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AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1829.

[Vol. III.]

BRITISH PACKET.

BUENOS AYRES, TUESDAY, APRIL 21.

The non publication of the *British Packet*, on Saturday last, was in consequence of its having been suspended by order of the government.

The Consul General of France, M. Mendeville, has issued the following circular.

When the service exacted from the French residents in this city, was limited to patrols, and the sole end to maintain order and public tranquillity in the circumference of the city, I had believed that the service could in no case go beyond the limits of the most strict neutrality between the parties, and I had hoped it would have been equally partaken by all foreigners, I therefore offered no opposition to it.

But now that the service has degenerated into a military system, as well by its nature as by the exemption of the British and North Americans, and that otherwise the war has taken a political character, it is my duty to recal to Frenchmen the 21st article of the civil code which expressly says,

Every Frenchman who without the authority of the King takes military service in a foreign country or joins a foreign military body, will lose his title as a Frenchman.

It is my duty likewise to inform you that I have protested in the most formal manner to the government against the existence of the French companies in the battalion of the "*Friends of Order*," and against every measure which tends to oblige a Frenchman to make a part in any military corps, and in consequence I enjoin all my countrymen immediately to deposit their arms and to refuse all military service.

I likewise inform them that they may rely upon the support of the Con-

sulate General of France, and of the French squadron for the security of their persons, and those who continue to carry arms will renounce by this act their title as Frenchmen, and lose all right to the protection of the flag.
M. MENDEVILLE.

The government to the individuals who compose the battalion of the "*Friends of Order*."

Friends—In the present disastrous days when troops of bandittis following in the road traced by the ferocious savages of the desert, have arrived at the very gates of the Capital, leaving behind them the marks of desolation and of crime. The authorities have given you arms to defend your life, your property, and the honor of your families.

You have commenced to fulfil this sacred duty meriting thereby the consideration of the authorities, and the esteem of the citizens, the witnesses and companions of your fatigues.

Continue in this honorable career. Some pretend to persuade you that your character as foreigners imposes upon you the duty of neutrality, and will guarantee you from the depredations and violences with which the Capital is menaced.

No! against lawless men whose only aim is pillage, there cannot be neutrality; the only guarantee is force. You know that innocent and peaceable families of honorable foreigners exempt from all idea of party, have already been the victims of their ferocity; this has been seen in all the property which they have met with on their route, and even in the churches they have glutted their savage rapacity.

This war is not a war of party, if it was so the government would never for the national honour, consent that strangers should take up arms and

mingle in a political quarrel: it would leave to whom it belongs the decision of these questions. But the defence ought to be in common against assassins and savages; the government imposes the duty upon you and gives you the means of sustaining it.

Your sacrifices will never proceed beyond those limits. Be the soldiers of order, and as long as it is in peril your bayonets will serve as a shield: when it is reestablished on a firm basis you will go and repose under the shade of the laws that you have known how to defend.

Friends—The government hopes always to be able to give you this noble title.

(Signed) BROWN.

In opposition to the circulars of the Consul General of France to this Republic, several letters have been published: one of them signed "*The Friends of Order*," contains language to the following effect.

That the Consul in publishing the letter enjoining Frenchmen to deposit their arms, has exceeded his powers and given a false application to the 21st article of the civil code. That they had not taken foreign military service, and had only formed a *garde urbaine* for their own defence, as is the custom in all civilized countries, and that the government has the right to exact this service of strangers. The letter then proceeds as follows: It is in vain that the Consul pretends to deprive us of the name of Frenchmen, which is so dear to us all; we will in spite of him preserve this great name, and at three thousand leagues from our country we will prove that we are worthy to bear it.

The letter concludes that the Consul has not the right to refuse the protection of the flag, but if it is refused they will find protection under the Argentine Banner.

A letter of similar import has likewise been circulated from some Italian individuals, and we are told there is one from the Swiss, but we have not seen it.

In one of the periodicals of this city we read that the order passed by the government to enrol all foreigners, including British subjects, has been withdrawn.

A Commercial Room is intended to be opened in this city on the first of May next, to be called the Buenos Ayres Commercial Room, in the house No. 47, Calle de 25 Mayo, lately occupied by the British Commercial Room. The late Secretary to that establishment, Mr. Thomas George Love, is the ostensible manager and proprietor, of the new undertaking. It is proposed that respectable persons of whatever nation shall be admitted as subscribers, at fifty dollars currency per annum.

The maritime news of the day will be carefully recorded, the departure of vessels notified, and a box placed to receive letters, and every information given that can interest the commercial world.

British, American, and other publications will be placed in the Sala, likewise the Gazettes of Buenos Ayres, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, &c

The diplomatic authorities of every nation, resident in Buenos Ayres, will have free admittance; also, the officers of vessels of war, and packets, and masters of merchant vessels.

With the above exceptions, no person can be admitted to the Reading Room, or to the Azotea, but subscribers or those introduced by subscribers.

A porter will be in constant attendance. Some excellent telescopes have been provided.

The proprietor is conscious that the task he undertakes presents considerable difficulties. He will make every exertion to render the establishment at once respectable and useful, and where he may be "found wanting" hopes those interested will accept the "will for the deed."

A decree of the government dated 9th instant, orders the organization of the 4th battalion of the patriot guard.

Article 1st. The 9th battalion of the patriot guard shall be composed of the individuals enrolled in the 4th battalion of the "milicia activa de infanteria," of all the freed men of colour who have not passed fifty years of age, and boys of the same class who have completed fifteen.

2d. General M. E. Soler is charged with the organization of this battalion.

Fifty dollars penalty or an imprisonment of one month, is awarded against those who endeavour to evade the above decree.

On the 27th ult. Generals Juan Ramon Balcarce, Henrique Martinez, and Col. Tomas Iriarte, visited the U. S. Ship Hudson, Commodore Creighton, off Montevideo; upon which occasion the Commodore provided a splendid entertainment, and upon the visitors reaching the ship a salute of 17 guns was fired, and 17 on leaving her.

A new daily paper called *La Gaceta*, was published in Montevideo on the first instant. It is chiefly devoted to advertisements and commercial affairs, and in size is similar to the *Gaceta Mercantil* of this city when it

first made its appearance in the year 1823. It professes that its attentions will be directed to measures and not to persons; and its device is order, liberty, and independence.

On the 11th inst. doubloons at Montevideo were 24 dollars, pat. cones 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ reals.

An address has been published, entitled "General Soler to his companions in arms, of the old and distinguished 6th regiment," which the General notices their former exertions in the cause of emancipation, and that at this moment the country particularly calls for their services, and concludes thus: "The heroes of the 31st of December, 1812! the conquerors of Montevideo—the brave men of Ituzaingo! all are one, and all have equal claim to the estimation of the Argentinos. There is nothing of party, nothing of political questions, the honor and life of the great people shall be your polar star."

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,

Having read with some instruction, though I fear with little profit, the article in your last paper, signed "Irishman," I cannot forbear requesting you will explain to me certain expressions, which I confess are above my poor comprehension. Will you please to inform me how you manufacture religion? I have never heard of philosophy manufactured, of systems of astronomy manufactured, and I am even in doubt whether so spiritual an article as good whisky, can be manufactured, though I suppose it may be fabricated. We can manufacture good Irish Linen, and as good brogues, as any other boys between this and Tipperary, but although the English fabricate many bulls, upon which they endeavour to put a bungling sort of Irish stamp, I cannot, for the life of me, say whether we ourselves can manufacture them, although there is no thorough bred Irishman who has not got a well stored magazine of them in his brain, which will he nil he fly out upon all occasions without ever asking leave of the owner. The hacknied objections of your correspondent to silk gowns, epaulets, &c. might lead us to suppose he has heard these questions discussed in certain societies in the north of Ireland. Silk gowns, epaulets, and college education, certainly they do not apply to the poor; but are there no employments in the gradation from the Peer to the Peasant, which may be interesting to the latter? Is the honest artizan, uninterested in becoming a member of the body corporate of his trade? or is the countryman to look on with indifference when he sees the meanest employments in the gift of these bodies given to men who have no other recommendation but their being protestants? No, Mr. Editor, he will be much more obliged to you for admitting him to any employment, though it may be worth but ten shillings a week, than if you offer to pay for him all the expense of a college education,

especially as there are few of these men who cannot read and write. But an "Irishman" is not an unpopular newspaper name, though it may be taken by an English scribber.

Do, Mr. Editor, pray explain these things to a poor

IRISH SCEPTIC.

Kean the actor, the eccentric, highly gifted Kean, is still the idol of the British public. Some of the critics assert, that his histrionic talent remains unimpaired, both in physical power and conception, whilst others discover a manifest falling off. His irregularities must have produced the latter; and he has lately disappointed the public in being absent on a night in which he was to play his favorite character of Richard the third. The Times newspaper states that he was intoxicated. It seems incredible that a man who can so admirably depict the tenderest feelings of our nature, should be the slave of a vice so beastly.

Some years since the play of the "Duke of Milan" was very popular upon the London stage, from Kean's excellent performance of the Duke. He was not to be found one night when he ought to have represented this character. A wit made the following lines upon the occasion.

"Oh Bacchus, thou ungrateful villain,"

"Thus to use the Duke of Milan."

The Montevideo newspapers are of course much occupied, and interested in the unfortunate disputes which desolate this province. They contain copies of private letters, professed to be written from Buenos Ayres; some of them are amusing.

Montevideo itself enjoys perfect tranquility. The Brazilian troops, will soon entirely evacuate it. Many will regret their departure. Brazil, if we mistake not, will reap a positive advantage, from an event which she at first regarded as an enormous sacrifice.

Mr. Hood, H. B. M's Consul at Montevideo, with his lady, arrived at Buenos Ayres on Saturday last from Montevideo, in the schooner packet Oriental Argentino, and intends shortly it is said, to visit England.

Some arrests have taken place during last week, and *El Tiempo* of the 7th inst. states the report that a correspondence has been going on with one of the persons arrested and the Montoneros, and with Don Nicolas Anchorena now resident in Montevideo. *El Tiempo* adds that it is ignorant of the truth of these accusations, but is persuaded that it is a great crime at the present moment to maintain communication with the Bandittis of the South.

The state of anxiety in which this city has been placed by the proximity of the opposing party appeared on Saturday last to approach to something like a climax, and the incidents of that day will not easily be forgotten, nor the laughter occasioned by the discovery that no real danger existed.

The following is a slight sketch of the affair.

About 12 o'clock an alarm was given that the Montoneros and Indians, were in the town, and that they had actually occupied the Plaza de Monserrat; the people ran in all directions through the streets to their houses which they closed and barricaded: a crowd hurried to the mole to embark in the boats there; some proceeded up to their waists in the water. The most ludicrous scenes took place: the barbers dropped their razors, leaving their customers half shaved to get home how they could; the ladies hid their valuable tortoise shell combs under their shawls and ran about with dishevelled hair: in the public offices both principals and clerks, quitted their pens: in the custom house, vessels were left half cleared, and goods half entered. The Montonero! the Montonero! "was the cry;" but we care not so much for them, exclaimed several females, it is the Indians we fear; and the pencil both of Hogarth and Fuseli, might have been happily employed. Almost every house top was upon the instant lined with armed men: musket and bayonet, blunderbuss, carbine, pistol and sabre met the eye in every direction. On viewing the scene, our thoughts reverted to the unfortunate attack made upon this town, by the infatuated Whitelock, the utter hopelessness of success where every house is a fortification. It makes the heart bleed to think that our gallant fellows should have been obliged to run the gauntlet through a murderous fire against an enemy whom they could not reach. There is not a liberal-minded Buenosayrean but appreciates and well knows the insurmountable obstacles our troops had to encounter.

But this is a digression from our story of the Montoneros; to resume which we must state that in a few minutes after the first confusion, (that is to say about ten minutes past 12,) the alarm guns, three in number, were fired from the fort; this rendered "assurance doubly sure." The guns upon the lines of the fort were all pointed, and the military there drawn up in "deep array;" those upon the house tops covered by the walls of the azoteas, prepared their arms expecting every moment to see the fierce Montonero, in poncho, cap, and red ribbands, (the colours of Rosas) gallop through the streets, and the dreaded Indian in the train, with lazo and balls. It was a moment of dread suspense, and the nervous trembled: minutes passed, and nothing appeared save the galloping of cavalry, officers and soldiers through the streets conveying orders, &c. It was shortly afterwards discovered that no immediate

danger existed, and people again ventured into the streets, and the occupants of the azoteas "piled their arms." The events of the day caused conversation for all the day; each one had some adventure to relate, some of their running away when they saw others run; and, like Dennis Brulgruddery, not having time to look behind them, in momentary expectation of hearing the howls of the Indian, or to be entrapped by his lazo and balls. The day was sultry, and those who ran into the water said they had found it very refreshing—nay, the danger being passed and "evening come," some of our fair country women were heard to say that *Montonero*, was a very pretty name, that it reminded them of the "mysteries of Udolpho," of Mrs. Ratcliff, and many a pleasant winter evening passed at home; and then a dissertation took place upon what was the meaning of the word *Montonero*, and a laugh at the mistake of a London newspaper which in copying some *Montonero* occurrences of former periods in this country, said that the "Mountaineers of Buenos Ayres were approaching that city." Its Editor would be puzzled to find mountains in this country.

The alarm was caused by a party of the Montoneros having appeared within a few miles of the city; and we believe skirmished with some of Col. Medina's division; it was therefore thought that the main body could not be far off, and that they intended to make an attempt to enter the town. The most exaggerated reports were circulated as to their numbers, &c. and when the sudden rush took place on Saturday morning, every one believed they were in town.

The foreign Ministers and Consuls, resident in this city hoisted the flags of their respective nations from the tops of their houses; and on Saturday evening, and since, the streets leading to the Plaza de Monserrat were barricaded with carts and strong divisions of the new military levies, placed both there and in the neighborhood. During all the confusion we have not heard of any accident or outrage: this speaks volumes as to the orderly disposition of the people of Buenos Ayres.

Several families of foreigners and others, at least the female part, went on board the vessels in the Inner Roads for safety. All the night of Saturday, the mass of the male population was under arms; General Lavalle arrived in town in the afternoon from the army.

On Sunday there were reports that the skirmishing outside the town continued: General Lavalle left town to take command of the troops—Capt. Coe was arrested this day, and liberated in the evening. The night passed as the preceding one, all being called to arms.

On Monday the city was the focus of all manner of reports, and the night passed with the usual precautions.

Tuesday was a day of perfect calm, all idea of immediate attack had subsided. The shops were opened, the "on dits" numerous and contradictory. In the course of the day the following despatch was received from General Lavalle:

Head Quarters, on march, }
14th April, 1829. }

The Vandals who have for so many days incommoded the generous and patriotic inhabitants of the Capital, have retreated to the south on the approach of the column which I have near them. The inhabitants may therefore retire to rest. Eighteen of the Banditti have been attacked by five men of the government escort, and several of them put to the sword, including a chief, known by the name of the one handed Santiaguense.

God preserve Your Excellency,

JUAN LAVALLE.

To His Excellency.

The Secretary General,
DON JOSE MIGUEL DIAZ VELEZ.

The affair to which this communication alludes, took place in the neighborhood of the Rio Matanza, and three of the opposite party, are said to have perished in it.

In consequence of the above intelligence, the militia and the battalion of "Friends of Order" who had been upon duty since Saturday, were allowed to return to their homes. The following addition to the general order of the army, was published upon the occasion:

A general alarm of three days has been sustained with the highest enthusiasm by all classes of the citizens, whose liberty was threatened by oppositionists who have risen against the legitimate authority; but they could not long resist the constancy of our force, and their crime will draw them on to their ruin. The division of cavalry headed by the Provisional Governor, has relieved this town from its state of watchfulness, and the enemy who is aware of the potency of this movement, has raised his camp and retired. In consequence of which the General in Chief has ordered that the assembled infantry of citizens who have taken up arms in defence of the Capital, may retire to take repose. After having given the most eminent proofs of order, and union, it remains only to make public such worthy conduct by means of a general order of the army. If the decided conduct of all the militia corps has placed them at the vanguard of the danger which threatened the country, they are now relieved by our division of cavalry placed in active operations. If any occurrence should demand new sacrifices, the General is satisfied that they will with equal punctuality proceed to the posts assigned to them.

B. J. PICO.

A report was in circulation to day that General Fructuoso Rivera, had sent a communication to the government expressing his anxiety for the arrival of vessels to convey the troops under his command, whom it is said he represents as being desirous to take part in the glories of their companions in arms in the restoration of order. It was likewise currently reported that Col. Izquierdo with a considerable body of troops from Santa Fe was on his march to join the force collected in the southward.

"Holy Thursday" passed much as usual, that is to say, a croud of ladies and others in sable dress, visited in the afternoon & evening seven churches. At night the band of one of the regiments, preceded by a soldier carrying a globular light on a pole, marched in very slow time, and playing very melancholy tunes from the fort to the barracks; a considerable assemblage followed in the train, particularly of females, and some of them looked very lovely in their black attire.

"Good Friday" proved a gloomy day: it rained almost incessantly: we had no "hot cross buns" in the morning nor bands of music in the evening.

About eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, the guns at the fort and the ringing of the bells at the different churches announced to the inhabitants that the religious observances were closed and that business might be resumed.

Several Judasses, were both hung up and blown up in the streets on Saturday.

The Following bulletin was published on the 17th inst.

Head Quarters, in the Arroyo de la Matanza, April 16, 1829

Señor Minister—Last night I moved to the environs of Santa Catalina at the head of 600 cavalry, and at 8 o'clock this morning the Montonera of the south was attacked, put to the sword and dispersed.

God preserve you, &c.

(Sined) JUAN LAVALLE.

On Sunday morning about 1500 to 2000 men of the militia, &c were mustered in the Plaza, including the battalion of the "Friends of Order;" several *vivas* took place and we saw numerous hats placed upon bayonets proceeding we are told from the foreign battalion. The guns of the fort were fired. A body of cavalry militia (about 100) were well mounted and their swords appeared in good order.

General Lavalle came to town on Saturday evening and again left on Sunday afternoon.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

April 11—Wind N.

Arrived, The Montevideo schooner packet, Oriental Argentino, from Montevideo 9th inst. with the mail, cargo and passengers.

French barque of war Isis, Picard, from Montevideo 9th inst.

Eight sail of balandras and launches, with wood, lime, &c. from the Parana.

Sailed, British barque, Sir William Wallace, Brown, for the West Indies, with 113 mules and 22 tons of hay.

British schooner brig Pilchard, Robertson, for the Brazils, with 1206 quintals of jerked beef.

American brig James Lawrence, Tear, for Philadelphia, with 4500 dry hides, 5000 horns, 600 hard dollars.

April 12—Wind N. hazy.

Arrived, Nine sail of small craft from Las Vacas, the Uruguay Parana and Colonia, with hides, wood and lime.

Sailed, American schooner brig Joseph, Burleigh, for Boston, with 2120 dry hides, 9600 horns, 50 bales of wool, 14 do. cotton, 6 do. horse hides, 4 do. horse hair, 100 tons of jacaranda, 300 ounces of gold and 2000 hard dollars.

National schooner brig of war 29th December, Espora, for the Parana.

April 13—Wind N.

Arrived, Brazilian schooner Vengador, Oliveyra, from Santos 29th ult. with sugar, tobacco, &c. to A. Ramos.

American schooner Exchange, Palfrey, from Montevideo 10th inst. with tobacco, &c. to Zimmerman, Frazier, & Co.

Montevideo schooner packet Primera, Centopé, from Montevideo 11th inst. with the mail, passengers and cargo.

Sailed, American brig Lady Adams, Morgan, for Baltimore, with 11,000 dry hides, 3500 dozen of nutria skins, 16 bales of horse hair, 324 ounces of gold, 3500 hard dollars, tea, silks, &c. of return cargo.

April 14—Wind N. hazy.

Arrived, National Zomica Republicana, from Montevideo, to G. Resa.

Sailed, British brig Maria, Smith, for Liverpool, with 7232 dry hides.

American ship Hibernia, Robinson, for the Havannah, with 3667 quintals of beef.

French brig Joseph, Lemeau, for Bordeaux, with 9929 dry hides, 400 salt do. 94 bales of horse hair, 12 do. nutria skins, 600 hard dollars.

April 15—Wind N (rain.)

Arrived, American brig Jasper, Beauvais, from Malaga 5th February, with wine, oil, raisins, paper, &c. to Zimmerman, Frazier, & Co.

Brazilian brig Independiente Cardozo from Santos 29th ult with sugar, &c. to J. de Souza Monteiro.

British brig Caraboo, Cooke, from the island of St. Christophers 6th February, general cargo, to Tayleure, & Co.

British brig Jane, Lyndsay, from Liverpool 3d February, general cargo, to Jackson, Barker, & Co. Passenger, Mr. Thomas Binns.

British brig Pacific, Neal, from Liverpool 18th January, general cargo, to John Miller, & Co. Passenger, Don Ramon Nadal, son of Don José Maria Nadal, of this city.

April 16—Wind N W (hazy)

Arrived, Eight sail of small craft from the Parana.

Brazilian Zomaca, Restaurato, Harrison, from Patagonia 30th ult. with salt, iron and effects, to Gowland, Slacum, & Co.

April 17—Wind S S E (rain.)

Arrived, British brig Britannia, Ferris, from Rio Janeiro 20th ult. general cargo, to Robillard, Hudson, & Co.

April 18—Wind S E

Arrived, British brig George Canning, Besant, from Liverpool 1st February, general cargo, to Campbell, McDougall, & Co Passenger to Montevideo, Mr. James Gordon, do, to Buenos Ayres, Mr. Thomas Hardy.

British brig Malvina, Norfor, from London 4th February, general cargo, to Duguid, Holland, & Co.

American brig Margaret, Lowe, from Portsmouth, N. H. 30th January, with timber, &c. to Zimmerman, Frazier, & Co.

Danish brig Cecilia Sophia, Gibson, from Malaga 3d February, with wine, to Ramon Villanueva.

Brazilian schooner Bella Angelica, from St. Catherines, with sugar, rice and tobacco, to F. A. Pereira.

National schooner packet Felicidad del Sud, from Montevideo 17th inst. with cargo, passengers and the mail.

April 19—Wind S S E

Arrived, British brig Voluna, Mathias, from Sicily 25th January, with wine, salt, raisins, almonds, chairs, &c. to Dickson, & Co. Passenger Mr. Robert C. Baker.

British brig Brazil Packet, Crow, from Montevideo 18th. in ballast, to Gowland, Slacum, & Co.

National cutter, Luisa, from Montevideo 18th inst. April 20—Wind S

Arrived, American schooner brig Commodore Decatur, Chamberlin, from Rio Janeiro 6th and Montevideo 18th inst. with flour, to Gowland, Slacum, & Co.

Sailed, American brig Exchange, Palfrey, for Bahia, with same cargo which she brought to this port.

Montevideo packet Oriental Argentino, for Montevideo.

MEMORANDA.

Several vessels, lately arrived here have been 14 days in the river, from the prevailing northerly winds and calms.

THEATRE.

The Theatre opened for the season on the evening of the 19th inst. with a comedy and farce, one or two new actors appeared. The house was very indifferently attended—we have not room to particularize.

BIRTH.

On the 9th inst the Lady of Captain J H Coe, of Albany.

SALE OF FURNITURE,

At the Quinta of J. Brittain, Esq Waterloo, BY FRANCIS LAVALLE, & Co.

ON Thursday next, the 22d instant, at 11 o'clock precisely will be sold the remainder of the furniture belonging to the above quinta, consisting of piano forte, dining table, side board, window curtains, chandeliers, bedstead and hangings, coach and horses, saddles and gentlemen's horses, a choice collection of wines, port, Madeira, claret, champagne and a variety of other articles.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned requests all those who may have demands upon him to furnish the particulars within the space of eight days from the date hereof, and all those indebted to him will please cause payment to be made within the same period.

JOHN HYNDMAN.

April 20, 1829.

PRICES CURRENT, on 19th April.

Doublons, 67 dollars each: During the last week they have been done at 69.

Spanish and Patriot Dollars and Patacones, 310 a 320 per cent. prem.

Exchange on England, 11 1/4 d. per doll.

Nutria skins, 7 dollars per dozen.

We are unable this week from the situation of the markets to give a fuller statement of the prices.

This paper is published every SATURDAY, at price \$4 per quarter. All communications to be addressed to the Editor and left at No 47 calle del 25 de Mayo, where subscriptions are received.

HALLET & CO., PRINTERS.