

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

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1828.

[Vol. 3.

[Concluded from No. 119.]

Instead of the advantages which might have occurred to Paraguay, how miserable is the picture which she now presents;—trade of every kind annihilated: people of all ranks reduced to the most abject poverty, and to such a state of slavery as to be contemptible even to the Indians: \* the Government exercising a shameful monopoly in every branch of business by which the industrious might obtain a livelihood; the *Beneficios* (yerba establishments,) and culture of tobacco neglected; in short, the country menaced with total ruin, if not saved by some timely exertion to effect a salutary change in its Government.

The true interest of Paraguay therefore, consists in the closest union with the Argentine Republic; it matters not whether as an independent State, or a Province of the Federation, the benefits arising to it from such a connection would be immense:—protecting duties, and all those measures generally adopted by wise Governments for the encouragement of domestic trade, would quickly restore that of Paraguay, and crush all foreign competition; whilst the incalculable advantages which may hereafter arise from steam navigation, and which can only be obtained through the same medium will infinitely contribute to its prosperity—not only in the cheap and expeditious transportation of its produce, but in facilitating and promoting the intercourse between its inhabitants and those of the lower Provinces, thereby breaking down the barriers which distance, peculiarity of manners, and the jealousy of present as well as former masters had placed between them, and smoothing the way for civilization and refinement.

Having thus we conceive, shown that it is the interest, as we have no doubt it is the inclination, of the Paraguayans to unite with their Argentine brethren, we shall conclude this article by remarking upon an opinion we have heard advanced, "That it would be advisable to wait for the death of Francia, when the affairs of Paraguay must take a more favourable turn." We do not think this happy termination likely to follow. It is the opinion of those best acquainted

\* A Paraguay Indian being asked why he did not become a Christian? he pointed to the Carcel, in which were upwards of three hundred prisoners, and said, "I like not that specimen of Christianity: God made me a Paraguay, and I shall not subject myself to imprisonment and irons by becoming a Christian."

with the state of that country that the event above alluded to ought to be anticipated by the projected changes.

Many think that Francia will before his death subject the country to Brazil: all agree that this event will be the signal for fearful disorders, perhaps much bloodshed, in the struggles for power between those who may accidentally be placed in command at the time. It would therefore, be an act of the greatest humanity to obviate these evils by a timely interference; the presence of a respectable body of troops would maintain order until the Paraguay Government could organize a force sufficient for the purpose, and thus would those calamities be avoided which are so justly apprehended; such an undertaking would be highly worthy of a liberal and enlightened Government, and we sincerely hope the present one will take it into serious consideration.

PERU.

The President of the Republic of Peru (José de la Mar,) has issued an address dated Lima, 30th August, to the Peruvian nation upon the approaching war, and retorts upon Bolivar the word *perfidy*, which he had applied to the Peruvian Government: that he (Bolivar) is the person who has been guilty of *perfidy*, in having promised to maintain the liberty of Peru, only to despoil them of it: alludes to his conduct in Alto Peru, (Bolivia:) that he has usurped sovereign power: that his sword is his only political faith, and this has rendered him the execration of America, and the scandal of Europe: that he has inverted the names of things according to his own interests, calling that a *firm and strong Government* which is one of despotism—*rebels* to an exasperated people—*anarchy* to the clamours of the oppressed—*public tranquillity* to the silence of slaves—*energy* to the transports of fury—*natural right* to the exercise of force—*order* to the arbitrary use of power—the *laws* to his caprices. The President appeals to the Peruvians for the justice of the cause, and confidently predicts the success of the conflict.

MONTE VIDEO.

The Brazilians have dismounted many of the guns upon the lines at Monte Video, and are making preparations to depart. The Brazilian military officers appear to have been successful wooers amongst the females there, and to have carried the hearts of these fair ones both by assault and *coup de main*. The time approaching in which this fortress must be evacuated, the dreadful words, *we must part*, has had a ta-

lismanic effect, as no less than eighteen marriages (so we are informed,) took place in Monte Vidé on Saturday evening last.

The British army during their stay in France made likewise important conquests, and when they left that country numerous of the French fair followed them, and a young female was discovered at Calais in the disguise of a drum boy of the British Foot Guards, and sent back to her friends. In Spain the vivacity of the French officers rendered them great favorites with the Spanish ladies; the reserved, taciturn Englishman stood no chance.

DOMESTIC.

*Rejoicings for Peace.*—On Sunday, Monday and Tuesday last, bull fights took place at the Barracas; the crowd of equestrians, pedestrians, &c. was very great, particularly on the first day. We did not witness the *sport*, neither had we any inclination so to do; it is several years since any thing of the sort has taken place so near to this city.

On Sunday morning divine service was performed in the church of *La Piedad*, upon the occasion of Peace, and in the evening the *Plaza Lorea* and the neighbouring streets were illuminated; military music fire works, and numerous flags embellished the scene. The Governor, his lady and daughter, and aid de camps attended and a vast concourse of people. The entertainments were repeated on Monday and Tuesday evenings; some of the fire works were pretty, and the rockets the best we have seen in this country.

Don Juan Ramon Balcarce, Minister of War and Marine, has addressed a note to Admiral Brown, forwarding to him his commission as Brigadier. The Admiral in reply, after thanking the Government, states that since he had enlisted under the banners of this worthy country he had elected it for his own: his desires were fulfilled in being received amongst its citizens: that they who obtain that privilege ought to be proud, as belonging to the country of the free—the birth place of valour: if it has been his fortunate lot to have had a small share in causing the flag of the nation to be respected, this has fully compensated him. The war having concluded, and in consequence the naval force about to receive a new form, the Admiral believes his personal services as no longer necessary, and therefore resigns active service; at the same time his life is always at the disposal of the country, and if on any other occasion he should be called upon, he will haste to join his valiant companions in arms; it will be a gratification in retiring into private life to contemplate the glories of the country, in the enjoyment of its liberties and institutions, and to educate his children in a manner, that penetrated with love for the country and the generosity of the Government, they may one day be useful to it, and fulfil the wishes of their father.

On the 21st ult. four to five hundred Indians approached within 12 leagues of the town of Del Carmen, (Patagonia,) and took away nearly one thousand head of cattle; seventy of the cavalry militia pursued them, but from the bad state of the horses were obliged to halt.

The Junta of Representatives of the Province addressed a note to the Governor upon passing the decree placing one hundred thousand dollars in the public funds of six per cent. at his disposal, stating that it was a trifling reward for the great services he had rendered the country for his exertions in obtaining a Peace as honourable to the Republic, as it has exceeded the hopes of the greater part of its inhabitants. The Governor in reply remarked upon the great expenses of the war, and those which must necessarily follow, and that notwithstanding the state of his private fortune, he felt the public good far beyond his own interest: that in order to support the dignity of the office which he held, he had been obliged to infringe upon his private property, the salary allowed him by law not being adequate, and for this reason, and that his family might not be deprived of the means of subsistence and education, he accepted the proffered gift as a proof of the generosity with which the great people of Buenos Ayres always recompense the most trifling services of its sons: at the same time insists that the interest of the 100,000 dollars shall remain for the benefit of the State during the time that he remains in office.

In the session of the 3d inst. the Representatives of the Province sanctioned the following decree:

1. The Province recognizes the debt contracted by the Government with the Bank, and guarantees it with all the revenue and public property which it possesses or may possess, without prejudice of reclaiming from the rest of the Provinces that part of the debt which appertains to them.

2. The Province of Buenos Ayres guarantees and recognizes as current money the notes which the Bank have in circulation, to the sum of 10,215,639 dollars, as per balance on 1st September, 1827, and the amount which they have since emitted by the sanction of the Legislature.

3. To name a Committee on the part of the Government and another on the part of the Bank, to revise and liquidate the accounts open to the credit of the nation and the Province.

4. After being examined, to pass to the Junta, for their approbation and examination.

5. A Committee of five individuals from the Junta to be named, in order to examine the state of the Bank, and propose as soon as possible what alterations and reforms may be deemed necessary.

In the session of 12th inst. was passed the project to allow the Plenipotenciaries, Don Juan Ramon Balcarce and Don Tomas Guido, for their services in negotiating and concluding the Preliminary Treaty of Peace, the sum of \$300,000 each in the public funds of 6 per cent.; and to the Secretary of Legation \$15,000 in the same funds.

Five individuals were appointed to examine into the state of the Bank, viz., Don Manuel H. Aguirre, Nicolas Anchorena, V. Garcia de Zuñiga, Miguel Riglos, and Mariano Lozano.

Don José Anchorena, Bernabé Escalada, and Mr. James Wilde have been named on the part of the Government to examine into the state of the National debt of the Province with the Bank, and to report thereon.

The project to build a new Custom House and Mole has been discussed in the Junta.

On the evening of 13th inst. the editor of the *Liberal* met with some interruption and insult from an individual in the street. The following is an extract of a communication from the Minister Don Tomas Guido, to the Chief of Police, on the subject:

"The Government has been informed that the Argentine Printing Office was attacked on the night of the 14th by two military officers, who demanded the names of the responsible editors of the *Tiempo* and *Liberal*; an event so scandalous is an attack upon the most sacred rights of the country, and it becomes the duty of the authorities to employ every means in their power to bring to justice the authors of it. The Government has taken the necessary measures, by sending to the commandants of the different regiments, and ordering the Inspector General to go round to the several barracks, and requires the Police to use their exertions in order that those who have so grossly violated the rights of citizens and the institutions of the country, may be punished."

The Chief of Police has written that on receiving the communication, he immediately took the necessary measures, and sent a Commissary of Police to the printing office, requesting the attendance of the Director, (Mr. Peter Ponce;) he however declined to take any further steps upon the occasion.

Don Tomas Guido, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has addressed a communication dated 10th inst. to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Chili, soliciting the Government of that country to join with this, and to offer their mediation to the Governments of Peru and Colombia, in order to settle the existing dispute, and to prevent the dreadful alternative of war: that all the states of this Continent are interested in preventing it: that experience and history present eloquent examples of the difficulty of equalizing pretensions which are agitated in the heat of the passions, and therefore the interference of powerful friends becomes in a manner necessary; the sacrifices made by this Republic and by Chili to give an independent existence to Peru, and the influence of these sacrifices upon the independence of Colombia, authorizes the proposed intervention to prevent a war of fratricide. If any other reason was necessary to influence the Government of Chili to undertake the mediation, it would be the hostile preparations making by Spain against Colombia and Mexico, and how greatly the designs of that country will be facilitated by the quarrels of Peru and Colombia: and therefore hopes that hostilities will be suspended, at least until the means of friendly interference are tried.

A letter from Senor Guido has been published under date of 10th inst. addressed to the Governments of Peru and Colombia; it proposes the above mediation, notices the preparations making by Spain, &c., and that he has enclosed the communication written to the Government of Chile.

Nothing positive was known in Patagonia on the 29th ult. respecting Peace.

Another Court Martial has been held on Lt. Robt. Steel, of the National Navy, for the attempt to run away with the schr. of war Maldonado, the auditor having stated that the sentence passed by the first Court was not according to law, or to the evidence produced. Upon the second trial he was condemned to be dishonoured, and to 6 years imprisonment. The first part was put into execution on board the brig *Balcarce* on 14th inst. being stripped of his uniform, sword, &c. with the usual ceremonies. Report states that the latter part of the sentence will be commuted to one years banishment to the Island of Martin Garcia, some favourable circumstances having occurred, as to suppose that the act was committed under the influence of inebriation.

All the Provinces have addressed letters to the Government of this Province, congratulating it upon the Peace—so honourable and glorious to the Republic, and the enthusiasm which it has caused.

It is reported that some Indians and others have plundered the English estancia in the neighbourhood of St. Nicolas, of a quantity of horses, &c.

The brig *Triton* was again sold on Saturday last for 3,100 dollars. Mr. Tidblom was the purchaser.

List of merchant vessels in the port of Buenos Ayres on the 21st of November, 1828:

British,	40
American,	34
French,	9
Sardinian,	5
Dutch,	1
Hamburgli,	1
Danish,	1
Total,	91

49 British vessels have arrived since the raising of the blockade on 30th September last, of which 7 have sailed in ballast and 2 with cargoes. Nearly 200 vessels of all descriptions are at present in this port, including those under the National and Brazilian flags.

The British brig *Scamander*, for Liverpool; do. *John*, for Rio Janeiro, both with cargo, are expected to sail this day.

The British brig *Nestor* was some time since detained by the Privateer *Triunfo Argentino*, upon suspicion of having Brazilian property on board, and recaptured by the Brazilians off the *Salado*, and sent to Monte Video. The authorities there declared her a lawful prize to the Brazilians, and on the 9th inst. despatched her for Rio Janeiro, but when in the Outer Roads of Monte Video, the British frigate *Tribune* got under weigh, and recaptured her.

The Francis Freeling Packet, for Monte Video, Rio and Falmouth, is posted to sail on Monday next.

The Am. brig *Tontine*, for Philadelphia, and Francis, for New York, will sail in a few days; as also several other American vessels for the United States and the Havana.

On the 19th of April 1824, the British brig *Cossack*, with a full cargo from Liverpool, sunk abreast of the lower end of the Chico bank in this river in five fathoms water. One of her masts remained until very lately above the water; it has now entirely disappeared. The two masts of the American ship *Armenius* still remain; this ship was sunk on the 30th January 1824, about the middle of the Chico bank on the North side, with a cargo of flour.



**MARINE LIST.**  
**PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.**



Nov 14.

Arr. H. M's. barque Beagle, Skyring, (surveying vessel of six guns,) fm Monte Video 12th inst.; Am. barque Richard, Hodges, Gibraltar 7th Sept., Rio Janeiro 27th Oct and M. Video, wine, paper, oil, &c. to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Sailed, National schr. brig Libertad de Oriente, (Packet,) Soriano, for Monte Video.

Nov. 15—Wind W.

Sailed, two Gun Boats and several schr. brigs, zumacas, &c. for the Banda Oriental, to convey hither a division of the army, (nearly 2000 men,) lately in active service in Rio Grande; Nat. sch. brig Monte Alegre, Cuneo, Monte Video; Am. brig Grape, Knowles, Ensenada, to be hove down.

Nov 16—Wind N. N. W.

Arr. 3 zumacas, balandras, &c. from the Northward.

Nov. 18—Wind N. E.

Arr. Sardinian schr. brig Maria, Tubino, Gibraltar 24th Aug., wine, &c. to Duguid, Holland & Co.; several small craft from the Northward. Colonia and the opposite coast has been visible for several days past.

Nov. 18—Wind S. S. E. blowing a gale.

Arr. Br brig Gazelle, Smith, Rio Janeiro 1st inst., in ballast, to order; do. do. Elizabeth, Peake, Santos 29th Oct., sugar and yerba, to Thomas Robinson Spoke the Br. brig Clyde from this near Cape St. Mary's on Sunday last; Br. schr. brig Pilchard, Robertson, Ensenada having been hove down and repaired; Fr. ship Camoens, Edou, Rio Janeiro 31st ult. in ballast, to Larrea Broths. Brought in with her a Brazilian zumaca with cargo of timber, which she found abandoned at sea, fifty leagues from Cape St. Mary's, one dead man on board; Nat. schr. brig Argentina, Gwynn, M. Video 17th inst. Passenger, Mr. Bevans, (Civil Engineer.) She arrived at Monte Video from this two hours before the Nocton Packet, and put on board her Mr. Moreno, the Minister to Great Britain. The Nocton sailed from M. Video on 17th for Rio Janeiro and Falmouth; Nat. zumaca Casualidad, the Salado, to Plomer; do. Leonidas, do. to do.; do. Maria, Ines, do. to Rico; do. Llardal, do. to Lozano; do. Fortuna, Monte Video, yerba, to C. Moreyra; several balandras from the Northward.

Sailed, H. M's. barque Beagle, Skyring, Monte Video.

Nov. 19.—Wind E., blowing strong.

Arr. Sardinian schr. Julio, Riso, M. Video 18th, general cargo, to Gestal; Nat. balandra Tres Amigos, do. 19th, yerba, Gowland, Slacum & Co; do. Carmen, do. to Calvo.

Sailed, Nat. cutter Lousa, for Monte Video.

Nov. 20—Wind N. N. E.

Arr. Brazilian corvette Maria Isabel, Grenfell, M Video 18th; she fired a salute at 6 A. M. which was answered by the brig Balcarce: and another at half past 9, with the flag of this Republic at the fore, which salute was answered from the Fort. Captain Grenfell, a Lieutenant, and Dr. M Lean came on shore about 11 o'clock; Nat. Packet schr. Libertad de Oriente, Soriano, Monte Video 19th, with the mail bag and passengers: cargo, to Martinez; Nat. zumaca Victoria, M. Video. Sailed, Br. brig Capricorn, Smith, London; Nat. Packet schr. Felicidad del Sud, Zuriche, Monte Video, with letters and passengers.

Nov. 21—Wind S. E.

Arr. Am. schr. brig Colossus, Russel, Boston 31st August, general cargo, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Sailed, Brazilian corvette Maria Isabel, Grenfell, for Colonia: she is to return to this port in a few days; Br. brig Maria, Hill, Santander, cargo hides; do. do. Hannah, Hutchinson, Rio Janeiro, in ballast; Nat. schr. Emilia, (late Phantom) Carrouette, Havre de Grace; Br. brig Gazelle, Smith, Rio Janeiro, in ballast.

The American brig Swiftsure, (mentioned in our last,) from Gibraltar, is consigned to Gowland, Slacum & Co.: Brodau is the name of the captain of the French brig Emilie arrived last week.

**THEATRE.**

The opera of *Tancredi* was performed on 14th inst.; the quartette in the first act displayed the fine voice of Vacani to great advantage: Doña Angelita gave several of the arias with her usual skill, but we think she has not sung so well lately as heretofore; Rosquellas and Ricciolini exerted themselves with considerable effect. The music of this superb opera must ever afford pleasure to the amateur. The audience were tolerably numerous, yet *Tancredi* even failed to attract those fair ones who once were never failing visitants on opera nights. The theatre was better lighted than usual, and on this evening two patent lamps were exhibited in addition to the chandeliers.—Rossini's opera semi-seria *La Gazza Ladra* is intended for next week; the overture is full of melody. The plot of the piece has in England been successfully dramatized under the title of *The Maid and the Magpie*; (and many of our readers may recollect the interesting performance of Miss Kelly as *Ninette*. In France it is called *La Pie Voleuse*.)

An opera establishment in most countries is generally a losing concern: in Paris the government contribute towards its support; in London it rarely yields a profit, except indeed during the last season, when the proprietors netted £10,000; in Buenos Ayres it has been liberally supported, and if a temporary falling off has taken place, from the commercial distress, high prices of admission and other causes, it will soon no doubt take a favourable turn.

**BETHEL FLAG.**

THE morning service will be conducted on Sabbath, the 23d instant, on board the ship *Rebecca*, Captain Dawes, at nine o'clock, A. M.

**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.

**PRICE OF SPECIE.**

Doubloons, 49 á 50 dollars each.—They have gradually risen during the week from 46, although no heavy sales have been made, and only about 2000 doubloons which had been contracted for fell due this week.

Spanish and Patriot Dollars, 190 á 200 per cent. prem.—Much inquiry, and but few for sale.

Gold in bars, 20 quilates, 16½ á 17½ rials p quilat.—Scarce.

Silver in do. 11 dineros, 16 á 17 rials p dinero.—Scarce.

Six per cent. Stock, 49 dolls.—Steady, and but little doing.

Exchange on England, 16d. per dollar.—Little doing.

Do. on Monte Video, 140 á 145 per cent. prem.—Some few sales made.

Do. on Rio de Janeiro, 40 á 45 per cent. prem.

Bank Shares, 185 á 190 dolls. each.

Hides, ox, best quality, 12 á 12½ dollars per 35 lbs.—Much inquiry, and large purchases made.

Do. country, 11 á 11½ do. per do.—Much inquiry, and large purchases made.

Do. salted, 10 á 10½ dolls. per pesada.

Skins, nutria, 5½ á 6 dolls. per dozen.

Do. chinchilla, 15 á 16 dolls. per do.

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

Beef, jerked, 9 á 9½ dolls. per quintal.

Horns, 100 dollars per m.

Discount, 1½ á 1¾ per cent. per month.

FREIGHTS—Continue in the same state as during the last week, and on account of the advanced season no shippers.

Contracts to receive salt from Cape de Verds at \$4 6 rs. currency per fanega have been offered, but no takers.

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