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AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

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No. 5.) **BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1826.** (VOL. 1.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—HOUSE OF LORDS.

On the 20th of April, Lord Redesdale presented a petition from the merchants connected in trade with the West India islands, the substance of which was, that the interest in lands, tenements, slaves, cattle, and mortgages on them, had been fully sanctioned by the mother country: it stated, that the situation of the slaves was even now progressively improving; that representations of a contrary tendency at popular meetings, unintentionally no doubt, had occasioned a deterioration of the property of the prisoners; that the petitioners have a right to compensation for such deterioration; that the interference of Parliament with the colonial legislatures would be regarded by the petitioners as the removal of one of the securities of property vested in the colonies: the petitioners demanded justice as regarded their property, and remarked, that any interference, such as is prayed by many petitions presented to the House, would be a departure from that policy by which the capital and industry of the country is protected, for home consumption, &c. Lord Liverpool commented on the respectability of the petition; denied that there was any intention on the part of Government to precipitate Slave Emancipation; let the orders in council be examined—was there any danger in them?—he was convinced the danger lay in resisting, and not in carrying them into effect. Government had begun in those colonies where it possessed more direct authority, hoping those which had legislatures of their own would follow the example; he regretted the different course which they chose to pursue; he would urge upon them the necessity of a course more consistent with their own interests and safety; his wish was that the colonies would do it themselves, and not leave it to Parliament, or place them in the unfortunate situation they would be in, if recourse were at last had to legislative proceedings.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Huskisson said, Petitions had been presented from persons connected with the port of London, stating that the Shipping of this country were going to decay, and that our ultimate ruin must be the consequence. But so far from this being the fact, the number of ships built last year exceeded the number built in any year since 1789, and was little short of double what it had been at the close of the war in 1814. In 1824 the number of British ships entered inwards was 19,164, the tonnage 2,364,000 tons; the number of foreign ships entered inwards in the same year was 5280, their tonnage 694,000 tons. In 1825, the number of British ships entered inwards, was 21,786, their tonnage 2,786,845 tons; the number of foreign ships 6,561, and their tonnage 892,000. This shewed the shipping of Great Britain continued to increase beyond that of all rival countries. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving for a "return of the number of ships built in the British dominions from 1814 to 1825, inclusive, distinguishing the amount in each year.—Ordered.

London, May 26.

The *Universal Gazette of Augshburg*, of May 19, which has reached us this morning, contains a long article on the discussions which have taken place between Belgium and the other powers, respecting the navigation of the Rhine. In maintaining the right to levy tolls, or otherwise obstruct the transit of vessels from the Rhine to the sea, Belgium stands alone; all the other powers contending that, by the treaty of Paris, the freedom of that river was definitively settled. The Austrian minister, Von Mier, presented on the 14th Feb. last, a note, of which the *Universal Gazette* gives

an abstract. The most important, and what seems the irresistible argument in the note is, that by the very act by which the sovereignty of Holland, with a large accession of territory was given to the House of Orange, it was declared that the navigation of the Rhine, from the point where it is navigable to the sea (*jusqu'à la mer*), and *vice versa*, shall be free, so that none can be hindered from making use of it.

The question is of importance to Germany, and to all the powers that trade with it. The attempt of a state at the mouth of a great river, which forms a main inlet into Continental Europe, to throw impediments in the way of its navigation, and that, too, in the direct teeth of the treaties to which that state owes its existence, is preposterous.

In the time of Charles II., the great-grandfather of Mr. Wood the banker at Gloucester, purchased a quantity of land at Cheltenham at £5 per acre, which same land the latter is now selling at the rate of 1,000 guineas per acre: a striking proof, (says a Sunday Journal,) of the distresses of the country, and its rapid decline during the last century!

Lord Somerset has returned to England. Previous to his sailing addresses were pouring in on all sides, from the most respectable inhabitants and magistrates of the Cape, expressive of their regard and respect tributes the more satisfactory to his Excellency, as being offered at a time when their sincerity could not be suspected.

England and Wales contain 1667 brewers and 45,103 victuallers; and of the latter, 22,598 brew their own beer. Scotland contains 237 brewers, and 5625 victuallers; of whom only 249 brew their own beer.

FRANCE.

Forgery has become so alarmingly prevalent in France, in consequence of the facility which the chemical discoveries of late years have given to its commission, that the Minister of Justice at Paris has been induced to request the French Academy to devise some plan for the prevention of the crime. The forgers first discharge from notes or drafts every thing but the stamp and the signature; then, by an easy process, restore the paper to its original consistence and colour: and afterwards insert what they please, and circulate the falsified documents. Attempts are making to counteract this evil by one of two means: either by the invention of an ink capable of resisting every chemical agent, or by adding, in the manufacture of the paper, some ingredient which the process employed by the forgers may indelibly colour.

There are reckoned in France 236 coal mines, from which nine or ten millions of quintals are annually taken, having a value of from ten to eleven millions of francs (from 416,666 to 458,333 pounds sterling) on the spot, a value which rises to forty millions (£1,666,666,) at least with regard to the mass of consumers, as the carriage to the place of consumption amounts to three times, four times, and even in some cases to ten times the price of the coal. These nine millions of quintals are nothing in comparison of the consumption of England, which rises to 75,000,000 of quintals annually: the Carron works in Scotland, alone, are said to consume 8,000 quintals weekly.

NAPLES.

By virtue of an ordinance of the 10th of February, 1824, signed by Ferdinand I, king of Naples, and confirmed by Francis II, the present king, which authorises the Nobles who possess entailed estates to divide them among their creditors, who have legally proved themselves such, the Princess Colonna, of Sicily, has just

distributed among her creditors all her feudal possessions. The "Journal of the two Sicilies" adds, that all the Sicilians were rejoiced at this royal benefit, which will restore to commerce fertile lands, which the ancient feudal system had withdrawn from it.

VARIETIES.

FRANCE.—M. B. de Chateaufeuf, having been requested by the Institute of France, to investigate the subject of the influence of vaccination on population, has presented a memoir to the Academy, in which he states, that the mortality of children is much less at present, in France, than it was in the last century; particularly from the birth to the age of five years. Before the introduction of vaccination, the deaths of children up to five years of age were in the proportion of 50 in 100. Since the introduction of vaccination, the proportion has been reduced to 37 in 100. The number of children vaccinated since 1811, throughout the kingdom, has not risen above three-fifths; and in the capital, it has only amounted to a seventh. Although the diminished mortality amongst children, and the increase of population, evidently result in a great measure from vaccination, it would not be reasoning justly to attribute them exclusively to it.

Chain-Bridges having begun to be adopted in France, a Committee of Public Safety have decided, that the thickness of the chains should be so calculated, that the weight should not exceed eight tons per square inch of the sectional surface, and that, before use, they should be subjected to a proof-weight of double that power, without sensible elongation. The best iron, it was found, supported, without breaking, twenty-six tons per square inch; and began to elongate with about sixteen: bad iron gave way under fourteen tons to the square-inch, and did not elongate materially before it burst.

GREAT BRITAIN.—At the last anniversary of the Royal Society, Mr. Peel said, that His Majesty had authorised him to make known his intention of founding two honorary prizes, being medals of the value of fifty guineas each, to be annually awarded in such manner as should, after due consideration, seem best calculated to promote the ends for which the Royal Society was founded.

No less than five comets were discovered last year, during about as many months,—a phenomenon not known to be paralleled in the records of astronomy. It is not, however, to be concluded, that as many may not have been before visible; but astronomers were not formerly as numerous or vigilant as at present.

In a recent trial, in which a printer brought an action against Mr. Stockdale the bookseller, for the amount of a bill for printing, the Lord Chief Justice disallowed the claim, on the ground that, the work printed being immoral and licentious, no person concerned in bringing it before the public could maintain an action for compensation for his labour. "He who has lent himself, (said he,) to the violation of the laws of his country in this gross and shameful manner, shall not be allowed to claim payment for what he has done in execution of such a criminal purpose; and even every servant, however small his connexion with a work, is equally liable in law with his master, if the work be of an injurious tendency."

Dr. Gaimard, the naturalist, who accompanied M. de Freycinet in his voyage round the world, has lately visited England, to inspect the museums and private collections of natural history, and remark the principal desiderata which France has yet to obtain in that department. Dr. Gaimard is now travelling through Holland and Belgium with the same object. His mission is connected with the expedition round the world, which is going out by order of the King of France to make collections of zoology, especially in New Guinea, which, never having been explored, promises a plentiful harvest to science. The expedition is charged also to survey the numerous islands of the Eastern Archipelago.

TURKISH FIRMAN.—The following is the text of a recent Firman of the Grand Seignior:—"Learn, (said the Sultan Mahmoud,) that the infidels translate and print, in the languages of the East, the books of their religion, known under the name Bible, Psalter, and Gospel. Two or three hundred of each sort have arrived in my dominions, with four or five treatises in the Persian languages. It is my duty to prevent such things. I wish that books of this kind should be sent back into Europe. If hereafter any of them come to my custom-house, let there be a strict account made out of them, and sent to my capital. I prohibit all Turks, whoever they may be, to take any of those false books: when they meet with any of them, I ordain that they seize, and throw them into the fire."

BONAPARTE'S GRAVE.—Lieutenant Langdon touched at St. Helena on the 22d of November, 1825, and visited the burial place of Napoleon Bonaparte, and also the house at Longwood. The house where Bonaparte resided is now converted into a granary. The drawing-room in which he died has a thrashing-machine in it; his billiard room is filled with potatoes and straw, and his bath is a stable. He lies buried at the head of a deep ravine, about 100 yards to the left, at three miles distance from St. James's Town, on the road to Longwood, in a small spot of ground (about a quarter of an acre,) covered with English grass, and surrounded by a strong wooden paling. Seven weeping willows hang over his grave, which is covered with a plain stone slab, surrounded by iron railings, five feet high. Inside of this, some of the small flowers, Forget-me-not, were placed by Madame Bertrand, but they never grew. An old soldier resides near, and has orders to prevent people from going inside, in consequence of some French officers who had lately been there having taken off several branches from the willows, as a memento of their former Sovereign. Bonaparte was particularly fond of this spot when in health, and often retired to it to read, sitting upon the body of one of the trees, which grows out in a horizontal direction, and shaded by the foliage of the others: He often expressed a wish to be buried there if he died at St. Helena. His heart is placed upon his coffin in a silver urn. The owner of the land receives £50 from Government during the time the body remains there.

AMERICA.—The following are calculated as the proportions in which different languages prevail in the New World. The English language is spoken by 13,000,000; the Spanish by 10,504,000; the Indian by 7,593,000; the Portuguese by 3,740,000; the French by 1,272,000; the Dutch, Danish, and Swedish, by 216,000 persons: making, altogether, the number of twenty-eight million six hundred and two thousand, speaking the European languages; and seven million five hundred and ninety-three thousand, the Indian.

LA PLATA.—As an illustration of the scattered state of the population in many parts of South America, it is calculated, that the metropolis of Great Britain alone, is supposed to contain more inhabitants than all the Provinces of La Plata, extending over 28 degrees of latitude, and 13 of longitude.

SOUTH AMERICA.

PANAMA.

The project of the junction of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, by the Isthmus of Panama, appears, from a French periodical work, not to be an original conception:—On the 12th of March, 1532, upon the entreaty of the citizens of Panama, the Empress and Queen, wife of Charles V., commanded that three directors should be sent, who should clear the river Chagre, and render it navigable for a boat as far as one could go. From thence, nearly to the city, to open a passage for carriages, and to build, at either extremity of the river, magazines whereby to unload and reload ships. The Emperor having confirmed this order on the 20th February, 1534, under the same date, prescribed the Governor of Terra Firma to make a survey of the ground between the river Chagre, as far as the South Sea, and to consider of the best means for effecting the communication of this sea with the river, by examining the difficulties which would oppose the reflux of the sea, the level of the soil, and the time, men, and money, which would be required for the undertaking. Pasqual d'Andagoya, then governor of the province, replied, on the 22d October, 1534, that the project betrayed but little knowledge of the country, and asserted to Charles V. "that no prince, however great his power, could, even with the assistance of the inhabitants of these countries, succeed in the junction of these two seas, or be able to defray the expense of opening a passage to the river." These documents were found in the collection of M. de Navarrete, and copied from the originals now in the archives of the Indies at Seville. The difficulties apparent in the sixteenth century, in the union of the two seas, are surely not infallible guides as to the practicability of its accomplishment, when we consider the advanced state of the arts and the public wealth at this period. In former times one would not have believed in the possibility of such a work as the Caledonian Canal. We have seen, in the 3d volume of the "Relation Historique" of M. de Humboldt, that that learned man does not judge the work impracticable.

BOLIVIA.

The constituent Congress of this Republic has decreed the following provisional regulations:

"In case of the absence or sickness of the President of the Republic, the government shall devolve on the Ministers, forming a Council, presided by the senior member. The same shall take place in the event of his death, until the Congress name a successor. The President of the Republic shall receive a salary of \$30,000 annually from the funds of the State, which salary shall commence the first of January of the present year."

A proposition has been made to Congress, signed by four deputies, to declare Chuquisaca the capital of the Republic for ten years.

CHILI.

It appears, from the public papers, that the attempts to revolutionize this Republic, receive but little encouragement from the citizens; and that all those preparations and assistance which the instigators so confidently expected, will prove abortive with respect to their primary object. Experience derived from past events, has probably taught the Chilians, that the path to National organization, and consequent security and prosperity, is not found in continued changes and revolutions, gratifying to particular individuals, and ruinous to the nation at large; but in the establishment of a permanent and responsible government, supported by the laws and public opinion, in a right application of its vigorous impulse in fomenting its nascent institutions, in a due exercise of its powerful restraints in curbing the licentiousness of visionary politicians, and in suffocating the germs of faction and disorder. They have also

evinced, by their recent conduct in the election of their President, that they are aware of the propriety of confiding the administration of government to citizens whose claims to office are founded on wisdom, integrity, and justice, rather than to those whose pretensions rest only on their personal bravery or patriotism, both good in their connexions, but, without prudence, the one is precipitate, and the other frequently prejudicial. Military talents are not the best recommendations to popular suffrage: their influence on the possessor is of a nature too discordant to prove congenial to representative institutions. They may be useful appendages to the head of a state just ceasing from a long and arduous struggle for independence, in which those qualities are of the greatest utility and indispensably necessary. They may be requisite in the early stages of a political regeneration, the process of which has been commenced and continued by the agency of the sword, where, through a long series of years, the enactments of the legislature, and the capricious mandates of arbitrary power, were enforced by the same means,—where oppression and interest were disguised under the plausible pretext of necessary laws,—or where custom and ignorance have essentially identified the former with the latter. There are circumstances in which it is advisable to treat with necessities of an imperious kind, and that keep no measures with abstract principles, however convenient or beneficial in their practice. Nations, in their rise and establishment, are indebted to the talents and energies of individuals; and these talents are sometimes those of superior wisdom,—but more frequently they consist in personal valour. Ancient and modern history bear testimony to this truth,—it is exemplified in the foundation of Roman greatness, and in the birth of the Columbian, Peruvian, and Bolivian Republics. But there is little analogy between the situation of an empire founded in the first ages of society, when the march to improvement in civilization and politics was in proportion to the slow progress of intellect, or the increase of population, and that of nations rising into existence when knowledge and intelligence have acquired a predominance in the character of the age, unprecedented in the history of mankind,—when the origin of rights are defined, their value duly estimated, and their power acknowledged and secured on established principles. The necessities which required of ancient nations a long period of disciplinary tutelage, have little similarity in modern ones, as to the causes which produced them, and imposed upon them so protracted a duration. The States of South America, untrammelled by ancient establishments, or inveterate political habits, aspiring to elevation and greatness, will aim at establishing their governments, and fixing their liberties on a broader basis and more certain dependance, than the character or caprice of individuals, however superior or gifted. They will free themselves from the leading-strings of their infancy,—assume a more dignified station than that of the ward or the novice,—and demonstrate their right to liberty by a wise and judicious exercise of the powers it has conferred on them.

If the true and genuine spirit of popular government be practised to its full extent, and its influence pervade every division of the political system, the executive branch will derive its authority from principles, from policy, and from general concession for public good. It will not be sought in the martial achievements or influence of the person who may discharge its functions. They are as liable to abuse, as the judgment to err, or the passions to mislead. Buenos Ayres has set a praiseworthy example, in taking a step which is highly creditable to her wisdom and her prudence, in depositing the supreme authority in the hands of those whose character for knowledge, patriotism, and experience, promise a correspondent effect on national affairs. When the limitations of the supreme power are defined and understood, the person in whom it may be vested will not require military influence to enforce just and wise laws,—if the limitations are undefined, this influence is of all others the most exposed to an improper use. This is a natural and reasonable consequence. Though the moderation of those possessed of it may occasionally prevent its misapplication, it is by no means so frequent as to justify dependance on such a contingency. The influence exercised by citizens endowed with the qualities before-mentioned, is of a beneficial kind. Power, when exercised by them, loses some of its superficial and unnecessary trappings, but the laws gain a more voluntary respect and deference, and are divested of those ideas of oppression which are connected with the semblance of military domination.

The longer those steps to improvement are delayed, which consist in the nomination to office of men whose talents are of the

class which adorns the brow of the legislator, rather than the crest of the warrior,—the later will be the consolidation of a popular government: and the more talents of a different class are the qualifications for power, the more difficult it will be found to separate these dangerous appendages; as they may either become necessary from long continuance, or legal by prescription.

BUENOS AYRES.

BANKS.

His Excellency, the President of the Republic has issued the following orders:

1. No number of merchants, or associated individuals, may form banks, or consolidated companies, unless authorized by the Legislature in a special law.
2. By a consolidated company is understood every society that does not bind each and every of its members, *de mancomum et insolido*, by common agreement, and all together, with all their property and possessions, to become responsible for their contracts, and obligations.
3. If any consolidated society should be established in regular form, with the object of emitting a particular class of bills, as agents of its transactions, and secured by its guarantee, the Government shall believe it their duty to oppose, at the present period, its authorization by the Legislature, from motives of public convenience, which, in the event of application for the purpose, it will adduce.

Banking economy, in the present day, has become an important part of political science, and one of the most influential springs of National credit and prosperity. On the wise application of its powers, depend interests, particular and general, of an amount that makes attention to its management, and knowledge of its principles and capabilities, indispensable qualifications for the exercise of power or legislation. The examples exhibited in the long and ample experience of Europe, placed in all the varied circumstances which revolutions and changes, or war and peace, with all their attendants, could produce, may serve as guides to the States of the New World, in the regulation and direction of this useful engine, where general principles, or the demands of ordinary necessity are the question.

But almost every country is marked by peculiarities, either local, political, or commercial. In consequence of these, difficulties occasionally arise, and we refer in vain to past history for either analogy or precedent to direct our steps. The only alternative is found in cautious innovation, and experiment guided by reason and discretion.

Our attention has been called to this subject, by the publication of a candid and well-written address "*á los Señores Accionistas del Banco Nacional de Buenos Ayres*," in reference to the course which has lately been pursued by the National Bank; in which it is shown, that the measures adopted by that body, are unfavourable to the interests of the Government, the Bank, and the public. We recommend it to the notice of our readers acquainted with the Spanish language, as worthy of their perusal. It is written in a style which, in our opinion, accredits the object of its publication; and what gives it a powerful recommendation, is its being free from that vituperative and invective character which is the distinguishing mark of almost every pamphlet of the day, in which the measures of the Government are disapproved.

Moderate and calm discussions, supported by arguments, are the best possible instruments that can be appropriated to elicit truth, in a difficult and intricate question. The experience and knowledge, both practical and theoretic, of the writer, are evident in the manner in which the subject is treated; and we are free to believe, from the general tenor of the march and acts of the Government, that if, on examination, error should be satisfactorily proved, or

precipitancy, (which is by no means an impossibility amidst the numerous cares and urgent demands of a just war,) that the most prompt and efficient remedy will be applied, to obviate any unfavourable consequences which may have resulted from the operation of its enactments.

PROCLAMATION.

The General-in-Chief of the National Army, to the Inhabitants of the Oriental Province.

ORIENTALS! The President of the Republic has sent me among you. He charges me with the command of an army, formed of the immortal remains of fifteen years of war and of glory, and destined to the defence of your Liberty, and National Independence. I had the good fortune to obtain, in a former period, equal confidence. At that period the Army of the Revolution triumphed, and gave life to the Patria. Now, also, the Republican army shall conquer, and the nation shall be avenged. Of what consequence shall be the Slaves of an unjust and deceived Emperor, before the warriors who trampled on the proud lion of Iberia for the space of 2000 leagues!

The Conquerors of Montevideo and Pinchincha,—the Heroes of Maypu and Sarandi,—they, who in Junin and Ayacucho contributed, by their heroic valour, to seal the liberty of a world, are to-day incorporated in the same ranks. There, on the margin of the *Yi*, red with the blood of your oppressors, was already offered to your contemplation the sublime monuments of a hundred victories, gained from the Yaguaron to the burning sands of the Equator!

ORIENTALS! Wisdom and Valour watch over your destinies! The Sovereign Congress has decreed them in an irrevocable manner, and the illustrious President of the Republic, by giving to the war the vigor and noble impulse which are suitable to the dignity of the Argentine Nation, has verified all the hopes concerning the success of this glorious contest. You are the object of it. The Emperor desires to unite *you* to the list of his *slaves*. Let, therefore, your co-operation be worthy the sacrifices of the Nation, and equal to the benefits which shall result from the triumph.

ORIENTALS! Valour is not sufficient!—It is not enough that you augment the ranks of the army, as the Republic expects from your heroic patriotism;—your intimate *union* must present an impenetrable shield to every class of enemies. They are your enemies who use to you a different language;—they are the agents of the empire, appointed to kindle discord; that discord which opened the door to the foreigner, and caused to the bosom of the Patria ten years of mourning and ignominy. Behold on all sides its ominous traces!—Beware of recalling it into existence. Let partial interests be silenced, lest it blow again among you its infernal breath, and lest the foreigner again return to profane your hearths. These are the prayers of the General-in-Chief,
CARLOS DE ALVEAR.

The troops which were embarked on Sunday last, have arrived at Conchillas. Don Lucio Mansilla is appointed General of that district; and he has taken active measures in providing for the transportation of the troops to the army.

We have been favoured this week with the sight of a plan of the position of the National Army. The head-quarters are established at about a league's distance from the River Uruguay, and about two leagues to the N. West of the Village of the same name, in the Province of Entre Rios, on the Camino de la Bajada, near where it is intersected by the Camino del Salto. The Arroyo del Molino runs along the skirts of the camp, and discharges four miles below it to the S. East. Its situation may easily be ascertained by referring to a map of Entre Rios.

MURDER.

On the 27th, about half-past ten at night, a female was found murdered in her own dwelling, in this city. The person or persons who committed this horrid deed are unknown; but a female neighbour of the murdered person is suspected, spots of blood having been found on her clothes, which she asserts, were caused by attempting to remove the body.

We understand active measures have been taken to discover the real criminal, which we sincerely hope may prove successful, and that justice will not linger in performing a severe, but imperious duty.

THEATRE.

A person to revisit Buenos Ayres after a five years' absence, would feel some surprise at the improvement which has taken place in the Theatre. From a comparative barn, it has been metamorphosed into something like a regular establishment: decorations, and elegant chandeliers, superseding its former uncouth appendages. The boxes are regularly occupied by the most distinguished families and strangers, residents in this city; and notwithstanding four and five performances in the course of the week, it is graced by brilliant audiences.

Still the Theatre is unworthy a Capital like this; and for a people so theatrically inclined, we are surprised they have not built another. The present house, although admirably adapted for music, is, from its great length, decidedly opposed to hearing; and in that respect partakes of the disadvantages of our immense London theatres. The first enquiry of a foreigner is of the Theatre. SHAKESPEARE'S lines are applicable to every clime:

*"To show the very age and body of the time,
Its form and pressure."*

And they are apt to imbibe a poor opinion of Buenos Ayrean taste, viewing the establishment as it now exists.

The performances have considerably improved, especially since the writers of the day have employed themselves in dramatic criticisms. It is only lately that Operas have been introduced; and in that department few South American States have such advantages. It would be difficult to find another *Angelita Tanni*. The acting and singing of this young lady, in the Opera of "*Cenerentola*," "*Barbero de Sevilla*," &c., we will boldly affirm, in spite of our English prejudices, might vie with the *Grassini's* and *Fodor's* of the London Opera. In countenance and voice, she reminded us of *Grassini*. *Angelita Tanni*, report says, meditates a journey to Europe. The musical world will feel her loss; and her talents have so often delighted us, that we are selfish enough to bid her stay,—besides, in Europe she would find so many competitors,—here, she is the "*Queen of Song*."

Rosquellas, by his fine taste and skill, covers the disadvantage of a very inferior voice. He is indeed a "*professeur*;" and those who love a "*concord of sweet sounds*," are highly indebted to him for the general arrangements of the Opera, of which, we believe, he is the chief director.

Vacani, as the *Buffo*, has no rival upon this side of the Atlantic. In face and person he bears a strong resemblance to the pictures we see of Louis XVI. of France, and in his youth must have been a very handsome man.

If we except *Señor Richuline*, who is a very modest unassuming singer, and *Señor Vera*, the rest of the Operatic corps are beneath mediocrity; and we would recommend some attention to be paid to the chorusses; they are, at present, truly inefficient. We hear that MOZART'S "*Don Giovanni*" is soon to be rehearsed.

Altogether, a stranger may pass a very agreeable hour in the Theatre of Buenos Ayres; and every day witnesses some improvement in it.

NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

The Meeting which was advertised last week, will take place at Twelve o'clock TO-DAY, in the BRITISH CHAPEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Address "*A los Señores Accionistas del Banco*," is sold at the Store of Mr. James Marcet, (late Osandavaras,) in Calle de Potosi, half-a-square from the College towards the river.

PRICES OF SPECIE.

Doublons,	- - -	\$30
Spanish Dollars,	- - -	70 per ct. premium.
Quarter do.	- - -	55 do. do.
Patriot Dollars,	- - -	60 do. do.
Cut stamped silver,	- - -	35 do. do.

FUNDS.

Rate of Discount in the Bank,	-	1-2 per ct. per month.
Do. do. private transactions,	-	1 1-4 to 1 1-2 per do.
Public Funds, 6 per ct.	-	46 per 100.
Do. do. 4 per ct.	-	proportionably.

Bills on England,	- - -	26 pence the dollar.
Do. on France,	- - -	380 centimes the dollar.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,	- - -	11 to 12 discount.
Bank Stock,	- - -	30 per ct. premium.

The Posts set out from this city for the North, and National Army, on the	5, 12, 19, 27,	of this month.
For Chili,	- 1, 8, 16, 24.	
For Peru,	- 3, 10, 18, 26.	

Wheat is selling from \$13 to \$14, the fanega.—Barley \$5.—Indian Corn, \$8 to \$10.