

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1828.

[Vol. 2.]

BUENOS AYRES.

REPUBLICAN ARMY.—CAMPAIGN OF 1828.

FOURTH BULLETIN.

February 18.—The army of the enemy remained in the same position within the limits of their camp, without making any movement. A soldier of the Dragoons Libertadores, wounded in the skirmish of the 16th, died this day. A deserter, with his accoutrements, came over to us from the 4th regiment of cavalry: he was a Vidette.

19th.—At night the enemy put himself in march. They were followed and fired upon by our advanced guard, until they halted a league in advance from the place where they started.

20th.—A body of 1000 men, followed by the rear guard of all the army, began their march in the direction of the Arroyo de Tello, and upon our advanced guard; but our guerrillas kept up a lively fire upon the enemy's advanced troops, charged them, and stopped their march. They had Lieut. Colonel Neri and three soldiers wounded: we had one soldier wounded. The cavalry divisions upon the line of the Yaguaron formed in parade order, being the Anniversary of the Battle of Ituzaingó. The Commander in Chief addressed the following Proclamation to them:

Proclamation of the Commander in Chief of the Republican Army, to his companions in arms, upon the Anniversary of the glorious battle of Ituzaingó.

"SOLDIERS AND COMRADES!—This day twelvemonths, with your valour, shielded by the sacred cause which we defend, you vanquished in the fields of Ituzaingó the proud despot who wishes to bind us to the car of slavery. Recollect with enthusiasm that memorable day; and recollect, likewise, the scorn with which you ought to view our enemies. With much exertion they have been able to reunite and form another army, such as is now before us, provoking us to gather new victories. Do not doubt it. The day that the enemy abandon those inaccessible positions in which they have hid themselves from terror of your just vengeance, that day will cover with lustre the arms of the Republic, seal its liberty with the blood of those tyrants, and will conclude this campaign, which deprives you of the pleasure of resting in the arms of your families, enjoying the remuneration with which the government and the nation will recompense your constancy and patriotism.

"SOLDIERS! The happy day is not distant which will put a termination to your sufferings. It is for you to bring to a speedy conclusion the work of liberty, when you can retire to the bosom of your families covered with honor, and swayed by the noble pride with which you may say,—We have known how to overcome all the labours of a dilatory campaign; we have vanquished and humiliated forever the enemy who deprived our beloved country of liberty and repose."

"Disgrace to those cowards and unnatural sons who, from want of principle and character, abandoned us in this campaign! They will live consigned to remorse,—flying with shame from your sight, and constantly pursued by their crimes: while, on the other hand, you will have the satisfaction of presenting yourselves before your fellow-countrymen, who will receive you with open arms, shower their benedictions upon you, in acknowledgement that they owe to you the liberty they enjoy.

"Constancy then, comrades! Union, and subordination to your officers, so as to make eternal the heroic name of the Republican Army.

"Viva our Supreme Government! Viva Liberty! Viva the Republic, and death to our tyrant enemies!"

"JUAN ANTONIO LAVALLEJA."

"Head Quarters, Yaguaron, Feb. 20, 1828."

At the conclusion salutes were fired, which the enemy heard, and reminded them of this memorable day in which the swords of the free carried death and desolation into the midst of their ranks, filling with mourning and grief the unfortunate families to whom they belonged: so many victims immolated to sustain the detestable cause of a tyrant usurper.

The General of Infantry, Don Henrique Martinez, celebrated the day at the Cerro Largo. His division fired three salutes of artillery, and three of musquetry. At night the division from Misiones, consisting of 250 men commanded by the Governor D. Felix Aguirre, were incorporated at Head Quarters; and likewise the regiment of cavalry No. 17, Col. Isidoro Suarez, at the Cerro Largo.

21.—Four deserters came in armed: two of them dragoons of Bentos Manuel, the other two German lancers. They asserted that 39 men had deserted from the Imperial army two nights since.

The remainder of the Bulletin does not contain any thing very particular, and is dated 29th February. On the 21st and

22d General Lavalleja was engaged in a reconnoitring party, to collect horses, in which 400 were taken. The centre division of this party, under the command of Captain Santana, charged and drove away some Brazilians. they collected some regiments of cavalry, protected by battalions of cazadores, and endeavoured to cut off Santana's troops. The dragoons libertadores and 16th lancers, repulsed and drove them back.

A letter from General Lavalleja to the Minister of War and Marine, Don Juan Ramon Balcarce, dated March 8th, mentions the arrival of more deserters, and that the Viscount de la Laguna is ill.

Communication from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Republican Army, to Brigadier Don-Fructuoso Rivera.

“Head-Quarters on the Sarandj, March 6, 1828.

“The undersigned General-in-Chief of the Army, and Captain General of the Province, has received notice from the Deputy-Governor, that the Señor Brigadier to whom this is addressed has arrived in the province; and the General in Chief has lately received the communication which the said General Rivera has addressed to him, protesting his obedience to the authorities, his desire to assist in the conflict, and his intentions not to disturb the public order, nor shew himself as a leader of anarchy.

“The General in Chief, comparing the protestations of the Señor General to whom this is addressed, with his actual conduct, finds such a manifest contradiction, that it is not possible to avoid reprobating it. General-Rivera has introduced himself into the territory of the province with armed men, without previous permission, or intimation of it; has permitted the reunion of officers and men belonging to the army, such as Captain D. Juan Fernandez, and other inhabitants, whom he has forced to appear in military array: lastly, General Rivera has despised the orders of the Governor in whom the provinces have deposited the necessary authority for the direction of the war. It is difficult to reconcile these acts with his protestations. In such case, the General in Chief feels it his duty to inform the Señor General, that to prove his good faith, the rectitude of his intentions, and the nobleness of his views, he has only two parts to take:—either to retire with the people which accompany him to the border on the right of the Uruguay, putting himself in march and repassing the said river in four days, (allowing 12 hours after the receipt of this), and from thence to forward the propositions which he may judge necessary; or, to come hither, in the same period, with the Aid-de-camp who conveys this communication, confiding in the probity and honor of the General in Chief.

“The Señor General can choose either of the two propositions which are now made to him, in the security and knowledge that the General in Chief will always listen and admit the reclamations that may be directed to him, with the dignity that corresponds to it, and in the mode which reason, the laws, and public order demand, without recollecting any thing of a personal nature, because that is subaltern and of no consideration when discussing interests of such moment. The General in Chief salutes the Señor General to whom this is addressed.

[Signed,]

“JUAN ANTONIO LAVALLEJA.”

March 15.—Wind W. Sailed, Gun Boats No. 7 and 8, for the Parana.—Arrived, three balandras and a zumaca from ditto.

A Brazilian schooner near the Outer Roads fired a gun at half-past 10 A. M., and hoisted a Flag of Truce. The National schooner of war Maldonado did the same, and a boat was despatched with Captain Segui, which was met by a boat from the Brazilian, and despatches delivered for Lord Ponsonby. The Brazilian officer (an Englishman or an American,) shook hands with Segui, expressing, “that as Peace was at hand, they should soon be friends and fight no more.”

Sailed this evening, American brig Sarah, Woods, for Bourdeaux. At half-past 10 at night flashes of light were seen to the eastward, supposed from cannon, (the wind being off the land, could not hear the report,) which continued at intervals until nearly 12 o'clock. It was surmised that the blockading squadron were chasing the Sarah.

16.—Wind W. No Brazilian vessels in sight. During the day the schooners Maldonado, Admiral Brown, and Ninth February, Captain Rosales, stood down to Point Quilmes, and seven other schooners got under weigh; but the wind headed them, brought a full tide, and they resumed their former anchorage. Two Brazilian brigs came in sight in the afternoon, and again disappeared. Arrived, Gun Boat No. 1, from Las Vacas.

17.—Wind S. S. W. The tide being high, a fleet of small vessels came out of the Boca, and sailed with others to the eastward. At 10 A. M. the blockading squadron in sight, consisting of 2 corvettes, 2 brigs, and 5 schooners. They anchored E. of the town, distant about 13 miles.

18.—Wind N. Arrived, Gun Boats No. 6 and 7, last from Martin Garcia, with some small craft. Several of the blockading squadron under sail during the greater part of the day.

19.—Wind N. Arrived, a balandra, a whale-boat, and No. 8 Gun Boat, from Las Vacas. The latter brought the Brazilian prisoners of war José Teodoro de Silva, Lieutenant Martiniano Texeira Pintos, (the particulars of whose capture is related in the second military Bulletin,) and Lieutenant Pedro Marques de Silva. Four Brazilian boats are cruising in the neighbourhood of the Uruguay and Parana, and have taken 7 balandras. One has been retaken by the crew; the prizemaster wounded in the scuffle. Several of the blockading squadron under weigh during the day.

Sailed this evening, privateer schooner General Brown, Captain Lasseu, on a cruise. She has some excellent artillery, and a crew of more than 60 men.

The Pilot of the American brig Sarah returned this day, and reports that the said brig sailed from the Inner Roads at half past 7 o'clock in the evening of 15th instant: at half past 9 was chased by several of the blockading squadron; at 11, being on this side of the Ortiz Bank, the Brazilian vessels completely intercepted her, and the pilot was under the necessity of leaving. They fired about ten cannon shots at the Sarah, some of which were well directed. In returning to Buenos Ayres, the boat was chased by some privateer boats.

20.—Wind N. W. hazy. Arrived, two balandras from the Parana.

21.—Wind S. Arrived, British ship packet Emulous, Croke, from Falmouth 1st January, Rio Janeiro 4th and Monte Video 17th instant. No passengers from England. Mr. Grogan passenger from Rio Janeiro. Passengers from Monte Video, Colonel Forbes (American Chargé d' Affaires), Mr. Milner, Mr. Davison, Señor Garcia, Masters Camuso and Hall, and two servants. The report of the massacre at Alexandria is untrue, and peace with Turkey likely to be effected. The bank at Lisbon had stopped payment. No particular news at Rio Janeiro. The packet Dove from this 28th August, ditto Lord Melville 11th September, ditto Zephyr 16th October, had arrived at Falmouth. The British schooner brig Liberator, from this 1st October, for London, passed Gravesend 9th December. The British brig Thomas Dempsey has arrived at Monte Video, from Liverpool.

The sloop of war Heron sailed from M. Video for Rio Janeiro on Monday last.

Arrived, two zumacas from the Parana. Sailed, National schooners of war Uruguay and Eighteenth January, Gun Boat No. 8, and an armed launch, for the Parana.

22.—An American schooner has anchored in the Inner Roads. We are ignorant of her name.

We have not an opportunity this week of giving extracts from the European papers; the dates from London are to 30th December, and they contain no political news of importance.

A letter, signed José Joaquín Pena Penalta, has appeared in a Rio Janeiro Gazette, passing high eulogiums upon Captain Coe for his humane conduct to him while a prisoner, and brave conduct in attacking the corvette Maria Isabel.

Commercial affairs in Buenos Ayres have approached the crisis so long expected. The probability of Peace has depressed the market to a degree, that sales of goods cannot be effected except at prices ruinous to the holders. The failures in consequence have been numerous. It affords but little consolation that other countries, from excess of speculation, have experienced similar visitations. Upon the advice of Government, a Committee of Merchants has been formed, presided by the Minister of Finance, to consult upon the steps proper to be taken. They met on Tuesday afternoon, but nothing decisive took place. We have heard of assistance from the Bank upon deposits of real property, and other resources mentioned. The names of the Merchant Committee are as follows:—Don Juan José Anchorena, Bernabé Escalada, Tomás Anchorena, Miguel Riglos, Manuel Aguirre, Félix Ignacio Frias, James Brittain, Félix Alzaga, Félix Castro, Faustino Lezica, Joseph Thwaites, Francisco del Sar, Mariano Lozano, Manuel Arroyo, Frederick Schmalzing.

The famed Brazilian guerrilla chief, Yuca Teodoro, was landed on Wednesday morning from Gun Boat No. 3, and marched under a military guard, with two other prisoners of war, to the Fort. In person, Teodoro is short and thin, denoting activity; but there was nothing that expressed "fire in his glance, and wildness in his breast;" which is looked for almost as a matter of course in personages of Yuca's profession.

The greater part of the troops called "Defensores," [originally 200 men] have mutinied and dispersed themselves in the Banda Oriental. They consisted chiefly of Provincials.

Considerable observation has been elicited in the gazettes and other publications of this city upon that part of the oration spoken at the funeral of the lamented Brandzen, which alludes to the order to charge the enemy as being tantamount to a "sentence of death." We have no desire to become disputants in this affair, but must observe, that history is full of similar sacrifices made on the field of battle. To come nearer home we will instance the battle of Talavera, in which the 23d Regiment of Light Dragoons was ordered by the Duke of Wellington, [then Sir Arthur Wellesley] to charge a numerous body of French Infantry drawn up in close column. It was done—and nearly all of that devoted Regiment perished.* The shock of the charge disordered the column, afforded time to extricate the British army from a critical position, and ultimately enabled them to achieve a victory.

The gallant Brandzen now sleeps in peace—"nothing can touch him further." He died in the prime of life; the "soldier's fiery death." "And who that has any experience of the world would wish to extend his duration to old age? What, indeed, is length of days, but to survive all one's enjoyments, and perhaps to survive even one's very self."

* The Placards posted about the streets of London, in order to raise recruits for this regiment, were headed thus:—"Now my boys, here's a chance, you'd never have such another!—The Regiment will soon be complete;—the glorious, immortal 23d Dragoons, who all nobly died for their King and Country."

The present Governor of Patagonia, Don Ramon Rodríguez, has rendered himself very popular at that establishment, and inspired the inhabitants, both civil and military, with the greatest enthusiasm, conceiving themselves fully competent to beat off 2,000 men should occasion offer.

The Brazilians have in their employ several large armed transports, which privateers have often mistaken for corvettes or frigates. One of them, called *El Animo Grande*, pretended to chase, and fired lately at the privateer *Vencedor de Ituzaingó*, whilst the latter was capturing some vessels in a convoy. The *San Domingo*, taken by the General Mancilla, was another of this class: her captors deserve praise for their intrepidity in running alongside their huge opponent.

Don Pedro Trapani has lately left this city, supposed for the head-quarters of the Army. His departure was contrary to the wish of Government; and at a time when there was an embargo on the port. Captain La-Rosa, in a whale boat, was despatched after him. Don Trapani had however landed in the Banda Oriental, and the boat returned without him.

ARRIVALS AT THE SALADO.—March 14. American brig *President Adams*, Devalenger, from Rio Janeiro, 2d inst. in ballast; British ship *Gaspee*, Vibert, from Jersey for Rio Janeiro, detained by the privateer *Libertador Bolivar*, (late *Vencedor de Ituzaingó*.) Capt. Costa, off Rio Janeiro, cargo 276 bundles of cordage, 940 bags of wheat, 36 to 40 tons iron; 40 pipes of white wine, 30 barrels of pork, 25 do. of butter. The privateer is said to have taken a brig and a zumaca. 16. A diate with jerked beef, taken off Rio Grande by privateer schooner *Bonaerense*, Capt Green. This is the fourth prize taken by this privateer, viz:—the one now mentioned; the brig *Fanny* arrived at the Salado, noticed in our last; a zumaca with silk goods, brandy, wine, &c. from Rio Janeiro for Rio Grande, stranded near the Tuyu; and a zumaca with apples, from Monte Video for Rio Grande. 11. American brig *Ant*, Elwell, from Boston, to R. Sutton & Co. Cargo 75,000 feet of pine plank, 24 barrels of rum, 3 cases of cigars, 1 do. of shoes, 20 barrels of tar, 36 clothes stands, 3/4 bales of linens of North America, and 10 tons of coals.

The brig privateer *Presidenta*, Beazley, is said to have taken thirty three prizes; viz.—10 sent to different ports, four of which have arrived in the West Indies; and 23 destroyed, some of their cargoes taken out. The report of her capture is not believed.

LIST OF PRIZES TAKEN BY PRIVATEER BRIG NIGER.

- Jan. 17. Schooner *Triunfante*, with sugar and coffee, taken from a convoy off Santos.
- „ 19. Brig *Union Feliz*, from Rio Janeiro for Santos, with salt.
- „ 27. Zumaca *San José*, with coffee and sugar, at the Isle of Grande. Ditto *Nueva Navigante*, ditto, ditto.
- „ 29. A zumaca with fariña.
- „ 31. Packet schooner *Seventh January*, from Rio Janeiro for Bahia, taken off Cape Frio.
- Feb. 14. Schooner-brig *Conde de Subserva*, from Rio Janeiro for Oporto, with coffee, sugar and hides.

A zumaca chased on shore at the Isle of Grande, and destroyed. The *Niger* spoke twenty-one neutral vessels during the cruise.

The following is a Brazilian account (which we have extracted from the *Semanario Mercantil* of Monte Video,) of the affair with the privateer brig *Niger* and corvette *Maria Isabel*, contained in a letter from Santos, dated 19th January, 1828:—

“On the 14th, in the morning, the corvette *Maria Isabel* sailed from this port for Rio Janeiro, convoying ten vessels. At 3 in the afternoon saw a suspicious sail bearing N.: proceeding to reconnoitre her, saw another sail still more suspicious, S.: steered towards her. Night approaching, made signal of reunion, not wishing to abandon the convoy. At 8 o'clock, being very dark, the said suspicious vessel, which proved to be a schooner-brig privateer of Buenos Ayres, steered for the corvette with intention to board, and she was close to us without being perceived. Her bow came in contact with the corvette's stern, and the bowsprit entangled in the rigging of the mizen mast; at the same moment they attempted to board, in doing which they got into the quarter

boat, which had been staved when the privateer came alongside, and all in the boat fell into the water. In this situation, and by the corvette's good fortune, it being muster hour and consequently all the crew upon deck, the boarders were attacked and chased away, obliging them to retreat to their own vessel, firing upon them with musquetry and pistols, which continued for some minutes. The privateer made a second essay to board, with a similar result, and in which it appears they lost more men than at the first attempt: the firing began again, and lasted until 9 o'clock. They then attempted a third boarding, during which a carpenter of the corvette cut away part of the stern rails by which the privateer was held. This was done without any orders, and she instantly separated from us. At the moment of her separation we gave her a broadside, and afterwards 4 or 6 more, until she disappeared, which, from the darkness of the night, was almost immediately. The corvette had 2 killed, and 8 wounded. This account is given by a person who was on board.

"The convoy steered for the port from whence they sailed, and came in on the following day, except the *zumaca* *Minerva*, missing. The corvette arrived on 16th, and sailed again yesterday, but soon made a signal for the convoy to return. She then went in chase of a suspicious vessel; the result not known. At 8 at night the *zumaca* *Minerva* arrived. She fell in with the corvette this morning, to whom she reported having seen the privateer off the *Queimadas*, and that she had taken a diate bound from this port for *Rio Grande*.

"By another letter it is known that the privateer lost sixty-two men."

The National schooner *Caroline*, from the *Havana*, whose arrival we noticed in our last, is consigned to Don Felix Alzaga,—cargo 20 cases of sugar, 13 bags of coffee, 12 do. candlewick, 130 pipes rum, 5 half pipes do., 5 casks of rice, 10 half do. do.

On 23d February, north of the Line, spoke an English schooner from *Rio Janeiro* for *Guernsey*. Saw a frigate off the island of *Noronha*, American flag flying, which she hauled down, hoisted the Brazilian flag, and fired a gun, the shot from which fell about 20 yards from the *Caroline*. The latter (Danish colours at the peak,) endeavoured to escape, but was soon obliged to heave to, the frigate gaining upon her very fast, and firing several shots. The boarding officers swore most lustily at the *Caroline* for presuming to evade his Imperial Majesty's frigate, and conveyed Captain Love and a passenger on board, where a tolerably ludicrous scene took place.—A black sailor said that Captain Love was a privateersman, and that he (the sailor,) had been his prisoner for five months. This was denied by another sailor, who recognized the Captain, having sailed with him from a port in France. One of the lieutenants (a North American,) assumed a friendly tone, and related several particular anecdotes about the *Caroline* when she was in *Buenos Ayres*: this had no effect. Another officer, with Cockney accent [was it Cohen?] exclaimed,—“Vy don't you know Bateman that we took prisoner?” “You are a Cockney, Sir, I presume,” observed the passenger.—“And vot if I ham,” was replied.

After a strict examination the *Caroline* was suffered to proceed, finding nothing in the papers to invalidate her being Danish property. Captain *Beaurepaire* conducted himself in a most gentlemanly manner. His officers and crew are of all nations, Portuguese, French, Danes, English, Americans, &c., and the frigate is not in first-rate condition.

Off the island of *Flores* the *Caroline* was chased by two frigates and a corvette: she escaped by running close to the English Bank. Near *Colonia* saw a ship at anchor; and the blockading squadron off this port. A Spanish 74 gun ship, 2 frigates, and 3 brigs, sailed from the *Havana* about the 1st of December, for the *Canary Islands*, (as reported,) to take on board General *Morillo* and a body of troops; that other troops were expected from *Spain*, and in conjunction with those that could be spared from the *Havana*, would form an army of 20,000 men. This force, it was given out, is to operate in *Colombia*, expecting to find a strong royalist party there, in consequence of the dissensions between *Bolivar* and *Paez*. At the *Havana* there are about 12,000 regular troops. The Spanish squadron, under *Laborde*, consists of one 74 gun ship, six frigates, and five brigs: they have, besides, 25 privateers, chiefly brigs. The Mexican squadron, under *Commodore Porter*, consists of one frigate, one corvette, two brigs and a schooner: two-thirds of the crews are Mexicans: they are said to be brave men, and excellent gunners. The fleet is regularly paid; but Mexico itself is described as being in a critical situation, and fears are entertained that it may again be subject to its former masters. The influence of the old Spaniards and the Clergy is unbounded; a number of the former have lately left *Vera Cruz* for the *Havana*.

On Monday last was *St. Patrick's day*, and it did not pass without notice in *Buenos Ayres*. Several societies, composed of sons of the “*Emerald Isle*,” met to celebrate it; and the flag of *Old Ireland* floated from sunrise to sunset from a house top in *Calle de 25 de Mayo*.

THEATRE.

The representations lately have been “*sin novedad*,” except to the amateurs of “*Pruebas*,” that exhibition has been repeated; and the performances of *Madame Rhigas* upon the Piano.

The Governor again attended on the evening of the 16th, and in his box we likewise noticed *Aid-de-Camp Alvarez*, *Lieut. Col. Artayetta*, *Señor Pedriel*, and *Don Francisco Wright*.

There is something amiss in the Theatrical Commonwealth. A succession of Operas during Lent was expected. The public are liberal patrons to the Theatre, and deserve that every exertion should be made for their gratification.

DIED,

In *Lima*, on the 16th January last, Mr SAMUEL HURLEY, Printer, formerly resident in this city, and a native of *New York*, aged 22 years. Mr. H. was the founder of the *Telegrafo de Lima*, the first daily paper published in that capital.

PRICE OF SPECIE.

Exchange on *England*, 21d. a 22d. per dollar, nominal.
Do. *Monte Video*, 112 to 120 per cent.
Doubleons, 38 to 40 dollars each.
Spanish Dollars, 17 to 18 rials each.
Six per cent. Stock, 48 to 50.
Gold in bars, 22 to 14 to 15 reals per quilate.
Silver do. 12 to 14 reals per dinero.
Rate of interest per month, 2½ to 3 per cent.

Shirtings (Cotton,) which a month since were at 12 to 14 reals per yard, have been sold at 4 and 5 rials: Sugars, which at the same period were at 27 to 29 dollars the arroba, are now 8 to 12 dollars: best *matadero* Hides, lately at 16 dollars each, are now \$12. The reduction on all Imports have been from 50 to 60 per cent., and a considerable decline in Hides and other country produce.

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