

# 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 Editor, and left at No. 47, Calle del 25 de Mayo, or at this Office, where Subscriptions are received.

No. 118.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1828.

[Vol. 3.]

[Continued from No. 117.]

But whatever advantages the Argentine Republic might derive from this measure, to Paraguay itself the establishment of a mild and liberal Government which would study its true interest and happiness would be a blessing which would elevate it from the state of degradation and misery in which it is at present plunged, to a distinguished place among the nations of South America.

This unhappy people prostrated beneath the weight of the strangest and most detestable tyranny, has suffered with wonderful patience for many years the most unexampled oppressions and wanton privations—in part arising from the severe and jealous disposition of their Ruler, which prompted the most rigorous measures for the security of his power, and partly from his practical attempts at realizing visionary theories, for such we esteem many of his experiments with the wretched Paraguayans. History furnishes few if any examples of a species of tyranny so singularly maintained—so capriciously and wantonly cruel—and which apparently rests on so slender a foundation.

The Greek and Asiatic tyrants whose names are transmitted to us, were accustomed to depend upon others for support, sharing to a certain extent, their power with subordinate tyrants, descending through different ranks and gradations from the Captain of the Guard to the private soldier and spy; they became in turn the victims of their instruments whenever the latter thought a change necessary for their advantage or safety.

The Paraguay tyrant on the contrary stands alone, trusting or depending upon no created being but himself; by the force of his single genius he has arrived at absolute power, and continues to maintain himself therein, regardless of or despising the ordinary means of securing it. It is true he has had recourse to the old expedient of cutting off all those from whose influence or talents danger might be apprehended to his person and system; availing himself at the same time of the terror produced by the number and severity of his executions, upon the minds of a people unaccustomed to behold even the worst of criminals punished with extraordinary rigour: to establish over them an authority, the most absolute that ever could be inflicted for a curse upon mankind,—a despotism that attempted to fetter their very minds, which were kept in check by the system of terrorism

introduced amongst them with all its detestable train of spies, informers, &c. to such an extent that the ties of nature have been broken through by encouragement from this cold blooded, ruthless tyrant. It became therefore dangerous to communicate their thoughts to their nearest relatives, and every other idea gave place to the sole consideration of preserving their lives.

All these events however took place during his march to the summit of despotism; that once attained, and the people reduced to the state we have described, he seems to have thought further reliance on subordinate agents unnecessary. At present the chiefs and officers of his troops are to him but as that class of slaves, who living about their master are more immediately exposed to his caprice, for he displaces and imprisons them with as little ceremony as he would banish from his presence a slave that offended him.\*

We have been induced to dwell more minutely upon the character of the Dictator and state of the people than is perhaps necessary to our present purpose, in order to show how weak is the exception that has been made to this expedition on the ground of the Paraguayans having never applied to join the National Association. From what we have stated may be collected the danger—the impossibility of such an application.

(To be continued.)

\* One day the commandant of a favourite corps of grenadiers appeared on parade with a new cap; the Dictator saw him from his window, and not liking its fashion, ordered him to his presence. "That is a very handsome cap, but as it is not uniform, please to take it off;—take off your coat—your pantaloons; very well, you are now Sir, in the state from which I raised you—go about your business," and thus dismissed him. Some short time afterwards a sentry of the same corps having suffered a person to enter contrary to etiquette, he sent away the whole guard, and placed a black boy at the door, who was guard, gentleman-usher, and master of the ceremonies for several days. He disbanded this corps shortly afterwards; it was composed principally of respectable young men—and he distrusted them.

### FOREIGN.

By the Francis Freeling Packet London papers have been received to 23d Aug. The British Parliament was prorogued on 28th July by commission. The King's Speech alludes to the war between Russia and Turkey: the affairs of Portugal—and states that "His Majesty relies upon the wisdom of the august Sovereign, the head of the House of Braganza,

*B C Room*

to take the course which shall be best calculated to maintain the interests and honor of that illustrious family."

The French were about sending an expedition to the Morea.

When the Packet left England a strong report prevailed that the Russians had been defeated at Shumla;—the Turks have always regarded this place as the key of their European Empire; fifty or sixty thousand Turkish troops were posted there, with a numerous artillery, and the natural obstacles it presents have invariably proved fatal to every former assailant. Most or indeed all the English papers have argued upon the impossibility that the Turks can make effectual resistance. The *Times* however says, "One feature in the war, and an awful one we consider,—it is the abandonment of the country as the invaders advance, *by the whole of the Turkish population.* This goes far to prove the degree of nationality, and therefore of importance, affixed to the present contest; in Persia there was no such thing." Hussein Pacha commands at Shumla; he is one of the most distinguished of the Turkish military officers, but he has made himself a great many enemies by the share he took in the extermination of the Janissaries, and the European innovations in the exercises and manœuvring—so odious to all pure and true Musselmans.

In Portugal affairs were much in the same state. A Portuguese frigate was blockading Madeira; the Governor had declared himself an advocate of the Don Pedro system; the clergy however, and others on the island were staunch Miguelites.

Lord Strangford has arrived at Rio Janeiro in the Galatea frigate, upon a mission relative to the affairs of Portugal.—We rejoice that it has no other object, and that the amiable and noble-minded Lord Ponsonby will still remain as Ambassador, at least until the question of limits and other affairs relative to this country are brought to a conclusion. In the *London Times* of August 7th, 20th and 23d are some strictures upon Lord Strangford which will afford ample revenge to those whom he has so unsparingly reviled in this and others of the South American Republics; in that of the 20th we read, "His Lordship's diplomatic character is *now* so well understood as to be generally appreciated, and if he is inflicted on the Emperor of Brazil, the insult must be gratuitous and intended. In such a case we hope His Brazilian Majesty will evince the same spirit which was shown by the Emperor of Russia, and that His Lordship will retire from Rio with the same testimonies of respect as those which signalized his departure from St. Petersburg."

The Duke of Clarence has resigned his employment as Lord High Admiral of England. Dr. Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of all England, died at Lambeth Palace on 21st July, aged 73.

The English papers contain long details of piracies committed by vessels under the Colombian flag.

We have seen a copy of the Treaty concluded with the French Government and that of Brazil, dated Rio Janeiro, August 21st, 1823, in which, the latter oblige themselves to pay to the former for all losses caused by the capture of

the French vessels *le Courier*, *le Jules*, and *le St. Salvador*, by the blockading squadron, with interest at six per cent. in money of Brazil, and at the rate of exchange current at the time of the captures. An additional article provides that all vessels bound for a port found to be blockaded, can only be captured should they return after being warned off by the blockading squadron, their registers endorsed, &c. &c.

Lord Strangford, when speaking in the House of Lords respecting the capture of the brig *Huskisson*, caused considerable amusement: alluding to Mr. Huskisson having resigned his situation in the Ministry, His Lordship's words were as follows:—

Another vessel named the *Huskisson*—(loud and prolonged laughter)—had likewise been regularly plundered on the coast of Tampico, and was carried into port, but was afterwards claimed by His Majesty's brig *Cadmus*, and with much difficulty got restored; but of course, the seizing of this ship *Huskisson* would be looked upon by these pirates merely as one of the principles of free trade—(Incessant laughter.) However, after escaping this difficulty, this most unlucky *Huskisson* again got into difficulties, for on the 20th of May, 1827, she got chased again, and although her captain tried all that he could to save her—although he made every resistance in his power, he was eventually compelled to strike his flag, (roars of laughter)—yes, to cut and run, and become a wanderer in a foreign land. (Immense laughter and cheering.)

We have received the *New York Journal of Commerce* to 12th instant; it is an interesting paper, full as large as the *London Times*: contains information from all parts of the world, and its columns not so entirely occupied by advertisements as the other journals. The following are extracts from it:—"In a letter from Callao it is said: 'The consideration that induced the Government of Buenos Ayres to go to Europe for a navy, is a matter of astonishment. If the Dey of Algiers gave his preference to American built ships in the eighteenth century, what should now be their superiority from the acknowledged improvement that we have in their construction since the commencement of the nineteenth century. We can now bring vessels round Cape Horn cheaper, better, more beautiful models, and more durable than any nation in Europe.'"

In the same paper we find the following:

"About the first of May a Brazilian brig, called the *Defender of Peter*, was run ashore on the Island of Cadiz; a part of the crew remained in Cadiz for some days, but happened to drop certain expressions which awakened suspicion, when they were immediately arrested and put into confinement. They had no books or papers, and the accounts they gave were not satisfactory. About the end of June they were brought to confess that they were pirates. The brig sailed from Rio Janeiro and lay off the Coast some days, as the Captain was sick on shore; while lying here, the crew concluded to take possession of the vessel, though a number of them who could not consent to it, left the vessel in the boat, and were drowned before they reached the shore, as it was a boisterous time; still they could not agree among themselves who should take the command, and four more were murdered; they then set sail, and fell in with a Boston ship returning from China, and richly laden; they murdered every soul on board, took possession of the most valuable articles, set fire to, and left her; the name of the ship they never learned, or did not recollect. [The *Topaz*, of Boston, we understand is missing.] Their second prize was an Eng-

fish ship called the *Morning Star*;—the shocking barbarities committed on board this ship have already transpired through the English papers. They also confessed that they had robbed eight more vessels, mostly English, and murdered all on board. The brig then discharged her cargo, mostly composed of specie and silks at Corona; the specie alone is said to have amounted to \$140,000. They confessed that they ran the brig on shore at Cadiz on purpose, it being the only way they could dispose of her without exciting suspicion. When the *Facius* left Cadiz they were in chains, waiting we hope for justice."

DOMESTIC.

PROCLAMATION

Of the General in Chief of the Republican Army to his troops, on 12th October 1823, (the day upon which notice was received of the ratification of Peace.)

**Soldiers:** You have finished with honor your glorious campaign—Peace between the Argentine Republic and the Empire of Brazil has been concluded.

**Republican Warriors:** You have fulfilled the most sacred compromise,—you wished to liberate this oppressed Province, and you have succeeded, aided by the constancy and valour which have accompanied you from the beginning of the struggle.

**Soldiers:** I congratulate you upon the announcement of Peace; nothing now remains, but to return to the bosom of your families, with the noble pride of Republicans who have fulfilled to the utmost their duties.

**Fellow countrymen:** The National Government will know how to reward your services—your countrymen will shower benedictions upon you: and your General congratulates himself upon having had the honor to command an army as victorious as it is heroic; and in the midst of the transports which this great day has inspired, I recommend the observance of the civic virtues which have hitherto characterized and adorned you. *Viva la Patria, la Paz, el Gobierno, y la heroica Republica Argentina.* JUAN ANTONIO LAVALLEJA.

The brig *Triton* (which was sunk in the Inner Roads, and again raised,) has been sold by the parties who purchased her, with the cargo of coals, &c. for \$6,000.

**Piracy.**—On the 20th July, as the brig *Carraboo*, 211 tons of Liverpool, Finley Cook master, bound for Buenos Ayres, was proceeding in lat. 33 deg. 26 m. N. and long. 11, 32, she was brought to and boarded by an armed schooner, under Colombian colours, calling herself a privateer, and forcibly taken possession of; the captain and crew consisting altogether of 14 persons, in which were included Mr. Tayleur and Mr. Pearson, passengers, were hurried on board the schooner and locked in the hold, the captain and passengers being allowed however, to come on deck daily for a few hours. They were confined in this way until the 23d, when at about 6 or 7 miles from the Island of Lancerota, they were all put hastily into the jolly boat of the *Carraboo*, with six others

who formed part of the crew of a French vessel which had been previously taken by the privateer. In this situation, being twenty in number, in a small boat and without provisions, they must have perished (the schooner having sailed away,) had not the boat been providentially seen from the town of Lancerota, from which two boats put off to tow them into port, where they remained three days on board a small vessel performing quarantine: at the expiration of which they took passage to Santa Cruz in a vessel belonging to the Island, with the exception of Mr. Tayleur, who remained at the Island until the period of quarantine had expired, after which he proceeded in the smack *Your Friends*, bound for London. Mr. Tayleur landed at Brighton, and has since come up to London. Whilst on board the privateer, the captain of the *Carraboo* was told that his vessel was seized on the ground of being bound to a Brazilian port, all the Custom House documents being sealed with the seal of the Brazilian Consul; he was also informed that the brig was sent to San Blas, a port belonging to the Province of Buenos Aires on the coast of Patagonia. There is every reason to fear however, that the schr. was a pirate; Mr. Tayleur and the other passenger were compelled to leave their trunks on board the pirate vessel, the pirates allowing them a mere change of dress, which they were compelled to heave overboard when in the jolly boat, in the dread of being swamped. The schr. was about 90 tons burthen, with a crew of thirty men, the full compliment being stated at sixty. The captain informed Mr. Tayleur that there were six or seven of the same kind of vessels cruising about.

Description of the *Carraboo*, of 211 tons register.

Billet head, plain stern painted plain, yellow sides, very short on deck, considering her register tonnage, sliding gunter, royal-masts with royal-yards rigged across, seven iron knees on each side inside the vessel, and between decks all payed with white varnish, the cabin fitted up with mahogany and bird-eye maple, five new sails, makers' name marked on "John Christian, Liverpool," and makers' name of the canvass, "Thomas Shaw, Farnworth." The vessel was built at St Andrews, N. B. after the Boston model, in June 1826; length from stem to stern post 32 feet 10 inches, breadth of beam 24 feet, depth of hold 16 feet, bottom and lower futlocks black birch, upper futlocks red pine and hackmetack, top timbers hackmetack, water and top-sides red pine and hackmetack, stem posts upper part of the stem, transom and staunchions all hackmetack, deck copper nailed, and the vessel coppered in October, 1827.

The *William den Ersten*, Langhete master, from Antwerp for Rio Janeiro, and which was taken by the privateer *Libertador Bolivar* on 22d April, and sent for Patagonia, (the master, the cook, and a boy left on board,) arrived at Antwerp 28th July, the master having persuaded nine of the prize crew to retake the vessel; 500*l.* was given to him by the Underwriters at Lloyd's.

The British frigate *Tribune*, 42 guns, Capt. John Wilson, has arrived at Monte Video from Rio Janeiro.



**MARINE LIST.**

**PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.**



Oct. 31.

Arr. Am. schr. *Lovely Hope*, Rogers, Gloucester, U. S. in August, rice, rum, iron, soap, &c. to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Nov. 1—Wind E. blowing strong.

Arr. National *zumaca* *Mariposa*, Sanginete, Monte Video, to order; do. *Europa*, Solar, Salado, in ballast, to D. Gallino; Brazilian boat *San Nicolas*, Monte Video, in ballast; Gun Boat No. 5, Sanders, Salado; schr. of war *18th January*, George, Monte Video; Nat. brig of war *General Rondeau*, Coe, from a cruise—fired a salute at 2 p. m. upon anchoring in the Outer Roads, which was returned from the Port.

Nov. 2—Wind E. with rain.

Arr. a National *zumaca* from the Salado.

Nov. 3—Wind W.

Arr. Nat. *zumaca* *San José* Americano, Nunez, M. Video, general cargo to J. Ponce. Several sail of small arrived from and sailed to the Northward.

Sailed, Gun Boat No. 4, for Las Vacas, with several military officers passengers.

Nov. 4—Wind W.

Arr. Br. brig Packet *Francis Freeling*, Cunningham, Falmouth 25th August, Rio Janeiro 24th ult. and Monte Video 2d inst. Passengers from England, Messrs. Houtts, Clement Le Breton, and Francis Bertram, jun.: from Rio Janeiro, Monsieur Riedy; Br. brig *Collingwood*, Brouard, R. Janeiro 16th ult. wine, to Thomas Armstrong.

Sailed, Nat. *balandra* *Tres Amigos*, for Monte Video, with an officer and 27 men, late Brazilian prisoners.

The brig of war *Gen. Rondeau* anchored in the Inner from the Outer Roads this evening.

Nov. 5—Wind W.

Arr. H. M's ship *Sapphire*, Dundas, from Ensenada.

Sailed, Nat. *zumaca* *Victoria*, for Monte Video; and several *zumacas* for the Parana.

Nov. 6.—Wind N.

Arr. several sail of small craft from the Northward

Sailed, Nat. schr. of war *Argentina*, Granville, for Salado.

Nov. 7—Wind N. W.

Sailed, 8 *zumacas*, *balandras*, &c. to the Northward.

The *General Rondeau* has taken twenty three prizes during her cruise—thirteen of which were destroyed, and ten despatched to different ports.

The *Kingfisher Packet* from this 14th May, Monte Video 19th, and Rio Janeiro 7th June, arrived at Falmouth on 2d August; her captain, (Poore,) still continued very ill. The *Packet Lady Wellington*, James, from this 23d June, had not arrived. It was not known what *Packet* would be the next for this, but it was supposed the *Goldfinch* would be appointed.

The *Swallow Packet*, from Monte Video 5th ult. had not arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 24th. The French corvette *L'Adour*, from this 8th, arrived at Rio Janeiro about 22d.

The British brig *Hawke*, Ratcliff, from the Salado 12th May, arr. at Falmouth 28th July.

**THEATRE.**

On 31st ult. was performed the opera *La Cenerentola*, or rather part of it, for the curtain suddenly dropped about 11 o'clock, and the best of the opera was omitted. The Buenos Ayreau public are certainly very good natured. The audience were few in number, owing perhaps to the war prices being still continued, or that more novelty is expected, and indeed was promised, in the operatic department.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received several communications, upon which want of room prevents any remarks this week.

**WANTED,**

FOR an English family, a cook, a steward, and a house maid. Apply to Mr. Jenkinson, in the Plaza.

**Just Imported,**

A FIRST rate assortment of Christy's London water proof Hats, and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes; now for sale at Nos. 42 and 44, calle de Cathedral.

**NOTICE,**

IS hereby given to the Consignees, or their Agents in Buenos Ayres, of goods per the British brig *Huskisson*, (Clark, master,) which was taken on a voyage from London to Rio Janeiro in May, 1827, by the Buenos Ayrean privateer *Vencedor de Itazingo*: that the whole of the innocent part of the cargo, which was released by sentence of the Prize Court of Buenos Ayres, dated August 1727, had been previously disposed of by the Agent and Captain of the privateer; and they are accordingly requested to send in their claims for the same to the Agents of the vessel.

DUGUID, HOLLAND & Co.  
No. 24, calle de Maypú,

**NOTICE.**

HAVING heard that some of the part-owners of the private armed schooner *Libertador Bolivar* were intending to dispose of the said vessel or of their share in her, I hereby give notice to all whom it may concern, that as Commander of said vessel, I have given Mr. John Bertram of Patagones, a bottomty on the hull, apparel and armament of said schooner *Bolivar*, for the sum of about nine thousand Spanish dollars, with interest going, for an equal sum advanced to me to defray part of the expenses of the last armament in Patagones; and the said vessel being regularly and solely effectual to the payment of that sum, I caution the persons who might enter into any compromises relating to that vessel.

J. J. Coste.

**PRICE OF SPECIE.**

Doubloons, 44 á 45 dollars each.—The demand has been rather brisk, and considerable sales made.  
Spanish and Patriot Dollars, 175 á 180 per cent. prem.—Large sales have been effected at something below the quotations, but at present they are scarce.  
Gold in bars, 20 quilates, 16 á 17 rials per quilate.—Very scarce.  
Silver in do. 11 dineros, 15 á 16½ rials per dinero.—Very scarce.  
Six per ct. Stock, 48½ á 49 dollars.—Great inquiry, and few sellers.  
Bank Shares, 180 á 185 per ct.—Steady.  
Exchange on England, 18d. per dollar.—At which price £2,000 have been pssed this week.  
Do. on Monte Video, 120 per cent. prem.—Considerable inquiry, and but few drawers.  
Do. on Rio de Janeiro, 40 per cent. prem.—Several sales made, and much inquiry.  
Hides, ox, best quality, 10½ á 11 dollars per 35 lbs.  
Do Country, 9½ á 10½ do. per do.  
Skins, nutria, 5 á 6 dolls. per dozen.  
Do. chinchilla, 13 á 15 dolls. per do.—Scarce.  
Beef, salted, 8 á 9 dolls. per quintal.  
Discount, 2 per ct per month.—Scarce.  
Manufactured Goods scarce, and the prices considerably advanced.

FREIGHTS—generally are very scarce, and indeed little or nothing doing in them.

To England, the price is " " " 5l a 5l. 10s. per ton  
The Mediterranean " " " 30 a 35 Sp. dolls. do.  
Rio Janeiro " " " 200 a 250 reas p. arroba  
North America " " " 1 a 1½ cent per lb.