

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

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

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No. 23.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1827.

(VOL. I.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

*Re-capture of the brig Monarch.*—This morning the brig *Monarch*, Captain Mondell, arrived here. It will be recollected, that this vessel was taken by the Brazilian squadron some time ago, for attempting to violate the blockade of Buenos Ayres. The following is an account of the manner in which Captain Mondell succeeded in regaining possession of his vessel. It appears, that after being condemned at Monte Video, a prize-master and twenty-five men, seven of whom were soldiers, were put on board the *Monarch*, for the purpose of navigating her to Rio. Previously, however, to sailing from Monte Video, Captain Mondell had succeeded in secreting some arms under the bed of the mate, who, with his cook, had been left on board the brig. When within about 200 miles of Rio, Captain Mondell commenced putting in practice his plan for the recovery of the vessel, and having, with the assistance of the mate and cook, succeeded in overpowering the prize-master and the watch at that time upon deck, he, by threats, obliged him to call up the hands from below, singly; and as each man came up, he was seized by Captain Mondell and delivered to the mate and cook, who pinioned and fastened him to the bolt-ropes. Thus taken by surprise, scarcely any resistance was offered, with the exception of one black, who appeared very bold to resist without some fighting. The Brazilians, being all secured, Captain Mondell was anxious to dispose of them as quickly as possible; but as their number was too great to render it safe to trust them in a boat with their hands at liberty, unless at a considerable distance from the brig, Captain Mondell took the precaution of placing the long-boat in slings, and into this, after putting on board a stock of provisions, a compass, and their clothes, he put the Brazilians, their arms being still pinioned, with the exception of one. The boat was then lowered into the water, and the remaining seaman was put on board, with his hands at liberty, and a knife, for the purpose of setting his comrades at liberty. By this means, sufficient time was allowed for the *Monarch* to gain such a distance from the boat as to render vain any attempt on the part of the Brazilians to recapture her. Two of the Brazilians, one of whom is an officer, volunteered to come with Captain Mondell, and with these two, and his mate and cook, he has succeeded in bringing the vessel safe into this port.

The brig *Stag*, one of the British vessels seized by the Brazilians, sailed from Monte Video two days before the *Monarch*. Captain Mondell is of opinion that Captain Lashley would try to recapture her.—*Liverpool Courier*, September 21.

FRANCE.

Paris, Oct. 14.—Mr. Canning's departure from this capital is understood to be fixed for the 20th instant; as the new Parliament will open on the 14th of November, this is probable. From the manner in which he has conducted himself, both in public and private, very little can be gleaned of the real object of his visit. He is always, from his appearance, no more than an English Minister on leave of absence; the same reserve, the same simplicity, and the same modesty are observable, both in the public and private parties which he has visited, which have however been but few, as this is the dull season. He sees and converses with men of all parties, and though he speaks French tolerably well, appears always more willing to listen than to dictate. At the grand dinner which he has been invited, the same modesty has prevailed; he has always left the seat of honour to those above him only in

rank, particularly at the diplomatic dinner of M. de Villele, where he took the ninth seat. He has never worn the costume of an English Minister, except on the day he was presented to the King, by whom he was received very graciously. The question whether he should dine with his Majesty has caused great debates amongst the Court sticklers for etiquette, and has been at length finally negatived. The thralldom of an etiquette which is observed in no other European Court carried the day, there having been but two instances of its being broken through since the revolution. It has been remarked also, that among all the political diplomatic dinners the Prince Pozzo di Borgo has not given one.

RUSSIA.

Moscow, Sept. 29.—The news from Georgia, just arrived, announces that General Prince Madatoff has with his advanced guard beat the Persian army, commanded by Abbas Mirza in person, has killed 2,000 men, and taken several standards. The Persians retreated in great disorder in all directions. The English Chargé d'Affaires has re-called all the English officers who were with Abbas Mirza; not one of them has followed him. Prince Menzikoff has arrived at Teflis, with all the officers attached to his embassy.—*Etoile*.

GERMANY.

Carlsruhe, Oct. 7.—A Ministerial rescript has been published, by which permission to emigrate to Brazil shall be given only to such persons, for themselves and their families, who can prove that they have at their disposal a sum of at least 500 florins, to pay the money for the passage, and other expenses of the voyage; and they are at the same time to be informed, that if they should in the sequel return to the Grand Duchy without being able to find means to procure a livelihood, they will be sent as vagrants to the workhouse.—*Frankfort Paper*.

A private letter from Mentz, inserted in the German journal printed at Paris, states, that the Grand Duke, Elector of Hesse, having declared to the Hereditary Prince his son, that he intended to divorce himself from his wife, a Princess of Prussia, and to marry a lady of an inferior rank, with whom he had, it is said, for a long time formed a connexion, a very lively quarrel ensued between the father and son, and at last the father drew his sword against the latter, and would have struck him if he had not fled. After this incident, the hereditary Prince was pursued by the guards of the Grand Duke; but he fortunately escaped into Prussia, where he has claimed the protection of the King, his uncle. This affair has produced a great sensation in Germany.—*Journal des Debits*.

LORD COCHRANE.

Messina, Sept. 20.—Lord Cochrane arrived here again on Sunday morning from Malta, after an absence of a week. He brought a regular bill of health, but they refused to admit him to pratique; they also ordered Mr. Hasketh, one of his Lordship's officers, who was residing on shore, to depart from His Majesty's dominions, at *Rivad al di la del furo*, instantemente; in consequence, he departed immediately. For some reason or other, the Government refused to give a new bill of health, or to return the old one; and it was evening before Mr. Barker, the Consul, made them give the Malta one back again. His Lordship then immediately put to sea (about six o'clock p.m.) to the northward; it is said, in the night he repassed to the southward. On Sunday, at noon, in the very midst of the row, the Neapolitan ship *Vesuvius* came in from Naples, and it was said with express orders to seize

Lord Cochrane and his vessel: they did not however, offer to molest him, though all the wise men went aboard to consult. I doubt whether they had such orders; and if they had, they would have ventured to have committed such an outrage on a British vessel and on British subjects. The 74 (Neapolitan) sailed on Monday to the southward. This affair has caused a great deal of movement amongst the authorities; some of them, in their wisdom, very charitably proposed to sink the ship and all hands (Lord Cochrane is in a small yacht,) as the easiest way of getting rid of them. They have got an idea that his Lordship is obnoxious to the English Government, (because he fights in the cause of liberty,) and that, therefore, whatever insult they may offer him will not be resented. I hope they will soon have reason to repent what they have done. The *Luogotenente* is expected here every hour, for what purpose no one can conjecture.

(Extract of a Letter from Havannah, dated Sept. 26.)

Last week the British sloop of war *Pylades* brought in one of the steam-boats as her prize; the particulars, as far as I can learn, are these:—A Spanish schooner, supposed to have negroes from the coast, was chased by the British schooner *Magpie*. Being close run, she came into this harbour, and passing by the town, landed her negroes on the opposite side. The Captain of the *Magpie*, as well as the Captain of the British sloop of war *Pylades*, came in, in their boats, and demanded the schooner as their prize. This was objected to. Indeed, that she had negroes could not be proved, although publicly known and spoken of; for, half an hour after she was in port, not one of the 370 was on board. Considerable altercation took place, which will doubtless lead to further negotiation between Spain and England. Here it ended, with the determination of the British officers, which they expressed, of in future examining and detaining vessels under the Spanish flag, on the slightest grounds. The sloop of war and schooner came and lay in port during the discussion. On the morning of Sunday, a little after five o'clock, they both went out and stood to the eastward; at six the steam-boat started for Matanzas. On the Tuesday following she was brought in by the sloop of war as her prize. It appears that the British captain had received some information of part of the negroes brought in by the schooner being put on board the steam-boat. They boarded her outside, and found twenty-two, without a permit, or any document to prove them to belong to the island. The passengers and baggage were permitted to leave the boat—the captain and crew retained prisoners. Considerable interest was excited, and indeed it was a singular sight to behold one British sloop of war, with a Spanish vessel as her prize, laying under the guns of the Moro, and a Spanish 74 gun ship and six frigates, besides smaller vessels, at the other end of the harbour, nearly equipped and ready for sea. The result is not yet known, but it is presumed the steam-boat will be condemned, and declared a fair prize.

## BUENOS AYRES.

On the 2d instant, the following gentlemen, who were chosen to present the Constitution to the dissident provinces, set out for their different destinations:—Don Manuel Antonio Castro, for Mendoza; Don Dalmacio Velez, for San Juan; Don Ignacio Gorri, for Cordova; Don Miguel de Tesanos Pinto, for Santiago del Estero; and the following day, the remaining deputies appointed to visit Entre Rios, Santa Fe, and Rioja.

Although there is not much room for the indulgence of sanguine expectations concerning the results of their journey, and the objects which were had in view when the measure was proposed, there are just grounds of hope that it will not be entirely useless. The causes of disension have hitherto appeared more in the form of vague and fluctuating rumours, than in the character of substantial and palpable evidence. We have seen them through the mist of conjecture and misrepresentation, rather than in the clear light of unsophisticated and authentic documents; which will no longer be the case, or only partially so, if the dissident provinces adopt that frank and open line of conduct which truth and justice would recommend, and which policy also would approve if they have acted from principle. And though it is not reasonable to expect that error would accuse itself, yet, in condescending to offer explanations, the sources of error may receive some elucidation, though derived from the weak prevarications and inconsistencies of ignorance or imprudence attempting to justify misconduct. If the

deputies be permitted to confer with the provincial authorities, (and we hardly see how, with any degree of justice, the latter can refuse his,) these conferences, if published, will enable us to form a more decided opinion on the political character of the dissident provinces, the nature of their views and sentiments in reference to the national union, and they will go a good way towards proving how far they are advanced in the new scale of political elevation, and to what degree they are yet under the influence of incorrect notions and ancient prejudices. They will elicit new information, or lead to the discovery of some unworthy projects; either the intrigues of petty ambition, the stretches of arbitrary power; or they will display the spirit of independence, the love of liberty and respect for established principles.

We wish we could predict in them such concessions to the demands of the national safety and integrity as would lead to a cordial reunion of those bonds which have been so unhappily broken, and at the unfortunate moment when the strength of every fibre was imperiously called for by serious and critical circumstances. This is almost too much to hope for; but we see no reason to despair, and the late events which have occurred in the interior, promise something like a restoration of order, if the party which is now in possession of power do not exercise it with too much severity. Although, as a general maxim, the infringement of the laws, and unjust violence, should be visited by prompt and proportionate punishments, yet there are circumstances in which the principle of strict justice is better sacrificed, or passed lightly over, in deference to public tranquillity; as its rigorous practical enforcement to its full extent, would defeat its object as a social rule, as would probably happen in this case. Reason and reflection will ultimately prove more powerful agents, than the sword of vindictive justice. This is more particularly applicable as a maxim, to the disturbances which occur in nascent republican states, scarcely established on a stable footing, than to those which take place in monarchies; because the power and scope of popular reaction is greater and more extensive in the former than in the latter.

It is apparent, from the latest intelligence, that the first aggressors will not be left unpunished, as preparations are making for the purpose of attacking them in their own territories. It may be questionable whether a series of skirmishing warfare will not be the consequence, prolonged in proportion to the continuance of the power of oppression on one side, and the power of resistance on the other; the means of each always fluctuating, because dependant on flying troops, with no bond of connexion, but their own inclination or caprice; sometimes exalted by a victory and enthusiasm, and again depressed by a defeat even to despair and desecration. This has been, and is the case generally, in the squabbles between neighbouring provinces; but, in a combat between the nation and its external enemies, the statement may be reversed with propriety. If the attack be made on Santiago and Catamarca, we look with certainty to their rejection of all conciliatory proposals from the Congress on the subject of the Constitution. As those who are about to march to attack them are advocates for the Constitution and the existing authorities, they will naturally confound one with the other, and perhaps be led to believe that the movements of the Tucumanos and Salteños have been secretly prompted by the general government; and to those under the influence of deception, it is not probable that arguments supposed to be founded in a secret and ambitious interest, will be followed by conviction. It is with an eye to the reception of the Constitution, that the influence of Congress might perhaps beneficially be exercised; and it would afford a powerful evidence of the good faith of that body, if that influence were interposed to prevent a farther effusion of blood, and to restore former amicable relations between thearring provinces. We are aware it would be ineffectual in one or two; but it is not certain that it would be so in all; at least there does not appear that rooted spirit of opposition to the general government in these disensions, nor that systematic and determined character which is very plain in all the acts of the Junto of Cordova; and should the others be induced to receive the Constitution, it is not probable that Cordova would long resist the overtures of a reasonable accommodation.

Private letters state, that Ibarra had returned to Santiago with only 160 men of 500 with whom he marched to Tucuman, the remainder having dispersed in the province of Tucuman and Santiago. Quiroga also has returned to Rioja almost in the same circumstances. Colonel Bedoya was to leave Tucuman with 1500 men under his command, to march against Santa Fe, and another



force of 500 men was about to march for Catamarca."—If this be the case, we may expect to hear of some sanguinary conflicts between the parties, as it is not to be supposed that an invasion, even on just grounds, will not excite irritation and a warm opposition on the side of the Santiaguenses and Catamarcites, and it is possible that some reverse may take place, and then the spirit of revenge and retaliation will react with renewed fury on Tucuman, and the unhappy breach will become so wide as to leave little cause to hope that it can soon be repaired.

We may, in a succeeding number, attempt to explain the motives which first gave so disastrous a character to what were hitherto mere differences of opinion, as a speech of the only member for Rioja who took part in the discussion on the project of putting an end to the civil war, was not published in the ordinary way. Its details are not uninteresting, as they give a plain and apparently unvarnished account of the conduct of the principal actors in this dishonourable drama, and, as such, may be considered free from the exaggerations and extenuations of party spirit.

THE WAR WITH BRAZIL.

The war is likely now to assume a more decided and active character than it has hitherto appeared in. Perhaps that dilatoriness and inaction which were for some time very apparent, may be attributed to the hopes the Republic entertained of being able to compromise the question at issue by amicable negotiation, and that the Emperor, by seeing the difficulties which surrounded him, from the disturbances in the north of the empire, and the discontent and cowardice of his troops, would have been glad to make the best terms he could with necessities which hereafter, perhaps, will reduce to narrower limits the range of his present scanty choice. These hopes have proved illusive. Blind to his own interests, and to the evils attendant upon a ruinous and enormous expenditure to obtain a hopeless object, and even if gained not very valuable, he still persists, with augmented pertinacity, in asserting claims that, whatever be their conventional merit, every impartial and unprejudiced beholder is well aware will and in their complete relinquishment, if not ultimately followed by effects most injurious to the tranquillity of his possessions. The Republic has left no honourable means unappropriated—no measures which a crafty spirit could devise, to put a stop to the disastrous progress of the war; but the Emperor will be satisfied with nothing less than the renunciation of the vital principles for which she is now contending, and contending honourably; and which cannot be abandoned without sacrificing to present peace and temporary convenience, immense and important future advantages, connected intimately with the prosperity and stability of the nation. If reports may be depended upon, this Government has offered to cede Brazil for the expenses incurred during its possession of the province, and to give an ample guarantee for the payment of the same: yes, it has done more,—it has proposed to renounce all claims of authority over that province, and to permit the inhabitants to elect their government, and to leave them entirely independent, on condition that the Brazilians should withdraw their forces, and absolve the people from all the obligations of allegiance to the integral parts of the Brazilian empire. This proposal like every other, it would appear, has been definitely and unconditionally rejected. The Republic can go no further in the path of propositions, without violating the duties which she owes to herself, and to the inhabitants of a sister province, unfortunately seized by intrigue, and withheld by violence from the national family to which, by the strong ties of a common origin, language, and interests, she undoubtedly belongs.

Although the policy of offering to surrender all claims of authority over the Banda Oriental in case of liberation, may be in a high degree imperfect, there are sufficient grounds of belief, that even the independence and separation of the province from the Union, in the event of that offer being accepted, would secure in a great measure the benefits which were anticipated from its liberation. The advantages to be derived from an unrestricted mutual intercourse, would be displayed in the impulse which it would communicate to the commerce, wealth, and population of the province, which, even having been one of the most fertile and most populous of those which composed the ancient vice-royalty, has become the stony utter-land of its citizens, and its fruitful territory has been converted into a desert, where rapine, misrule, and murder have long found their safest recesses. Should the Emperor maintain a possession, it will be held by a very question-

able and precarious tenure,—it will be nothing better than a volcano, always threatening a fearful explosion; as the inbred and inveterate hatred which the descendants of the Spaniards bear towards the Brazilians, is im-lacable and irradicable. He will have to maintain a considerable force in that province, which will consume more than the products of its taxes and imposts, unless imposed to such a degree as to render them absolutely oppressive. In the state of insecurity and discouragement which would be the consequence, no person would view it in the light of an eligible location in which to invest capital, or as attractive to enterprising and speculative spirits, when every thing partakes of the sombre appearance of a dejected and oppressed people. The most wealthy and respectable of the natives have emigrated to Buenos Ayres, and, generally speaking, only those who are compelled by necessity, remain. No doubt, should that province be liberated, a considerable portion of the capital, and former residents, would return; and so, for a time, this city might feel some slight effects from it: but eventually, the impulse which would commence in the opposite province, through the means of this capital and population drawn off, would become a common property, of which each would participate reciprocally, though unequally. The Banda Oriental, under a free, independent, and fixed government, will advance rapidly to commercial importance and wealth, if not to power and predominance; its position, its natural advantages, its ports and productions, are of a description superior to those generally possessed by the other provinces, and promise, at no distant day, to elevate it to a high, if not the highest rank in the list of neighbouring republics; or, if consolidated and connected with the United Provinces, to add incalculably to their resources, strength, and respectability.

In which character it will choose to appear, cannot yet be predicted. Yielding to a loose and insidious political principle too frequently avowed, it may erect itself into a small republic. If mind of sound and judicious doctrines—if desirous of participating in the benefits of national security and greatness, will prefer becoming an integral part of the Argentine Republic. With its interests and honour identified with those of this Republic, it may combine with security on a freedom from foreign aggression, and meet with energy the possible renewal of temporarily abandoned claims. In an isolated state, its independence will be but slightly guaranteed, as, in case of violation, it would be too unreasonable to suppose that this Republic would, out of mere friendship, again involve herself in difficulties, and sacrifice her treasures, to preserve what it may not affect her seriously to loose, and which, if preserved, could grant no suitable recompense for her efforts.

(Extract of a Letter from Monte Video, dated Dec. 27.)

"A vessel from Rio Grande has arrived here, with news that the Emperor had embarked for St. Catharine's; from thence he was going to Rio Janeiro, in consequence of the illness of the Empress. Viscount Laguna (Lecor,) has been restored to all his honours, and named first Marshall of the Empire, with the title of Marquis of Monte Video. The English brig *Calpe*, from Rio de Janeiro, has arrived, and likewise the English brig *Two Sisters*, from Rio Janeiro, from which place she sailed 11th December, at which time the life of the Empress was despaired of. Letters from Rio Janeiro speak of the propositions which were made by the *Panger*, and say, that unless a decided surrender of the Banda Oriental is made to Brazil, no terms will be listened to. The English frigate *Doris* is about sailing for St. Catharine's with the said answer."

"We have read similar vapouring to the above, by a much greater Emperor than Don Pedro. "The peace of Amiens, and nothing but the peace of Amiens," (exclaimed the great Napoleon,) "I would rather see the British colours fly from the heights of Monte Martre, than make peace on any other terms."—and yet, a few days afterwards, those same colours did victoriously fly from the said heights. The Brazilian Emperor affects to glory in his address to the troops at Rio Janeiro, for having since we have seen, "Are we not the same soldiers that conquered the Portuguese?"—Napoleon used similar language in his Order of the Day, previous to the battle of Waterloo: "Alas! we lost the same troops that conquered at Austerlitz!"

Again, in making Lecor a Marshall of the Empire, and Marquis of Montevideo, (thus giving him a title to a doubtful possession,) he but imitates the policy of the French Emperor, and the Marquisate of Monte Video will, we trust, share the same fate as those of Dalmatia, Monte Bello, Istria, &c.

THE NATIONAL SQUADRON.

Order of the 26th of December, 1826.

"Captain Rosales will immediately repair on board, to complete the crews of the small vessels about to sail, by draughts of men from the Congress, Independence, &c. Glory calls us, and will cover with new laurels our little Squadron in this cruise.

"Invite the Commanders of all the vessels of war, in my name, to accompany me on a short but glorious cruise of two or three days.—W. B."

January 3d, 1827.—A whale-boat from Admiral Brown's squadron states, that the Admiral finding it impossible to attack the Brazilians in the position they occupied, except under great disadvantages, had dropped down the Uruguay as low as Punta Gorda, on which point he had erected a battery of 4 guns, which was completed on Monday night, a salute fired, and named *Brown's battery*. This pass, it is said, completely commands the river, so that no reinforcements can get up. The casualties in the different skirmishes were 4 killed, and 3 wounded. Capt. Coe, and his boat's crew, with a flag of truce, were still detained by the Brazilians. A party from the National Squadron had landed upon the estate of Jacinta Pereyra, (the Brazilian commander,) burnt his house, and committed other damage. It is reported that the Brazilians have 300 head of cattle disposable in the island of Biscaya. When the above boat left, at 8 o'clock, A.M. on Tuesday, the positions of the squadrons were as follow:—the Brazilians at Domingo Soriano; the National Squadron at Punta Gorda, thirty miles lower down. The *Sarandi* had been despatched for provisions, and various other articles, many of which were forwarded on Sunday, but had not arrived. Upon her return, it was supposed Admiral Brown would proceed again in front of the Brazilians. The National Squadron is abundantly supplied with cattle. Two long brass 8 pounders were sent from here on Saturday last, to be mounted on the battery newly erected.

Captain Espora commands the squadron during Brown's absence, who arrived here early on the 3d. On coming into port several Brazilian ships got under weigh. The brig *Twenty-ninth of August* came near the Inner Roads, and fired several shot at the *Sarandi*. The night previous to her entrance, she was chased by a ship, supposed to be the *Caboclo*, which got aground.

4th.—Admiral Brown embarked on board the *Sarandi*, accompanied by Captain Rosales, one officer, and 40 artillery-men.

5th.—A boat has arrived from the National Squadron, which left at 7 o'clock the evening previous—all well, and still at anchor near Punta Gorda. The Brazilians remained in the same position. The above boat towed a *Las Vacas*. She brought as passengers a Brazilian officer, and a private, who deserted eight days previously: the officer is a Pernambucoan. The boat did not see any vessels between this and Las Vacas.

The *Sarandi* observed, on Thursday night, at anchor off Conchillas, and completely commanding the passage of the Uruguay, a corvette, a brig, and three schooners. She sailed yesterday, to proceed by the passage of Palmas, but returned, probably for want of water. The Admiral is said not to have returned. He may have proceeded to the squadron in a boat.

Letters have been received here, stating that the Brazilians disembarked near El Rincon de las Gallinas, for the purpose of foraging; but were surprized by a party of countrymen, who lay in ambush awaiting their landing, and were entirely routed, several killed, and the remainder prisoners.

On Sunday, 31st December, arrived two boats, with flags of truce: one bringing Lord Ponsonby's secretary, with despatches, the other having on board an officer in the Brazilian service, supposed to have brought proposals for an exchange of prisoners.—There is something worthy of remark in the difference of conduct observed by the Brazilians and Buenos Ayreans, in their treatment of flags of truce. At the moment in which a division of the Brazilian Squadron had forcibly detained a boat with Captain Coe, and several men, who had been despatched by Admiral Brown with proposals to the commander, and which we would have expected would have called forth an act of retaliation and vindictive revenge; the Buenos Ayreans received the Brazilian flag of truce with a respect and forbearance which reflect the highest honour on their moderation and good faith. It behoves the Brazilian authorities to disavow so outrageous a violation of the usages of war, and one which brands with opprobrium and disgrace their arms and cause.

THEATRE.

The Italian Amateur Performance was repeated on Friday evening last to a numerous but not crowded audience. The part of Brutus was again ably sustained by the excellent recitations, dress, and steady appearance of the Soldiers in the Disengagement attracted much observation. We are told, they form a part of an Infantry Regiment of 500 men, now quartered in the barracks of the Retiro; and should they be a specimen of the rest, we would not fear to hazard them against the vaunted Brazilian Infantry.

"Romeo and Juliet" (translated from Shakspeare, as the play-bills inform us,) has been performed. It is rather too bad to put forth such a production upon the public as a work of Shakspeare's. Friars Laurence and John, are entirely left out; old Montagu and Capulet are made prominent parts; and, in the 4th Act, a recriminatory scene takes place between Montagu and his son Romeo, not unlike that of Dakemont and St. Alme in "Deaf and Dumb." The Play ends by Montagu's stabbing Romeo; and Juliet finishes her part by killing herself with the same dagger that struck her lord and husband. Doña Matilda Diez performed Juliet. We cannot compliment her upon the attempt—having seen that first of Juliets, Mrs. Henry Siddons, but on the amusements at this Theatre, the Opera delights us most. There has been lately several repetitions of different Operas. Angela Tani is becoming a perfect *Caro*, enchanting the audience by her melodious voice. We heard her on the evening that closed the year 1826, in the "Italiana en Argel," with feelings almost of melancholy. Her thrilling tones even now press upon the memory, and we dread any event that may deprive us of this charming songstress. Her peculiar voice (singing apparently without effort,) and style of acting, places her upon a par with our first-rate London syrens; and we would wish, even in this warm weather, some miles to hear the Duet of "Hyl'Amor," in the Opera of the "Caliph of Bagdad."

Variety seems to grow younger: few Theatres possess an actor of such distinguished talents. The Chorus singers have been improved, and are now more than tolerable. The dramatic world of Buenos Ayres owe much to Rosquellas; and, as a singer, we thank him for the many hours of amusement he has afforded us. He is said, he meditates retirement from the Stage; we hope not, and trust that he will still continue to foster, by his great talents, the establishment of which he has been the founder. The Opera of "Don Giovanni" is about being put in rehearsal. It would not surprise us to find the light and fascinating music of Rossini preferred here to the deep science of Mozart. Masoni is expected in Buenos Ayres every day from Mendoza, and will doubtless resume his situation in the Orchestra.—In spite of our, our Buenos Ayres bids fair to rival the polished cities of Europe. In the last symphony of this Theatre, we have often heard the music which heretofore charmed us in the Theatres of London. The other evening we recognized the dance of the 'Houries' in 'Nourjahad,' and an air from the Ballet of the 'Toussardours.'

The Packet *Cynthia* sails to-morrow for Monte Video, Rio Janeiro and Palmouth.

JOHN G. FAY

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public that, as he has dissolved Partnership with Mr. Whitaker, he has REMOVED to No. 26, Calle de la Piedad, (next door to Mr. Baitin's)

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At the Quinta known by the name of the Quinta of Sandoval; where he intends to furnish all those who may favour him with their calls, with TEA, COFFEE, and most kinds of FRUITS in their Seasons. He will likewise take BOARDERS and LODGERS at a reasonable rate; and hopes, by unremitting exertions, to give general satisfaction.

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