

# British Packet,

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

This Paper will be published every SATURDAY, with the exception of an occasional irregularity which may arise from the arrival of the British packets. The Subscription for three months, \$3. All communications to be addressed to the Editors, and left at the Printing-Office, No. 17, Calle del Peru, where Subscriptions are received.

No. 32.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1827.

(Vol. 1.)

### BRITISH POLITICS.

The late events which have taken place in Portugal, have attracted the notice and attention of the whole political world, as involving in their consequences the interests of Europe in general, and of Great Britain and Portugal in particular. From the close connexion there exists between the actors and the actions, and between principles and deeds, we naturally recur with deep interest to the character of the principal actors in the great drama of European politics, to direct us in our enquiries concerning the probabilities of the future.

Among those who figure in the scenes is Mr. Canning, or who, rather, is in the head of the *dramatis personæ*, who perform but smaller parts on the political stage, their talents being eclipsed by the splendour and brilliancy of his superior genius. He is looked up to with almost undivided attention, as holding in his hand the destinies of the Old World, and the intense gaze of individual majesty is waiting to see how he will discharge his important trust. Without entering into a detailed investigation of the soundness of his principles, or the wisdom of his character, should we try, if all the candidates for popular favour who have risen to power, not one can be produced who can boast a greater degree of consistency between his previous professions and his later conduct, or one who has evinced a greater independence of mind. For our part, we hesitate to assert the corruption of those Ministers in our country, who, while running the hazardous career of popularity, have, in moments of excitement or weakness, been tempted to captivate the prejudices and ignorance of the people by their declamations on the necessity of reform, and who, when they had assumed the reins of power, have renounced their former professions, and combated them with the same arms that were used in their defence. While we would not forget the influence of the love of power, we must also concede something to a more intimate acquaintance with the machinery of our system, and the responsibilities attached to their conduct. In the comparison of its movements, for which they are accountable not only to the generation of their own times, but to posterity; had however, we might respect steady adherence to an avowed principle, we would prefer seeing it renounced, rather than being made, it amounts to the same evil to a whole nation. Among the various difficulties that present themselves to a popular test, what if we is, perhaps, none more trying than the attempt to make his popularity consist with a conscientious discharge of his duties to the people. As Burke and Pitt found it, and so, no doubt, Mr. Canning will hereafter; and however the two forms have been a source of instability and venality, it would be difficult to prove that any of them made their office a pandor to their purse, or that they sacrificed their principles for their principles. That Mr. Canning has been guilty of such conduct, now he is in power, so analogous to his previous conduct, may be accounted for by the political position he occupies. In some circumstances, he might not have had so great an opportunity for exemplifying his principles, and some critical times might have left him the alternative of either sacrificing his character for consistency, or of forfeiting his claim to sound wisdom and capacity. Indeed, already some of the disciples of the old school of home politicians look with distrust on those innovations which have been made on our good old system of government since he came into office, and in their calculations of the events which might possibly contribute to overthrow the time-

proof fabric of the constitution, they judge that the new-fangled doctrines of political economy are more to be dreaded than all the vindictive fury of foreign despots, or the paltry efforts of envious rivals.

But with respect to our internal policy, our present location places us out of the range of direct observation, and beyond the sphere of its direct effects. It is to our external policy we direct our attention, as a subject demanding the consideration of us as Britons, and also important in present circumstances to those who inquire with interest into the policy of Europe, or who wish well to popular institutions. It is with respect to this department of our politics that Mr. Canning comes in for a full share of remark and misrepresentation, and to this point we recur as worthy at least some attempts at elucidation, to place both his principles and his conduct in their proper light, free from the obfuscations of prejudice and misconception with which they have so frequently been surrounded; and although we do not pledge ourselves to defend every measure which has been adopted with respect to the particular interests of the nation during his administration, we are perfectly convinced, that as far as other nations are concerned, we have never had a Minister whose conduct has given less cause for censure, or whom Britons have had more cause to be proud of.

However the subjects of other European states have to make distinctions between their nation and their government, we fortunately are not now reduced to so disagreeable a predicament, for the purpose of explaining or upholding our character or our conduct; but, on the contrary, the closer the assumed identity, so much more honourable the connexion. In so saying, we are neither the echo of other men's opinions, nor the mouth-piece of a national prejudice; but utter sentiments formed on impartial observation.

Our external relations have been made to take every or any character which interest, credulity, or malignity could feign, and, in the various metamorphoses, we have neither had left us one grain of common sense, nor one spark of principle or national honour. The means which are employed are worthy of their aim. It is by taking detached parts of our conduct, and by forming invidious comparisons with other detached portions similarly mutilated, deduce such inferences as are truly unjust, but more dishonourable to the parties misrepresenting, than really injurious to those misrepresented. We need not go very far for a specimen. In one of Mr. Canning's late speeches in the House of Commons, to a question put by Sir Robert Wilson respecting the rules of our conduct in our foreign relations, he replied, that "His Majesty's Government never interfered in the affairs of other nations, but when the commercial interests of the country came in contact with theirs;" and this answer, without any qualification, is taken as the sum and substance of our foreign policy, the inflexible guide in all our dealings with them, independent of contracts or treaties, however sacred or obligatory. It has been sufficient to set the wits of all the would-be politicians to work, tooth and nail, to investigate the exactitude of its application, and the mathematical correspondence of its parts. It is so simple and so easy an analytical test, and so adapted to the comprehension of all who are acquainted with the commonest calculations, that to Mr. Canning, as the discoverer, they would doubtless award a glorious tribute of applause, if they had not unfortunately found out, that, according to the narrow meaning of his words,

INTERIOR.

VIVA LA PATRIA!

Head Quarters on march, Feb. 21, 1827.

which they have misunderstood them, he himself offers one of the greatest and most practical contradictions of the rule. This simple declaration, uttered in the heat of debate, or to silence a troublesome inquirer, has been taken as a key to unlock the supposed mysteries which without it would have been perhaps for ever hidden in the gloom of diplomatic darkness, and only known to the favoured priests of St. James's. But this is the age of discovery, of liberality, and social perfection, and therefore it is not to be wondered that politics itself has felt the effects of its influence.

Taking our commercial interests as the basis of our foreign negotiations, some have pretended to find that the superstructure of our policy is in some parts incongruous, and deficient in uniformity, and, as a proof of their discernment, they refer us with triumphant confidence to the apparently anomalous conduct we pursue towards the Ottoman Porte and Portugal, and that observed towards Buenos Ayres, set off in a string of very plausible ratiocinations, not deficient in ingenuity, but lamentably deficient in solidity. But let them speak for themselves,—the arguments are put in the mouth of some of our party leaders at home, and are worthy of their affixation:—"Do the members of our government make use of the influence which our prosperity and opulence afford them, and regulate their conduct by our commercial interests, and yet permit one of our most productive canals to be shut up, solely because an ambitious youth desires to realize a plan as quixotic as unquixotic! They protect our commercial relations on the shores of the Bosphorus, and, notwithstanding, suffer them to be trampled upon in the River la Plata! They interpose threats when Oporto wine is threatened, and yet are silent when deprived of hides which furnish so many materials to our industry! They are irritated when they see force obstacles to the sale of our merchandize in Constantanoble, and at the same time permit near a hundred vessels destined to a point where we have always had a secure and abundant market, either to be unjustly confiscated, or to land their cargoes at a port occupied by the troops of an usurper, and which being besieged by land cannot serve as a market for the circumjacent territories!"

On reading this succession of energetic apostrophes, we fancy ourselves listening to some demagogue such as Cobbett, haranguing a mob of Lascars and sailors, who, to give point to his philippic against the government, attributes the late stagnation of trade to its unbecoming policy in having permitted the blockade of the River Plate; for it is with difficulty that we can believe them to have originated with impartial or intelligent men, as the specious but flimsy arguments which they cover are almost too despicable to deserve notice, and had they not been repeated by those from whom we were prepared to expect better things, they would not have been deemed worthy of serious thought. To those who coincide with the ideas intended to be conveyed in the preceding exclamations, we would beg leave to propose a question or two. Do they really think that an exclusive regard to our commercial interests in Turkey, was the sole motive which dictated the intimation to Russia concerning the threatened war between that Power and Turkey? or not rather a continuation of the policy which our government has all along practised with regard to the latter?—a policy, in which are involved not only a small portion of our commercial interests, but the independence of other nations, and the equilibrium of power in Europe. Britain has interposed her influence there not only to serve her own interests in particular, which is the practice of all governments without exception, but also those of the continent in general, by checking those ambitious hankerings which Russia has long felt, to add to her already overgrown territory the fertile provinces of Turkey, and the maritime advantages of the Bosphorus.

We consider the causes which called for our present interference in Portugal, as also attributed to a wrong principle. Much has been said and written concerning the new constitution given to that country by Don Pedro, and from the accidental coincidence of a few circumstantial events, it has been affirmed to be the offspring of Mr. Canning's counsel, and therefore of the British government; and probably politicians would have placed a complacent reliance on their shrewdness in discerning the similarity between the parent and the child, had not the late discussions in Parliament led to an explanation, in which all participation on his part was explicitly denied; and though we should not use too high a moral standard when measuring a statesman's conscience, we believe we should be doing a great injustice to his character, did we not give credence to his assertion.

(To be continued.)

"The General-in-Chief of the Republican Army has the pleasure to inform His Excellency the Minister of War, that, after two partial skirmishes, in the former of which, on the 13th instant, the division of Venus Manuel was attacked and beaten by Colonel Lavalle, and on the 16th by General Mansilla, yesterday, the 20th, the Republican army encountered the Imperial army on the camp of Ituzaingo. The force of the latter amounted to 8,500 men of artillery and cavalry. They fought for six hours with skill and energy, but yielded at last to the efforts of our heroes, their cavalry being completely routed and dispersed, abandoning the field of battle, and leaving on it more than 1,200 dead bodies, among them that of Marshal Abreu, 10 pieces of artillery, all their ammunition and baggage, with a considerable number of prisoners and arms.

"The loss of the army of the Republic does not exceed 400 men between killed and wounded: among the former is to be regretted Colonel Brandzen, who fell on the first charge at the front of his regiment.

"It is impossible at present to give a detail of the events of the 20th: the General-in-Chief will transmit it very shortly. In the meantime Lieutenant-Colonel Aguirre, the bearer of this despatch, will inform Your Excellency of them, and will also present two standards, which are the trophies of the victory.

"The advantages and consequences of the victory are immense. The General-in-Chief pursues the enemy to avail himself of them; and, in the name of the army, he congratulates both the Government and the Nation. The General has the satisfaction to assure the Minister of War, that every individual of the army has contributed, in the most distinguished manner, to the happy result of the battle of the 20th. The undersigned hopes it will be communicated to His Excellency the President, whom he salutes with his most distinguished respect.

"CARLOS DE ALVEAR."

"To His Excellency the Minister of War"

ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

BULLETIN, NO. 4.

The whole of the Army of the Republic, on the 31st January, was put in movement towards Santa Tecla, and encamped on the ruins of this ancient fortress. The enemy was near Las Puntas de Tacuarembó Chico, which discharges itself at Santa Maria, and a thousand men of our army were sent to attack the divisions of Venus Manuel and Venus Gonzalez, which were at a league and a half's distance. They both retired precipitately, and by the prisoners who were taken it was known, that the enemy had marched in the night towards the ravines of Camaena, to avail themselves of that Sierra.

The 1st of February the Army of the Republic marched upon the enemy determined to attack him, and encamped on Las Puntas de Camaena. The enemy's army was on its march towards the pass of the Enforcados, in Camaena Chico. On the 2d, the Republican army entered the Sierra in presence of the enemy marching in a line, with its left wing advanced, armed by the 1st battalion. The enemy continued retreating, the roughness of the country favouring him, as, after a long and painful march, the condition of the horses of the Army of the Republic did not permit it to overtake him to give battle, notwithstanding every individual had prepared his bayonet or his sword, and the desire to fight animated the whole, for which reason they were pursued with perseverance.

On the 3d, the enemy had taken a position from which he could be driven. He had on his front the ridge that separates Camaena Chico from Camaena Grande; his left rested on the river, and his right on the latter. The Army of the Republic was encamped about four leagues distant, and the advanced guard of each met. At that time the General-in-Chief saw the impossibility of attacking theanguard of the enemy, and resolved to manoeuvre upon his right flank, covering his movements. Both armies remained in their positions on the 4th. On the 5th the first brigade, in unequal divisions, remained in the position which the Republican army occupied on the 3d, the second and third brigades following their march, encamped on the Puntas de Tacuarembó. On the 6th, at night, they changed their route, the general



part marching, and gained the flats near to San Antonio. At four o'clock of the morning of the 7th they continued their march until four of the afternoon, when they encamped at the Puntas de Yaguari. At six o'clock in the morning of to-day, Colonel Zufriategui with the 5th regiment and the battalion of Corasbroa, was ordered to surprize the town of San Gabriel. Two hours afterwards, Ventus Manuel was perceived in the neighbourhood of the camp, having made a forced march in the night with 900 men. The operation to which Colonel Zufriategui was appointed proved ineffectual, and General Mansilla was detached to protect him, with a division consisting of the 16th regiment and a troop of the 1st cavalry. The taking of San Gabriel was the object.

On the 8th, the first and second brigades passed the Yaguari, and took a position on the skirts of the Cerro de Batovi. Colonel Zufriategui having advanced upon San Gabriel, the enemy abandoned it with precipitation and he took possession of it, having previously taken from the enemy seven carts, laden with muskets, blunderbusses, ammunition, war stores, and a great part of the equipages of the officers of the Imperial army. Since the 5th, Colonel Lavalle with his regiment, Commandant Brito with his division, the 1st, Major Pedriel with 100 men of the 2d, and Major Alvin with 200 men of the 1st and 8th, had all marched to operate in different directions, to call off the attention of the enemy, and then running over a considerable space of country, to possess themselves of all the horses. The 2d and 3d battalions marched, on the 9th, towards Bacacay, at the same time that the first, which since the 5th had manoeuvred in front of the enemy to cover the march of the flank of the army, joined them, and the whole encamped in the night near Bacacay, half-a-league from the town of San Gabriel.

Commandant Servando Gomez, since the opening of the campaign, has done distinguished services, and worthy of the highest consideration of the Argentine people and government. The results of the march of the flank of the army are incalculable. It possesses now, besides the advantages of position, six thousand good horses, all the armament, ammunition, and baggage of the enemy, besides the seven carts which were taken by Colonel Zufriategui. The stores of San Gabriel remain also in our power, a number of which all sizes have been taken. In one of the stores were found 80 pipes of wine and brandy, and 120 pieces of cloth. From the 5th to the 9th, above 40 prisoners have been taken.

On the 10th, Major Don Alejandro Luis Quiros de Baseconcelos presented himself to the General-in-Chief, and offered his services to liberate his native country, the continent. In consequence of this, he was appointed to be Colonel of the armies of the Republic, and was charged to raise a legion under the name of *Libertadores del continente del Rio Grande*, which, conformably to its title, shall follow the army of the Republic.

The precipitancy with which the enemy retired has made him very rich on his path, and obliged him to abandon other depots. Of these, one has been taken on the coast of Santa Maria, where were found the equipage of all the officers, and the baggage of the 3d regiment of riflemen, together with their standards, 25 pieces of cloth, and various stores of war and ammunition. The abundance of these, and the baggage which the enemy left in his precipitate retreat, which replaced him in a difficult situation, while that of the Republic's army has improved. The cavalry, which was almost all on foot, is now well mounted, to which Don Martin Alvin has greatly contributed, who alone has obtained upwards of 2,000 horses. Captains Calderar of the 8th, and Mendez of the 1st, have assisted in this labour with a zeal and intelligence worthy of the officers of the army. By the change of route which the army made, it had at its command the beautiful plains which are washed by the Bacacay, and which surround the town of San Gabriel. The latter, situated on a hill, overlooks the plains; its position is double that of Balles, and its edifices of an equal splendour as in furniture and construction. The land upon which this battle has perished, since the conquest, to the House of Bra-

is present to the head of the Army of the Republic. In all its movements, the army has only encountered the division of Colonel Ventus Manuel, the remainder of the enemy's army continuing steadily shut up in its position, while the desolation of the continent increased every moment, and towns, villages, and establishments were like deserts. The severity of the enemy has obliged all the families who inhabit it to abandon their hearths and goods, and disperse and wander in the woods, where the Republican army found them, and caused them to return to their former dwellings, affording them sufficient securities. The conduct of the

soldiers of the Republic, and the present is admirable. In the midst of immense riches, and of valuable spoils in a foreign country, they have respected the whole, and discipline and order have particularly distinguished them. Their name will be remembered by their enemies with pleasure, and their recompense will be the consideration of their fellow-citizens. They think of nothing but suffering, fighting, and conquering, to give peace, with laurels, to the Argentine Republic.

L. MANSILLA, chief officer of the staff.

It had been our opinion, ever since active operations were commenced in the Banda Oriental, that the military policy of the Imperial commander had assigned him a mere negative kind of warfare, occasionally to act on the defensive, as favourable circumstances should present themselves, but generally to retreat before the enemy, and leave the country deserted; to cut off, as much as possible, the means of subsistence, and thereby to harass and dishearten his forces. We had derived these ideas from observing the uniform tenor of their movements. The spirit which animated the Republican troops—the eagerness with which they sought a conflict—and the lessons which the Brazilians had been taught of their bravery, contrasted with the opposite characteristics of their soldiers, had evidently pointed out such a system as holding out the only prospect of even partial success. That they have deviated from this plan, must solely be attributed to the superior skill of the Chief of the National Army, who, in all planned manoeuvres, beguiled the Imperial Commander by his accustomed caution, and led him to place a presumptuous confidence in his own supposed strength and prowess. The means by which this event was brought about, may be partly learned from a proclamation issued by the Imperial General on the 17th of last month. It appears by this, that his line of operations being broken by the previous success of the National Army in obtaining possession of Balles, he, therefore, either of necessity or prudence, collected the greater part of his divisions into one body, thereby to present a more formidable aspect to the enemy encamped on the margin of the Camacua, who, seeing the favourable position of the Brazilians, after having apparently made preparations for coming to action, commenced a retreat, which struck them as the result of a panic, *una vergonzosa y precipitada fuga*: although, as it afterwards proved, it was a mere feint to draw them from their post, against which the cavalry of the National Army could not operate. It had its desired effect. The Brazilians felt a new sensation, which gave them a vigour to which they had hitherto been strangers. Acting under the temporary impulse of this unexpected occurrence, they forgot their usual line of conduct, and resolved to pursue and attack these seeming fugitives. They did so, and on arriving at San Gabriel, to which the Patriot army had retreated, the latter, to cover its design more fully, still continued to retreat before their deceived pursuers, who again took possession of San Gabriel. Here the Imperial Commander, the Marquis of Bardacena, could not restrain himself from indulging in the most bombastic anticipations of vengeance and triumph, little thinking how near he was to a sad and direful contrast. In the proclamation we have alluded to, in the fullness of his pride and boasting, he has the following words, which cap the climax of his weakness and presumption:—“*Victory is certain, and in the city of Buenos Ayres we will revenge the hostilities committed in the villages of Baje and San Gabriel*”!!!

When the scheme which had been practised on the deceived Brazilians had completely succeeded, the Republican Army availed itself of this precious opportunity which it had long been ardently desiring. The enemy having received a considerable stimulus from this unexpected turn in the campaign, mistook the movements which were only designed to gull their credulity, for unequivocal evidence of their own fear-inspiring name, and were thus easily led into the snare which was laid for them. Elate with the ideas of their recent success, they ventured on a new mode of action, and, trusting to appearances, it would seem they met the Patriots in the open field at Ituzaingo,—and have paid dear for their temerity. The Imperial standard is added to the trophies of the Republic, and the crest of her warriors adorned with new laurels, plucked from the Imperial brows. All dreams of vengeance have passed as a shadow from the imagination of the Marquis of Belbucena, and left him the mournful reality of seeing his army routed and dispersed, his colours lost, and the bodies of 1200 of his soldiers lying in the dust, a bloody monument of his own impudence, the weakness of his cause, and

force of freemen fighting for their rights and liberties, over the efforts of abject vassals ministering to the ambition of a rash and unjust monarch.

What effects this victory will produce on the negotiations for peace, cannot be foreseen with any thing like probability, as Don Pedro's past measures and actions defy the application of any rule by which we could judge of his future conduct. Notwithstanding, we may form some idea of his future prospects, should he persist in his present claims. It is evident his calculations are proved incorrect, and that neither the resources of the Republic, nor its troops, are so contemptible as his contemptuous sneerings would insinuate. What has been commenced in rashness and imprudence, will probably end in dishonour and humiliation. He has found that even the physical powers of his vast empire are insufficient to give the legitimacy of right to usurpation, and are inadequate to maintain the false pretensions of power, against the purity, rectitude, and moral energies which aid patriotism in its struggles, and minister ardour to the cause of truth. Don Pedro has hitherto been a dull scholar in the school of experience. Disaster has produced exasperation, not humility, and his severe chastisements have hardened him into obstinacy, not submission. A few more appeals such as that of the late battle, will either bring about the desired effect, or it will be too late for him to begin to learn. Brazil is like a restive horse upon which the rider has a very insecure seat, and whether Don Pedro has skill enough to manage him who is so wild and tantalized to desperation, is what the world has yet to see, but which one part of it has already decided upon. The question cannot long remain in doubt, if this war be continued, the knot will be cut.

The late battle at Arroyo de Itzaingo (meaning furious,) was an arduous one, and continued from seven o'clock in the morning until one in the afternoon. The Brazilians formed themselves into hollow squares, and in this situation were charged three times by General Alvarez at the head of the cavalry, but he was repulsed on each occasion until the fourth onset, when the Brazilians gave way, and retreated in disorder. Colonel Brandzen was killed at the side of Alcor. The Brazilian General Abreu died by a ball taking off his two legs. General Braun is also wounded. It is asserted that the coat of the Marquis de Balbacena was found on the field, though it is probable that he himself has escaped. The remains of his army have returned to San Gabriel, the village from whence, three days before the battle, he fulminated his anathemas of vengeance against this city and its inhabitants.

The rejoicings in the Banda Oriental even exceed the displays of public satisfaction which the news had occasioned her, and which are not yet concluded. The villages in the neighbourhood, particularly Moron, is preparing a splendid feast, to continue two days, accompanied by all kinds of diversions, ball-dances, illuminations, &c.

CAPTAIN DRUMMOND.

The National Squadron has lately received a most valuable addition in the person of Captain Francis Drummond, late of the Brazilian navy. We are enabled to lay before our readers a few particulars of the ill treatment he received when in the service.

Captain Drummond was first-lieutenant to Lord Cochrane in the Brazilian frigate *Porpoise*, and accompanied his lordship to England in the said vessel. It was found necessary, on desertions and other causes, to engage a new crew in the country; and accordingly, in December 1825, a large number of English seamen entered upon the following agreement proposed by the Brazilian Minister in London, viz. to navigate the ship out to Rio Janeiro, and, on arrival, to be discharged with a gratification of two months pay, or furnished passage home. Instead of complying with the above agreement, these men who refused to enter were put on board the prison ship, with convicts, murderers, &c.

Captain Drummond, disgusted with the Brazilian service, and the war which had just commenced against Buenos Ayres, tendered on the 3th February, 1826, his resignation. It was immediately accepted, and a written discharge given to him from the Admiral, by order of the Minister of Marine. On the 8th of March, 1826, Captain Drummond sailed from Rio Janeiro, with a passport, in the American ship *Hanlet*, for Montevideo. Upon his arrival there, on 31st March, he was arrested, conducted prisoner to the citadel, and rendered incommunicable. Soon afterwards he received a communication from Mr. Hood, the British Consul at Montevideo, in the course of his arrest was in consequence of

his having been denounced as a deserter by captains Norton and Greenell, although the latter officer was perfectly aware that Captain D. had both a discharge and passport. By the exertions of some friends, he made his escape from M. Video, and in January last joined the National Squadron in the Uruguay; and has since been appointed to the command of the National brig of war *Independence*.

We beg to state, that the Brazilian General Brown, whom the Gazettes of Buenos Ayres have denominated an Englishman, is a Prussian by birth, and is named *Braun*, which is equivalent to our Brown.

From several persons who left Monte Video on Monday last, we have the following intelligence:—The only recent arrival was an American ship, on Sunday last, supposed to be the *Columbia*, Captain Lela. The Brazilian corvette *Duquesa de Goyas*, Watson, *Harparica*, Eyre, a schooner commanded by a Frenchman, and two other vessels, had sailed for Patagoes with troops. The brig of war *Real Juan*, Mackintosh, sent with despatches from the blockading squadron for the Brazilian Admiral at Maldonado, with an account of the battle of the 24th of February, went aground on the English Bank, and was obliged to throw overboard her artillery, cut away her masts, and put into Monte Video. This brig, and the schooner, are the only vessels which escaped from the Uruguay, and are the only ones which are at present in that port. The *Paula* has joined the blockading squadron this week, bringing seamen for the frigate *Imperatriz*, which, it is said, had not above 200 men on board. The commander of the *Real Juan* states the loss of the Brazilians in the action of the 24th February, to amount to 12 killed, besides the wounded, and the loss of the schooner which blew up. The corvette *Liberal* suffered more than any other. She received four 24 pounders between wind and water, and at one time made more than 20 feet of water; her bowsprit was also much damaged. The commanders of the vessels which escaped from the Uruguay have been imprisoned, and are to be tried as cowards. General Lecor is about to leave Santa Catalina for Rio de Janeiro. The news of the battle of Huzalago had reached Montevideo, with additions not at all favourable to the Brazilians. It was current there, that a great part of the Imperial army had deserted and joined the Patriots. The Spaniards, the refugees of the Revolution in Monte Video, are in a state of consternation, fearing that the city may fall into the hands of the Republic. General Magesse has imprisoned several officers, who, on the receipt of the news, had manifested symptoms of dissatisfaction, and also taken strong measures to prevent desertion. Fifty men had abandoned the city and joined the besiegers on the same day. Norton has again taken the command of the blockading squadron of this city. The frigates *Piranja* and *Metroya* are at Maldonado. It would appear that the order of the Brazilian Authorities, restraining the liberty of egress and ingress from and to Monte Video is all a fudge.

We omitted to mention, that the *General Macella*, Brigadier Juan Benley, has arrived at Ensenada, having received the following prizes, which have been despatched to different ports of the Republic:—Smack, *Nova Femeza*; do. *Trunfo*; do. *Pura Nina Veloz*; Brig *Concepcion*, (arrived at Salado); do. *Promptidas*; and a *Zunaca*, given up to the prisoners.

Arrived, February 27th, the American schooner *Maguel*, Captain Marsh, from Cape de Verdes, to Dana & Carman. Sailed, Feb. 29, the Sardinian schooner-brig *Cesar*, for Monte Video.

We are happy to have it in our power to state, that in consequence of an energetic representation, supported by the powerful arguments of some of the most eminent Ecclesiastics, the Provision of the Synod, holding *pro tem* the Episcopal authority, has so far relaxed the discipline of the Church as to allow the intermarriage of Christians of other sects with those professing the Roman Catholic faith, without obliging the parties to make any sacrifice of their religious principles.

We congratulate our adopted country on the important effect this concession must inevitably have, in drawing an honest and industrious foreign population to identify itself with her dearest interests, and to deposit in her bosom their fortunes and their happiness.

The Packet sails on Monday

NOTICE TO PARTNERS

THE BUENOS AIRES ANTEAN FIRM TEMALE SCHOOL was dissolved on Monday, the 12th of March. Applications for admission to be made at the School-Rooms, No. 45, Victoria Street. JOHN HARRATT, Secretary. Buenos Ayres, 6th March 1827.

NOTICE TO HEREBY GIVEN

WHAT THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting in this City of the Undersigned, under the Firm of JOHN GIBSON, JUNIOR & Co. This Day DISSOLVED by mutual consent. Buenos Ayres, 28th Feb. 1827. JOHN GIBSON, JUN. GEORGE GIBSON, JUN. For pro. John Gibson, sen. and Robert Grier. Witnesses, THOMAS DUGUID, JOHN HARRATT.

The affairs of the late Firm will be wound up by JOHN GIBSON, Jun.