

THE

# British Packet,

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

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No. 122.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1828.

[Vol. 3.]

### DOMESTIC.

A change has taken place in the Government of this Province through the ostensible agency of a division of the army lately returned from active operations in the Brazilian territory. The particulars have been so fully detailed in a periodical of this city, *El Tiempo*, that we could not perhaps better satisfy the curiosity of a great portion of our readers than by giving a translated copy from that journal; it is as follows:

"The Government learned on the night of the 30th to the 1st, that early on the morning of the 1st a movement would be made by the first division of the army, and in consequence about 3 o'clock in the morning of the 1st an aid de camp was despatched from the Government to General Don Juan Lavalle, who was at the head of the troops in the Recoleta barracks, desiring his attendance. This officer answered that he would go directly, but that it would be for the purpose of displacing a Government from a post it was unworthy of occupying; in fact he marched at dawn of day to the Plaza de la Victoria with the 5th regiment of infantry under the command of Colonel Olazabal, whilst a party of the lancers commanded by Col. Olavarria, and the regiment of Cazadores of Colonel Correa's, took possession of the Park of Artillery and other important posts.

"At half past 4 in the morning a part of the lancers entered the Plaza with General Lavalle and Colonel Olavarria, and several other officers at their head; a few minutes afterwards Col. Correa with his regiment came to the Plaza. The 4th regiment of Cazadores and the Light Artillery, with Co's. Rolon and Iriarte, had in the mean time got into the Fort, in which were the Ministers, Guido and Balcarce, (the Governor Dorrego having fled at 4 o'clock in the morning;) they placed two cannons on the bastion, and two or three small pieces of cannon at the gateway, at the same time closing the entrance to the Fort.

"Public tranquillity had not been in the least disturbed; the citizens came to the Plaza, and very soon there was a considerable assemblage of the most distinguished people of Buenos Ayres, who offered (if necessary) to take up arms.

"This state of things remained until 7 o'clock in the morning, when Gen. Don Henrique Martinez came out of the Fort, upon a commission to Gen. Lavalle; from him it was learned that Dorrego had gone off at the hour aforesaid,

without having delegated any one to command; consequently from 4 in the morning there was no Government in Buenos Ayres, as the Ministers had no authority whatever. Nevertheless they proposed through General Martinez to assemble the Junta of Representatives, to deliberate upon the pretensions of the first division of the army, of which until then they affected to be ignorant. General Lavalle would not agree to this measure, not only on account of the remonstrances and complaints which, existing against the Government, were common likewise to the House of Representatives, but also because Señor Dorrego having abandoned the command, the authorities had in fact ceased to exist, and under these circumstances the people alone ought to deliberate upon their future fate.

"In consequence of this answer, the following proclamation to the people was issued by General Lavalle.

"Buenos Ayres, 1st December, 1828.

"Fellow Citizens: The Government which existed has in fact fallen: you know that all legal measures have been tried to correct its errors; you are aware likewise that all means of redress were obstructed; the history of the Government which now no longer exists is a clear proof of this melancholy truth.

"Fellow Citizens: That which we now behold is not a revolution; the public has recovered its rights with the aid of a force which will know how to defend them: the means have been violent, but indispensable.

"Fellow Countrymen: He who now addresses you does not wish to command—he wishes to see his country free; the authorities have fallen: it is requisite to create others, and that will be your work; assemble then to deliberate on your destinies—it is indispensable to do it—the welfare of the country imperiously and urgently demands it.

"The undersigned General expects (swearing to you that the welfare of the Province requires it,) that assembling to-day at 1 o'clock in the afternoon in the church of San Roque, you will deliberate according to circumstances, and to the welfare of Buenos Ayres. Portenos! (as we all are) let us make our beloved country happy—these are the wishes of

JUAN LAVALLE.

"After this General Guido had two conferences with General Lavalle, and (as we have been informed,) the former promised to place the Fort and troops at the disposal of the

authorities whom the people should elect to the provisional command, as soon as that event should be communicated.

"At 1 o'clock in the afternoon an immense concourse of people occupied the church of St. Francisco, conducting themselves in the best order and circumspection, proper when about to exercise an act of sovereignty; the passions were silent: the public interest alone spoke: the necessity of reorganizing the Government was the only object that was had in view. The evils which the people had suffered under the administration of Señor Dorrego, far from aggravating the public mind, appeared to have been an additional motive to inspire the people to act with circumspection in the deliberation of an affair so important. Never has been seen in Buenos Ayres a more numerous assembly—more in harmony, more decent or more circumspect; it proved in an unequivocal manner that the public were already accustomed to principles, and that in the moment of a dangerous interregnum they respected the laws and the institutions. Glory to the great people! glory to those who have known how to inspire them with the noble sentiments of order and liberty!

"Under auspices so favourable the popular assembly was opened, and as soon as they had elected a President in the person of S. Dr. D. Julián S. de Agüero, the communication was read which General Lavalle had addressed to the people; in it a succinct account was given of the movement effected, and that public opinion had imperiously called upon the first division of the army, in order that a change should take place in the administration: that it had been realized without tears or bloodshed, and that in the name of the officers and troops he offered to respect inviolably the deliberations of the people, be it what it might.

"After the reading of this note succeeded all which is detailed in the *Popular Act*, inserted in the *Bando*."

Then follows a note from Julian Segundo de Agüero, President of the Assembly, to General D. Juan Lavalle, Provisional Governor and Captain General of the Province, as named by the people in assembly this day, giving an account of the proceedings thereon: and that in consequence of a movement of the worthy first division of the army to sustain the rights of the people, violated by the Administration which had that day finished: and that in proceeding to the election of a Governor *interino*, a part of the people wished that each citizen should sign his name, and persons were appointed to take the names: that this had continued until 81 citizens had signed, viz., 79 for General Lavalle, 1 for General Alvear and 1 for Señor Lopez. It was however found impossible from the immense concourse of people to conclude this operation within the twenty four hours; it was then urged that time was precious, and that the citizens ought to occupy themselves in maintaining the public order. A proposition was then made that those who wished that General Lavalle should be Governor *interino* should hold up their hats in the right hand, and immediately the whole of the people did so with loud acclamations: none were held up either for General Alvear or Señor Lopez. General Lavalle was then

declared duly elected as Provisional Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

A note follows from the late Ministers Guido and Balcarce to General Lavalle, stating that although the authority conferred upon him did not emanate from the Representatives recognized as legal by the institutions of the Province, yet in accordance with the opinion of the officers of the garrison, and to remove all motive of uneasiness to this worthy people, and likewise to satisfy public anxiety, they had come to the resolution of acknowledging General Lavalle as Provisional Governor of the Province, &c.

Colonels Rolon and Iriarte came out of the Fort, and their troops marched to the barracks, whilst those of General Lavalle entered the Fort.

Nothing could exceed the orderly conduct observed by the soldiery: their state of discipline reflects the highest credit upon the officers; the people mingled with them indiscriminately in the Plaza. Sentries of the lancers and cuirassiers were placed by the water side, to prevent all ingress to the Fort, from that quarter. In the afternoon the troops were marched from the Plaza to their different quarters, and the town presented its usual quiet appearance: indeed at no time existed the least tendency to disturbance. Bitterly we regret the circumstances which caused the interference of these brave troops.

In those fortunate countries where the civil power is paramount to every other, the events of Monday last may not be impartially canvassed. It is pleasing to know that even the most violent opposers of the late Government are fully aware of the dangerous precedent put forth, and deplore the necessity for it; and to dread the future is surely more reasonable than to lament the past.

It is an old saying that "out of evil at times cometh good," and pray Heaven it may prove so in this instance—that it may lead to the formation of a Government competent manfully to face the difficulties in which the country is involved—difficulties which it is folly to fly from or attempt to disguise: but which a wise Government will be able to surmount.

#### Ministerial Appointments.

*Dr. Don José Miguel Díaz Velez* has been appointed *ad interim* to direct the various departments of Government.

*General Don Ignacio Alvarez*, as Inspector General.

*Don Francisco Sayos*, as Chief of Police.

*General Zapiola* has been appointed General of Marine, *vice Irigoyen*.

*Don Antonio Toll* has been appointed Captain of the Port, *vice Don Francisco Lynch*. The latter gentleman in the important office he has held has ever been most attentive and active, in a time too of considerable difficulty, and we much regret that he now leaves it.

The remainder of the troops from the Banda Oriental, consisting of cavalry, infantry and artillery, were landed on Saturday. The Alameda and beach during the morning was a scene of continual bustle; a band of music was stationed on the Alameda.

## THE BRITISH PACKET, AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

The Ex-Governor (Dorrego) issued an address to the citizens under date of 29th ult., congratulating them upon the return of the army, and at the same time seemed to have a foreboding of what has happened, and hints that the army will never sully the glory they have acquired, in subserving to the views of ambition under the mask of patriotism.

No positive information has been received of the movements of the ex-Governor (Dorrego,) since his departure from this city.

There has been lately a succession of bull fights at the Baraccas. Some of the inhabitants in that neighbourhood have complained of the annoyance occasioned by it. We are unable to give our readers any description of these sports—not belonging to the *fancy*, either at *prize fights*, *bull fights* or *bull baits*.

Want of room has hitherto prevented our giving an extract from the vote passed lately by the Junta of the Province, which vote has produced considerable discussion and animadversions in the periodicals of this city. It is to the following purport: that in consideration of the services rendered to the Republic by the Minister of Finance, Don José Maria Rojas, in having undertaken and fulfilled that office under the most difficult circumstances, whilst in a delicate state of health, neglecting at the same time his own private affairs, in order to attend to his public duty, and has thereby suffered considerable losses, from which and the known pecuniary difficulties of this worthy citizen, it would be ingratitude in the Province if they failed to reward the sacrifices made. The Junta therefore have decreed that the Treasury of the Province should lend to the said Señor Rojas the sum of 100,000 dollars: current money, for four years without interest and on his own personal security.

*Suicide*.—A French gentleman (M. Lucien Selves) shot himself through the head on Wednesday afternoon. He was much respected, and a number of his countrymen and others attended his remains to their last abode at the cemetery of the Recoleta.

A monument (by private subscription of a few friends) has been erected in the Protestant burial ground of this city, to the memory of Captain FRANCIS DRUMMOND, late of the National Navy, who was killed in the action off Ensenada in April, 1827; it has a suitable inscription, and is adorned with nava: trophies, devices, &c. The sculptor is Monsieur Dupuch, No. 96 calle de la Piedad.

A captain of a British merchant vessel at Rio Janeiro wrote some lines upon the Ensenada fight; one verse was as follows:—

“Freedom shall weep o'er her lost hero:

The laurel and thistle shall bloom o'er his grave,

Who fought like a Nelson,—who died like a hero;

And long be remembered young Drummond the brave.”

General Rondeau is elected Governor of the Banda Oriental,

General Fructuoso Rivera with troops and emigrants amounting it is said to 5000 men, is marching to the Banda Oriental.

A contract has been entered upon to light the city of Rio Janeiro with gas; the company is to erect 1500 lamps, and the Government is to pay 75,000 dollars for the same; if it is found necessary to erect more, the Government will pay for each lamp 50 dollars. The utensils required by the company are to be free of duty, and the work to be finished within four years.

A law has been issued at Rio Janeiro and put in force, admitting all articles of import from any nation at fifteen per cent duty.



### MARINE LIST.

#### PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.



Nov. 29—Wind N.

Arr. Brazilian balandra Victoria, Monte Video 27th ult; do. schr. Packet Oriental, do; and several sail of small craft from the Northward

Nov 30—Wind N.

Arr. Brazilian balandra Navegante, Monte Video 27th ult; Nat. schr. Packet Felicidad del Sud, do. 28th; Nat. cutter Louisa, do. 23th.

Sailed, Brazilian corvette Maria Isabel, Grenfell, Monte Video; Nat. schr. Joven Sarandi, Alsogaray, M. Video and Rio Janeiro; Br. brig Hannah, Twaddle, London, hides.

Dec. 1—Wind N.

Arr. 8 zumacas, balandras, &c. from the Northward.  
Dec 2—Wind N., in the afternoon shifted to the S. with rain.  
Arr. Dutch brig William, De Ruiter, Santos 14 days, salt, gin, &c. to Geo. Vermoelen; Brazilian brig Flor del Mar, Silva, Monte Video 28th ult., yerba, plank, &c. to A. Dias; 6 small craft from the Northward.

Dec. 3—Wind S., at night rain.

Arr. National brig Paquete del Rio, Fitton, Salado; schr. Eliza Ann, do.; Nat. schr. Sol de America, do.

Dec. 4—Wind S. S. W.

Sailed, Am. ship General Hand, Gatchell, Cape de Verds; do. do. Orozimbo, Duntun, Monte Video; do. schr. George, Langdon, Gibraltar, hides; do. schr. brig Charlotte Cordey, Rütter, Baltimore, hides; Nat. schr. Packet Flor del Rio, Monte Video; Brazilian schr. Packet Oriental, do.; a Gun Boat and some small vessels for the Banda Oriental.

Dec. 5—Wind S. E.

Arr. Nat. brig Independencia, Clark, from the Salado, tiles, &c. to W. P. Ford.

Sailed, British brig Rapid, Rosewell, for Antwerp, hides; do. ship Brazilian, Cotesworth, Liverpool, hides; do. barque Falcon, Raisbeck, Rio Janeiro, in ballast; Am. ship Rebecca, Dawes, Cape de Verds.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir,—Among the useful and interesting institutions of Buenos Ayres, there is none perhaps which on all hands, but especially by foreigners, will be allowed to have a more beneficial tendency than the institution of the Foreign Schools, for the education of children speaking the English language.

They are not schools based upon the peculiar or exclusive doctrines of one church more than another. Members of the church of England, Catholics, Presbyterians, and Me-

thodists are alike admitted in them to the common benefits of education; test corporation acts: special creeds: high church and low church, are distinctions of which the Foreign Schools take no cognizance; but the portals of general instruction thrown wide open to every class and denomination of christians, invite within the varied fields of knowledge to which they open the way, all who are willing to listen to the voice of wisdom, and inclined to believe that her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace.

Convinced of the adaptation of such an institution to promote the best interests of the foreign community which is growing into naturalization here, and persuaded that nothing but such an institution can give any permanent chance of respectability of character to the young and too much neglected children of the lower and middling classes of it, it is with some pain, but I confess also with some doubt, that I have heard there is a sensible falling away of the means necessary to support the schools in question.

I understand that the annual meeting of the subscribers is at hand, and I trust that such foreigners as have come to the country (especially with a view of residing in it) since the institution was formed, will cast in their mite in aid of the work of education which it is the design of the institution to promote.

I know that times are unpropitious: money scarce, and the general circumstances of the community low, but when I reflect that a sum of 250*l.* a year defrays the whole expence: that this sum is to be collected in a community in which there are upwards of one hundred and fifty respectable British and American residents: that this same community contributes four times the amount required for the schools to support the church, though few of us it will be confessed, could derive much benefit from going to church unless we had previously gone to school. I cannot allow myself to think that the comparatively small sum required from each foreign inhabitant to support the latter will be withheld, when the case is fairly and generally understood.

It is in this confidence, Mr. Editor, that I have taken the liberty of addressing you on the subject of the Foreign Schools, and if what I have said bring even one additional subscription or donation, I shall not have addressed you wholly in vain. I am Sir, your most ob't. serv't.,

A SUBSCRIBER TO THE FOREIGN SCHOOLS.

### THEATRE.

Rossini's opera of *La Gazza Ladra* was performed on Saturday night, and we much regret that it was not brought out in the winter season; the representation of it occupies too much time for this sultry weather. We only witnessed the first act, but are informed it was past twelve o'clock when the curtain dropped; it is therefore fortunate for the managers that the Bishop of London has no jurisdiction in Buenos Ayres. The overture when well executed is in itself a treasure. Doña Angelita sustained the character of *Ninetta* with tolerable success; she gave the admirable air "Di piacer" with skill, and described very prettily her affection for her lover, and "measureless content;" the interview with her father Fernando (a part excellently represented by Rosquellas) was well managed, as also the rejection of the addresses of the vile Magistrate; (a character in the personation of which Vacani has greatly enhanced his fame;) and in the scene

in which he misses his spectacles he was fully equal to Munden. Ricciolini (always pleasing) sung with his usual ability. The house although at double prices for seats and one dollar entrance was crowded in the extreme, including a great portion of the beauty and fashion of this city.

### WANTED,

AS Clerk in an English counting house, a young man who writes a good hand, and willing to make himself generally useful, and can give a respectable reference as to character.—Apply to T. G. LOVE, at the British Commercial Rooms.

### Protestant Burial Ground.

IT is requested that all applications respecting interments in this ground may be made to the British Chaplain, No. 45 calle del Peru, or at his residence near to the burial ground.

### BETHEL FLAG.

THE morning service will be conducted on board the *Henrico*, Captain Reed, on Sabbath, the 7th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and will be continued at the same time and place until further notice.

### 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.

Doublons, 53 dollars each.—The transactions in them this week has been very limited, and on the whole they have maintained their price without any fluctuation.  
 Spanish and Patriot Dollars, 220 á 230 per cent. prem.—Very scarce.  
 Gold in bars, 20 quilates, 13 á 19 rials per quilate.—Very little business done.  
 Silver in do. 11 dineros, 18½ á 19 rls. p dinero.—Very little business done.  
 Plata Macuquina, 195 á 200 per ct. prem.—Much demand.  
 Six per ct. Stock, 48 dolls.—The sales this week have been very limited.  
 Bank Shares, 180 dollars each.—A few sales made at the above price.  
 Exchange on England, 14 á 14½d. per dollar.—Very little business done for this Packet.  
 Do. on Rio de Janeiro, 60 á 65 per ct. prem.  
 Do. on Monte Video, 150 á 160 per ct. prem.  
 Hides, ox, best quality, 13 á 13½ dollars per 35 lbs.  
 Do country, 12½ á 13 do. per do.—Much demand.  
 Do salted, 11 á 11½ dolls. per pesada.  
 Skins, chinchilla, 17 á 11 dolls. per dozen.  
 Do. nutria, 6 á 6½ dolls. per do.  
 Hair, horse, 10 á 11 dolls. per arroba.  
 Beef, jerked, 9 á 9½ dolls. per quintal.—Abundant.  
 Horns, 100 á 115 dollars per m.  
 Discount, 1½ á 2 per ct. per month.

### FREIGHTS.

Nothing has occurred to call for particular observations since our last quotations.