

# British Packet,

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

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No. 12.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1826.

(VOL. I.)

### GREAT BRITAIN.

The Honourable W. Gordon, Ambassador to Brazil from our government, has embarked at Portsmouth in the *Ganges*. A point of some importance is now under discussion in England. It has been stated, that by a late treaty between Brazil and Portugal, the former power, in return for the acknowledgement of independence, was to take the responsibility of the whole English debt of Portugal, about £1,300,000, the payment of the interest, and final liquidation of the debt. This treaty, it is contended, falls to the ground by the death of the late King of Portugal. Don Pedro by that event becomes himself, nominally at least, King of Portugal, and in that character may release himself from the contract entered into as Emperor of Brazil, himself, in fact, representing the debtor and creditor of the account. This will be a knotty point for the results in such matters.

The largest steam-packet ever built in England is now in the Thames. She is called *The United Kingdom*, of 1062 tons, two engines of 100 horse power each, built by Messrs. Greenock. She makes up 100 separate births, — the most costly and elegant steamer ever built, and is said to be the wonder of the age.

The estimated number of looms propelled by water and steam-power in the United Kingdom, including those in preparation for 1827, is 18,700. The average produce, taking it at 22 square yards of cloth a-day, makes 1,254,000, or 1,741 yards in every minute; weekly, 7,524,000; monthly, 31,350,000; yearly, 376,200,000. Allowing six yards to each person for yearly consumption, this will supply 62,700,000, and will cover 62,700 acres of ground, and in length would extend 219,750 miles, and reach across the Atlantic 71 times.

The taste for sailing and nautical amusements, which has been in late years so generally prevalent with men of fashion and rank in Great Britain, and has spread itself from that class to the ranks of life, has already been productive of very considerable beneficial consequences. The Royal Yacht Club, which has been the first fruit of this fashion, comprises in its numbers vessels whose aggregate tonnage falls but little short of 6,000 tons, employing about 5,000 seamen. The building, repairing, and equipment of these vessels give constant employment to a still greater number of persons, and the emulation which is excited for the construction of vessels of the fastest sailing qualities, leads to a general improvement in the art of ship-building. But independently of these advantages, we must not overlook the still more important one of the diversion of sailing simply as such, a taste which is congenial with the best interests of the country, and habits and pursuits which cannot fail to be considered, and will be gradually introduced in the more generous, bold, and frank character of the next generation of the gentler in of England.

It is stated, that Akerman is the place appointed for the conferences between the Russian and Turkish plenipotentiaries. This town of Bessarabia was ceded to Russia in 1812. It is about 100 miles from Odessa, and about as far from Reckeness, the capital of the province.

### PORTUGAL.

"In July last, Sir Charles Stuart arrived at Lisbon, bearing the Charter which the Emperor of Brazil has granted to his European subjects. The greatest joy was testified by the inhabitants, and on the publication of the news to the troops by the Minister of War, the army joined in the enthusiasm, and echoed the shouts of the people."

We have before observed the different estimation which is formed of all men's character, and particularly that of kings, in different circumstances. While in America Don Pedro is looked upon as the vanguard of the Holy Alliance, and the enemy of popular rights, — in Europe, for his late act in presenting a Constitution of free press a character, he is denounced as the dangerous apostle of liberalism, and as a heresiarch of the most schismatic class, by those very persons with whom he is said to be confederated in the league of despotism. A satisfactory explanation of the incongruity will very easily be found. The Emperor of Brazil, in the charter which he has just given to Portugal, evinces a liberality of views which does him honour, and could a few unjust acts be blotted from his history, we might give him full credit for the goodness of his intentions; and there are few of his official acts to which his friends might refer for more satisfactory proof of this than the present one. But, unfortunately, there has been an occasional palpable distinction between his principles and his practice in Brazil, which, out of deference to consistency and justice, ought not to have been made, and which it will be difficult to reconcile with good faith or sound policy.

The constitution is too extensive to permit even an analysis of its contents; a few remarks must suffice. It is probably the most democratic of any adopted in Europe; as, by a strange provision, the Upper House or Senate, which, according to established usage and principle, should consist of peers either hereditary or nominated by the executive, is made to emanate directly from popular election, in the same manner as the lower chambers; which, whether an oversight or designed as an experiment, we conceive will prove destructive to the monarchy, notwithstanding all the reservations (and they are considerable), which are made in favour of the executive. A truly democratic and independent legislature is incompatible with the continuance of a monarchy, and they cannot long exist together. Where there is no moderator between the king and the people, — where they are both left to contend singly for predominance, it is not difficult to predict which party will prove victorious. But the error has undoubtedly been committed on the best side of the question, as the habits and sentiments of the Portuguese people have long been marked by political abjection, too ready to submit to the mandates of arbitrary power, or to follow the leaders of a faction, rather than boldly and firmly to assert popular rights separate from party considerations. It is not in its consequences on Portugal alone that the importance of such a document must be valued. This cannot continue a constitutional monarchy, and that of Spain an absolute one. Ferdinand has already perceived it; but all the exorcisms of fanatical monks, nor all the efforts of an heretic monarch, will avail to stop the course of the infection. Tyranny has too long had full sway in Spain, though happily there are now in action the elements destined to overthrow its power. The despicable being who holds the reins of Spanish government, has hitherto braved the face of other crowned heads, compared with whom he is a ferocious monster. The unfortunate Charles, contending in a better cause, lost his head. A still less culpable prince fell a sacrifice to the

barbarity of a ferocious mob. But Ferdinand, a hundred fold more guilty than either, still exists to mock the hopes of his subjects, and to spread over a fertile land the desolating curse of oppression! But a menacing voice predicts the downfall of his power, and he already perceives, in the Constitution of Portugal, characters more frightful to his imagination, than the unknown hand to the Babylonian monarch. The shouts of a neighbouring nation on receiving their Charter, have echoed in the halls of the Escorial, and their reverberations will shortly be heard from Cadiz to Bilbao,—from the boundaries of Lusitania to the Pyrenees! He has already sounded the tocsin of alarm, to convoke the members of the sanctified club of continental brethren, and the greatest consternation prevails in his Cabinet, which, in conjunction with that of France, it is probable will set on foot some measures to arrest the progress of the heretical principles so audaciously avowed in this constitution. But we have just grounds of hope, that the power said to be a party to the deed, will furnish a guarantee sufficiently respectable to do away all fears of coercive intervention on the part of the before-mentioned courts; and for the same reasons we may believe that this charter will prove something more than a mere farce, and widely different from those frauds which have so often been practised on unhappy Spain.

"As for the Constitution itself," states *The Times*, "it is said to be of British manufacture, through Sir Charles Stuart. That a free constitution effected any where by English interference, would be an object of jealousy to certain other powers, will be believed on slight authority. To make one man free who was before in bondage, no matter what his colour or clime, is a direct encroachment on the soil of despotism, and, like land redeemed from the ocean, becomes a chosen mark for the fury of the fretful and vindictive element." "As a report sufficiently curious to be mentioned, we may notice that of some progress having been made some time back in a scheme of Representative Government for the Spaniards, under the joint auspices of Mr. Canning and of the Duke del Infantado! but that it was defeated, as indeed such a league was sure to be, by the influence of the courtiers and the clergy."

It is grateful to us to perceive our government so laudably engaged in the beneficent labour of spreading those principles so long embodied in our own constitution, and diffusing over all within its influence the blessings for ages naturalized to our native soil. Britain has nothing to fear from the operations of popular institutions in other countries, except, indeed, the loss of the proud honour of alone exhibiting in Europe, the legitimate consequences of their adoption, and standing in isolated majesty, the impregnable bulwark and palladium of civil and political rights. May she never forfeit this legal title to substantial and lasting renown!

### GREECE.

(Extract of a letter from Smyrna, dated June 10.)

"So long as the English continued to pour millions into the coffers of the Greek nation, the English flag was venerated in all these seas. Since they have suspended their subsidies, the Greeks treat them no better than other nations. For this month past, all English vessels that have arrived here from the ports of England, have been pillaged, their captains insulted, ill-treated, and robbed of their private property, their money, and even their clothes. All the English ships of war stationed in the Levant, are gone to pursue these pirates, who in general cruise between Capes d'Or and Andro, because at this season this passage is most frequented by vessels coming from Europe. The son of the English Consul here had on board one of these ships valuable articles of household furniture, which he had purchased in London for 20,000 piasters: the Greeks have taken them all. Commodore Hamilton has sailed to Syria, where the pirates generally deposit their booty; the other ships of war will proceed to the ports which are known to be the retreats of the pirates.

"We learn from Syria, by accounts dated 5th June, that Commodore Hamilton had met, near St. George de Schoro, 19 vessels full of pirates, known by the name of Hiappi (banditti of Rome), commanded by Vasso Brandwich, of the Bocchie de Castro, and by one Griscioti, a Romeliot. These banditti, after having ruined Zea, Andros, Tasso, Schoro and Schiatio, stripped the inhabitants, and committed a thousand atrocities and horrible excesses, were on their way to go and pillage some other islands. Commodore Hamilton has taken them all to Napoli di Romagna, to be brought to trial."

### TURKEY.

A most alarming rebellion broke out in June last among the Janissaries, long the favourite soldiers of the Ottoman empire. The cause of it was attributed to the attempts recently made to introduce European tactics and discipline into the military department. The Sultan, resolved to quell the rebellion, caused the Standard of the Prophet to be displayed, and proclamations to be made in all quarters of Constantinople, that *all men of honour*,—that is to say, true believers,—had immediately to rally round this standard. This had the desired effect on the citizens, who hastened to surround the sacred standard. The Ulemas met in the seraglio, —the energy of the Aga Pacha did the rest. The rebels were attacked with grape-shot by the artillery, and thousands of them perished either in the combat, or by the hand of the executioner. Their barracks are burnt, their regiments are dissolved, and the whole institution abolished. The new troops will be called troops of the Prophet, (Askir Mahmud.) The Sultan displayed on this occasion extraordinary firmness and energy.

So has ended an institution which, for nearly 500 years, was the chief military dependence of the Porte, and which may be said to have long ruled the destinies of Turkey. What effect this occurrence may have on the Greek cause, cannot yet be ascertained; but it is not impossible that if the Sultan should succeed in infusing greater life and activity into his troops, Turkey may yet be found a serious barrier to the ambition of its great northern neighbour. But this is a mere possibility. The noted habits of the Turk are every thing but favourable to the hopes of its accomplishment, and we must look elsewhere for the means of impeding the extension of that enormous power. The Greeks may have a short respite from their troubles, and, notwithstanding the energy and vigour with which the Sultan has acted, there may yet remain grounds of suspicion which may hinder the concentration of his forces for one object.

It will not be a matter of wonder that the Janissaries should have remained firm to their purpose after the unfolding of the standard of the Prophet, when we recollect that these troops have been for the most part formed of persons who pay but an equivocal homage to the dictates of Mahomet, and whose creed was rather imposed by necessity or convenience, than by education or habit. They no doubt confided in their still possessing that power which had decided the fate of so many of their ancestors. Had they succeeded, Turkey might have seen critical times, and the dark aspect of Grecian affairs would have been illuminated with the hopes of a speedy termination to the glorious struggle, and the aim of the contest consummated in their complete and entire emancipation from the Ottoman yoke.

The King of the Netherlands has given 20,000 florins towards rebuilding St. Paul's, at Rome. The Pope, in acknowledging the princely donation, hopes that the Roman Catholics will be equally liberal if Protestant churches had to be rebuilt!

### SOUTH AMERICA.

#### COLOMBIA.

A revolt has taken place in Venezuela, headed by General Paez, the ostensible object of which is, to obtain for this province of the Columbian Republic the privileges of provincial legislation, and the rights of governing its own financial and judicial administration, which previously depended on the general government. But the real cause may be traced to motives more patriotic, as the insurrection has been promoted and excited by the agency of one man, and not commenced on the part of citizens, but of the soldiery, who are rather suspicious advocates for civil rights in circumstances where their movements are evidently influenced by personal feelings to the commander. What gave rise to the insurrection is said to be this:—General Paez, the military commandant of Venezuela, having made improper use of the funds intended for the pay of the army, his draughts on the treasury of Caracas were refused payment. Upon this refusal, he expressed his determination to employ force in order to obtain payment, which had the desired effect. A representation of his conduct having been transmitted to Bogota, he was ordered to surrender the command of the army to General Escalona, and to repair to the capital. The troops, however, refused to acknowledge any other general than Paez; and the latter in retaining the command over them, issued a proclamation, in which

among other things, he declared that he did so to prevent the consequences which might arise from the conduct of the soldiers without a commander."

Other accounts give a different relation, and state that when General Paez was impeached by the Senate, he immediately resigned the command, and was about to repair to Bogota, in obedience to orders, when he was called to resume the command by the troops and corporation of Valencia. He accepted the call, and avowed his determination to support the views of those by whom he had been reinstated in authority, which were, to have a separate government for Venezuela, dependent only on the general government.

Shortly afterwards, a Declaration of Independence was made, the final consequences of which cannot be foreseen. The old watchwords of *Viva Colombia*,—*Viva la patria*, have been exchanged for *Viva Paez*,—*Viva Venezuela*. It will be a serious question how these differences shall be composed. No doubt the greater part, if not the whole, will depend on the views of the Liberator; and should he determine on opposing the wishes of the insurgents, Venezuela must inevitably become a scene of civil war and bloodshed. General Paez appears to be in good repute among the troops, as they immediately returned to their duty when he showed himself among them. The rebels had levied a contribution on the city of Caracas, of \$50,000, to be paid forthwith or they would come and collect it. They draw on the custom-house for present expenses. Every step will only render the return to the path of duty more difficult, and the character of their views more and more suspicious.

*Carracas, May 10.*—H. B. M's. frigate *Galatea* anchored off Laguaya last week, having on board Mr. Alexander Cockburn, Minister Plenipotentiary from the British government to our Republic. Mr. Cockburn continued his voyage to Carthagena on Saturday, from whence we understand he designs proceeding to Bogota by the river Magdalena. By the same opportunity arrived Mr. Dawkins, on his route to Panama, whither he proceeds as a Commissioner of the British government, to be present at the meeting of the General Congress.

BUENOS AYRES.

THE CONSTITUTION.

The attention of Congress has been again called to the consideration of the principle proposed by the Commission of Constitutional Affairs as the basis of the National Charter, and, as will be seen under the head "Congress," has passed into a fundamental law.

The States of South America, from their circumstances previous to their revolution, and the progress made by different nations in political science when they rose into existence as independent states, are particularly favoured in being enabled to avail themselves of the experience of others, without having to undergo the same tedious process to which they have been compelled. Although the state of political cyphership in which the inhabitants were retained while under the domination of Spain, rendered them almost incapable of exercising the rights of self-government when they throw off the yoke, and, for some time after, made the final termination of the struggle doubtful, it has certainly been attended with some advantages which will not be lost in the modeling of their political character. If they were found entirely ignorant of the duties which devolved upon them in making choice of a system of government, they were also free from inveterate political habits which could prevent the rapid and efficient operation of that system, as the obstacles which opposed its realization were rather of a negative than of a positive kind, arising more from ignorance of the means of supplying their deficiencies, than from being perversely attached to antique notions and rooted prejudices. If the political soil was unproductive, it was for want of cultivation, not for want of fruitful capabilities; and one important advantage to the cultivator, is its freedom from rank and noxious weeds,—the quality and quantity of its productions will hereafter depend on the process of seed, and the care of the sower.

From these causes it will be evident that there can be no better subject of political experiment, or which can afford more favourable opportunity to the speculative mind for the solution of what is yet dubious,—the question of the superiority of forms, and analogous in substance, but dissimilar in some of their minor

modifications, as, with a similarity of habits, and a common origin, they have adopted different systems of internal administration, which, in the course of a few years, must begin to display their effects on the national progress and stability.

It is a problem among some politicians, whether a limited constitutional Monarchy, taking all things into consideration, be preferable or not to a Republican form of government. Although many have taken for granted the superiority of the latter, we have not yet seen sufficient cause to fall into the same train of thinking; as we are unwilling to compare the temporary advantages of the one yet untried in extensive and protracted application, with those substantial and permanent ones which are particularly characteristic of the other: and a greater lapse of time must take place, before the operations of both, in all circumstances, can be so far known and compared as to enable us to pronounce with certainty. We may be deceived, but we believe the tendency of absolute monarchies is to republicanism, and that of pure democracies to monarchy, or, what is equivalent, the appointment of an executive endowed with ample power. This tendency in the former is in proportion to the diffusion of knowledge, and exalted ideas of civil liberty among its subjects; and in the latter, the contrary one, in proportion to the increase of population, and the multiplication of interests and external connexions. These tendencies commonly lead to extremes: and when they have spent their force, or gone their utmost length, a reaction is produced: and the point at which this reaction will cease in monarchies, is at a limited constitutional one, and in republics, at a consolidated association of legislative bodies, and a concentrated union of executive powers. The opinions we form may appear fanciful, but they are rational inferences from known causes. The human mind is never stationary in its individual capacity, neither can it be so in its aggregate one. The forms of political associations may be apparently fixed, while their substance is undergoing serious mutations, which are inseparable from all civil institutions.

One question, and not the least important to their felicity, has received particular attention in the new Republics, and in Buenos Ayres very recently, which is that respecting the comparative advantages and disadvantages of the federal and consolidated forms of government; and, notwithstanding the latter has been decided upon time alone can place the confirming stamp of approbation on the policy of the decision. From what we have before said, it would be contradictory in us to disapprove of this step; and after the views we have taken of the subject, it would be preposterous not to coincide with the election which has been made. To recommend a different one, would be to act like him who should direct a traveller to take a circuitous route instead of a straight forward and easy road, merely for the sake of knowing the length of it; or like a heartless physician, who should advise a person to contract a dangerous disease, for the paltry advantage of observing the different stages of its operations.

Of all the various plans which have been devised for the internal regulation of the Republic, there is, perhaps, none more exposed to inconveniencies, or which has, in its actual application, contributed more to retard its progress, than that of federation; and in this respect the Congress has had one of the best sources of evidence to draw from, in support of the new regimen which it has proposed,—six year's dear-bought experience of the evils attendant upon the past order of things. The existence of a legislature in each province, has been every thing but favourable to the national interests, and almost inimical to those of individuals generally. Instead of giving the legitimate representatives of the people in their legislative capacity, and the jealous defenders of popular rights, they have too often been converted into the nurseries of cabals, personal ambition, or faction; and it would not be reasoning illogically to attribute to this cause the opposition made by the provincial governors to the adoption of a system which must strike at the root of their ambition and power, and curtail the abuses of their authority. By the application of its provisions, their apparent vital independence of governorship would be exchanged for one of constitutional appointment, and of limited duration, and their present arbitrary and despotic conduct would be subjected to the restraints of superior authority. It would involve the responsibilities of a temporary public trust, controlled by the General Government and open to impeachment at the bar of an impartial tribunal, by its elevation secured from the imputation of injustice, but vested with sufficient power to chastise the delinquent in a manner proportionate to the nature of his offence, and to the degree of his criminality.

Arrived, 18th inst., His Majesty's barque of war, *King-Fisher*, (packet,) from Falmouth 23d of August. No passengers. Saw no vessels in the river except Norton's squadron. Spoke, near Cape St. Mary, the two surveying ships *Beagle* and *Adventure*, bound for Patagonia. The *Lord Hobart* packet, hence 31st May, and from Monte Video 4th of June, arrived at Falmouth 15th August. The English brig *Hope*, from Monte Video, arrived at Antwerp 4th of August.

The English brig *John*, captain Kirk, sailed from London 10th of August, for this port.

Arrived yesterday, from Banda Oriental, the *Rio* and *Pepo*, schooners, and *Balcarce*, brig; the latter got aground. A Brazilian schooner stood towards the *Balcarce* and fired at her, but afterwards stood off. The gunboats anchored near the brig, and answered the fire of the schooner.

On the 17th instant, arrived two individuals belonging to the crew of the privateer *Hijo de Mayo*, who state, that in August ultimo the privateer captured a Brazilian zamaca called *Bella Flor*, from Rio Janeiro for Rio Grande. She was taken to Patagones, whence these persons sailed in a schooner for the Salado. The *Maria da Gloria* chased the schooner, but was unable to come up with her.

The zamaca is new, 280 tons burthen, covered, and a swift sailer. Her cargo is valued at \$200,000, and consists of 150 barrels of sugar, 20,500 yards of canvas, 10,000 yards of cotton, jewellery, wine, coffee, rice, tobacco, and a considerable quantity of manufactured goods, the whole of which have been landed and warehoused. A part of the sugar and tobacco has been brought to the Salado. The prize was taken by boarding, and made no resistance. She had on board 26 men, including the son of the Governor of Rio Grande, and carried five guns, 2 six-pounders and 3 eight-pound carronades. The *Hijo de Mayo* was first in entering the port of Patagones: the crew saved.

On the morning of Tuesday last a thunder-bolt fell in this city, and did considerable damage to a house near the Conception church. A female inmate of the house being in bed at the time, was so much affected by the shock as to be left insensible. We never recollect a more sudden clap, or which was attended by a continued rumbling, although there were no appearances of thunder previously, neither was it succeeded by any afterwards.

We have heard that a change of the Ministry is under consideration, but we have seen no official confirmation of the report. The persons mentioned as about to succeed the present Ministers, are Mr. Garcia and Mr. Guido: the former as Minister of Foreign Relations, the latter as Minister of War.

The news received from the Army is the most flattering description; the most perfect order and discipline are said to be restored. All the different divisions have united, and form a respectable force. Four or five regiments passed the Rio Negro by swimming, carrying their chief officers on their shoulders, and afterwards marched 14 leagues in 24 hours. This indicates that proper feeling prevails among the troops, and we may expect that it will not fail to produce some good effect on their operations against the enemy, who, if reports are true, are in a condition for any thing but fighting.

The Packet sails for Falmouth on the 24th instant.

CONGRESS.

(Sessions from Sept. 23, to October 6.)

- 7th Article.—The Argentine Nation adopts for its government the Republican form, consolidated in unity of regimen.
- 8th.—It delegates for the purpose, the exercise of its Sovereignty to the three high powers, Legislative, Executive, and Judicial, under the restrictions expressed in the Constitution.
- 9th.—The Legislative Power shall be deposited in a Congress composed of two Houses; one of Representatives, and the other of Senators.
- 10th.—The House of Representatives shall be composed of deputies elected by the direct nomination of the people, and by a simple plurality of suffrages, in the proportion of one vote for every fifteen thousand inhabitants or of a fractional part equal to eight thousand.
- 11th.—The deputies to the first legislature shall be named in the following proportion:—For the Capital, 5; the new Province of Buenos Ayres, 4; the Province of Cordova, 6; Catamarca, 3; Corrientes, 3; Entre-Rios, 2; Monte Video, 4; Mendoza, 2; Misiones, 1; Rioja, 2; Salta, Jujui and Tucuman, 5; Santiago del Estero, 4; San Juan, 2; San Luis, 2; Santa Fe, 1; Tucuman, 3.

DIED.

On Sunday morning last, of a Decline, in the 27th year of her age, Mrs. MARY LINDSAY, wife of Mr. Thomas Lindsay, a native of Liverpool.

THEATRE.

Whatever effect the blockade may have had upon the general affairs of this city, it has not affected the attractions of the Theatre. Respectable and even crowded audiences continue to resort there, especially on Opera nights. "The Barber of Seville," and "Generalato," hold their sway. In London, the latter piece has never been attractive. Our operatic critics accuse Rossini of plagiarisms in its music, or rather, of robbing from himself. In Buenos Ayres, the delightful acting and singing of *Doña Angela Tani* has given it great popularity.

In the regular Drama of the Theatre, we regret to observe a great falling off. *Doña Trinidad* has left, and a proper distribution is made of their remaining force. "Eduardo en Escocia," (*The Pretender in Scotland*) was performed the other evening. This play is from the French, and came at Paris in the time of Napoleon, and, we are told, was for a time suppressed in consequence of the air of "God save the King" being introduced and received with more applause than pleased the imperial authorities. This Drama has always been interesting to Englishmen, being founded on a portion of their history. *Vera*, of the Buenos Ayres Theatre, used to be highly amusing in the part of *Colonel Coe*, and provoked much laughter in the speech of—"I am a true Englishman; I get drunk every day after dinner, and hate the French." The actor who now performs it is very deficient, and in attire looks more like an officer's servant. *Ularde*, too, had the uniform of an Austrian officer. The only one who had any thing like English costume, was *Morante*, as the *Duke of Cumberland*,—his red coat, buff small clothes and waistcoat, was something like the old Cavaliers of George the second's reign. The servant *Tom* (or *Tome*, as they call it) was the best played character in the piece.

"*Julius Cesar*" has been again performed by the French amateurs, for what, in theatrical language, is called a *Stock night*. We do not think the experiment will succeed. In the better pieces of *Farces*, *Vaudevilles*, &c. the French are unrivalled;—but their Tragedy is too forced and unnatural. Every thing is sacrificed to preserve what is called the "honour."

An intolerable nuisance exists in this Theatre. We are told, a number of boys that force themselves into the vacant boxes, and a stranger finds some difficulty in ejecting these sturdy urchins. The other night we counted no less than ten of them in the British Consul's box.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

OUR Friends, and the Public in general, are hereby respectfully informed, that A NEW ESTABLISHMENT is opened for the MANUFACTURE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

At No. 56, Calle de la Paz.

The first-rate Workmen being employed, We assure the Public, that as to style and workmanship, it cannot be surpassed in this, or perhaps in any other country.—The business will be conducted by

MESSES. ADAMS & THAYER.

The Gentlemen who honour us with their commands, may depend upon having them executed with punctuality and despatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

THE Public is respectfully informed, that the BUENOS AYRES CIRCULATING LIBRARY is now open every day, from 9 o'clock in the Morning till 8 in the Evening, at No. 61, Calle de Chacabuco, Where a manuscript Catalogue may be seen. Printed Catalogues may be had at the Library, at 4 rials each.

PRICES CURRENT.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.		DOMESTIC ARTICLES.	
Gin, pipe case	\$350 0.	Hides, Cow, pesada, each	88 0
Brandy, gallon	18 0	Ox	2 4
Rum, do.	6 0	Neats,	7 4
Wine, Madeira, dozen	5 0	Horse,	1 2
Clayton, do.	18 0	Uitto, Banda Oriental,	0 0
Sweet, do.	3 0	Skins, calf,	7 0
Sugar, White Havana, arroba	2 4	W. do, each	1 1
Brown do.	23 0	Sheep, with wool, doz.	2 2
White Brazil, do.	19 0	Nutria	6 to 8
Brown do.	20 0	Chinchilla,	1 1
Rice, Carolina, arroba	18 0	Hair, Horse, long and clean, ar.	5 0
Brazil, do.	9 to 10 0	do, mixed,	3 to 4 4
Tobacco, Virginia, quinta	8 to 9 0	Wool, Sheep, lb.	1 0
Brazil, arroba,	35 0	Vicuña,	1 1
Tea, Imperial, lb.	30 0	Tallow, Rocoy, arroba (25lbs.)	1 1
Hyson, do.	4 0	Beef, dried, mix. al. (103lbs.)	3 0
Souchong, do.	3 4	Horns, per m.	70 0
Coffee, quintal	3 0	Ostrich Feathers, white, lb.	1 1
Flour N. America, bbl.	32 0	Butter, lb.	0 0
Candles, Mold, lb.	35 0	Eggs, dozen	0 0
Sperm,	0 2	60lb. Green Hides, or 35 drp.	1 1
Butter, Irish, lb.	1 0		
Cheese, English, lb.	0 5		
Paper, Florete Spanish, ream	0 7		
Medio Florete do.	20 0		
Florete Genoise,	18 0		
Medio Florete do.	16 0		
	14 0		

POSTS.

The Post will set out from this City for the North, and National Army, on the 5, 12, 19, 26, of this month. Chili, 1, 8, 16, 24. Peru, 3, 10, 18, 26.