

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. 103.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1828.

[VOL. 2.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

Shortly after the arrival of the British sloop of war *Sapphire*, reports were in circulation of a serious insurrection among the Irish and German troops at Rio Janeiro: that they had obtained possession of the forts, obliging the Emperor to seek refuge on board the British line of battle ship *Ganges*; adding that the disturbance was only quelled by the interference of the marines from the British vessels, the Irish declaring they would not fight against their fellow subjects, &c. The following details of the affair we have extracted from the gazettes of Rio Janeiro.

On the 9th of June, during the morning parade of the battalion of German grenadiers, No. 2, quartered at St. Christoval, a soldier (servant to Captain Pezerat,) was sentenced to be flogged for not having saluted the officer of patrol the preceding night. The soldier knowing that his captain was exerting himself to get him pardoned, and wishing to gain time, refused to take off his jacket and shirt, declaring at the same time that he was innocent, as salutations were dispensed with after sunset, and that no corporeal punishment could be inflicted without a Court Martial; the Major irritated at this, ordered him to be undressed by force, and to have *three hundred* lashes; when he had received 210, one of the Captains told the Major that the man was in such a state he ought not be further punished. At this moment Capt. Pezerat arrived with a pardon, upon reading which the Major ironically remarked to the Captain, "Now your servant is pardoned." The troops, disgusted at such behaviour, broke their line, threatened the Major, and went to the Emperor's Palace, to complain against such barbarous and arbitrary conduct; the Emperor refused to hear them, but sent word that he would order an immediate investigation of the matter. When the Commander in Chief arrived at St. Christoval's the mutiny had assumed a serious aspect—the greater part of the soldiers were drunk, and had already pillaged the houses of the Major and Quarter Master, both of whom had fled, and taken protection in the Police guard house, but being followed by the soldiers, were obliged to decamp, and they then went to the fortress on the island of Cobras, where the Major was arrested by the Governor of the Fort.

Some of the Irish troops had joined the Germans on the

9th, and on the 10th upwards of two hundred of them came over; these carried confusion, anarchy, and pillage, to the highest pitch. On the night of the 10th great agitation prevailed: the families of the officers, and many serjeants and corporals who had taken no part in the disturbance, abandoned their houses to the mercy of the insurgents. On the morning of the 11th the Germans having got *sober*, quarrelled with the Irishmen, and desired them to go away; the latter having gone to their barracks in the Camp of *Acclamacao*, succeeded in corrupting their companions. The German battalion No. 28, quartered in *Praya Vermelha*, took advantage of the tumult to revenge themselves for some injuries they had received from their Major, and put him to death as he was endeavouring to escape in disguise, and wounded two officers: they however, committed no other outrage. The rumour spread in the city that all the foreign troops had revolted, and intended to form a junction in the *Camp d'Acclamacao*; the want of energy in the authorities, and the removing of the wounded to the hospital, threw the inhabitants into great consternation. The fury of the Irish was such that they attacked, sacked, and demolished the barracks of the Police, and furnishing themselves with arms and ammunition, they began to fire upon the negroes and others who molested them, in the street, *St. Joaquim*, and robbed all the houses and stores in the neighbourhood. The authorities at last on the evening of the 11th, ordered out a battalion of militia, (infantry,) some cavalry, and three field pieces, to march to the Camp of *Acclamacao*, and attack the insurgents; they halted in front of the barracks, but seeing that the Irish were not intimidated, fired a volley with blank cartridge, and as this had no effect, opened fire with ball and grape shot, which was returned by the Irish; the militia kept firing, advancing slowly towards the barracks, and obliged the Irishmen to take shelter within the walls; on the morning of the 12th they quietly gave up their arms, and were removed to the forts and ships. The Government on the 11th requested the assistance of the Foreign Ministers: the British and French marines were immediately landed, but their interference was not required. The Germans had not joined in the disturbance of the 11th. The killed and wounded amount to about four hundred on both sides. The blacks having been armed, committed great atrocities: the Government have issued an edict, not allowing them to carry arms or weapons of any sort,

If the foregoing details be correct, (and perhaps in the main they are so,) the insurrection had in it nothing of a political nature. It is untrue that the Emperor fled for safety on board the *Ganges*; he visited that vessel on the 20th of June, to compliment Admiral Otway. The mutineers had it is said, possession for a short period of one of the forts; the Irish troops have claimed and received British protection: transports were preparing to convey them home; and the German troops, at least those who were most implicated in the disturbance, are to be sent to the island of St. Catharines. It is gratifying that the poor Irishmen are thus released from their painful servitude;—that they, as British subjects, should ever have been in such a situation, has often provoked pointed comments, especially with the recollection how much the Electors of German Principalities were censured for allowing their subjects to engage in the American war of Independence.

A correspondent, under the name of *A Curious Impertinent*, asks for information "whether the interference of the British marines can be justified by the Law of Nations, seeing it might have an effect upon the war, by obliging the Emperor to recall his fleets and armies to quell the revolted troops, whereas the presence of foreign marines would awe the disaffected, and in fact quell the disturbance which ought to have been suppressed only by the exertions of the Brazilian authorities."

It is stated that the landing of the British marines was to protect the persons and property of British subjects, not knowing to what extent the insurrection might be carried; and but few persons will question their right of acting upon that plea. But the accounts of the disturbances in the Rio papers are so confused and contradictory that we must wait for more information ere we can form a decided opinion; one thing appears certain, that Peace is anxiously wished for at Rio Janeiro: it is no longer "the war is a trifle scarcely felt," &c.; every Rio newspaper now dwells upon the distresses caused by war, the misfortunes attendant upon their arms, and the hope, nay almost the necessity of peace. Brazil will long have to deplore this war—she despised her enemy too much. This country, in the midst of endurances and privations, caused by the conflict, (but even those are not so great as was expected,) has reaped some positive benefits.

The Brazilian Ministers have been changed: D. José Clementi Pereira, appointed Minister of the Interior; D. José B. B. Pereira, of Finance; D. Y. C. de Silva Torres, of War; Miguel de Souza M. Alvim, of Marine; Marquis of Aracaty, for Foreign Affairs.

**VAUXHALL.**

It is with much satisfaction that we can assure our readers that a plan is in considerable forwardness, to establish an imitation of that delightful place of recreation, in one of the suburbs of Buenos Ayres. The spot fixed upon is the quinta comprised between the four streets *Temple, Uruguay, Cordova,* and *Parana*: forming consequently an area of about four English acres, and is stated to contain already buildings

sufficient for the purpose; the distance is scarcely a mile and a quarter from the Plaza, and not more than half a mile from the centre of the city.

It appears that the additions which at present, and in the course of five years, are gradually to be made to the premises, are to be defrayed by the holders of *one hundred* transferable shares of *one thousand dollars* each, payable within the five years by equal annual instalments. The following is the *List of Subscribers* in its present state. We have it not in our power to add the number of shares which each individual has taken; but the respectability of the names leaves no doubt as to the manner in which the plan will be carried into execution; nor have we any that the result will prove at once lucrative to the parties interested, and satisfactory to the public. The plan has the license and approbation of the Government, and in such a climate an amusement like this is much wanted.

His Excellency D. MANUEL DORRIGO.

The Minister D. JOSE MARIA ROXAS.

The Minister D. JUAN RAMON BALCARCE.

D. Carlos de Alvear,	D. Francisco Magariños,
Mnl. de Arroyo y Pinedo,	J. Fortunato Miró,
Tomas Armstrong,	Carlos Moreno,
Diego Brittain,	Juan Cayetano Molina,
Diego Barton,	Ignacio Nuñez,
Guillermo Brown,	Francisco M. de Orma.
Tomas Duguid,	Antonio Marcó del Pont,
José Echenaguzia,	Miguel de Riglos,
Guillermo P. Ford,	Guillermo P. Robertson,
Santiago P. Fisher,	Pablo Rosquellas,
Manuel García,	Augustin H. Thiesen,
Manuel Galup,	Juan B. Torino,
Henrique Gilbert,	Doña Angela Tanni,
Carlos Harton,	Juan A. Viera,
Henrique Hoker,	Miguel Vacani,
Ramon Larrea,	Pedro Villanueva,
Ladislao Martinez,	Santiago Wilde,
Jorge MacFarlane,	Pablo Ximenes.
	D. Juan Hyndman.

**BUENOS AYRES SUNDAY SCHOOL.**

The distribution of rewards to the children who receive instruction in the above school took place on Sunday last; we were unable to attend, but have been informed that the scene was both interesting and impressive. The Rev. *Wm. Torry* has favoured us with the following particulars, relative to this establishment.

The school is open in the morning and afternoon of every Sunday in the Presbyterian Chapel. A second school was instituted in August last in the neighbourhood of Mr. Fair's residence; Mr. Fair has generously furnished a room for this purpose, and affords every facility and encouragement in conducting the school. The number who have attended in the two schools since April 1827, including 20 or 30 native children, is about 240; of these, from removals and other causes, between 60 and 70 have ceased to attend, and of the remainder a considerable portion attend irregularly. The present number of teachers employed in the two schools is thirteen, and their services are entirely gratuitous; two or three additional teachers for the female classes are much needed. The object of the schools is to inculcate and fix in

the minds of the children, the fundamental principles of morality and religion, without reference to different denominations of christians. Rewards are distributed quarterly amongst the scholars, in proportion to their improvement: the distribution is always connected with an address to the children, and to their parents, who are invited to attend. A donation of books and lessons has been received from the London Sunday School Union, to the amount of 20 pounds sterling, and from the Tract Society 10 pounds; a donation of 20 dollars was also received from Sir H. Varney, who visited the school in his recent passage through this city on his route to Chile.

At the distribution which took place on Sunday, 20th inst., the children and parents were addressed by J. P. Robertson, Esq., through whose agency the above donation of books were obtained, and by whom the teachers have repeatedly been furnished with the means of rewarding the children, as well as with various other facilities and encouragement in the prosecution of their interesting labours. A library of 125 volumes belongs to the school, from which so many of the children as repeat from memory twelve verses of scripture or hymns, are permitted weekly to take a book.

Lord Ponsonby attended at the Fort on the afternoon of the 23d inst for the purpose of taking leave; the grenadier company of the *Cazadores*, with the band and colours of that regiment, were in the court yard; the guns were fired at half past 2, and the salute answered by the National sch. Maidonado, which vessel bore the flag of Admiral Brown. In the evening a dinner party was given by the Governor upon the occasion in the Fort; there were present, Lord and Lady Ponsonby, the British Consul General (Mr. Parish,) and his lady, Generals Rondeau, Balcarce, Irogoyen, Admiral Brown, Col. Iriarte, Capt. Coe and his lady, Capt. A. B. Bingham, of H. M's. ship *Thetis*, Capt. Henry Dundas, H. M's. ship *Sapphire*, Capt. Hon. F. Grey, H. M's. ship *Heron* and several officers of the Republic, civil and military. The band of the regiment of *Cazadores* were in attendance, and the instrumental performers composing the orchestra of the theatre; Señor Vacani, and several young ladies, in the course of the evening sung arias from different operas. The assemblage separated at half past 12 o'clock.

The *Correo* of yesterday contains the particulars of the ceremonies observed upon Lord Ponsonby's visit to the Fort on the 23d inst. His Lordship delivered a letter from the King of Great Britain to the Governor. We give the following translation of the Speech made by his Lordship upon the occasion.

"His Majesty the King, my Sovereign, has commanded me to deliver to Your Excellency this letter, wherein His Majesty manifests to Your Excellency the necessity of my services in another country; Your Excellency will find in this letter demonstrations of the most ardent wishes of His Majesty for the increase of the Union, and good understanding which so happily subsists between both countries: Your Excellency will also observe that His Majesty has been pleased to approve the efforts which I have made towards realizing those wishes of His Majesty, consequently nothing can be more satisfactory to me than the hope that the Government of Your Excellency will be persuaded of the inte-

rest and sincerity with which I have endeavoured to fulfil the orders of my Sovereign."

The Governor replied in the following terms:—

"Sr. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary: the Government of the United Provinces, on receiving this new testimony of the consideration with which its great and good friend George IVth, King of Great Britain, has honoured it, cannot but bring to mind that when he deigned to accept the mediation in the contest in which we are engaged, he augmented the gratitude of the Republic by sending to us a person so illustrious and commendable as your Lordship; the feelings of regret produced by your leaving us, is only assuaged by the well founded hope, that in your new destiny you will persuade the Emperor of Brazil that this Republic, although able to continue the conflict, which we hope will still experience, as it has hitherto done, advantages commensurate to the justice of the cause, is yet animated with the most sincere desire for peace, and that cordiality may cement them with a nation destined by nature to be their ally and friend. You will be pleased to inform your Government that that of the United Provinces of the River Plate highly appreciate the good and philanthropic offices it has evinced towards us, and which have been so ably seconded by your Lordship."

The first number of *El Hijo Negro del Diablo Rosado*, (Black Son of the Red Devil,) was published on 22d inst. succeeding of course to all the dignities and privileges of that august family. The Government have indicted the editor, for some remarks in that paper upon Lord Ponsonby, and the mission with which he is charged.

The body of D. Francisco Alvarez was found on Thursday last, in the well of a quinta, with the throat cut; it was taken to the Police office, which, and the Plaza, was crowded with people to see the body. Search is making for another individual, and the suspicions against those in custody, are strengthened. The Government has ordered the judicial authorities to suspend all further employments until this affair is brought to a conclusion. The mystery attached to the horrid deed: the situation in life of the parties accused, gives to the diabolical act as much interest here as the murder committed by Thurtell did in London.

The American brig *George*, Capt. Langdon, from Boston, 76 days, arrived at the Salado on 24th inst., general cargo, to Sutton & Co.

The remains of Mr *Gustavus Busch*, and Mr *Richard E. Pedrick*, murdered in the Banda Oriental, (the particulars of which we inserted in some former numbers,) have been conveyed to Buenos Ayres. Their bodies were found about a month since, concealed among thistles, and nearly destroyed, from exposure to the air: their clothes, by which means they were recognized, gave proofs that they had received several knife wounds, some papers were likewise found. On the 23d inst. the funerals of these two unfortunate young men took place from the house of Messrs. Zimmermann, Frazier, & Co., in this city, and proceeded to the Protestant burial ground, attended by a numerous assemblage of foreigners and natives, friends of the deceased; sixteen coaches were in the procession, and numerous pedestrians, &c.; each coffin was carried by six intimate friends and fellow countrymen. The Rev. Mr. *Parvin* performed the funeral service, and made an oration. In our No. 75 appeared some observations upon

the virtues and talents of the ill-fated Pedrick; a friend of his companion in misfortune has sent us the following eulogium: "Gustavus Busch was a man whose memory will ever be revered by those who knew him; and they can bear witness of his attachment to his native country, his tenderness to his friends, and his constant rectitude: that he possessed every quality which can render a man worthy of friendship and general esteem. Peace to his manes."

July 18.—Sailed, American schr. *Maria*, Trett, for Baltimore.

19.—(Thick fog all day.) H. M.'s. ships *Thetis*, *Sapphire*, and *Heron*, fired a salute, it being the anniversary of the king's coronation; the fort likewise saluted, in answer as was supposed, to a salute from the *Sapphire*. Don Manuel Escalada attended by a number of friends embarked this day, to join the army.

20.—Wind SSE. (blowing nearly a gale: rain.) Arrived, an American brig, from the Coast of Brazil, cargo, rum, sugar, tobacco, &c. to Daniel Gowland.

21.—Wind S. Sailed, Gun Boat No. 8 with convoy, for the Parana, Uruguay, &c., amongst them the schr. *San Jorge*, with stores for the Northern division of the army. Several officers went passengers, including Colonel Manuel Escalada, Lieut. Col. Oyuela, Major Bazan, Captain Robles, &c. Sailed, 3 armed boats for the Northward.

22.—Wind W. N. W. A Brazilian brig (flag of truce,) came to the Outer Roads, fired a gun, and anchored close to the sloop of war *Sapphire*. A boat was sent to her from the National schr. *Maldonado*, and brought on shore the following officers, to be exchanged: Lt. Col. Manuel Olazabal, Lieuts. Anzoategui, Bos, and Vedia. Arrived, 6 sail of small craft from the Parana. The pilot of the American schr. *Maria* returned this day, and reports that she was chased on the night she sailed, by a brig, who fired two shots, which went over the schr.; passed Point Indio on Monday morning, clear weather, and nothing in sight, at which time the pilot left her.

23.—Wind N. N. E. Arrived, National schr. of war Uruguay, and several small craft from the Northward.

24.—Wind N. Arrived, 2 launches and 2 *balandras*, from the Parana, and a boat from Colonia; she had left that port as a *burn boat* to the blockading squadron.

25.—Wind N. N. E. Arrived, a Gun Boat and a schooner, from the Northward.

Arrived at Ensenada on 24th inst. American schr. *Rehoboth*, Horn, from New York, 22d May, cargo, flour, tobacco, &c. to order.

The Brazilian corvette *Carioca*, capt. Parker, has sailed from Monte Video for Rio Janeiro; Capt. Donald Campbell is said to be on board, (prisoner;) Mr. Shannon has been released. The *Redpole Packet* from this 13th arrived at M. Video 16th, and was to sail for Rio on 18th. The American schr. *Sailor's Return* was in Monte Video, having received some damage.

The *Sapphire* left Rio 28th ult., and Monte Video 15th inst. A ship under the flag of this Republic had been sent into Rio by the *Isabel* frigate, supposed the privateer *Gaviota*, Captain d'Autant,

Arrived at the Salado, on 22d inst. an American schooner brig from Gibraltar, with wine, brandy, &c. to D. Gowland. Sailed from that port on the 17th inst. an American brig for Gibraltar.

The passengers taken in the Post Office boat, by the Brazilian privateer boat have been released.

The privateer *Triunfo Argentino* has been entirely lost on the coast of the Banda Oriental; the Captain, (Dragumet,) and fifty of the crew, have arrived at Las Vacas.

## THEATRE.

On the 18th inst. was performed the opera of *Otelo*; the audience were not very numerous, it having been so frequently represented lately; the Governor and suite were in the State box.—On 20th, the excellent comedy of *El Pintor fingido*, in which Doña Tripidad proved that her powers as an actress are far beyond mediocrity.—On 21st, for the benefit of Mr. Brown, the comedy of *El Ayo de su Hijo*, followed by an exhibition of feats of dexterity and strength, by Mr. B.; he displayed great talents, and was much applauded. The house was very full.—On 22d, *Eduardo y Federico*.

On the 24th, (for the first time in Buenos Ayres,) the serious opera of *La Vestale*. We have only time to state, that the first act went off well, except now and then some derision amongst the audience, at the droll appearance of the vestal ladies: and even Vacani looked more like Hecate than a High Priest; the second act proved tedious, yet considering all things, more was effected than we expected, especially in the orchestra and chorusses they deserve praise. The exertions of Rosquellas cannot be too highly appreciated. Doña Angelita as *Julia*, has added another wreath to her professional fame; she sung delightfully, and when taken to task by her friend *Fulvia*, for being so much in love, she was very firm: *Fulvia* tells her "Pensa all' onor" (think on honor;) *Julia* answers "pensai il cor non é più mio egli é d'amore," (I have: my heart is no longer mine, it belongs to love.) The dresses and decorations were in part, new: the house was crowded: the prompter's, or (as we should say in London,) prince's side of the house, took the lead in beauty on this night. The Governor was in his box, attended by the Minister of Finance, (Señor Roxas,) Lt. Col. Artayetta, &c. *La Vestale* is very serious for this hemisphere: parts of the music are really beautiful. For the first three representations of this opera, the directors have found it necessary to advance the prices: boxes to 8 dollars each; pit seat 2; entrance 1.

\*\* To Correspondents.—INVESTIGATOR shall have a place in our next number.

## NOTICE.

It is particularly requested that the settlers of the late Beaumont Association, will meet at Mr. Jackson's tavern, on the mole, on Sunday evening, 27th inst. at 6 o'clock in the evening.

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned, H. B. M.'s. Consul General, hereby gives notice, that the annual general meeting of the Subscribers to the British church in Buenos Ayres, will be held on Monday, the 4th of August next.

(Signed)

WOODBINE PARISH.

## PRICE OF SPECIE.

Doublings, 48 dollars each.—Since our last quotations, the prices remain much the same.

PRINTED BY STEPHEN HALLET & CO.

No. 75, Calle de Cangallo.