

THE

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

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No. 49.)

BUENOS AYRES, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1827.

(Vol. 1.)

COPY OF A NOTE

SENT BY THE GOVERNMENT OF CORDOVA TO THE FOREIGN MINISTERS RESIDENT IN BUENOS AYRES.

"Cordova, 31st May, 1827.

"Impelled by a duty, the fulfilment of which is highly grateful to the undersigned, he directs this Note to His Excellency the Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty. It has not for its object to destroy or to change the face of the mission of the Minister Plenipotentiary. Its object is very exalted and legal. It tends solely to represent the rights of the province which he has the honour to preside over. Her laws impose on him this duty; and the government would be highly responsible before her, and before the Nation itself, if, by the omission of this step, the least of its rights should at the same time be trampled upon. To the spirit of the law, every other consideration must give way. This province has had many in view, and her tolerance for this cause has reached its extremity; but in such circumstances, which cannot be hidden from the Minister whom he addresses, his silence would be most criminal; and far from being reputed a worthy consideration, it would present to the eyes of the observer nothing but a dishonourable apathy, which, submerging the country in horrors, might prepare it a disastrous end.

The province of Cordova, on the 2d of October of the past year, separated herself from the association of the others assembled in Congress, and acknowledges none of its laws; and the National Executive, respecting that determination, abstained from exercising command over this province, and even from transmitting the deliberations of the said Congress. How could it act in a different manner in public, without causing the greatest scandal by the infraction of the first law of the nation? Notwithstanding, the Congress continued, as it ought, in the formation of the fundamental law of the 23d of January of the year 1825, ought to be offered opportunely to the consideration of the provinces, which possessed all the liberty necessary to admit or reject it, and which was confirmed by the said constitution in the last section of the 187th article, providing in the 138th article, that it can only be put in practice by the admission of two-thirds of the number of provinces. This result has had no effect; on the contrary, more than two-thirds have rejected it, and disavowed the authority of the Congress and of the President, by ordering their deputies to withdraw, who were detained there, in by force, for the purpose of making its deliberations appear legal.

The province of Cordova, having in view these steps, cannot be indifferent to her future condition. The President of Buenos Ayres continues entitling himself National, and as such, treating and contracting, in the name of the nation, with the Ministers and Envoys of other nations resident in Buenos Ayres; and as this may produce unfortunate results to the provinces which do not belong to the association, and whose names, in violation of the said sacred laws, are taken to give validity to those acts; it has ordered the undersigned to present in the most legal form to the Ministers resident in that city, that the province of Cordova will not be responsible for any treaty made by the said Ministers with the President of Buenos Ayres, entitled national, as he certifies by the present communication, assuring the Minister whom he addresses, that all treaties which he may have formed with the said President since the 2d of October, 1826, do not bind in any

manner the province of Cordova, nor do they impose upon her the least obligation.

"The undersigned believes it his duty to append to this communication a copy of the manifest published by this legislative body. In it are detailed the reasons which the province had for separating herself; and although this document, as being public, would come in its time to the hands of the Minister, nevertheless it is now remitted to him in an official character, that it may produce the effects which are desired.

"The undersigned, on transmitting the sentiments of his province to the Minister whom he addresses, assures him of his esteem and consideration.—*Juan Bautista Bustos.*—*Juan Pablo Bulnes*, minister of government.—*To His Excellency Lord Ponsonby*, Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. M."

"*Note.*—Other communications of the same date and tenor, were addressed to the Envoys of the Republic of the United States, Columbia, and Chile.

A PROTEST,

Addressed by the Governors of San Juan, Mendoza, and Punta de San Luis, to the General Constituent Congress, on occasion of the intercepted correspondence of the Representative of the Province of Catamarca, Don Miguel Diaz de la Peña.

"When the undersigned governments, sensible of the errors of some bad citizens, or magistrates, promoters of the civil war which desolates the provinces of our Republic, shedding the precious blood of hundreds of the sons of the country, of friends and brothers; they united themselves by means of treaties formed in Guanacache, to interpose their benificent and respectful mediation for the purpose of destroying that deadly germ, to cool the excited passions, and guide the common sentiment to the exclusive well-being and salvation of the Republic, threatened by the ambition of a formidable power: when, in the security which is inspired by the practice of free forms and institutions, either determined by universal opinion, or decided on by the august national body, the people marched by legal ways to the decision which should give them a political existence, prosperous and stable: when the unjust war, it is repeated, to which the nation has been provoked, imperiously demands the union of the Argentine people, and all the efforts and sacrifices of their sons to avenge the enormous outrage to which it is the aim to subject them: finally, when the existence of the country, placed in imminent danger, raises its powerful and moving voice, exclaiming—enough of slaughter, enough of disorders, of horrors and of blood, dark manœuvres, emanating from where good only was to be expected, and directed by a member sent forth from the centre of power, of order, of peace and the laws, have taught the infrascript governments that they ought to raise their appeal, in the name of the country, to as many authorities as exist within the limits of the State, and most particularly to the Sovereign General Constituent Congress, that it may divest itself of these injurious fury, of that devastating rage, and of those patricidal animosities, which will convert the Republic into a frightful desert, sowed with dead bodies, and moistened with illustrious blood.

"In effect, Representatives, the time is now arrived, which, by the discovery of criminal deeds, shall make known the person who envenom the minds, prevailed on by power and influence, to

the perilous circumstances in which the people, for defending their civil liberty, are found discordant in opinion, to apply the energetic and opportune remedies which such ruinous evils require.

"The undersigned governments keep in their power documents sufficient to prove, that from among you has gone out the fratricidal man who has proceeded to renovate the dissensions, and civil war, nearly extinguished in the unfortunate provinces of the north, and to put into the hands of their sons iron and lead, which ought only to be used against the common enemy. An enterprize not less criminal than daring, deserves without doubt to be considered by the Sovereign Body, and by the governments of the provinces, as the signal of alarm which will produce evils without end; much more, when by the same documents it is known, that the sums expended on it are drawn, by this and other perfidious agents, from the national treasury, straitened by the great expenditure which the war demands, and whose increased obligations must in the end weigh upon the people themselves, whom with such dark projects, intrigues, and machinations, it is proposed to destroy, for the purpose of dominating and oppressing them.

"It is impossible, Representatives, that a destructive thunder-bolt, hurled by the most implacable enemy of the country, could produce evils of such enormous magnitude, as those which the nation will necessarily experience, if those plans, sanguinary enemies of the human species, are permitted to be realized. Will the Representatives yet bear to observe in cold blood, that daring shamelessness with which it is intended to cause men and towns to disappear, rather than yield to the force of opinion so decided, and rather than sacrifice that unbridled ambition for the possession of a command which it is ridiculous to see now existing? Can the people suffer also that despotism of opinion, whose degrees of criminality might be ascertained, were it possible to measure the obstinacy and ardent desire which is observed to annihilate the subject, and to rule in his despite? What!—the passions, hatred, and personal rivalships, will not permit to be heard the agonizing clamour of the most illustrious Republic, and most worthy of patriotic love? Will it be impossible to place her out of the reach of the shafts of that power which persists in causing her to disappear, rather than give up a post incapable of affecting its object? What is this, Representatives!—A heart of marble is necessary, to contemplate with indifference the horrors which are suffered, and the obstinacy with which public decorum is outraged. It must be confessed, that the authors of this work of death, have made themselves deserving in every respect of the severity of the power which the nation deposited in your hands.

"The infrascript governments represent to you the evils which are experienced: they denounce to you their authors, and demand of you the most prompt remedy to restrain them. In your bosom there are delegates of the people presided over by the undersigned: to them is recommended the activity and cooperation of their zeal, for the good and the existence of the country. May the undersigned be permitted to say to them, that it is a thousand times better to abandon the place of responsibility which they occupy, than contribute, by their silence, to the authorization of their misfortunes, which perhaps in their hands they can remedy. The undersigned governments well know, that the cause of discord is the constitutional code: that it was the first origin which agitated and disturbed the minds, by dividing opinions respecting its basis: but it is also well known to them, that you wisely designated the ways by which a termination, conformable to the general will, should be arrived at. To go beyond these limits, is an attempt against public order, outrages your own authority, and is depressive to civil liberty. How, then, is it attempted to establish thought, and rule over opinion, with the apparatus of bayonets, despising the only means capable of giving solidity to the work which is desired to be raised, the only ones wished for by the people, the only ones the product of civilization and knowledge: proclaimed constantly for the period of six years, those which have cost so much blood to arrive at the practice of, and which it is impossible to tear from the hearts of men without putting an end to the existence of the country. What! Do they hope to seduce with pernicious examples, or to make opinion uniform, by slaying and desolating? Are these the principles proclaimed and engraved indelibly on the heart of every American! Is that the respect and submission due to established forms? Why, then, silence the laws? Are these the effects of the illumination of the people, of the terrible disorders which have characterized the monarchs whom humanity abhors? What man, what power, is authorized to exalt itself above the laws, and to promote quietly the

extermination of an entire nation, called to be the cradle of liberty, the habitation of the sciences, the association of the arts, and the land of sumptuous monuments, erected in memory of the heroes who redeemed her with their lives from the oppression and tyranny of the despotic Spanish monarchs? Can a greater abuse of power be committed, than to trample so many forms, so many liberties, so many motives of respect and of worthy homages? It is grievous, but indispensable to confess, that in your view, and with scandalous publicity, fundamental laws have been violated without shame, and exactly those which restrained power, producing a tendency of precaution against the war and disasters which are lamented, and which must be contained, or renounce every social good. Without this infamous attack, how many arms would have been ready to augment the files of the National Army! Of how great service would have been the religious observance of the law of the 2d of January of the past year! Without this sad stroke, gold would not have been sufficiently persuasive, and much less correspondent the effects which were expected from time or seduction, while the means of cutting the tender shoots of liberty were put in execution. It is some time since, in the district of the Republic, the rumour of the perfidious politics was perceived, and that its authors boasted of impunity.

"In conclusion, Sirs, if the views which are adverted to are to suffice for four, public opinion, to establish laws according to the caprice and desires of the small number of men who support these perilous aspirations, the undersigned governments must unhang their arms, and prepare to resist a power as unjust as arbitrary; expiring, if it be necessary, upon the drum, which may give the signal of union to the men who for sixteen years defended their political liberty, and who are ready to perish rather than to see their enjoyments, their rights, and their civil liberty subjugated by force.

"May the tutelar deities of the country move the minds of the deputies in Congress to the prompt remedy of such great evils, by the consideration and conviction that the public health demands it of them! May they accept at the same time the considerations and high respect which the undersigned offer.—Sovereign Sir.—*Manuel Gregorio Quiroga*.—*José Antonio de Oro*, secretary.—*Juan Corbalar*.—*Gavino García*, secretary.—*José Santos Ortiz*.—*Manuel de la Precilla*, secretary.

INSTRUCTIONS

Which are to govern Don Manuel José García, in the discharge of the Commission with which he has been entrusted to the Court of Rio Janeiro.

"The principal object which the Government proposes to obtain by means of the mission of Don Manuel José García to the Court of Rio Janeiro, is to accelerate the termination of the war, and the establishment of peace between the Republic and the Empire of Brazil, as the interests of the Nation imperiously demand. The government leaves to the ability, activity, and zeal of Señor García, the adoption of the means which may be employed for the execution of this important object, and this mission confines itself to make the following remarks.

1st. "As soon as Señor García shall arrive at the port of Rio Janeiro, in the character which he bears of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic to His Britannic Majesty, he shall enter into communication with Mr. Gordon, Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain at the Court of Brazil, and the moment he shall obtain by his interference, the assurances of being properly received by His Imperial Majesty to treat concerning peace, and in consequence the necessary passport, he shall proceed to his disembarkation, and to take the other steps which belong to the fulfilment of his mission. If unfortunately this cannot be obtained, he shall return to this capital in a ship of war belonging to His Britannic Majesty, for which purpose he shall solicit the necessary assistance from the said Mr. Gordon.

2d. "In case the Government of Brazil shall consent to treat concerning peace, Señor García is fully authorized to adjust and conclude any preliminary convention or treaty, which may tend to the cessation of war, and the re-establishment of peace between the Republic and the Empire of Brazil, on honourable terms, and with reciprocal guarantees to both countries; and which shall be for basis the devolution of the Oriental Province, or the cession and acknowledgement of said territory in a separate State, free and independent, under the forms and rules which its own laws

taunts shall choose and sanction. In this latter case, no compensation to be demanded by the belligerent parties.

3d. "Señor Garcia may assure the Government of Brazil; that this step being effected, he will enter into a treaty concerning the regulation of limits between the Republic and Brazil, and to establish and regulate the relations of amity, commerce, and navigation, in such a manner as shall consult the prosperity and reciprocal aggrandizement of both countries.

4th. "The preliminary convention, or treaty of peace, which is expressed in the second article, being made, Señor Garcia shall remit it to the Government by the Secretary of Legation, informing as it may be proper, and will wait its ratification and orders.

5th. "If, unfortunately, the Government of Brazil, without giving place to reason, should absolutely refuse an honourable and worthy convention, Señor Garcia shall demand his passport, and return to this capital to inform his Government.—*Buenos Aires, April 19, 1827.*"

RIVADAVIA.
Francisco de la Cruz.

It is in conformity with the original inserted in the Register of Instructions, in the Office of Foreign Affairs.

Domingo Olivera.

CONGRESS.

In the session of the 30th ultimo, the resignation of the President of the Republic was taken into consideration, and admitted, with only two dissenting votes against it; and at night the following answer was approved, and immediately transmitted to His Excellency:—

"Hall of Session, Buenos Ayres, June 30, 1827.

"MOST EXCELLENT SIR,

The Congress on taking into consideration the message of V. E. by which you resign the supreme command of the Republic, and devote into its hands the deposit of the Executive authority, it has had no choice, nor has any power remained to deliberate in a sense opposed to the resignation. Immediately that, in these critical circumstances of the country, Your Excellency is observed to be resolved to such a resignation, and that the State may be exposed to the perilous instants of a momentary paralysis, the Congress cannot view the disinterestedness of Your Excellency but as one of those fatalities to which all nascent and unconstituted States are subject; much more if, as in ours, its sons having yet scarcely hung up the sword with which they gained their independence, have again to grasp it to defend themselves.

Moreover, the motives with which Your Excellency justifies the resolution, constitute the change of the Executive in an act, the existence of which is advantageous to the salvation of the country; and thenceforward to consider it so, and to agree in the testimony of Your Excellency, is not only an act of justice to your sentiments and patriotism, but the National Body adheres to the same confidence which it also reposed in your person, when, believing it necessary for the direction of public affairs, it placed Your Excellency at the head of the State.

The power of singular events, and an extraordinary combination of circumstances, are the motives which could induce Your Excellency to resign the authority, and it is those only which impel the National Congress to this deliberation. Notwithstanding, Your Excellency descends conducted by the hand of the law, and it is not only honourable to your person, but beneficial to the Republic itself.

It is now that the Congress also ought to justify its election, by worthily classifying the distinguished services which Your Excellency has done to the Republic, in the epoch of your government; but from this noble and just duty, fortunately they are freed by the evidence of things, the existence of the country itself, (of this country, so worthy of a better fate,) her triumphs, and her heritages.

The Congress, for the present, must content itself in closing this reply, with requesting of Your Excellency to continue exercising the authority of the Republic for the few days which may intervene until the election of a successor.

The undersigned president has the honour to assent to Your Excellency, by orders of the National Body, the antecedent reso-

lution: and at the same time of repeating the protestations of his best consideration.

José Maria Rojas, President.
Juan C. Varela, secretary.

His Excellency the President of the Republic.

PROJECT OF LAW

Presented on the same day, on occasion of the admission of the resignation of the President of the Republic, by the Honourable Deputy for Santiago, Don Manuel Dorrego.

Article 1. The resignation of the actual President of the Republic being admitted, the election shall be proceeded to of the person who shall exercise the functions of the same, with the character of provisional, and solely for that which concerns Peace, War, and Foreign Relations.

2. The present Congress shall suspend its sessions, to be assembled only in an urgent case relative to Peace or War.

3. It shall proceed to obtain from the Provinces which have separated from the present Congress, their *accesit* to whatever may be sanctioned in conformity to the preceding article.

4. The deputies who have been withdrawn by an express law of their respective provinces from the representation of them, are suspended from the exercise of their powers.

5. The Congress, and National Executive, shall immediately proceed to invite the Provinces to a National Convention, requesting of them the place of assembly.

6. In the act of assembling the Convention, the present Congress shall cease.

7. The province of Buenos Ayres shall return to the state it was in previous to the law of the 4th of March, proceeding immediately to the election of Representatives for the city and country, which are to form its Legislature.

The Dove is the next Packet expected here from Falmouth.

Captain Robert Snell, of the Duke of York Packet, now in this port, was on board the Defence, of 44 guns, at the time she foundered off the coast of Jutland, and was the only officer saved. The Defence 74, and St. George 98 guns, were both wrecked on the morning of 24th December, 1811, upon the same point. The Hero, 74 guns, was lost off the coast of Holland on the 25th of December, 1811; and the country had to deplore the loss of 2000 seamen, perished from the above vessels.

June 30.—The blockading squadron got under weigh, and stood down the river; and in the afternoon were out of sight of the town.

July 2.—Arrived, British frigate Forte. 44 guns, Captain Jeremiah Coghlan, from Monte Video. She left that port on 30th June, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and anchored off Point Lara at 6 o'clock in the evening of July 1st. The Rio, Brazilian schooner, accompanied the frigate from Monte Video. The British brig Idris had arrived there, 19 days from the Falkland Islands. The Brazilian frigates Piranga and Isabel were anchored off the harbour. The blockading squadron again made their appearance this morning, following in the train of the frigate to her anchorage.—Norton would have missed such an opportunity of parade.

July 2.—Sailed for Rio de Janeiro, schooner Magnet, March, for the

A ... schooner Privateer Pre-

sident, captain Allen, was chased ashore near Cape St. Mary's by a Brazilian vessel of war. The crew escaped, and the prize went to pieces.

Another zumaca, prize to the schooner Privateer Vengadora Argentina, got on shore near Rosario, (Banda Oriental.) Some of the cargo has been saved; the remainder, with the prize, lost. The crew escaped. A Brazilian schooner-of-war endeavoured to approach; but was driven off by the prize and a privateer boat which had joined her.

Accounts have been received from the Salado to 30th June. They state that a Brazilian frigate, supposed the Emperatriz, came in sight of that port a few days since, at a distance of eight or ten miles. A Brazilian schooner, which had been cruising off the Salado, joined her, and they made sail away with a brig, supposed a merchant brig. On 30th June, no vessels were in sight. The zumaca mentioned in our last number as having arrived at the Salado, prize to the General Brown privateer, is called the Boa Fé, laden with salt and lime, and was bound from Rio Janeiro to Rio Grande. The Brazilian schooner of war above-mentioned, in endeavouring to intercept her, got aground. Some boats left the Salado to attack her; but she threw a number of things overboard and floated again.

In No. 47 of "The British Packet," we mentioned that a zumaca, prize of the schooner privateer President, Allen, had foundered. She was called the Nova Navigante, had a valuable general cargo on board from Rio Janeiro to Rio Grande, and formed one of three prizes taken by the President, from a convoy N. E. of Rio Grande, at night time. The Nova Navigante struck near Cape St. Antonio, three-quarters of a mile from the shore, between what is called the North and South Cape. She had anchored in 4 fathom water, parted two cables, and drove upon the breakers in dreadful weather, and in 20 minutes went to pieces. The following were drowned:—Captain Thomas Lewis, prize-master; two of his crew; 2 black men, and 3 black women, prisoners: in all eight persons. Saved, 6 of the prize-crew, and six negro-men, prisoners: in all twelve.

The three prizes of the President are thus accounted for:—1 lost near Cape St. Mary's, (Fletcher, prize-master); 1 lost near Cape St. Antonio, (Lewis, prize-master); and 1 given to the prisoners.

Captain Thomas Lewis, drowned in the prize zumaca Nova Navigante, came from Liverpool to Monte Video, a few months since, in the brig Agenorina. He was afterwards employed on the coast near the Salado, to look out for and receive prizes. Subsequently, he held a commission in the National Squadron, and was on board the barque Congress in the late action near Ensenada. He applied for and obtained his dismissal; joined the

privateer President, and perished in one of her prizes. Poor Lewis was a kind, good-hearted man, had been a sailor from his boyhood, and some years in His Majesty's service. He served under Sir Charles Brisbane, in the Spanish Maine and West Indies, the last war. He has a wife living in his native town, Macclesfield, in Cheshire. He professed, and we believe had an ardent attachment to the cause for which the Republic is now combating. The last time Captain Lewis was seen, he had caught hold of a black man, (the cook,) who was floating towards the shore upon a mattress. The man, finding that both must be drowned if Captain Lewis kept his hold, shook him off. Capt. L. having on a quantity of clothes, and boots, he very soon sunk.

The Brazilian merchant ship which grounded near the Salado, and was burned by the Brazilians, was called Flor del Pilar, laden with a valuable cargo. She was prize to the privateer Vencedor de Ituzaingo, Captain Costa. The prize-master writes from the Salado, that the privateer had made several other prizes, and had taken on board a considerable quantity of specie found in them.

Congress will hold open session to-day, for the purpose of electing the successor to Señor Rivadavia in the Presidency of the Republic. It is believed that Dr. Lopez (well known as the author of the National Anthem,) will be elected President.

The appearance of an unusual number of interesting documents this week, has induced us to publish an extraordinary Number of this Journal; sensible, that had we not taken this measure, we should have been under the necessity of leaving several of them unnoticed, though highly important as being intimately connected with the history of the change which is now taking place in the Government of the Republic. For this reason, we trust that the arrangement will meet the approbation of our Subscribers.

MRS. BURY,

FASHIONABLE DRESS-MAKER, (FROM LONDON)

NO. 100, CALLE DE LA CATERA

RETURNS her warmest acknowledgments to such Ladies of this City and its vicinity, as have already honoured her with their kind favours since her arrival in this country; and begs leave to assure them, that Ladies in general, that no exertions on her part shall be wanting to give the greatest satisfaction, by executing all orders committed to her care, with promptitude, taste, and elegance.

N.B.—A few respectable young Females are wanted as apprentices who will have an excellent opportunity of learning the business, in the style of neatness and fashion, the same as is practised by the most successful Dress-Makers in the Metropolis of Great Britain, as Miss Bury will constantly have a regular supply of the first fashions that can be procured from Europe.

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