

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 494.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1836.

[Vol. X.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Buenos Ayres Temperance Society.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of this Society, will be held on the evening of Thursday next, 11th inst., at 7 o'clock, in the Altos of No. 30, Calle de la Catedral, over Mr. STRADMAN'S Book Store.
The Members, and others friendly to its objects, are respectfully invited to attend.

For Sale,

AT No. 30, CATHEDRAL-STREET, HORNE'S Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. Ossian's Poems, translated by James Macpherson, Esq.; with one Dissertation on the Era of Ossian, and two Dissertations on the Poems, appended. Tea-trays. A large assortment of Marbled and Coloured Papers, plain and stamped, (a great variety of patterns). Coloured Ostrich-leather Dusters, rosewood handles. Telescopes, Day and Night. English Letter Paper, plain and gilt. Note Paper. Bank Post. Folio or demy Letter Paper. Foolscap. Coloured Letter Paper, plain and embossed. Scotch Snuff-Boxes. Machine manufactory. Royal Lucifers. Some copies of the *Volkameria*, or *Aguinaldo* (in Spanish) for the year 1835.—a collection of unpublished and original compositions and translations, in prose and verse.

Wanted,

A STEWARD, to wait at Table, and do other house work. None need apply without good recommendations. Apply at No. 16, Calle de Maypd.

Card.

CAPTAIN ADAMS, of ship *Brutus*, will accept from the undersigned, Passengers on his late voyage, their acknowledgments for his uniform, courteous, and gentlemanly deportment towards them; and their wishes that he may meet with the success to which his skill, and the excellent qualities of his vessel justly entitle him.
BUENOS AYRES, February 5, 1835.

Henry C. Irvine,

Dr. Kellogg,

William C. White,

Charles H. Kellogg,

John Sergeant,

Joseph Rolles.

BUENOS AYRES.

With this number concludes the Quarter of the "BRITISH PACKET."

The late unsuccessful aggression of the Government of San Juan, on La Rioja, as was generally expected, has been followed by a change of Administration in the former Province. Governor Yanzon, and all the individuals implicated in his ill-advised measures, immediately fled; leaving a sort of Delegate Government, who summoned the people to deliberate upon their fate. A public meeting consequently took place on the 9th ult., and it was then resolved to institute a Provisional Governor. The election was forthwith held, and the choice of the majority fell upon citizen José Luciano Fernandez, who was without loss of time installed. This gentleman has written to the Governments of all the Confederate Provinces, expressing his anxious desire to repair the evils committed by his predecessor, and restore the harmony unfortunately interrupted by the neighbouring Provinces; for which purpose, he solicits the mediation of the Government of Buenos Ayres.—We have no data to judge whether Señor Fernandez enjoys the full confidence of the Confederate Governments,—a condition essentially necessary to his permanency.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of this day, publishes some interesting private correspondence from Mendoza, by which it appears that the mines of that Province are again in operation, and that it is intended to work them with increased vigour. By the assays made, it is proved that the ore is excessively rich, and offers a far greater profit to speculators, than that of Peru or Bolivia. A Mint has been established, and the Legislature have already granted privileges to some enterprising capitalists, and hold out advantageous conditions to others. Laws have been passed regulating the coinage, &c. We shall insert them in our next.

The late tariff promulgated in Buenos Ayres, had been favourably received in Mendoza. An advance in Wheat was the immediate consequence, and great activity had been infused into the agricultural and grazing branches of industry.

In connection with the article we translated from the pages of the *British Packet*, upon the exportation of wool, we have deemed it opportune to publish the following statement which we have obtained relative to this important branch of commerce. By this, an effective and considerable progress will be seen in this respect; and there are well-founded motives to believe that its rapid improvement will continue, from the satisfactory state which the country now presents, owing to the patriotic efforts of an Administration which endeavours to unite to the blessings of public peace, now so happily felt, those of protection to industry, the arts, and commerce.

EXPORTATION OF SHEEP SKINS, AND WOOL.

Years.	Dos. of Sheep Skins.	Years.	Arrobas of Wool.
1829, - -	2,036	1829, - -	46,566
1830, - -	3,446	1830, - -	19,809
1831, - -	7,235	1831, - -	64,157
1832, - -	46,592	1832, - -	40,551
1833, - -	25,843	1833, - -	60,704
1834, - -	49,507	1834, - -	117,847
1835, - -	97,963	1835, - -	129,487

In truth, the country, in order to prosper, needs only tranquility, and an intelligent, faithful, and active Administration, animated with the desire of the public good. These two great blessings being assured, which indeed we at present enjoy, nothing can impede its improvement and advancement in industry and commerce.—(*Gaceta Mercantil*, of 4th inst.)

The remains of H. E. General Juan Facundo Quiroga, are expected to arrive in this city tomorrow morning, between the hours of 9 and 10.

Notwithstanding appearances, and although the *Chargé d'Affaires* of the United States had left Paris, it was thought that war between the United States and France would be avoided.

The supposed guns of distress mentioned in our last as having been heard off Montevideo, are stated to have proceeded from some vessels of war in Montevideo exercising great guns.

Tuesday, 2d inst., being the day of the "Purification," was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres.

The villages in the neighbourhood of town, were crowded with equestrians of both sexes, and carriage company, on Sunday and Tuesday last.

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

A decree, dated 30th ult., states that in consequence of the returning prosperity of the country, produced by the new order of things, which has diverted the capital formerly employed in the ruinous system of discounting, to the useful purposes of agriculture, &c.; as also from the arrangement of the affairs of the Bank, consequent upon the approaching close of its charter; money begins to be scarce in the market: the Government therefore have found it necessary to order all the Exchequer Bills which become due from 1st February to 15th April, inclusive, to be renewed with Exchequer Bills bearing interest after the rate of one and a half per cent. per month. There are other regulations upon the subject, mentioned in the decree, the which were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 1st inst.

The amount of Exchequer Bills in circulation on 1st inst., was 5,105,500 dollars.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 30th ult., contains the resolutions of approval of the House of Representatives of the Province, in its sitting of 26th ult., of the individuals recently elected members of the House. The said journal of 4th inst., contains other proceedings of the House, at the same sitting.

The reports of the Accountant-General's office, have been continued in the *Gaceta Mercantil* during the week.

A communication to the Government, dated 4th inst., from the Justice of Peace of Lujan, gives an account of the occurrences in that district, for the months of November and December last.

A communication, dated Matanza, 20th inst., from the Justice of Peace, &c., of that district, addressed to His Excellency the Governor, incloses the names of 400 resident citizens, who have registered themselves as approving the law of the 7th of March last, which conferred upon Brigadier Juan Manuel de Rosas, the whole of the public power of the Province.

A similar communication was forwarded on 27th inst., from the Justice of Peace, &c., of the district of Quilmes, containing the names of 538 resident citizens.

A similar communication was forwarded on 25th inst., from the Justice of Peace, &c., of the Guardia de Rojas, containing the names of 209 resident citizens.

The above documents were forwarded by His Excellency the Governor, to the House of Representatives of the Province.

An address, dated 2d inst., has been presented to the Government, from the inhabitants of the township of Canelas, thanking His Excellency the Governor for the protection he has granted to national industry, by the decree prohibiting the importation of foreign wheat and flour, except on certain conditions.

The Government replied to the above on 4th.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 1st inst., contains various official ordinances of the Government of Cordova, relative to the disinterment of the remains of General Quiroga, which are to be finally conveyed to Buenos Ayres.

Colonel Ramon Rodriguez, aid-de-camp to His Excellency the Governor, announces, under date Arroyo del Medio, 3d inst., that he had arrived on that day at the above place, with the remains of the late General Quiroga. That they were accompanied to a considerable distance from Cordova, on 30th ult., by the Governor, Ministers, Bishop, and a number of inhabitants of that Province.

The *Gaceta* of 3d inst., contains a communication, dated 23d ult., from the Governor of Cordova to that of Buenos Ayres, stating the arrest of Pedro Pablo Juncos, and Gabriel Rivarola,—the former as being one of the party who murdered General Quiroga and his retinue; and the latter, for having assisted Francisco Reynafé in his fight. Both prisoners are to be remitted to Buenos Ayres.

A decree of the Government of Cordova, dated 15th inst., states that the conduct of the Unitarians being highly dangerous to the public peace, those in districts stated in the decree, are to present themselves in the city of Cordova, within four days from the date thereof.

A proclamation, dated 11th ult., from Don Pedro Molina, Governor of the Province of Mendoza, to its citizens, congratulating them upon the failure of the political movement undertaken by the ex-Governor of San Juan, (Yanzon), was published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 4th inst.

UNITED STATES.

We have received, by the ship *Brutus*, journals of the United States to 15th December. They contain the Message from the President of the United States, to the Two Houses of Congress; from which we have made the following extracts regarding the dispute between the United States and France:—

"On entering on the duties of my station, I found the United States an unsuccessful applicant to the justice of France, for the satisfaction of claims, the validity of which was never questionable, and has now been most solemnly admitted by France herself. The antiquity of these claims, their high justice, and the aggravating circumstances out of which they arose, are too familiar to the American people to require description. It is sufficient to say that, for a period of ten years and upwards, our commerce was, with little interruption, the subject of constant aggressions on the part of France—aggressions, the ordinary features of which were condemnations of vessels and cargoes under arbitrary decrees, adopted in contravention as well of the laws of nations as of treaty stipulations; burnings on the high seas; and seizures and confiscations, under special imperial rescripts, in the ports of other nations occupied by the armies, or under the control of France. Such, it is now conceded, is the character of the wrongs we suffered—wrong, in many cases so flagrant, that even their authors never denied our right to reparation. Of the extent of these injuries some conception may be formed from the fact, that after the burning of a large amount at sea, and the necessary deterioration, in other cases, by long detention, the American property so seized and sacrificed at forced sales, excluding what was adjudged to privateers, before or without condemnation, brought into the French treasury upwards of twenty-four millions of francs, besides large custom-house duties.

"The subject had already been an affair of twenty years uninterrupted negotiation, except for a short time, when France was overwhelmed by the military power of united Europe. During this period, whilst other nations were extorting from her payment of their claims at the point of the bayonet, the United States intermitted their demand for justice, out of respect to the oppressed condition of a gallant people, to whom they felt under obligations for fraternal assistance in their own days of suffering and of peril. The bad effects of these protracted and unavailing discussions, as well upon our relations with France as upon our national character, were obvious; and the line of duty was to my mind equally so. This was, either to insist upon the adjustment of our claims within a reasonable period, or to abandon them altogether. I could not doubt that by this course, the interest and honor of both countries would be best consulted. Instructions were therefore given in this spirit, to the Minister who was sent out once more to demand reparation. Upon the meeting of Congress, in December 1829, I felt it my duty to speak of these claims, and the delays of France, in terms calculated to call the serious attention of both countries to the subject. The then French Ministry took exception to the message, on the ground of its containing a menace, under which it was not agreeable to the French government to negotiate. The American Minister of his own accord refuted the construction which was attempted to be put upon the message, and at the same time called to the recollection of the French Ministry that the President's message was a communication addressed, not to foreign governments, but to the Congress of the United States, in which it was enjoined upon him, by the constitution, to lay before that body information of the state of the Union, comprehending its foreign as well as its domestic relations; and that if, in the discharge of this duty, he felt it incumbent upon him to summon the attention of Congress in due time to what might be the possible consequences of existing difficulties with any foreign Government, he might fairly be supposed to do so under a sense of what was due from him in a frank communication with another branch of his own Government, and not from any intention of holding a menace over a foreign power. The views taken by him received my approbation; the French Government was satisfied, and the negotiation was continued. It terminated in the treaty of July 4, 1831, recognising the justice of our claims in part, and promising payment to the amount of twenty-five millions of francs, in six annual instalments. The ratifications of this treaty were exchanged at Washington, on the 2d of February 1832, and in five days thereafter it was laid before Congress, who immediately passed the acts necessary, on

our part, to secure to France the commercial advantages conceded to her in the compact. The treaty had previously been solemnly ratified by the King of the French, in terms which are certainly not mere matters of form, and of which the translation is as follows:—'We, approving the above convention in all and each of the dispositions contained in it, do declare, by ourselves, as well as by our heirs and successors, that it is accepted, approved, ratified and confirmed; and by these presents, signed by our hand, we do accept, approve, ratify and confirm it: promising, on the faith and word of a King, to observe it, and to cause it to be observed inviolably, without ever contravening it, or suffering it to be contravened, directly or indirectly, for any cause or under any pretence whatsoever.' * * * * *

"The conception that it was my intention to menace or insult the Government of France, is as unfounded as the attempt to extort from the fears of that nation what her sense of justice may deny, would be vain and ridiculous. But the constitution of the United States imposes on the President the duty of laying before Congress the condition of the country, in its foreign and domestic relations, and of recommending such measures as may, in his opinion, be required by its interests. From the performance of this duty, he cannot be deterred by the fear of wounding the sensibilities of the people or Government of whom it may become necessary to speak; and the American people are incapable of submitting to an interference, by any Government on earth, however powerful, with the free performance of the domestic duties the constitution has imposed on their public functionaries. The discussions which intervene between the several departments of our Government, belong to ourselves; and, for any thing said in them, our public servants are only responsible to their own constituents, and to each other. If, in the course of their consultations, facts are erroneously stated, or unjust deductions are made, they require no other inducement to correct them, however informed of their error, than their love of justice, and what is due to their character; but they can never submit to be interrogated upon the subject, as a matter of right, by a foreign power. When our discussions terminate in acts, our responsibility to foreign powers commences, not as individuals, but as a nation. The principle which calls in question the President for the language of his message, would equally justify a foreign power in demanding explanation of the language used in the report of a committee, or by a member in debate.

"This is not the first time the Government of France has taken exception to the messages of American Presidents. President Washington, and the first President Adams, in the performance of their duties to the American people, fell under the animadversions of the French Directory. The objection taken by the Ministry of Charles X., and removed by the explanations made by our Minister upon the spot, has already been adverted to. When it was understood that the Ministry of the present King took exception to my message of last year, putting a construction on it which was disavowed on its face, our late Minister at Paris, in answer to the note which first announced a dissatisfaction with the language used in the message, made a communication to the French Government, under date of the 29th of January, 1835, calculated to remove all impressions which an unreasonable susceptibility had created. He repeated, and called the attention of the French Government to, the disavowal that it contained, and was intended to contain, no charge of ill faith against the King of the French, and properly distinguishing between the right to complain, in unexceptionable terms, of the omission to execute an agreement, and an accusation of bad motives in withholding such execution,—and demonstrated that the necessary use of that right ought not to be considered as an offensive imputation. Although this communication was made without instructions, and entirely on the Minister's own responsibility, yet it was afterwards made an act of this Government, by my full approbation, and that approbation was officially made known on the 25th of April, 1832, to the French Government. It, however, failed to have any effect. The law, after this friendly explanation, passed with the obnoxious amendment, supported by the King's Ministers, and was finally approved by the King. * * * * *

"Not having received any official communication of the intentions of the French Government, and anxious to bring, as far as practicable, this unpleasant affair to a close before the meeting of Congress, that you might have the whole subject before you, I caused our Chargé d'Affaires at Paris to be instructed to ask for the final determination of the French Government; and in the event of

their refusal to pay the instalments now due, without further explanations to return to the United States.

"The result of this last application has not yet reached us, but is daily expected. That it may be favorable, is my sincere wish. France having now, through all the branches of her Government, acknowledged the validity of our claims, and the obligation of the treaty of 1831, and there really existing no adequate cause for further delay, will at length, it may be hoped, adopt the course which the interests of both nations, not less than the principles of justice, so imperiously require. The treaty, being once executed on her part, little will remain to disturb the friendly relations of the two countries; nothing, indeed, which may not yield to the suggestions of a pacific and enlightened policy, and to the influence of that mutual good will, and of those generous recollections, which we may confidently expect will then be revived in all their ancient force. In any event, however, the principle involved in the new aspect which has been given to the controversy, is so vitally important to the independent administration of the Government, that it can neither be surrendered nor compromised, without national degradation. I hope it is unnecessary for me to say, that such a sacrifice will not be made through any agency of mine. The honor of my country shall never be stained by any apology from me, for the statement of truth and the performance of duty; nor can I give any explanation of my official acts, except such as is due to integrity and justice, and consistent with the principles on which our institutions have been framed. This determination will, I am confident, be approved by my constituents. I have indeed studied their character to but little purpose, if the sum of twenty-five million of francs will have the weight of a feather in the estimation of what appertains to their national independence; and if, unhappily, a different impression should at any time obtain in any quarter, they will, I am sure, rally round the Government of their choice with alacrity and unanimity, and silence forever the degrading imputation." * * * * *

"We are happily at peace with all the world. A sincere desire to continue so, and a fixed determination to give no just cause of offence to other nations, furnish, unfortunately, no certain grounds of expectation that this relation will continue uninterrupted. With this determination to give no offence, is associated a resolution, equally decided, tamely to submit to none. The armor and the attitude of defence, afford the best security against those collisions which the ambition, or interest, or some other passion of nations, not more justifiable, is liable to produce. In many countries, it is considered unsafe to put arms into the hands of the people, and to instruct them in the elements of military knowledge. That fear can have no place here, when it is recollected that the People are the sovereign power. Our Government was instituted, and is supported, by the ballot-box, not by the musket. Whatever changes await it, still greater changes must be made in our social institutions before our political system can yield to physical force. In every aspect, therefore, in which I can view the subject, I am impressed with the importance of a prompt and efficient organization of the militia." * * * * *

EUROPE.

We received London papers to 25th November, by the brig *Thomas Leech*. The most important article they contain, is the Speech of the Queen of Spain, upon the opening of the Cortes, on 16th November; which is thus summed up in the *Morning Herald* of 25th:—

The Speech sets out by stating the pleasure her Majesty felt in meeting the Cortes of the kingdom. It then states the firm hopes of her Majesty that the termination of the civil war is at hand, and expresses her utmost confidence in her Ministers, who, it observes, also enjoy the confidence of the nation. Her Majesty then professes faith in the loyalty and fidelity of her co-parties to the treaty of Quadruple Alliance, and mentions her having received from them repeated proofs of their adhesion to the principles of that treaty—a treaty to which her august daughter had been indebted for supplies of arms and military stores, afforded by her august ally the King of Great Britain to support her throne, and also for the permission given by the same Government to its subjects to take service in the armies of her Majesty. The Queen-Regent then acknowledges her debt of gratitude to the King of the French, for his permission to the foreign legion in his service to pass into the ranks of her Majesty's army; and then compliments that legion on its achievements in her

service, adding a confident hope that similar results will attend the co-operation of the 10,000 Portuguese auxiliaries on their march for Spain, a portion of whom had already crossed the frontier. The Queen-Regent next expresses her gratitude at the fact that the Sovereigns of the Brazils, Denmark, Sweden, Belgium, Greece, and the Republic of (the United States) America, preserved with the Spanish Government that amity which had so long existed between them. Her Majesty then touches on one of the most delicate portions of her discourse. Referring to 'the other Powers,' she states that the relations of Spain with them were in conformity with the line of policy which governed those States respectively, as well as with the dignity and independence of Spain. Her Majesty then mentions that she has entered into negotiations with the States of Spanish America for the recognition of their independence. After referring to the extraordinary measures called for to terminate the civil war, her Majesty compliments the Army and the National Guard, and refers to the projected protection to be afforded to the orphans of those who shall fall in defence of the throne and the institutions of Spain. After alluding to some internal projected improvements, and to the intended application of the national property to the uses of the State, her Majesty concludes by the usual expressions of reliance on the co-operation of the Chambers, in their exertions for the happiness, independence, and liberties of Spain.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,
In No. 43, of the "Muséo Americano," published in this city, is the following paragraph, under the head—"Fatal Equivocacion."
"After the glorious action of Algeiras, in which three French line-of-battle ships, commanded by Vice-Admiral Linois, resisted the attack of six British ships, making two of them strike their colours, and disabling another; the British Admiral Saumarez, wishing to revenge his defeat, hastened to repair damages, and sailed from Gibraltar with five sail of the line, and two frigates," &c. &c.

The above is one of a series of details, with which *Monsieur* the Editor of the *Muséo*, from time to time, seeks to "astonish the natives;" but "mark, now, how plain a tale shall put him down."

"On the 25th of June, 1801, the division of ships left by M. Gauchaume in Toulon, having taken on board a detachment of troops, had put to sea, bound to Cadiz. On the 1st of July, these French ships, consisting of the *Formidable*, *Indomptable*, and *Desaix*, with the French-Venetian thirty-six gun frigate *Messini*; Captain Julien-Francois Martigney, entered the Straits; but the Levant wind having there failed them, and a westerly wind come on to blow, they were compelled, on the evening of the 4th, to put into Algeiras bay. On the following morning at two o'clock, intelligence of this event, brought by a boat from Gibraltar, reached Rear-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, then, with seven sail of the line, cruising off Cadiz. A dash at the enemy was immediately resolved on; and the squadron, except one ship, the *Superb*, which having been directed to cruise in the offing, was at too great a distance to perceive the night-signal, stood away for the Gut."
"The bay of Algeiras was defended by several heavy batteries, among which were forts San Garcia, San Iago, Almiranta, and Mirador. Some of these batteries were situated on an island about a quarter of a mile from the shore; others, on commanding eminences to the north and south of the town, and the cross-fire from which completely flanked the entrance to the harbour. Moreover, the harbour itself was extremely dangerous to navigate, being surrounded by reefs of sunken rocks.—But three French line-of-battle ships lay in it; and their capture or destruction was deemed an object worth every risk."

"Early in the afternoon, the British squadron passed through the Straits with a fine breeze at west-north-west; but the wind falling towards evening, the ships did not reach Gibraltar bay until early on the morning of the 6th, when a fresh gale sprang up from the north-west. At seven, the squadron opened Cabareta point, and immediately discerned the French ships at a short distance from the batteries, and evidently warping nearer to them. The preconcerted plan of attack was, for the *Venerable* (on account of Captain Hood's local experience) to anchor, and pass the French ships without coming to anchor; the *Pompee* to anchor abreast of the inner ship, and the *Audacious*, *Cesar*, *Spencer*, and *Hannibal*, to station themselves against the remaining French ships and the Spanish batteries."

"At about three quarters past seven, the island battery commenced firing at the British ships, as the latter, then on the larboard tack, with the wind westerly, stood down Algeiras bay. At about eight, the *Venerable*, who, not being able to fetch further into the bay, lay at a considerable distance to leeward, opened her fire; and at half-past eight, the French ships joined in the cannonade. The *Venerable*, thus foiled in her attempt to close, was compelled to anchor, in which situation she continued to return the fire of the ships and batteries. The *Pompee* anchored near in-shore, and abreast of the *Formidable*, which was the inner French ship of the three, and upon her she opened a most tremendous fire; in a little while, however, a sudden flaw of wind shifted the *Pompee*'s broadside, and prevented her from bringing more than a few guns to bear. The *Audacious* anchored astern of the *Pompee*, but, after a short time, was also baffled in bringing her broadside to a proper bearing. Between these three British ships, the French

ships, and the batteries, a most furious engagement now ensued; during which the ships on both sides suffered, the *Pompee* and *Formidable* in particular. At about a quarter past nine, the *Cesar* dropped anchor abreast of the *Audacious*, and opened her fire; and shortly afterwards the *Hannibal*, who, along with the *Spencer*, had lain becalmed outside, got a breeze, and, anchoring ahead and within hail of the *Cesar*, united her fire to that of her companions. The *Spencer* next came into action, but in spite of all her efforts, could not get much nearer than was sufficient to expose her to the heavy cannonade that continued to blaze from the numerous batteries by which the bay was defended."
"At about ten o'clock, or a little after, the *Hannibal*, having been ordered by the Rear-Admiral to go and rake the *Formidable*, cut her cable, cast herself by the spring, and made sail to the northward. After standing in to a quarter less six, the *Hannibal* tacked for the French ship, shortening sail as she advanced, in order to be ready to haul athwart her opponent's bows. Just, however, as she had got within hail of the *Formidable*, the *Hannibal* took the ground. Although in this helpless state, the latter re-opened her fire; directing at her immediate opponent each of the foremost guns as would bear, while with the remainder she cannonaded the town, the batteries, and seven heavy gun-boats that were co-operating in the attack against her."

"Shortly after the *Hannibal* had made sail, the *Cesar*, desirous to take advantage of a fine breeze, that then sprang up, cut also, and wearing round the *Audacious* and *Venerable*, both of whom she had signalled to do the same, soon brought her broadside to bear upon the *Indomptable*, into whose bows, with her fore-top-sail to the mast, the *Cesar* poured several destructive fires. At a little before noon the *Audacious*, having also cut, passed between the *Cesar* and the *Indomptable*; and shortly afterwards the latter's fore-topmast came down. Scarcely had the *Audacious*, in her new station, brought her broadside to bear with effect, when another calm ensued; and she and the *Cesar*, without the power of returning a shot, lay exposed, particularly the *Audacious*, to a heavy fire, as well from the guns of the *Indomptable*, as from those on the island battery: to add to their perilsous state, both ships were drifting upon a reef that was near it. Again a fine breeze raised the hopes of the British; but he sooner had the ships prepared to take advantage of it, than it again died away. The *Venerable*, since she had cut to follow the *Cesar* and *Audacious*, had not received the breeze until nearly one o'clock, when a light air enabled her and the *Pompee*, who was in a very shattered state, to come too on the starboard tack. Frustrated thus, as much by the unfavourable state of the weather as the serious opposition experienced from the enemy's batteries and shipping, the *Cesar* and *Audacious*, at about a quarter past one, discontinued the action, and profiting by a light breeze bore up to leeward, and being compelled to leave, the dismantled and shattered *Hannibal* as a trophy in the hands of the French."

"One would suppose it difficult to raise a doubt as to the gallantry, whatever might be thought as to the prudence of the attack on Algeiras; yet the French, in their version of the affair, made it one of the most brilliant exploits their navy had ever performed. It was no less than that 'three French ships of the line and a frigate, were attacked by six English sail of the line and a frigate; that the English were completely beaten, and took refuge in Gibraltar, leaving in the possession of the French the *Hannibal*, of 74 guns; and that another ship of the line had struck, but was towed off by a great number of gun-veesels.'—Fortunately for the cause of truth, the Spaniards had, as well as the French, a little

self-love to gratify. 'The action,' says the *Madrid Gazette Extraordinary*, 'was very obstinate and bloody on both sides; and likewise on the part of our batteries, which decided the fate of the day.' And, in another place,—'The fire of our batteries was so hot and well-sustained, that the enemy suffered most from them; and particularly, it is to that of San-Iago we owe the capture of the English ship; for her bold manoeuvre of attempting to pass between the French Rear-Admiral's ship the *Formidable*, and the shore, made her take the ground, and notwithstanding the utmost exertion to put her afloat, it was found impossible to move her; then the fire from the battery very soon dismantled her, and compelled her to strike.'"

In giving the above particulars, Mr. Editor, we have no wish to depreciate French valour, of which none can be greater admirers than ourselves; but we have a most bitter aversion to *fanfaronnade*, from whatever quarter it may come.
TWO LUFFS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale,

AT No. 30, CATHEDRAL-STREET, A N Elegant Assortment of BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, and PSALMS, recently arrived from Liverpool, and adapted to the usages of the Established Church of Scotland.—Also, a copy of Marshall's Life of Washington, 5 vols., 8vo., with Atlas; Delaplain's Repository of Celebrated American Characters; Johnson's Dictionary, 2 vols., 4to.; Bell's system of Nerves; Bell's Arteries; Dr. Adam Clark's Commentary on the Old and New Testaments; Encyclopaedia Edinensis; Maps of Asia, Africa, United States, and Palestine, published in the year 1854.

Notice.

ANY person wishing to purchase MULES for shipping, or ATAHONAS, will please enquire at No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

London Pale Ale,

IN BOTTLES, SUPERIOR QUALITY, for Sale at the Store No. 53, Calle del Peru.

Notice.

THE COPARTNERSHIP hitherto existing in this place under the Firm of BERTRAM, DELISLE & CO., has this day been Dissolved by mutual consent.—The Affairs of the Concern will be wound up by MR. FERDINAND DELISLE, who will continue the business under his own name.
Buenos Ayres, December 31, 1855.

Soda Water,

JUST Imported from England, and of the best quality, for Sale by the dozen, or single bottle, at CHARLES ZIEGLER'S Store, No. 53, Calle del Peru.—Also, SALTERS WATER.
Fresh Potatoes, at 8 dollars per arroba.

For Sale,

AT No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo,—price, Three Dollars.—The *Guia de la Ciudad, y Almanaque de Comercio de Buenos Ayres*, for the year 1856.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 4th OF FEBRUARY, 1856.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Lanra, Crookley,	John Harratt & Sons,	Loading for Liverpool.
Schr.-brig Patriot, Gelling,	Davidson, Milner & Co.,	Loading for Quebec.
Barque Argentina, S. W. Kelso,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sultana, Rogers,	Alfred Barber,	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Agnes, Cumming,	Nicholson, Green & Co.,	West Indies.
Brig Thomas Leech, J. W. Coull,	Brownell & Stegmann,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Mars, G. B. Walmsey,	Davidson, Milner & Co.,	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Ship Hewes, Marshall,	Davidson, Milner & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Ship Fanny, Frazier,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	New York.
Brig Elvira, G. Day,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Brig Trafalgar, R. Pearson,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Rio Grande.
Ship Brutus, Adams,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for New York.
DANISH.		
Brig Cecilia, Lofgren,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Loading for Hamburg.
Schr.-brig Rides, Colster,	Bunge, Hutz & Co.,	Montevideo, to load for the Continent.
Brig Princess Caroline Amalia, Peterson,	C. H. Andersen,	Loading for Havana.
SWEDISH.		
Ship Gustava, Kiedel,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Valparaiso, to load for Swansea.
BREMEN.		
Ship Adler, Schuhmacher,	Davidson, Milner & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig Flametta, Sacaro,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Cadiz and Genoa.
Brig Anna, Thos,	Amadeo & Caprice,	Loading for Genoa.
Polacre Beila Avvioletta, A. Priario,	Dowdall & Lewis,	Santos.
Polacre Tetis, Pierangiolo,	Zumarán & Treseira,	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Zumaca Felicidade, M. J. F. Pereira,	M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Zumaca Pensamiento Felix, Labrador,	M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Independente, J. A. Maia,	J. S. Monteiro,	Brazil.
Brig Rufina, M. A. P. Alves,	M. A. Ramos,	Parnagua.
Zumaca		

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Ship Acton, (26 guns), Captain the Right Hon. Lord Edward Russell.

