

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 13.

Late and important from Buenos Ayres. The fast sailing brig Celeno, Frazier, is in the river, from Buenos Ayres, in 51 days passage. Capt. F. landed at Sparrow's Point, on Saturday and reached the city in the afternoon. The editors of the American are indebted to the politeness of Capt. F. and their commercial friends, for Buenos Ayres papers to the 13th December, inclusive, from which they extract the following particulars respecting a recent

REVOLUTION IN BUENOS AYRES.

BUENOS AYRES, DECEMBER 6th, 1828. A change has taken place in the Government of this Province through the ostensible agency of a division from the army lately returned from active operations in the Brazilian Territory. The particulars have been so fully detailed in a periodical of this City, El Tiempo, that we could not perhaps better satisfy the curiosity of a great portion of our readers than by giving a translated copy from that journal; it is as follows: The Government learned on the night of the 30th, to the 1st, that early on the morning of the 1st a movement would be made by the first division of the army, and in consequence, about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 1st, an aid-de-camp was despatched from the Government to General Don Juan Lavalle, who was at the head of the troops in the Recoleta Barracks, desiring his attendance. The officer answered that he would go directly, but that it would be for the purpose of displacing a Government from a post it was unworthy of occupying; in fact he marched at dawn of day, to the Plaza de la Victoria with the 5th Regiment under the Command of Col. Olazabal, whilst a party of the lancers commanded by Col. Olavarría, and the Regiment of Cazadores of Colonel Correa's took possession of the park of artillery, and other important posts.

"At half past four in the morning a part of the Lancers entered the Plaza with Gen. Lavalle, and Colonel Olavarría, and several other officers at their head; a few minutes afterwards Colonel Correa with his Regiment came to the Plaza. The 4th Regiment of Cazadores and the Light Artillery, with Col's. Rolon and Iriarte, had in the mean time got into the Fort, in which were the ministers, Guido and Balcarce, (the Governor Dorrego having fled at 4 o'clock in the morning,) they placed two cannons on the bastion, and two or three small pieces of cannon at the gateway, at the same time closing the entrance to the Fort.

"Public tranquility had not been in the least disturbed; the citizens came to the Plaza, and very soon there was a considerable assemblage of the most distinguished people of Buenos Ayres, who offered (if necessary) to take up arms.

"This state of things remained until 7 o'clock in the morning, when General Don Herique Martinez came out of the Fort, upon a Commission to General Lavalle; from him it was learned that Dorrego had gone off at the hour aforesaid, without having delegated any one to command; consequently from four in the morning there was no Government in Buenos Ayres, as the Ministers had no authority whatever.

"In consequence of this answer, the following proclamation to the people was issued by Gen. Lavalle.

"BUENOS AYRES, 1st Dec. 1828. Fellow Citizens: The Government which existed has in fact fallen; you know that all legal measures have been tried to correct its errors; you are aware likewise that all means of redress were obstructed; the history of the Government which now no longer exists is a clear proof of this melancholy truth.

"Fellow Citizens: That which we now behold is not a revolution; the public has recovered its rights with the aid of a force which will know how to defend them; the means have been violent, but indispensable. Fellow Countrymen: He who now addresses you does not wish to command—he wishes to see his country free; the authorities have fallen; it is required to create others, and that will be your work; assemble then to deliberate on your destinies—it is indispensable to do it—the welfare of the country imperiously and urgently demands it.

"The Undersigned General expects (swearing to you that the welfare of the Province requires it,) that assembling to day at 1 o'clock in the afternoon in the Church of San Roque, you will deliberate according to circumstances, and to the welfare of Buenos Ayres. Portenos! (as we all are) let us make our beloved country happy—these are the wishes of

JUAN LAVALLE. "After this General Guido had two conferences with General Lavalle, and (as we have been informed,) the former promised to place the Fort and the troops at the disposal of the authorities whom the people should elect to the provisional command, as soon as that event should be communicated.

"At 1 o'clock in the afternoon an immense concourse of people occupied the Church of St. Francisco, conducting themselves in the best order and circumspection, proper when about to exercise an act of sovereignty.

"Under auspices so favourable the popular assembly was opened, and as soon as they had elected a President in the person of S. Dr. D. Julian S. D. Auguero, the communication was read which General Lavalle had addressed the people, in it a succinct account was given of the movement effected, and that public opinion had imperiously called upon a first division of the army, in order that a change should take place in the administration: that it had been realized without tears or bloodshed, and that in the name of the Officers and troops, he offered to respect inviolably the deliberations of the people, be it what it might.

"After the reading of this note succeeded all which is detailed in the Popular Art, inserted in the Bando."

Then follows a note from Julian Segundo de Auguero, President of the Assembly, to General D. Juan Lavalle, Provisional Governor and Captain-General of the Province, as named by the people in Assembly this day, giving an account of the proceedings thereon: and that in consequence of a movement of the worthy first division of the army to sustain the rights of the people, violated by the Administration which had that day finished: and that in proceeding to the election of a Governor interino, a part of the people wished that each citizen should sign his name, and persons were appointed to take the names, that this had continued until eighty-nine citizens had signed, viz: seventy-nine for Ge-

neral Lavalle, one for General Alvear, and one for Senor Lopez. It was however found impossible from the immense concourse of people, to conclude this operation within the twenty-four hours; it was then urged that time was precious, and that the citizens ought to occupy themselves in maintaining the public order. A proposition was then made that those who wished that General Lavalle should be Governor interino should hold up their hats in the right hand, and immediately the whole of the people did so with loud acclamations; none were held up either for General Alvear or Senor Lopez. General Lavalle was then declared duly elected as Provisional Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

A note follows from the late Ministers Guido and Balcarce to General Lavalle, stating that although the authority conferred upon him did not emanate from the Representatives recognized as legal by the institutions of the Province, yet in accordance with the opinion of the officers of the Garrison, and to remove all motive of uneasiness to this worthy people, and likewise to satisfy public anxiety, they had come to the resolution of acknowledging General Lavalle as Provisional Governor of the Province, &c.

Colonels Rolon and Iriarte came out of the Fort, and their troops marched to the barracks, whilst those of General Lavalle entered the Fort.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 13. The general officers concerned in the military movement which displaced the Government of Senor Dorrego, published an explanatory address to their fellow citizens. Their address is an important document, but we have no room for it to-day.

The document concludes in expressing the officers' deference to the constituted authorities, and is dated Buenos Ayres, 6th December, 1828, and is signed by Felix Olazabal, Isaac Thomson, Juan Pellegrera, Manuel Correa, Pedro J. Diaz, Jose Olavarría, Sixto Quesada, Anleto Vega, Juan Apostol Mattinez.

A decree of General Lavalle, Provisional Governor of the Province, dated 6th Dec. appointed Admiral Brown to the command of the civil and military Government of the Province, during his (Lavalle's) absence in the country.

The following address was consequently issued by Admiral Brown:— Argentines!—In taking upon myself the command of this heroic people, it has been with the conviction that your efforts and civic virtues will be sufficient to save the country, and secure its glory and dignity.

"The brave army have marched to finish the work which you have so gloriously begun, and to ensure the repose of the worthy inhabitants of the country.

Fellow Citizens:—The public order will be confided to your zeal, and be assured that on every occasion the General who now has the honor of presiding will know how to make your rights be respected, and to preserve the glory and the renown of the grand Argentine people. WILLIAM BROWN.

Buenos Ayres, 7th December, 1828. In the afternoon of 10th Dec. a bulletin was published, containing a hasty despatch from Gen. Lavalle to the Delegate Governor, (Admiral Brown,) announcing the defeat of Col. Dorrego's force on the 9th inst.: and some further observations from an individual who was in the battle, that Dorrego and Rosas fled upon the same horses which they had rode in the action, were closely pursued, &c.

On the 11th was published the official detail of the above-mentioned, in a communication from Gen. Lavalle to the Minister J. M. Diaz Yelaz, dated Navarro, December 10, 1828, of which the following are the particulars: "On the 8th, the cavalry arrived in the neighbourhood of Canelas. The force of Col. Dorrego, consisting of more than 1500 men had halted near the lake of Lonos; wishing to settle the question without the effusion of blood, Col. Madrid was despatched with a letter from Gen. Lavalle to Col. Dorrego, and the cavalry of the former marched to Capilla Nueva, but at eight at night advanced towards Navarro. Col. Dorrego wished to avoid combat, and to keep open his communication with the forces in the North, his aim being to retreat; but the movement made by Gen. Lavalle and Colonel Rauch presenting himself at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 9th, with a reconnoitering party upon the left bank of Colonel Dorrego's forces, obliged him to fight: about the same time Col. Madrid returned to Gen. Lavalle, having had an interview with Senor Rosas, and received from him a verbal and evasive answer.—Gen. Lavalle's cavalry advanced to the attack in five columns; Col. Medina, who commanded the first, was wounded by the fire of the Guerrillas; Col. Rauch who succeeded him, charged the ranks of Colonel Dorrego, cutting all that opposed him; Col. Madrid at the head of the second column, and Col. Juan Apostol Martinez of the third, charged in line, receiving the fire of four pieces of artillery, served by veteran artillerymen, which they took, cutting to pieces the squadrons near them; Colonel Vega, who commanded the fourth column, made a charge with equal success. Two hundred Indians, who endeavoured to outflank the left of Gen. Lavalle's troops were repulsed with great loss by Col. Olavarría, at the head of 100 of the 16th lancers. This completed the rout of Col. Dorrego's force; they fled and dispersed in all directions, without more than fifty men keeping together, having lost 100 men; 200 militiamen were taken, and after being disarmed, were set at liberty. The loss in Gen. Lavalle's army consisted of Capt. Cosio of the 3d, and 2 soldiers killed, and 22 wounded; Lieut. Col. Olmos, was wounded, and Col. Rauch received a slight concussion.

The despatch concludes by stating that as not more than thirty of the fugitives are united in any part, it is not the intention to move the cavalry from Navarro but that if any of the disciples of Artigas should make their appearance, they will be quickly punished, as the cavalry will not for the future encounter the obstacles for the want of horses, which has retarded the operations just concluded.

The Delegate Governor has received an official despatch that Col. Don Manuel Dorrego has fallen into the power of one of the pursuing parties of Senor Gen. Lavalle.—(Gaceta Mercantil, Dec. 13.)

Gen. Rondeau is elected Governor of the Bando Oriental.

[From Galignani's Messenger of Dec. 24.] At a late hour last night we received letters of the 21st from Brussels which enable us to lay before our readers the following particulars relative to the trial of M. de Potter, one of the editors of the Courier des Pays Bas:—"The interest excited by these proceedings attracted a vast concourse of respectable persons, who filled the Court as soon as the doors were opened. The principal charge brought against M. de Potter was an attempt to brand a part of the nation by the name of Ministerialists. After the Council of that Gentleman had pleaded in his defence, M. de Potter rose and addressed the Court in a speech of considerable length, in which he avowed his attachment to the rights and privileges of the nation, and his eagerness to defend them by means of the press whenever they were attacked. After expatiating upon the freedom of the press, under a Representative Government, he declared that he had

endeavoured to brand the Ministerialists, but never to brand any persons whatever with the name of Ministerialists. In conclusion, he added that he had confined himself to the frank and sincere statement of his opinions and principles, and awaited the decision of the Court, feeling, that whatever that decision might be, he was fully absolved by the tribunal of his own conscience. The delivery of this speech was followed by three rounds of applause, which drowned the voice of the President, who ordered the hall to be cleared. The Court having retired to deliberate, the public returned into the hall. On re-entering the hall, the Court declared that the charge brought against M. de Potter was proved. The Attorney-General having required the application of the penalties set forth in the decree of 1815, the Counsel for the defence took an exception against the decree, alleging that it had been abolished by the constitutional regime, and, moreover, was not applicable to Journals. The Court retired again to consider this objection, and after some deliberation, returned and condemned M. de Potter to eight months' imprisonment, a fine of 1000 florins, and costs. The pronouncing of this sentence was followed by hissing in all parts of the hall, and cries of Potter for ever! Down with Manann, soi-disant Minister of Justice!—By order of the President, the hall was cleared by the Officers of the Marshalsea, although not without difficulty. The public, however, remained opposite the principal entrance of the hall, and when at about seven o'clock in the evening, M. de Potter entered a coach to be conducted under a strong escort to the prison, the crowd that accompanied the coach, shouting as in the hall was so great that it was with difficulty that it could proceed. Hitherto no serious disturbance had taken place; but no sooner had the prison-door closed upon M. de Potter, than the populace, observing that the rooms of the Minister of Justice, whose house is opposite the prison, were lighted up, as if in triumph, attacked the windows with stones, which, as well as the shutters, were broken to pieces. At length a strong party of gendarmes arrived at the scene of disorder, and the mob was dispersed; but it was not till a late hour, notwithstanding it rained heavily, that the adjacent streets were cleared. During the whole course of the trial, and at the moment when sentence was pronounced, M. de Potter displayed remarkable sang froid, and betrayed no emotion except that which was produced by the profound respect and lively interest manifested towards him by his fellow citizens."

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