

THE

# British Packet,

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 142.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1829.

[VOL. III.]

### BRITISH PACKET.

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 25

Buenos Ayres has this week appeared something like itself, business resumed, and the "clang of arms" so unpleasing in a commercial city no longer heard. The armed force of the south has retired from the neighbourhood of the Capital, and that and the division of Santa Fé held in observation by the troops of General Lavalle, and a conflict with one or the other is hourly expected.

We live in eventful times, and our readers must not expect political discussions, or comments from us. The period is stormy: The *British Packet*, must for the present sail "close hauled" or rather with storm stay sails, to keep her head to the sea. It is not convenient now to carry any other sails. The man in the chains, will always give us the exact water, & the nature of the bottom, inform us when we are out of soundings, the approach of fine weather, and when it will be advisable to venture top sails, and courses.

It is true that often after a storm, the calm which succeeds, is worse than the storm itself from the heavy swell it produces, and a vessel especially if she be narrow, and the rigging slack, may in spite of all precaution roll away her masts, yet we rely upon our *Packets* build, trusting she will weather (like the "Sea girl Isle" which gave us birth) the strongest gales.

The following abridged extracts we have made from the *Tiempo*, of 21st inst.

A launch arrived on Friday from San Pedro, bringing various families, from the said town, who have given the following declaration: That on the 6th inst. 100 Montoneros, (Santafecinos) under the command of an individual, called Moreno, and about 300 Guaicurúes Indians, appeared in the neighbourhood of the above town; they remained for some days without advancing, until a brother of the said Moreno who lived in the town, entered into communication with the enemy. On the 10th, the Anarquists came in and imposed a contribution of one thousand dollars in specie; but as it was not possible to obtain it in metallic currency, they agreed to take it in bank notes, promising not to plunder the town; but as soon as they had received the above sum, the Santafecinos retired a short distance and gave place to the entrance of the Indians, who began to

plunder and commit a thousand outrages. The inhabitants claimed the fulfilment of the promise made by the Santifecino Chief. The savages then cried out, that Lopez had promised them the general plunder of all on this side of the Arroyo del Medio; on saying which they continued plundering. By order of Lopez three of the inhabitants were shot, and the command of the town given to a brother of Moreno. The number of the Indians is rated at 300, the Santafecinos 700, but not well armed. The general cry of the Anarquists was "to rob all the world."

*From the Tiempo of same date.*

A respectable inhabitant of San Nicolas states, that the inhabitants of that town are full of enthusiasm for the cause of order. They had been threatened by the troops of Lopez after having indignantly repelled the intimation to surrender, and had taken up arms, entrenched themselves and declared they would perish e'er they would be prisoners to the Bandittis, that during eight days in which they had not reposed one moment from their military fatigues, they had repeatedly repelled the attacks of the enemy, and in the last had sallied out of the town and killed some men.

*From the same Paper.*

The Montoneros invaded the Capilla del Señor, with the object of plunder, and to place as Captain, a man called Aguilla, who had been named by Izquierdo; the inhabitants attacked and completely routed them, killed 8 and made 16 prisoners; and have informed the government that they have 300 men determined to defend their lives and properties.

*From the same.*

The Santafecinos commit in every place they tread, the same horrors as in Areco; a letter from the army communicates that they had completely sacked the town of Arrecifes.

The following address, in manuscript, has been circulated in this city. The *Tiempo* doubts its being genuine, as Governor Lopez possesses printing presses in Santa Fé, and it might be supposed it would have appeared in print.

Head Quarters on march, }  
April 12 1829. }

Citizens of the heroic city of Buenos Ayres.—My army and that of the rest of the Provinces have entered your territory. We

do not come to subjugate you as in your actual state is the case, by cruel and intrusive tyranny, protected and aided by a small and miserable number of infamous and proscribed men. We come to restore you to liberty, and to the laws of which since December you have been deprived. They disappeared with that horrid movement. The blood which conciliated the Provinces will be revenged; and you will rest satisfied with the efforts made by your companion and friend,

ESTANISLAO LOPEZ.

The bank has given notice to call in all the notes at present in circulation, and requests the public will send to change them for new ones. Those about to be issued will bear the following signatures:—

F. Alzaga, A. H. Thiesen, those of \$500 & \$200	
R. D. Sar, A. H. Thiesen.....	\$100
R. Rua, J. M. Posse.....	\$50
I. G. Berro, F. Balbin.....	\$20
L. Gonzales, G. Terry.....	\$10
J. M. Gonzales, I. M. Somalo,	
J. M. Larrazabal, P. M. Hernan-	\$5
dez,	
P. Ximenes, J. F. Gandara, C.	
Oromi, J. M. Sagusta, M. Cal-	\$1
deron, S. Rodrigues, E. Castro.	

The Editor of the *Gaceta Mercantil*, has issued a printed address to the public, relative to the order from the government to suspend the publication of that paper, and alludes to several articles which have lately appeared in the *Gaceta*, which may probably have occasioned the order entering into an explanation thereon, and to the reports propagated of his having mingled in a foreign intrigue become the organ of the Federal Party, or the agent of the British Minister. He states that he has not met Mr. Parish in the street more than once since the 1st of December, and that neither before or since, has he set foot in his house.

On Thursday there were various rumours in town. It was said that the division of General Paz had entered Cordova, and was received with great delight by the Cordoveses, and that 300 or 400 men had joined him. Bustos the Governor having fled from the capital unattended.

General San Martin has left Monte Video, for Rio Janeiro, to proceed it is said to Europe, others however state that he will remain in the Capital of Brazil.

A long correspondence between M. Mendeville, the Consul General of France, and Don Ramon Larrea, Commandante of the battalion of foreigners called the "Friends of Order," has been published, of which we can only give a sketch.

1st. A letter from Señor Larrea to M. Mendeville, stating that alarming rumours having been circulated relative to the battalion he commands, it had become his duty and the interest of his comrades to destroy the impressions made, and refers to the order of the day of 25th March, in which it states that foreigners in taking up arms do not compromise themselves in a war of party, and are only to sustain the public tranquillity, that he offered decided objections to his battalion serving out of the limits of this city, and that it was to be employed in the manner above referred to, that the battalion of foreigners will not mix in any quarrel, but faithful to its promises, zealous in its duties, it will show itself when the public peace is disturbed, and disappear the moment that order is restored.

The letter in reply to the above is headed,

The Consul General of France, to the Argentine Republic, Member of the Royal Order of the Legion of Honour, to Señor Larrea, Commandant of the battalion of the "Friends of Order."

This letter commences by stating that he, the Consul, did not doubt the purity of the motives which actuated Señor Larrea, but that he (Larrea) had been deceived by circumstances, and had incurred great responsibility in taking the command of the corps of foreigners: that the line of conduct which he had made them pursue, had conducted them to the brink of a precipice from which all his (the Consul's) efforts were at that moment employed, to save them; and if it was not possible to attain that object, he would sink with them in the abyss.

Señor Larrea, not being a Frenchman, the Consul did not claim any right to dictate to him, that the order of the day of the 25th March, if it had been strictly followed could not have caused any complaint.

The Consul then observes, that Señor Larrea had acknowledged that

the country was divided in a political struggle, in which foreigners ought not to take part, and had only armed to maintain public tranquillity; and then asks for so simple an object, what necessity existed for those multiplied military exercises which evidently must compromise foreigners and place them upon a footing not of a "Guardia Urbana," but of a military corps; and that no one could be deceived as to the destiny of the battalion under his (Larrea's) command, because for the service of the Police it was not necessary to manœuvre like troops of the line, that the rigorous manner in which the exercises have been followed up does not leave a doubt but that the battalion will be called upon to perform services of a very different nature from those specified.—Allusions are then made that the British and North Americans do not serve, that the Americans have no treaty, that if all foreigners equally took up arms it would be different, and notices the hardship that a poor mechanic is taken from his daily labour or made to suffer fine and imprisonment, in order that privileged foreigners may be protected and enabled to pass the night in safety: that if the battalion did not take any political character, severe reprobation ought to have followed in the orders of the day to the cries which have proceeded from the battalion of *The Unitarians forever—Death to the Federals.*

The consul then asks, what instructions have been given in case an organized corps should enter, and it should become expedient to parley with them and not to engage in party feuds, and then proceeds in the following language: Is it not notorious and does any one doubt that the battalion of foreigners tumultuously assembled, are placed in dangerous posts and spread in the public places on the terraces, without direction given up to themselves when even the firing of a few musquets might be the signal of a disaster of which the thought alone makes one tremble.

The letter concludes: The Consul stating that he could add many other observations equally in point, and requesting Señor Larrea to withdraw the foreign battalion from the danger-

ous crisis in which it is engaged, and in which no one is more seriously compromised than he (Larrea.)

The letter is dated Buenos Ayres, 15th April, 1829.

In reply to the above, Señor Larrea states, that nothing is more unfounded that the battalion placed by the government under his orders had been by him conducted to the brink of a precipice, and asks who had created the battalion of the "Friends of Order," and who had placed it under his command, notwithstanding his refusal of that command. It was the government who had done so & who unquestionably possessed the right to do so. After some further observations Señor Larrea states, that in Paris he has seen the National Guard perform the same exercises as the battalion of the "Friends of Order" here, and that history tells us that this National Guard of France, in any political crisis, has in the interior of cities by its military attitude rendered services of the highest importance; and he was not aware from these circumstances that any person considered the National Guard of Paris or the other cities of the Empire as a military corps, that he has thought and still thinks that it is the same in Buenos Ayres, and that in teaching the battalion the management of arms, it was with no other idea than of being of service to it, in case of need & more imposing for the service in which it was destined although it was only for the service of the Police. Señor Larrea then reiterates, that he would have opposed with all his force any attempts to employ the battalion except for the service originally proposed.

In reply to the charge of being rigorous, Señor Larrea adds, that the rigours exercised towards some individuals in the battalion, have in the first place been very rare, and produced by justice as well as by the opinion of the officers and soldiers who compose the battalion. The letter then continues:

You cannot for a moment doubt the great interest I have, that the battalion under my orders should not be enlisted under any political banner, notwithstanding which, you bitterly reproach me with a toleration which has been far from my thoughts, and in

respect to certain cries proceeding from our ranks. Those cries are not such as have been reported, at least I have not heard them, and every one assures me they have not taken place. I would have severely reprimanded such a violation of the orders which I have constantly given.

This letter of Señor Larrea's is of considerable length, and concludes stating, that his prudence and that of his officers have been until now the only guarantee of the conduct which the battalion would have pursued in case of invasion: conduct, which at the peril of his life would have been worthy of the battalion of the officers and of himself.

The Consul General of France under date, Buenos Ayres, 14th April, 1829, has addressed a letter to the Minister of government, in purport as follows:—

That on the 7th inst. he had forwarded to the Minister a note containing observations upon the nature of the service exacted of Frenchmen, who having only been called upon to form a *guardia urbana*, had been obliged to undertake the most rigorous military duty: that if it was only to maintain the public tranquillity, strangers without distinction ought to concur in it, but when a part of those strangers are exempt by treaty from compulsory military duties, and it is exacted of Frenchmen, it must be considered a military service, and as such is out of the line of demarcation traced by the law for the subjects of the King of France. That the answer which the Consul received to this note was only verbal, or at least by notes semi-official, in which it was solemnly promised: 1st, that the service exacted of Frenchmen would be circumscribed to the *guardia urbana*. 2d, that the most efficacious measures were about to be taken that all foreigners should be enrolled for service. No means were however pursued to call out the North Americans and the British; no decree published with this object; and the Consul was certain that an order intended to be printed upon this subject was withdrawn upon the representation of the British Minister. The Consul then could no longer doubt that the government itself considered this service as a military one; and therefore protests in the most formal manner against its continuance, and observes that it is impossible to disguise the political direction which has been given to the battalion of foreigners, stating that those who compose it have been deceived; they have been persuaded on one side that the law obliged them to enlist into this

corps, on the other that if they did not they would be enrolled by force in the *Milicia Activa*, destined to make war in the country, that even violence has been employed to force them to enlist, but in order to give to this corps a legal appearance it was solemnly promised that the service required would be only that of the *Guardia Urbana*.

The Consul then asks, how has this promise been fulfilled? For ten days the battalion has passed days and nights under arms, forming guard in the public places, on the terraces, with loaded musquets, cartouch boxes filled with ammunition, covering advanced posts, fortifying the streets, and always placed at the points of the city most exposed to the attacks from outside.

This corps has been likewise made to take an appearance entirely of party; it is well known that cries of *The Unitarians forever—Death to the Federals*, have been heard from its ranks. The commandant of the battalion has not been able to deny it, and has limited his assertions that these cries did not proceed from the French companies, but from the Italian companies; & of what importance is it from whence come these cries, when all the battalion is thereby compromised. The Consul proceeds in saying that this service is decidedly military, and as neither the British or North Americans are called upon to engage in it, it is evident that it is endeavoured to compromise the French, and make them engage in a war of party, at a time when every foreigner should observe the most strict neutrality. He then protests against the service exacted of Frenchmen and demands the dissolution of the French companies, incorporated in the battalion commanded by Señor Larrea, and that the French resident in Buenos Ayres may not be exposed to any violence whatever, which can only be considered as the breaking out of hostilities against the King and the nation.

The Minister (Don José Miguel Díaz Velez,) replied to the above under date, Buenos Ayres, April 15th, 1829; and stated that the reasons advanced by M. Mendeville are the same which was verbally manifested when he (the Minister,) to give a proof of the particular estimation, which the French nation merited and respect to the person of M. Mendeville, admitted him to a private conference upon this same subject; then the Minister was under the necessity of telling M. Mendeville that the character with which he was invested of Consul General, did not give him the right to present himself as the representative of the French government, or to make official and diplomatic representations, and that in conse-

quence such conversations could have no other character but that of being private and confidential.

Nevertheless the Minister desirous of preserving the best intelligence with those employed by H. C. Majesty to pave the way for the establishment of regular relations between both governments, had now entered into explanations upon the affair in question, asserting that the French residents in Buenos Ayres are subject without reserve to the laws of the country, and can claim no right to exact particular privileges, and that the sacrifices required from the inhabitants of the city to defend their lives, properties, and the honour of their families, against the barbarians could not be of long duration; that he likewise thought it very extraordinary to receive a communication like the one sent, and on laying it before the government he had orders formally to declare:

1st. That the government do not recognize M. Mendeville in any other character than that of Consul General, without powers to make diplomatic reclamations, much less to make protests contrary to the respect due to constituted authorities.

2d. That the subjects of H. C. Majesty who enjoy the protection of the laws of the country are subject without reserve to the obligations which those laws impose upon them during their residence in the territory of this province.

The letter concludes by stating, that the Minister conceives it his duty to inform M. Mendeville that the government has viewed with the greatest dissatisfaction the unjust opposition which has been made to the means taken to protect the lives and properties of the inhabitants of the Capital against the barbarians who threaten it, and that it is resolved to employ all means to make its determinations respected.

\*\*\* Several mistakes occurred from the suspension of our paper last week in respect to dates, &c. For instance, the Montonero alarm occurred on Saturday, the 11th inst. and not on the 18th. The following article was also omitted.

During the alarm on Saturday 11th inst. H. B. M's brig Cadmus, Capt. Sir T. B. T. Thompson, at anchor off the Recoleta signaled, fired 2 signal guns, and sent her boat on shore.

The Tiempo and Pampero, which discontinued publication on the 9th, were again published on the 18th inst.

Every day several French men of war boats come on shore from the French barque of war Isis, anchored in the outer roads.

St. Georges Day, (23d inst.) kept as the King's birth day, passed very *triste* in Buenos Ayres; no public dinners as heretofore. H. M. brig Cadmus was decorated with colours, and at 1 o'clock fired a Royal salute. The British flag was flying from the house of H. M's Consul General to this republic, and the American and Argentine flag from the *quinta* of the American Minister, the Hon. J. M. Forbes. The British vessels in the harbour likewise hoisted their flags, but this was not done until the American brig Rio, Captain Odam, hoisted the colours of her nation, and we take shame to ourselves that we had forgotten the day until meeting our worthy friend, Captain Odam, on the beach, he pointed to his brig and remarked upon the compliment he had paid our nation. And as we would not go to St. James' Park to witness the parade of the superb foot guards, and hear the roar of the park and tower guns, we drank his Majesty's health in a bumper of good port wine, and in that toast included our country, of which (as a friend once elegantly expressed in this paper) His Majesty is the *Splendid top Stone*.

It is confidently stated that Lopez and Rosas have their head quarters in the town of Lujan, 15 leagues from Buenos Ayres: that the Guaicurues Indians were encamped on the other side of the river, and that all are preparing for battle.

The funeral service for the late Colonel Frederick Rauch, is to take place at the Church of San Francisco, on Monday next, at half past 8, A. M.

General Martin Rodriguez has been appointed Minister of War and Marine.

A decree of the government dated 23d inst. promises pardon to those inhabitants of the country districts who by seduction or force, have joined the Anarquists, provided they present themselves to a justice of peace within 15 days.

An inhabitant of the Punta de San Fernando, states that on Monday night about 100 persons living on the other side of the Conchas, and other points of the coast assembled and endeavoured to surprise and take away the horses belonging to the army. El Tiempo states that Major Calderon attacked, dispersed, killed 15 of them, took 7 prisoners, and was still in pursuit.

FROM THE TIEMPO OF 23d. Inst.

A respectable person of this Capital, has communicated to us the following extract of a letter from Lima, dated 13th. February 1829.

"Yesterday arrived a Courier from the army, bringing news that Guyaquil had capitulated to the Peruvian troops upon conditions. It appears that the only object in this act was to save the city from total ruin, which must have followed a longer resistance."

The Packet for England is further detained till Monday next, the 27th inst.

H. B. M's Frigate Thetis, sailed from Rio Janeiro on the 29th ult. for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"IRISHMAN" in our next



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

April 21—Wind N.

Arrived, National schooner brig of war, 19th December, Espora, from the Salado.

National schooner Francisca, Bono, from Montevideo, to S. Willero, with 397 tierces of yerba, 100 barrels of flour, and tobacco.

Do. Zumaca Dos Amigos, from do. to M. A. Ramos, with 151 tierces of yerba, 39 rolls of tobacco.

Sailed, French schooner brig Minerva, Roquet, for Marseilles, with 2211 dry hides, 80 bales of wool, 32 bags of Algarobilla.

April 22—Wind N N W

Arrived, twelve sail of balandras, launches, &c. from the Parana, Uruguay and Las Vacas, with lime, wood, &c.

Sailed, National schooner, Star of the South, Fortune, (late American schooner Star.) She is destined to cruise between Point Indio and the island of Lobos, to act as a pilot boat, and has on board seven Branch Pilots, belonging to this River. Her signal is a white flag with a red star in the centre, hoisted at the fore.

National Zumaca, Victoria, for Montevideo, with 4 pipes of tallow, 2 tierces of yerba, &c.

April 23—Wind N.

Arrived, three Zumacas and 4 balandras, from the Parana, with hides, lime, &c.

Sailed, British brig Peter Ellis, Rhodes, for the Havannah, with 1150 quintals of jerked beef.

Montevideo schooner packet, Primera, Centopé, for Montevideo, with the mail, cargo, and Mr. Hood, H. B. M's Consul to Montevideo, and his Lady, passengers.

April 24—Wind N.

Arrived, several balandras, &c. from the Parana.

MEMORANDA.

Cargoes of vessels whose arrival have been noticed in our last.

American brig Margaret, 31,400 feet of timber, 5790 planks, 10 bundles of rigging, 48 barrels of salt fish.

Do. Schooner brig, Commodore Decatur, 163 barrels of flour, 451 half do.

Do. Brig Jasper, from Malaga, 178 pipes of wine, 183 quarter do. 63 barrels do. 455 bottles of oil, 40 cases of nuts, 10 do. of oil of almonds, 15 do. soap, 6 do. silks.

Brazilian schooner Vengador, 772 bags of sugar, 300 barrels do. 2 bags of rice, 1 barrel of wine.

National Zumaca, Republicana, 42 cases of wine, 24 do. of soap, 200 planks, and stone.

National packet schooner, Oriental Argentino, 20 pipes of cana, 18 barrels of sugar, to Oddie & Bellamar.

Do. do. Primera, 100 tierces of yerba, 17 pipes of cana, to Oddie & Bellamar, 1 bale of linen, to Green & Hodgson, 3 do. 1 case of books, to Zimmerman, Frazier, & Co. 101 arrobas of tobacco, to S. A. Vidal, 1 bale of linen, &c to Thomas Gowland.

Do. Cutter Louisa, 100 barrels of flour, to

Heyworth & Carlisle, 24 pipes of wine, 3 half do. 4 barrels do. 3 do. vinegar, to Reissig.

Brazilian schooner, Bella Angelica, 29 pipes of cana, 20 bags of sugar, 292 do. rice, to Pereyra.

British brig Voluna, 2500 fanegas of salt, 30 cases of soap, 13 cases of wine, 1000 chairs, boots, shoes, &c.

National Zumaca Restauratao, 700 fanegas of salt, 56 bags of rice, 17 rolls of tobacco, Iron, &c.

Danish brig Cecilia Sophia, 160 fanegas of salt, 175 pipes of wine, 48 half do. 185 quarter do. 760 reams and 20 bales of paper, oil, liquors, &c.

National packet schooner Felicidad del Sud, 196 barrels of flour, 384 handkerchiefs.

THEATRE.

Dulness and empty houses, preside in this once gay temple.

On Thursday night about a dozen persons were in the Dress circle of boxes, and not one female.

Of the old performers, Felipe, David and Cosio, still remain; the latter looked extremely well on the above evening in his attire as Colonel of Dragoons.

Of the new actors, we decline saying any thing.

Culebras and Velarde, are at Montevideo, and have become managers of the Theatre in that city, and Rosquellas, has gone to Rio Janeiro.

A musical performance is advertised in which we do not see the name of Dona Angela Tani.

WANTED, in an English family, a governess, capable of teaching the common branches of female education; and if acquainted with the Spanish or French language, would be preferred. Application to be made by letter, to M. N. No. 45 Calle del Peru.

WANTED,

A GOOD COOK and a respectable person as barmaid. Liberal wages will be given. Enquire at Fanch's Hotel.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber on account of bad health being obliged to leave this country by the first of May next, requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment, and those having demands against him to present the same forthwith.

JAMES FISHER,

Calle del 25 de Mayo, No. 13.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublings, (Spanish) 68 & 69 dollars each.  
Do. Patriot 67 & 68 dollars each.  
Spanish Dollars 325 & 330, Patacones 320,  
Patriot Dollars 310 per cent. prem.  
Plata Macuquina, 285 per ct. prem.  
Six per ct. Stock, 61 & 62 dolls. per ct.  
Bank Shares, 190 & 195 dollars each.  
Exchange on England, 11 & 11 1/2 d. per doll.  
Do. on Monte Video, 210 & 220 p. ct. prm.  
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 75 & 80 per ct. prem.  
Hides, ox, best, 19 dolls. per 35 lbs.  
Do. country, 18 & 19 dollars per 35 lbs.  
Do. salted, 15 dolls. per 60 lbs.  
Beef, jerked, 10 & 11 dolls. per quintal.  
Hair, horse, long and short mixed, 15 & 16 dolls. per 25 lbs.  
Do. of the Province 12 dollars per 25 lbs.  
Horns, 300 dollars per m.  
Nutria skins, 7 & 7 1/2 dollars per dozen.  
Salt, 7 dollars per fanega.  
Flour, N. Am., 75 dolls. per bbl.  
Discount, 1 1/2 & 2 per cent premium.

This paper is published every SATURDAY, at price 24 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.