommodation being necessary, two or more of these dwellings may be thrown into one.

There are also other habitations which, from being only thatched, need a speedy repair; besides various situations suitable for building against the Garden wall. Gentlemen desirous of availing themselves of either, for the purpose of erecting more commodious lodgings than the before-mentioned dwellings can afford, may treat with the proprietors, on the basis of being rent free for a term of years corresponding to the value of the building, the plan and expense thereof being previously approved.

The tenants, besides the exclusive occupation of their respective chambers, will have the free use of the Gardens, saloons, and tavern; and may treat for what attendance or regular meals they may require, or for their board by the month, with

BERNARD & CO.

FOR SALE,

600 East India Madeira, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to
GEORGE LORD,
No. 124, calle de la Catedral.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL.

THE time of commencing the evening service in the Presbyterian Chapel is altered from half past 7 to 7 o'clock. The service will, consequently, commence on next Sabbath evening at 7 o'clock, and continue at the same hour through the winter.

NOTICE.

THE Prayer book of the Church of England, both in English and Spanish, may be had in a variety of bindings, at No. 30, calle de la Catedral.

Notice to Mechanics.

TO be sold, at No. 45 calle del Peru, a good new LATHE, conveniently adapted to the various speeds required in turning either wood or metal.

TO LET,

AN excellent Quinta, comprising a good house, and rather more than one square of ground, entirely surrounded by a brick wall, and well stocked with the choicest fruit trees. The land is of the best quality, and admirably adapted for the growth of every species of vegetables, and from its vicinity to the market, affords great facility for advantageously disposing of its produce. Inquire at No. 30 calle de la Paz.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE lands forming the Estancia near Colla, the property of Don Vicente Capelo, situated ten leagues from Colonia upon the coast of the Rio de la Plata, consisting of more than ten leagues square, bounded by streams of water and forests, with a convenient port on the Arroyo del Sauce, upon which coast there are also forests of Espinillo wood,—will be exposed to public sale by order of the Tribunal del Consulado, on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of April next to pay the debts contracted by the said Capelo. All persons interested in their purchase, and who wish to obtain a knowledge of the dimensions, will please apply at No. 136, calle de Corrientes.

BETHEL FLAG.

IN consequence of the removal of the brig Lady Adams to the Outer Roads, the mariner's service will be conducted on board the ship Star, capt. Griffiths, on Sabbath next, at the usual hour, (9 A. M.) and will be continued every Sabbath on board the same vessel till further notice.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, 61 & 62 dollars each.
Spanish and Patriot Dollars and Patacones, 298 & 310 per cent. prem.
Plata Macuquina, 260 & 275 per ct. prem.
Gold in bars, 20 quilates, 21½ & 22 quilats per quilate.
Silver in do. 11 dineros, 21 & 22 do. per dinero.
Six per ct. Stock, 61½ & 62 dolls. per ct.
Bank Shares, 195 & 197 dollars each.
Exchange on England, 11½ a 12d. per doll.
Do. on Monte Video, 205 & 215 p. ct. prem.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 70 & 75 per ct. prem.
Hides, ox, best, 18 & 18½ dolls. per 35 lbs.
Do country, 16 & 17 dollars per 35 lbs.
Do salted, 12½ & 13½ dolls. per 60 lbs.
Hair, horse, 11 & 14 dolls. per 25 lbs.
Beef, jerked, 9½ & 10 dolls. per quintal.
Horns, 300 dollars per m.
Discount, 1½ & 2 per ct. per month.
Skins, chinchilla, 18 & 20 dolls. per doz.
Do. nutria, 8 & 8½ dolls. per doz.
Flour, N. Am., 65 dolls. per bbl.

This paper is published every SATURDAY, price \$4 per quarter. All communications to be addressed to the Editor and left at No. 47 calle del 25 de Mayo, where subscriptions are received.

Hallet & Co., Printers.

El Tiempo of 23d instant states, that the **Consuls and Foreign Agents** resident in Buenos Ayres, have received notes from the **President of the soi-disant Convention of Santa Fé**, informing them that they ought not to acknowledge any other authority in this country but the aforesaid body. *El Tiempo* comments upon the above in the following strain:

"*The Convention of Santa Fé*.—This body, a nullity from its origin—without authority—without commission—without any responsibility,—this body, who before and since December last has been a mere thing, has committed an act which almost provokes laughter."

A Government decree of 17th inst. states, that in consequence of the important services rendered to the country by the late Doctor Juan Madera, and the indefatigable zeal which he manifested in the propagation of the Vaccine, of which establishment in this capital he was the Director, and to record his memory, it is ordered that one of his autographic writings shall be placed in the public library.

The funeral service for the deceased at the Merced Church on Saturday morning last was very impressive, and the congregation exceedingly numerous.

A decree of the Government, dated Buenos Ayres, March 24th, 1829, states, that in consequence of the many impediments which have occurred in the organization of the regiments of "Milicia Activa" and "Pasiva" of infantry, and that the circumstances of the country imperiously demand a better arrangement of the service, it is ordered:

Art. 1. That the regiments of "Milicia Activa" and "Pasiva," shall be disbanded.

2. Col. Manuel Rojas, who commanded the "Milicia Activa," is charged to form a corps, to be called the *corps of the Patriot Guard*.

3 and 4. Treats of the organization of the said corps.

5. The regiment of "Milicia Pasiva" is in future to be called the *corps of Reserve of the Patriot Guard*, to be commanded by Col. Benito Martinez.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* announces that an establishment of *Horticultura* is about to be formed by a company of Shareholders. Señores Bacle and Onzlow, founders of the Lithography in this city, propose to form a garden, (as a pattern,) in which can be placed all the species of flowers, fruits, and vegetables of Europe which are likely to thrive in this soil. The *Gaceta* notices the great advantages of this establishment, and that the shares being only 200 dollars each, it expects soon to see in the list of Shareholders all the well-wishers to the prosperity of this country.

On the 23d, Colonel Rauch was between the Cerillos (estancia of Rosas,) and the Guardia del Monte, with all the troops under his command. 200 *Anarquistas* were in the said Guardia, commanded by one José Gonzalez. Genaro Chaves was on the other side of the Arroyo de las Perdices, with the Indians and some country people. Señor Rauch will operate in combination with the troops of Col. Medina.

Some days since a party of plunderers entered Navarro; they were completely routed by the inhabitants, who killed seven of them, and took some prisoners.

General Lavalle passed the Arroyo del Medio on the 20th, and took a position in the Arroyo de Pabon. On the 22d the division of General Paz entered Rosario; they had disembarked on the 20th in the lands of Obligado. Of Lopez nothing is known.— [*El Tiempo* 26th inst.]

Don Felix Alzaga has published an answer to the assertion that he is responsible for the scarcity which exists of the 1 dollar notes, stating, that his first duty as President of the Bank is, to see that the regulations are fulfilled, and if it can be proved that he has violated any of them, then the right exists to criminate him; and what *El Tiempo* considers as arbitrary is no other than the exact compliance with Article 51 of the regulations, which forbids the partial emission of new notes until the Treasury possess a sufficient quantity of them to call in and stop the circulation of the old ones. The amount of the one dollar notes now in circulation is stated to be 2,022 310.

El Tiempo of the 21st replied to Señor Alzaga's letter, particularly to the charges made against it, and upon the observation of Señor Alzaga that he had never been accustomed to serve his country with vain words, stating that whatever services a citizen might have rendered his country he had only fulfilled a duty, and which lost its value in the same proportion as those who having done so, published what they had done.

The Governor of the Province of Corrientes (Señor Cabral,) seems determined to carry on a war of extermination, if we may judge from the subjoined proclamation which he has issued:

1. Any individual hearing another express an opinion contrary to the sentiments of the Province, or in favour of Buenos Ayres, is authorized to claim the aid of any person who may be present, and take the offender into custody.

2. When the crime is proved, the offender in twenty four hours will be condemned to suffer death.

3. In case it cannot be proved, and that his former opinions is believed to be contrary to the line of conduct pursued by the Province, he will be exiled in the twenty four hours.

4. None of the exiled persons must return to the territory of the Province, under pain of being shot.

5. In order not to compromise those who give information, the Government engage to keep and guarantee the secret.

6. It is forbidden to remove the placards from the public places, under the penalty of death.

Dr. José Maria Pacheco has been named to fill (*interino*) the office of Judge of the First Instance, *vice* Dr. Cernadas, retired from ill health.

A decree of the Government, dated March 18th, 1829, states, that having been informed that a number of the privateers armed against Brazil in the last war are still at sea with their Privateer Commissions, notwithstanding they are of non-effect, according to the 15th article of the Treaty of Peace, which circumstance is not only against the intentions of the Government, but compromises its honor and good faith; and that in contravention of the decree of 6th October, 1821, annulling the Privateer Commissions given against Spain, the late Administration has, notwithstanding, granted commissions. The Government conceiving it its duty to put an end to this state of things, so prejudicial to the interests and honor of the Republic, has decreed:—All Privateer Commissions given against Brazil are rendered null and void, and equally those granted against Spain. Every individual who has obtained these Commissions must deliver them immediately to the Minister of Marine, under the most serious responsibility. Orders shall be given to enable vessels of the National Squadron to examine the seas frequented by the privateers, to take away the commissions which they hold, and disarm them.

We have lately perused the "Memoirs of General Miller, written by his brother, John Miller," who in his preface states that he himself has been a considerable traveller in this part of the world, and that having travelled in a neutral capacity, unconnected with military or mercantile pursuits, his account may be thought to have some claim to the merit of impartiality.

To say that the above work has simply pleased us, would be indifferent praise; it has deeply interested us, especially as living almost at the moment and in a manner upon