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British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

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No. 25.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1827.

(VOL. 1.)

INTERIOR.

Letters have been received this week from Corrova, stating that Bedoya was 20 leagues distant from Saragata, on his way to Cordoba: that the government of the latter province had suspended individual security, and an order had been published for all persons, without distinction, to take arms, and to assemble at Carolla. A list had been made of those individuals who were to leave the province; among them are the canons, Morro, Baygorri, and Gonzalez, colonels Ocampo and Diaz, Piñeyras and Don Gonzalez, and several others. Quiroga is said to be in the province of Rioja, and about to attack San Juan. Ibarra, governor of Santiago, was at Abispones. Colonel Gordillo is said to have risen against Quiroga at Casa de Aranco, in the province of Rioja. A deputy from San Juan, who had returned to Santa Fe, requiring auxiliaries from the government, though he had returned apparently without success. Other accounts state, that on the 31st ult. Bedoya was encamped near San Juan. Estero: nearly all the inhabitants had retired to the country. The governor Ibarra was at Maco with 1600 men, which he was to form into divisions. The forces of Bedoya amounted to 1000 men.

The paper money, issued in the Province of Mendoza, state, "The paper money circulates generally in all exchanges and business. The bank has delivered to various persons from 12 to 15,000 dollars, and others are disposed to ask the same, so that, before the conclusion of two months, I think that the people will be tranquillized respecting the fright which at first caused them, the emission of a money which appears so much deficient, because they compare it with the silver which circulated as the only medium formerly. It is true that it is not looked upon with much repugnance by the common people; and the reason is, there is much silver in circulation, and the value of paper is yet very small. Until now, it has had no other advantages than the payment of the garrison, and of the civil officers. The merchants, for the purpose of collecting the gold and silver, have demanded an exorbitant price in paper; but the illusion is fast fading away, and before long all will be regulated; the necessity of selling will put every thing in tone. At present, generally speaking, the articles of chief demand are sold at 200 per cent. premium on their value in silver, that is, what is sold at two dollars in silver is sold at six dollars in paper; but not so in other articles not much sought for, so that they who wish to sell out are obliged to do so for a loss."

In the same paper is found a rather more circumstantial account of the action between La Madrid and Quiroga than we have yet seen. "La Madrid, in this affair, committed several errors. The first was his not leaving a body of reserve, which should have protected his infantry; the second, not having placed himself in the rear-guard, and having exposed his person, as, when he heard the first shots, he became infuriated, and was the first to charge with 14 men, who formed his escort, and with them alone he made such slaughter among the infantry of the enemy, that of 300 men there remained only 60, the rest being killed or wounded. At the first charge which our cavalry made, they routed and pursued for half-a-league the two wings of the enemy; but while his cavalry was occupied in the pursuit, the rest of the infantry of Quiroga, who were retreating, covered by 60 cavalry which they had in reserve, turned about and charged our infantry, and although they were no more than 50 men, maintained the action for half-an-hour with unequalled valour, until they saw Madrid fall; and finding

themselves cut off, and without protection, they surrendered. The death of Madrid at that moment was considered certain. The news was brought to our cavalry, and the officers, instead of manifesting energy, began to weep; so that the soldiers were disheartened and immediately dispersed."

INDIANS.

To Don Francisco de la Cruz, Minister of War.

"In a note of the 2d instant, I informed Your Excellency that I had marched in pursuit of the caciques Pablo, Uñol, Cañopan, and the Chilians, who were retreating with their property and captives. Having marched all night, I was enabled to attack them at sunrise near the Lake Epeque, and having dispersed them in all directions, they were pursued by the forces of the division, including friendly Indians, who, equally with our soldiers, gave several proofs of valour. At about six leagues' distance I halted, and collected the division, with a considerable quantity of cattle, a few captives, and a few female Indians; on our side having experienced no loss. By the captives I am informed that the Indians, completely terrified, have separated in small parties, taking different routes, driving before them all they could collect with haste, and in the state of fear which has seized them; that the Chilian Indians who lived among them have withdrawn, and returned towards Chili with the property they possessed, also 20 Christians, captives, who had remained, absolutely not thinking to wait an action. In consequence of this information, I judged it convenient to retreat in such a manner as the friendly Indians may do the same with their property in security, of whose good faith and union no other proofs are necessary. I can assure Your Excellency, that the impression this entrance has made upon the enemy, is such a cause as not to expect further invasions of the frontiers. As the bad condition of our cavalry obliges me to retreat, having marched from Arroyo del Medio along Campo Quemado, and the long and forced marches which we have made has retarded the retreat, notwithstanding if it be possible on our return, I will attack the Indians of the Sierra de la Ventana, of which I shall have the honour of informing Your Excellency opportunely.—God preserve Your Excellency many years.

"FEDERICO RAUCH.

Arroyo de Yemecosis, Jan. 4.

NOTES.—"While the troops were engaged in pursuing the enemy, the Indians of our division seized the flocks of horses which were left by the enemy, and they are retained in their hands. It being customary that what they take in war is their property, it was not considered proper to use violence in taking them from them, so to preserve their friendship, in which the Government interests itself.

"I have the honour of informing Your Excellency, that to-day the cacique Soldado and Nicolas Quintana were taken prisoners. The latter I caused to be executed, for the deceit and fraud which he has always practised in his treaties with the superior government. The former I keep a prisoner, being a relative of the cacique Negro."

There is perhaps no object (if we except the present war,) more worthy the attention of the Government, than the security of the frontiers, and protection from the invasions of the Indians; and perhaps all which has been attempted for the purpose has not proved so effectual as the last expedition of Colonel Rauch, to whom has been reserved the merit of executing (perhaps projecting) a plan of attack that promises to accomplish the great end at

BUEYOS AYRES.

(Speech of the Deputy for Rioja, continued.)

which the different governments have been using since the revolution, and upon the accomplishment of which depend, in a great degree, the peopling and internal wealth of the country. The adoption of their own practices and modes of attack, is the only means which can place the soldiery on a level with them in point of circumstantial advantages; their success afterwards may be fairly attributed to dexterity, valour, and discipline. This new system of tactics has already inspired them with fear and terror; and when they find that their peculiar habits afford them no superiority, then, and not till then, can they be made to adhere to any contracts or treaties; and with these securities, the confidence which must follow will produce a more extended population, and a more liberal investiture of capital in the country.

ENTRE RIOS.

Parana, Jan. 2, 1827.

"The government of Entre Rios has the honour to address the Minister of State in the department of Finance, to inform him that it is authorized by the representation of the province to require of His Excellency the President a subaltern deposit of the National Bank, which being fixed in this capital, may commence its operations. The Governor, who subscribes, applauding the resolution of the legislature, adds in his turn the urgency which requires its realization as soon as possible, to facilitate the exchange, and the losses occasioned by inutilized bills may cease, and, what is important, that the province may experience in a practical manner the benefits and progress which it will derive by planting permanently a subaltern branch of the National Bank.

"The government of this province feels a pleasure in communicating to H. E. the Minister, that the representation of this province, immediately that it authorized him who subscribes to a report of the National Government the subaltern establishment of the Bank, accepted legally the laws of the General Constituent Congress, relative to the creation of that national establishment, and decreed punishment to those who should refuse the bank bills as current money; also against the traders of the credit of that money, whose efforts are daily becoming more ineffectual, not only with respect to this branch, but many other measures which the national honour points out.

"He who subscribes, concludes praying the Señor Minister to present his solicitude to His Excellency the President of the Republic, and that he issue the most prompt resolution; and at the same time he assures him of the highest respect and consideration which the government of this province entertains, which closes this note assuring the Señor Minister whom he addresses the sentiments of esteem and veneration.

"Don Salvador Maria Carril." "VINCENTE ZAPATA.

PROCLAMATION.

The General-in-Chief of the Army of the Republic, to the Inhabitants of Brazil.

BRAZILIANS! The Army of the Republic treads your territory; behold it, and on all sides you will find in it the signs of liberty. They who scaled the snowy Andes to burst the chains of half a world, and from one zone to the other bore on the points of their bayonets the great charter of the sovereignty of the people,—these are they who to-day salute you.

BRAZILIANS! The Republican Army is the friend of every people, because its cause is the same—Liberty, equality, and independence. It moves to oblige your Emperor to desist from an unjust pretension. He dared to insult the majesty of the great Argentine People, and the Government of the Republic has entrusted to us the obligation of forcing him to his duties. The Emperor alone is responsible for the evils which may fall upon you; endeavour to avoid them by your conduct. We, directly, will not do you the least prejudice. The Republican Army carries nothing along with it but force and justice, order, liberty and equality—that equality which is the gift of Heaven, and the patrimony of America, and from which you alone are yet excluded.

BRAZILIANS! Repose tranquil in your habitations: the Republican standard shall be your *Egis*,—your property shall be respected, your persons guaranteed. Our arms are directed only against the soldiers of the Emperor. But woe be to them who, confounding the interests of the people with his, should treat the Argentines as enemies. They will be free; but it will be the sword that shall conduct them to felicity which they now repose, and which he promises to obtain in the name of the country.

CARLOS DE ALVEAR.

When this happened in Rioja, neither the Government, nor General Quiroga, nor the emigrants thought of any thing that should tend to cause a revolution in that town. For Gentlemen, let them say what they please, I will dare to assure the Congress, that what has been communicated afterwards respecting this affair by Governor Gutierrez, is an atrocious calumny. I offer as evidence all the misbehaviors of Rioja, and I make myself highly responsible should the contrary be proved. Time, which clears up all things, and that has already made known something of this truth, will shortly also make manifest to the emigrants who have been accused of being accomplices in a revolution, if they knew that it existed it was when they received the intelligence that the prisons of Catamarca were full of respectable citizens. It is not to be the reality of this conspiracy, which, if it existed, all those who were punished did not take part in it, it was a conspiracy against a Chief who himself had taught the manner of forming them, and it is certain that under the pretext of this conspiracy the most enormous crimes were committed. There were prisoners who, for the space of more than twenty-seven days, with a pair of fetters and a chain, suffered the most severe privations. Their property in the country, and that of their relatives, were appropriated to augment the fortune of the Governor and his friends. The object of this measure was to leave them without the means of subsistence; and because they were unable to divide their landed property, as on the re-establishment of order it would return to the rightful owners, they put in execution the barbarous project of driving on their grounds flocks of horses, for the purpose of tramping and ruining the cultivated lands. Several respectable persons, without permitting them to make any declaration or appeal, after a month's imprisonment, were fined in a sum of money, and banished the country. Respectable females, such as the wife of the Commandant Figueroa, were imprisoned in barracks, and mixed with soldiers, solely for not having denounced their husbands who had just fled. Dr. Don Tadeo Acuña, and Don Martin Molina, after the former had been in London not how many times sentenced to die, were taken out, fettered with irons at a chain, to be present at the execution of two soldiers in the great square, where all the people were assembled, to be made the objects of scorn and mockery."—(Señores Diaz and Avellaneda.—"That is not correct, it is not correct.")—"Yes, Señores, it is. I have heard it generally; and I have heard it from the same persons who suffered it: and it is equally certain that their families are left with almost nothing to subsist on, passing in a moment from the possession of a moderate fortune, to the saddest indigence. The clamorous echo of these victims has penetrated into all the provinces, and there are now in the bosom of the Congress, Diputados to whom it is well known. General Alvear himself, who came down to Bolson at the same time, is intimately acquainted with the most essential facts.

"The cause of these prisoners was elevated to His Excellency the President of the Republic, who gave orders that they should be allowed to continue their journey. But the Governor of Catamarca, without waiting for this order, without permitting them to make any dispositions with respect to their families, nor to provide themselves with even the most necessary articles, called them up at an unseasonable hour, and caused them to be conducted by a party of soldiers towards the Banda Oriental. In the jurisdiction of Rio Grande, an officer being affected with the state of one of them who had been attacked by a mortal disease, detained them. At this time I passed through the province, and was appointed to approach the Government to make known their situation, and to ascertain if, being heard in formal judgment, they should be indemnified for their losses, in the event of their innocence being proved. But the National Government at that time occupied the most favourable position; and to require from it a decision, however just it might be, was to precipitate and endanger its influence. The government of Catamarca had acknowledged the General Government, but rather otherwise. Its interests, as we have frequently heard in this place, unfortunately did not extend beyond Arroyo del Medio. It was under the necessity of tolerating a law which all should be lost. Notwithstanding I gave assurances of the good disposition towards the emigrants, and I even took upon me to call them.

"But I will return to other facts more interesting, and to which I call especially the consideration of the representatives. The General Congress declares the conduct of Colonel Madrid to be anarchical and, in consequence, the National Government directs chiefs to the provinces, ordering them to prepare the forces with which they should concur to re-establish order in Tucuman, if Señor Madrid did not return in the capital after receiving an intimation to that effect. Rioja not only provides what was required of her, but also offers all the resources which she could present; while Catamarca provided also, but in a different sense. The permanent President of the Republic is elected, and the law is clarified. The government of Rioja acknowledges and congratulates it immediately; that of Catamarca blames it as premature. The law for the establishment of the National Bank is enacted, and, notwithstanding Rioja saw in this the mere existence in a certain manner threatened, because she possessed a mint and a bank exchange which formed all her hopes, that law was acknowledged by her in an express manner, casting herself on the generosity of the Government; and the Declaration of Order of Catamarca, raised and excited in a notorious manner resistance to its acknowledgement. But there is more than this to be noted. Several citizens of this town, and among them an honourable Deputy who is now present, (to whom I do not refuse to attribute this merit, since by honouring him I honour myself,) taking advantage of a favourable moment, obtained from the House of Representatives a decision for the acknowledgement of the President; but Governor Gutierrez, highly offended, passed to the representatives a disrespectful note, threatening to dissolve it. He writes, moreover, to the other provinces, and particularly to Colonel Madrid, informing him of this design, and assuring him he was at it to dissolve the Junta, and to form another which should sanction a contrary resolution. There are deputies who hear me, faithful witnesses of this truth, and impartial witnesses. By chance in this moment Colonel la Madrid had changed his opinion, and answered that he would sustain the resolution which had previously been

sanctioned. Can it be heard with serenity, that such a man is called a column of order, and that it is believed for being so he is persecuted? I refer myself to the consciences of the honourable Deputies. Whether previous to this event the emigrants from Catamarca (as I believe from antecedents which I had, and which I exhibited at the time as far as possible,) had recourse to force, seeing all legal means obstructed and their persecutions multiplied, or whether this resolution was posterior. The truth is, the reaction was produced, and, in my judgment for better causes than in Tucuman, though not attended by equal success; for, notwithstanding Catamarca was evacuated in one day alone by its Governor, who, with a small number of soldiers fled to Tucuman, Señor Madrid assisted him with armed force, and with it he reinstated himself. The first step he took was to shoot Don Manuel Figueroa Cáceres, and to plunge in grief a numerous, and one of the principal families. It is wished to persuade, that the auxiliary troops and the people had requested this act; but I am well informed, that both begged to spare his life, and that the orderly governor, if not the prisoner, at least should have sent his cause to the National Government, and have waited for its resolution. Afterwards, he sent a detachment under the orders of Don Francisco Mota, which penetrated to within six leagues of the city of Rioja, and withdrew, carrying off the property from those parts over which it passed, being in the territory of Rioja.

From that time appears a new and unexpected order of things. The authorities of Rioja, the first, as we have seen, to concur in the organization of the country, take another position. General Urquiza is alarmed, and marches to Catamarca; and the Governor, Gutiérrez, with all his power, scarcely resists him. The rest is now well known.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The President of the Republic has decreed the following:—

Article 1.—The Minister of Finance shall negotiate a loan of three millions of dollars, hypothecating the funds and rents of the Republic. The interest of the loan to be one per cent. per month. The loan to be reimbursed in six months.

2.—The three millions of which the preceding article treats, shall be delivered into the treasury of the National Bank in the first six months of the present year, at the rate of five hundred thousand dollars every month; and devoted precisely at the end of the six months with the corresponding interest, in the same form and order in which it shall have been delivered to the said treasury.

3.—The National Bank shall be commissioned for the realization of the loan; and it shall give its notes to the holders in preference to all other securities which it shall determine.

4.—The National Bank shall charge to the Government four per cent. interest on this loan.

5.—The National Bank, until it shall have received the three millions, shall receive indifferently all sums which may be offered in preference, except to the greater sum when the National Bank of the treasury may demand it, without excluding any sum less than 100 dollars.

JUDICIAL SENTENCE.

In the proceedings instituted against Cipriano Benítez, for the crimes of having headed, assembled, and armed a considerable number of men, the greater part of them outlaws and criminals, with whom he invaded the towns of Navarro and Lujan, and the break of the 13th and 14th days of December ultimo, introducing disorder in the country, deposing the public functionaries from the exercise of their duties, and naming others by his criminal authority; being the cause of the deaths which took place both in the resistance with which he was repelled, and those which occurred in vindication of so enormous a crime; supposing himself to be assisted by, and to be in combination with the Governors of Santa Fe and Cordova, and other individuals in and out of the capital, with the object of deposing the National Government, and to sack all the property of the foreigners established in the country; attending to the nature, enormity, and magnitude of such crimes, for an example, and for the prompt chastisement of which morality and public justice demand, so atrociously outraged and violated; and considering, also, the conviction and confession of the prisoner, as also the notoriety and evidence of such crimes, I ought to condemn, and do condemn him to the ordinary pain of Death, and that, after being executed, his body be suspended from gallows, as a public spectacle; and that out of his goods be paid forty thousand five reales, which he required of the commissioner for the collection of the direct contribution in Navarro. Do I pronounce and order.—Buenos Ayres.—8th January, 1827.

This sentence was executed last Saturday, at Lujan; and it is to be expected, that with the death of this outlaw, the country will be freed from the terrible scourge with which he and his horde afflicted the peaceable inhabitants for several months past, so that

neither private individuals, nor the public authorities themselves, met with any respect at his hands; until, overstepping the bounds of even a robber's prudence, he hurried himself to that fate which men guilty of his deeds so richly deserve, and which unavenged justice had long demanded in vain. He was the leader of a numerous banditti, who committed every species of depredation and ruthless murder with impunity for a considerable space of time, all attempts at apprehension proving fruitless, until they had the daring presumption to attack the towns of Navarro and Lujan, depose the authorities, appoint others to his own wish, and appropriate the product of the direct contribution. The latter place, although surprized, called out its militia, and succeeded in beating off and taking the greater part of the robbers prisoners, and among them their leader. After he was taken, he made a number of depositions, that implicated seriously the character of several respectable citizens of Buenos Ayres, among whom were several deputies of Congress, also the Governors of Santa Fe and Cordova, stating that he had been incited and enraged by the former, and had received promises of assistance and co-operation from the latter. These statements so strange and incredible, together with their contradictions and incoherence, were such as to be considered unworthy of belief, and void of any proof.

The history of the deeds of this banditti would no doubt prove a series of horrid and barbarous robberies and murders, as they are considered to have been the perpetrators of those murders which were committed with such frequency in the months of October and November. The leader had moved in a better sphere, as he was at one time the owner of considerable property in the country. The chief motive to the line of conduct which ended in an ignominious death, was said to be antipathy to the present National Authorities; and he acted under the belief that the means which he employed were approved by others, and would accomplish their proposed end. Those who had the fortune to escape the hands of the executioner are supposed to have abandoned the province, it is to be hoped no more to follow their former horrible course of life.

On Monday the schooner *Hermosura* anchored in the inner roads, from Monte Video on Saturday, with a cargo of coal, &c. There were armed at Monte Video 13 small vessels, appointed to aid a squadron which is blockaded in the Uruguay. They were said to be then at Colonia.

Last week an American schooner from Baltimore bound to this port with a cargo of ammunition, was detained off Colonia, and sent to Monte Video. She was chased by the Brazilians, and sent a boat ashore at Colonia to demand a pilot, supposing that for want of possession of the Patriots, as was reported at Baltimore at the time of sailing.

The frigate 84, is at Monte Video. Norton had sailed for Rio Grande with a convoy, in the frigate *Paula*. On the 1st day last she arrived in the port of Monte Video the frigates *Uruguay* and *Metro*, the corvettes *Liberal* and *Itapirica*. The packet *Cynth* sailed from M. Video 12th instant.

A regiment of riflemen has embarked for Rio Grande, leaving the port of M. Video only 2,500 men. Fresh beef was selling at 10 cents per lb. There is said to be but little difficulty in entering the city.

At Monte Video there are said to be erected three batteries, mounting in all 10 guns, with a garrison of 160 men under Captain Lopez. The schooner *Sarandi* had got aground in the passage of La Palma. Several canoiers had been dispatched for the purpose of getting her off, and she had joined the squadron.

On the 4th instant, the division of the National Army at Rio Negro commenced its march, by forced marches to meet the enemy at Sama Ana. The same day Lavalleja received communications from Laguna, who is on the march against the enemy. After a long conference with Alvear, the whole army began to march, that is, the cavalry leaving their carriages, and even their knapsacks, to be less obstructed on their march. They advanced all that night, and it is believed the object is to attack them by surprise, as the infantry which goes with Soler follows its march on foot. The army is brilliant,—the cavalry alone consists of 7000 men, besides the infantry. The division of Lavalleja is composed of the forces of the province, and among them is the regiment No. 9, of Oribe. A number of volunteers, calculated to amount to 700 or 800 men, have joined themselves to Lavalleja. Nearly all the troops who were besieging Monte Video are incorporated with the army.—(Extract of a letter dated Canelones, 8th)

George the boatman arrived here on Thursday, from Admiral Brown's squadron, which he left at 1 o'clock, A. M., off Martin Garcia. A Brazilian squadron of 14 sail, including corvettes, brigs, and the best of the schooners lately arrived from M. Video, together with those attached to the blockading squadron, said to be under the command of Prutz, the Dane, advanced at day-break on Wednesday, to attack the National Squadron in its position. Every preparation had been made to receive them, and they had got within five miles of Admiral Brown when one of their corvettes went aground on Martin Garcia bank. She was immediately assisted by the greatest part of the Brazilian squadron, and the guns taken out; and it is supposed, from the high tide of Wednesday, she had got off again. Although the above accident prevented the attack, it is by no means considered to be relinquished. The National Squadron was to have proceeded on the 14th, had they not received notice of the reinforcements from Monte Video, and positive information of the intended attack. Admiral Brown is on board the *S. ...* Captain Coe is still detained. On the 14th the Brazilians ...

Extract of a letter from an Officer on board the Squadron, dated Jan. 19.

"At two o'clock yesterday morning, the Admiral ordered the fleet to get under weigh and stand towards the enemy, with a view of drawing him up towards the batteries. At sun-rise a fire commenced which lasted an hour, when we retired; but returned again at ten o'clock and engaged them until eleven, when we bore up for Martin Garcia, the enemy not attempting to follow us. We had one man wounded on board of No. 2 gun-boat. The *Sarandi* received several shot on board, but had nobody hurt, and no material damage. The enemy had eleven sail,—1 ship, 3 brigs, the rest hermaphrodite brigs and schooners. We have a battery in the island of two 24 pounders, two 12 ditto, and two 9's, with two hundred and fifty men; and we hope to give them a warning should they come up, as is expected."

Other accounts state that a Brazilian brig had lost her fore-top mast; the corvette was much crippled; and it was expected that Admiral Brown would make another attack on them.

Commodore Charles Prytz, the present Commandant of the Danish squadron, is said to be of a respectable family in Denmark. He is a forty years of age. He entered when very young into the Danish navy, served as a midshipman when Lord Nelson made the attack upon Copenhagen on the 2d of April, 1801, which attack ended in the dissolution of the Northern Confederacy, formed against England through French influence. In 1807, on the surrender of Copenhagen and the Danish fleet to the British, Prytz held a command. After that event he commanded a division of Gun-boats in the Baltic; was in the service of the Emperor of Russia in the year 1809, and, we believe, in the War of 1812. He is related of him in the Brazilian navy, that when some of the sailors to be flogged, he generally adds an extra dozen to the number of Copenhagen. From this circumstance, and his conduct in England and Englishmen, he has acquired the name of "Copenhagen amongst the English seamen. Some of our Monte Video friends give Prytz as "a Devil of a fellow at gun-boat fighting." We all know the Danes excel in the construction and management of gun-boats, have sometimes found to our cost in the late war. However, we feel alarm at the efforts of this vaunted Dane. His prowess will probably prove like those of his predecessors, "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing."

JOHN G. FAY

BEGETS to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has dissolved Partnership with Mr. Whitaker, he has REMOVED to No. 26, Calle de la Piedad, (next door to Mr. Booth's) Where he solicits their patronage in the PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, PAPER-HANGING, and GLAZING branches, to which he now directs his attention. SIGN-BOARDS promptly and tastefully executed.

TEA GARDEN.

MR. PALMER informs his Friends and the Public, that he has opened

A Tea Garden, near the Recoleta Church.

At the Quinta known by the name of the Quinta of Sandoval; where he intends to furnish all those who may favour him with their calls, with TEA, COFFEE, and most kinds of FRUITS in their Seasons. He will likewise take BOARDERS and LODGERS at a reasonable rate; and hopes, by his unremitting exertions, to give general satisfaction.

He has likewise good Stables, where Gentlemen's Horses will be taken care of, for the sole expense of the grass, grain, or whatever they choose to give them.

DINNER PARTIES can be accommodated on Reasonable Terms, by giving previous notice.

BUENOS AYREAN BRITISH SCHOOL SOCIETY.

AT a Meeting of British and other residents in Buenos Ayres, held on the 20th November last, to take into consideration the State of Education amongst Foreign Residents speaking the English language,

The Rev. JOHN ARMSTRONG, in the Chair.

IT WAS RESOLVED:—

- 1.—That an Institution be established, to be designated "THE BUENOS AYREAN BRITISH SCHOOL SOCIETY," for the Education of English, and others speaking the English Language.
- 2.—That this Institution shall be supported partly by a small charge of instruction, and partly by a voluntary Subscription. Such children, however, whose parents cannot afford to pay for their Education, to be admitted into the Schools gratis, upon the recommendation of a Member of the Society, and the approval of the Committee.
- 3.—That the sum of \$1 4rs. per month be the charge for each Child, boy or girl, admitted into the Schools; and this sum to be paid in advance.
- 4.—That all persons subscribing Ten Dollars or upwards, per annum, or One Hundred Dollars or upwards, at one time, shall be Members of the Institution.
- 5.—That the business of this Institution shall be conducted by a Patron, a President, a Treasurer, a Secretary, and a Committee consisting of seven Members, three of whom to constitute a Quorum.
- 6.—That the Committee shall meet once every month, or oftener, on some day to be fixed by themselves.
- 7.—That the Committee shall appoint Visitors, to visit the Districts already pointed out, who may associate with themselves any Subscribers, for the purpose of promoting the regular attendance of the scholars; and who shall make it their business to inquire what children residing within their several districts may require Education, with a view of their being brought to School.
- 8.—That the Committee shall appoint two or more of their members as Monthly Visitors of the School, with a view to support the authority of the Teachers, and to watch over the progress of the Scholars.
- 9.—That the Schools be conducted upon the plans of Dr Bell and Lancaster, viz.—by mutual instruction.
- 10.—That the Committee be engaged to open communications, as far as possible, with such Societies in England as they may consider likely to further the objects of this Establishment, particularly the British School Societies, and to request their assistance and co-operation.
- 11.—That Mr. John Robert Pizey be appointed Treasurer, and Mr. Harratt, Secretary to the Institution.
- 12.—That the following Gentlemen do compose the Committee for the year 1827:—

Rev. John Armstrong,	Mr. Thomas ...
Philip Parvin,	Mr. James ...
Parish Robertson,	Mr. William Ma ...
as Duquid,	

- 13.—That a General Meeting of the Subscribers and Friends of the School, be held every year at the School-House, before whom an Account shall be rendered of the proceedings of the past year stated, a new Committee be agreed upon, to be printed under the sanction of the Committee, and the names of the Members.
- 14.—That a Committee of the other Members as have most frequently attended the Institution, be re-eligible for the ensuing year.
- 15.—That a Committee of Ladies shall be appointed by the General Committee, to visit the School, and who shall be requested to make an Annual Report respecting the same to the General Committee.
- 16.—That Subscriptions and Donations be now entered into, and that the Secretary, and Members of the Committee, be requested to publish for giving stability and permanency to the Institution, and that such a Fund be raised from Donations, and other voluntary contributions.
- 17.—That a Fund be raised from Donations, and other voluntary contributions.
- 18.—That any surplus which may appear to be in the Treasurer's hands, on presentation of his yearly account, over and above the necessary expenditure, be carried to the Permanent Fund.
- 19.—That no part of such Fund be appropriated to the yearly current expenses of the Institution, without the previous consent of the Subscribers, to be determined at a General Meeting.
- 20.—That the General Committee be empowered to enact such further Regulations as may be considered necessary to the prosperity of the Institution; but that none of the foregoing Regulations be repealed or altered, except at a General Meeting.
- 21.—That these Resolutions be published in such manner as the Committee may direct.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Chairman.

NOTICE TO PARENTS.

THE BUENOS AYREAN BRITISH SCHOOLS will be opened on THURSDAY next, the 25th inst., at No. 45, Victoria Street (a square and a half westward from the corner of the Cabildo), where Parents who are desirous of having their children educated, are requested to present them at Ten o'clock precisely. The School hours are from half-past Seven in the morning until Ten o'clock, and from Eleven until half-past One o'clock.

JOHN HARRATT, Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, 20th January, 1827.

BUENOS AYRES.

THE WAR.

This week is rather barren of news respecting the war. What little intelligence has been received, would lead us to believe that the defensive system, after all the vaunted projects which have vapoured in the councils of the Emperor, is still persisted in, as that which is most adapted to secure its object, and least likely to expose to the chances of a defeat the interests which are made the plea of aggression. While this system speaks something to the knowledge and prudence of the General, it whispers but little in favour of the bravery of the troops which were destined, in their high-flying career, to attack this capital, and lay its buildings about our ears, as a just chastisement for republican audacity, and a salutary lesson for plebeian presumption. But the tables appear to be turned, and instead of the vaunting braggadocio and petulant ravings of youth and inexperience, we find the utmost caution and extreme prudence, that fear to risk a battle lest it should prove a defeat.

We did expect, had the Emperor continued at the head of the army, that his rashness and vanity would have stimulated him to a more bold and adventurous game than his shrewd and astute Generalissimo has hitherto dared to risk, and that the crisis of the war would thereby have been hastened and brought to a close, by undeceiving himself respecting the valour of his enemy, and the weakness and discontent of his own forces. But the occurrences at Rio have, fortunately, plausibly absolved him from redeeming the pledges of exploits which, we have no doubt, had he dared to attempt, he would have purchased at a dear and ruinous rate; and it is very certain that he will be much more successful in consoling his mistress for the loss of her palace, and the Germans for the loss of their Princess, than he would have been in invading and taking this city; by us the mere attempt would have been looked upon as the surest precursor of a peace, and the liberation of the Banda Oriental.

The cautious conduct observed in the Brazilians, to avoid the contingencies of an encounter, betrays a want of confidence in the strength and spirit of their forces, that augurs ill success; and the means they have taken to impede the march of the Republican arms, while they may perhaps in the end prove fruitless, will leave an impression on the inhabitants of the province, that removes further and further from the Brazilians the possibility of recovering their former sovereignty; and should such an event take place by an unexpected reverse of circumstances, the Banda Oriental would present little more than a desert and depopulated country, as the very prospect of such an occurrence would operate as a signal for the inhabitants to abandon their homes, and to seek in the neighbouring provinces of Entre-Rios and Buenos Ayres, an asylum from the persecutions to which they would be exposed by the reversion of the country to the Emperor. The inhabitants have gone too far in the career of rebellion, to merit the confidence of the Imperial Court, and they are too conscious of what they shall receive at its hands, to trust to any fair sounding promises; and we are inclined to believe, that there exists no medium between the unconditional surrender of the province by the Emperor, and its complete subjugation and the almost total extermination or banishment of its inhabitants, as they are nearly all implicated in the attempts to throw off the yoke: so that whether he succeed or not, he will not be the gainer either way. The elastic energies of industry and commerce may, in the course of time, replace some part of the lost population and wealth; but it must be long before it can return to the same state it was in previous to the war, even could its connexion be preserved to the empire, which is little better than a chimera, considering its position.

The war may justly be considered, on the part of Brazil, as a contention for a point of honour; the sworn integrity of the empire, not its strength or union; a strife for an abstract principle, more than for a tangible and real good. Whatever be the result, the Emperor can have little to boast of. In the event of success, his pride and insulted dignity may be avenged; but his treasury will be exhausted, his finances embarrassed, and his subjects discontented. Should he lose the combat, his imperial purple will be soiled by the profane rudeness of republican hands, his empire dismembered, and the foundation of his throne undermined. It is in our view a wiser act to amputate a mortified limb in time, than, by a dangerous delay, to expose the whole body to the consequences of its infection. It would, perhaps, be a policy to separate the Banda Oriental from Brazil, than to

an army of enthusiastic republicans to enter the country of a people who, though not prepared for popular institutions to their fullest extent, may, notwithstanding, catch with avidity at what promises to confer on them so many benefits; and although the Brazilian should not be so docile as to receive lessons on politics from an invading army of natural and inveterate enemies, even their mere march may leave some leaven of their doctrines behind them, which may by degrees ferment the whole mass. The principles which they advocate are insidious and subtle, and we think the Emperor has as much cause to dread their effects, as the force of their arms. The tendency of public sentiment in the Banda Oriental is well known long since, and its connexion with Brazil affords much greater facilities for communicating its sentiments to the rest of the population, than when it should be separate in government and interests; and a sanatory cordón might, then be drawn as close round the remainder of the Empire, as its interests, its commerce, and the proximity of the territory would permit. Otherwise, the crown will sit but lightly on the wearer's brow, and the pedestal of his throne will rest on a sandy foundation.

NATIONAL SQUADRON.

On Tuesday last a boat arrived from the National Squadron, by which intelligence was brought that several sailors had deserted from the blockaded Brazilian squadron, who state that the communication with the shore is entirely cut off, and that they are in great want of provisions. Reports state that the Commander had offered to capitulate, though he declined to do so with Admiral Brown, either fearing that he would not give him a sufficient guarantee for strict compliance with the terms of capitulation, or, what is equally probable, that he intended a direct insult to the Commander of the National Squadron. The man who, in defiance of every law and axiom of civilized nations, has dared to violate the rights of a flag of truce, and detain the bearers, may well dread a just retaliation on his perfidious conduct; but we confidently hope, that this same person will yet have to submit unconditionally to the National Squadron, and that Admiral Brown will also have another opportunity of teaching these despicable fellows that there is no identity between bravery and perfidy, nor any connexion between the honour and principles which influence his conduct, and the meanness and cowardice which have so plainly marked theirs through the whole course of the war. In consequence of this intelligence, the Admiral had ordered the guns which mounted the battery at Punta Gorda, to be transported to Martin Garcia, for the more effectual fortification of the island, probably expecting that their pressing necessities will prompt them to measures which, if left to the impulses of their cowardice alone, they would never dare to attempt.

If they anticipate that their treatment, should they surrender, would be regulated by their own conduct in opposite circumstances, they may well feel a repugnance to submission; not because their honour or bravery will be at all affected, (for these are either non-entities or latent sentiments which yet remain to be elicited,) but because they expect some practical appeal to their corporeal sensations, more dreadful to such men than the stings of wounded pride, or the loss of honour. They may make one desperate struggle, not for their character, but for their heads; for, notwithstanding the humanity which Brown has so frequently displayed to his prisoners, the Brazilians cannot divest themselves of the idea of his being little less than a daring and desperate ruffian, from whose hands they expect no mercy, one whose heroism keeps no order with the deeds of common-place bravery, and whose wrath overleaps the boundaries of justice and humanity.

On Wednesday, Congress held open session, for the purpose of electing its president, and vice-presidents, the term being concluded of these officers. The former president, Don José Maria Rojas, was re-elected; and Señor Don Alejandro Heredia, deputy for Salta, was named vice-president, and Señor Don Miguel Diaz de la Peña, deputy for Catamarca, second vice-president.

The Police report, for the month of December, published in the *Mensajero*, gives the number of prisoners of all descriptions at 56, viz. :—For travelling without passports, 2; insults and threats, 3; vagabonds and drunkards, 22; for fighting with knives, 5; assault, 1; suspected of having set fire to wheat fields, 1; resistance with arms, 1; highway robberies, 6; thefts, 6; deserters, 4; murders, 4.—These have been taken and sent from the districts of Mopsalvo, San Vicente, Navarro, Guardia de Lujan, San N

colts, Chascamas, and San Isidro. The town of Navarro was attacked by Benítez, who suffered death a fortnight since: he seized the Commissary of Police, after having wounded him with a ball, and carried him to Lujan, where he was liberated at the time Benítez was repulsed and apprehended. In the district of Lujan, Mariano Lima murdered Felipé Carri; the only known cause was the latter's having reprehended him for chastising his wife. In the district of Arcco, Sergeant-major Don José Maria Pinex was murdered by four highway robbers. In the district of San Pedro, a party of robbers (the whole of whom fled, and are pursued,) attacked the house of Don Bernardo Lima, near the coast of Arriafé, by night, and wounded him and his labourer with two sword-cuts on the head. On their giving the alarm, two of the owner's sons and another labourer ran to their assistance; but being unarmed, they were all three murdered. The motives which induced such savage and atrocious conduct, are believed to have arisen from a personal resentment, as it appears, from the depositions of the said Lima, that one of the murderers had formerly been a labourer in his service; and what tends to confirm the supposition, is their not having carried off any thing of value, when they might have done so with facility. A striking trait of bloody ferocity in this affair is, that the murdered labourer was the brother of him whose hand deprived him of existence.

In San Nicolas de los Arroyos, two houses were attacked by parties of robbers; from one they carried of a trunk, at the other they were beaten off. In the same district, a female named Juana Zamora, in attempting to extinguish a fire which had been kindled in the neighbourhood of her residence, and which threatened to consume it, perished with her three children in the flames.

On the 22d ultimo, a fire broke out in the neighbourhood of Alto Redondo. It arose from the carelessness of some imprudent person in kindling a fire in his thrashing ground to prepare Maté. It spread with great rapidity, but was happily extinguished through the activity and assistance of the neighbouring farmers and labourers. Several other fires have recently broke out in the country, chiefly the result of accident and carelessness. The course of the conflagration was not arrested until it had destroyed several cottages, together with several fields of wheat. It extended over the space of half-a-league in breadth, and a league and a-half in length.

THEATRE.

Culebras took his Benefit on the 23d ult., and had a very crowded house. An interlude was performed in honour of Brown, in which the aid of the Heathen mythology was called. It however went off rather flat. The gods and goddesses of the ancients make but a poor figure upon the Stage, except in such burlesque pieces as "Midas," "Poor Vulcan," &c. The National Anthem was sung, and a Portrait of Brown exhibited (painted by a French artist of this city, Monsieur Goulu,) amid a tolerable share of enthusiasm. A Comedy, denominated "Oidio las Mujeres," followed. The name would seem somewhat adventurous in a city containing so many female divinities. Culebras and his friends managed to smooth the way by a Newspaper correspondence, in which there was a great deal of the "puff direct." The Comedy itself had nothing objectionable in it. It was the old story—presumptuous Man pretending to despise Woman, and forced at last, in humble penitence and bended knee, to sue for pardon at the feet of offended beauty. The play was repeated on Tuesday evening. The Orchestra performed the Overture to Lodoiska between the Acts.

A new "petit piece," containing a considerable share of equivoque, entitled "Embustero Engaño," (The Bitter Bit,) was represented a few evenings since, in which that excellent comedian, Felipé David, appeared to advantage. There is an irresistible drollery about this actor, his little thin person, and face replete with regnery, that would render him a valuable performer in larger cities than Buenos Ayres.

Few but devoted Theatricals care to attend the Theatre in this sultry weather, and an Englishman scorns artificial aid to cool himself. On Culebras' night, most of the Gentlemen in the Pit and Boxes, "menos los Ingleses," had fans. Our countrymen would endure a great deal, e'er they had recourse to such an expedient in public.

The Operas of the Califé, Engaño Feliz, and Italiana en Argel, have been repeated lately, and Don Giovanni (as our London play-bills would express it) "is in active preparation, and will be speedily produced." The Amateurs look forward to the performance of this sublime Opera with great expectation. At the London Opera, in 1817, it was represented one entire season, supported by those distinguished performers, Ambrogetti, Naldi, and Madame Fodor. Perhaps it may not please 'the million' of Buenos Ayres, charmed as they have been so long by the witcheries of Rossini's music.

The following anecdote is related of the above Opera:—At the end of the first act of Don Giovanni, there is an air sung by the Don in embracing one of his fair ones. In this air occurs the words "Viva la Liberté," not, of course, in the sense of politics, but in the sense of gallantry. It was thought dangerous, however, by the Dramatic Censors at Paris, to allow a "Viva" to be raised to Liberty even in an Italian song, and the actor was ordered to substitute the words "Viva la Hilarité," against all the rules of sense metre. In this manner it is always now sung, to the great amusement of sensible dilettanti, who know the Liberty taken with the original.

To the Editor of "The British Packet."

Sir,—The abominable falsehoods and specious statements respecting the cause of failure of two of the principal Associations sent out here, as stated in the London Times, render it actually necessary that something like the truth should be known, that the public may judge of the real merits of the case; and as it is a subject that really concerns the public generally, if you consider it sufficiently interesting, you will receive a continuation of the enclosed for insertion in your paper.—Yours, &c.

SPECTATOR.

ON EMIGRATION.

The variety of distempers in men's minds seem to be as great as those in their bodies. It has been remarked by physicians, that every age has its madness, or peculiar disease. Some years back, anpass ionaungao vxi erif collecting flowers is said to have become so great, as to be a subject of a restrictive law. For the last two years, the Emigration mania seems to have been raging not only in England, but has spread its influence to France and Holland; and certainly, like the flower mania, would require a restrictive law, were it not that the absolute failure of the projectors will furnish the best restriction that could possibly be devised.

It is the opinion of many, (and an opinion that does not seem far from correct,) that all persons who have not a controul over their passions or ideas, are mad. It may be asked, if it is not possible that whole communities of men might not be seized with fits of insanity? In using the words madness and insanity, it is to be understood in the legitimate sense of the word,—"disordered in the mind; over-run with any wild and unreasonable desire;" and considering it in this light, it brings it to a matter of fact, rather than a question, that billions of persons become insane or disordered in their minds, and pass through all the phases of mental derangement of which an individual is susceptible. History affords strong instances. The insatiable lust of ambition and dominion of the Romans, were decisive symptoms of insanity;—the Crusaders were furious lunatics;—the Cromwells were religiously mad;—the Jacobites and Reformers were politically mad;—the South-Sea speculators were avariciously mad;—but the late South American schemes seem to have combined the imbecility and folly of all the preceding madmen together. Nor will it need much logic to prove it, or that the notions of these stock-jobbing speculators were evidently floating and undefined, like what is figured of the first form of things, flying about in search of bodies to attach themselves to. Innumerable evanescent phantoms seemed to have danced before their eyes, and dazzled their sight, like insects in the morning sun. The most plausible of their plans have been mere bubbles, like those blown by the breath of a child, which, having rose, glittered for a moment, and burst in the same instant.

That these visionary and ill-planned schemes should find so many dupes, must be attributed in the first place to an old axiom, that the bulk of mankind never think at all; and that the greater part of those who do, think by proxy, or regulate their opinion by their wishes. Secondly,—the very flattering and encouraging prospects held out by persons presumed to be respectable from their situation in life, put aside the little caution or common sense that in some few instances might have been expected. We could adduce a third reason; but so on such a subject as Emigration, and these rational ones, are as much as any person ought to expect, and possibly more than has hitherto been given.

In our next we will take a review of the Associations; and in doing this, shall have the pleasure of laying before our readers some of the most wonderful ideas that could enter into the brain (head, we should have said,) of a fairy-tale composer.

In pursuing the task we have set ourselves, we have only for our object the hope of raising a beacon to warn others from falling a sacrifice to the senseless speculations of stock-jobbing schemes, contrived for no other earthly purpose than to fill the pockets of some half-dozen persons, who, regardless of every feeling of honour, honesty, or humanity, would sacrifice thousands of their fellow-creatures to their cursed lust of avarice.

SPECTATOR.

FOR SALE, at the CIRCULATING LIBRARY, No. 61, Chacabuco Street.
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BUENOS AYREAN BRITISH SCHOOLS.

NOTICE TO PARENTS.

The Schools being now open, applications may be made before 12 o'clock every morning, at No. 45, Victoria-Street, (one and a-half squares westward from the corner of the Cabildo,) for admittance into the same.

JOHN HARRATT, Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, 25th January, 1827.

N.B.—The hours of attendance formerly published, having been deemed inconvenient, the following are now fixed upon, viz:—from half-past Eight till half-past Eleven o'clock in the Morning; and from Two until Four o'clock in the Afternoon.

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