

THE BRITISH PACKET & ARGENTINE NEWS

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

This Paper will be published every SATURDAY. The Subscription for three months 4 dollars. All communications to be addressed to the Editors, and left at No. 47, Calle del 25 de Mayo, or at this Office, where Subscriptions are received.

No. 66.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1827.

[Vol. 2.

BUENOS AYRES.

WE have read with surprise, in some of the periodicals of this capital, bitter inculpations against the late administration for having invited Europeans to establish themselves in this country, offering them pay in exchange for the services they might perform in their different professions. Our constant device has been, to remain impartial spectators of the struggles of the different parties, whether combatting for opinion, or disputing about persons. But our indifference has not arrived at that extreme point which would render us insensible to principles; and we have never balanced a moment in defending those which appear to us worthy of a free and constituted people. Although foreigners, we are not in the situation of the individuals we are treating of, and can, therefore, state frankly what we feel on this subject.

We do not think there is a single individual in this Republic who would oppose the Government in the exercise of that noble and generous hospitality, which the wanderer would find even under the tent of the Bedouin; neither is there one who is ignorant of the contrast which exists between that spirit of activity, that life, which results from liberal institutions; and the solitude and silence of the immense deserts which here surround us. Whatever latitude we may give to the theories of our countryman, Mr. Malthus, we can never believe that the native population will suffice to fill that immense void, no more than could the first families established in New England and in Pennsylvania, have formed those crowds which now cover the brow of the Alleghany hills, the banks of the Ohio, the Delaware and the Mississippi, and the shores of the Ocean from the Bay of St. Lorenzo to the Gulf of Mexico.

But if the advantages of colonization are unquestionable, the establishment of foreigners who come to fix here their talents and their industry, appears to us to be particularly so. In our opinion, these are valuable acquisitions to any country, but much more so to a young nation that has suffered so long under the religious and political tyranny of a metropolis far, very far, behind in the career of civilization. South America is certainly not deficient in men of education, nor even in distinguished scholars: but those who possess wisdom and learning, are not generally in aptitude for opening the book of knowledge to the profane. Born in the lap of riches, they limit themselves to enjoying, in the silence of retirement, the

fruits of their application; to perfecting what they have learned; and to ripening, by meditation, the ideas they have acquired in their readings. It is impossible that men placed in this elevated circle, should descend to the painful occupation of teaching; especially when public employments and legislative honours, are continually courting those who rise above mediocrity.

In Europe, things are very different. Science has there become general, and is not only a noble and useful occupation to its possessor, but likewise a lucrative one. Every year sends forth from the great Universities of the continent, (cheaper than our two proud depositories of Oxford and Cambridge,) innumerable young men, without any other fortune than the learning they have acquired, and without other hope of getting on in the world, than the benefits they can derive from their knowledge. The nations of the old continent have no longer sufficient asylums for these interesting wanderers; and there is hardly one among them who does not direct his supplicating looks towards the opulent regions of the New World.

Others, veterans in the service of the public, practised in the management of affairs, have been wrecked in those continual political storms which, for the last forty years, have agitated that portion of the globe. They have lost every thing,—even country have they lost; and seek for another to repair the errors of party spirit. The Holy Alliance, the Congresses, Ferdinand, and the Jesuits, have not ceased to hunt all those who have distinguished themselves by their love of liberty, by the independence of their ideas, or by the firmness of their character. What fruits will America have derived from her liberty, if she give not an amicable reception to these unfortunate victims of despotism and intolerance? What greater damage can be done to those two monsters, than to make good use of the arms that have inspired them with so much terror?

Liberty is great in every thing; in her calculations, in her plans, in her principles. Like her origin, the Divinity, her sentiments are those of benevolence and of fraternity; and on the august temple in which she resides, shine, in inextinguishable characters, these words of the most philosophical of poets:—

Remember, man, the Universal Cause
Acts not by partial, but by general laws;
And makes what Happiness we justly call,
Subsist not in the good of one, but ALL.

British Commercial Room

Nov. 3.—The blockading squadron in sight at anchor, after an absence of six days; viz.—2 corvettes, 5 brigs, and 4 schooners; and a brig, apparently a detained merchant brig.

4.—At day-break a Brazilian armed boat in sight to the northward.

5.—A cutter close in with Point Quilmes, supposed from Monte Video with provisions for the blockading squadron: she joined them in the course of the day. A Brazilian lugger boat (late Hijo de Julio,) in sight to the northward, chasing a whale-boat, and a captured balandra in company.

6.—The Gun Boat No. 11, Castelli, bound to the Salado, aground at Point Quilmes: Gun Boat No. 7 went to her assistance. The blockading squadron at day-break were under weigh, and soon out of sight.

7.—Gun Boat No. 7 returned to the Inner Roads from point Quilmes.

Arrived, privateer schooner Rayo Argentino, Cuyas, from a cruise of fifty-four days. She has captured 12 vessels: 6 sent to different ports, and 6 destroyed and given to prisoners.

8.—Sailed, privateer schooner Esperanza, Capt. Mateo Pavoli, on a cruise: she has one long 12 pounder, two 4 pounders, musquetry, and fifty men of all nations. Also, schr. privateer General Mancilla, Henderson, on a cruise: she has six guns, viz., five short 12 pounders, and one long 9; with 60 men, English and Americans, and musquetry for every man.

Several small craft arrived and sailed for the Parana, Martin Garcia, &c. The lugger boat Martin Garcia in sight to the northward, cruising. The privateer Rayo Argentino fired a salute.

8.—Arrived, British brig packet Osborn, Leslie, from Falmouth 30th August. She arrived at Rio Janeiro 24th October; sailed from thence 26th; arrived at Monte Video 6th, and sailed from thence 7th instant. Passengers from England, Señor Parades, (employed from Peru in a public capacity,) D. Peña, Señor Masotti; and from Monte Video, J. Plomer, Doña Victoria Zuñiga and three children, Miss Leay, and Miss Linton. Señor Masotti was not permitted to proceed from Monte Video in the packet; the rest came up in her to Buenos Ayres. The Kingfisher packet, from this 14th June, and Rio Janeiro 29th, arrived at Falmouth the 26th of August; Sheldrake do. from this 7th June, arrived at Falmouth about 29th August. — The detained Sardinian brig Asunta, had not arrived at Monte Video on the 6th instant. Near Monte Video the packet spoke a French brig from Bourdeaux, bound to Buenos Ayres, supposing it peace: being informed of the blockade, she went into Monte Video. No intelligence had been received of the missing vessels of the Patagonian expedition: the brig Caboclo and three-masted schooner had sailed in search of them. The American frigate Macedonian had arrived from Rio Janeiro. The British brig Orpheus, bound from London to Lima, had struck upon the English Bank on 26th ultimo, and went to pieces; the captain proceeded to Monte Video for assistance, and the British frigate Thetis, and brig of war Cadmus, went to the wreck, and saved the passengers and crew, except three persons (the cook, the steward, and a sailor,) who were drowned. Two other vessels have gone to the wreck. The Brazilian frigates Piranga, Emperatriz, and Princess Imperial, (the latter from Rio,) have their station at Monte Video, or cruising in the neighbourhood; two schooners of war are in harbour. The capture of the brig Ororáo, and the ship Santisa, was not known. Beef is at 22 reals the arroba. No mercantile arrivals lately of any import. The blockading squadron were 15 miles below Insenda.

The intelligence from Rio Janeiro is exceedingly warlike: not the least probability of peace; and rather than yield the disputed point the Emperor, it is said, will risk every thing,—even his crown and life. The Emperor Napoleon was accustomed to talk in the same strain; and it has a very imposing effect, but means nothing. The new corvette built in North America has arrived; she cost 190,000 dollars. A Portuguese ship called the Aristides, had likewise been purchased for nearly the same sum. It was currently reported that Fournier had landed and spiked the guns of the battery at Cape Frio, and that the brig of war Fifteenth August, (late Spark,) had been seen in action with a privateer brig on 19th October, and supposed to be taken. It is further stated, that 800 Irishmen, and 300 Germans are daily drilled for the army; and that 2000 Irishmen are expected at Rio, to act as soldiers. — Can this be correct?

The barque Rinaldo is appointed the next packet for Buenos Ayres.

The Osborn packet has brought London newspapers to 29th August. They are chiefly occupied with remarks and discussions upon Mr. Canning's death, and the most poignant regret expressed at so great a loss. The *Courier* observes: "A mighty and commanding mind has disappeared, a stupendous moral and political power has been withdrawn, which guided not only the interests of our own empire, but which influenced, in various degrees, the movements of surrounding nations." In France, M. Charles Dupin, member of the Institute, proposed a medal to be struck in honour of the deceased: on one side to be inscribed, *Civil and Religious Liberty throughout the World*; the other side to have his likeness, with the words, *In the name of all nations, the French to George Canning*. "Let us," said M. Dupin, "keep the rank which becomes us, and take the lead of all other people in the expression of our regret and respect for the friend of nations."

Mr. Herries has been appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer. A London paper remarks, that from habits of business, and long financial knowledge, he is quite capable; but he is not at all competent to lead the House, having none of the shining talents which would qualify him for this brilliant office. Mr. Huskisson, it is said, is to have the management of the House of Commons. The Duke of Wellington is Commander-in-Chief. The other branches of administration remain without material change; Lord Goderich prime minister.

The news of the signing of the preliminaries of peace by Sr. Garcia at Rio Janeiro, caused a considerable stir in England. Brazilian funds rose to 68, Buenos Ayres to 66, but afterwards declined a little. The Bulls in the above Stocks will look somewhat blank when intelligence arrives that the terms are rejected. Six vessels are advertised at Liverpool for Buenos Ayres direct. Trade in England is not very brisk. 3 per cent. consols at 86.

In France, all is quiet and prosperous. Spain and Portugal remain much in the same state as formerly. The affairs of Greece are under discussion, and in the interim hostilities have in a degree ceased until Turkey give the final answer to the propositions of the allied powers for the establishment of peace. The war with France and Algiers still existed, and the Algerines do not seem at all alarmed, having collected a quantity of troops from the interior, and the batteries being in excellent order. The tardiness in collecting the French squadron, and their not attacking Algiers upon the first dawn of the quarrel, is much commented upon. The Pacha of Egypt has declared himself independent of the Turkish Sultan.

Arrived at the Salado on the 3d instant, a French brig from Monte Video.

The Commandant at the Salado writes, that on the 4th instant two frigates, a brig, and the three masted schooner, were off that port; that the prize ship was aground three miles from the bar, but having on board two 24 pounders, she fired three cannon shots at the schooner. The fire was not returned. The Brazilians tacked, and on the following day were out of sight, and we believe returned to Monte Video.

Two privateer boats sailed from Monte Video on Monday last, supposed for the Salado.

Extract of a Letter from Bahia, dated 1st October, 1827.

Trade is in a sad state; nothing doing. The Brazilians dare not send a vessel to sea without convoy, and we are the sufferers; our goods remain unsold, or at very low prices. God grant that peace may soon be made; and yet I fear it will be no easy matter. The mob, who seem to direct matters in Buenos Ayres, care little if commerce is ruined; there will still remain beef: and our Emperor is headstrong, aware of the vast resources of his Empire, which have hitherto been so ill directed; he hopes little by little to form an army and navy, and to put in order his finances."

In our last we noticed the failure of the Brazilian expedition to Patagonia: the loss of the corvette *Maciaco*, brig *Independencia* & *Morto*, and the return of the brig *Caboclo* (damaged) to Monte Video. The fate of the other three vessels is uncertain. It is probable that the ship (said to be a transport), and the schooner left at Rio Negro, have escaped the storm, and only those off San Blas suffered. We do not think they will undertake a third expedition: a spell hovers over Patagonian land, fatal to Brazilian enterprise.

The American schooner *Velocity* was detained by the brig *Caboclo* on the coast of Patagonia, and sent to Monte Video. Upon her arrival at that port she was released, by the interference, it is said, of the captain of the U. S. corvette *Boston*. The *Tusculooza* is still under detention: the brig *President*, *Adams*, released. The French barque *Ternaux*, arrived at Monte Video 27th October, 69 days from Havre de Grace: several passengers. The British brig *Matilda*, seventy-eight days from London, arrived at Monte Video 4th instant.

Captain Wilson (son of Sir Robert Wilson,) of the Brazilian schooner of war lost near Colonia, and 23 of his men, are prisoners on board the brig of war *Balcarce*, off *Martin Garcia*, and are to be forwarded to this city. On the 20th ult., Wilson, with a gun boat and a launch, approached the coast of the *Sauce*, and carried off a national vessel which had got aground there. Two days after, the launch, with Wilson and 25 men, was driven ashore in a gale of wind. They all succeeded in gaining the shore, and were proceeding to Colonia by land, when they were overtaken by a scouting party of the besieging line of that place, under the command of Lieut. Torres, and with the exception of two who were killed, made prisoners. Captain Wilson has visited Buenos Ayres under different circumstances, about two years and a half since.

It is said that three *balandras*, with goods from Monte Video, have lately been seized at *Guauguachu*, at the instigation of *Fructuoso Rivera*, and the authorities at that place; and that the vessels and cargoes have been sold for the benefit of the state.

Pinedo, late captain of the *Rapid* privateer captured by the *Paula*, is on board a hulk at Rio Janeiro. His captor (*Brito*), behaved in a very kind manner to him. The government of *B. Ayres* have been lenient to prisoners of war; should that of *Brazil* act otherwise, we would not advise retaliation, from the homely proverb that "two wrongs will not make a right."

Captain *Thomas Allen*, of the privateer *President*, is a native of North America; his first lieutenant, *Philip Prouting*, an Englishman, born at *Portsmouth*. Both of them have been officers in the National Squadron, and are brave men. *Prouting* was at the boarding and capture of the schooner *Maldonado*, with *Fournier*.

The seamen of the National Squadron have been supplied with new clothing, viz. :—1 woollen shirt, 2 linen ditto, 2 pair trowsers, and 1 cloth cap, each man.

Privateers have now become so numerous, that the Brazilian vessels of war will have employment enough in protecting convoys, and the Emperor must purchase more frigates, and corvettes, and men (if possible,) to man them. The nonchalance with which the Brazilians affect to speak of the war, will soon have an end. Nations with much greater means than those possessed by Brazil, would sensibly feel the effects of such a war, which presents neither present nor future advantages. The *Banda Oriental*, in the possession of Brazil, will be, from the animosity which has been excited, a continual source of expense and anxiety to the Empire.

By a decision of the Junta on the 2d instant, the convent of *Santa Catalina*, in this city, is allowed 40 nuns, (the original establishment) The law of the year 1822 limited them to 30. The supporters of the project stated, that the inmates were generally aged and infirm females that needed such an asylum, and it would be hard to deprive them of it, in a country where all sects of religion are tolerated. — It was opposed, upon the plea that the law once sanctioned, ought not to be abrogated on slight occasions; and that in a country wanting population, such an institution should be discouraged.

Communications have been published from the provinces of *Mendoza*, *San Juan*, &c., promising immediate and active co-operation in the ensuing campaign.

We have mentioned as a report, in another part of our paper, that 800 Irishmen were under drill at Rio Janeiro, for military duties; and we have since learned that the assertion is correct. The poor fellows have probably been tempted to enter the Brazilian service from poverty, or flattering promises, and under their circumstances are in a measure deprived of the protection of their own Government. They left Ireland to seek honorable employment in Brazil, as artisans, agriculturists, &c., and they have been transformed into soldiers by the "Imperial Kidnapper," as he has been aptly called. It may be they are likely to prove useless soldiers, but will the affair be suffered to rest, as in the case of the poor Germans? A dispute has already taken place in a guard-house at Rio Janeiro, and some Irishmen drove away the guard that was put over them.

We hear that some amateur French performances will shortly take place at the Theatre, for the benefit of the *Scene Painter*. The first piece to be "*Adolphi et Clara*," upon which is founded our petit piece of "*Matrimony*."

VARIETIES.

The seminary for the education of young ladies, conducted by Mesdames Mora and Angelis, was opened on the 1st ultimo. A prospectus of the establishment has been for some time before the public. It now consists of 32 boarders, and 20 day scholars, and is every day increasing. The admirable system upon which the school is formed, the regularity, and above all, the interesting appearance of the pupils "in the full tide of health and youthful beauty," is a sight of no ordinary description.

Brazilian Vessels of War taken and lost during the War.

TAKEN.

Corvette Ituzaingo, (late Itaparica,) at Patagonia 7th March, 1827, mounting 22 guns; brig Ororáo, by the privateer President, 26th October, 1827, 6 guns; schooner-brig Eighth February, (late January,) in the Uruguay 9th February 1827, 12 guns; do. Patagones, (late Escudero,) at Patagonia 7th March 1827, 5 guns; schooner Maldonado, (late Leal Pauletana,) by Fournier with two boats, 8 guns; do. Isabel Maria, by the barque Congress, 9th April 1826, 7 guns; do. Twenty-ninth December, (late Oriental,) in the Uruguay 9th February, 9 guns; do. Ninth February, (late Batioja,) in do. do., 8 guns; do. Juncal, (late Constancia,) at Patagonia 7th March, 3 guns; do. Esperanza, by Fournier in the Florida, 1 gun; do. Maria Isabel, by privateer General Brandzen, 26th June, 5 guns; do. Convention, (late Maria Teresa,) brought in by the crew, 12 guns; gun-boat No. 11, by brig Balcarge 21st January 1826, 2 guns; do. No. 3, and five schooner gun boats, taken in the Uruguay 9th February, 15 guns. — Total, 21 Vessels, mounting 115 Guns.

LOST.

Frigate Gentil Americana, at Monte Video, 40 guns; do. Paula, near Rio Janeiro, 64 guns; corvette Duchess de Goyaz, at Patagonia, 20 guns; do. Masaio, at San Blas, 22 guns; brig Reaj Pedro, burned at Colonia, 16 guns; do. Independencia 6 Muerte, at San Blas, 18 guns; schooner-brig Para, sunk at Colonia, 14 guns; do. Ninfa, supposed to be lost at San Blas, 10 guns; schooner lost near Colonia, at Las Pipas, 8 guns; 3 do. burned in the Uruguay, 5 guns; do. Second December, blown up in the action of 25th of February 1827, 2 guns; Reino Unido, sunk near Colonia, 7 guns; and 7 schooners condemned as unseviceable, mounting 28 guns. — Total, 21 Vessels, mounting 254 Guns.

The Emperor of Brazil was born 12th October, 1798, and has therefore entered into his thirtieth year. Like other public men, his character has been exposed to the extremes of praise and censure; one party asserting that Brazil, without his guidance, would become a prey to anarchy and confusion, "soul murder stalk abroad," and that his firmness alone prevents the immense negro population from exterminating the white part of the community. The other party ridicule such ideas, describing them as the offspring of Emperor-struck slavish and servile spirits; that as a Republic, the country would be freer, more prosperous, and of course happier. They allow the Emperor is resolute and active in his office; but describe him as ignorant because obstinate, and that no obstinate man can be a man of sense. His education is represented to be only a grade above that of his hopeful brother Miguel, and that his subjects view him with general dislike.

Without pretending to reconcile the above opinions, it is certain that circumstances have made Don Pedro an inveterate foe to this country, fearing she may become a powerful neighbour, and

from his hatred to republicanism generally; therefore to offer her an advantageous peace will be in a manner drawn from his "heart-strings," the production of absolute necessity. To bring him to such a situation, requires no common efforts: but by "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together," the success of the war becomes morally certain; and unless that is done, the contest may linger on for years, and the most sanguine be disheartened.

A French newspaper, called *L'Echo de L'Amerique du Sud*, has been lately established at Rio Janeiro, and published Wednesdays and Saturdays. In No. 16, we read the following: — "We are far from believing in the existence of a republican party in the capital of the empire; we will therefore dispense with combatting that which appears as a chimera. We only view this question by the effect which it may produce in Europe, and upon our neighbours of the River Plate. An accusation of republicanism thrown out at hazard, or without intention, is a bad jest, and scarcely merits the smile of disdain. At Rio Janeiro it passes unperceived; but jests of this nature have great inconveniences, by the effects they might produce in Europe; as distance hinders the judging of the truth, and the only official Journal which is published in Rio Janeiro, has always observed the most profound silence. One of its inconveniences will be the bad effect resulting upon the exchange of London. Disposed to flatter every idea of a population which they have excited, the present government of Buenos Ayres will not neglect to avail themselves of such a powerful argument thus placed at their disposal, to augment the energy of the people and dispose them to redouble their efforts and sacrifices to continue a ruinous war. Will they not seize the opportunity of representing Brazil as the focus of discord? will they not endeavour to make it be believed that they have a powerful ally in the interior of the Empire, even in the capital itself?"

The Opera at Rio Janeiro (according to the newspapers of that city,) is in a most wretched state. A hope is held out of a change for the better, a cargo of singers having been shipped at Gibraltar for Rio.—We wish some civilized privateer may fall in with and send them here for our Opera. The Ballet department is highly extolled, particularly a Madame Chéza, lately from Paris. Monsieur and Madame Touissant, formerly of the Buenos Ayres Theatre, are likewise praised.

PRICE OF SPECIE.

Doublons, 66 to 68 dollars each.
 Spanish Dollars, 280 to 290 per cent. premium.
 Plata macaquina, 270 to 275 per cent.
 Gold in bars, 19 to 20 reals per quilate.
 Silver do. 20 to 21 reals per dinero.
 Exchange on England, 11d. to 11½d. per dollar.
 Do. United States, 300 per cent.
 Do. Rio Janeiro, 330 rees currency per dollar.
 Do. Monte Video, 260 to 265 per cent.
 6 per cent. Stock, 48 to 50.
 Rate of Interest per month, 2 to 3 per cent.

For Sale,

THE Barraca of the late Mr. JOHN DILLON, situated at the corner of Calle de Europa, and Calle de la Universidad; also, a Piece of Ground adjoining the same. Apply to Mr. Joshua Thwaites, No. 105 Calle de Belgrano.

November 3. 1827.

PRINTED BY STEPHEN HALLET & CO.

No. 75, Calle de Cagallo.