

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. 43.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1827.

(Vol. I.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, February 19.—We are concerned to announce that the Earl of Liverpool was not noon on Saturday last, seized with a fit of paralysis, and that his physician, Dr. Drever, hardly expected him to survive the night: any thing like recovery was held to be quite out of the question. The noble Lord had been sitting alone, and so sudden was the attack, that he had not time to ring the bell, but was found by some of his family, stretched upon the floor and speechless. He continued yesterday in a hopeless state, the use of one side quite gone, as well as the power of speech. This result of the bad state of health under which his Lordship had long been suffering, was by no means unlooked-for by his medical advisers. For three years past the average rate of his pulse had not exceeded 45, and from other circumstances attending the circulation, such a catastrophe had been apprehended as has just occurred. Thus is the Prime Minister, if not actually, at least politically dead; and the question now comes home to every man in England, how is the succeeding Government to be constituted? Had Mr. Canning been in vigorous health, and within reach of the Sovereign's ear, there is little doubt that his voice and influence must have had great weight in assisting His Majesty's decision. But there are others at the moment more capable of active exertions, and therefore, perhaps, able to derive from the privilege of pre-eminence, an immediate ascendancy over the Royal mind, which may lay the ground-work of political changes and combinations far different from such as Mr. Canning would recommend, and of a nature to produce in the position of the Right Hon. Gentleman as a Member of the Cabinet, a material and mortifying deterioration. It is, indeed, understood that one noble member of the Ministry, whose habits enable him to take the field betimes, and rather to inflict surprises upon an enemy than to suffer them, is already putting in motion all the means at his disposal for forming a Cabinet, the first place in which will be assigned to the gallant projector. Incredible as the thing may seem to those who reflect upon the qualities essential to a Prime Minister, we have been assured that the fact is so. In that case, what becomes of Mr. Canning? Can he exist, can he endure to exist in a cabinet where he has lost his only powerful friend—where all the efforts of all the chief personages will be to thwart his policy, to disparage (as they long have striven to do) his pretensions, and to reduce them to a mere cipher? They—the enemies of Mr. Canning—may, it is true, expect him to tolerate any degree of debasement, re-collecting how (to use their own language,) the Right Hon. Gentleman prostrated himself at Lord Castlereagh's feet; but Mr. Canning has more recently felt the pride-stirring stimulus of national applause and support; and we trust, that by a high and noble bearing, he will now indignantly efface the recollection of occurrences which were at least not his pleasure in recalling. If Mr. Canning remains in a Cabinet such as would be formed at the suggestion of his recent Tory colleagues, and on principles which they shall designate, he remains there as a politician irrecoverably dishonoured, because the new heels, and at the mercy of those who will do him only to destroy him. On the other hand, let it be remembered, that when Lord Liverpool was at the head of the Cabinet, and capable of imparting to it more strength and influence, it belonged to all his Tory brethren united, he felt conscious of the utter incapacity of his Cabinet going on without Mr. Canning. Lord Liverpool felt that it was Canning or go out; although he had, for his Lordship's subalterns the whole corps of Tories whom

he has left behind him. Is it reasonable, then, to fancy that they, without Lord Liverpool, will be able to stand, when their leader himself despaired of the stability of him and them together? No: we hope that no Cabinet of refuse Tories will be strong enough to direct the English nation, and to secure its suffrages. If they succeed in such a project, it would not yield us the slightest astonishment to see Portugal, before twelve months had passed, a province of the Spanish monarchy, and England an efficient member of the Holy Alliance. But we hope better. We even feel an assurance that Mr. Canning's influence will prevail, and that such an honorable accession will be made to the Administration, as will ensure the continuance of a constitutional and liberal policy.—(*Times.*)

Feb. 20.—Despatches, we understand, were received at the Foreign Office from Madrid on Sunday, and instantly forwarded to Mr. Canning, at Brighton. These despatches are, we learn, of a favourable nature. Ferdinand and his Ministers, it is said, have assured Mr. Lamb that any of the Portuguese Insurgents, who re-enter Spain, would be immediately disarmed, and removed up the country. But if Spain is not acting with the "punicæ fides," how came it that the rebels, who lately crossed the Coa, and sought refuge within the Spanish territory, were there refitted and refreshed, and hallooed like bloodhounds on Portugal again? Chaves, Canellos, and their associates, are said to be in full strength again. They defeated Zagallo at Roviaens, and Oporto must have fallen but for the timely aid afforded by the Marquis Angeja. With British property to so large an amount committed at Oporto, it seems to us incomprehensible, why the pressing requisites for a British garrison were declined, and the capital of Northern Portugal left to the chance of a feeble defence, and the safety of the rebels. A report has prevailed for some days, that ten thousand Hanoverian troops would be sent to Portugal; but we do not, we understand, want all foundation, and that it is not at present the intention of Ministers to make any addition to the force now in Portugal, and which, at the last accounts, was in march on Coimbra. The contest in Tras-os-Montes is likely to be protracted and severe; the entire population of that province is in arms, and every peasant is an armed Guerilla. The Count Villa Flor has, however, displayed great energy and ability, and the Tras-os-Montes may be another La Vendee, the issue of the contest cannot ultimately be doubtful.—(*British Traveller.*)

By the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, the succession to the Crown devolves on the Duke of Clarence, who is now heir presumptive; and, in the event of his decease, without issue, Alexandrina Victoria, daughter of the late Duke of Kent, will stand in that important relation to the Imperial Crown of England. If, indeed, we should be destined to sustain the national calamity of the Duke's demise, before the young Princess (now in her eighth year) should attain her majority, as fixed by the Constitution (the age of eighteen), she would instantly become invested with the dignity of Queen; but the affairs of the country, during her minority, would be administered by a Council of Regency, in her name. In the event of her death, the succession would descend to the Duke of Cumberland; and, after him, to his son, Prince George Frederick, who is the same age as the Princess Alexandrina, there being only three days' difference in their births. The Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Cambridge, and his children, would ascend the throne only in the case of death removing all these prior claimants. With respect to the Duke of Sussex being King

of England and Hanover, it is not improbable that his son, Colonel D'Este, might succeed him at Hanover, in case of his death, as the marriage of his Royal Highness is valid in Germany, though not in England.—(*Morning Herald*.)

The following is the copy of a notice, connected with the packet service to Buenos Ayres:

"In pursuance of directions from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the commanders of all His Majesty's packets bound to Buenos Ayres during the blockade of that port, are to take especial care that a distinct notice is given by them to all passengers or shippers of money, before they embark on ship, that they, or the treasure, are to be landed at Monte Video, in the event of the blockading officer not consenting to their going on to Buenos Ayres."

Thus is given, by this most extraordinary document, a discretionary power to the commander of a Brazilian squadron over the persons and property of Englishmen! There is reason to believe also, that this discretion has, by no means, been exercised with that moderation which, under such peculiarly delicate circumstances, would appear to be requisite, as recent letters from Buenos Ayres state, that a clergyman, who was proceeding thither as an agent of one of the Bible Societies here, was actually refused the permission, under this regulation, to pass the blockading squadron; but was put on shore at Monte Video, and compelled to find his way, at great inconvenience and loss of time, first to Colonia, and then across the river to Buenos Ayres as well as he could.—(*Times*.)

PERSIA.

The *Times* gives, "on respectable authority," the following statement regarding the treaty between Persia and England, as some misunderstanding appears to exist on the subject.

"The first cause which brought the power of Russia into contact with Persia, was the exertions made by Peter the Great to extend the commerce and influence of Russia in the East, and from that period to the present time, aggrandizement of territory in Persia has been followed up by the reigning monarchs of Russia, either by actual violence, fomenting insurrection amongst the Persian Chiefs; or, in more recent years, by evasive treaties, and keeping up a considerable military force on the frontier. The actual connexion of England with Persia may be dated in 1800, when Sir John Malcolm was sent on a mission to Teheran; subsequently other missions were despatched to the Persian court, both by England and France. In 1814, however, a treaty was ratified, in which year, by the mediation of the British Ambassador, a treaty of peace was concluded at Goolistan, by which Persia ceded to Russia all her acquisitions south of the Caucasus, and engaged to maintain no navy in the Caspian, while Russia became bound to the heir to the crown of Persia against all the competitors for the throne. This treaty was afterwards modified, and the existing one arose from it, and by which Great Britain is bound to pay to Persia a subsidy of 200,000 roubles annually, to maintain troops in the event of her being attacked by any power at war with England; and should she be attacked by any power at peace with England, we engage to use our mediation towards an amicable adjustment of their differences; but should it fail, to pay a subsidy as above mentioned. Persia, on her side, engages to obstruct any power seeking to pass through her country for the purpose of invading India. This treaty is, therefore, exclusively defensive, as stated in the document."

BUENOS AYRES.

We regret that our limits will not allow us to give a full detail of the "Fiestas de Mayo." They commenced on Thursday evening; the Plaza illuminated as usual; military bands of music stationed in the gallery of the Cabildo; and fire-works from the arch of the Recoba. The names of the heroes, and of the important eras which have distinguished the Republic, were placed around the illuminated circle. We felt a peculiar gratification in observing the name of the lamented Drummond, recollecting that but a few weeks since, in the street "funcion" for the battle of Ituzaingó, he was looking at and commenting upon the gallant names of Brandzen and Bezares, little thinking that his own name would in so short a time take a place amongst them.—Thursday evening proved cold and comfortless, and we were glad to run into the Theatre to get warm. The house was extremely full, and extra-lighted. In the boxes we observed the Minister Señor Agüero, and Don Valentín Gomez. The National Air was played, and a

five act Comedy, called "El Fiscal de su Delito," performed, and enlivened by very pretty symphonies between the acts, including the Overture to the 'Calife.'

The present Commandant of the blockading squadron off this port, is a Portuguese of the name of Juan de Botas, (John Boots.) We are told that he can neither read nor write, and has been promoted to his present rank for his known bravery. John Boots might well spare some of this latter article to his predecessors of this station, in exchange for their University erudition; but "we guess" that all the bravery he has at command will be required should he come in contact with Brown. It is said that Prytz and Norton both declined the office of Commodore because they would have to shift their flags to smaller vessels than a frigate, and under that pretext shoved poor Jack Boots upon this graceless and laureless station, and so saved themselves from future degradation,—of which, Heaven knows, they have had enough to make them ashamed of their Cruzeiro's, and their names too. Of one thing we are certain, that Mr. Juan de Botas, if he is not previously provided, will never be able to "ponerse las botas," or in plain English, to put on his boots in Buenos Ayres. If he does, he must be a very clever fellow, and deserves a place in the Court Calendar of Rio Janeiro, far above any that have hitherto figured in the River Plate.

We are told that something like a quarrel has taken place at Monte Video, between Captains Norton and Hayden, relative to their respective merits in the late action near Ensenada. Norton indirectly hints, that every effort was not made "to burn, sink, and destroy, according to the rules of war." Hayden asserts, that the corvette Liberal, which he (Hayden) commanded, was thrust into the thickest of the fight, as a sort of sacrifice, and that the suffering of said corvette attests her valour; whilst Norton, instead of boldly seizing the command of the corvettes, brigs, and other vessels of easy draught of water, which might have gone alongside the enemy, kept himself secure in his large frigate the Paula.—It is folly for these two gentlemen to quarrel, or attempt to compare the merits of their conduct during the war. The dispute must end, like Prytz and Lockit's, in—"Brother, brother, we are both in the wrong." We can with certainty assert, that the greater part of our countrymen in the Brazilian service who were engaged in the late battle, are ashamed to mention it; and that one in honesty of heart loudly proclaimed, that "two brigs aground had given all their squares a hearty thrashing." This confession makes some amends for their fighting in a cause so unjust. The Monte Video Gazette "*Semanario Mercantil*," seriously tells its readers that only 14 of his Imperial Majesty's vessels were in actual combat against the two grounded brigs, instead of the 22, as at first stated; but the Gazette forgot to add, that any one of these 14 vessels, including the corvettes and brigs, had depth of water sufficient to sail round and round the two unfortunates ashore.

Twelve months have elapsed since the naval action of the 23d and 25th May, off this port, when Brown, with half-a-dozen vessels, had to contend with a formidable fleet, fitted out purposefully to destroy him; which fleet, on the above days, absolutely ran away from him to below Ensenada. The Brazilian Commodore (Norton), smarting under a recent chastisement, came up "full tilt" to grapple with Brown's ship yard-arm and yard-arm, and to lay alongside till "one or other was destroyed."—Language to that effect was uttered at Monte Video. "Ah, but Brown is a brave and desperate man," exclaimed a bystander. "True; but he can do no more than other brave men." was the reply.—How did these threats end?—The frigate Nichteroy (Norton's ship) commenced firing at two miles and a-half distance, both the vessel and the others kept aloof, and finally retreated, after firing hundreds of cannon shot to no purpose. On the 23d they had the weather gage, a remarkably fall river, and a fine breeze from the S. E.—Most of our readers recollect the awful fall of April at the fearful odds, and astonishment at the result. An account was afterwards made of "want of water."—"Mark how the Paula shall put them down."—Brown's ship 25th May, drew 16 feet water; the Nichteroy, in the night off Monte Video on 11th April, 1826, drew 16 1/2 feet, and was afterwards considerably lightened to enable her to come up the river. In fact, the Nichteroy is a singular built "man-of-war," with excellent artillery and quarters. It may not be out of place to give an estimate of the opposing squadrons on 23d and 25th May, 1826.—Brown had ship 25 May, 22 guns; barque Congress, 28; brig Republic 18—Independence,

18; Balcarce, 14; schooner Sarandi, 7; and a few Gun-Boats that could not get into action. Brazilian squadron: Nitchteroy, 38 guns; Maria da Gloria, 32; Liberal, Maciaco, and Itaparica, corvettes of 22 guns each; Piraja, Caboclo, 29 Agosto, Independencia o Morte, brigs of 18 guns each; and 3 schooners.—In all twelve sail.

Thursday last proved a "busy day" to the mercantile world of Buenos Ayres. An American schooner was observed at break of day anchored between the Inner and Outer Roads; the squadron of Juan de Botas all in motion, putting on their seven-league boots in the shape of studding sails. The American schooner soon got under weigh, and drawing only nine feet of water, came over the bank to the Inner Roads. A large cutter which had been taken for one of the Brazilian squadron, was seen making towards the bank, under a croud of sail, pursued by the Rio schooner, and a boat with latteen sails; the latter soon came up with the chase, and whilst we were deploring her supposed fate, the cutter hoisted the National flag, the Brazilian flag under; and the boat hoisted the National flag, and a signal, by which we made her out to be the privateer-boat Republicano, and the cutter, her prize. The Rio schooner began to fire, as did a Brazilian schooner-brig; the shots were of non-effect; they could be seen from the shore, falling short, and badly aimed. The privateer boat returned the fire with spirit from a small swivel gun. The Rio soon hauled her wind, and Mr. Boots and his companions proceeded further down the river. The American schooner had anchored at half-past 12 at night, of 23d instant, not knowing what to make of the brig and schooner in Three-fathom Hole, — tres Presidentes, and Presidente.

The British ship Potosi, Captain Columbine, from Talcahuana 1st April, laden with corn for the River Plate, caught fire in lat. 44, and burnt to the water's edge. Two boats, with Captain and 42 men, proceeded towards Monte Video; another, with the chief mate, Mr. Stabbs, and 7 men, landed near Cape Corrientes, and were most kindly received by Don Martin Serna, the owner of an estancia in that neighbourhood: he provided Mr. Stabbs with horses, and every requisite for travelling, at the same time affording a cabin to his crew. Mr. Stabbs arrived in Buenos Ayres on 24th instant. The Potosi was 799 tons burthen, drew 21 feet water, and had fifty men when she caught fire; one died on board when the boats left her. The accident is supposed to have been from the store wood in the hold of the ship catching fire. Mr. Templeman was supercargo. The British sloop-of-war Ranger, from M. Video at 11 o'clock on Sunday night, to look for above two boats, of which she had got information, and would afterwards go to Rio Janeiro in search of Fournier.

May 20.—Arrived, British barque packet, *Sheldrake*, Ede, on Falmouth 23d February; arrived at Rio Janeiro 21st April, sailed from thence 2d, and arrived at Monte Video 15th May; passengers from England, Mr. William Pizey, son of J. R. Pizey, Esq. of this city; Mr. Richard B. Lyne, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Langdon, Monsieur Gautreau, M. La Roche, and a Portuguese gentleman. The *Sheldrake* anchored in the Outer Roads at half-past two o'clock in the morning, having been blockaded by the squadron on the 20th, but quickly got under weigh, and communicated with the packet. They were followed by the corvettes *Liberal*, brig *Piraja*, and three frigates. At M. Video there were the *Paula*, *Maria*, and *Conde de Arica*; the latter was to sail for Rio Janeiro on 21st instant, taking under her deck the ship *Conde de Arica*, and brig *Conde de Arica*; the *Conde de Arica* was going to cruise about Rio Janeiro, and some other vessels were to be seen. The corvette *Maciaco*, brig *Caboclo*, and schooner *Salado*; and a few more vessels were to be seen. H. M. S. *Ganges*, 84 guns, Captain Inghel; *Forte*, 44 guns, Captain Jer. Lord H. F. Thynne. The *Forte* returned from a fruitless search after Fournier, and immediately upon the same errand. The King, from Buenos Ayres 7th November, arrived at Falmouth 27th January. She is the next packet for this, and was at Plymouth repairing the damage sustained from her accident upon the English Bank.

The *Forte* frigate, which sailed from Rio Janeiro 2d of May, has brought one or two London letters, of 20th of March, by way of Rio. By those we learn the arrival at Falmouth, on the 5th March, of the *Goldfinch*, packet, Captain Wilkie, from B. Ayres 5th December; she took home passenger Captain Ramsay. The greater part of the passengers by the *Sheldrake*, have arrived in Buenos Ayres from M. Video, overland.

On 23d instant, arrived in the Inner Roads the prize *zumaca* *Rosalie*, laden with timber, farina, &c. She was taken near Rio Janeiro by Fournier, whilst cruising in the English brig *Florida*. He had sunk a Brazilian brig laden with salt, and a *zumaca* in ballast. The *Rosalie* was 21 days from off Rio Janeiro, and did not see any Brazilian vessels of war in the river. We cannot give our readers any further particulars than those already published relative to the seizure of the brig *Florida*, except that Fournier asserts her to be a lawful prize, having been found trespassing upon prohibited waters.

May 24.—Arrived, an American schooner from Monte Video. Left the latter port on the evening of the 22d instant, and has brought a cargo of sugar, tobacco, oil, &c. Saw no Brazilian vessels of war in the river, except those off this port; and at M. Video their vessels remained the same as when the packet sailed. The American brig President Adams, had arrived from Baltimore, and the following French vessels of war from Rio Janeiro:—frigate *Surveillante*, a brig of 22 guns, and a schooner brig of 12 guns; likewise a Dutch frigate from Rio Janeiro. The town of *Maldonado* had been occupied by the Brazilian troops, and it is said they mean to fortify it. It was reported at Monte Video that the army of General Alvear had obtained further advantages in Rio Grande.

The occupation of the town of *Maldonado* is rather unfortunate, as it will prevent national vessels and prizes from finding shelter on that part of the coast. We hope the country militia will soon drive the invaders from it. It is an open town, and we do not think can be fortified, except at a great expense by means of redoubts, on the land side.

Arrived, the cutter *Natividad*, prize to the boat privateer *Republicano*. She was taken about 20 miles below Colonia. Her cargo is supposed to be worth 60,000 dollars, and consists as follows: 96 tercios of yerba, 270 rolls of tobacco, 120 arrobas of rice, 20 pipes caña, and 300lbs. thread. Vessel, and part of the cargo, belonged to Joaquin Olivera, of M. Video. The boat *Republicano* arrived with her prize.

May 25.—Arrived, an American brig from M. Video, &c. Saw no vessels, except the blockading squadron. They played off the same farce of pursuing, firing, and retreating. The Rio schooner pretended to great fears, and fired a dozen cannon shots at phantoms. Cohen, the *Londner*, has been removed from the Rio to another vessel: he would be more at home about Whitechapel Square, in London, than on the River Plate. The difficulty, and almost impossibility, to blockade a town like Buenos Ayres, the *Salado*, and Patagonias, begins now to be pretty fully explained. The Emperor, in this war, has got a wolf by the ears, which he can neither hold, nor let go. The finale of the drama is fast approaching: a short time more of patient suffering, and the Republic will, we trust, pass through the tempest.—We have observed the Rio schooner repeatedly cruising at a distance from her companions. Surely an attempt might be made to catch her off. She is but slightly armed, and her chief employment is to send up merchant vessels coming in.

The accounts from the *Salado* come down to the 25d instant. The blockading squadron, consisting of a corvette, 2 brigs, and a three-masted schooner, were anchored close to the bar: one of the brigs joined them on Tuesday last. From 250 to 300 soldiers of the *Blandenguez* regiment, had arrived at the *Salado* from the *Guardia* of Lobos. The prize *zumaca* *Ara Maria*, with sugar from Patagonias, to Messrs. Arriola & Co., and *zumaca* *Maxia Luisa*, with planks, prize to the *New General* *Mancilla* privateer, had arrived at a port off the coast. A new battery had been erected at the *Salado*. Things remained much in the same state at Patagonias.

The prize *zumaca*, *Rosalie*, sent in by Fournier, has been embargoed by order of Government. One of the boats of the ship *Potosi* has arrived at Monte Video, with the captain, supercargo, 30 mate, and 23 men.

All our accounts from M. Video speak of the great kindness shown to the prisoners of the brig Independence, by Captains Prytz, Hayden, &c. The names of Norton, and others, have not appeared in these eulogiums.

Lieutenants Kearney and Gard of the National Squadron, (the former taken prisoner in the attack of Colonia, the latter off Cape St. Mary's in a prize of the Sarandi's) are in the fort of Sanja Cruz, Rio Janeiro. They are at present exceedingly well treated, though at first it had been otherwise.

The Brazilian Emperor, in his creation of new titles, puzzles us as much as Napoleon did with his Dukes, Marquisses, Counts, &c.; and as Marquis of Monte Video, Baron of the River Plate, Baron de Villa Bella, we shall find much difficulty in recognizing our old friends Lecor, Pintos Guedez, and Magessi.

REPUBLICAN ARMY.

BULLETIN NO. 9.

The 21st the rain continued. Two deserters from the division of Col. Bento Gonzales presented themselves, who confirmed the news before received, of the latter having joined General Barreto and Col. Bento Manuel, and being encamped on one of the arms of the Camacua Chico, having in Santa Tecla an advanced guard of 150 men, under the command of Captain Batista, and another of 200 men, under the traitor Calderon, on the ridge to the right. On the 22d, at sunset, the General-in-Chief, who designedly had permitted the approach of the enemy since the 18th, for the purpose of discovering him, prepared to make an attack on his cavalry. In consequence, 300 men of the first corps, under the command of General Lavalleja, and the divisions of Lavalle, Zufriategui, and Pacheco, mounted on horseback, this column directed by the General-in-Chief, marched with the utmost silence, each soldier leading an extra horse. Comdt. Raña, who covered the advanced posts, had orders not to make any movement until daylight, at which time he was to attack in front all the force he might meet. The column sallied through a break in the ridge, and penetrated all the advanced posts of the enemy without being perceived, leaving them in the rear. It marched all night, and at day-break made a short halt to change horses. Day broke covered with a dense fog, and the column continued its march until eight o'clock in the morning: the General-in-Chief had put himself at the head of the vanguard.

BATTLE OF CAMACUA.

At a quarter past 8 o'clock, A. M., a flanking party to the left, which unskillfully advanced before the column, surprized a small party of the enemy, and by so doing gave an untimely alarm. It killed three men; the rest took to flight. The General-in-Chief being informed of this event, made the column advance on a trot, and unfortunately came to a defile by which only two men could pass in a line. General Lavalleja, who had been sent to discover the front, had scarcely separated himself 300 yards, when he returned with the intelligence that all the enemy's force was near by. Colonel Oribe received orders to hasten the march: the defile offered a great obstacle; however General Mansilla was enabled to widen it. The 300 men of the 1st corps passed, and being reinforced by the cuirassiers under Colonel Medina, they advanced rapidly on the enemy. In the first encounter they seized 400 horses, in excellent condition, and left 25 of the enemy slain. The body of the enemy was behind a hill of stone, which presented only two narrow passes. The General-in-Chief prepared for the attack, placing General Mansilla at the head of Pacheco's division, and General Paz at the head of Zufriategui's division. The engagement commenced with a strong sustained fire. General Lavalleja received orders to force the pass to the right, and General Mansilla that of the left, while the rest of the column was occupied in passing the first defile. The enemy, notwithstanding the advantages of his position, had only courage to make a very weak resistance, and retreated on a trot. The divisions which should have pursued them, suffered a forced delay in the second defile, and in this interval the enemy gained a distance of a quarter of a league. Notwithstanding this, the 300 men of the 1st corps joined to the cuirassiers as soon as they passed the defile, and rushed upon the enemy, sustained by Mansilla's division. The enemy attempted to make a stop, and commenced a sharp fire. In these circumstances, the General-in-Chief galloped to put himself at the head of the division of the 1st corps: the latter then charged vigorously upon the enemy, pursuing him more than a league and a

half. The enemy's force was dispersing fast, but in their flight they were favoured by the goodness of their horses, and the roughness of a broken ridge of hills, full of defiles. The horses being exhausted, it became necessary to halt: at this time Mansilla's division arrived, and its general received orders to follow the enemy, together with General Lavalleja, who pursued them a league and a half. If the unfortunate accident of the flanking party had not occurred, and the first defile, all the continental cavalry would have been killed or captured, as it would have been completely surprized, never imagining that our troops, in one night could have made a march of 10 leagues, over rocky hills and by an unknown way, and penetrate between their advanced posts without being perceived. Nevertheless, the result of the battle of Camacua is of great importance, as in it were dispersed the divisions of the three chiefs of most credit the continent possesses, and whose force consisted of 1600 cavalry, including those which were in their advanced posts. The enemy, at the end of the engagement, did not carry off united more than a force of 400 men; the rest had dispersed to the right and left, and the continental cavalry have much to be grateful for, in the good condition of their horses. Their loss in men was 53 killed. Ours consists of Adjutant Susuiela, of the 3d, wounded; three privates of the same regiment; five of the 9th, and two cuirassiers also wounded.

At day-break, the scouts of the enemy which were to the front of Commandant Raña, being yet ignorant of the march of the column destined to attack General Barreto, presented themselves to him. The latter attacked, and completely dispersed them.

General Lavalleja has sustained on this occasion, the reputation he has acquired in the Republican Army; as also Colonels Oribe, Pacheco, Medina, and Vega; Lieut.-Col. Alvin, and the Adjutants of the General-in-Chief, Col. Lopez, Lieut.-Col. Longus, Major Elias, and Lieut. Visillac. The incursion continued till the 26th. All the extension which has been reconquered was found deserted, and what is more to be regretted, no horses have been collected but those taken from the enemy, as all of them have been carried off when their owners retreated. The weather has been unfavourable, as it has rained continually until the 26th, the impatience of the soldiers of the Republic, makes them worth nothing. The rest of the army remained at Baye, under the orders of Colonel Garzon. On the 27th, the General-in-Chief ordered General Paz to return to that town, with Zufriategui's division, to put himself at the head of the third corps of the army, which does worthy commands. From the 26th, until to-day 27th, the river has fallen in torrents, without ceasing a single hour; the great ravines are overflowed.—Baye, April 28th, 1827.

Lucto

On the 25th of May was Published

AN ENGRAVED

PORTRAIT OF ADMIRAL BROWN

WITH ALLEGORICAL EMBELLISHMENTS

SUBSCRIBERS NAMES received at the ENGRAVER'S Office, Calle de Mayo: or at the following houses:—MR. HALL, Calle de Mayo; MR. PIEDRA, Calle de Mayo; MESSRS. HESSES, No. 51 Calle de Catalina; MR. JUSTI, No. 59 Calle de Florida; and at the Office of the *Dieta Mercaderes*.

PAWNBROKER.

IN the Calle de la Piedad, No. 87, two squares and a half from the entrance by No. 95, near the Store of Douville & Laboussiere. In this House there are to be found, Wholesale and Retail, BOOKS, of all languages, Penmanship, Playing Cards, Visiting Cards, Bonnets, Tricots, and the best quality, Paper, Ink, Pens, Looking Glasses, and many other articles.

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PRICE ON PAR.

Doublons,	Spanish Dollars,	370 per ct. gram.	Patriot
Quarter	do.	180 do. do.	Costa Rica
Bills on England	do. France	250	
do. Rio Janeiro	do. Stock	110	
Rate of Discount in the Bank	do. private transactions	two per cent.	
Public Funds, 6 per ct.	do. 4 per ct.	63 per 100	proportionally