

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

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1828.

[Vol. 2.

BUENOS AYRES.

The despatch from General Rivera, published in our last, is important not only from the successes gained, but as evincing the disposition of that officer to aid in the common cause. At Rio Janeiro and Monte Video his defection from the standard of the Republic was looked upon as certain, and great results expected from it. A reference to the map will prove the effects which a well combined attack from the quarter of the Misiones may have upon Brazil; and the expedition under Governor Lopez bids fair to produce considerable advantages.

"The Emperor will never give up Monte Video and Colonia." Such is the opinion of many persons who possess good information, and the probable consequence of such a measure will be to involve Brazil in continual wars. The Province or Provinces bordering upon that territory, now that they are roused to action, will not quietly endure a foreign flag; and who is to control them?—not the Emperor, for on land he is the most powerless being that ever assumed that name. The Brazilian troops care not to fight, and the foreigners seem more inclined to desert. However, as it regards the general good of this Republic, and Buenos Ayres in particular, it is satisfactory to know that negotiations are going on, and report gives out that peace will probably ensue: some arrangements may take place relative to Monte Video. This country has a right to expect honourable conditions. Deputies to treat for peace have been appointed; the gentlemen named are stated to be Don Juan Ramon Balcarce, and Don Tomas Guido.

The expenses of the Brazilian marine, be the resources of the Empire what they may, cannot long proceed in the present ratio; at present the Emperor is a "good man" upon change; he has with great exertion paid the Loan dividends; yet even that has failed to procure him another English loan. Buenos Ayres they say is upon her "last legs;" but she has been in that condition so long, and stood so firm upon these "last legs" as to hold out a chance of recovery.

It gives us pain to observe that some of the London papers repeat the language held in Rio Janeiro that the Republic has become pirates both by land and sea. Waiving for the present the question of privateering: in what manner have the Republican troops deserved these reproaches? is it because they have had the courage to enter their enemy's

territory, to seek and endeavour to make him fight?—As well might the British and other armies be called pirates when they invaded France. The inhabitants of Rio Grande, the sufferers by the opposing armies, will not speak thus acrimoniously of their foe. Buenos Ayres it is added, has refused reasonable terms of peace; what these terms are, and when offered, it would be difficult to find out. However, for a pirate city Buenos Ayres is certainly the most polished and orderly of any that history has recorded: instead of murders, robberies, and drunkenness, we have music, dancing, domestic comforts, and are likewise enabled to walk the streets in safety,—a contrast to Rio Janeiro (the Imperial city) and its environs. The Rio Gazettes are filled with details of murders and robberies; one of them in commenting upon these events adds that, "the subject is so stale that people are tired of recounting to each other what has occurred the last night." This country with only scant means, is engaged with a powerful enemy from whom she has suffered wrong: undeserved obloquy has been heaped upon her. The period may arrive when many who now revile will regret having done so.

The day of Corpus Christi on the 5th inst. was celebrated with the usual solemnities. The Governor walked in procession from the fort to the Cathedral church through lines of infantry. Capt. Posolo, aid-de-camp to General Fructuoso Rivera, was in the procession: the Brazilian Standard which he brought from the Misiones was placed near the Altar in the Cathedral, which was exceedingly full, and the fineness of the day attracted numerous spectators to the Plaza; the houses around were decorated with silks, &c., and many elegant females viewed the scene from the balconies. At half past 12 the guns at the fort announced the conclusion of High Mass; the procession then left the Cathedral, attended by the Ecclesiastical authorities, and by 26 Franciscan friars, (all that now remain of that once numerous body;) their appearance in the attire of ages back, the remembrance of former periods, and that the monastic system here will probably cease with them, raised more than ordinary curiosity. They are nearly all old men, and must, in the common course of nature, very soon quit this bustling world.

"Life is but a long, mysterious dream."

Among the friars we observed one of middle age; his expressive countenance and fine head (which was closely shaved) might serve as a model for a painter,—he had a long black beard. We are told he is the same person who was captured in a prize, taken by the Sin Par privateer on the Brazil coast, and is an Italian by birth.

Mr. Nugent, (British Consul,) previous to his leaving Chili, addressed a note to the Minister, upon the subject of the dividends due on the loan: stating, that on his arrival in England not only the government, but the shareholders, would expect to receive some information upon that head; and to do away with any unfavourable opinion the latter may have, as well as to prove the good intentions and sincerity of the Chilian government, and to alleviate in a degree the losses of the shareholders, Mr. N. recommends a remittance being made by His Majesty's ship Doris; this would not only produce the effects already stated, but confirm to the English government that Chili is worthy of occupying a distinguished place among nations.

The Minister immediately sent a note to the Congress, entreating that after taking into consideration the salutary effects upon the credit of the nation, which compliance with the above must have, that they would authorise the disposal of the estate of Santo Domingo, the product of which would allow the government to remit 100,000 dollars on account, and to settle other demands. The permission for the sale was granted by the Congress.

The American Minister in Chile in answer to the proposition to form a commercial treaty, remarks, that he possesses full powers from his government for that purpose, and if he has not proposed it himself, it was because the Ministers to the different American Republics have orders not to do so, but to wait until they are invited by the respective governments to that effect; by so doing they would prove to the world their sincerity, and that when they acknowledged the independence of these States, it was not with a view to reap any particular commercial advantages. But previous to entering into the treaty, he has to present to the government several claims from citizens of the United States.

On the evenings of the 9th and 10th instant bands of military music, with attendant crowds, many of them carrying lights placed upon poles, and with loud "Vivas" and fire-works, paraded the streets, upon the occasion of the newly elected members taking their seats in the Junta of the Province. Several houses were likewise illuminated.

A letter from Lima states, that the earthquake experienced there on the 30th of March, did not last more than half a minute. It was so awfully severe, as to shatter and tear the city almost from its foundations; hardly a house escaped being damaged, and many have been rendered complete ruins; such of the church steeples as escaped falling in the shock are so damaged as to render their being taken down an act of public safety. The number of sufferers is not yet fully ascertained, but it is computed that at the very least 100 lives have been lost; the minds of the inhabitants remained in a dreadful state of fear and apprehension, and thousands still continued to sleep in the Plaza and the ramparts. The villages or towns of Huacho and Chancay to the north of Lima are stated to have been entirely destroyed; business of every description was at a stand, and the promulgation of the new Constitution, which was fixed to take place on 15th April, has been postponed to the 19th, in consequence of the fearful visitation.

INSURRECTION IN BOLIVIA

Letters from Potosi state that the troops in Chuquisaca mutinied on the morning of the 18th of April. Sucre, (the President,) in endeavouring to quell them, was severely wounded and made prisoner. On the 22d, the Governor of Potosi, at the head of some troops, attacked them, succeeded in driving them out of the town, and rescued Sucre; about 40 persons were killed on both sides. The mutineers retired to a place called the Laguna; a great many persons had joined them.

The petition of 539 individuals to the Junta of the Province to annul the late election has been rejected.

June 7.—Wind N. E. Arrived, 3 zumacas and 4 balandras from the Parana. In the evening a Gun Boat fired a gun, and immediately sailed with a convoy of small vessels to the Northward.

8.—Wind S. E. with rain. Nothing arrived or sailed.

9.—Wind E. S. E. 28 small craft from the Boca and Balizes sailed under convoy of a Gun Boat for the Parana, Bajada, &c. 18 Brazilian vessels were counted this day at anchor, bearing E distant about 14 miles.

10.—Wind N. E. A Brazilian privateer boat being seen off the Retiro, 2 boats left the Inner Roads in chase, but without effect. At 40 A. M. a Brazilian schooner approached the Outer Roads, fired a gun, and hoisted a flag of truce; the schr. of war Maldonado in the Inner Roads did the same; a boat was despatched, and brought on shore a son of Don Pedro Lezica, (D. Lorenzo,) late passenger in the American brig Sarah, bound to Bourdeaux from this, and detained by the blockading squadron; he had intended to return hither from Monte Video in the Lady Wellington Packet, and was on board for that purpose, but the Brazilian authorities insisted upon his return to shore. The schooner (flag of Truce) likewise put despatches on board the Packet Lady Wellington for Lord Ponsonby. Arrived, 10 sail of small craft from the Northward.

11.—Wind E. with rain. In the afternoon a Brazilian schooner approached, fired a gun and hoisted a flag of truce; it was answered by the schooner of war Maldonado, and the Brazilian came into the Inner Roads. In the evening a boat from the Maldonado landed Captain Espora; he was received with acclamations and shouts of "Viva la Patria." It appears that Admiral Guedez has allowed Captains Espora and Toit to come to Buenos Ayres, and they have been exchanged for the Brazilian prisoners of war Captains Eyre and Ferreira; the latter was commander of the Brazilian schooner of war Leal Paulitana, (now Maldonado.) If this conduct on the part of the Brazilians, proceed from pure generosity, we shall be the first to applaud. A launch has arrived from Santa Lucia with a cargo of domestic goods, to Messrs. Plowes, Noble & Co.

June 12.—Wind W. The Brazilian schooner (flag of truce) returned to the blockading squadron. Arrived, schooners of war Uruguay, 11th June, 30th July, Gun Boat No. 12, and lugger boat Martin Garcia, convoying seven small vessels from the Parana. Seven Brazilian soldiers, deserters from Colonia were landed.

13.—Wind S. with rain. Sailed, 2 balandras for the Parana, and schooner of war 30th July for the blockading

squadron, as a flag of truce, having on board Captains Eyre and Ferreira, late Brazilian prisoners of war. Sailed at night American schooner Leo, Raines, for Baltimore.

14.—Wind S. S. W. Arrived, American schooner brig Dromo, Morgan, from New York 2d April, with powder, consigned to the supercargo. The National schooner of war Juncal, Captain Fournier, arrived at Baltimore 22d March; she had taken 3 prizes, one of them a transport, off Maranh. with 300 troops on board. Two prizes belonging to the Privateer schooner President, Prouting, had arrived at St. Bartholomews.

Arrived, a boat from the Salado; left on Thursday last,—does not bring any thing new; saw a launch chased on shore this morning, below Ensenada, by some Brazilian boats.

The schooner-brig of war Eighth February, Capt. Espora, has been captured under the following circumstances: on the 29th ultimo was chased by 10 vessels, and got aground at the entrance of the Tuyu; she fought from 8 in the morning until 6 in the evening, and having 1 man killed and 4 wounded, Captain Espora then sent the greater part of his crew on shore, he remaining on board with the second in command, (capt Toll,) and 6 seamen, who were made prisoners. He would not quit the vessel, not being able to send the wounded on shore, and preferred to continue with them. Near Santa Catalina they had taken a prize laden with sugar, coffee, and tobacco. Capt. Grenville took charge of her, and proceeded for a port. During his cruise the brave Espora has had one or two skirmishes with a superior Brazilian force.

The privateer schooner Empresa, (late Robert Armstrong.) Captain Love, arrived at the Salado on the 6th inst. from a cruise. She has taken a brig, a schooner brig, a zumaca, and a ketch; one of the prizes was burned, and the privateer has on board the cargo, consisting of rice, sugar, &c. On the 7th inst. arrived at the above port the schooner brig "Joven Carolina" (one of the Empresa's prizes,) cargo rice, sugar and pork. Off Rio Grande spoke National schooner-brig Eighth February, which vessel had had an action with a Brazilian brig on the day preceding, and had one man killed

The British schooner Dublin Packet arrived at Monte Video from Cette on the 1st inst. cargo brandy, &c. The British brig of war Cadmus sailed from Monte Video for Rio Janeiro on the 1st inst. The English brig Capricorn, Smith, from Valparaiso, 23d April, arrived at Monte Video 4th inst., cargo cocoa, to Jas. Noble. A British sloop of war, slated to be the Heron, from Rio Janeiro, arrived at Monte Video on 10th inst.

The Packet Hearty is supposed to have been lost in her passage from Falmouth to Barbadoes; and likewise the Packet Sky-lark, proceeding to North America. No intelligence had been received of the former for several months, nor of the latter for 13 weeks. The Lady Louisa Packet has been discharged from the service. The Ariel takes her place and signal flag.

The schooner Privateer Libertador Bolivar, Captain Costa, is said to have arrived at Bahia Blanca with a detained Dutch brig, reported to have Brazilian property on board.

The British brig George and James, Captain Carey, from St. Catherines for Rio Grande, cargo farina was detained by the Privateer Montezuma. The said brig got on shore on the 25th ultimo 6 leagues S of Cape St. Antonio, knocked off her rudder, and was obliged to be abandoned; the Captain and prize master have arrived in Buenos Ayres from the Tuyu. The Montezuma is stated to have got into a port of the Banda Oriental.

Commodore Botas (Jack Boots) in his despatch relative to the capture of the Union and El Honor says, that the greater part of their crews begged to enter the Brazilian service.

EXTRACT FROM THE BRAZILIAN ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF THE PRIVATEER BRIG NIGER.

{ On board the brig Caboclo, at anchor off Point Colar, 23th March, 1128.

In fulfilling your orders to cruize to the eastward, at 8, 45, this morning, I heard two guns in a S. W. direction, at 9, 30, saw the brig 29th August, and others of our vessels, chasing a brig, which was running away, and now and then firing upon our vessels; made sail towards her, and at 10, 30, could clearly distinguish the Buenos Ayrean flag at her peak; at 11, 20, perceiving she had a white flag hoisted at her fore-top-mast-head, and judging this to be a stratagem to cover her escape, I ordered a red flag to be hoisted at the same place on board of my vessel, and firing a gun, hove to ahead of her, and waited; at 11, 30, being within hail, ordered her to surrender,—she refused to do so,—I opened fire,—she did the same, and bore up, endeavouring to pass by our stern, which I evaded, and placed my vessel broadside on, within half pistol shot; she twice attempted the same manœuvre with similar results; I kept up an incessant fire of great guns, and small arms, and in a third attempt to bear up, she struck her colours, and at the same moment both vessels got aground nearly alongside each other; my brig however got off soon after. The letter then mentions that some of the boarding officers behaved in a manner not at all to his (Ingles's) liking, that 88 prisoners were taken, &c., that the Niger's masts, yards, sails and rigging, were much damaged; the Caboclo having none killed or wounded, and only some trifling damage to the sails and rigging; and concludes, I recommend to your notice Mr. Thomas Craig, and the rest of the officers and crew, all of them having behaved to my satisfaction in the six engagements we have had this year. I remain, &c,

WILLIAM JAMES INGLIS.

To Capt. J. O DE BOTAS.

Captain Inglis would have had a very different tale to relate, had the Niger succeeded in laying the Caboclo alongside.

General statement of the Finances to the end of the year 1827.

RECEIPTS.	
Receipts	\$3,004,879 3
Received on account of the Loan of 6 millions,	1,680,000
Deficit in 1827,	8,973,598 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
	13,658,478 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
EXPENDITURES.	
Expenditures, including the army, navy, &c.	\$9,125,993 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Deficit of 1826, covered in 1827,	4,692,330
Estates purchased in 1827,	40,155
	13,658,478 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
BALANCES BROUGHT FORWARD TO THE YEAR 1828.	
DR.	
Including \$13,067,945 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ due to the Bank: }	\$13,628,661 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
CR.	
Deficit	4,655,062 2
	8,973,598 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
	13,628,661 0 $\frac{1}{4}$

In a recent number of the London naval and military Magazine there is an interesting memoir of the late Lieut. E. W. Tupper, of H. M.'s ship Sybille, who was mortally wounded on the 18th of June, 1826, in an attack on a strong party of Greek pirates near the island of Candia, in which the Sybille had 45 officers and men killed and wounded. Lieut. Tupper was the brother of Colonel Tupper, of the Chilian service, whose skill and gallantry is well known to many of our readers, and of whom it was remarked, when the expedition sailed from Valparaiso in 1826 for Chiloe: "400 brave soldiers, and Tupper at their head, are sufficient to annihilate all the royalists there may be in Chiloe."

The late Lieut. E. W. Tupper was third son of John E. Tupper, Esq. of Guernsey, and one of ten brothers,—was born on that Island. He commanded the launch in the attack upon the Greeks, and although wounded in three places, he stood up the whole time, and retained the command of her until she returned to the ship; after lingering for eight days he breathed his last in a state of delirium on board the Sybille at Malta. The surgeon wrote, "I have seen many support their firmness amidst danger and death, but it belongs to few to sustain it during protracted suffering, which is indeed a trial often too severe for the bravest, but through which your lamented brother came with a spirit and resignation which shed lustre upon himself and family."

To the Editor of the British Packet

SIR,—Mr. Waddington, in his reply to the accusations brought against him by Mr. Robertson, inserted in your paper of 31st ult., has lost sight of the most serious charge, of the only one indeed with which the public has any thing to do. It can be of little importance to the community at large to know that there are disputed accounts between Mr. Waddington and Mr. Robertson; and no one, I should think, would be likely to find fault with either of them for taking every just and legal step for recovering any debt, which he may consider to be due to him by the other. It is the manner, not the matter, that has attracted the notice of the public, and that requires explanation.

Mr. Waddington has been accused of the most unworthy conduct,—he has been accused of arresting Mr. Robertson at the moment of his embarkation at Valparaiso with his wife and child, the latter in a dangerous state of health, after allowing him to

remain in Chile unmolested for a number of days, having chosen that time and situation for the purpose of working on Mr. Robertson's feelings, and of taking advantage of them to force him into a compromise of his legal rights; for the only alternative thus left him, was to allow a young unprotected female to proceed on a voyage round Cape Horn, in all the misery and distress of mind which anxiety for her husband and her child, under such circumstances, could not but occasion;—an alternative which Mr. Waddington's conduct at length forced Mr. Robertson to adopt; and this line of conduct he is accused of having persevered in, and of having rejected every honourable proposal for a settlement of the point at issue, on the avowed ground of the advantage of his relative position, and not on the justice of his claim.

To these accusations Mr. Waddington has given no denial, and while such a stain remains on his character, he must be prepared to encounter the indignation and contempt of every well regulated mind.

ONE OF THE PUBLIC.

**THEATRE.**

The opera of *Tancredi* was repeated on Saturday evening, to a very crowded house. The part of *Amenaide* gives to Doña Angelita a fine opportunity to display her great musical powers, and she did sing most delightfully, particularly in the first Aria, "Quanto e dolce a l'alma mia," and in the Aria when kneeling, "Giusto Dio, tu che concedi;" her splendid and graceful attire likewise managed to show off a very pretty turned ankle. We cannot withhold our praise from Rosquellas. The music of "Di tanti palpiti" reminded us of other times and scenes "gone by." Ricciolini has proved himself a singer of first rate judgment; the sweet and plaintive tones of his voice appear to advantage in this opera. The dresses (excepting those of *Amenaide* and *Tancredi*) are not in strict costume; most of the performers are attired in the Roman dress, and the scene of the opera is at Syracuse in the time of the crusades. The orchestra was a little at fault on this evening, but we are so charmed with our opera we cannot bear to censure, recollecting what this Theatre was a very short time since.

On Monday evening was performed a translation from Schiller's Tragedy of "Kabale und Liebe," (Love and Intrigue,) to a full house, for the benefit of Doña Trinidad.

**MARRIED.**

On the 7th instant, by the Rev. J. Armstrong, DON JUAN PEDRO PEREIRA, of the city of Valparaiso, to MISS CAROLINE THORN, of this city.

**WANTED.**

IN an English family, a steady woman, to take care of a young child; a middle aged unmarried woman would be preferred. Liberal wages will be given. Apply at No. 24, calle de Maypu.

**PRICE OF SPECIE.**

Doublons, 49 $\frac{1}{2}$  a 50 dollars, each.  
A considerable quantity have been contracted to deliver, and in consequence looking up  
Spanish Dollars, 200 per cent. premium.  
At the early part of the week they sold at 170 per ct. but have since advanced  
Gold in bars, 18 to 19 reals per quilate.  
Silver do. 16 to 17 reals per dinero.  
Exchange on London, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  per dollar.  
Do. on Monte Video, 135 to 140 per cent. premium.  
Public Stocks, 47 to 48.—Large contracts became due on Monday at \$52 a 53 and sold readily at 50 per ct. but have since declined to 47.  
Hides remain steady, say from 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
Manufactures and Brazil produce owing to an actual scarcity, are advancing regularly.  
Sugars from \$20 to 25 per arroba.