

THE
British Packet,
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

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No. 119.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1828.

[Vol. 3.]

[Continued from No. 118.]

Appalling as were the effects of the sanguinary proceedings we have related in striking terror into the minds of the Paraguayans, and banishing all confidence from amongst them, yet the extraordinary measures resorted to by Francia for the duration of his power, were if possible productive of greater and more widely destructive as well as more lasting evils.

To keep the Paraguayans in ignorance of the liberty and consequent improvements enjoyed by the other Provinces of America, he determined to cut them off from all communication with their neighbours, and at the same time to distress these last by depriving them of the articles of Paraguay produce, which from long habit had become of prime necessity to them.

He began by prohibiting the exportation of timber to Buenos Ayres, whose Government he suspected of intriguing against him, though partial licenses were for a while granted for the exportation of yerba and tobacco; he at length prohibited it altogether, pleasing himself with the idea of the clamour he would raise in the lower Provinces in consequence of the privations to which he had subjected them.

But the blow has recoiled with ruinous effects upon Paraguay itself; the scarcity which had been felt in Buenos Ayres of these articles aroused the genius of speculation, which sought to supply them from quarters where but for the present occurrences they would be still unthought of. Leaf tobacco has been brought from India, Chile, North America, &c.; timber, tobacco, and yerba from Brazil. A considerable diminution has also taken place in the consumption of the yerba as well in Chili and Peru as in Buenos Ayres; many induced by its scarcity or the inferior quality of the Brazilian article, have substituted tea or coffee in its place. These are dangerous innovations, whose effects may remain when the cause has ceased.

But of all the evils produced by this ruinous non-intercourse system to the Province of Paraguay, the opportunity and encouragement afforded to her natural enemy, Brazil, (we consider countries in this light whose productions are the same;) to advance itself upon her ruins is perhaps the most dangerous; the impolicy or more properly the enmity of the Dictator to his country has raised up a rival in the Empire which threatens to equal her in the articles in which she formerly excelled; and whilst property amounting to millions of this description has been wantonly allowed to

perish in that devoted country, the Brazilians have without opposition enriched themselves with the sale of *theirs* of very inferior quality.

It would appear Francia wished to favour Brazil at the expense of his own country, and indeed it was at one time supposed he intended at his death to leave it subject to that power. What an opportunity also has been lost to Paraguay of enriching itself during the late war between the Argentine Republic and the Brazilian Empire; rum, sugar, rice, tobacco, in fact every article furnished by the latter to this country could be equally supplied by the former: her timbers would have been purchased at any price, and her artisans employed in constructing vessels for the Republic; in short almost the whole wealth of this country would have flowed into that province.

(To be concluded.)

COLOMBIA.

The Republic of Colombia has declared war against the Government of Peru, and has issued a manifesto or declaration of war; the following are extracts:

After dwelling upon the services rendered to Peru during the War of Independence, it proceeds to state the motives for declaring war, viz.: that although the Peruvian Government fearing the influence of factions, had requested Bolivar to leave in that country the third division of the army, they induced these troops not only to make a revolution in Peru, but also inspired them with the desire to carry civil war into Colombia, which they effected, but fortunately were defeated by force of arms: their leaders fled to Peru, where they were well received:—that contrary to treaty, these troops were embarked without the knowledge of the Colombian Minister in Peru, and that an embargo had been laid during those days, and the Minister himself when he protested against these proceedings, was ignominiously treated, ordered to quit the country in eighteen hours, sent on board ship, &c. Another ground of complaint is the interference of the Peruvian Government in the affairs of Bolivia, and the invasion of that country by its army:—the detention in Lima of two Colombian officers with despatches from Bolivar to Sucre, one of them the bearer of the sword voted by Congress to Sucre for his exertions in the battle of Ayacucho, and he (the officer) was obliged to leave the sword in Lima:—the denial made by the Peruvian Minister of the agreement entered into by the two Governments for the payment of the Colom-

bian troops:—having refused permission to the Colombian troops in Bolivia to march through Peru upon their return home:—sending vessels to blockade Guayaquil, and having some time ago allowed part of the army to take possession of Zapotillo, (a Colombian town,) hoisting the Peruvian flag, and publishing incendiary proclamations against Colombia.

The declaration concludes by stating that the Government of Colombia have no complaints to make against the people of Peru, and is not ignorant of the gratitude of the Peruvians: the war is not against them, but against their Government—the author of all the outrages, offences and perfidies which Colombia has suffered: and hopes that the calamities of war will fall upon the Government alone.

CHILI.

By the last mails from Chili we have received files of newspapers, including the *South American Gazette*, published at Valparaiso in English. The following are extracts from them:

Several Spaniards banished from Mexico had arrived in Chili: General Bravo (likewise banished) remained at Guayaquil. The captain of an American ship arrived at Valparaiso states, that the Spanish privateer *Griego*, after having captured off Masaltan every valuable vessel had gone to the Sandwich Islands to refit. The new Constitution of Chili had been sworn to on the 18th of September: great rejoicings had taken place upon the occasion. Mr. Larned, late Consul General from the U. S. of North America, had been named Charge d'Affaires to the Republic of Chili, and was acknowledged as such on 16th Sept.

The ringleaders in the late attempt at revolution were under arrest, and their trials had commenced. It appears to have been their intention to imprison the commanding officers of their regiments, and to attack the Park of Artillery, take possession of the Plaza, depose the President, &c.; they however seem to have possessed but little consequence or influence in the country. The papers abound in congratulatory letters upon the suppression of the conspiracy.

Our last letters state that amnesty had been granted to all the individuals implicated in the above-mentioned disturbances.

Extract of a project dated 3d September, 1828, to establish a Bank in Santiago to be called the National Bank of Chili.

“Considering the great scarcity of the circulating medium, and the impossibility of increasing it in the actual circumstances of the country: the high and exorbitant rate of interest—its tendency to paralyze commerce, agriculture, and industry, and that these obstacles can only be removed by forming an establishment, that by discounting bills will give impulse to advantageous enterprizes, augmenting the national wealth, increasing our exports, &c.: it is proposed to establish a Bank of discounts and deposits, the capital to be for the present 500,000 dollars in 1000 shares of \$500 each. The establishment of this Bank will not interfere with the mortgaging Bank, as projected by some other capitalists of Santiago, and both establishments can be united into one if convenient.”

A letter from Santiago de Chile dated in October says, “Sir Harrey Varney one of the aid de camps to Lord W. Bentinck, Governor General of India, has quitted this city for Peru, and carries with him the regrets of all who had the happiness of his society. He has purchased four beautiful Chili horses, which he intends as a present to the Governor General of India. Mr. Tagle (the Minister,) is much occupied in regulating the finances of Chili; his first object will be to remit to England the money for the dividends upon the Chili loan.”

The sessions of the Congress had closed in Valparaiso, after having divided itself into Chambers, Senators and Deputies, and was to meet in Santiago on the 1st of December.

Repeated complaints having been made relative to the delivery of letters which arrived by vessels at Valparaiso, it is ordered under date of 1st October 1828, that on the arrival of every vessel, a post office boat is to be the first to go alongside and take out the correspondence, giving a receipt for the same, to enable the captain to recover the rate allowed to him on every letter.

The frigate *Lautaro*, brig of war *Galvarino*, and schooner *Montezuma* are to be sold, which will make a saving to the Government of Chili of \$9000 per annum. The hull of the *Lautaro* is to serve for the construction of a wharf.

DOMESTIC.

The *Retiro* presented a gay scene on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday last; some *funciones* took place there in honor of the Peace: part of the expense was defrayed by the inhabitants resident in the neighbourhood, and part by the Government. The weather was calm and mild, and the assemblage very great, with many elegant females: numerous carriages and other vehicles. The Governor attended on each evening, and three military bands, who performed some charming music. The *Retiro* was illuminated, and the streets leading to it, and the Octagon erected in the Plaza, which was adorned with laurel and a profusion of flags, National, British, American, French, etc. Fire-works were discharged at 9 o'clock, after which a salute of 21 guns from some field pieces stationed at the right of the *Retiro*. A shower of fire-balls fell amongst the spectators on Tuesday evening, and created considerable alarm; one of these balls set fire to the Octagon—the activity of the soldiers soon extinguished it. A stage was erected in the latter, upon which about twenty black soldiers danced, attired as Turkish slaves, with bouquets of flowers, daggers, etc.; the dance was appropriate, and the music likely to become a great favourite with the black boys. No unimportant part of these rejoicings is the total absence of all disturbance, drunken rows or quarrels.

Peace was proclaimed at Rio Janeiro on the 24th October, and the theatre opened gratis. The terms have not given much satisfaction at Rio; the Emperor they say should have made Peace long since, when he could have obtained as good if not better conditions, and saved the Empire from so many sacrifices.

[The following has been posted in the British Commercial Room.]

BUENOS AYRES, 10th October, 1828.

Mr. Parish communicates to the Chairman of the Committee of British merchants for their information, the annexed notice of blockade, which he has this morning received from His Majesty's Pro-Consul at Valparaiso.

British Consulate. }
Valparaiso, 16th October, 1828. }

It having been officially communicated by the Supreme Government of Peru to Captain Thomas Bouchier, R. N. commanding H. M's. ship *Menai* before Callao, that the ports and creeks in the Pacific comprised between the parallels of 3° 6' S. latitude, and 9 N., that is from Tumbes (exclusive) to the port of Panama, are declared in a state of rigorous blockade; a translated copy of which declaration has been communicated by Captain Jeremiah Coghlan, C. B. senior officer of H. M's. ships in the Pacific to this Consulate. British merchants and masters of British vessels, and all others concerned, are hereby given notice of the said blockade, and that the term of eight months is specified for European nations, the United States and ports of Africa, four months for the United States of Mexico and Central America, and a year for European establishments in Asia and the Eastern coast of Africa. The decree of blockade is dated at Lima, 9th September, 1828.

(Signed)

JNO. WHITE,

H. B. M's. Vice Consul, and in charge of the Consulate General.

The following is an extract from the Rio Janeiro newspaper *Jornal do Comercio*, of 21st October 1828

SCENE—*An Apothecary's Shop*—(these shops being the usual place of resort for the Rio politicians;) the parties two old gentlemen, one of them with spectacles; (which amongst the Brazilians and Portuguese is a sort of distinction adopted by learned men;) the subject, the late Treaty of Peace between the Empire and this Republic. The gentleman with the spectacles has his pockets and hands full of newspapers, in all languages, and of all sizes and shapes: he addresses the other thus:

"Why do you still maintain that we have been worsted in the war, owing to the bad choice of commanders—their intrigues and want of energy?—Bah! you are quite mistaken; I will explain the mystery, and how the dwarf has obliged the giant to yield;—See these newspapers of Buenos Ayres! (pulling out a parcel of them;) Don't you see how they exceed ours in size, order, arrangement and style? Don't you see they have also got an English paper, whilst the Rio Herald, notwithstanding the exertions made to save it fell for want of subscribers?—Well my friend, this is the cause of the Treaty of which you complain. (The other old gentleman has his mouth wide open, and is staring at him.) Yes Sir, in my opinion the newspapers are the thermometers by which the degree of civilization and importance of the different nations may be ascertained; and I can assure you that guided by it, I have never been deceived in my calculations." He goes on stating that if Great Britain had got the better of France, it was owing to the superior newspapers of the former; that if she lost somewhat in the quarrel with the United States, it was because the newspapers of the latter although not so well written, were at least more numerous than the British: was positive that the Russians would be victorious, because the Turks had no newspapers: that Brazil obtained her independence because her newspapers were better than those of Portugal: and that if Villele's party in France had fallen to the ground, it was because the opposition papers were more numerous and better written.



MARINE LIST.
PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.



Nov. 8.—Wind N., rain in the afternoon.

Arr. four zumacas and two balandras from the Northward; Gun Boat No. 6 from Las Vacas.

Nov. 9—Wind S.

Arr. Am. schr. *Leo*, Raines, Baltimore 20th Aug. and Rio Janeiro 28th Oct., general cargo, Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.; Am. schr. *George*, Langdon, Salado 5th inst., hides, to Sutton & Co.; Am. ship *Balize*, Bangs, Philadelphia Aug. 20th, and Monte Video, 214 bbls. flour, timber, gin, &c. to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.; Am. ship *Triton*, Smith, Boston 5th Sept., timber, &c. Gowland, Slacum & Co.; Br. brig *Shamrock*, Garth, Salado, coals, &c. Larrea, brothers; Br. brig (Packet) *Nocton*, Morpew, fm. Ensenada, having been hove down and repaired; *Hamburgh* brig *George* and *August*, Witrock, M. Video, general cargo, Mr. Schmaling; Br. brig *Gazelle*, Chivaly, Liverpool 6th Aug. M. Video 7th inst. do. to G. Lord; Nat. schr. brig *Prensina*, Stack, Salado, do. to Sutton & Co.; do schr. *Libertad* de Oriente, Soriano, Monte Video 6th, with mail bag and passengers; do. *polacre* *Fortuna*, do.; privateer boat *Fortuna*, Henderson, from a cruise; Brazilian schr. *San Antonio* de Padua, Monte Video, iron, to J. Gestal; do. *balandra* *Montevideana*, do.; do. do. *Dolores*, do. A zumaca was on shore at Point Quilmes this morning, but got off again.

Nov. 10—Wind N.

Arr. Am. schr. brig *Susan* and *Elizabeth*, Harris, Monte Video, general cargo, to Sutton & Co.; Nat. schr. brig of war 29th December, fm Mercedes. Passenger, Admiral Brown; do. *Monte Alegre*, Cuneo, M. Video.

Sailed, Gun Boat No. 10, for M Video; do. No. 5, Martin Garcia.

Nov. 11—Wind E.

Arr. several sail of small craft from the Northward; Gun Boat No. 7, Monte Video. Sailed, H. M's. ship *Sapphire*, Dundas, M. Video; Br. brig *Clyde*, Thompson, Rio Janeiro, in ballast.

Nov. 12—Wind N.

Arr. Br. brig *Defiance*, Crisp, Rio Janeiro 27th ult., wine, Bertram, Le Breton & Co.; Am. brig *Louisiana*, Cooper, Bahia 16th Oct., rum, sugar, &c., Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.; Danish brig *Broadtree*, Bendixen, wine 350 pipes, and silk goods, bound from Oporto to Rio Janeiro—detained off Cape Frio 13th Oct. by National brig of war *Gen. Rondeau*; Nat. schr. of war *Argentina*, Granville, Salado; do. cutter *Louisa*, M. Video; do. *balandra* *Atrevido*, do.; do. zumaca *Menecia*, Salado; do. *San José* Americano, do. C Tidblom; do. *Nueva Briosia*, do. to do.; do. *Prontitud*, do. to do.; do. *Ignacia* Argentina, do. to Trelles; Brazilian schr. brig *Maria Antonia*, M. Video, general cargo, to P. Plomer; Br. barque *Julius*, Collins, Rio Janeiro 28th ult. do. J. & J. Thwaites. Passenger, Capt. Donald Campbell, late prisoner of war at Rio Janeiro; Nat. zumaca *Ana*, fm Salado; do. *Emperatriz*, do.; Brazilian do. *Federico* Feliz, Monte Video; do. *Maria*, do.; do. *Juanita*, do.

Sailed, Nat. schr. brig *Maria Louisa*, (late *Reliance*) Rogers, Patagonia; Br. brigs *Orb*, Postgate; and *Peace*, Bruce, in ballast, for a port in Brazil.

Nov. 13—Wind N.

Arr. Am. brig *Swiftsure*, Atwood, Gibraltar 7th Sept., general cargo; Br. brig *Hannah*, Hutchinson, Rio Janeiro 14

THE BRITISH PACKET, AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

days, in ballast, to M'Crackan, Jamieson & Co.; French brig *Emilie*, ———, Marseilles 17th August, Rio Janeiro and M. Video, wine, to Bertram, Le Breton & Co.; Brazilian brig San José Americano, Aleneo, Monte Video, general cargo, to Custodio Moreira.

Sailed, Br. brig Packet Nocton, Morphew, Monte Video, Rio Janeiro and Falmouth, with several passengers; British schr. David Campbell, Moore, Salado; National schr. of war Argentina, Gwynn, (acting) for Monte Video,—having on board Mr. Manuel Moreno, appointed Minister from this Republic to the Court of London; upon his going on board a salute was fired from the schooner of fifteen guns. [Mr. Moreno proceeds from Monte Video in the Nocton Packet to England.] Mr. James Bevans has also gone passenger in the schooner to Monte Video.

Nov. 14—Wind N. W. with rain.

Arrived, an American barque, and a barque.

Sailed from the Salado, Nov. 3d, Fr. brig Navarrois, Caruette, for Havre de Grace; 8th, Am. brig Hannah, Freeman, Antwerp,—both with cargoes of hides.

The National brig of war General Rondeau, Capt. J. H. Coe, captured 22 Brazilian vessels during her cruize, viz.: 1 brig, 3 schr. brigs, and 18 zumacas and schrs.; ten prizes were despatched to different ports, including the Danish brig Brodtroe, the remainder destroyed, or given to prisoners. The last capture was made on 13th October. 300 prisoners were taken in the different prizes. Spoke on 6th Oct. Am. ship Potosi, from New York bound to Rio Janeiro; on the 15th British brig Two Brothers, from Rio Janeiro, bound for Guernsey.

The British ship Packet Swallow, from Monte Video 5th ult, arrived at Rio Janeiro on the night of 23d.

The American brig James Laurence sailed from Philadelphia on the 25th of August for this port.

The American ship Pactolus, Wilson, fm. Valparaiso 20th September arrived at Monte Video 31st ult. consigned to Mr. Noble. The French brig Phaeton, from St. Maloes 2d Sept. arrived at M. Video 2d inst.; and the Chile ship Minerva, with wheat from Valparaiso.

The National schr brig Caroline, Love, from the Salado, with a cargo of hides for Liverpool, has put into Monte Video, having damaged her rudder. The National brig of war General Rondeau spoke her near that port, and was then informed of the Peace.

THEATRE.

The first act of the opera *Engaño Feliz*, and of the *Italiana* were performed on 7th instant. *La Vestale* was announced, and suddenly postponed. The music of the *Italiana*, and the unique finale deserved a fuller audience—very few of the boxes were occupied; one however contained some interesting and charming females, lately we believe from Patagonia. The managers of our opera seem at last to be aware that novelty in this sultry season has become necessary, if they wish to attract a numerous assemblage. The *Gazza Ladra*, the music by Rossini, has been rehearsed, and will shortly be produced; in the interim the *Vestal* will probably be represented; parts of the music of this opera are very pretty. Several comedies, melo-dramas, &c. have been performed lately for benefits, and on other occasions.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—We feel highly flattered by the remarks of JUNIUS, relative to the article upon Paraguay; and return our thanks to J. A. M., for the kind observations contained in his letter.

MARRIED.

On the 8th instant, Mr. BENJAMIN SMITH, of this city, to Doña MARIANA VILARO, aged 22, daughter of Don Miguel Vilaro and Doña Mercedes Orta, natives of Barcelona.

Genuine Madeira Wine,

FOR sale, by the pipe or half pipe: it is nine years old, has been to India, and warranted the best ever introduced into this market for sale. Apply to GEORGE LORD, No. 124, calle de la Catedral.

WANTED,

AS an apprentice to the Printing business, a lad of 13 to 14 years of age, who speaks the English language. Apply at this office.

WANTED,

IN an English family,—a Cook and a Steward. Apply at No. 142, calle de la Piedad.

BETHEL FLAG.

A FEW individuals desirous of promoting religious worship among seamen having generously furnished a Bethel flag for the use of the port of Buenos Ayres, public religious services will be conducted on board the brig *Delight*, Capt. Burkitt, every Sabbath morning at 9 o'clock, when the weather will permit, till further notice. Masters of vessels and their crews, speaking the English language, are respectfully invited to attend.

PRICE OF SPECIE.

Doublons, 47 dollars each.—In the early part of the week they were sold at 49½, but since the sailing of the Packet they have declined, and are expected still to be lower.

Spanish and Patriot Dollars, 180 á 185 per cent. prem.—Steady, and very few having come from the interior during the week, little business has been done in them.

Gold in bars, 20 quilates, 16½ á 17½ rials per quilate.—Not much doing.

Silver in do. 11 dineros, 10½ á 17½ rials per dinero.—Not much doing.

Six per ct. Stock, 49 dolls.—Steady.

Exchange on England, 17d. per dollar.—Nominal.

Do. on Monte Video, 145 per ct. prem.—At which price sales have been effected.

Do. on Rio de Janeiro, 40 á 50 per cent. prem.—Nominal.

Bank Shares, 180 á 185 per ct.—Steady.

Hides, ox, best quality, 11 á 11½ dollars per 35 lbs.—Much inquiry.

Do country, 19 á 11 do. per do.

Do salted, 9 á 10 dollars per pesado.

Skins, nutria, 5 á 5½ dolls. per dozen.

Do. chinchilla, 14 á 14½ dolls. per do.—

Hair, horse, 9 á 10 dolls. per arroba.

Beef, jerked, 8½ á 9½ dolls. per quintal.

Horns, 90 á 100 dollars per m.

Discount, 1½ á 2 per ct per month.—Abundant.

FREIGHTS—Are still declining and very scarce, although nothing we believe, has been effected in them at prices lower than our last quotations.

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