

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

No. 168.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1829.

[Vol. IV.]

**BUENOS AYRES.**

The weekly summary of news will be found under its proper head. Some of the Provinces are in a most unsettled state, and the city of Mendoza has been the scene of considerable bloodshed. It seems that one Aldao, a partizan of the late federal government of Mendoza, and who had formerly been under monastic discipline, collected some troops, forced the Governor, Alvarado, to capitulate; and on entering the city, several persons were shot, in revenge, it was said, for a brother of Aldao, who had been put to death.

General Lavalle it is known quitted this city some weeks since. Two letters, dated in September last, which he addressed to the Government, in requesting his passport, have been published in the papers of Montevideo, in which he complains that the officers and soldiers of the army are insulted, wounded and disarmed by the barbarians, without even allowing them the right to defend themselves; that in suffering such conduct, the Government will be the victim unless it degrade itself so far as to serve as the instrument of the vengeance and thirst of blood of the unrestrained multitude. The General states that he is capable of making any sacrifice when his country is concerned, and that at the time when he had a strong force, and was daily putting to flight the men with whom he combatted, he made peace, not to have the grief of seeing the country devastated by its own children.

The Editor of the *Lucero* has relinquished the political part of that paper, which has been undertaken by a native of the country.

We are happy to be the first to announce to the literary world, and to the friends and admirers of M. Bonpland, that by the special permission of the Dictator Francia, he is permitted to return to Europe. This pleasing news has been communicated to us by two Portuguese passengers, who left him at Itapua, on the eve of embarking to proceed by the Parana to Corrientes, and afterwards to Buenos Ayres.—(*Lucero*.)

The following notice should have appeared in our last number.

*From His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires,*  
Buenos Ayres, 27th October, 1829.

SIR,—

I beg to acquaint you, for the information of any of H. M.'s subjects in Buenos Ayres interested in claiming indemnification of this Government for illegal acts committed by Privateers under their flag during the late war with Brazil, that a mixed Commission has been appointed to examine and liquidate their pending claims. I shall be happy to forward to the Commission the particulars of such cases as may be transmitted to me for that purpose. I am, &c.,

(Signed) W. PARISH.

To the Chairman of the Committee of British Merchants.

A private letter from one of the officers of the division of General Paz, dated Cordova, 13th ult., and inserted in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 5th inst., mentions some serious desertions, both of officers and men, belonging to that division, and that Quiroga had collected a strong force, and was at *La Iglesia*. The letter adds, that the conduct pursued by Aldao, in shooting so many persons upon his entrance into Mendoza, was provoked by the conduct of the Unitarians, who had assassinated a brother of the said Aldao; and that the fatigues and sufferings of the troops of General Paz were very great.

The same paper contains advices from Salta, that the troops of that Province which were in the valley of Catamarca, under the orders of Col. Gorriti, had suffered considerably from disease, caused by the scarcity of provisions, and had been obliged to subsist upon the *algarrobá*, which abounds in that country; that distemper had reduced the army to a groupe of skeletons: many had died,—others had abandoned that sepulchral mansion, and of 1000 men, 150 only had returned to Salta.

The Commandant General of the country districts, Don Juan Manuel Rosas, arrived in town on Tuesday evening, with an escort of 25 cavalry.

Dr. Pedro Pablo Vidal has been restored to his dignity in the church, of which he was deprived by the decree of 24th December, 1828.

A Funeral March and Oration, for the piano, dedicated to the memory of Don Manuel Dorrego, late Governor and Captain General of the province of Buenos Ayres, is advertised for publication this evening (7th inst.,) at No. 148 Calle de la Victoria.

A considerable number of *Paisanos* from the country are now in town, and traverse the streets daily on horseback.

On the 4th inst., it being the festival of St. Charles, the two vessels of H. M. C. M., (the barque *Isis* and brig *Railleuse*,) at anchor in the Outer Roads, fired salutes at sunrise, mid-day and sunset, in honor of their sovereign, Charles X. The two vessels were likewise decorated with the colours of all nations, and it being a fine clear day, they presented a pretty appearance from the shore. The Spanish and Argentine flags were very conspicuous, and in a manner, seemed to *jostle* each other, forming a singular conjunction. The British flag was in the main rigging, and the American in the fore rigging of the barque. The French Consul General had a select dinner party upon the occasion.

Charles Philippe, Count d'Artois, was born on the 9th of October, 1757, and ascended the throne of France on the 16th of September, 1824, by the title of Charles X.

The Amateur Concert announced for Wednesday evening next, at Mr. Palmer's hotel, is solely intended for the benefit of the British Schools in this city. The funds of those institutions, we regret to hear, are in a very reduced state, and considerable debts have been incurred.

The selection is in good taste, consisting of our national music, mingled with exotics. It is the first attempt of the kind in this country; and considering the object of the performance, and its novelty, we confidently anticipate a *full house*.

The observances on the 5th of November, the day of the renowned *Guy Vaux*, are falling into great disuse in England. The Tower and Park guns are no longer fired, and even the boys in the streets have ceased to importune passengers for money to purchase fuel for a bonfire, with the usual exclamation:

"Pray, remember the fifth of November,  
"Gunpowder, treason, and plot."

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,—

The pages of your paper have ever been impartial, and I trust you will not refuse admission to the following observations:

You are aware that several of the officers of the late National schr. privateer *Presidente*, capt. Prouting, have recently arrived in Buenos Ayres from England, having undergone the ordeal of a trial in the Admiralty Court in London, upon a charge of piracy, of which charge they were triumphantly acquitted. I, as one of the officers, think that something is due to the character of all, that a statement, however concise, should be given to the public, that it may be fully aware of the wrongs which have been inflicted upon us—wronges for which the verdict of a British jury, and the unequivocal feelings of an august Court of Justice, who at once saw the injuries we had sustained, have in part made amends.

As I am not a British subject, I can speak of this affair without bias of country, and in the face of many former prepossessions, I do firmly believe that if justice is to be had in any country, it is in Great Britain. There enlightened men examine into the accusations and defence, and neither threats nor bribes can turn justice from her course.

On the 4th of July, 1828, the Argentine schooner privateer *Presidente*, Captain Prouting, sailed from the Island of St. Eustatia to proceed on her cruize homewards. On the 18th of August we made the Coast of Africa, where we captured several Brazilian vessels. I will not trespass upon your columns to enter into particular details, but will merely state that I was placed in charge of one of these prizes, got separated from the *Presidente*, and stood from the coast, in the expectation of falling in with her, Captain Prouting at parting having omitted to give me any rendezvous.

On the 30th August a vessel was observed bearing down upon us under a press of sail; she proved to be H. B. Majesty's sloop of war *Primrose*, Captain Griffinhoofe. A boat from her came on board of us, the Lieutenant of which asked me for my papers, and upon telling him that I had none, I was ordered on board the *Primrose*. I informed her Captain of my situation, that I had been sent on board a Brazilian prize until a Prize Master should be appointed, and had neglected to take any written orders from Captain Prouting: that I had accidentally separated from the privateer, and was even at that moment looking out for her. Capt. G. answered that as I had no papers, he was under the necessity of sending me to Sierra Leone; accordingly, a Lieutenant and ten men were put in my vessel; my crew was taken out of her, but I remained on board, and on the 11th October arri-

ved at Sierra Leone, and there learned that the *Presidente* had been captured by H. B. M's. brig *Black Joke*, Lieut. Wm. Turner, (acting as tender to the frigate *Sybilie*, Commodore Collier,) and Capt. Prouting killed. That the *Black Joke* came down under the Brazilian flag, which she lowered previous to firing the first gun; that she hoisted no flag during the short remainder of the day (say three quarters of an hour,) or at least none was seen, and on board the *Presidente* it was the decided impression that she was a Brazilian brig; had there been the most remote idea that it was a British man of war, not one gun would have been fired from the privateer. The officers and crew of the *Presidente* were put in irons by order of Lieut. William Turner, and the treatment they experienced on board the *Black Joke* was unfeeling in the extreme. I will not, however, enlarge upon the conduct of Lieut. Turner, nor upon that of his Commander, Commodore Collier; their own feelings, and the expressed opinions of their brother officers have long since revenged us. How different was the conduct of the noble Capt. Griffinhoofe, of H. M's. ship *Primrose*, and of all his officers; the kind and generous treatment I received whilst under their charge, will never be effaced from my memory; as also that of Lieut. Medley and the officers of H. B. Majesty's brig *Plumper*, who conveyed us to England: they allowed us every possible indulgence, and should this communication ever meet the notice of the worthy individuals above named, I intreat them to be assured of our everlasting gratitude for the considerate kindness with which they treated unfortunate men.

Arrived in England, we found that prejudice had effected a great deal against us;—it was asserted that we had sunk the packet *Redpole*, that we were notorious pirates, &c., &c.; and indeed one can scarcely wonder at this feeling, considering the outrages which have been perpetrated by vessels under the flag of Buenos Ayres,—vessels that have never sailed from her ports, or even belonged to the Republic. But inquiry soon effaced this prejudice—the most learned men of the Admiralty Court (amongst whom was Dr. Lushington,) proffered their assistance; it might be said we received aid from all quarters, and in prison we were treated with all the kindness which the circumstances of our situation would allow. Our fate was in the hands of upright Judges, (Sir Christopher Robinson, Admiralty Judge, Lord Tenterden and Baron Garrow,) and an impartial Jury, composed of the most respectable citizens of London, and we were acquitted,—honorably acquitted—I may add, with acclamations.

An action is now pending against Commodore Collier, as the Commander upon the African station, for compensation for our losses, and for our sufferings during a long imprisonment, but this cannot restore the gallant Prouting to life, or afford consolation to his afflicted father and mother and his family.

My chief object, Mr. Editor, in addressing this to you is, that I may through the medium of your valuable paper convey the heartfelt acknowledgments of myself and others, to those individuals of your nation who, in the hour of our greatest necessity, did not suffer prejudice to interfere with their judgment, but did every thing in their power to alleviate the misfortunes in which we had been so cruelly involved.

G. W. OHRN,

Late 2d Lieut. of the Argentine schr. privateer *Presidente*.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Buenos Ayres, October 31st, 1829.

A series of events, as numerous as unfortunate, in America, have fully confirmed the principle that the military force in the Republics continually threatens their liberties, if those entrusted with its moral and discipline do not give the example of inviolable obedience to the laws, and respect to the constituted authorities. For want of this sentiment, which ought particularly to appear in that distinguished class of society, the public force has often been converted into an instrument of oppression or of anarchy, and the laurels so gloriously acquired in the defence of the nation have become withered by the devouring fire of factions, obscuring in one fatal hour the fame of our most illustrious warriors. In order, for the future, by every means within the sphere of authority, to guard against a repetition of events so calamitous to the country, and that a mistaken idea of subordination in the subaltern classes of the militia may not be made the instrument to forward the purposes of ambition, nor give an indiscreet support to turbulent spirits, the government has decreed:—

Art. 1. The entire submission of the military to their respective officers to defend the country, the laws, and the constituted authorities, is an irrevocable and a sacred duty. He who infringes it loses his honor, betrays his country, and shall be made to suffer the pains established by the military code.

2. The obedience of the subaltern classes to rebel against the government, in order to support popular tumult or a faction, or to refuse compliance with the orders of the constituted authority, is a crime which is not diminished by alleging ignorance, or the necessity to obey.

3. Every officer of inferior rank in the corps of the line or the militia, who, in order to restrain an act of disobedience

in his superior officer in the cases expressed in the preceding articles, demands the aid or co-operation of his equals or subalterns, ought to be punctually obeyed. The cry of *the Country, Honor, and the Law*, will be the countersign of order to avoid the dishonour of seduction.

4. The officer of whatever rank who succeeds in destroying or rendering abortive the attempts of his superior against *the Country, the Law, or its Government*, either in the act of, or after having executed it, maintaining thus the moral and discipline of the troops, shall obtain the full command of the said corps.

5. The present decree shall be read each month to the officers on the day of the Commissariat Inspection, and shall remain affixed on the order board (in the room in which the colours are deposited,) of all the corps of the line and militia in service.

6. The Minister of War and Marine is charged with the execution and publishing the present decree.

VIAMONT.

*Manuel de Escalada.*

A communication from the Minister D. Tomas Guido, dated 2d instant, to Don Rafael Minvielle, states that the government has been informed of the interesting spectacle which the examination of the scholars of the Commercial School presented under the direction of Señor Minvielle. That the proofs elicited of the progress of the scholars in so short a time, is as honorable to themselves as to their preceptor. That H. E. the Governor wishing to afford a proof of the interest he takes in the instruction of youth, has desired that in the examination for the second three months two premiums should be given in his name, to consist of silver medals, with appropriate inscriptions. The government hopes that Señor Minvielle will receive this as a demonstration of the satisfaction with which it regards his establishment, and at the same time serve as a stimulus to his pupils.

A decree dated 3d instant, notices that one half of the nett proceeds of the duties on licences having been appropriated to the sinking fund, for the redemption of the Bank notes, and it being necessary to make some alteration in this important branch of the revenue, the government has decreed:—

Art. 1. From the 1st January in the ensuing year 6 classes of licenses are to be issued of 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, and 200 dollars each.

2. Those of 20 dollars are for stores, stands, and small retail shops, which are not expressed in the other five classes.

3. Those of 40 dollars are for pulperias, shops, billiard tables, &c. in the

country, and in town for coaches, gigs, chaises, &c.

4. Those of 60 dollars are for stores, shops, pulperias, situated more than five squares from the Plaza de la Victoria, and all grocery stores, which are not subject to taxes (military or civil,) warehouses for hides, timber yards, or those for coaches and horses let out to hire.

5. Those of 80 dollars are for stores, shops, pulperias, within five squares, and billiard tables beyond that distance.

6. Those of 100 dollars are for all billiard tables within five squares, and for all coffee houses, apothecary's shops, druggists, hotels, taverns, &c., beyond that distance.

7. Those of 200 dollars are for all coffee houses, apothecary's shops, druggists, hotels, taverns, within the said five squares, and for all cockpits and auction rooms.

8. Every eating house in this city, besides the licenses expressed above, must take out another of equal value, for the sale of wine or strong liquors.

9. The licenses will stand good for all the year 1830; a correspondent reduction is made for those establishments which may take place within the above year.

10. Those persons who do not take out the license within the first three months of the year will be obliged to pay double its value.

A communication from the Minister Don Tomas Guido, dated the 3d inst., to the Rev. Dr. Santiago Figueredo, incloses the decrees relative to the intended public funeral of the late Governor Don Manuel Dorrego, and states the wish of the Government that every solemnity should attend the obsequies, that a discourse should be pronounced upon the virtues of the sad worthy and unfortunate Governor; and it being necessary that the person charged with this object should unite talents with a particular knowledge of the subject, the Government is persuaded no selection could be better than the one which it had made of the Rev. Dr. S. Figueredo, and although it was well aware of the difficulty of the charge, yet it earnestly requested him to undertake that important commission.

The Rev. Dr. Santiago Figueredo, in reply to the above, dated 3d inst., states that it is as just to honor the memory of Don Manuel Dorrego as that such an undertaking is worthy of H. E. the Governor. That the funeral pomp ought to be solemn and pathetic, but that the eulogium required of him will not correspond to the merit of the unfortunate Governor, and doubts his powers to fulfil to the full extent the wishes of the Government, and of an enlightened people, and likewise of himself; yet gratitude for the distinguished honor conferred upon him, and the personal attention which he had paid to

Señor Dorrego, had determined him to undertake the office. That the funeral oration demanded the highest talent, and although persuaded it was not possible to fulfil completely this duty, yet he relied upon the indulgence of the government and of the public.

The inhabitants of Rojas have declined to accept any compensation for the expenses which the troops of Colonel Pacheco have incurred at that point, stating that the great care which the Colonel had taken of their interests, in recovering the cattle, &c. which they had lost, was a sufficient recompense. The Commandant General of the Country districts, Don Juan Manuel Rosas, when informed by Col. Pacheco of this generous conduct, requested that it might be made public.

A notice from the Police office states, that in consequence of the repeated disorders committed by individuals who daily go out to shoot in the neighbourhood of the town, it will be necessary for the future to have a permit from the Police office, which will stand good for fifteen days only, and those found shooting without it, will be conducted to the said office.

*Foreign vessels in the port of Buenos Ayres on the 5th November, 1829.*

BRITISH.

Ship Tyrian, Cunningham, chartered for Liverpool or London.

Barque Jolias, Collins, do do do

Brig Lima, Smith, loading for Liverpool.

" Cognac Packet, Winby, loading for do

" Cleopatra, Walsh, do do

" Mary Ann, Richards, do do

" Jane, Knight, loading for Falmouth, for orders.

Schr. Morning Star, Watson, sold to be broken up.

*At Ensenada.*

" Graciau, Watson, for Cape de Verdes.

AMERICAN.

Barque Leopard, Studley, discharging.

Brig Hannah, Freeman, loading for the Havana.

" Spark, Smith, do do

" Caroline Augusta, Dugan, do do

" Zelia, Miercken, do do

" Doris, Myers, do do

" Lady Richmond, Forster, do for Antwerp.

" Florenzo, Jones, discharging.

" Mary, Clinton, sold to be broken up.

Schr. Margaret, Tilden, loading for the Havana.

FRENCH.

Brig La Jeune Herminie, Dupuis, loading for the Havana.

Polacre Macabée, Garcin, loading for Havre de Grace.

*At Ensenada.*

Ship La Nouvelle Maria Terese, Bousses, taking in mules for the Island of Bourbon.

DANISH.

Ship Favorite, De Haans, loading for Bahia.

Brig Broadtroe, Bendixen, do, for Havana.

RUSSIAN.

Brig Moscow, Vinet, uncertain.

BRAZILIAN.

Schr. brig Suspiro, Diaz, discharging.

SARDINIAN.

Brig General Americano, Barboro, loading for Cadiz.

" Eloisa, Celli, discharging.

Polacre Bella Carlota, Gianello, loading for Rio Janeiro.

Schr. brig San Jose, Sardi, loading for do

" Fortuna, Agosto, do France

" Candido, Gerequino, uncertain.

# Marine List.

## PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

October 31.—Wind S.E., blowing strong, with rain.

Arrived, French brig of war La Railleuse, Captain Law de Clapernou, (16 guns and 74 men,) from Rio Janeiro 22d inst., Montevideo 30th. She is to relieve upon this station the French barque of war Isis.

Sailed, 8 balandras and 2 zumacas to the Northward.

November 1.—Wind S.W.

Arrived, 2 zumacas and 4 balandras from the Parana and Uruguay, with lime, wood, and hides.

Sailed, Dutch galliot Wilhelmina Frederica, Holwedel, for Amsterdam, with 8000 dry hides and 4000 horns.

Sardinian brig General Fiametta, Saloni, for Cadiz and Gibraltar, with 3528 dry hides, 1110 cut do., 39 bales of wool, 300 quintals of nails, 18 silver chalices, 584 hard dollars, 173 ounces of coined gold.

British brig Grecian, Watson, for Ensenada, (to ballast) and Cape de Verdis.

Three balandras for the Parana.

The French brig of war Railleuse fired a salute this day, which was answered from the Fort.

November 2.—Wind S.S.W.

Sailed, American brig Harriett, Jones, for Montevideo, to take in the remainder of her cargo for Baltimore. Cargo from this 12,000 horns, 4432 dry hides, 256 horse do., and some cases of effects.

Montevideo schr. packet Aguilá Primera, Soriano, for Montevideo.

Various sail of small craft to the Northward.

November 3.—Wind E., blowing strong.

Arrived, National zumaca Aña Bella, from Ensenada.

Three balandras and 1 zumaca from the Uruguay, with lime and hides.

November 4.—Wind E.N.E., rain in the afternoon.

Arrived, Montevideo schr. Maria Gregoria, Soriano, from Montevideo 3d, general cargo, to order.

Six balandras from the Parana, Uruguay, and Banda Oriental, with lime, hides, wood, &c.

Sailed, Montevideo schr. Azara, Cuello, for Montevideo.

November 5.—Wind S.S.W.

Arrived, national schooner-brig Restauracion, Thompson, from Patagonia 28th ult., with 770 fanegas of salt, and effects, to Edward Lumb.

Three balandras and 1 zumaca from the Parana, with hides and lime.

Sailed, French barque of war Isis, Captain Picard, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

Sardinian schooner-brig San José, Sardi, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, with 713 dry hides, 350 quintals of jerked beef, 216 arrobas of wool, 726 dozen of sheep skins, 10 arrobas of horse hair.

National schr.-packet Joven Sarandi, Alsogaray, for Montevideo.

Four balandras to the northward.

November 6.—Wind N., (calm.)

Arrived, 2 zumacas from the Parana, with lime.

Sailed, national brig Concepcion, Granville, for Patagonia, in ballast.

National brig Triton, Hyne, for Rio Janeiro, with 4000 horns, 2210 quintals of jerked beef, 1365 dry hides, 150 horse do., 1500 feet of oars, 30 fanegas of tallow, 60 arrobas of wool, 7 d. tinder, 10 barrels and 6 small casks of salted tongues, 50 tierces &c. of damaged and cut hides.

A schooner in sight this evening.

## MEMORANDA.

The national brig of war General Rondeau was at Patagonia on 28th ult., and was about to sail for this.

American brig Ocean, from Parnagua, arrived at Montevideo 28th ult.

## THEATRE.

On the 30th ult. the "Tani Company" performed a Selection of Music, consisting of airs, duets, &c. It was the first appearance of Doña Angelita since the debut of the new Operatic company. She was received with a burst of applause upon her entrée, and this greeting, so unusual at this Theatre, was intended no doubt to convince her of the estimation in which she is held. She sang with her usual skill and sweetness, and looked interesting in her attire of white and gold. Don Marcelo Tani confirmed the opinion entertained of his high endowments: he sang, in a duet with his sister Angelita, from *La Semiramide*, in a manner which for skill and effect can scarcely be surpassed. There is something in his countenance and open forehead, which conveys the idea of a man of talent. He was dressed *en militaire*, with a very elegant uniform coat. The house was well attended, and the boxes graced by numerous ladies. The music, however, with one or two exceptions, was very dull.

*La Italiana en Argel* was repeated by the new company on the 4th inst., and the powers of Señora Schironi, as she sung with more confidence, were fully developed. Her command of voice and execution are very great, and such as we never expected to hear in Buenos Ayres; it would more than fill even the spacious Opera House of London. She ranges in "undulating strains," confident in her strength, and defying accident; or, as it was expressed, "she does her work of hand, and in a workmanlike style." We hardly know in which she most excelled, whether in the *rondo* from "La Cenerentola," or in *Pensa la Patria*. We trembled for little Angelita. Some one remarked that Schironi, having a more substantial person, ought to emit a greater volume of voice; but this is not always the case.—Bartleman was both spare and *petit*, and yet he had the finest *bass* voice in England. It would be absurd to make any comparison between Señora Schironi and Doña Angelita. The powers of the former (bating a degree of harshness in her singing) are far superior: but there is that suavity in the voice and in the acting of the latter which "reaches the heart," and places her upon a full equality with her rival. Schironi is a veteran in the service, and has had an opportunity of studying from the most distinguished professors; Angelita is self-taught, and a novice. The two companies united would form an Opera establishment rivaling many in Europe, and this city cannot well support two Operatic corps.

We were much pleased with the voice of Señor Bettali; it is between a *bass* and a *tenor*, and very effective. Señor Miro should avoid if possible the *falsetto*, his natural voice has some pleasing tones. Vacani was as great as ever, and convulsed the house with laughter.

The audience was numerous and select, and the curtain fell to loud applause, both to *La Italiana's* beautiful music, and the manner in which it had been executed.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### AMATEUR CONCERT.

A few admirers of the Vocal Art propose to combine public amusement and utility, by giving a concert of *Vocal Music, with Piano Forte accompaniments*, on Wednesday evening, the 11th inst., in Mr. Palmer's Hotel, Plaza del 25 de Mayo; the proceeds to be placed at the disposal of a Committee, consisting of the Performers, and the Stewards, for the purpose of encouraging and fomenting public British Institutions of general interest in the country.

### PLAN OF THE CONCERT.

PART I.  
GRAND OVERTURE, Piano Forte.  
PASTORAL GLEE, three voices, *The Wreath—Mazighi*.  
DUETT, All's Well—Braham.  
SONG, Molly Malone.  
GLEE, three voices, *The Gypsies*.  
DUETT, *The Butterfly*.  
SONG, *The Mountain Maid—Sinclair*.  
GLEE, three voices, *Life's a bumper—Wainwright*.  
SONG, *On by the spur of valour goaded—Shield*.  
GLEE, three voices, *When Arthur first at Court began*.  
PART II.  
GLEE, three voices, *The Red Cross Knights—Calcott*.  
SONG, *Dark Lochmuir*.  
DUETT, *When Bibo thought fit—Trevors*.  
SONG, *The blue bonnets for the border—Lee*.  
GLEE, three voices, *The Witches—King*.  
RECITATION.  
GLEE, three voices, *Viva Enrico—Pucilla*.  
SONG, *The death of Nelson—Braham*.  
DUETT, *Sweet Home*.  
GRAND CHORUS—*Von Weber*.

Stewards.—The Secretary of the British and Foreign Schools, the Secretary of the British Friendly Society, Mr. George Lord, Mr. James G. Helsby, and Mr. Thomas George Love, of whom Tickets, price five dollars each, may be had: as also at Mr. Stodart's Music Shop, calle de la Piedad.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, and the concert to commence at half-past 7 precisely.

No person admitted into the *patis* without presenting a Ticket at the front door.

A general meeting of the subscribers in the case of the late John Robson, Monte Grande, is requested; to be held in the Scotch Presbyterian Chapel, No. 64, calle de Méjico, on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 12 o'clock, A.M., to hear the report of the Committee, and deliberate on such further proceedings as may be deemed expedient.

Just Published, price 4 reals.

An ALMANACK for the year 1830; Containing, besides the Calendar and usual matter, the rising and setting of the Sun and Moon, the Moon's place, equation of time, &c.

By BERNARD KIERNAN.

It will be found for Sale at Mr. BROWN'S new Store, Calle de Cangallo, No. 92, nearly opposite the Printing-office of the *Gaceta Mercantil*.

NOTICE.—MR. HAYTON respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a store in the calle de Cangallo No. 62, (nearly opposite the Theatre Coffee House,) for the sale of articles for gentlemen's use, viz.: Shoes and Boots, (best English,) Shirts; Cravats, Braces, Handkerchiefs, Stockings, Hats, Gloves, Penknives, Razors, Soaps, Brushes, Blacking, Slates, Pocket books, Pencils, Dressing Cases, Shaving boxes, Pens, Ink, Paper, Sealing wax, Segars, &c.; a quantity of white light pantaloons, very cheap and good; an assortment of useful perfumery, viz.: excellent shaving paste, extract of Eau de Cologne, Lavender water, Tooth powder, &c.; a few boxes of Cognac Brandy ten years in bottle.

A few dozen of Ladies' very fine white cotton and silk stockings.

As it is Mr. H's intention always to hold a good assortment, and to sell at as low prices as the circumstances of the times will possibly admit, he hopes to merit the favours of his friends and the public.

N. B. Strong English Shoes at 10 dollars per pair.

TO FAMILIES.—Bath Bricks, for polishing knives, forks, and other brass or steel Furniture. For sale at J. Whitaker's Store, Calle del 25 de Mayo, front of the Comandancia de Marina.

## DIED,

On the 1st instant, DON FRANCISCO SANTA COLOMA, of this city.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doubleton, Spanish, 100 dollars each.  
Do. Patriot, 98 do. do.  
Plata Macquina, 5½ dollars for one.  
Spanish Dollars, 6½ dollars each.  
Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6½ dollars each.  
6 per cent. Stock, 60 per cent.  
Bank Shares, 170 to 175 dollars each.  
Exchange on England, 8d. to 8¼d. per dollar.  
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 160 to 165 p.ct. prem.  
Do. on Monte Video, 320 to 325 do. do.  
Do. on the United States, 500 do. do.  
Hides, Ox, best, 28 dollars per posada.  
Do. country, 26 do. do.  
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs., 24 do. do.  
Do. salted, 22 do. per posada.  
Nutria Skins, 13 dollars per dozen.  
Chinchilla do. 6½ dollars per doz., in silver.  
Hair, best, 22 dollars per arroba.  
Jerked Beef, 13 dollars per quintal.  
Horns best, 450 dollars per mill.  
Flour (north american) 92 dols. p. brl.  
Salt, 28 dollars per fanega ou board.  
Discount, 2½ per cent.

The highest price of Doubletons, during the week, 100 dollars. The lowest price, 98 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 8¼d. The lowest do. 8d.

This paper is published every SATURDAY, price FIVE DOLLARS per Quarter.—All communications to be addressed to the Editor, and left at No. 47 Calle del 25 de Mayo, where subscriptions are received.

Printed at the State Printing-Office.

Supplement to No. 168 of the

# BRITISH PACKET,

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

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Buenos Ayres, November 6, 1829.

A Pamphlet printed in London, entitled *Assassination*, contains an incorrect account of the events which preceded the military execution of Colonel Dorrego. It is there stated that a secret Junta (or Council) was held previous to that event, for the purpose of deciding upon his death, and amongst the various persons who are named as being members of it, is the undersigned, as Governor *pro tempore*.

The quality of foreigner, although a General in the service of this country: the name acquired in the War of Independence, and that of Brazil, places him in the necessity of contradicting the charge of an action, which, if true, would stamp on his character the indelible stain of perfidy.

The undersigned consequently declares before the enlightened and generous Argentine people, and pledges his honor, that neither before nor after the defeat of the forces of Colonel Dorrego at Navarro, has any Junta or Council been held, either for disposing of that Chief, or for the measures of Government.

Although this assertion requires no other proof than the document of General Lavalle, dated the 13th December, from his head quarters; yet, in addition, the undersigned will present facts the most authentic, and thus prove the falsehood of the obscure pamphleteer.

When it was known that Colonel Dorrego was being conducted to this city, the undersigned received a letter from him, requesting that he would use the influence he derived from his situation, in order that he (Colonel Dorrego,) might be permitted to go to the United States, giving security that he would reside there the term which should be stipulated. This suggestion was so perfectly in consonance with the sentiments of the undersigned, that having consulted with General Don Ignacio Alvarez y Tomas, he signed a letter drawn up by that officer, which in a confidential manner requested General Lavalle to accede to this solicitation, exacting from Colonel Dorrego a bond of two or three hundred thousand dollars to permit him to embark from the port of Ensenada.

The *originals* of the letters above-mentioned are in the possession of the undersigned; as also the answer of General Lavalle, and may be seen by those persons who desire it, in the house of the undersigned.

The undersigned therefore rests tranquil: first, in the testimony of his conscience; and secondly, in the security that the noble Argentine people will not hesitate a moment between the mere assertions of an unknown pamphleteer, and the word of honor of the humble companion of their glories.

WILLIAM BROWN.