

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 454.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1835.

[Vol. IX.

BUENOS AYRES.

Most of our readers are aware that one or two foreigners were insulted in the streets during the last week, for not wearing the Federal device.—These outrages caused, at first, considerable anxiety amongst the foreign residents, a report having got abroad that the Authorities had refused redress to the injured parties. A reference, however, to the order from the Police-Office, inserted under the head "Official Documents," and the communication signed "Various Citizens of the United States," in our journal of this day, will set the matter at rest. As a measure of precaution, several individuals of different nations, have mounted their national cockade. The promptness of the Government in bringing the aggressors to punishment, has had the desired effect, and the alarm which existed for a few days has subsided. In fact, occurrences like those in question might have happened in any country exposed to excitements similar to those which prevail here.

GUARDS OF HONOR TO

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS,
To celebrate his Election to the Supreme Command of the Province.

The Guard of Honor on Saturday last, was commanded by Señor Manuel de Irigoyen, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and acting Minister General. It consisted of 120 employés in the Civil Department, and 50 members of the *Sociedad popular Restauradora*. This guard was accompanied by the band of the regiment of Patriots, and was received in the Fort with great splendour. An Obelisk was placed in the principal *patio*, with inscriptions and decorations. The balconies and windows of the Government House were adorned with Federal devices; and over the door was inscribed:—

Viva para siempre el Gran Restaurador de las Leyes.

Brigadier-General Juan Manuel de Rosas,
DEFENSOR HEROICO DEL BRILLANTE SISTEMA NACIONAL DE LA FEDERACION.

Señor Irigoyen, on presenting the Guard to His Excellency, pronounced an appropriate address; to which H. E. replied, in tenor—That he accepted with pleasure this demonstration of respect; that it was necessary always to maintain the same enthusiasm for the National cause of Federation, as a terror to the iniquitous Unitarians. He regretted circumstances would not permit him to give a Ball to the Citizens composing this Guard of Honor, he however invited them to partake of good roast beef with him in the country, on some early day which he would appoint; and would recommend to those who had not natural mustachios, to wear artificial ones, as a signal and warning to the Unitarians that the horrid assassinations committed in the interior Provinces, would be converted into a plague against them in every quarter of the Republic.

The Guard of Honor on Monday next, is to be composed of individuals of the commercial community; in connection with which, a subscription is on foot to relieve the widows and children of those who perished in the late expedition against the Indians, and other analogous objects.

The *funcion* in the parish of San Telmo, in honor of the installation of General Rosas as Governor and Captain-General of the Province, was of the most splendid description; and we sincerely regret that our limits will only permit a slight detail of it.

The decorations commenced close to the wooden

bridge in the Calle de la Reconquista, and thence to the Plaza de la Residencia, seven triumphal arches were erected across the street, at various distances. These arches were ornamented with garlands and flowers real and artificial, and various inscriptions, besides the flags of different nations. The street was strewn with herbage, and boughs of trees placed on each side. The effect at night, when the whole was illuminated, was really beautiful; particularly when viewed from the rising ground near the Church of Santo Domingo. In the Plaza of the Residencia, a Temple dedicated to Federation was erected, which displayed the most classical taste. Amongst the inscriptions on it, were,—"*Al inclito General Rosas, testimonio de Gratitud de la Parroquia de San Telmo.*"—"Proteccion a la Industria."—"Fomento a las Ciencias," &c. &c. The ornamental parts, such as the altars, &c., were excellent; as also the figure in imitation of bronze.—Indeed the design of this Temple, and of the other works exhibited at this *funcion*, are highly creditable to the judgment of the Architect of the Province, Señor Carlos Zucchi.

On Sunday, *Te Deum* was celebrated at the Church of San Telmo, at which His Excellency the Governor, and a numerous concourse, attended. Military music was stationed, on each evening of the rejoicings, in the Plaza de la Residencia; and a bugle band near the wooden bridge. The expenses of this superb *funcion* were defrayed by the parishioners of San Telmo. The crowd to witness it was immense, and the weather throughout was delightfully fine.

The parish of Nra. Sra. de la Merced, in which we reside, is also about to give a *funcion* in honor of the new Government, and though amongst the last, we certainly shall not be the least, in these sort of affairs.

Official Documents.

Communications from the Justices of Peace of the towns of Chascomus, San Fernando, Lujan, San Antonio de Areco, and Pilar, to the Chief of Police, state that the installation of General Rosas as Governor of the Province, had been celebrated in the above-mentioned towns with every demonstration of joy. At Chascomus, *Te Deum* and High Mass were performed; the Militia were under arms, and fired salutes; the town was illuminated on three successive nights, and a grand Ball given, &c. &c.

The Committee who superintended the *fiestas* in the Parish of San Telmo, in honor of the installation of General Rosas as Governor of the Province, have placed at the disposal of the Chief of Police, the Temple which was erected in the Plaza of the said parish.

Seventy-one officers (chiefly naval,) of various ranks, were on 30th ult. struck off the List, by order of H. E. the Governor. The names of these officers have been published in the daily papers.

Dr. Cosme Argerich was likewise ordered to be dismissed from his situation as Surgeon of the infantry regiment of Patriots; because (as the order states,) he has betrayed the national cause of Federation, and does not merit the confidence required in an employé of his class.

A notice from the Police-Office, dated 24th ult., states that the Chief of Police *ad interim*, having received information of persons being attacked for not wearing the Federal device,—he earnestly entreats those who have been thus insulted to render the particulars thereof, in order that steps may be immediately taken to bring the offenders to condign punishment; particularly as it is endeavoured to implicate the *Vigilantes* of Police in the aggressions in question, whereas the examinations prove the conduct of the *Vigilantes* to

have been highly meritorious. That to the present date, only two persons have proffered complaints; and the measures taken to afford redress, gave them perfect satisfaction.

BUENOS AYRES BRITISH FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

OBJECT.—To afford temporary relief to British Subjects, unable to support themselves or their families in consequence of sickness or accident, or other unavoidable causes; to assist widows and orphan children left in a state of distress; and to provide for medical assistance, and funeral expences, in special cases.

TRUSTEES.

THOMAS FAIR, Esq.;
THOMAS DEQUID, Esq.

Summary of the Receipts and Expenditure,
from April 9th, 1834, to April 22d, 1835.

RECEIPTS.		Dls.	rs.
By Balance in hand,		641	3
By amount of Subscriptions received for 1834,		80	0
By Interest from Savings-Bank,		800	0
		641	3
EXPENDITURE.		Dls.	rs.
To Relief of Cases of Indigence, &c.,		325	0
To Medical attendance,		87	0
To Medicine,		45	6
To Funeral Expences,		80	0
		517	6
Balance in hand,		123	3
		641	3

We, the Auditors, having examined the accounts, do find due to the Society,—

	Permanent.	Dispositive.
Amount invested in the Savings Bank,	2,268 0	
Interest due on the above,		394 0
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer,		123 3
	Dollars, 2,268 0	487 3

Buenos Ayres, April 22d, 1835.

Thomas Stuart.—John Whitaker.

It is much to be regretted that this Society should not be more extensively patronized and supported. If mechanics and labourers generally, as well as others, could only be prevailed on to contribute but a trifle annually, a fund would be provided for the important and useful purpose of affording more effectual relief to the sick and indigent, and especially towards supplying medical assistance, and furnishing the means of decent interment to such of our countrymen as die in poverty. It is admitted, that much of the distress and misery endured, is brought upon the sufferers by their own imprudence or intemperance; but they who have the best opportunity of enquiring into these matters, are able confidently to affirm that there are cases of real misfortune and unavoidable suffering, which merit commiseration and deserve relief. The present amount of funds, disposable, is altogether inadequate to enable the Committee to bestow very trifling assistance; where a more considerable donation in money or clothes, as well as a temporary weekly allowance, would be essentially serviceable (especially in the case of widows with several children,) not only in the immediate melioration of suffering, but in placing persons so relieved, in circumstances whereby they might be enabled to make a comfortable provision for the future. To relieve distress in any shape, or in any degree, is humane and desirable; but the only effectual relief is that which gives excitement to industry, and the means of procuring a comfortable livelihood without the necessity of resorting to charitable funds for assistance. It is hoped this brief appeal in the behalf of a very useful Institution, will not be without effect among the British Residents of Buenos Ayres.

(By order of the Committee,)

THOMAS STUART, Secretary.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,
As the exaggerated statements relative to the number as well as the atrocity of the outrages committed within the few days past, have excited much alarm to the foreign population of our city; and more especially the report so industriously circulated by certain alarmists, that the *Vigilantes* had in some instances either participated in, or assented to them,—and that the Chief of Police, when applied to for redress by the aggrieved party, had treated some with indifference, and had actually thrown others into prison:—we have taken much pains to ascertain the grounds on which such reports have been founded, and beg you will, through the columns of your valuable paper, place the result of our enquiries before your readers, in order to remove their apprehensions on this subject.

With regard to the case of the Citizen of the United States, which is the one that has made the most noise, we are happy to be able to state for the satisfaction of our countrymen and other foreign residents, that so far from being countenanced by the Authorities, the perpetrators have already been apprehended, and most severely punished for the offence. In the case of the gentleman above alluded to, it may be stated in explanation, though certainly not in extenuation of the act, that the persons engaged in it were at the time under the influence of liquor. Much praise is due to the *Vigilante*, Señor Manuel Viera, whose prompt assistance preserved the gentleman from any serious personal injury.

As far as we are able to ascertain, the Chief of Police, SEÑOR VICTORICA, has on the present occasion exhibited, if possible, more than his usual activity in maintaining public order. The Government, immediately on being informed of the occurrence, issued the most peremptory orders to the Police Department, for repressing for the future any similar acts; and several private individuals of influence voluntarily offered their services to the injured parties, expressing their sincere regret, and their determination to use their exertions for the protection of the foreign residents.

From these facts, it really appears to us, Mr. Editor, that there is no well grounded cause to suppose that any feeling inimical to foreigners prevails, or that the Government will in any degree withhold the protection which has hitherto been extended to them.

VARIOUS CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

THIS commodious and splendid Chapel was opened for Divine Service on Sunday last. Agreeably to the simple ritual of the Mother Church, devoid of all pomp and pageantry, there was no formal consecration; but an eloquent and impressive Discourse was delivered by our worthy and respected Pastor, the REV. WILLIAM BROWN, which was listened to with deep and solemn attention by a very numerous and highly respectable audience; some even evincing the intensity of their feelings, by those "tears which 'tis a luxury to shed."—Past recollections, present sensations, and future anticipations mingled together and produced a joint result which, we believe, language has no power to pourtray. He that, on some auspicious day, has seen his dearest wishes realized, after all but despairing of his greatest exertions; or, he that has watched the taper of hope flickering fitfully in the socket, and, as he watched, has seen it change by imperceptible degrees into a steady and brilliant flame,—can only fully sympathize with the contending emotions that divided many a breast. We have no intention of withdrawing the veil that conceals the past, or of embittering the placid enjoyment of the present with retrospections of an opposite tendency. We cheerfully consign all to the bourne of oblivion; and now that the natural equilibrium has, by direct and indirect means, been restored, we only pray for a sincere and cordial reconciliation. The history, however, has its moral lessons; and some of them too important to be passed over in silence. Let others, similarly situated, learn from our example, that union and perseverance in a just and good cause, are ultimately irresistible;—and let those who, availing themselves of their accidental ascendancy in society, would lord it..... But why should we proceed?

Prospectively, we see much to anticipate from this Establishment. The great number of Scotch residents, their proverbial nationality, and devoted attachment to every thing connected with the land of their dearest and unfading associations, all presage a successful and desirable result.—Mere external forms and ceremonies, viewed in

the abstract, are doubtless unimportant; and weighed in the scales, by the *Sage* in his closet, are found "trifles light as air." Not so, in the busy and material world of action. To ensure your result, you must occupy the vantage ground, and avail yourself of every facility that habit, or education, or association may bring within your reach. It is in vain to seek access by a passage that prejudice, if you will, has shut up; and equally vain to attempt to bend tastes and predilections "that have grown with our growth, and strengthened with our strength," and become, in fact, an integral part of our moral being. Viewed in this light, the necessity and importance of this Institution must be apparent to every unprejudiced mind; and possessed as it is of these peculiar advantages, we believe and trust that it is destined to achieve a great and important social object, acceptable alike to the philosopher, the philanthropist, and the Christian.

In closing this hurried notice, it may be expected that we should offer some tribute of public acknowledgment, for eminent services during the prosecution of the measure. With regard to our fellow-residents, we pass them all in silence, fearful that the object of our commendation might be misunderstood or misinterpreted, and aware, at the same time, that it would be impossible to enumerate all those who have made every exertion in their power to second an end so desirable, and have thereby acquired solid and lasting claims to the gratitude of the community. We have absent friends, however, who are not in the same predicament.—THE VERY REV. DR. THOMAS CHALMERS, Professor of Divinity, Edinburgh;—THE REV. DR. PATRICK MACFARLANE, of Greenock,—and the REV. DR. SMITH, of St. George's, Glasgow, have rendered services to our cause that our warmest gratitude can but ill repay. They were our first, and have all along been our warmest and steadiest friends: our friends "through good report, and through bad report;" and to their counsel and exertions we are, in a great measure, indebted for the safe and respectable footing on which we now stand. We cannot but envy them the proud satisfaction of reflecting, that they have been instrumental in planting the first Presbyterian Institution in the South American continent; and that through their agency, the provisions of the wise and benevolent Act regarding churches in foreign places, has been first extended to our National Establishment.—Gratitude also requires that the name of His Excellency H. S. FOX, Esq., His Majesty's late Minister Plenipotentiary to this Republic, should not be omitted. He was the first to view our case in the light of its own merits, and to act with the independence and decision becoming the venerated name he bears.

Did we not fear to offend their delicacy, we could also mention several distinguished Natives, who have acquired a just claim to our respect and gratitude. Permit us, at least, to pay this tribute to the memory of the late DR. D. VICENTE GARCIA DE ZÚÑIGA,—himself a zealous and consistent Catholic, but happily imbued with that mild spirit of toleration and forbearance which is the fruit of sincere Christian principle, in every sect and persuasion; and who, following the dictates of his truly liberal mind, acted towards us on the broad principles of Christian love and charity. Such examples deserve to be recorded, as incentives to mutual love and forbearance; a haven so safe and comfortable, that we shall not again trust our crazy craft to the world of waters, but craving your pardon, Mr. Editor, for this heavy tax on your patience and good nature,

We remain yours, &c.

A SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN.

Buenos Ayres, 25th April, 1835.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,

Your observations on last Saturday, accusing the Englishmen of want of respect to their Patron Saint, have caused some regret to those true Britons who do not deserve such censure: although doubtless there are some who may merit it, and whom the cap may fit.

Had you been as diligent in your enquiries as you usually are, you would have known that a party of Britons met at Mr. Richard Wilson's, in the Calle de la Paz; and if Mr. Hiram Hunt displayed the outward and visible sign in the morning,—Mr. Wilson proved that he possessed the inward and spiritual grace in the evening, inasmuch as that he regaled about twenty Hearts of Oak, in a sumptuous and cordial manner. The following are the Toasts which were given on the occasion:—

"The Day, and those who honor it."
"The King,—God bless him."

"The Governor of Buenos Ayres."
"The Constitution and institutions of Great Britain."
"The Wooden Walls of Old England."
"The Army and Navy."
"Earl Grey, and the consistent Reformers of England."
"The Rose, the Thistle, and the Shamrock,—their Union,—and equal Rights to all."
"Old England,—her ancient Halls and Castles; and her Tales and Ballads of olden time; which were the delight of youth, and are the boast of our ripper years."

These Toasts were drunk with corresponding cheers; and as the best vocalists in Buenos Ayres were present, many most excellent Songs were sung, and the company parted in good fellowship at half-past 3 o'clock in the morning.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

A TRUE BRITON.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,
We make an occasional visit to the Circus, for three reasons:—1st. Because we have a particular liking for the class of entertainments produced there:—2dly. Because we like to witness a large assemblage of human beings *innocently lippy*; and 3dly. Because it affords a variety of materials for our musing and moralizing propensity. We found ourselves very much in our element on Saturday evening last; and if you find our *deductions* and *inferences* tolerably fair, (for in all these matters your taste and judgment are our ultimate criterion,) they are entirely at your disposal.

We confess ourselves converts to the liberal views respecting Theatrical representations in general. The conditions of human life are hard enough in themselves; and the experience of most men confirms the sombre reflection of our grave Poet, that "signs may sooner fail, than cause to sigh." Bound down, then, as we are, by the fiat of destiny, to suffering and disappointment, and the long, long catalogue of "ills that flesh is heir to," it were certainly unwise to forego those occasional intervals of respite and relaxation which juded nature craves as a precious boon; and which, used aright and in moderation, serve to maintain a healthy tone of feeling and sentiment, and inspire that vigour and constancy of mind which are so much needed in the jostlings of this fickle world. Such are our general views regarding those places of public resort, where amusement is the professed and prominent object, but where the observant and reflective may derive information as well as entertainment. In fact, we consider it matter of regret that this topic has been so often handled as a subject of stormy debate, and uncompromising controversy; and so seldom submitted to calm and dispassionate inquiry. To our view, the Theatre and the public Press stand in exactly the same predicament, and may become a blessing or a curse to society, according to the direction impressed upon them by public opinion. The great interests of society require that both should be left in absolute freedom; whilst practical wisdom will labour incessantly, by every indirect means, to curb their excesses, and render them not only innocuous but salutary. It were foolish, even if practicable, to chain up the thunderbolt; yet it is well to provide artificial conductors, that its destructive energy may be averted from our dwellings.

As to the moral atmosphere of our Circus, (if we may be allowed the expression,) we consider the proprietors entitled to no humble meed of praise. Such of their exhibitions as we have had the good fortune to witness, have been all chaste and in good keeping; free from the low buffoonery and stalling frontony that are too frequently held out as a tempting bait to the dissoluteness of a French mob, or the vulgarity of an English one. We thank them cordially for the favourable opinion they seem to have formed of our public taste and manners; and trust they will never allow their institution to degenerate in this important respect.

On the general merit of the performances, it is difficult to speak with the precision we could desire. To say they are absolutely first-rate, might perhaps be to say too much; yet in justice it must be confessed, they are such as we have seldom seen equalled, and certainly never surpassed, except in our great Metropolitan exhibitions; and even in these cases, we suspect, the general effect must be imputed not so much to the individual superiority of any particular performer, as to the variety and combination that can only be effected and supported in such favoured situations. We have never witnessed, and can hardly fancy, any thing superior to the bold, dignified, and graceful horsemanship of Mr. Laforest. He appears all nerve, energy, and enthusiasm; and he must be a double-dubbed-Dutchman who can view his splendid exhibitions without some kindred feel-

ings of sympathy and admiration. Nor does his personal ability, though elastic as a rock-goat, appear to us the sole, or even the principal part of his professional accomplishments. His powers as an actor are little, if any thing, inferior to his qualifications as a horseman; whilst his graceful summer-sets, and elegant light-rope dancing, discover a range and compass of acquirement, attainable, even in the most favourable circumstances of training and exercise, only by the few, the select few, that have been cast in nature's finest mould. It is this combination of variety and uniform superiority, that constitutes his unquestionable claim to admiration and popularity, and renders him indeed a *wonderful man*, as you have so felicitously styled him.

Now, Mr. Editor, if you would only lend us your pen for a little, whilst we attempt a few reflections on the — and — Mrs. Laforest! We confess our courage quails, under the double consciousness of our own inadequacy and the innate dignity of the theme. Let it be clearly understood, that we have no pretensions to any scientific or theoretic skill in the Divine Art.— We speak from our experience not as agents, but as objects acted upon. On listening to Mrs. Laforest, we have felt deep and thrilling sensations of pleasure; and without any reference to abstract principles or rules of art, we have concluded her to be a charming and effective singer. We beg particular attention to the distinction just stated, between scientific and effective. We speak of her performances only as to the latter quality, leaving the initiated to judge of the former. And that Mrs. Laforest is an effective, and powerfully effective singer, is no longer problematic. The best proof of this is her already well-established and daily increasing popularity. Nor do we wonder at the result, as Mrs. Laforest appears to us possessed of all the principal qualifications of a popular singer:—a voice of great volume and compass, and happy modulation; an easy, graceful, and animated action; and, though last not least, a handsome and prepossessing figure. These we hold standard qualifications; and supposing the scale of excellence divided into a hundred parts, we would say,—*voice*, fifty; *action and articulation*, thirty; and *personal appearance*, twenty. We can by no means subscribe the doctrine, that *sound without sentiment* can make any deep or lasting impression. On the other hand, we believe that the whole power and enchantment of sound, arises from some direct or indirect association with sentiments that it may have expressed, or that it might be used to express. Hence, with all our partiality and admiration, we cannot but regret that Mrs. Laforest has partially left her native English, to warble mere "Italian trills." Speaking candidly, we cannot but regard it, in the actual circumstances, as a great and painful sacrifice, without either end or object. As to British and North-American residents, (perhaps the warmest friends and steadiest supporters of the Circus), their interest must be greatly diminished, at least thirty per cent., according to our plan of calculation; and with respect to the natives, we have no hesitation in saying that the English is at least as generally understood among them as the Italian; and that probably English Music would be equally acceptable to them, and perhaps from its novelty even more so.

Besides, we think Mrs. Laforest has thrust herself into a comparison with others, in circumstances very unfair, and to herself very unfavourable. We need not remind you, Mr. Editor, that all the favourite airs from the "Barbero de Sevilla," &c., have been ringing in our ears for the last ten years; and consequently they have not the charm of novelty; and, moreover, that we have heard them from the mouths of natives, to whom the language and sentiments were necessarily easy and familiar. In such a case, competition is evidently difficult, and ultimate triumph doubtful. We are aware, indeed, that a general prepossession exists in the musical world, in favour of Italian; but we can shew it little deference, as we believe it to have no foundation in truth and nature. The subject is too extensive and important, however, to be discussed in the present communication; and we shall therefore conclude with simply expressing our hope, that Mrs. Laforest will continue to prosecute her studies in the English department, where progressive improvement must be comparatively easy, and where ultimate success is proportionably secure.

The re-appearance of Mr. W. P. Smith, is also matter of congratulation. His style of horsemanship, though not quite so easy and graceful as that of Mr. Laforest, is still of a superior order; and he has all along been decidedly and deservedly a public favourite.

Mr. Hoffmaster, too, is a seasonable reinforcement,

and supplies a grand desideratum for the laughter-loving portion of the community. We could never help fancying that the Black Poney, *alias* Billy, was pining away in disconsolate widowhood during the time of his absence.— They seem made for each other, and we are happy to see a reunion effected. Let Mr. Hoffmaster rely a little less on the treasures of *memory*, and carefully avail himself of passing incidents, and we venture to predict that he will attain celebrity in his Harlequin capacity. His *despedida*, on Saturday evening was capital, and graciously received everywhere. It was seasonable, natural, and in good keeping with the passing events. We observed several others in the course of the evening that told home excellently, especially that of the "Gringo," and the "Ingles Borracho."—Nothing like shooting fully upon the wing. Though apparently more homely, they are infinitely more acceptable than rancid jokes that have been retailed and re-retailed a thousand times, and that can seldom be introduced without some forced preparation, than which nothing can be more tedious and irksome to an audience.

It still remains to notice the dancing of the Señores Caton. We were particularly pleased with that of Saturday evening, and the general effect on the audience was evidently favourable. We would respectfully recommend a more strict adherence to the easy and graceful style of that evening. There is no doubt great merit in projecting one leg, and whirling like a revolving sphere upon the other; still it appears violent and unnatural, and barely consistent with female delicacy and decorum. In saying this, we speak our undisguised sentiments; and if the proprietors of the Circus, and Mrs. Caton in particular, can penetrate the parity of our motives, she and they will readily exculpate us from every charge of censoriousness or malignity.

Upon the whole we consider the Circus, as it now stands, a legitimate object of public interest. It would do credit to any Capital in Europe; and certainly ought not to be neglected here, where the range of public amusements is necessarily very limited.

Buenos Ayres, 21st April, 1835.

ORIENTAL STATE.

We have received Montevideo journals to the 25th ult. They contain a variety of decrees. One dated 15th ult., states—that it being the wish of the Government to combine the interests of the country with the considerations due to the Governments of the Argentine Provinces, it is therefore ordered that the duty imposed by the decree of 31st December, 1833, to provide for the buoying of the River Uruguay, be reduced to half a real in silver, per ton, on national as well as on foreign vessels; and the Marine Department is charged with the care of the buoys already placed in the River Uruguay, so that they may be useful to vessels frequenting those waters.

A decree, dated 16th ult., orders the construction of a public Market-place in Montevideo, and destines for that purpose the building denominated the Citadel.

A decree, dated 22d ult., orders that all furniture exceeding fifty dollars in value, introduced into the Oriental State, be subjected to the payment of the duties established by law; as also all parcels exceeding thirty dollars in value. In the class of luggage, no passenger can be allowed to introduce more than his bed, as also his clothes in trunks, and a writing-desk.

In consequence of some disorders which took place at the bull-fights in Montevideo, on 19th ult., the Government have prohibited the said sports, and ordered the bull-ring to be taken down.

BRAZIL.

Serious disturbances have taken place in the Brazilian Province of Pará. They commenced on 7th January, and were not suppressed in February. The President of the Province, the Commandant, and Captain Inglis of the Brazilian navy, with about thirty others, had been assassinated by the mutineers.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 30th OF APRIL, 1835.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Maria Cecilia, Vioues,.....	Rezaval, Bros.,.....	Loading for Cadiz.
Brig Ann Wise, Rennie,.....	Lafone, Robinson & Co.,.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Io. John Barnes,.....	McCracken & Jameson,.....	Loading for Liverpool via Montevideo.
Brig Camerton, Brown,.....	Alfred Barber,.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Findon, Frost,.....	Rodger, Breed & Co.,.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Brilliant, Rodgerson,.....	Brownell & Stegmann,.....	Discharging.
Brig Mary Queen of Scots, Kelly,.....	S. Lezica, Bros.,.....	Loading for Cowes, for orders.
Brig Aia, Bloomfield,.....	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,.....	Discharging.
Brig Cicely, Sewell,.....	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,.....	Loading for Liverpool via Montevideo.
Brig Rapid, Robertson,.....	Lafone, Robinson & Co.,.....	Discharging.
Brig Cordelia, McNeill,.....	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,.....	Discharging.
Brig Mail, Bennett,.....	George Lord,.....	Discharging.
Brig Jane, Bell,.....	James Miller,.....	Discharging.
Brig Risson, Dillon,.....	Rodger, Breed & Co.,.....	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Napoleon, Cushing,.....	Manning, Dorr & Co.,.....	Loading for Boston.
Brig Hampton, Comerais,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Loading for Boston.
Ship Glide, Townsend,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Loading for Boston.
Brig Sophia and Eliza, Read,.....	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,.....	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Barque Paraguay, Coutard,.....	Christophe Brest,.....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Hermine, Soret,.....	Poucel & Co.,.....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Constance, Audie,.....	Auguste Dejean,.....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
HAMBURG.		
Brig Julian & Elizabeth, Bock,.....	S. Lezica, Bros.,.....	Loading for Cowes, for orders.
Brig Exile, Roseason,.....	J. J. Klick,.....	Bahia, with mules.
Ship Sophia, Lafrentz,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Havana.
Schr.-brig Oberon, Kruse,.....	J. J. Klick,.....	Hamburg.
BREMEN.		
Ship Alexander, Marcus,.....	S. Lezica, Bros.,.....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Eliza, DeHarde,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Discharging.
Barque Leonie, Janzen,.....	S. Lezica, Bros.,.....	Discharging.
SWEDISH.		
Brig Ellide, Juell,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Havana.
Brig Svea, Godhersen,.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,.....	Discharging.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre Temistocles, Morello,.....	Felipe Llavallo,.....	Loading for Genoa.
Polacre Carlo Alberto, Pertego,.....	Zumaran & Treserra,.....	Loading for Genoa.
Brig Temistocles, Chiappe,.....	F. Llavallo,.....	Discharging.
Sc.-brig N. Sra. de la Asumpta, Durante,.....	Felipe Llavallo,.....	Discharging.
Polacre Temistocles, Chevasco,.....	Amadeo & Caprile,.....	Loading for Genoa.
Polacre Nra. Sra. del Rosario, Schifano,.....	Pedro A. Plomer,.....	Loading for the Mediterranean.
Brig N. S. de Misericordia, Rocatagliante,.....	Amadeo & Caprile,.....	Loading for the Mediterranean.
Brig Trafalgar, Ragio,.....	M. S. de la Maza,.....	Loading for Cadiz.
Schr.-brig Spartano, Galleano,.....	Zumaran & Treserra,.....	Loading for Bahia.
PORTUGUESE.		
Diate Bom Fin, A. J. Reimundo,.....	M. A. Ramos,.....	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Schr.-brig Suspiro, Cardoso,.....	J. S. Monteiro,.....	Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

AMERICAN.—Corvette Erie, (24 guns), Captain John Percival.
FRENCH.—Frigate Thibse, (32 guns), Captain Esplanx.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

April 25.—Wind E.

No arrivals.
Sailed, Oriental packet schr. *Agula Segunda*, Soriano, for Montevideo.

(At night.) American brig *Dawn*, Ricketson, for Rio Grande, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 500 fanegas salt, tea, oil, paper, 1320 tortoise-shell combs, &c. &c. *Passengers*, Messrs. Nicholas Peckham, William Fletcher, William Leach, John Douleury, Patrick Machan, and Sebastian Rogteu.

April 26.—Wind N. N. E.

Arrived, (in the evening,) Oriental packet schr. *Adelaide*, Bisso, from Montevideo 25th inst., to J. & S. Lyons.

National schr.-brig *Caroline*, M. W. Sheaffe, from Puerto Alegre 5th inst., Rio Grande 19th, with 1160 tierces yerba, to Daniel Gowland & Co. *Passengers*, Señor Carlos M. Huergo, Messrs. Mathew Brown, and Amory Edwards.

Sailed, (this morning,) Oriental packet schr. *Rosa*, F. Moratore, for Montevideo.

April 27.—Wind N.—rain.

Arrived, Portuguese diate *Bom Fin*, Antonio Joaquin Reimundo, from Rio Janeiro 4th inst., with rice, tobacco, &c., to M. A. Ramos.

April 28.—Wind W.

No arrivals or sailings.

April 29.—Wind W. S. W.

No arrivals.
Sailed, Hamburg barque *Gloria Deo*, Schielderup, for Cape de Verdes, despatched by J. J. Kluck, in ballast.

April 30.—Wind S. E.

Arrived, American brig *Sophia* and *Eliza*, Read, from Boston 20th December, Island of Sal 10th March, Montevideo 26th ult., with 104 moyes salt, 98 barrels flour, 1031 hard dollars, and a general cargo, to Dorr, Reincke & Lees. *Passenger* from Montevideo, Mr. Jonathan Dorr.

Brazilian schr.-brig *Suspiro*, Cardoso, from Santos 18th inst., with sugar, to J. S. Monteiro.

May 1.—Wind N.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Brazilian schr.-brig *Cacique*, Oliveira, for Paragua, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 695 quintals jerked beef.

Brazilian zumaca *Alianza*, P. S. Oliveira, for Paragua, despatched by M. A. Ramos, with 500 quintals jerked beef.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 2d inst.—Paraguay, for Havre de Grace.
On 5th inst.—Hampton, for Boston.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The hull, masts, rigging, and other appurtenances of the American brig *Rebecca*, were sold by public auction on Wednesday last, on the Beach.

Arrived at Montevideo.

20th ult.—British brig *Sir William Heathcote*, from Bahia 23d March, with salt, &c., to Lafone & Co.

21st.—Brazilian brig *Orestes*, from Paragua and Maldonado.

24th.—Oriental brig *Gnia* del Uruguay, from Rio Janeiro. British brig *Economy*, from Cadiz 70 days, with salt.

27th.—American brig *Quito*, from New York 8th February.

Sailed from Montevideo.

18th ult.—British brig *Lonisa*, for Liverpool.

23d.—H. B. M's. packet *Cockatrice*, for Rio Janeiro.

Spanish zumaca *Constancia*, for Pernambuco.

24th.—Brazilian schr.-brig *Emilia*, for Rio Grande.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House assembled on 24th ult. In the affair relative to the Bishop elect of Aulon, the House resolved that the documents should be returned to the Executive, in order for it to decide thereon.

The project of law authorizing the Government to distribute 17 leagues of State lands, to the Officers of the Division of Auxiliares de los Andes, was approved of.

It was also resolved, that the House, during the continuation of the extraordinary powers conferred upon His Excellency the Governor, shall only occupy itself in legislative matters which may be submitted to it by the Executive.

On the 28th ult., the ordinary Session of the Twelfth Legislature of the Province, was closed.

A resolution of the Government, dated 24th ult., states that as no person ought to remain in any public employment who has betrayed the cause of Federation,—Señor José Maria Zelaya is therefore dismissed from his situation as *Interventor* in the Park of Artillery.

Colonel Agustín Rabelo has been appointed Commander of the corps of Defensores de Buenos Ayres.

An individual (N. Meriles,) was shot on Saturday last, in the barracks of the *Guardia Argentina*, at the Retiro, by order of the Government. He had belonged to a gang of thieves, and with other criminals was taken out of the common prison, and placed in the army of General Rosas, when it was about to march on the late expedition against the Indians. N. Meriles and his brother (likewise a robber,) were conducted to head quarters, and were there notified that a return to their former criminal mode of life, or desertion, would on detection be instantly punished with death. This caution had no effect; the unfortunate above named deserted from the army shortly after he had joined it, and being apprehended a few days since, suffered the fate of which he was forewarned.

Yesterday being the "Saint Day" of His Majesty the King of the French, salutes were fired from the French frigate *Thisbe*, United States corvette *Erie*, and the *Fort*. The *Thisbe* was dressed out with colours, and the *Erie* had the French flag at the fore.

In our last number we stated that the music of the Psalm *Miserere*, performed at the College Church, was the composition of a Spaniard. In this we were misinformed. It was composed by Señor Juan Pedro Esnaola, a native of Buenos Ayres. We feel happy in correcting the error we had unintentionally fallen into, and at the same time in taking this opportunity of congratulating Señor Esnaola upon the addition thus made to his musical fame.

THE WEATHER has been fine throughout the week, but at times cold, denoting the approach of Winter.—Thermometer, 53 to 66.

To the Editor of the *British Packet*.

SIR, The well-known interest you feel in every thing connected with the public good of your countrymen here, encourages me to call your attention to an Institution which all acquainted with it must agree in considering of very high importance to them. I refer to Mr. Ramsay's Academy, in Balcarce-Street. The other week I, among others, attended the Quarterly Examination of this Seminary, as advertised in your paper; and, finding that no one of them who were present has yet called the public attention to it, I think I do every parent, who like myself is interested in the welfare of the rising generation, a real service by mentioning a few particulars connected with it.

This Establishment has now been in existence about a twelvemonth. The number of children in attendance amount to upwards of sixty,—some of them having never been at any other school. It is evidently by the progress of these last, that the merits of the Seminary can best be estimated; and while all bear unquestionable testimony to Mr. Ramsay's qualifications as a teacher, their progress certainly proves him preeminent. The advancement made in a few months by very young children, was truly surprising. To a mere spectator, perhaps, the expertness of young children in cyphering, or their accuracy in reading and spelling, may not be an object of very deep interest; but I am sure, judging of the feeling of others by my own, there was no parent present but must have been exceedingly gratified in witnessing it.

Like most intelligent and zealous instructors, Mr. Ramsay is to a certain extent the inventor of his own system; availing himself, of course, of such parts of others as suit his purpose. His contrivances all shew a thorough acquaintance with the difficulties belonging to education, and with what is essential to be attended to in conducting it. All his arrangements are happily calculated to economize time, excite interest, keep alive attention, and improve the understanding. One thing is very observable, that there is nothing merely mechanical in them—no attempt at creating a self-moving machinery, whereby a Teacher sometimes practices the delusion on himself that his personal attention may be in some measure dispensed with, and permits the business of his school to degenerate into mere monotonous routine. According to Mr. Ramsay's plan, pupils and teacher act reciprocally on each other, both being necessitated to be unceasingly active; and the effect of the whole is, that there is an amount of activity and industry in the school seldom to be witnessed—that the work is executed in a thorough and complete manner—that a degree of sympathy and interest is felt on the part even of the youngest pupils in what is going on, and an

intelligence manifested with regard to it, which at once call for unqualified admiration, and furnish the surest guarantees of successful progress.

Let parents and others interested in the welfare of the young, avail themselves of the opportunity of next examination, to go and judge for themselves of the truth of this representation; and I shall be much disappointed if they do not form higher ideas of education than those commonly entertained, and feel a deeper interest in its advancement. And no one acquainted with the foreign population of this city, and the destitute state in which many of the young are with regard to education, but must be aware of how much importance it is to cultivate this spirit.

PATERFAMILIAS.

Buenos Ayres, April 29th, 1835.

POSTSCRIPT.

The most important item of intelligence we have to communicate this week, is the Ministerial arrangement, which was effected yesterday.—DR. D. FELIPE ARANA, is appointed to the *portefeuille* of Foreign Affairs, retaining his office of Member of the Supreme Court of Appeals. DON JOSE MARIA ROJAS, is named Minister of Finance. No Secretary of the Interior or of War is appointed. The functions of the former are to be discharged by D. AGUSTIN GARRIGOS, who is named Under-Secretary of the Department; and those of the latter, by the Inspector-General, D. AGUSTIN PINEDO. The Ministry of the Interior is in future only to have three *Chefs de bureau*, who are to be Señores Benedicto Maciel, Ildefonso Blanco, and Carlos Escurra.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUENOS AYRES
BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the subscribers to said Institution, for the examination of the Yearly Accounts, and the nomination of a Committee of Management for the current year, will take place at the LIBRARY, on the evening of Wednesday next, the 6th inst., at half-past 6 o'clock precisely.
Buenos Ayres, 1st May, 1835.

REMOVAL.

MR. HAYTON has the honor to inform the Public of Buenos Ayres, that he has Removed to the opposite side of the Street, i. e., to

No. 45, *Calle de Cangallo*,

where may be had, as heretofore, Gentleman's Fashionable Clothing; also Boots, Shoes, Stockings, Cravats, Hats, Gloves, &c. &c.

Superfine Silk Hats at 20 dollars each; Boots, from 21 to 40 dollars per pair; Berlin Gloves, at 2 dollars 4 reals per pair.

NOTICE.

THE METROPOLITAN, for October 1834, is earnestly requested to be returned to No. 59, *Calle del 25 de Mayo*.

FOR SALE.

BREWICK'S NATURAL HISTORY, comprising the History of Quadrupeds, with the British Land and Water Birds, 3 Vols., boards.—Apply at Mr. STERNMAN'S, No. 30, *Calle de la Catedral*.

PRICES CURRENT.

<i>Doubloons, Spanish</i> ,.....	12½	122 dollars each.
<i>Do. Patriot</i> ,.....	110	191 do. do.
<i>Plata macuquina</i> ,.....	7	7½ do. for one.
<i>Dollars, Spanish</i> ,.....	9	10 do. each.
<i>Do. Patriot & Palaceros</i> ,.....	7½	7½ do. do.
<i>6 per cent. Stock</i> ,.....	46	46½ do. per cent.
<i>Bank Shares</i> ,.....	(no demand)	do. each.
<i>Exchange on England</i> ,.....	85	85 pence per dol.
<i>Do. on Rio Janeiro</i> ,.....	352	355 ds. p. ct. prm.
<i>Do. on Montevideo</i> ,.....	74	do. p. palacero.
<i>Do. on United States</i> ,.....	74	do. p. U. S. dol.
<i>Hides, Oz, best</i> ,.....	32	35 do. p. pesada.
<i>Do. country</i> ,.....	20	31 do. do.
<i>Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.</i>	26	30 do. do.
<i>Do. sailed</i> ,.....	22½	23 do. do.
<i>Do. Horse</i> ,.....	8	11½ do. each.
<i>Nutria Skins</i> ,.....	22	26 do. per dozen.
<i>Chinchilla Skins</i> ,.....	30	38 do. do.
<i>Wool, common</i> ,.....	8	11 do. p. arroba.
<i>Hair, long</i> ,.....	33	34 do. do.
<i>Do. mixed</i> ,.....	19	22 do. do.
<i>Jerked Beef</i> ,.....	15	17 do. p. quintal
<i>Tallow, melted</i> ,.....	10½	11½ do. p. arroba.
<i>Horns</i> ,.....	350	950 do. per mil.
<i>Flour, (North American)</i> ,.....	65	70 do. per barrel
<i>Salt, on board</i> ,.....	7	9 do. p. fanega.
<i>Discount</i> ,.....	1½	3 p. ct. p. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week, 122 dollars. The lowest price, 119 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 85 pence. The lowest ditto, 83 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.