

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

No. 297.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, 28th APRIL, 1832.

[VOL. VI.]

**BUENOS AYRES.**

Nothing can be more pleasing than the good understanding which exists between the Government, and the Commodore of the American Squadron, on this station. On Tuesday Capt. Cooper, of the sloop-of-war Warren, came on shore with despatches from Commodore Rodgers, and on Wednesday the Adjutant of the Port, (D. Pedro Jimeno,) went on board the Warren, in the Government felucca, to receive the liberated prisoners, taken from the Falklands by the sloop-of-war Lexington, (consisting of Capt. Mathew Brisbane and 6 others;) and at 12 o'clock on the same day the Warren fired a salute of 21 guns, with the flag of this Republic at the fore, which compliment was immediately returned from the Fort, by an equal number of guns. The reason that these proceedings were so long delayed after the arrival of the American vessels of war at this port, is understood to have been on account of the religious solemnities and holidays which have occurred. Commodore Rodgers came on shore on Thursday, and was presented to the Governor.

The following is a copy of the despatch forwarded by Commodore Rodgers, to this Government.

UNITED STATES CORVETTE WARREN,  
Buenos Ayres, 24th April, 1832.

The undersigned Commander of the naval forces of the U. States upon this station has the honor to salute His Ex. the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the state of Buenos Ayres, and inform him that on his arrival at Rio Janeiro to assume the command, the undersigned found in that port the ship-of-war Lexington, with the individuals, which Captain Duncan had arrested in the Falkland Islands, charged with having taken part in the illegal capture of some American vessels engaged in the seal fishery in the neighbourhood of those Islands, and for various other unauthorized acts.

It appears that Capt. Duncan previous to his departure from B. Ayres, wished to ascertain whether the persons alluded to acted under the authority of this Government, but not being able to obtain any official declaration upon the subject, he believed that circumstances justified him in considering them as acting without legal authority. He in consequence felt it his duty to proceed to the Falkland Islands, in order to give protection and aid to his fellow-citizens, in the exercise of a right which they had hitherto before enjoyed without interruption or dispute; and to treat as pirates the persons who had been guilty of the outrages in question. And Capt. Duncan was strongly induced to the adoption of this measure, from his certain knowledge of the fact, that the aggressions complained of were committed exclusively upon the commerce and citizens of the U. States of America. After this event, the Government of B. Ayres has officially declared that the establishment at the Falkland Islands was under its special protection, and that the individual in charge of it acted under its special authority, therefore this Government is responsible for the improper conduct of its agents.

The undersigned considers that after this

declaration, the persons arrested by Captain Duncan are no longer responsible, (except to their own Government,) for their proceedings in the above mentioned outrages. He will therefore set them at liberty, and will put them on shore at B. Ayres, at the disposal of this Government, as soon as he is informed to whom he is to deliver them. The undersigned on adopting this measure proceeds without instructions from his Government, but believes it will be perfectly in accordance with the sentiments which animate it towards the Government of B. Ayres, and hopes that the Minister will consider this act, as a proof of his desire to maintain a good understanding between both nations.

It is not the wish or intention of the undersigned to discuss the question pending between the two Governments; this he leaves to the agent duly authorized to treat upon that and all other matter of negotiation, and whom it is to be expected will shortly arrive in B. Ayres. In the mean time, the undersigned would extremely regret that any event in the Falkland Islands should render it necessary to send a force to those seas, in order to protect the commerce of the U. States.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to present to His Ex. the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the assurances of his most high consideration and respect.

(Signed,) **GEORGE W. RODGERS.**  
To His Ex. the Minister of Foreign Affairs D.  
Vicente Lopez.

**FOREIGN OFFICE.**

Buenos Ayres, 24th April, 1832.

The undersigned Minister of Foreign Affairs has laid before his Government the note, which the Commander of the naval forces of the U. States has addressed to him, under this date, from on board the corvette Warren, anchored in this port; in which referring to the events occurred in the Falkland Islands, in consequence whereof he found arrested on board the Lexington various individuals belonging to that establishment, he expresses his disposition to liberate them, and to place them on shore at the disposal of this Government, as soon as he was informed of the person authorized to receive them.

The Government, acquainted of the intention of the Commander of the naval forces of the U. States, has ordered the undersigned Minister of Foreign Affairs to inform him that His Ex. desirous to alleviate the situation of those unfortunate citizens of this country, alluded to in the note, and that they may be restored to the enjoyment of their rights, has appointed the Adjutant of this port, D. Pedro Jimeno, to proceed on board the Warren, and placing in the hands of the Commander this answer, he may receive the said citizens and bring them on shore.

His Ex. likewise informed that the Commander of the naval forces of the U. States proceeds without instructions, but in the belief that his Government will be in perfect accordance with the sentiments which animate him personally towards that of this Republic, on adopting the aforesaid measure, in the hope that this act will be received as a proof of his desire to maintain a good understanding between both na-

tions, cannot but receive with due sympathy, not only the worthy proceeding of the Commander, but likewise the sentiments which have actuated him.

The Government, penetrated with the justice of its cause, ardently desires the speedy coming of the agent, whose approaching arrival is announced by the Commander, and is persuaded that the question pending between the two countries will be terminated in a pacific mode, and conformable to the principles of justice, which distinguish the Government of the U. States.

The undersigned Minister of Foreign Affairs salutes the Commander of the naval forces of the U. States, with his distinguished consideration.

VICENTE LOPEZ.

To George W. Rodgers, Commander of the naval forces of the U. States, in the the River Plate.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR :

I trust that you will favour me by the insertion of a few lines in your paper, in connection with the proceedings of the U. States corvette Lexington, at the Falkland Islands.

I am a British subject, (a North Briton by birth,) and was employed by Mr. Lewis Vernet, Governor of the Falkland Islands, to warn all vessels from taking seals, elephants, &c., from any part of the coast under his jurisdiction, and in the exercise of that employment I was taken on board the Lexington by force of arms. The Commander of the said vessel, (Capt. Duncan,) on my arrival on board, applied the most injurious and opprobrious terms to me, calling me a pirate, a robber, &c. &c. I had the liberty of the deck, but my fellow prisoners, 6 in number, were placed in irons.

I beg leave thus publicly to return my most heartfelt thanks to all the officers of the Lexington generally, (Capt. Duncan excepted,) for the kindness with which they treated me, and particularly to Mr. Christie (Doctor,) Mr. Watson (Purser,) Mr. Newman (2nd Lieutenant,) and Mr. Williamson (sailing Master.)

On the 16th April, at Montevideo, I and the rest of the prisoners, (the latter had been released from their irons,) were conducted on board the Warren—where we experienced every kindness, from Commodore Rodgers and his officers. The officers provided fresh clothing for my fellow prisoners—indeed the considerate and humane conduct of the Commodore and the officers of the Warren, will never be obliterated from my memory.

Relying that justice will be done to me for the injuries I have sustained.

I remain, &c.,

MATHEW BRISBANE.

Buenos Ayres, 27th April, 1832.

**MONTVIDEO.**

The President of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, has returned to Montevideo, from his tour in the country districts—but in consequence of indisposition, has not re-assumed the business of his office.

Col. D. Juan José Quesada died on the 10th inst., in the Banda Oriental, after a long and painful illness.

The observances of the season of Lent this year in Buenos Ayres were more strict than we have witnessed since our abode here; and the theatre remained closed during the whole period.

#### PASSION WEEK.

On "Holy Thursday" the flag at the Fort and Marine Office were hoisted half-mast—yards crossed, &c., the same took place with the National vessels in port; and the bells of the different churches were no longer heard. It rained slightly in the morning, but the afternoon was fine and the air delightfully cool.

The Governor of the province Don Juan M. de Rosas, attended by a splendid retinue of military officers and others, (about 200 persons) visited in the afternoon seven churches according to the usual custom—the Governor was attired in full-dress uniform as Brigadier—as was also General Enrique Martinez. A number of officers wore medals, and as it was a walking procession the spectacle altogether was really brilliant—in the evening the streets were thronged, particularly with females attired in black, proceeding to visit the seven churches, and each church was crowded in the extreme; presenting a dazzling scene of lights and decorations, which baffles description. The College church, and those of San Francisco and La Merced, had a beautiful appearance—but the former was absolutely gorgeous, the grand altar seemed a blaze of light, added to which there was some excellent music: a dirge was sung by the clergy assisted by others, in which we noticed the deep sepulchral-toned voice of the individual who performed the ghost in the opera of *Don Giovanni* at the theatre. We were a delighted listener to this music for nearly two hours (until 10 at night,) and felt regret when the *matraca* gave note that all was concluded.

On this evening temporary pulpits were erected in the streets: there was one in the calle de la Paz, another near the College church; a Friar made a discourse from the latter; we formed part of his congregation until 11 at night, at which hour he was still engaged in his professional duties. Under the archway and close to the door which leads to the prison at the Cabildo the image of our Saviour was placed, bearing a large cross; and a discourse was likewise pronounced from that spot. In various streets were the images of Saints, with lights, &c. &c. &c.

The image of *San Benito* was placed in the porch of the temple of San Francisco, and the offerings and devotions at his shrine, from the sable-coloured children of Adam were fervent and prolonged. On the morning and evening of Thursday there were also sermons at different churches.

**GOOD FRIDAY.**—The solemn temples so brilliant on yesterday were now clad in mourning, a large green curtain concealed the splendours of the high altars; a few tapers only shed their lustre sufficient to render "darkness visible." At the church of San Francisco and other churches, sermons were preached to numerous congregations, particularly of females, who are always more devout than the men. We adjourned in the evening to the College church; music was there pouring forth its sweet and solemn strains, wailing the mind from nature to "nature's God;" amongst the vocal performers we again noticed the peculiar sepulchral tones of the ghost representative in Mozart's *Giovanni*. We believe the musical arrangements, both on this and the preceding evenings were under the able direction of the Revd. José Antonio Picazari. About 2 o'clock the *Matraca* announced the conclusion of the music. We then proceeded to the Plaza de la Victoria, the band of the regiment of Civicos was just leaving the Fort, attired in Turkish costume, preceded by the regimental lantern, and two ranks of infantry with unfixed bayonets, and flanked by other soldiers carrying lighted lamps on poles—they marched in slow time, and halted at the corner of the calle de la Victoria, (close to the Cabildo)

and in the calle del Peru, and in front of their barracks at the Market-place, where they performed the solemn marches, composed by Señores Rosquellas and Lafort, which attracted the greatest attention from the immense assemblage. At half-past 10 this part of Good Friday's ceremonials concluded.

We saw the Bishop Medrano in the College church, on the evening of "Holy Thursday," at the head of the clergy.

The rites and ceremonials of Lent and Passion Week, have been this year nearly similar to those practised in Buenos Ayres prior to the year 1822, (and more extensive than we have ever witnessed since our abode here.

We never witness these religious observances without feeling sensations it would be difficult to describe. It is not from the novelty (for that has long since passed with us.) Nor the splendour, nor the charms of the music—but the mind reverts to "by gone" ages—the recollection too that it was the creed professed by our forefathers—and then again when viewing the graceful female lowly bending before some Saint,

"placed upon the holy shrine,  
To fix our thoughts on things divine,"

all the romance attached to Spanish history—our youthful readings crowd at once upon the imagination, and for a time usurps the place of every other feeling.

**SATURDAY.**—At mid-day the guns at the Fort, and of the guard vessel *Cacique* in the Outer Roads, announced that the season of mourning was over—the colours were run up to the mast head—yards squared; the bells of the churches rung a merry peal—shops were re-opened, the hum of business recommenced, and the ladies again appeared attired in dresses of "bright hues."

In the evening the band of the Civicos took its station in front of the house of Señor Puerrydon, in the calle de la Paz, to usher in the burning or blowing up of *Judas*, which was suspended at the corner of that street, and of the calle de la Piedad. This *Guy Faux* ceremony took place at half-past 7, and the figure, by means of the fire-works with which it was covered, was soon consumed, amidst the shouts of the juvenile part of the spectators, and "children of larger growth."

On St. George's day 23rd inst., music was performed in honor of the day, in front of various houses occupied by our countrymen—amongst other *arias* the band complimented our nation, by performing the National anthem of "God save the King."

*To the Editor of the British Packet.*

SIR:

Should you have any space in your publication—I beg leave to call your attention to the anniversary of St. George's Day—a day dear to the remembrance of every Briton, in whom the love of gain has not superseded the love of country: I have passed several St. George's Days in Buenos Ayres, but not one of them until the last, recalled any of those warm feelings for past scenes and absent friends, which our countrymen in general feel when residing in distant lands.

I am an old *Cricketer* from the "Surrey Hills," and, therefore, you must forgive an old man's folly if I tell you that on Monday last the scenes of my youth were in a manner renewed in witnessing again the noble and manly game of cricket. Aye, Sir—and the pleasure was heightened by its being played in a country so far from home, and to observe so many fine young men pursuing pleasure with the ardour and exercise consequent upon the healthy pastime, and upon the very day that the same game was perhaps being played in places where in the "hey day of youth!" we have fought for reputation, "even with the cricket ball!" The association of ideas was extremely pleasing; and I

or labourer it is of the utmost importance that trust that the introduction of this old English game in Buenos Ayres will be the precursor of many other athletic sports, and ultimately produce and extend that good feeling so conspicuous on the ground last Monday—permit me also to tell the young men of this place that early rising and manly exercise gives that good health, the promoter of refreshing sleep. In addition to my own opinion I have the doctor's on my side—for on the ground, on this day, a medical gentleman was asked what he thought of the game, "O faith," (said he,) "if this is to be the amusement of the rising generation they will never need a doctor—good bye to physic."

But to return to the match.

It was a well contested game, the *fielding* was excellent. At the close of the amusement the health of King William IV. was drank with 4 times 4; after which God save the King was sung in full chorus; then was given the health of Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, followed by the National Anthem, sung in Spanish by an English gentleman, with great effect. An extempore verse to God save the King was added by a gentleman, well known for his attachment to English sports and old English manners.

It was not until nearly 4 o'clock in the afternoon that the game concluded.

The players and a number of their friends sat down to a supper at Mr. Mitchell's Tavern—various patriotic toasts were drank, and several sporting songs were sung in capital style. It might indeed be called "the feast of reason and the flow of soul."

SURREY.

We thank our correspondent *Surrey* for his communication—and fully enter into the feelings he has so well expressed; regretting at the same time the circumstances which prevented our witnessing the interesting scene. We are informed that the Cricket ground and its neighbourhood were crowded with spectators, both natives and foreigners—the day too was extremely fine. The *marqué* appertaining to the Club was erected, and from its centre floated the flag of the Society—its right jaws flanked by the British flag, and its left by that of the Argentine Republic.

The players wore distinctive colours of *green* and *pink*.

The following has been handed to us as the result of the game.

#### GREEN.

First Innings.....	80
Byes.....	10
Second Innings.....	31
Byes.....	5
	135

#### PINK.

First Innings.....	56
Byes.....	1
Second Innings.....	37
Byes.....	1
	115

In favour of the green..... 20

*To the Editor of the British Packet.*

SIR:

The publicity given in the public journals of this city to the proposed emigration scheme to the establishment at the Swan River, has of course subjected it to the remarks and opinions of the public; I believe the majority view the measure as likely to involve those concerned in it in disasters and misery—I have always perfectly coincided with the ideas expressed by your correspondent *Caulow*, inserted in your paper No. 294, and considered that he offered advice which would come home to every man of reflection.

An enthusiast will quarrel with any one who attempts to thwart him. With such persons "reason bears no sway;" but to the tradesman



they should obtain the fullest and most positive information before they leave a place where it is stated they can obtain but a "bare subsistence," lest they find a place where there are no means of subsistence at all.

The communication of *Candour* has created some consternation with the projectors and abettors of the scheme; and judge my surprise when your paper was presented to my view, on 14th inst., containing, as I was told, three cutting answers to my letter. No, Mr. Editor, I had not the honor of writing the said communication, but as your three correspondents in their "cutting" epistles have thought proper to indulge in very angry terms and well-understood insinuations, it is necessary that I should make some reply to them.

I shall commence with the communication of Mr. James Rule, who has adapted the beautiful cognomen of "Jack Plain Driver."—Mr. Rule is the principal personage in this emigration project, but he is not the first individual by many, who has acted under a wrong impression—that he is rather testy at opposition when riding his hobby is natural enough—but I must beg leave to inform him that there are other persons besides himself in Buenos Ayres, who possess information relative to the Swan River, and I must also refer him to the correspondence which took place between the first speculators in this measure, viz: Sir Francis Vincent, Thomas Peel and E. W. H. Schenley, Esqrs., and the Colonial department; and the resignations made by two of these gentlemen, in consequence of the restrictions imposed by the British Government. And what were those restrictions but a paternal care on the part of the Government, that no more sacrifices should be made to the emigration mania of the day. I fear to intrude too much upon your columns, or I could adduce numerous proofs that without a considerable capital individuals have very little chance of success. The public journals in England have given many melancholy details of the entire breaking up of families, who left England for Swan River, prior to the proper understanding having taken place between the Government and the first projectors. I here beg leave to contradict Mr. Rule's assertion, that there are persons in Buenos Ayres who have been at the Swan River.

With regard to your correspondent "Constant Reader," and his "chit chat," I should regret to interfere with his Saturday night's jollification—he really appears to be a happy fellow, with his "Andrew Rue" and jovial companions, and knows how to enjoy himself notwithstanding the hard times: he has decidedly no fear of contamination.

Your correspondents "Industry and Enterprise," "gad, this is too bad," here is double-headed shot. Industry has certainly been exerted in words of abuse, to impute "sinister motives," to call in question the "private maxim and open policy" of *Candour*—meaning the man they have fixed upon as *Candour*. I, however, wish these gentlemen fully to understand that my "private maxim" is to do good—and my "open policy" to offend no one.

I have witnessed the distress and misery that followed the emigration to Algon Bay, and to Poyals land, under the renowned knight errant Sir Gregor Mc Gregor—when ship loads of distressed objects were thrown in the commiseration of the London public—women returning in a state of widowhood—children fatherless and motherless—fathers of families returning alone.

What even has been the result of the boasted emigration expedition to this part of the world—to the province of Entrerios and San Pedro? Where are the beautiful white-fronted houses, &c. &c. &c. where is the new town—plans of these got up in London still exists in Buenos Ayres, to the shame of the projectors—these plans were the Utopia of the day—but now alas!....

I could adduce many other observations, but

I will no longer trespass upon your paper—and will conclude entreating those engaged in the proposed emigration to Swan River, "to look before they leap."

I remain, &c.,  
JOHN WHITAKER.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR:

As the object of the changes proposed by the Committee of management of the Buenos Ayrean Foreign Schools, and communicated to the public in the *British Packet* of the week before last, are misunderstood by some and not understood by others; I beg your permission to say a few words by way of explanation.

It has been long known to the Committee, that prejudices existed extensively among the parents against the monitorial system, and that some parents wished to avail themselves of the advantages of the School for their children, who did not wish to have any part of the expenses of their instruction borne by others. In view of these facts the subject was recommended to the attention of the Subscribers at their Annual Meeting, at the beginning of the year, and was by them referred to the General Committee, who appointed a sub-Committee, consisting of the Chairman and Secretary, the Revd. M. Torry and Mr. Edgar; to propose the requisite alterations.

This Committee, after repeated consultations on the subject, recommended the changes proposed; in doing which, they were guided solely by a desire to increase the usefulness of the institution, and meet as far as possible the wishes of the parents. Such prices were fixed as were deemed an adequate compensation for the instruction received, in order that no delicacy might be felt on this point, by those who wished to bear all the expenses of the education of their children. The Committee reserved to themselves the right of admitting at a reduced price or gratuitously, children whose parents are not in circumstances to pay these prices, so that none will be excluded by the new arrangement, nor any additional burden laid on those not able to bear it. The funds of the Society are not increased by the change, as the amount received from the parents goes with the pittance, which the funds of the Committee enabled them to allow to make up the salary of the master, who it may be added by the way, had no voice nor influence whatever in the changes proposed.

Should any parents whose children are in the school, or who wish to send them, find themselves unable to pay the prices fixed upon, they have only to lay the case before the Committee, through some Member thereof, just as has been done in similar cases from the commencement of the school.

A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE.

## FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 26TH OF APRIL.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig Jarrow, Sutton,	I. H. Robillard and Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Susannah, Dunn,	John Miller and Co.	do do.
Brig Catherine Ann, Norie,	S. Lezica Bros.	do do.
Brig Elizabeth, Mc Gie,	Rodger, Braed and Co.	do do.
Brig Scamander, Rogers,	Rodger, Braed and Co.	do for Gibraltar for orders,
Brig Scott, Irving,	Alfred Barbot.	do for East-Ind for orders.
Brig Brilliant, Mordaunt,	Parlane and Macalister,	do for the Continent of Europe
		do for a Port in England.
Brig Harriet, Lewis,	S. Lezica Bros.	do for London.
Brig Harriot, Moley,	Puel, Rodriguez and Co.	Montevideo, to load for Cork for [orders,
Barque Byker, Bruce,	George Lord.	Discharging.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Ship Galaxy, Sullivan,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Loading for New-York.
Brig Charles Duvreux,	Dorr and Rolucke.	do do.
Brig David Maffei, Chambers,	Dowdall and Lewis,	do for Boston.
Brig J. Ashman, Burkhardt,	Grogan, Peacock and Morgan.	do for Philadelphia.
Ship Mass, Mc Gillen,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Philadelphia.
Schooner-Brig Emily Cook, Rogers,	Davison, Dorr and Co.	Discharging.
Schooner Harriet, Davison,		Under detention.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Brig Heraldis, Soret,	Garnier, Bros.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Scenagalais, Souberteau,	Guerin, Seris and Co.	do do.
Ship Adele, Burroy,	Blanc and Constantin.	do do.
Brig La Bonne Amie, Bouffiel,	Dollet Bros.	do do.
Brig Le Solide, Macquet,	Paul, Rodriguez and Co.	Discharging.
<b>DANISH.</b>		
Brig Tontou, Bendixen,	S. Lezica Bros.	Loading for Falmouth for Orders.
Brig Charlotte, Wipnell,	S. Lezica Bros.	do do.
<b>LEMBURG.</b>		
Brig George and August, Witrock,	J. J. Klicke.	Loading for Antwerp and Hamburg.
Brig Lorenz, Schielforup,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do for Baltimore, calling at Mon- [tevideo to finish loading.
<b>BREMEN.</b>		
Brig Cesar, Duitjen,	S. Lezica Bros.	Loading for Bremen.
Ship Eagle, Koch,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Havannah.
<b>HELGIAN.</b>		
Galliot Antonius, Lango,	Charles Bunge.	Loading for Antwerp—calling at Fal- [mouth.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Polacre Vittad, Gasola,	Pedro A. Plamer.	Loading for Cadiz, Barcelona & Genoa.
Brig General Americano, Barbeso,	Rozaval Bros.	do for Cadiz, Gibraltar and ports [in the Mediterranean.
Brig Temiteles, Cherasco,	Cornet and Prat.	do do.
Polacre Conception, Banaslar,	J. Costal.	do do.
Ship Carlota, Viale,	Davison, Dorr and Co.	do for ports in the Mediterranean.
Brig General Flammata, Sacconi,	Pedro A. Pimer.	do for Montevideo & Rio Janeiro
Schr.-b. Doliano Victorioso, Dalorso,	Amadeo and Caprillo.	Ports in the Mediterranean.
Brig Buen Amigo, Campiano,	José Gustaf.	Rio Grande.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Zumaca Peasamento Felix, Labrado,	M. A. Ramos.	Discharging.
Schooner Bella Eliza, J. Sousa,	Manuel Carreras.	St. Catherine's.
Barque Fluminense, Santiago,	do.	Uncertain.
Diate Buena Novo, Madoros,	Manuel Carreras.	do.
		Discharging.

## FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

AMERICAN.—Covette Warren. Commodore G. W. Rodgers; Captain Bergamia Cooper.  
Schooner-of-war Enterprise, Captain S. W. Downing.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The prevailing Westerly winds have prevented arrivals. The American brig Chiloe, from Portland and Montevideo, and the Dutch galliot Cornelius Henry Tromp, from Rio Janeiro and Montevideo—were below the Chico on Monday last, bound for this.

The February Packet, from Falmouth for Montevideo and B. Ayres, had not arrived at Rio Janeiro on 8th inst.



## MARINE LIST.



### PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

April 21st.—Wind S.E. blowing strong.

Arrived National schooner brig Victoria, Bahia, from Maldonado, to J. Gestal.

12 sail of small craft, from the Parana and Uruguay, with wood, hides, &c.

The American schooner brig Napoleon, notified in our last as having sailed on 20th., came to anchor in the Outer Roads during the night, and did not finally sail until this day.

The American brig Tallman, was under weigh this afternoon, but anchored again S. of the Outer Roads.

April 22nd.—Wind N.N.E.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed American brig Tallman, for Bahia,—despatched by Dorr, and Reincke, with 500 quintals jerked beef, 500 fanegas salt, 2000 feet of plank.

April 23rd.—Wind N. blowing hard—very low tide. Nothing arrived or sailed.

April 24th.—Wind N.W.

Arrived National schooner (pilot boat) Star of the South, from a cruise in the river.

Sailed Brazilian brig Nuestra Sra. de Ayuda, De Penn, for Paraguará,—despatched by José Gestal, with 100 fanegas of salt and a cargo of dry goods, &c.

April 25th.—Wind W.N.W.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Montevideo, for Montevideo.

11 sail of small craft to the N.

April 26th.—Wind W.N.W.

Arrived Brazilian schooner-brig Spiro, Cardoso, from Rio Janeiro 8th inst., with 1016 rolls tobacco, 1016 bags of rice, &c., to I. S. Monteiro.

Sailed National schooner (pilot boat) Star of the South, on a cruise in the river.

April 27th.—Wind N.N.W.

In sight a galliot and a schooner.

Sailed Oriental brig Montevideo, Finn, for Montevideo,—despatched by Bertram, De Lisle and Co., in ballast.

Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, for Ensenada, to be new coppered.

Commandant Velasco arrived in town a few days ago, from Bolivia, where he had been banished after a long imprisonment by order of the Unitarian authorities of the interior, in consequence of an attempt which he had made to revolutionize a part of General Paz's troops. According to accounts in the *Gaceta Mercantil*, the following is the asylum of the Unitarian Chilianos:—Colonels Madrid, Xavier Lopez, Pedernera, Videla Castillo, Plaza, &c., were at Mojo, in Bolivia, detained and unarmed; Col. Deza had gone to lower Peru. The ex-Governor of Tucuman, Don José Frías, had gone to Chill; Gen. Aldao, who was taken prisoner at Gen. Quiroga's defeat at Laguna Larga, and after a long imprisonment was banished to Bolivia, had arrived at Rioja, whence, in company with Gen. Quiroga, he was about to proceed to Mendoza; Capt. Monge, the companion of the aforementioned Señor Velasco in all his adventures, had gone to lower Peru, after his release from prison and banishment.

The greatest excitement had existed in Bolivia, in consequence of the strong note addressed by Gen. Quiroga, to the Bolivian Mediatorial Minister, taxing his Government with undue protection to the Unitarians; this note caused a change in its policy towards the refugees.

Dr. Don Roque Saenz Peña and Don José María Terrero, have been elected Representatives for San Vicente, Cañuelas, Navarro, Monte, Ranchos, Chascomus, Dolores and Monsalro; and D. Pedro Trapani for Lujan and Lobos.

Dr. D. Ignacio Castro y Barros, who was sent under an arrest from Cordova to this city, by way of Santa Fé, has been liberated. It is also reported that on the anniversary of the approaching 25th May—an act of grace will be issued to liberate those individuals who are still in confinement, as connected with the late disturbances in the Provinces of the interior.

The Apostolic Vicar of Cordova, (Dr. Don Benito Lazcano,) has been banished from that Province, and has arrived at Rosario, in the province of Santa Fé. The Right Revd. Gentleman is charged with having mingled in political matters, which threatened the existing order of things.

Brevet Col. Bonifacio Ramos sailed last week in No. 7, gun boat, to relieve Major Baldeon, as Commandant of the garrison of the Island of Martín García. The Gun-boat returned to Buenos Ayres on Monday last.

In consequence of the holidays none of the daily papers were published on 19th., 20th and 23rd inst.

A sermon will be delivered in the College church on Sunday 29th inst., at eleven o'clock precisely, by the Revd. P. J. O'Gorman.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir:

Observing that your correspondent *Candour* has again intruded upon the public notice, I would crave your indulgence as regards giving publicity to a few remarks on the subject in dispute. I would not, (nor any of those concerned in the proposed emigration) wish to make the columns of your respectable periodical the battle-ground of a paper war, and the insidious aspersions of *Candour* might have been passed by with that silent contempt they so completely merit, had it not been that he misleads the public as regards our intentions—he speaks of us as an "Emigration Society," and of course he always know those to fail, of a "Utopian" paradise and golden day dreams we have formed to ourselves at Swan River. Now, for the information of all it may concern, we are no Emigration Society, neither is the Swan River the place of our destination; the vessel in question will be dispatched for Sidney, calling at Swan River in her way thither, and taking such passengers from this as choose to proceed to that country,—that it is a country flourishing beyond all parallel, any one who does not know must be more ignorant than even *Candour* himself: the drunken and the idle whom he complains of not working more than two days in the week, will be as useless members of the community there as here; as his arguments and objections fall under the weight of their own absurdity, I leave them to their fate, and remain

Your obedient servant

I. T.

## THEATRE.

On the 22nd inst. the theatre was opened, under the management of the proprietor Señor Olaguez,—there has been no improvement either in the house or the performers—and that excellent actor Señor Casa-cuberta no longer forms

part of the company. The play was called *Expiacion*, in the course of which, Doña Trinidad walked a minuet with her usual grace, to the music of the minuet in *Don Giovanni*, the only part of that beautiful opera which seems to be popular here; although in London we have heard even the butcher boys whistling its arias, particularly that of *La ci tiarem la mano*.

The Governor (D. Juan Manuel de Rosas,) with Gen. Guido and Brevet Co. Castanon, entered the State box about 9 o'clock, and remained till the close of the performance.

On 23rd. a play, in which Doña Trinidad wore a very pretty cap, and looked a good deal like a respectable shopkeeper's wife in England, dressed to receive a tea party.

The house on both the above nights was extremely well attended.

On 24th and 26th. there were performances, but the audiences were "passing thin" on the latter evening Felipe David was encored in that exquisite morceau, which he sings in the farce of *Los tres Novios imperfectos*.

We rejoice to hear that on Friday next 4th May, there will be an operatic selection performed at the theatre, under the management of Señor Rosquellas—it will be a great relief to the monotony at present attendant upon the theatre, and we hope it will be the precursor of a series of musical performances. *Pabito Rosquellas* will in addition to his vocal efforts give a recitation, from the dream scene in the play of the Duque de Visco, (the English play of the Castle Spectre.)

## MARRIED.

On St. George's day (23rd instant,) at the British Episcopal church.—Mr. Thomas Jones to Emily, the eldest daughter of Capt. Hynes, of this city.

## [ TO CORRESPONDENTS. ]

Communications for this paper are requested to be sent early in the week.

Several that we have received could not be inserted, from their coming so late.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish, 114 a 115 dollars each.  
Do. Patriot, 113 a 114 do. do.  
Plata Macquina, 6½ a 6¾ dollars for one Spanish Dollars, 7 a 7½ dollars each.  
Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6¼ a 6½ do 6 per cent. Stock, 44 a 45 per cent.  
Bank Shares, 138 a 140 dollars each.  
Exchange on England, 7 per dol.  
Do on Rio Janeiro, 225 p. ct. prem.  
Do. on Monte Video, at par.  
Do. on the United States, 6½ dollars, per U. S. dollar.  
Hides, Ox, best, 31 a 33 dollars per pesada.  
Do. country, 29 a 31 do. do.  
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs., 27 a 29,  
Do. salted, 22 a 24 pesada.  
Do. Horse, 7 a 7½ dollars each.  
Nutria skins, 18 a 23 dollars per dozen.  
Chinchilla, 35 a 38 do.  
Wool (common,) 7 a 7½ dollars per arroba.  
Hair, long 28 a 33 dollars per arroba.  
Do mixed, 13 a 18 do. do.  
Jerked Beef, 15 a 18 dl per quintal.  
Horns, 350 a 900 dollars per mil.  
Flour, (North America) 48 a 60 dols. p. bbl.  
Salt, 6½ a 9 dollars per fanega on board.  
Discount, 1½ a 2½ per cent.

The highest price of Doublons, during the week 115 dollars. The lowest price 113 dols. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7. The lowest do. 7.

This paper is published every SATURDAY, price SEVEN DOLLARS per Quarter. All communications to be addressed to No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo where subscriptions are received.

ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.

Printed at the State Printing-Office