

THE  
**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 99.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1828.

[Vol. 2.]

**BUENOS AYRES.**

The Redpole Packet brought London papers to the 17th of April. The news from Europe is not so important as the anterior advices had led us to expect.—The disturbances in Portugal have been exaggerated: Don Miguel finds that his attempt at absolute Kingship is full of danger and difficulty, and at present above his ability to accomplish; France and Spain have (outwardly at least) discountenanced his proceedings. The British troops have been generally withdrawn from Portugal; the marines of the squadron however, occupy some of the batteries upon the Tagus. The Russian army destined as it was said, to operate against Turkey, had not at the last advices passed the river Pruth, and the existing disputes it was thought, would be arranged. The brig-schooner *Saucy Jack*, which arrived here on Saturday last, and left Plymouth on the 4th of May, has not added greatly to our stock of European intelligence, except confirming "that all was quiet in Europe, and likely to remain so." A strong French squadron is ordered for the Brazil station, and to the Pacific; Monsieur Mendeville had an audience of the king of France, having been appointed Consul from France to this Republic.

The Rio Janeiro Gazettes contain very little important matter: some private letters from that city induce an expectation that Peace will be the result of the present negotiation; they do not however, speak of the war with the same confidence as heretofore. The great depreciation of the currency, and other events, are mentioned as likely to dispose the Emperor to peace. The Emperor of Morocco is said to be fitting out vessels to cruise against Brazil; if so, we have at last got a *respectable* ally:—he is an Emperor too, no matter about his name or nation; "Mustapha" or "Aly Beg" sounds very pretty, and much softer than Don Pedro, and as for the rest, the "D—l take the relationship," as Foigard says. Should the news be correct, we shall doubtless have a Morescian Embassy here to view our *Houris*, as well as to conduct state affairs, and Moorish cruisers anchored in the Roads:—the *Suns and Moons* acting in conjunction, the very idea carries sublimity with it, and if we could but get all the *Stars* to join us, the Brazilian Emperor must yield, had he the strength of the giant Briareus.

The subjoined account of piracy cannot have been committed by a cruiser out of this port. Any piratical villain

can at sea assume the flag of this country, and Buenos Ayres will have to endure the odium of it.

"The ship *Guildford* on the 13th ultimo, fell in with the bark *North Star*, in great distress, and supplied her with provisions and necessaries. It appears the *North Star* sailed from Colombo on the 13th of December, with a cargo of coffee and cinnamon, and the following passengers:—Major Logie and family; Surgeon Goodwin, of the Royals; Hospital Assistant, Johnson; Ordnance Clerk, Robinson; Mr. Smyth, a merchant; 17 invalided soldiers, and several women and children, besides her crew. At day-light on the 10th February, being in sight of Ascension, and distant from it only six leagues, she found herself chased by a brig with English colours flying. The *North Star* having no arms on board of any description, and disliking the appearance of the stranger, set all sail to get away; but the brig came up with her so fast, that at eight A. M. she was alongside. The brig then hoisted Buenos Ayrean colours, and immediately fired a broadside of grape-shot into her, which wounded one man, and considerably damaged her rigging. On this, a boat with the second mate, 3 seamen, and Mr. Smyth, went on board the brig, the crew of which compelled Mr. Smyth and two seamen to quit it. It was sent back to the *North Star* for the Captain and his papers: When the Captain came alongside, he and his people were ordered out of the boat, which was manned by the pirates, and who on getting to the *North Star*, ran her into smooth water under the lee of the island, when a second boat load of plunderers came on board, and beating and wounding the seamen, compelled them to load the boats with every thing they could lay hold of—sails, cordage, medicine chest, live stock and provisions, wines, spirits, &c. From the passengers they took clothes and money. They also took the ship's charts, compasses, chronometers, and log-glasses, and scuttled the ship forwards. As the day closed in, they compelled all the males to go below forwards, and the women in the after-cabin, securing both the hatchways. About midnight, the women finding every thing quiet, got on deck, and discovering the pirates had quitted the ship, and that the brig was out of sight, they released the men, and on sounding the well, six feet and a half of water was found in the hold; this by great exertions was pumped out by six on the morning of the 20th. The pirate took away with her the captain, second mate, two seamen, and a soldier of the 78th Regiment. Every shroud and backstay had been cut, and an attempt made to cut away the mainmast; the crew contrived, however, to secure the mast, and set the foresail, steering to the northward,—nothing in sight; three days afterwards it was found that the coffee, from having been wet, was heated, and the ship was likely to be on fire; a quantity of cinnamon, and nearly 300 bags of coffee,

## THE BRITISH PACKET, AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

were consequently thrown overboard to save the ship, and the rest was shifted about to allow the air to cool it; so much had the coffee swelled, that it was discovered that some of the beams had started. Her arrival in England may be daily expected. One man was killed, and six severely wounded, by the pirates beating them with their swords. The brig was well manned, and mounted ten guns, with a large gun on a swivel: each man that boarded the *North Star* was armed with a cutlas, two pistols, and a large knife."

### *Operations of the National Escuadrilla, commanded by Admiral Brown, during the late cruise.*

Sailed from Buenos Ayres on the afternoon of 18th inst.: at night anchored in the Outer Roads; weighed anchor at 2 o'clock in the morning of 19th, light winds—at day break had passed Point Quilmes; saw 8 sail of Brazilian vessels at anchor near Point Lara, viz: 2 ships, 3 brigs, and 3 schooners; they got under weigh at 7, A. M. and stood towards us; at 20 minutes past 8, the brig Caboclo came within hail of the schr. Maldonado, so near that the man stationed in the chains, could be heard distinctly calling out "half three." The brig gave three cheers, with cries of "Viva el Emperador;" the Maldonado answered by sounding her bugles, and cheers of "Viva la Patria;" at the same moment hoisted her colours, and gave them three long guns, the first of which shot away the Caboclo's starboard foretopsail yard arm; the whole of the National Squadron cheered for "La Patria," and the action commenced: the National vessels proceeding down the river, and the Brazilians, with the exception of one ship, keeping up an incessant fire, and tacking about. At 12 o'clock the Gun Boat No. 4 being astern, a brig (supposed the Maranham,) stood towards her and cut her off; this occurrence caused considerable indignation, as she made no attempt to escape, which she might have effected, but let go her anchor, and struck her colours, without firing a gun. The Captain is a European Spaniard, named Manuel Rodriguez; he and 5 men left the Gun Boat, carrying with them the book of signals and the colours. The National Squadron tacked to retake the Gun Boat, which was effected, and Mr. Curling and twelve men, sent to take possession of her, and then tacked again, and resumed their course—the Brazilians keeping up as usual, an incessant fire, which was returned as occasion offered. About this time the brig Niger hove in sight, and at half past 12 she communicated with the corvette Liberal, which vessel then hauled one flag from the mainmast head, hoisted another, and fired a salute with blank cartridge, supposed in honor of a new Commodore. At 1 o'clock the Niger came down before the wind near to the Maldonado, and opened fire, but the latter returned it in such style, that she almost immediately hauled on board her fore and main tack, and made off. The Brazilians did not cease firing until near 5 o'clock, at half past 5 P. M. the National Squadron anchored below Point Lara, the enemy (9 sail,) 4 miles distant, N. E. At day-break on the 20th, saw a schooner at anchor E. and close to us—she weighed, and proceeded for Buenos Ayres: she proved to be the French schooner *Hydra*; at 8 A. M. the National Squadron got under weigh, and beat

in under the battery at Point Lara; boats were sent to the late Brazilian brig-schooner laying aground there, and took out several articles, including 2 long pivot guns, (one 9 and one 18 pounder,) and four 24 lb. carronades. At 5 P. M. on 21st, Brazilians still at anchor, the National Squadron made sail, and anchored in the Inner Roads at half past 10 at night, having fulfilled the object of the expedition, and forced their way down to Ensenada in the face of a powerful squadron, who could not complain about "deep water," as the National vessels never had less than three fathoms, and during the greater part of the action they were in three and a half; and yet the Brazilians declined coming near, except to make off immediately. Inglis in the Caboclo, makes now and then a dash, but he well knows what the feelings of Englishmen and Americans are in regard to this war. In returning to Buenos Ayres they offered no molestation. Our loss has been two seamen killed on board the schooner *Twenty-ninth December*; no others were killed or wounded in the Squadron; Captain J. F. Segui and three seamen received some injury, having been scorched by powder. The spars and rigging of two or three of the schooners received trifling damage.

The firing of the Brazilians during a cannonade of eight hours, was in their usual wretched style. Their shots went over, fell short, and splashed the water about. The Caboclo in firing single guns was tolerably effective—it was shot from her that killed the two men in the 29th December; her broadsides were all wasted in the air; when close to the Maldonado, she fired several of grape shot, and Admiral Brown having ordered the men to lay down, not one shot took effect. During the day at intervals, the National Squadron discontinued firing; their heavy guns must have done some mischief to the enemy. Captain Coe commanded the schooner *Twenty-ninth December*, and *Espora* the Uruguay; Captains Wilder, Green, Bartlett, and Mons. Tobin, "French John," (late an officer of Fournier's in the Congress,) went as volunteers on board the former vessel; Messrs. Clarville and Mychinburg, were on board the Admiral's vessel, the Maldonado; and, though last not least, George the boatman, (the Admiral of the beach,) officiated likewise on board the Maldonado.

Admiral Brown, in his despatch to Government, relative to the above expedition, writes in indignant terms of the conduct of Rodriguez, the Captain of Gun Boat No. 4, and highly praises the rest of the Squadron, the volunteers, &c. for their courage and conduct. Mr. Mychinburg (late of the schooner *Constante*.) brought Gun Boat No. 4 to Buenos Ayres.

The battery at Point Lara was constructed under the superintendance of Colonel Holenberg.

The Brazilian government in their public discourses relative to this country, always designate it as the Republic of Buenos Ayres, and never as the Argentine Republic. It is not very difficult to imagine the motive of this marked distinction.

REPUBLICAN ARMY.

Head Quarters, Cerro Largo, 4th June, 1828.

The undersigned General in Chief has received with pleasure the communication of His Excellency, the Minister of War and Marine, No. 1078, to which was accompanied a printed detail of the re-occupation of the Misiones by Brigadier D. Fructuoso Rivera. The General in Chief is not insensible to the transcendent advantages of this operation, estimating it in the same high grade with which the Government has done. When the conduct of D. Fructuoso caused dispositions to be taken to pursue him, the undersigned, who has no other wish but the salvation of his country, took the most vigorous measures for his destruction; but now that the said Brigadier has given proofs of his desire to serve the cause, and the Government itself recommends him, the undersigned forgets all personal resentments, and the evils occasioned to the country by the anterior anarchial proceedings of Brigadier Rivera, and trusts that his vindication will be augmented by openly undeceiving the enemy, if they counted upon the progress of D. Fructuoso for their aggrandizement. The undersigned is convinced of the reasons given by His Excellency, the Minister of War and Marine, respecting the danger which might ensue should Col. Oribe and Brigadier Rivera come in contact, he has therefore despatched this day a confidential officer to Col. Oribe, with orders that he should direct his march to Santa Maria, to be ready to join the army.

The undersigned takes this occasion to salute with his most distinguished consideration, His Excellency, the Minister of War and Marine.

JUAN ANTONIO LAVALLEJO.

To H. E. the Minister of War and Marine,

D. JUAN RAMON BALCARCE.

We regret that want of room has prevented our giving a full translation of the inaugural Speech made by Señor Angelis, upon the opening of the *Ateneo* of Buenos Ayres, 8th June, 1828. It made a profound impression, and the proceedings thereon will form an era in the history of the country. The orator brought under review the different establishments in countries the most remote and uncivilized, describing the efforts made in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, to forward education, classically noticing as he proceeded, the nations who have taken the lead, and given impulse to undertakings so important. He then reverted to this Republic, and to the *Ateneo*, and concluded in the following terms.—

“Our labours are alleviated by the hope that they may prove of service to our adopted country, whose destinies are so dear to us—pray Heaven that the *Ateneo* may never have to regret, and always be proud of its scholars: that it may have the consolatory satisfaction to see proceed from its bosom illustrious magistrates, statesmen of integrity, intrepid soldiers, and honourable citizens, dividing their time between the duties of the state, and domestic affections—ornaments to society, the delight of their friends, and the happiness of their families.”

Buenos Ayres, on the day of “San Juan” 24th inst. had the usual profusion of tertulias; the day itself proved very fine, and the streets were crowded; the Juans and Juanás received the birth day congratulations. One or two Juanita’s just “budding into beauty,” had a perfect levee, and experienced the homage ever paid to loveliness. The Johns and Jane’s in all countries form a tolerably numerous body.

The Irish troops in Rio Janeiro continued in a state of great insubordination; this will create little surprise, recollecting their blighted expectations.

The Minister of the Interior in Chile has written to Mr. Nugent, the British Consul, stating that it will be impossible to remit money for the Loan dividends by the *Doris* frigate, to sail on the 25th May, as the sale of the *St. Domingo* estate cannot be effected without going through some forms prescribed by law, which will occupy time. The Government pledges its word and honor that as soon as the estate is sold, a remittance will be made, and requests Mr. Nugent to inform the shareholders to that effect.

June 21.—The vessels noticed in our last as having arrived on this day are the British brig schooner *Saucy Jack*, Heppenstall, from London 28th April, and Plymouth 4th May; was chased in the river by several vessels: passed the Brazilian and National Squadrons near Ensenada without impediment; cargo, iron, tin, dry goods, brandy, &c. consigned to Messrs. J. & J. Thwaites.

American brig *Allison*, Jones, from Baltimore, 52 days; was some days in the river, and saw several vessels, which she avoided; she likewise passed through the hostile Squadrons off Ensenada without impediment; cargo, 287 bbls. flour, gin, wine, tobacco, and various articles, to Daniel Gowland. The *Allison* appears a beautiful brig of her class.

Arrived and anchored in the Inner Roads at half past 10 o’clock this night, the National Escuadrilla, from Ensenada, under the orders of Admiral Brown. The particulars of the cruize is detailed in another part of this paper.

Sailed, 5 sail of small craft to the Northward.

22.—Wind W. S. W. Sailed, 12 *zumacas*, *balandras*, &c. under convoy of a Gun Boat for the Parana. The Captain with the mail, per *Lady Wellington* Packet, embarked this evening.

23.—Wind N. N. W. Arrived, 4 small craft from the Northward, and a boat from Las Vacas, which landed Dr. Johnson, late of the brig *Niger*, and Mr. Read, Pursur of the schooner of war *Union*; they had been prisoners of war at Monte Video, and escaped from thence, nine other officers have likewise escaped.

Sailed at day-break, British brig Packet *Lady Wellington*, Captain James, for Monte Video, Rio Janeiro, and Falmouth. Passenger for England, Mr. James Hodgson, merchant, of this city, and several others.

24.—Wind N. Sailed, National schooner of war *Thirtieth July*, as a flag of truce to the blockading Squadron, having on board the following Brazilian officers: Araujo, A. M. Gomez, S. J. Santos, F. J. Gomez, and M. T. Pintos; to

## THE BRITISH PACKET, AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

be exchanged for the officers of this Republic, Richitelli, Murguiondo, Brazier, Gwynn, and Mendez.

Arrived, 14 sail of small craft from the Northward, under convoy of Gun Boat No. 10; also, two boats from the Banda Oriental.

The General of Marines Admiral Brown, the Captain of the Port, Captains Coe, De Kay, and a party of gentlemen from the shore, visited this morning the American brig *Allison* in the Inner Roads, and after partaking of a repast, returned to shore under a salute from said brig.

25.—Wind N. Arrived, 6 zumacas and balandras from the Parana.

26.—Wind N. Arrived, Gun Boat No. 13, with 16 small vessels under convoy from the Parana, Bahada, &c.; and National schooner of war Thirtieth July, (flag of truce;) saw the blockading Squadron, viz.: 2 corvettes, 4 brigs, and some schooners at anchor between the Ortiz and Chico banks, and had communication with the brig *Caboclo*.

27.—Wind N. Arrived, 5 balandras and launches from the Northward. Colonia and the opposite coast visible.

Arrived at the Salado on 20th inst. the brig *Co-operador*, prize to the Privateer brigs *General Brandzen* and *Cacique*, cargo, brandy and tobacco.

Also, same day, American brig *Charlotte Cordey*, Captain Rutter, from Baltimore, to Messrs. Dana & Carman, cargo, lumber, rum, tobacco, 28 bbls. flour, &c.

Among the arrivals at Monte Video lately, are the British brigs *Mansfield*, and *Morning Star*, from Liverpool, and American brig *Tusculooza*. The Brazilian Squadron have likewise sent to that port, British schooner brig *Liberator*, from Rio Janeiro; American schooner *Joseph Meads*, from the Havana, and an American ship.

The Packet *Hope*, from this 29th January, and Monte Video 2d February, arrived at Falmouth 14th April.

It is reported that the Privateer brig *Presidenta*, Captain Beazley, was cruising off the coast of Africa, under the name of *Oriental*, and has been very successful, having taken 12 Brazilian slave vessels.

We have seen some verses said to be written on board the *General Brandzen* brig Privateer, Capt. De Kay, of 8 guns, (4 nines and 4 twelves;) and forty men, a few days after the engagement and capture of the Imperial Brazilian brig of war *Cacique*, of 18 24 pounders, and one hundred and twenty men, on September 13, 1827. These verses are certainly not the production of a very ordinary poet, taking the following as a specimen.

### RECITATIVE.

On the breast of the billow, in Patriot pride  
Waves the Sun of the South in the white and the blue,  
Attended by valour and mettle well tried,  
As e'er enemies fought or yet victory knew.

Just tribute, we'll pay  
To the name of De Kay;

For valour undaunted on that glorious day  
When victory crowned Buenos Ayres fight  
O'er triple its metal, o'er triple its might.

AIR—"Trafalgar Bay."

*Olanda's* hills in sight,  
When signal shown for fight,  
Each soul for battle fired,  
We knew the *Cacique's* metal,  
We knew that death in battle  
Must ever be admired.

&c. &c. &c.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir,—You will think me very troublesome, particularly as I am not personally known to you, but I trust what I shall say, will give pleasure to those for whom it is intended.

I observed in one of your papers a letter written by Captain Bynon, and I suppose in consequence of a report being spread,

that he treated the prisoners in Patagonia with great cruelty: and likewise a note from me to Mr. Chalmers; at the time I wrote it I had not the slightest idea it would ever be published, and the person to whom it was addressed has not I think, acted very correctly, in giving publicity to private letters; it is not however, of much consequence. As I think it ungenerous not to give our enemies credit when deserved, trivial as the circumstance may be, I do not hesitate a moment in saying, that from the first time I was introduced to Captain Bynon, he treated me with the greatest kindness: the same treatment I experienced from Mr. Chalmers; and shall never forget the unremitting attention of Capt. Mason and his officers. If ever Capt. Bynon falls into the power of the Brazilians, as far as my poor interest can avail, he shall not be treated with Algerine usage. We were treated at first with the greatest rigour and severity, indeed with cruelty, but I should be sorry to think that Capt. Bynon sanctioned it.

My motive however, for addressing you, was not to speak of the injuries we received, but to thank Capt. Bynon and others for their kindness to me. It is very unpleasant to see my letters published, and I trust this will be the last time I shall have occasion to address you, as I think sufficient has been said on this subject by both parties.

I am, sir, your most obedient,  
Monte Video, June 4th, 1828. J. FITZ COSTA.

### THEATRE.

*Tancredi* was performed for the third time on Saturday evening last, and in a far superior manner to the preceding representations; the audience were brilliant and numerous. Doña Angelita has seldom appeared to greater advantage; she was listened to with the deepest attention, and deservedly applauded. The duet with *Tancredi*, "Lasciami non Pascolto," and the solo and chorus in the second act, were sung with great effect. We have never hesitated to express our opinion respecting this lady, and do conceive her to be a singer of more than ordinary endowments; her general style of singing—the judgment with which she manages her harmonious voice, would elicit applause in any Theatre. It is true, that in music we are more like a passionate, than scientific admirer; but our opinion of Angelita has not been lightly hazarded—may we have heard individuals fresh from London, and hearing Madame Pasta with European prepossessions, allow that our Buenos Ayrean Syren is a "good singer." Rosquellas in not attempting too much, succeeded beyond expectation, especially in the duet with that excellent vocalist, Ricciolini, "Ah se de malie." The production of this splendid opera, the "chef d'œuvre" of Rossini, will be an epoch in the annals of this theatre. We have before noticed the splendid dresses of *Amenaide* and *Tancredi*, and have reason to think the costume is strictly correct. The orchestra and chorusses considering circumstances, deserve every commendation. The opera of "*La Vestale*" is in preparation; the plot of this piece was inserted in our No. 74.—On 22d inst. was performed a comedy.

On the 23d, for the benefit of Velarde, the tragedy of *Maria Stuart*, but whether it was Schiller's, or the French tragedy of that name, we could not discover; the house was excessively crowded; Doña Trinidad personated the unfortunate Mary: her dress was becoming, simple white. A Mr. Wm. Brown made his first appearance in an exhibition of dancing upon stilts 6 feet high, and he was equally adroit with any of the stilt performers whom we have seen at the "Theatre de la Variete" in Paris, in the piece "Les habitans des Landes." Mr. Brown had to appear under great disadvantage, not having any person to assist in the scene. The opening dance to the pleasing music of "*Hermione*," (as it has been named,) and the drunken scene, were cleverly managed.—On 24th, a comedy of Moratin's.

On 26th, "*Los Libertinos confundidos, ó el marido amante de su muger*," a translation from Murphy's comedy of "the Way to keep him." Culebras was the Sir Bashful Constant, Doña Trinidad, Mrs. Lovemore. The *equivoque* and incidents in this comedy kept the house in continual laughter.—The opera of "*La Cenerentola*" is announced for this evening.

### PRICE OF SPECIE.

Doubloons, 47 & 48 dollars each.  
Exchange on London, 16d per dollar.  
Six per cent Stock, 49 & 50.

PRINTED BY STEPHEN HALLIET & CO.  
No. 75, Calle de Cangallo.