

THE  
**British Packet,**  
AND  
**ARGENTINE NEWS.**

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No. 95.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1828.

[VOL. 2.]

BUENOS AYRES.

THE schooner *Federal* has brought London papers to 25th March: they contain matters of considerable importance. Don Miguel upon his arrival in Portugal, was not long ere he appeared in his real character.—The Constitutional Chiefs were dismissed and replaced by Apostolicals, and the two Chambers of Deputies dissolved. He appears to be entirely in the hands of the Queen: she has applied to Spain for 25,000 men, and if Ferdinand can spare so many, they will no doubt be sent. She has a printing press at the palace, from which she printed off a number of proclamations of an inflammatory nature. Miguel denied to our ambassadors any knowledge of these proceedings; but Sir Frederick Lamb shewed him one of the printed papers: the Prince became confused.—“How can I have confidence in any thing you say after this!” added Sir F. The Portuguese troops are forbidden to play the Constitutional Hymn; and several of the Constitutionals have sought refuge on board the British vessels, and with the army. Messrs. Rothschild of London had sent 50,000 dollars to Lisbon for the use of Miguel: the British Ambassador ordered the vessel which conveyed them to be moored alongside the British Admiral's ship, where she remained three days, and then returned to England with the money. The British troops at Lisbon consisted only of two battalions of foot guards; the 4th, 60th, and 63d foot, and a small portion of artillery: four line of battle ships and a frigate were in the Tagus. The other part of the troops had left Portugal: those which remain deter Miguel from being proclaimed the absolute King. The London newspapers complain that he has insulted our officers; such as when asked by General Clinton to attend a review, he replied in expressions equivalent to—“You and your troops may go and be d—d.” General Clinton had been kicked by a mule: the bigotted Queen, it is said, purchased the animal, ordering the choicest provender and other comforts to be provided for a mule of such extraordinary endowments. The affairs in Portugal have caused considerable stir in England. A paper, *The Trades Free Press*, observes, “There must certainly be some awkwardness in the feelings of those who were most eager to court the illustrious foreigner during his visit in this country; somewhat like the feeling of a company who find out that they have been coquetting the good graces of some

notorious thief or sharper. We beg pardon for speaking so disrespectfully of an individual to whom the term 'Royal Highness' applies; but we think the respectability of legitimate blood would be greatly increased if the rascals who by unfortunate chances happen to issue from it, were singled out in a proper manner.” To say truth, we are not much surprised at the conduct of Prince Miguel: however, if his party be not openly and promptly supported by foreign aid, it must in the end be suppressed, though it may cause considerable bloodshed. We are rather impatient to learn how the news has been received in Rio Janeiro, and if the Emperor is disposed to permit the claims of his daughter, and the infringement of the Charter, to pass without using something more than remonstrance. The late events, we should think, are favourable to this country. Brazilian Stock in London has fallen from 62 to 59½. English 3 per cent. consols, 82½.

A London paper brought by the *Federal* contains the particulars of a question put by Lord Strangford to Lord Dudley, in the House of Lords, requesting information relative to the state of the negotiation between Brazil and this Republic. Lord Dudley did not give a positive reply; and alluding to the blockade being termed a 'paper blockade,' his Lordship added, that no information which the Government had received could authorize such an interpretation. Lord Strangford, it is said, (for we have not read the paper,) “spoke in scurvy and provoking terms” of Buenos Ayres,—of the little importance her commerce was to England, compared with that of Brazil; likewise adding, that even the Ministers of Buenos Ayres held chares in privateers. The greatest misfortune is, that many in England will believe all this. There are many in Buenos Ayres, however, who think that Lord Strangford, from his long residence in Rio Janeiro, may possibly have imbibed some Brazilian prejudices against this country.

War between Russia and Turkey seems almost certain; the former has put forth various complaints, stating, that Turkey had endeavoured to prevent Persia concluding a peace with Russia, &c. It was confidently asserted that the Russians were in full march to commence hostilities, up to the end of February they had not passed the river Pruth. The Sun newspaper, of 24th March says, “at present our impression is that Russia will go to war, unless she be induced to act otherwise by England and France; but we shrewdly suspect that France and Russia have a secret understanding

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at this moment with respect to Turkey, the result of which may develop itself before long."

From the above extracts the unsettled state of Europe is clearly developed; and it will require considerable dexterity and forbearance to avert a sanguinary war. The policy of England requires that Turkey should be a powerful State, and Russia seems bent upon the project of occupying Constantinople. It is said that 12,000 French and some English troops are to occupy that portion of Greece which has been for several years independent of Turkish power.

#### FETES OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH OF MAY,

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE REPUBLIC.

In conformity to annual custom, three days have been devoted to celebrate the above event, the preparation for which commenced nearly a month ago. On the evening of the 24th inst. the grand circle of 84 columns which had been erected in the Plaza, the pyramid in the centre, the Government office, and private houses, were illuminated. The circle was ornamented with military trophies, and contained the names of forty-two places in which victories, by land and sea, have been achieved by the country. The *rompe cabezas* greased masts, &c., had their usual stations. The fire-works were arranged around the arch of the Recoba, and military music stationed in the gallery of the Cabildo. Descriptive verses appeared upon each side of the pyramid, and the flags of different South American Republics planted on the iron palisades,—that of this nation was the most handsome of any.

On this evening (24th.) the assemblage in the Plaza was numerous, but not crowded: the music performed "arias" and marches, and at 7 o'clock a gun was fired, and the fire-works discharged; after which the company began to disperse. A considerable number remained to promenade the Plaza; and hear the music; others adjourned to the theatre, which was very full, and illuminated outside, besides extra lights within; the National Air was sung by the performers, the audience standing. At day-break on the 25th, a salute was fired from the fort, the brig of war Balcarce, and the squadron in the inner roads; the Balcarce was dressed out with flags, as were also the schooners of war Federal and Sarandi, then anchored in three fathom hole: they likewise saluted, and the firing from the Island of Martin Garcia was distinctly heard. In the course of the morning the youths of the several grammar schools proceeded to the Pyramid in the Plaza, and sung the National Hymn, accompanied by music. At eleven o'clock the Governor in procession left the Fort, and walked through lines of cavalry and infantry to the Cathedral; at one o'clock the guns at the fort announced the conclusion of High Mass and Te Deum; the cavalcade then returned in the same order.

Three military bands of music were upon duty; the first stationed in the court yard of the Fort; the second under the arch of the Recoba; the third opposite the door of the Cathedral. The military were not very numerous, the "elite" of the army being engaged in active service; the regiment of Cazadores No. 4, looked extremely well, and the tall, athletic pioneers, in their superb dress, reminded us of the

blacks in the band of our 3d regiment of foot guards. The Civico officers were exceedingly well dressed, but not so the men. In the procession were the Ministers, and Generals Ascuenega, Rondeau, Soler, Guido, &c.; the General of Marines, Irigoyen, and Admiral Brown; the Commissary General, Goyena, Captain of the Port, Lynch, &c. &c.; the President, and some of the members of the Junta; the department of Police, &c. The attendance of General Ascuenega attracted much notice, it being the first time for six years that he had done so. The Cathedral church was very full, particularly of ladies. The balconies in the neighbourhood of the Plaza were filled with spectators; and until 3 in the afternoon the interior of the circle was occupied by fashionable promenaders, amongst whom we observed General Alvear in plain attire. At sun-set the fleet and shipping again saluted, the latter fired by divisions; the firing of the heavy guns literally shook the houses, and enveloped the inner roads in smoke, which, from the calmness of the evening had a very imposing effect. At night several of the vessels were illuminated, and a repetition took place of the illuminations in the Plaza and town, and the fire works discharged at 7 o'clock; the concourse of people immense; they separated as on the preceding night. The Theatre was crowded to suffocation; the Governor and his suite occupied the state box; national anthem sung, &c. On the 26th, the College church became the point of attraction to witness the interesting spectacle of the examination and distribution of prizes to the scholars of the female schools under the protection of the "Sociedad de Beneficencia;" various prizes were awarded by the Lady President to those pupils who have excelled in morality, industry, and filial love; some pretty music was performed; the Governor and his suite attended, and a numerous assembly of ladies; Lady Ponsobny was likewise present. At night the festivities of the Plaza were repeated; the crowd great; several of the females belonging to the schools paraded with the prize medals which they had gained suspended from the neck. The Theatre had again its swarms; the Governor in his box, &c. Until a late hour persons were walking in the Plaza.

The above fetes have differed from those which have preceded them, inasmuch as on this year there was no lottery, with other omissions. The fire works in design presented very little variety, except the finale on the evening of the 26th; on the summit of each column which supported the circle, rockets were placed, they were all discharged together, and the effect was grand in the extreme, mingled with danger, particularly to those near the columns, and who had scarcely time to get away; it caused much alarm to the females, but we have not heard of any serious accident; a few had their clothes singed, and some ladies had to deplore the loss of combs, which, in these times, is no trifling matter.

It was altogether an interesting spectacle; the weather proved delightful, with moon-light nights—the ladies looked very lovely, the eyes of some whom we could name, might put to blush "the moon's pale lustre;" and then the very little girls in their charming dress, with their veils and fans, walking the streets and Plaza with immense dignity; the illuminated circle in itself no ordinary sight; the fire works

good, perhaps, in their way, to those who have not visited Vauxhall or Tivoli; but above all, the attendance of the schools at the College church and the proceedings there, were extremely interesting. The crowd in the Plaza had not the least tendency to disturbance; the vast conflux separated with the greatest decorum—no drunken rows, or robberies; yet there are those who revile Buenos Ayres, which, should comparisons be made, might effectually retort.

The fetes of May, 1823, may vie with most of the preceding ones, always excepting that of 1822, which still clings to the memory. The children dancing in the Plaza—the music of the dance,—Heavens! what an alteration has six years produced! The fairy dancers of 1822 are now men and women; the beauties of that day the Corinna, Discretion, Greeks, &c., some are married, others dead; and fresh beauties have appeared. When gazing at them during the late functions, we were forced to be sentimental, and reflections occurred, common-place enough certainly but very serious notwithstanding.

We have received Chili papers, from which we select the following:

A communication from the American Envoy in Chile, dated 1st April, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, complains against the present high transit duty of 2 per cent, and the exorbitant storage of 2 rs. per package monthly, as being a great grievance to foreign commerce, and particularly to the citizens of the United States, with whom such charges are far from being reciprocal, and begs they may be lowered; in recommending which he not only consults the interests of foreigners, but those of Chili also. By reducing the duties alluded to, and permitting goods to be deposited in private warehouses instead of those belonging to the Government, which are damp, and not adequate for the importations, many vessels would be induced to discharge their cargoes in the ports of Chile, rather than proceed to the northward. The locality of Chile demands the adoption of such a measure, because its ports being the first in the Pacific, by this means they would become a depot for the whole of the western coast of America; and this, besides increasing the Custom-house revenue to double what it is at present, would give great impulse, not only to the shipping, but extend their mercantile connections also. He recommends the experiment to be made for a year or two, and if it does not answer, to abandon it.

The Congress was to be removed from St. Jago to Valparaiso, and its inauguration to take place on the 15th instant. This measure has been adopted to prevent the influence of party spirit, and also to separate the greater part of the Deputies who belong to St. Jago from their domestic offices, so as to allow them to dedicate the whole of their time to the important charge entrusted to their care.

Mr. R. Nugent (British Consul) was to leave Chili, and Mr. John White has been acknowledged by the Government acting Consul during his absence.

By a decree of the 5th April, Valparaiso is declared the capital of the Maritime department, and consequently the only port that can receive and answer salutes from foreign

men-of-war. The Indians and banditti, commanded by Pincheyra had been defeated by General Borgoño. Pincheyra and some of his followers, however, had escaped; a great quantity of cattle had been re-captured, as well as 300 captives of both sexes.

The Hon. James Cooley, Charge d'Affaires of the United States of North America to the Republic of Peru, died lately at Lima, after an illness of five days; he was buried with great honours on the island of St. Lorenzo. The ships of war of different nations fired minute-guns during the passing of the funeral. The Peruvian and Chile papers highly eulogize the deceased.

Lima was visited by an earthquake on 30th March last. This terrible visitation has destroyed and damaged churches, convents, and houses. More than 100 persons are supposed to have perished, and the greatest alarm prevailed. Report adds that Trujillo has likewise suffered from an earthquake.

May 24, misty.—Some troops of the Cordova contingent, from two to three hundred men, commanded by Major Gonzales, embarked and sailed under convoy for Las Vacas, from thence to join the army. Both officers and men appeared in high spirits.

The National schooners of war Federal and Sarandi had endeavoured this morning to proceed upon their voyage; but when off Colonia, having light winds, the Brazilian squadron in sight, and not water enough to proceed through the North Channel, they returned, and anchored this afternoon in three fathom hole. They had chased a brig near Colonia; she fired several signal guns to her companions. When off Colonia the schooners captured a boat, or floating grog shop: she had on board some copper money and other articles; the crew 2 men and a boy; she was going into Colonia from the Brazilian squadron. The fog cleared away towards evening, and the blockading squadron seen at anchor, distant about 14 miles, E.

26.—Wind N. Arrived, 2 boats from the Banda Oriental.

26.—Wind N. A Brazilian brig came to the Outer Roads to reconnoitre; the rest of the squadron at anchor lower down. An entertainment was given on board the schooner of war 9th February by captain Rosales; each national toast was followed by the firing of cannon, and a double salute when the company returned to shore, in which other vessels joined.

Arrived, gun boat No. 6, from the Banda Oriental; passenger, Lieut. Col. Miguel del Rio.

27.—Wind N. A Brazilian brig came again to reconnoitre, and tacked when the Federal and Sarandi dropped their sails; she returned to her consort; they were under weigh, and made sail out of sight. Arrived, gun boat No. 13, from the Arroyo de la China.

28.—Wind N. The opposite coast visible; the blockading squadron in sight. Some small craft arrived from the Northward.

29.—Wind N. A Brazilian corvette and a brig came this morning to reconnoitre; the former when in the

outer roads fired two or three guns, and both vessels tacked. The Federal and Sarandi got under weigh, and anchored again.

30.—Wind N. A schooner with an American flag at the main was off Point Quilmes this morning; the Brazilian squadron were under weigh, and the schooner steered towards them: the whole then proceeded down the river, out of sight of the town. Arrived, 3 small craft from the Parana.

Arrived, British brig Packet Lady Wellington, capt James, from Falmouth, 26th March; arrived at Rio Janeiro 12th inst; sailed from thence 18th; arrived at Monte Video 28th, sailed for Buenos Ayres the same day, and anchored in the Outer Roads at 10 o'clock this night. Passengers from Falmouth for Rio Janeiro, Marquis Barbacena, and suite, consisting of Major Swallow, a German, Mr. Almeida, Mr. Payron, a Swede, Mr. Villarma, a Frenchman; likewise, Mr. Santos, merchant. Passengers from Rio to Monte Video, Messrs. Thos. W. Robinson, Dowdle, Chapman, Cary, Monson, and señor Cremes, an Italian. They have been landed at Monte Video. The Rinaldo Packet, from this 17th Dec. and Sphinx, from this 4th January, had arrived at Falmouth, the latter about 20th March. The Countess of Chichester sailed from Rio for Falmouth on 18th inst. The Redpole is appointed the next Packet for this. The National schooner Feliz, Campbell, from Liverpool, has been captured, and arrived at Monte Video, near Cape St Mary's, the brig Caboclo ran alongside, and took her. The American schr. Express has arrived at Monte Video from Rio. The Packet saw a schooner-brig near Rio Grande on 24th inst. supposed a privateer. At Rio nothing particular was said relative to peace.

31.—Wind N. Captain James landed this morning about 9 o'clock, with the mail from the Packet.

The schooner Federal, from London, whose arrival we noticed in our last, has brought 818 pine planks, 21 tons of coals, and a few other articles. She left London on the 25th of March, Gravesend 27th, and the Downs the 1st of April. Near the Ortiz bank was chased by a brig, which carried away her main top gallant sail, and got aground, but soon floated again—was chased by the blockading squadron; did not speak any vessel during her passage.

On the 21st instant the privateer schooner Libertador Bolivar, Captain Costa, whilst steering for the Salado, and near the Tuyu, having under convoy three zumaca prizes laden with jerked beef and hides, which she had taken off Rio Grande, was chased by the three-masted schooner and a brig. They took the three zumacas, and went in pursuit of the privateer. A boat from one of the zumacas, with the prize crew, got on shore at the Salado. The privateer had made in all eleven prizes.

Lieutenant Mariano Martinez, and some of the crew of the schooner brig of war Eighth February, Captain Espora, have arrived in Buenos Ayres. They left the said vessel some time since; having been despatched to shore, the boat swamped, and they were unable to get on board their vessel again.

OBITUARY.

On, or about the 12th day of March, near to a place called *La Estancia de las Bruzas*, on the road from Montevideo to this city, was murdered Mr. Richard Edward Pedrick, a citizen of the United States, a young man full of hopes and talents, whose untimely death is very sincerely lamented by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance.

This young gentleman was educated at the University of Cambridge, near Boston, the oldest and best endowed seminary in the United States, and was the bearer of the following testimony from the Hon. Edward Everett, one of the brightest stars of that country, to a gentleman of very high political and scientific rank and influence in this.

"He (Mr. P.) has added to the usual branches of science and classical literature, a knowledge of the Spanish language: he now repairs to the banks of La Plata with the design of devoting himself to the honourable occupation of the education of youth. I persuade myself that his designs, his education and his talents, are such as will render him a useful citizen of your rising Republic; and, as such, I venture to ask for him your favor and protection."

Thus, it appears that Mr. Pedrick came to this country in the determination to pursue, in modesty and usefulness, the peaceful walks of science: but, having in his heart that spirit of intrepid enterprise which is the characteristic of his countrymen, and which the boundless field of hope, opening to active industry in this Hemisphere, is so well calculated to influence and stimulate; he yielded to the natural impulse of his daring mind, and, fearless of all adverse chances, moved boldly on to the prize of fortune,—thus sacrificing his life to this laudable spirit. May his talents and virtues be often imitated—but with a far more happy result.

FAUNCH'S FAMILY HOTEL,

*Calle de la Catedral, half a square from the Plaza.*

MRS. FAUNCH, widow of the late JAMES FAUNCH, having seen several advertisements in the public prints, stating that the old house in the Plaza, formerly occupied by her late husband, is reopened by another person, this circumstance alone would not have called forth any notice, had not the construction of the advertisement implied that it is actually Faunch's Hotel, kept by another individual.

Mrs. FAUNCH begs to return her grateful acknowledgments for the kind support of her friends, and the public in general, during the life of her late husband; and assures them that nothing shall be omitted on her part, as a claim upon their future patronage.

Mrs. F. begs to observe, that her present house contains advantages far superior to any other public establishment in this city. Families, and travellers from abroad or the interior, will find every domestic accommodation, with prompt attention: separate suits of apartments for families, in addition to the public room. Breakfasts, dinners, suppers, &c., supplied to large or small parties on the shortest notice. Choice wines, and genuine spirits; airy and well-arranged sleeping apartments; convenient rooms, suitable for public or commercial meetings, committees &c. &c.

Every viand that may be in season, of the first quality, and at moderate charges.

Public Instruction.

THE Directors of the ATENEO wishing to fix the opening of this establishment upon the anniversary of an event memorable in the history of the country, have resolved to commence their labours on that of the foundation of this Capital. They in consequence inform the Public, that on the 11th of June next it is their intention to open all the Classes, according to the Programme already published. On Sunday, 8th of June, the inauguration will take place, and the following days the boarding scholars will be received. Those who have not yet received tickets of admission, are requested to call at No. 107, Calle de la Florida, before the day of opening.

The inauguration, for which invitation tickets will be distributed, will take place in the Argentine College, No. 19 Calle de Chacabuco.

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British Commercial Steam  
Supplement to

THE

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AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 95.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1828.

[Vol. 2.

*To the Editor of the British Packet.*

SIR,

In reply to Mr. William P. Robertson's statement published in the supplement to your paper of the 1st ultimo, relative to a Bill of Exchange, purchased by Messrs. Sewell & Patrickson, from Messrs. Cochran & Robertson, of Lima, amounting to about \$13,000, and returned under protest for non-acceptance and non-payment, I beg to offer the following remarks, which I trust will remove any doubts which Mr. Robertson's partial statements might have created in the commercial world, as to the propriety of my conduct in that affair.

The Bill in question belonged to several interested, whom it was my duty to protect. More than had the claim been altogether my own, it became incumbent on me to adopt the most efficacious measures to secure the amount thereof; and accordingly, (previous to the *Acta de Esperas*, obtained by the Lima house, or any conjecture that such a step would be adopted,) Messrs. Sewell & Patrickson obtained an embargo in their hands of about \$17,000, value of goods they had bought of Messrs. W. P. Robertson & Co, of Santiago de Chile, who were then supposed to be debtors of Messrs. Cochran & Robertson to a considerable amount; but the earnest solicitations of Mr. Geo. Young, (partner in the house of Messrs. W. P. Robertson & Co. of Santiago de Chile,) added to his very solemn declaration, that there did not exist in possession of that house *any funds*, the property of Messrs. Cochran & Robertson, of Lima; and *his offer* to allow the inspection of Cochran & Robertson's Account on the books of the Chili house,—induced the holders of the Bill to waver in their

first opinion, after several months litigation; and on Mr. William P. Robertson's arriving in Chili from Buenos Ayres, Messrs. Sewell & Patrickson agreed to give up the \$17,000, in their hands, under a solemn bond and agreement, executed before the Consulado of Santiago, Jan. 23d, 1827, and of which the following is a copy:

[COPIA.]

*S. S. Prior y Consules,*

D. Guillermo Parish Robertson, y Sewell y Patrickson paremos ante V. S. en la mejor forma que haya lugar y decimos, que como resulta del expediente que acompañamos hemos seguido litis en los juzgados de Valparaiso sobre que Sewell y Patrickson retengan en su poder la cantidad de diez y siete mil ó mas pesos resultantes de una venta de efectos que hizo D. Jorge Young, hasta tanto que pudiese liquidarse y saberse si las casas de D. Guillermo Parish Robertson, que existen aqui y en Buenos Ayres tienen en su poder fondos pertenecientes á la casa de Cochran y Robertson establecida en Lima, para que con estos fondos se cubriese una letra girada por dicha casa de Cochran y Robertson y protestada en Londres. En efecto por los juzgados de Valparaiso se obtuvo la providencia solicitada y se mandó retener en poder de Sewell & Patrickson el importe de la expresada venta, ordenandose despues que D. Jorge Young diese la correspondiente fianza y recibiese el producto de dicha venta, de cuya providencia apeló, en tiempo y forma Sewell y Patrickson y se han mandado pasar los autos á este Superior Tribunal del Consulado para la resolucion definitiva.

En estas circunstancias y por cortar en lo posible los pleitos tan perjudiciales entre co-

*W. P. Robertson*

merciantes hemos convenido en los pactos y transacion siguiente.

La casa de Sewell y Patrickson conviene al que se suspende el efecto de la providencia apelada, y que D. Guillermo Parish Robertson reciba llanamente de Sewell & Patrickson el precio de la venta de sus efectos, pero que D. Guillermo Parish Robertson se obliga así en la casa de Santiago, como en las de Buenos Ayres y en qualquier otro punto donde tenga ó administre intereses: á que siempre que en poder de qualesquiera de sus casas ó dependencias existan ó puedan existir en algun tiempo fondos pertenecientes á la casa de Cochran y Robertson ó á qualesquiera de estos dos compañeros en particular ó de otros que hayan tenido parte en la compañía de Cochran y Robertson, ya sean estos fondos pertenecientes á la compañía, ó ya privativos y particulares de los que fueron compañeros, en qualquier caso de estos y entretanto que no se allane, y concluya la cuestion sobre el cubierto de la letra comprada á la casa de Cochran y Robertson y no aceptada ni pagada en Londres; se obligan las casas de D. Guillermo Parish Robertson á retener estos fondos, á dar aviso de existir en su poder, y á que dichos fondos respondan por la letra de la casa de Cochran y Robertson, y que si así no lo cumpliesen las casas de D. Guillermo Parish Robertson responderan por los principales que no retuviesen y por los daños y perjuicios.

En esta virtud suplicamos á V. S. ambos interesados que aprobándose judicialmente la presente transacion y teniéndose por concluido en esta parte el expediente, se nos den los testimonios legalizados que pidiesemos de la presente transacion y su aprobacion judicial lo que es justicia, &ya.

(Firmado) SEWELL Y PATRICKSON.  
GUILLERMO P. ROBERTSON.

Enero 23 de 1827.

Se aprueba la transacion celebrada entre los interesados que subscriben este pedimiento, en su consecuencia se ha por concluido el expediente de la materia, y dense á las partes los testimonios que pidiesen.

(Firmado) ROSAS.—SALAS.—HUICI.—ANTONIO SOLIS. En veinte y cuatro de dicho notifiqué el decreto anterior á D. Guillermo Ro-

bertson. (Firmado) SOLIS. En el mismo á D. Juan Sewell. (Firmado) SOLIS.

Mr. William P. Robertson therefore, for his Chili house, as well as for that of Buenos Ayres, stood pledged "at any time to retain any funds of either Cochran & Robertson, or of any of the partners of that house, coming into possession of the said Mr. William P. Robertson, or any of his Agents, not only in Chili and Buenos Ayres, but en cualquier otro punto donde tenga ó administre intereses," to apprise Messrs. Sewell & Patrickson of such funds being come within his reach, and that such funds should be answerable for Messrs. Cochran & Robertson's Bill in substance in question; and that failing to retain the funds as above, and to give advice thereof, Mr. William P. Robertson, and his Agents respectively, were to be responsible for the amount of such sums, and all consequent interest and damages."

The very agreement in itself is a declaration of Mr. William P. Robertson that he did not hold funds of Cochran & Robertson's, either in Buenos Ayres or in Chili.

This deed executed, as will be seen, in Santiago January 23d, 1827, was entered into by Mr. W. P. Robertson after he was aware that the creditors of Cochran & Robertson, (the Agent for Sewell & Patrickson excepted, who never assented,) had agreed to the *Esperas*, so that Mr. William P. Robertson cannot say he was taken by surprise.

Mr. William P. Robertson proceeded to Lima, and on being pressed by the trustees of the estate of Cochran & Robertson, he confessed that the houses with whom he was connected in London, Buenos Ayres, and Chili, did owe balances to Messrs. Cochran & Robertson, and entirely regardless of his solemn bond and engagement to Messrs. Sewell & Patrickson, the "transacion" of 23d January, 1827, above copied (which besides he never once brought to the notice of the trustees) he consented to hold at the disposal of the said trustees, the balances due by his houses, and in security thereof, executed a mortgage on his property in Buenos Ayres.

Thus the affair rested, when Mr. William P. Robertson returned to Chile, and then it was

natural that an inquiry should be instituted by the interested in the Bill, who, from the document executed by Mr. William P. Robertson in Lima, had learnt that he had acknowledged to the following sums, due Messrs. Cochran & Robertson. viz.:

£3740l. sterling, due by the London house to Messrs. Cochran y Robertson.

\$18,978 3 due by the Buenos Ayres house to do.

\$6,830. due by the Chili House to do. !!!

which latter amount Mr. Robertson's partner, Mr. Young, now equally confessed, whose statements and books on a previous occasion, as will be seen, did not exhibit any signs of such a debt!!!

I believe, nothing can be more clear, than that Mr. William P. Robertson, by the breach of a bond so binding and explicit, as his agreement or "*transacion*," with Messrs. Sewell & Patrickson in question, became *personally responsible* for the payment of the bill of Messrs. Cochran & Robertson, in suffrance, to the extent of all property existing in his different houses, at any period from the 23d of January, 1827, should he fail to fulfil his agreement; in fact, the document itself clearly says so:

"Se obligan las casas de D. Guillermo P. Robertson á retener estos fondos, á dar aviso de existir en su poder y á que dichos fondos respondan por la letra de la casa de Cochran y Robertson; y que si asi no lo cumpliesen, las casas de D. Guillermo P. Robertson *responderán por los principales* que no retuviesen y por los daños y perjuicios.

It is very certain, that Mr. Robertson omitted to comply with his agreement, or "*transacion*;"

though whether from inadvertency, or under the impression that what he had stipulated in Chile was to be considered merely a matter of convenience, to release the \$17,000, I will leave others to draw their own conclusions; and placing themselves in a similar situation, answer if they would be justly accused of unworthiness for requiring of Mr. William P. Robertson the fulfilment of an agreement which was *definite*, and under a *common* observance of good faith, did not admit of *further* litigation; nevertheless, Mr. William P. Robertson, with all desirable convenience to himself, proposes to open the case (already so concluded,) in Buenos Ayres, without the trouble of even explaining the nature of the *reasonable* and *honourable* proposals he alludes to,—and which assertion is contradictory to all his statements made to the Judge of Commerce in this place.

The residue of Mr. William P. Robertson's frivolous remarks, being confined to personalities, and other irrelevant matter, I forbear dwelling longer on the subject, certain that every impartial person acquainted with the "notoriety of the principal facts and circumstances," and of Mr. William P. Robertson's commercial relations, will do *that gentleman* justice,—and at the same time, give due weight to the foregoing Document; and when drawing a conclusion, keep in view the situation in which I am considered to stand in this truly unfortunate affair.

I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

JOS. WADDINGTON,

Valparaiso, 18th April, 1828.

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