

THE

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1828.

[Vol. 2.

BUENOS AYRES.

REPUBLICAN ARMY.—CAMPAIGN OF 1828.

FIFTH BULLETIN.

THE details from March 1st to 5th have already been published, including the skirmish in which the officer of dragoons, D. Damasceno Mena, was killed.

March 6.—“Two soldiers of the Cazadores deserted to us: these, as well as former deserters, have received rewards by order of the Commander in Chief, and have been left in complete liberty to follow what occupation they please, either in the province, or any other part, without being obliged to take up arms.

8.—“The captain of the dragoons Orientales, D. Toribio Lopez, with a party of 20 men, fell in with a party of the enemy of 120 men, who, notwithstanding their numbers, and the extraordinary and protracted fire which they kept up, did not gain the least advantage, nor dared to charge us. They had several wounded, amongst them was the officer in command. We had one soldier killed, and two slightly wounded.

“From 8th to 15th March, five deserters came over to us. On the 16th the enemy were in march, taking the route to Potrero de Francisquito, and in the evening encamped near the Arroyo de la Palma. Our advanced guards had a smart skirmish with them, without sustaining other injury than two horses wounded.

18th.—Captain Sains having on the 16th proceeded with a reconnoitring party to the neighbourhood of the Arroyo de las Breñas, returned this day. He had met with a party of armed inhabitants, collecting three herds of cattle. He attacked them, and they took to flight; having had three men killed, and three negroes left in our possession, likewise 12 saddled horses and all the cattle, of which we could only bring away 800 head, our party being few in numbers.

23.—Ensign Don Lorenzo Gonzales took two German soldiers prisoners, close to the enemy's camp.

24.—A deserter came in from the regiment No. 17 of Pernambuco, and reported that on the day preceding D. Fructuoso Antonio de Melo had arrived in the Imperial camp, with despatches for the Viscount. The instant they were received orders were sent to fire salutes, and the troops gave themselves up to the most lively joy, breaking forth in repeated acclamations for Peace, the union of Brazil, &c.; and finally, in the evening a month's pay was given to the army.

25.—Arrived a trumpeter, deserter from the 4th regiment of cavalry. The enemy were moving in the direction of al Campamento Quemado.”

26.—Two deserters came over. Lieut. Colonel Melilla had a long skirmish with the enemy's advanced guards. We lost two horses, and the enemy had two men killed. They made some movements as if they intended to pass the Yaguaron; they afterwards retired to their camp.

From the 27th to the 31st nothing particular occurred.

JOAQUIN REVILLO.

Head Quarters, 31st March, 1828

Correspondence between General Lavalleja and General Lecor, (Viscount de la Laguna.)

“Head Quarters, Cerro Largo, April 11, 1828.

“The undersigned General in Chief forwards to his Excellency the Minister of War and Marine, copies of the communication which he has received from the Viscount de la Laguna, and the answer of the undersigned. From the tenor of both copies, his Excellency the Minister will perceive that the critical situation in which the Brazilian General is placed, can be the only motive for his insisting that an armistice has been acceded to, and which is not the case, although doubtless it would be very desirable as it regards the interests of the Empire. The undersigned General in Chief hastens to inform his Excellency the Minister of this incident, in case the Viscount de la Laguna should, by any other channel, disturb the Government in the important negotiations which now occupies them. The undersigned remains, &c. &c.

“JUAN ANTONIO LAVALLEJA.”

“To the Minister of War and Marine, D. Juan Ramon Balcarce.”

“Illustrious and most Excellent Sir,

“The undersigned General, Commander in Chief of the Imperial Army of the South, addresses himself to the General in Chief of the Army of the Argentine Republic, soliciting a categorical answer, whether the suspension of hostilities between the two armies, (which was guaranteed by his Excellency the Commander in Chief of the Argentine Army, and expressed verbally by Lieut. Colonel Olazabal) has ceased to exist; as, by the conduct pursued by some of the out-posts of the Argentine Army in the territory of this province, at the Barra del Tello, forcibly taking away cattle from different estates near the Yaguaron, the proprietors of which have addressed

D. L. R.

to the undersigned General well-founded reclamations, induces a belief that *de facto* no suspension of arms exists; for if it had effect, such proceedings ought likewise to end, as they cannot be defended by any of the principles which characterise civilized nations. The undersigned General, even before he receives a clear and decisive answer upon this point, reclaims from this moment all the cattle which has been taken away by the troops of the Argentine army since the expressed suspension of hostilities, in a manner as illegal as it is contrary to the good faith which ought to be held in similar circumstances; convinced that the said reclamation will have the desired effect, being founded upon the basis of justice and equity. If the above reasons are not admitted by his Excellency the General in Chief, whom the undersigned General believes is ignorant of such proceedings, his answer will determine the line of conduct proper to be pursued upon an infraction like the present. It is necessary to remind his Excellency the General in Chief, that the Imperial army, faithful to the principles which it has adopted, and having only in view the performance of the orders of its Government, will not only firmly adhere to the propositions which have been agreed upon, if the same disposition exists in the Argentine army, but will also maintain the independence of the Banda Oriental, in the manner proclaimed by his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil.

"The undersigned takes this opportunity to congratulate his Excellency the General in Chief of the Argentine army.

[Signed,]

"VISCONDE DE LA LAGUNA,"
General in Chief.

"To the Illustrious and Excellent D. Juan Antonio Lavalleja, General in Chief of the Army of the Argentine Republic."

"Head Quarters, Cerro Largo, 11th April, 1828."

"The General in Chief of the Republican Army has read with surprise, the note in which his Excellency the General in Chief of the Imperial Army requests a categorical answer if a suspension of arms exists or not; and which the General in Chief of the Imperial Army says was understood in the two armies, by a verbal assertion of the Commandant Olazabal. The said Commandant had no other commission than to receive Mr. Fraser, and accompany him upon his return to the advanced guard of the Imperial Army; and the undersigned General in Chief did not invest the said Commandant with any other authority. The undersigned General in Chief is well acquainted with the formalities which, according to the laws of nations, precedes the suspension of hostilities, and is certain that when such an event takes place, the Republican Army will strictly conform to the stipulations which they may make. From this statement it is clearly proved that there is not, nor has been, any suspension of arms, except for the short period in which Mr. Fraser came to place in the hands of the undersigned the communications of which he was the bearer. The undersigned General in Chief of the Republican Army, believes that he has now answered the General in Chief of the Imperial Army upon the first article of his communication; and relative to the second, he feels pleasure in assuring the Sr. General, that as he knows how to conduct himself according to the laws of war, he will, in

peace, cultivate the strictest harmony and commercial relations with a neighbouring nation; of which, in fact, the inhabitants of the Banda Oriental have heretofore given proofs.

"The undersigned takes this occasion to salute his Excellency the General in Chief of the Imperial Army, with his most distinguished consideration.

JUAN ANTONIO LAVALLEJA.

"To his Excellency Visconde de la Laguna, Commander in Chief of the Imperial Army."

"Head Quarters, Cerro Largo, April 13, 1828."

The Commander in Chief has the honor to inform his Excellency the Minister of War and Marine, that on the 10th inst. a party of the enemy consisting of a Lieutenant, a sergeant, 4 cadets and 16 soldiers, presented itself at the pass of Las Piedras del Yaguaron, which post was held by captain Marselino Barreto, who made them prisoners, without the least resistance, as they said they had received orders from the Viscount, not to fire a shot. Col. Latorre, under date of yesterday, informs me that another party of the enemy came in front of the Barra de Tello, and that they likewise informed the officer stationed at that post of their orders not to fight. The said colonel sent an order for their instant surrender, or he should attack them. I am not informed of the result, but will take care to communicate it to the Minister of War and Marine as speedily as possible. The Viscount wishing to put in practice his intrigues and machinations wants to persuade us that an armistice has taken place between the two armies, notwithstanding the categorical answer given to him that the republican army have not received orders nor published such armistice, and that if such had been the case they would have scrupulously complied with it. The undersigned informs his excellency that he will not deviate one iota from the line of conduct which the situation in which he is placed points out, and as it is his duty to carry on the war with vigour as long as he does not receive orders to cease hostilities he shall continue so to do, proving to the Viscount that the undersigned knows how to perform his duty according to the laws of war, which it would appear that general is unacquainted with.

JUAN ANTONIO LAVALLEJA.

"To the Minister of War and Marine, D. Juan Ramon Balcarce."

"The miserable intrigues of the Brazilian General are sufficiently exposed in the above documents, unworthy of an officer who served with reputation in the Peninsular War.—A verbal armistice, and a few soldiers purposely perhaps placed in the way of the National troops, with orders not to fight, giving an opportunity by their capture, for a philippic upon Republican faith. General Lecor's talents for intrigue must have been overrated, if this be a specimen; or a great "falling off" has taken place. And can one believe that the threats and blustering of the Imperialists has come to this pass!—Their army hiding themselves; and a General placed in command relying more upon chicanery than the sword!

Arrangements have been made by this Government (so it is reported,) for the payment of the dividend upon the loan contracted for in England.

In honour of the King's birth-day, a Ball and Supper was given on 23d instant, by Lord and Lady Ponsonby. The invitations were in the name of her Ladyship. Several private parties likewise met to celebrate the event, and to express their attachment to their Sovereign, and "love of country," which neither time or distance can efface.

George the Fourth was born on the 12th of August, 1762; but the birth-day is kept on 23d April, [St. George's day,] from a desire to benefit tradesmen, and others; April being a month of Spring, and the Summer fashions arranged. In August, London is literally deserted by the fashionables.

The "Tertulia," which has for three winters afforded so much pleasure, is to recommence next week. A Concert is generally combined with the amusements of the evening. The absence of all etiquette, and the number of charming females who combine talent with beauty, renders this assembly truly delightful, and we think unequalled in Buenos Ayres. Perhaps hereafter even the Saturday evening parties of Lady Castlereagh, which were formerly so celebrated in London, may be rivalled in other climes.

The late "Fetes" in Patagonia cost the inhabitants of Del Carmen, four thousand hard dollars, and it was raised by subscription.

April 19.—Wind N. Arrived and sailed several small craft from and to the Parana, Bajada, &c. Arrived, a boat from the Salado, which port she left on the 18th instant; and reports, that on 16th instant the American schooner Amity, Captain Collins, with lumber, gin, &c., got aground off that port, being chased by three Brazilian vessels, viz.—corvette Carioca, schooner Bella Maria, Parker, and the three masted schooner. A prize retaken going to Patagonia, was in company, name unknown. A small part of the cargo belonging to the schooner Amity was landed, consisting of 25 barrels of tar, 2 do. rum, 6 bales linen, some tobacco, cases of cigars, and a few other articles. She was consigned to Messrs. Sutton & Co. Boats from the Brazilian squadron boarded her, and after taking out the Captain and crew, set fire to her, and she burned to the water's edge. It will become a question whether this proceeding can be justified, notwithstanding the Brazilians may have warned the Amity not to enter the port, which we are told they did. The Salado has never been actually blockaded, nor any Brazilian vessels in sight of that port for more than a month preceding the burning of the Amity. However, it will prove another "knotty point for the judges" to decide upon.—Three sailors of the Carioca deserted, with the boat, and got safe to shore: their names are James Jackson, Charles Anderson, and Albert Am. They state that this corvette, in her passage from Rio Grande to Monte Video, chased the National schooner of war Eighth February, Captain Espora, from day-break on the 11th, till ten o'clock at night on 12th instant, at which hour they lost sight of her. The corvette's stern sails were injured by the grape shot fired from the Eighth February. They likewise report that the Brazilian vessels have orders to cruise off the Salado for eight days, having only provisions for that period: they sailed from Monte Video on the 15th instant. The Carioca has twenty five negro troops acting as Marines; a crew of all nations, among them many Englishmen, the greater part of whom would desert if they could.

20.—Wind N. E. Arrived, Gun Boat No. 10 from the Arroyo de la China.

21.—Wind N. N. E. Sailed, at 1 o'clock p. m. the British brig (packet) Countess of Chichester, Kirkness, for Monte Video, Rio Janeiro, and Falmouth; with several passengers, including Mr. Fraser, attached to the British Legation at Rio Janeiro.

22.—Wind N. Sailed, Gun Boat No. 8, for the Parana, with some balandras.

23.—Wind N. N. E. The greater part of the blockading squadron, which had been absent some days, again came in sight, and anchored hull down.

24.—Wind N., with rain in the afternoon. Sailed, National schooner of war Uruguay, for Martin Garcia. Arrived, a Gun Boat from ditto.

25.—Wind S. Arrived British barque packet Kingfisher, Poore, from Falmouth 26th February, Rio Janeiro 14th, and Monte Video 23d instant. Passengers from Falmouth, Miss Roberts, and Mr. Galup; from Rio Janeiro, Sir Harry Verney, bart., and servant; from Monte Video, 4 American and 1 French gentlemen. The American brig Francis, from Ballinbre, was warned off by the blockading squadron, and has gone to M. Video; and a privateer schooner got into Ensenada this morning. She was chased and fired at. The National schooner Felix, Campbell, from this 7th December, arrived at Liverpool 31st January; and the National schooner Federal, Mickle, from this December 4th, arrived at Gravesend 31st January. The Osborne packet, from this 5th December, has arrived at Falmouth: the Rinaldo packet, from this 17th December, had not arrived. The Wellington is appointed the next packet for Buenos Ayres.

The corvette Heron was at Rio Janeiro, waiting, it is said, the arrival of the packet Chichester from this, in order to ascertain how the proposition for the armistice was received: and thus the same uncertainty prevails relative to Peace or War.

The dispute with the Turkish Government had not been adjusted. The Turks were preparing for war, and the moderation they at first assumed, it appears, was only to gain time.

The Countess of Chichester packet arrived at Monte Video from this, on 23d instant.

Two or three balandras have been captured lately by privateer boats near the Parana, and one retaken. Some boats from the men of war have been dispatched to that neighbourhood.

The National zumaca Lelie, Captain Wilson, sailed from the Salado, on the 1st instant, for the Havana.

The newspaper *Diablo Rosado*, has been indicted for a libel upon the Governor, and the Minister of War.

Don Pedro Trapani has published an explanation respecting his late excursion to the Banda Oriental. It commences with stating, that it has been his only ambition to merit the good opinion of virtuous men; that his voyage has given rise to sinister interpretations, and injured his reputation; rendering it a duty to enter into an explanation of his reasons for visiting the Banda Oriental, which were,—1st. For the purpose of attending to some particular private affairs; 2d. To endeavour to benefit his health; and 3d. principally to congratulate his friend General Lavalleja, upon the prospect of a happy termination to the war. In an exposition sent to the Government, the above has been commented upon at length by Mr. Trapani: that he did not leave the city in a clandestine manner; and that he would have returned immediately when the Government ordered him so to do, had his health permitted him, he being the last man that would set the laws of his country at defiance; and asks if it is possible that he can be a traitor to his principles, and act contrary to the happiness of his country, having been one of the first who gave impulse to the revolution against Brazil,—assisted with money and other necessaries the thirty-three heroes who first landed in the Banda Oriental,—abandoned his own affairs,—sacrificed the greater part of his fortune; and all to aid his glorious countrymen combatting for the independence of the province in which he was born: having besides been intrusted with several honorable employments in connexion with the present war.

The Government, in reply, submit it to the conscience of Mr. Trapani the true cause of his undertaking the voyage to the Banda Oriental, knowing that an embargo was on the port; that they are satisfied with his having returned home, and with the circumspection of his conduct whilst in the Banda Oriental.

Mr. Trapani denies that he knew of the embargo: asserting that even on the very day of his departure, several other vessels sailed.

The Marquis of Barbacena, defeated at Tuziango's fight, has since been employed upon a softer mission, viz.—to negotiate a marriage for his master, the Emperor of Brazil; and as Monarchs do not condescend to long courtships, they are say'd the many heart-aches which others less privileged are forced to endure from unkind and teasing fair ones. Barbacena has journeyed to Turin to espouse, *par procurator*, a young Princess of Sardinia, destined to be seated on the throne of Don Pedro. This marriage has been contracted by the intervention of the Emperor of Austria. Some propositions had been made to a Princess of Bavaria, but they did not succeed. In conformity to one of the conditions of the marriage, the Marchioness of Santos is to quit Rio Janeiro before the arrival of the Empress, and to proceed to her native place in the province of St. Pauls; the new Empress having formally refused the services of that first *dame du palais*.

Miss Turner was lately married to Mr. Legh, a man of fortune; and thus has ended all the pretensions of Mr. Wakfield.

THEATRE.

The same monotony continues, except that the Orchestra now and then enlivens us with some selections from 'Ofelo,' 'El Barbero,' &c. performed as symphonies. A farce was represented some nights since (name unknown) which, as an *extravaganza*, exceeds all that we have ever seen, including 'the Earls of Hamersmith,' 'Tom Thumb,' &c.: one of the characters got upon the stage from the lower boxes.

The comedy of 'No puede ser, guardar una muger,' was acted on Thursday night in a very creditable manner. Felipe David was in his glory,—his transmigrations, and imitation of a man in a fit, displayed great humour. Study, with this really natural actor, appears quite out of the question; and the lines which appeared in a London paper upon the inimitable Kean, may in some degree be applied to Señor David.—They were,

"Kemble's an actor, on the studied plan;
Kean is no actor,—but the very man"

But the Opera!—Had we Rosalind's talents at persuasion, we would entreat the Manager—the Performers—to "make it up." 'This disagreement is a very serious affair to us Opera loving folks. Some may laugh at it; however we do not intend to "cast away our physic but on those that are sick."

The performances now (as winter is approaching,) commence at half past 7 o'clock,—an excellent arrangement for those who live in regular families whose doors are barr'd and bolted at 10 o'clock precisely

Advertisements.

FOUR volumes of the Poetical Works of John Dryden, have been left by mistake at No. 95, Calle de la Catedral. The owner can have them upon application at the above house.

FAUNCH'S FAMILY HOTEL,

Calle de la Catedral, half a square from the Plaza.

MRS. FAUNCH, widow of the late JAMES FAUNCH, having seen several advertisements in the public prints, stating that the old house in the Plaza, formerly occupied by her late husband, is reopened by another person, this circumstance alone would not have called forth any notice, had not the construction of the advertisement implied that it is actually Faunch's Hotel, kept by another individual.

Mrs. FAUNCH begs to return her grateful acknowledgments for the kind support of her friends, and the public in general, during the life of her late husband; and assures them that nothing shall be omitted on her part, as a claim upon their future patronage.

Mrs. F. begs to observe, that her present house contains advantages far superior to any other public establishment in this city. Families, and travellers from abroad or the interior, will find every domestic accommodation, with prompt attention; separate suits of apartments, for families, in addition to the public room. Breakfasts, dinners, suppers, &c., supplied to large or small parties on the shortest notice. Choice wines, and genuine spirits; airy and well-arranged sleeping apartments; convenient rooms, suitable for public or commercial meetings, committees, &c. &c.

Every guard that may be in season, of the first quality, and at moderate charges.

THE "ATENE0" will open in the middle of next month, in the house now occupied as the ARGENTINE COLLEGE, Calle de la Florida, No. 107. Those young gentlemen who wish to follow the prescribed course of Studies, which have already been announced, are requested to call at the said house to receive Tickets of Admission.

The Argentine College will be removed, a few days previous to the opening of the ATENE0, to the house of the late Don Juan Antonio Lezica, Calle de Chacabuco, No. 19.

WANTED, for Monte Grande, an active middle-aged man, as Hedger and Park Keeper.—Apply to J. TWEDDIE, at Santa Catalina.

PRICE OF SPECIE.

Doublings, 44 dollars each.
Exchange on London, 18d to 19d per dollar.