

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

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1828.

[Vol. 2.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The mail from Peru has brought intelligence of considerable import. A Peruvian army, commanded by General Gamarra has entered the Bolivian territory, in number it is said, from four to five thousand men. Upon the first notice of this invasion, the Prefect and many of the inhabitants of the city of La Paz fled to Oruro to the Bolivian army, concentrated in that quarter, under the command of General Urdininea, and consisting of 2000 men. Gamarra entered La Paz on the 11th May, and having established a new government, advanced against Oruro, placing his head quarters in the town of Caracollo, from whence he despatched flags of truce to Urdininea, demanding the surrender of his troops, which it is thought will take place, or they must retire with great loss. Colonel Blanco, who was ordered to march from Potosi with 500 cavalry to aid Urdininea, and received 25,000 dollars for that purpose, retreated to Santiago de Catagaita and Tupiza, where he arrested Medina Celi, by command of Gamarra. The Council of Bolivian Ministers, charged with the Administration of the Republic, have authorized General Urdininea to dictate from his head quarters such measures as he may deem necessary for the interests of the nation, until the installation of the first Constitutional Congress, which was convoked to assemble on the 25th May, or if by any accident, it could not be effected on that day, the 13th June has been named.

General Gamarra has published an address, explaining the motives of the invasion: that it was solely to liberate them from foreign tyranny, which had imposed chains more galling than those of the Spaniards: that permanent authority having been assumed without responsibility, contrary to the system of the times, a pernicious example was given to neighbouring nations: that the liberating army, having no motive of ambition, did not require any sacrifices from the Bolivians: that as Republicans, they disavowed the idea of ambition, and much more that of conquest, and had no other wish but to rescue Bolivia from the yoke of foreign domination. The Bolivian Minister (Señor Malavia) in answer to this said, that if the conduct of Gamarra was conformable to the principles he had expressed, Heaven would bless him; but should the contrary be the case, his memory will be execrated among the Bolivians for the miseries he would entail on that young Republic. Gamarra gave a short reply, appealing to Heaven

to witness his sincerity: adding that, if he deviated in the least from what he had promised, any citizen of Bolivia was authorized to place a dagger to his breast, and deprive him of life.

Sucre was at Chuquisaca, ill from the wound he received in the affair of the 18th April: he addressed a long letter to Gamarra, dated from that city 10th May, saying, that his illness disabled him from exercising the functions of Government, and that therefore, General Urdininea had been appointed President: that the Bolivians, with the exception of a few turbulent persons, or some starving naked wretches, were generally satisfied with their public institutions and situation, being in the enjoyment of liberty, independence, and every social guarantee; and in answer to the assertion that Gamarra had been invited to Bolivia by some Bolivians, stated that he (Sucre) in the month of March last year, had received letters from respectable and influential persons in Peru, inviting him to enter that territory; that he had then 4000 veteran troops, and Peru none to oppose him; and although he had received many personal insults, he would not give the fatal example of foreigners interfering in the domestic concerns of another country: that no American nation ought to set the abominable example of intervention, much less to make Tartarian irruptions, adding, "To morrow Colombia, stronger than Peru, and perhaps with more right, may interfere in Peruvian affairs, and Europe observing that our rights of the people consist only in the bayonet, will not hesitate to dictate laws, and dispose of our fate: reflect then how fatal is the lesson which you have given." Sucre concludes the letter in the following terms.—"On the 13th of June I shall assume the Presidency, solely to meet the Congress of the Republic and read the message, after which nothing shall make me change the resolution I have taken, viz., to separate myself from all public affairs, and retire to private life in the city of Quito." One or two other documents follow from Gamarra respecting the anarchy which reigns in Bolivia, the necessity of interference, &c.

General Urdininea issued a proclamation to the Bolivian army, commencing thus:—

"An invading army, more worthy of odium than that of the Spaniards, has profaned with its sacrilegious footsteps the soil in which we were born: never until this day, has the history of the revolution in South America presented an event so atrocious: this example of infamy was alone reserved

for Peru, who, under the pretext of saving the life of the President, and to save Bolivia from anarchy, sends an army hither, &c. &c."

From the above extracts it is clear that great discontent exists in Bolivia against Sucre, not from hatred to him personally, but from the joint reasons that he is a foreigner, (a Colombian we believe;) that he has assumed the office of President for life, and the dislike they naturally feel at the presence of Colombian troops, and influence of that nation. The treaty offensive and defensive which was in negotiation between this country and the government of Sucre, not having been concluded, the existing disputes can hardly involve this Republic, unless indeed an idea is entertained of uniting Bolivia to Peru. At a distance these political dissensions, like many others of the same nature, appear more important than perhaps, the occasion warrants. Strangers often supposed that England was on the verge of revolution when reading the details of the London riots in Sir Francis Burdett's case, the Corn Laws, &c. These riots generally ended in breaking the windows of a few individuals, obnoxious to the mob; half a dozen horse guards being sufficient to disperse hundreds of the rioters.

The Edinburgh Review No. 99, in an excellent article upon emigration, speaking of South America, says:—

"The changes to which the newly established Governments of South America are subject, may seem to militate against the idea of establishing peaceful settlements in the bosom of political anarchy. It is probable that these movements, viewed from the distance of Europe, present a more alarming aspect than they offer to those more immediately within the sphere of their action; we may also doubt, whether a certain degree of political agitation be on the whole unfavourable to national prosperity. The stormy liberty of Rome—the internal convulsions of the ancient Grecian, and the more recent Italian Republics: even the state of England after the civil wars of Charles I., and that of the United States after the war of their independence, do not present us with any signs that real strength and civilization had been losing ground. The late wars in South America certainly did not encourage habits of order and tranquillity, yet more has been done towards the general improvement of society in these few years than in the whole preceding century of peaceful Spanish dominion.

"The growing circle of American independence must speedily include every relic of European power in the Transatlantic hemisphere. The only permanent bond of union betwixt the Old and the New World must hereafter be commerce. In whatever degree Europe can augment the population and prosperity of America, in the same she augments her own resources, because for centuries these two portions of the globe must stand in the relative situations of agriculturist and manufacturer.

The greater part of the Republic of Bolivia, or *Alto Peru*, was formerly in the Vice Royalty, and appertained to Buenos Ayres. The Spaniards in the occupation of Peru likewise took possession of *Alto Peru*. After the battle of Ayacucho, which destroyed Spanish power in these countries, *Alto Peru* was formed into a Republic, and called Bolivia, in honor of Bolivar; and Marshall Sucre, who commanded in that battle, appointed President.

There has been a little political ebullition in *Entre Rios*, in which the Governor (Sola,) was deposed; they are about to elect another, which it is supposed, will be General Mancilla.

THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS

HAS BEEN PUBLISHED FROM ADMIRAL BROWN.

*Generous Argentines!*

Highly grateful for the esteem which you have ever manifested to my person—the dearest moments of my life are those in which my heart pours forth its gratitude for your generosity: your approbation is the most valuable reward to which I can aspire: my life is yours, and to sacrifice it for the glory of the country is my first duty. Anxious to obtain an opportunity to show these sentiments, and convinced that the naval force of this Republic cannot impose that respect upon the enemy which it ought, I have a plan in contemplation which will facilitate that object, if it should be admitted, and meet with your patriotic approbation. Some strong vessels, proper for the operations which I have in view, will be sufficient to annihilate the blockade which is at present the principal force and hope of the Brazilians.

Fellow Patriots! These vessels can easily be obtained and before the expiration of one month and a half, you will probably witness the completion of so glorious an undertaking. It would be imprudent to publish the particulars of my project; but I flatter myself that you will believe your Brown when he tells you not to think that his efforts will be useless, or his designs frustrated. But these projects will remain without effect, and I, with the bitter regret of not being able to render you an useful service, unless you second my intentions. A voluntary subscription of the patriotic Argentine ladies and gentlemen in the cities, towns, and throughout the country, and deposited in the hands of the Commissary General of Marine, or Messrs. Don Juan Manuel Rosas, D. Mariano Lozano, or D. Francisco Erézcano, will be the first means of imposing respect upon the enemy of the Republic. Do not raise up difficulties: I have obviated them as far as is given to human prudence and foresight. I flatter myself with the happiest results, and full of confidence call upon the patriotism of the Argentines, that they will cordially cooperate in an enterprize so praiseworthy: at the same time informing them that my proposal has obtained the approbation of the government.

WILLIAM BROWN.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE NINTH OF JULY.

This being the day upon which the Congress at Tucuman declared the entire independence of the country, the Fort at sunrise fired a salute, and again at 12 o'clock, and at sunset, the Squadron in the Inner Roads likewise fired, including the neutral merchant vessels: the latter had the flag of this Republic hoisted at the mast head. The schr. of war Maldonado was decorated with the colours of different nations, and signal flags; having a dinner party on board, and a gun for each toast, the firing from her continued all the afternoon: as also from some guns on the beach, in honour of an entertainment given at the Adjutant of Port's office. In the evening the public offices and Theatre were illuminated. The day however, proved damp and cold—no procession took place, and but few persons in the streets.

As some of our readers may not be exactly acquainted with the public or National days observed in this country, we have subjoined a slight sketch.—On the 25th of May the revolution took place, and although the Spanish flag continued to fly for some time after this, and Ferdinand VII. to be nominally acknowledged, yet they refused to receive laws from Spain, upon the plea that the King was a prisoner, and formed a Junta or Legislature from their own body. The King having returned to Spain, they threw off the mask, and the Congress which had assembled at Tucuman formally promulgated their total separation from that kingdom.

The act of independence was prefaced in the following terms:—"In the meritorious and very illustrious city of San Miguel del Tucuman, on the 9th day of July, 1816, was closed the ordinary session of the Congress of the United

Provinces. The preceding discussion upon the grand, august, and sacred object of the independence of these Provinces was then resumed, and the public voice was constant and decided for the solemn emancipation of the entire territory from the despotic power of the kings of Spain. The Representatives nevertheless, consecrated all their talents to this arduous undertaking, conscious of the rectitude of their intentions, which decided their own fate—that of the people, and posterity. At the termination of the proceedings, the question was put, if it was the wish that the Provinces of the Union should be a free and independent nation from the kings and kingdom of Spain: it was answered by acclamations of its justice, and one by one reiterated successively his unanimous, spontaneous, and decided vote for the independence of the country, &c. &c.

The subscription to purchase vessels for the National Marine goes on prosperously, and will amount to a considerable sum when it extends through the country. It is confidently said that upwards of \$150,000 have already been subscribed.

The late American brig *Allison* (now General Rondeau,) has been purchased for the Government service, and Capt. Coe appointed to command her. We hear that he is to hoist his flag on board this day. The brig *Fancy*, (now Convention,) at the Salado, has likewise been added to the fleet.

Captain De Kay is now in the National navy, with the rank of Major; most of his officers have likewise received appointments in the service. At this moment there are some excellent naval officers and plenty of good seamen in Buenos Ayres, eager for combat: vessels only are wanting.

Lord Ponsonby leaves Buenos Ayres in the *Thetis* frigate, for Rio Janeiro.

On the 4th of July, several dinner parties took place, given by North American gentlemen, at different Hotels and private houses, in honour of the day.

Two weekly newspapers are published at Santa Fé, viz.: *El Argentino*, on Sundays: and *Vete Portuguez, que aqui no es*, (Begone Portuguese, you have no business here,) on Wednesdays; both are sold at the State Printing office in Buenos Ayres.

Various accounts have been related of the number of Brazilians killed and wounded in the late actions near Ensenada: some rate it at 45 killed and 50 wounded; all however, agree that their loss has been great. Norton was suffering considerably from his wound. Some Brazilian vessels have gone in pursuit of the brig *Cacique*: she will give two or three brigs trouble, should a conflict take place. Persons unacquainted with the composition of the Brazilian navy, and judging from outside appearances, will smile at this: like many individuals who often speak slightly of a country and people from first impressions. The gallantry displayed in the capture of the *Cacique*, with such a great disparity of force, has seldom been equalled.

July 5.—Wind S. E. with rain. A *zumaca* and 3 *balandras* sailed for the Parana.

6.—Wind S. hazy. Sailed, a Gun Boat with convoy to the northward. At 9, A. M. the late French ship *Mandarin* fired a gun, and hoisted the flag of this Republic, taking the name of *El Gobernador Dorrego*. At 1, P. M. the British frigate *Thetis*, Capt. A. B. Bingham, and sloop of war *Heron*, Capt. Hon. F. W. Grey, were in sight, from Monte Video, and anchored in the afternoon at some distance. E. Capt. Grey landed after dark; and likewise Mr. William Jackson, Mr. Fisher, and Miss Campbell, sister to Captain Donald Campbell, (passengers.)

7.—Wind E. S. E. with rain. The frigate *Thetis* fired a salute, which was answered from the Fort.

1.—Wind W. hazy. A schooner in sight S. E. in company with the Privateer boat *Carlota*, Capt. Claveli; the former fired a gun, and hoisted two flags at the main, the Republican over the Brazilian; several boats from the shore went to her. She came into the Inner Roads, and proved to be the schooner *Monte Alegre*, cargo, coals and other articles, bound from Monte Video to Colonia, and captured by the above boat at half past 4 P. M. on the 7th inst. off El Sauce, (Banda Oriental.)—The prize had two guns, and 14 men. Many have questioned the policy of withdrawing the license from privateer boats, especially as the Brazilians have so many craft of that description employed against the coasting trade of this city, and it is but fair that Brazilian trade with Monte Video and Colonia should be exposed to similar interruptions.

9.—Wind W. N. W. with rain. Sailed, 2 boats and 3 launches to the Northward. The late French schr. *Hydra* fired a gun upon hauling down the French flag, and another upon hoisting that of this Republic, the Government having purchased her to be fitted up as a vessel of war. Captain De Kay is appointed to command her, and she is named the *Argentina*.

10.—Wind W. Sailed, Gun Boats No. 1, 7, and 8, conveying small craft bound to the Parana, Uruguay, &c. The sloop of war *Heron* got under weigh, and anchored near to the Redpole Packet.

11.—Wind W. Sailed, a Gun Boat and three launches to the Northward. The British frigate *Thetis* was under weigh this morning, and anchored nearer to the Outer Roads.

The American schooner *Tell Tale*, from New York, was detained near the Ortiz Bank, and sent into Monte Video. The schr. *Francis*, from the Salado, captured off Cape St. Antonio, and 2 small craft under the Republican flag, have been sent in.

The arrivals at Monte Video lately, have been American schr. *Little George Eyre*, Kurtz, from the Havanna and Cape de Verds, with rum and lumber, to Jas. Noble; and British brig *Pallas*, from Rio Janeiro, with coals. Sailed, on 27th ult, from M. Video the British brig *Duke of Gloster*, with 7,355 hides, for Guernsey.

The mail per Packet *Redpole* is advertised to be made up this afternoon at 4 o'clock, and the Deputies are to proceed to Rio Janeiro in her, viz., Messrs. Juan Ramon Balcarce, Tomas Guido, Pedro F. Cavia, and other gentlemen, attached to the Legacion, including D. Francisco Wright.

To the Editor of the *British Packet*.

MR. EDITOR,—To judge by the tone of feeling that pervades the reply of your correspondent J. B. in your last number, in answer to the observations I made on his first letter, one would be led to infer, that he is much more anxious to bolster up a *banishing* theory, than of arriving at the truth by a fair and dispassionate inquiry. J. B. in his reply, not only attempts to combat my theory, but presumes to call in question its very premises, as if the whole had been only a creation of my own brain. *Oh ye of little faith!* to ask what book that comes from, were hardly a more singular question than gravely to ask when the census of the three Generalities of France was taken, and where their results are recorded. Truly he seems to imagine that out of England, or rather the "bills of mortality," or parish of "St. Pancras," all the rest of the world has been asleep in the matter of statistics; nor would it appear he has ever heard, even by accident, of the names of Necker, M. Dupie de St. Maur, or of Price, Godwin, Malthus, or even of Dr. Enfield, who published not many

years ago within the "bills of mortality," to a digest of the Sciences, amongst which that of *Political Arithmetic* bears a prominent part.

A stronger proof however, of J. B.'s. biassed judgment, and inordinate anxiety to bolster up by *hook or crook* his assumed theory, could hardly have afforded itself, than in the fact of his adopting in his attempted refutation of my data, the proportion of 28 instead of 30; how can J. B. reconcile this with his professed anxiety of taking the *truth only*? No, no, "tell it not in Gath;" but his only reason for adopting that proposition instead of 30, was that the latter would have given a total too large for his purpose. Farther on he resorts to *guessing*; how convenient a thing that is in an inquiry of this nature, and what a *talisman* it is to solve the most abstruse question, either in Ethics or Philosophy; he finds by the census of 1821 that the population of London amounts to about 1,353,000, but as that includes not only the bills of mortality, but some out-parishes, for which he has got no register of births, he *guesses* as he says, a *fair allowance*, and makes a deduction of 150,000 from the grand total; now as *guessing* is in most cases a very arbitrary thing, he might with equal ease and probability, have made it 200,000, if by so doing he could have more fully borne out his theory.

But convinced of the absurdity of J. B.'s. theory, and leaving him to support it as he best can, I again reiterate the superior accuracy of my data, and return to protect it against J. B.'s. invidious attacks, and as Malthus is at least as good an authority as J. B. in a question of this kind, for a full and ample confirmation of the data adopted by me, I refer you and your readers to v. I., p. 420, of his *Essay on the principle of population*; likewise to pages 13, 14, 18, 19, 87, and 88, of volume II., indeed generally to that standard work, than which few books are of a more curious and interesting nature.

INVESTIGATOR.

### THEATRE.

The opera of *Otelo* was so well represented on the 4th inst. that we are half inclined to retract the opinion that any part of it partakes of dullness; many persons prefer it even to *Tancredi*, *Desdemona*, one of the most perfect of Shakspeare's female characters, whose beauty the Poet describes as being

"So lovely fair that the sense aches at thee,"

is in the Italian opera a personage very different from the exquisite picture which Shakspeare has portrayed, leaving but little for the actress to effect. Doña Angelita sung with infinite feeling, particularly in the solo at the end of the second act, accompanied by the beautiful finale and chorus; and likewise in the invocation upon bended knee in the bed room scene, she looked very interesting, (what lady would not?) and had divested herself of the heavy velvet dress and glittering ornaments, for a white one. Rosquellas personated the Moor exceedingly well, and made the duet with *Iago*, (Ricciolini) "Non m' ingano al mio rivale," in the allegro part very impressive. The firm and fine voice of Vacani was exerted to great advantage; and Señora Vacani performed *Emily* with judgment. The Governor was in the State box, attended by General D. Tomas Guido, Lt. Col. Artayeta, D. Manuel Aguirre, &c. The audience were numerous, but why is it that several lovely faces, formerly so constant in the opera ranks, have been lately absent without leave? the muster roll of the Mythology list must be called, and the delinquents punished, even from *Hermione*, in spite of her high descent, to *Niobe*, all *stars*; using only those who are married, and cannot come.

On the 6th inst. was performed a comedy, called *El Dominé Lucas*;—an antique affair, which attracted a very full house, causing great laughter, and some censures.—On the 8th, *El Aguador de Paris*, from which is taken the English petit piece of *The Escapes, or The Water Carrier*.—On the 9th, (after the National Air,) *Zaira*; in which Velarde now and then put forth some tolerable acting, and the dresses were really good.

On 10th, *Adolfo y Clara*, (Matrimony.) Mr. Brown exhibited his feats of dexterity, and prejudice of country apart, we think him far superior to Mons. Rhigas, especially in the management of the balls. It is unfortunate for Mr. Brown that the public have become somewhat tired of these exhibitions, and that his rival should have reaped the harvest; however, the performance of Mr. B. is well worth seeing, and even of the *extra* prices.

### MARRIED.

On the 7th inst. Captain JOHN H. COE, of the National Navy, to Doña TRINIDAD BALCARCE, only daughter of D. Juan Ramon Balcarce, Minister of War and Marine. The ceremony took place in the Fort, and the Governor's lady gave away the bride.

### Advertisement.

A BRITISH MERCHANT, now residing in Buenos Ayres with his family, who has been regularly brought up in Lancashire to the Cotton Manufactory, Calico Printing business, &c. &c. as well as to *general trade*: fully competent to conduct the most extensive concerns, would be happy to enter into Partnership with some respectable old established House in this city, who have good connections in the interior part of this country, to open a House of general business here, and in *Liverpool* or *Manchester*, at the conclusion of Peace.

As the advertiser is very well known, and has most extensive and valuable connections in almost every principal trading town of Great Britain, he would have no objection to residing in England, and leaving his family here for the present, as he feels fully confident that he could be of the utmost service, in purchasing *good goods* on very *low terms* and on *long credit*, and in obtaining excellent consignments, &c. when the business is more properly established. For further particulars, apply by letter addressed to A. B. and left at the office of this paper. *Secrecy will be strictly observed.*

### PRICE OF SPECIE.

Doublons, 47½ á 48 dollars each.—The business in ounces has been very trifling, and rather looking down.  
 Spanish Dollars, 180 á 185 per cent. premium.—The demand rather brisk for the Rio market.  
 Gold in bars, 20 quilates 17½ á 18½ rials.  
 Silver in do. 11 dineros, 16½ á 17½ rials.—At which prices considerable quantities were disposed of.  
 Public Stocks, 47 á 47½.—The transactions have been very limited.  
 Exchange on London, 17d per dollar.—The amount sold per Redpole Packet exceeds upwards of £10,000, and would have been greater, but owing to the departure of the Deputies, purchasers were scarce.  
 Do. on Monte Video, 150 per ct. premium.—Some few sums were done at this price.  
 Do. on Rio, 64 á 70 per cent. premium nominal.  
 Hides, prime matedero dry, 10 á 10½ per pesada.—Owing to the wet weather little business has been done.  
 Nutria Skins, 5½ á 6¼ per dozen.  
 Chinchilla Skins, 18 á 20 do.  
 Manufactures and other Brazil produce.—No alterations.  
 Sugars, 24 á 28 per arroba.