

THE 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. 34.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1827.

(VOL. 1.)

EXTERIOR.

CHILI.

We gave, a short time ago, a succinct account of the first steps of the Revolution which was commenced in Chili in December last. A more detailed relation of subsequent events may not prove unacceptable. The leader of this revolution, Colonel Campino, on the night of the 24th of January, surprized *La Maestranza*, and the artillery barracks, with a few of the civic corps and other soldiers of the 7th battalion, and with a force of 600 infantry, 80 cavalry, and 3 guns, he established his head quarters in the Plaza, and proclaimed the destruction of the existing government, and the nomination of General Pintos to the Presidency of the Republic, exercising himself the supreme command, until the arrival of General Pintos from Coquimbo, where he then was.

The Congress was then assembled at the request of the government, and Campino sent to that body a deputation, whose chief, Orjera, addressed the assembly in a long speech, demanding most particularly its approbation, and endeavouring to justify the revolt. The President of Congress cut short his discourse, by demanding that he should submit to the decisions of Congress. Orjera being unprepared to answer this unexpected question, withdrew to consult his superior, who, finding how things were going on, presented himself on horseback in the Hall of Congress, having previously ordered the citizens who formed the audience to be turned out by the soldiers who accompanied him. He then, in the most audacious manner, insulted the deputies, the greater part of whom, much to their honour, maintained an inflexible firmness, and one in particular, with an uncommon degree of boldness, reproached Campino in bitter and invective language. This conduct exasperated his followers, and incited one of them, named Lapata to order the soldiers to fire; but happily it was not obeyed. Campino perceiving the little effect his temerity had wrought in the assembly, commanded the soldiers to shoulder their arms, and returned to the Plaza.

The Congress, after a long and warm discussion, resolved to send two of its members to the rebels, who were so far successful as to persuade them to retire to *La Maestranza*, and there wait the decision of the representative body.

In the meantime, the rebels had seized the public treasury, and a considerable sum of money was distributed among the troops, who dedicated it to intoxication and disorder. The people having recovered from their surprize, were emboldened to take measures necessary to put down this conspiracy. On the evening of the same day the Congress re-assembled.

General Freire and Admiral Blanco presiding in the Hall of Congress, were called by the Congress to assume the supreme command, and to save the country from the horrors which were threatening it with a severe visitation, as troops of vagabonds were gathering into the city, drawn by the hopes of participating in the spoils of disorder. The two chiefs put themselves at the head of a considerable body of armed citizens, who patroled the city all night, to prevent an expected repetition of former scenes. On the 26th, numerous groups of soldiers were observed assembling at *Aconcagua*; they then marched thither, and found all the preparations for a bold and decisive movement. Notwithstanding, the orders which had been given for the assembly of the militia, and the news that a strong force was collecting at *Valparaiso*, combined with exhortations and threats, happily sufficed to disperse these insurgents.

In this interval, those of the capital had shown signs of desertion. After having in vain published several violent and absurd orders, their chiefs wrote to the Congress, offering satisfaction for the excesses committed, and promising submission to its authority; but the Congress could not at that time assemble. Campino, who now began to feel the precarious situation to which he had brought himself, and seeing that nobody paid the contributions he had demanded, and that desertion increased rapidly, he took a resolution of shutting himself up in *La Maestranza*. The influence of mistrust and debility animated the friends of order, to take more vigorous measures. The 7th battalion, which until then had taken part with the rebels, now took up arms against them, and dispersed them, imprisoned their leaders, and restored the authority to General Freire, who returned to the capital on the same day.

Campino, on the 26th, directed to the Congress a project of decree, for the purpose of evading that punishment which he and his party so richly merited. In the preamble to this project, he states, that the officers of the garrison, 'considering the weakness of the present administration, the ruin and disorganization of the public departments, and the general discredit of the nation, found no other remedy for so many evils, and for the restoration of the honour of the country, than the establishment of an energetic government that should merit public confidence. Finally, in a transport of patriotism, they combined, and realized the movement of the night of the 24th, directed solely to petition Congress to nominate this government, which necessity and the general vote so urgently demanded.' The articles of the project ordered the withdrawal of the veteran troops of the garrison of Santiago to the province of *Aconcagua*, of which Campino was to hold the command until the appointment of a new President and Vice-President of the Republic. Nothing further was to be said by the government nor the tribunals, of this revolution, nor were the officers or chiefs to be removed from the situations they obtained at that time. No troops were to be called from the army of the south, nor were those of the city to be put under arms, excepting those necessary for the ordinary service of the garrison. The arrears due to the garrison were to be paid, as well as those which should become due to the troops during their continuance in the province of *Aconcagua*. The same day he issued orders, in the character of Captain-General of the province of Santiago prohibiting all popular assemblies in houses or public places, for the purpose of forming petitions, or any similar act.

General Freire marched to San Felipe to collect troops, and the first division of those assembled, consisting of 1200 men, was about to leave that place for Santiago, but happily the movement of the 29th removed the necessity of employing them, or otherwise the country would have exhibited a scene of horrid and sanguinary civil warfare. On his return he ordered the tribunals to institute proceedings against the promoters of this revolution, though these appear to have been quashed. Having restored tranquillity to the capital, on the 5th of February he sent in his resignation, which was rejected by the Congress, who afterwards elected him President, and General Pintos, Vice-President, for the term of two years and six months, to commence from 13th of February. This election has given general satisfaction to the people. The authors of the late revolution have been pardoned, and have left Chili for *Meadoza* and other parts, at their option.

Chili has been long labouring under an accumulation of evils, that have nearly reduced her to the last degree of exhaustion and

Her administration unorganized—her treasury empty—her military establishment—war with her barbarian neighbours, and the state divided into factions and parties, which, in the incipient state of organization, is one of the greatest misfortunes that can befall a nation. Struggle has succeeded struggle; but instead of alleviating the ponderous load, they, to all appearance, have only contributed to fix it more firmly, and diminish her strength at each succeeding throes. One governor has followed another in quick succession, without effecting any sensible improvement in the state of affairs, but, on the contrary, each leaves them more perplexed than he found them, not for want of capacity, but for want of means to rectify errors, or to supply deficiencies. A radical change, or, at least, a serious modification in the views of the people must be wrought, before any thing like a stable government can become the property of Chili. If we may judge from the events which have occurred, loose and relaxed notions of political rights have taken deeper root there than in any part of South America, and have exhibited in most prominent colours their baleful efforts. Vigour and energy is expected in a government without power, and financial resources without taxes; debility is a crime, and poverty is criminated as the effect of peculation. They cry out for organization, without the elements or materials. Divisions and dissensions consume the strength of public opinion, and abstract rights are made the plea of deeds that involve the country in disorder and blood. But what surpasses every thing in the audacity of vice or the presumption of ignorance, an insurrection, a revolution itself, is resolved into a *transport of patriotism!* In the State where such doctrines prevail, or their application goes unpunished, the prospect is gloomy indeed; and we cannot wonder if frequent fluctuations characterize its condition.

In Chili, as in Buenos Ayres, the question whether Federation or Unity is the preferable system of government, is a subject of universal attention, and is a question that certainly, in both, has caused much excitement and animosity between the different advocates for their adoption; but it does not appear that the late revolution in the former had any connexion with this question. The government had fallen into a state of paralyzation, the military were unpaid, and public credit reduced to the lowest ebb, and the general opinion was in favour of a change;—but who can justify the means taken to effect it? When military chieftains assume the right to overturn and erect governments at their pleasure, and when law and justice are obliged to temporize with their crimes, and to let them escape with impunity, legitimate authority is but a name, and the guarantees of person and property are mere imaginary existences. There are circumstances of an equivocal character, in which it is prudent to throw a veil over the errors of public men; but a nation must be in a lamentable condition indeed, that is necessitated to an act which regards the fundamental principles of public justice must, unhesitatingly condemn. It is a painful sight to see a people who have made so many sacrifices for independence, become a prey to calamities far more afflictive than the oppression of an ordinary despotism. The abuse of liberty is more intolerable than the stretches of arbitrary power, and if there were no corrective principle in anarchy, nor any instruction in experience, we might be inclined to question the value of an acquisition that is accompanied by so many grievances. But Chili has been unfortunate throughout the whole of her career: when not under military tutelage, she has been like an orphan without a guardian, or a ship without a pilot, tossed about by every wind, exposed to all the contingencies of wind and weather. She is worthy of a better fate. The richness of her natural resources, her climate, the fertility of her soil, under a wise and firm administration would furnish a powerful stimulus to her commerce and power, and shortly enable her to take her station among the new Republics, and open the way to the acknowledgement of her independence by the powers of Europe. At present, and while she exhibits nothing but a succession of oscillations, and changes, no reasonable hope can be indulged even of her speedy internal organization.

INTERIOR

ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.
(Conclusion of *Bulletin No. 5.*)

The day after the battle, the General-in-Chief published the following Address to the Army:—

SOLDIERS! Yesterday you gave a new day of glory to the country! When the news of this triumph reaches the Argentine

Republic, our fellow citizens will chant the praise of your valour, **SOLDIERS!** You are well worthy of the esteem of the Republic:—in 35 days march you have not had a single day of rest; you have suffered all kinds of privations. Your General is satisfied with the fortitude and serenity with which you have sustained every fatigue, under the rays of a burning sun. **SOLDIERS!** Your glory is immense; forasmuch as you have made the Argentine banners triumph in Bacacay as in El Ombu, and here as in Ituzaingo. The Imperial eagles could not confront the countenance of Republicans. The results of your campaign are incalculable. You have taken the depots of armaments, ammunition, and clothing, which the enemy had provided for the space of a year. That grand column, formed with the audacious intent of profaning one day the sacred soil of the Patria, saw, in a single instant, the proud pretensions of the Emperor of Brazil destroyed. On the plains of Ituzaingo remains the eternal memorial of the victims sacrificed to his ambition! The war which you sustain, is the justest of all wars; and the Sovereign of the Universe is pleased to reward, with the laurel of victory, those heroes who march in the path of honour. **SOLDIERS!** follow up your destiny! The Republic will abundantly repay your efforts; and one day, after having concluded this sacred war, when you return to the bosom of your families, you will bear in your hearts the noble pride of being able to say, that you have been soldiers of the Republican army in the campaign of Brazil.

CARLOS DE ALVEAR.

A great part of the cavalry pursued the enemy until midnight; the rest of the army encamped on some islets near Caciqui. The horses of the Republican Army were completely exhausted by their late forced marches over immense sand tracts, without a blade of grass; and to this cause the enemy owes the safety of the remnants of his army.

On the 21st, the Republican Army marched for Caciqui; several strong detachments scoured the country, and Colonel Paz, with a division, was ordered to follow the enemy. German soldiers were beginning to present themselves to the General-in-Chief, and on the 25th, the day on which the army marched for San Gabriel, there were counted 140 of them in the republican ranks. Various of the inhabitants who had forsaken the enemy, officers, and the officers Don Francisco Rocca and son, the ensigns Machado, Geronimo, and Arango, also offered their services to form a Republic on this continent.

The 26th the enemy continued his retreat. The Republican Army entered San Gabriel, and took up its position on Bacacay, which runs at the skirts of the hill on which the village stands, and took a great part of the knapsacks which the enemy had left behind, with baggage, and a complete reserve of ammunition and stores, the value of which amounts to \$330,000. The wounded have been attended to, and comfortably fixed. Forces have been sent in all directions to take the dispersed of the enemy, and to collect horses.

LUCIO MANOILLA, *Chief of the Staff.*

CONGRESS.

On the 6th instant, Señor Gallardo moved that the following project of decree be sanctioned by the Congress:—

Article 1. The General Constituent Congress, sensible of the distinguished advantage which the Republican Army has gained by its memorable triumph of the 20th of February, on the plains of Ituzaingo, over the empire of Brazil, as well as of the immense benefits which must result to the nation from so glorious an act, on any other premium which the Congress may think fit to award, that it shall wear a medal of honour to be borne on the left arm by every individual who belongs to it.

2. If the circumference shall be inscribed the following inscription:—*La República á los Vencedores en Ituzaingo*, and in the lower part,—*20 de Febrero de 1827*, and in the centre the words of war.

3. The General-in-Chief and Brigade General Alvear, shall wear the medal of honour, the officers of silver, and from 100 downwards of brass.

4. The Executive Power is authorized to provide the expenses and other necessities for the fulfilment of this decree.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENT.

Buenos Ayres, March 2, 1827.

The naval force under the command of Admiral Brown, 405

assistance which they might afford it, confirmed the opinion that the Imperial army would always consider avoiding an engagement. Moreover, the army of the enemy being much superior in infantry, it did not appear easy to draw him from the uneven grounds where he could not be attacked on account of our inferiority. In this case, it became necessary to practise every art to inspire him with confidence, and so by this means to amuse him in the contest, and draw him to a reconnoitred position and then to attack him. The object of the marches from the 12th to the 19th was no other, and once obtained by the proximity in which he was found, it became necessary to disconcert him, by showing him the enthusiasm and decision of the army. The third bulletin of the enemy, and his proclamation, show the success of this stratagem of the Republican General, and how deceived was the Imperial chief.

BATTLE OF ITUZAINGO.

On the 20th, the sun just appeared above the horizon when the contending armies met. The Imperial General, who was ignorant of the counter-march of the Republican Army, was surprised at seeing it marching on his left flank, to the left of Santa Maria, where he expected to find it encamped. Then the General-in-Chief issued a proclamation to the corps of the army, in unison with the vehemence of its sentiments, and animated by the grand solemnity of the day. He then ordered General Lavalleja, with the first brigade, to attack, sword in hand, the left wing of the enemy, for the purpose of putting it into confusion and disorder. Zubirategui's division, composed of the 8th and 16th regiments, headed by the brave Colonel Olavaria, and the squadron of Caracoles with their brave commander Medina, went in a second line to sustain the attack of the first corps. The 3d, under the orders of General Soler, was formed upon several heights which were connected with the position of the 1st. The divisions of Brandzen and Paz, of the 2d, remained in reserve a little in the rear between the 1st and 3d, and the division of the valiant Col. Lavalle was appointed to the left of the latter.

In this disposition, and in spite of the warm attack of the first corps, the enemy attacked in a formidable manner the 3d. Three batteries, among them the Germans, supported by 2000 horse and 6 pieces of artillery, formed the attacking body of the enemy. They were then felt all along the line, and the battle commenced on both sides with vigor and tenacity to the right and left. The charges of the cavalry were rapid, well-sustained, and attended by alternate success.

In the meantime, Colonel Lavalle had routed on the left the cavalry which opposed him, cutting it up, and driving it a league and a-half from the field of battle. Notwithstanding this brilliant success, the action was not decided. The principal forces of the enemy charged our right and centre, and in these circumstances it was necessary to leave in reserve the 3d regiment of cavalry, and call into action the divisions of Brandzen and Paz. This force being engaged, the whole of both armies was occupied in the fight. At that moment the intrepid Colonel Brandzen, appointed to break a mass of infantry, fell gloriously in the field of battle.

The 5th battalion, under the command of Colonel Olazabal, had opened its fire; the 2d, under Colonel Alvarez, attacked by a force of cavalry with the German lancers in front, routed them, and obliged them to quit the field; Colonel Olivera, with the division of Maldonado, and the 1st of cavalry, cut up this force in its retreat, and dispersed and drove it out of the action.

On the right, Commandants Gomez and Medina disputed between them the glory. They engaged a strong body of cavalry, and routed and obliged it to retreat. After within the fire of a battalion which was behind a parapet of trees. The arrows of the chiefs carried the troops even there, which a burning fire obliged to retire a little. The body of the enemy's cavalry then advanced upon them in an instant. The 16th regiment received the charge of its companions in arms; the caracoles and a part of the 1st to the right and left, placing themselves on the flanks, and the brave lancers maintained as on parade-day, on a field covered with dead bodies. They then charged and broke their ranks, and drove them to a distance of 3 gun. They also took the 16th regiment supported the other way. The decisive. Col. Olavaria sustained in it the reputation which he acquired in Junin and Ayacucho.

The enemy's cavalry in the centre had been obliged to give ground, and follow the infantry, pursued by our four battalions. The army endeavoured three times to make a stand, but was immediately driven from all its positions. Generals Soler, Lavalleja, and Laguna, by the skill of their dispositions, and by their brave

in this battle, have covered themselves with immortal glory. Colonel Paz, at the head of his division, after having left distinguished services from the commencement of the battle, made the last charge against the enemy's cavalry which presented itself on the field, and obliged the Imperial army to hasten its retreat. Colonel Alvarez, with his regiment of light artillery, has merited the epaulettes, not only of the General-in-Chief, but of the whole of the Republican Army. The steadiness of the artillery, and the good pointing of the guns, has been the terror of the enemy. All the chiefs of this corps, with the captains Chilaver, Arengrein, and Piran, have distinguished themselves in an especial manner. Colonels Olazabal, Oribe, Garzon, and Correa, the Commandants Oribe, Arenas and Medina of the 4th, have sustained the reputation they well acquired in other battles; also the second Officer of the Staff, Colonel Desso. The Adjutants of the General-in-Chief have satisfactorily answered the confidence which was reposed in them. The corps of engineers, with their Commander Trolle, have equally fulfilled their duty.

The army of the enemy at last abandoned the field, leaving upon it 1200 slain, among them several officers and General Abreu, a great number of prisoners and armament, all his baggage, two flags, and ten pieces of artillery, together with his printing-office, and the trophies of the army. Our loss amounts to about 500 men between killed and wounded; of the latter, Commandant Bezares of the 2d regiment. (To be continued.)

The privateer *Cometa*, Captain Allen, captured the 1st instant, the Brazilian schooner *Iguaz Maria*, from Bahia to Rio Grande, with salt, 50 negroes and children.

One of the causes of the unpopularity of the war in Brazil, may be attributed, perhaps, to the losses which the Brazilians are constantly suffering by means of the Republican privateers; for the great body of the population are yet insensible to less tangible appeals than those which are made to their purse or to their commerce. * @

The Republicans have a peculiar advantage over Brazil, which affects the latter in its most vulnerable part. Since the arrival of the king of Portugal in that country, the increasing commerce, stimulated by the free access to all its ports, and the consequent augmentation in the value of produce, combined with its superior advantages for ship-building, have given birth to a coasting trade by no means despicable; and when we consider the extension of coast belonging to the Empire, and the length of the voyage, and the quantity of its exports, we shall be able to form some idea of the value and quantity of shipping employed in Brazil, which is generally owned by Brazilians. On the other hand, the Republic having its exports and imports confined to one port, has neither felt the same necessity, nor enjoyed the same conveniences as Brazil, for raising up a native body of shipping, nor can such a body be raised but under disadvantages. In this state, the Republic has nothing to lose on the ocean; at the same time the equipment of privateers gives her power to act against the commerce of her enemy with the most destructive effect, and with very little risk on the part of privateers, and no loss at all to the public resources. The losses incurred by the Brazilian merchants is not less, at the lowest calculation, than 2,000,000 of dollars, besides the loss of the third division of the navy, and the spoils taken by the army at different times. Those of the last action alone amount to 350,000 dollars. With these items before them the people will be little disposed to think highly of that cause which has hitherto offered no recompense, either honorary or real, for these heavy taxes on their patriotism. They feel little inclined to estimate the value of the Emperor's pretensions by any other rule than that of profit and loss,—and without doubt, in the application of it they find little to congratulate themselves on.

However obstinate and however dear, the Emperor may have been hitherto to the appeals of reason and the arguments of justice, there is very little probability that he can much longer compromise matters with his interest and his safety, without a change in his policy. We have no decided proofs that even the incipient evidence of that change has yet been displayed; and for that reason we have no certain grounds to build our conjectures concerning its character; but we are well aware, that a frank and full surrender of his claims to the Banda Oriental, can only be the work of the most absolute necessity, and the last refuge which he

* General Maucilla, as chief Officer of the Staff, and charged with the preparation of the Bulletin, is not here mentioned; but in a despatch from the General-in-Chief is found the following sentence:—"General Maucilla has nobly fulfilled the charge with which he was entrusted."

will fly to, when every other door is closed against her hopes and her pretensions. The disposition which he has always manifested in his relations with the Republic, is such as to place his decided hostility out of question, and has given her cause to look in on him as little better than a sworn enemy both to the nation and the principles of government which it has adopted; and should he be forced at last to bend to the claims she is now making to recover the dismembered province of its territory, another motive will be added to pre-existing causes, which will tend to perpetuate their reciprocal rancour. He has yet a choice of measures, and it is reasonable to suspect that he will elect those which promise to cover his wounded honour, and at the same time leave him scope to renew his claims at some indefinite time, when his own resources shall be recruited, or when those of the Republic may be in an unprosperous state. It is probably now at the option of the latter to decide on the alternative whether to recede, and thereby to disburthen herself of the charges attendant on the continuation of the war, and trust to the contingencies of the future,—or, to maintain her ground, though in so doing she should be compelled to make important and heavy present sacrifices. If she prefer the former, she may thereby leave a gap in the integrity and unity of the nation, which hereafter might afford an excuse for intervention or encroachment, and the security and independence may be exposed to evils and dangers far more to be dreaded than any which now threaten them. If the latter, the advantages which will result, though they will far more than compensate the price paid for them; emerging out of the unequal contest victorious, she will assume a position among the Republics of the South that will command not only their respect, but call the attention of the Old World to the efforts, resources, and patriotism, that could contend so successfully with the vast and imposing physical force of the Brazilian Empire. We have no doubt the moment is near when this question will be proposed; and whichever way it be decided, the Brazilians will have learned to appreciate at its true price the valour of those whose names for ages had been converted by national antipathy into a bye-word of scorn and contempt—a farrago of every thing vile in human passions, and despicable in national character. The waters of the Uruguay have borne the intelligence of Brazilian dishonour to La Plata, and from thence it will be conveyed to Europe. Jurango, whose upping stream has swelled its bulk with the blood of the slain, has also told its tale in sanguinary characters, that mark the annals of Brazil with disgrace, but throw a halo of splendour round the history of the Republic.

The Packet *Hope* sailed for Monte Video, Rio Janeiro, and Pernambuco on Tuesday last. She carries for the latter place the value of £32,000 in gold on account of the Government of Buenos Ayres, to meet the demands of the dividends due on the loan which was contracted for in England by the former. This measure is one which will by no means have a trifling effect on the character and credit of this Republic; for we can hardly conceive of any time in which it will evidently produce more beneficial consequences than the present, as offering a striking contrast to the conduct of others of the New States, which, though in a state of peace and having no particular demand on their treasury, have shown a lamentable defalcation in their pecuniary contracts, that have greatly tended to lessen that confidence which previously they enjoyed, and which will be highly detrimental to their future negotiations in the European market. This is not the only circumstance which characterizes the remittance. That the government of this Republic, during an expensive war of upwards of a year's continuance with the most wealthy and most powerful nation of the Southern hemisphere, should, notwithstanding this constant drain on its resources, be able to meet her creditors with honour and good faith, is a fact that speaks in a powerful manner to its character and resources, and will undoubtedly raise the former high in the estimation of Europe. Nor is this all;—that this could be accomplished without imposing any new contributions on the citizens, is what renders the affair worthy of particular attention, and shows in a very remarkable light the capabilities of the country, when patriotism calls them forth, and wisdom directs them.

The captain of a vessel, arrived at Salado states, that on his voyage to that port he fell in with a whaler, the captain of which assured him that the frigate *Buenos Ayres*, which was supposed to be lost, is in one of the ports of the Patagonian coast, where she had put in to repair damages, and was now ready to put to sea. It is strange that after the lapse of time since we last heard from

her, we should still be deficient in authentic and certain intelligence of her fate. Should this statement prove true, we may reasonably expect that she will shortly make another useful addition to our new respectable squadron.

The number of vessels which entered the port of Monte Video in the year 1826, is as follows:—Brazilians 72, N. American 48, British 47, French 20, Sardinian 8, Dutch 7, Danish 4, Swedish 1,—Total 207.

On Sunday last, the distribution of the lands formerly belonging to the Chacara de los Colegiales (vide No. 11, of *The British Packet*;) was made by a Commission from the Government, do. of the Emigration Society, and the Justice of the Peace for San Jose de Flores. The house lots were distributed according to the plan presented by the Topographic Commission. The colony for the present consists of 17 families only, all Germans, who have resided there several months. This is the first attempt made by the Government to establish a colony with a prospect of success, and we heartily wish that it may furnish a model to succeeding settlers, and prove the nursery of a class of citizens, that, to a young country, we consider the most useful of any. As to steady habits, industry, and morality, the Germans are inferior to none; and in those qualifications which are requisite in the colonizers of a new country, they are without their equals. Blessed with a laborious and plodding perseverance, with an equable and contented disposition, instead of making injudicious comparisons between present realities and former anticipations, they, above all men, make the best of their condition, and work their way in despite of discouragements or difficulties, and their efforts are generally crowned with success.

On Thursday evening, at 6 o'clock, the trial for libel of the Editor of the *Cincinato*, a weekly paper published in this city, was concluded. The charge of libel was divided into two counts, the former for a libel on the Minister of War, the latter for the publication of an injurious and threatening article against Lord Ponsonby. This trial has caused very considerable agitation in the public. The first trial took place last week,—the sentence was banishment beyond the limits of the province for six years. He appealed against this, and in consequence a new jury was formed by lot, presided by the *Jefe de Alzada*, and after a second trial, in which we witnessed a brilliant display of forensic oratory and talent on the part of the counsel for the accused, and the agent for the Government the jury retired for several hours, and then gave in their verdict, condemning the Editor to six months banishment to the Fort of Independence.

On Monday last three Brazilian ships approached the port of Ensenada, apparently with intent to attack the small fort erected there. The garrison was immediately called to arms, and having fired one shot, the enemy immediately sailed off.

The Brazilians have ordered the erection of a light house on the island of Flores. This island is situated 11 and a half miles distant from the English Bank, to the N. West; in latitude south 34, 57, longitude 49, 39, west from the meridian of Cadiz. The light is placed on the most elevated part of the island, and will be about 108 feet above the level of the sea.

A short time ago a foreign Naturalist, who went without the walls of M. Video for the purpose of making observations on the sea-birds, was arrested and carried into the city by a military patrol. The suspicions of the soldiers had been excited by observing a barometer which he carried with him, and never perhaps having seen one before, they supposed it to be some kind of fire arms, and that he himself meditated some dangerous project.

MOULD CANDLES.

FINE WHITE MOULD CANDLES, of all sizes, for Sale, Wholesale and Retail, at No. 32, Calle de la Florida. March 17, 1827.

J. T. MORGAN

DEGS leave most respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres and its vicinity, that he has removed from the Calle de la Florida, No. 187, Calle de Venezuela, to No. 74, CALLE DE CUYO (under the shop of John Williams,) where he intends to carry on his original business, and he flatters himself will gain future patronage and support.

ed, without affecting neat Gigs and Chaise Horses to let by the day, may confer upon it, broke for double and single harness.

ADMIRAL BROWN.

A NEW and beautiful Edition of the PORTRAIT of the ADMIRAL published by the Lithographic and Engraving establishment of Messrs. DOUV L'ABUSSE, where copies may be had and elegantly framed.

On Saturday next they will commence the publication of a set of Portraits, to consist of those of Generals ALVEAR, SOTER, LA VALLEJA, and MANSILLA, together with others of the distinguished men of the Argentine Republic.

Buenos Ayres, March 14