

THE
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AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

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No. 27.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1827. (VOL. 1.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, Nov. 19.—The first business in Parliament will doubtless be the consideration of the internal state of the country, and particularly of the condition of our trade, commerce, and navigation, under that most mischievous theory of free trade, which Mr. Huskisson has been led to adopt. From one end of the kingdom to the other, there is a uniform voice upon this subject. In his canvass for Liverpool, and in his successful election for that city, Mr. Huskisson succeeded in persuading the Liverpool merchants and traders of the future utility of his favourite scheme,—they all adopted it with acclamation, and he greatly strengthened his own party by standing forth as the father and advocate of such a liberal commerce. Experience has brought these promises to their due test, and the eyes of the Liverpool traders have been fully opened. Accordingly, a Meeting has been holden during the week now concluded, in which this body of merchants, the constituents of Mr. Huskisson, have come to a resolution, that the system of free trade is ruinous to the country, and that the predominance of the British marine is fast disappearing under its effects; that the shipping interest has been greatly injured; and that, under the continuance of this system, if still be continued, our former national superiority in every thing regarding our navigation, must entirely disappear. We not only believe, but know, that such must be the effects of Mr. Huskisson's system upon the Navy and Shipping of Great Britain. We have attained our national superiority by our Navigation Laws principally, and in the repeal of those laws must our naval superiority very fast decline. Our former system was to support our Navy through our shipping, and to support our shipping by requiring our own merchants and our own Colonies to use our own ships, and as much as possible to fetch and carry, to import and export, in ships British manned and built. We allowed foreigners indeed to bring their own produce and manufacture, and to supply themselves with our manufactures, in their own ships, but we kept ourselves only from being the carriers for another, and there by retaining ourselves as much as we could of the carrying trade. We divided our trade into the four divisions, of import, export, colonial, and carrying trade, and in all these branches we retained the preferable employment of British shipping. In the carrying trade, we allowed no one to interfere, and the carrying trade was entirely our own. Hence, such a vast amount of British shipping, and such a large number of seamen, were required, as allowed our maritime predominance, and fed and supplied the British navy. Our ancestors knew that this system was in a great degree a monopoly in favour of British shipping, and that, in order to break our merchants had to pay more for freights than they might seek their ships in the market of the world. But they knew, that there were other interests of more importance, than the cheapness of sea-carriage, and that this small increase in cost to our merchants was amply compensated by the superior superiority to which it led. It was a toll on the profits of the merchants and traders for the support of the naval empire. Who, therefore, we must again say, could induce Mr. Huskisson, and still more the British Parliament, to admit a breach upon the system, and for the sake of a wild, and vague, and general theory, to cut off, in their very commencement, the supplies of British navigation? Suppose freight has become cheaper under his new system, is that cheapness wisely sought at the expense of such interests as those of our navy and shipping?

Is it wise (to say nothing of generosity and patriotism) to employ and encourage foreigners and foreign interests, because they will render the same service more cheaply than our own countrymen, and because we thus save some portion of our money? To us it appears a system as unwise as it is mean and narrow-spirited.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

The *Sierra Leone Gazette*, of the 9th of September, on the authority of a Correspondent, mentions a most atrocious act of barbarity, on the part of a French slave Captain, named Giblin. This fellow had carried off from the Gallinas, about six weeks before, 250 slaves, which he intended to introduce surreptitiously into Guadeloupe. He succeeded in landing the whole, except 65 when, having observed a French Government cutter coming towards his vessel, he threw these miserable beings overboard, in order to avoid a discovery of the traffic he had been carrying on. The Governor of Guadeloupe, it is added, gave orders to seize the murderer, when the crime he had perpetrated was discovered by the dead bodies that had drifted ashore; but he had sailed before the order could be executed. The same paper contains an account of a gallant attack of a boat belonging to the *Sierra Leone*, on a slaver under Brazilian colours, which was captured after a smart action of three hours. This vessel, a brig, named *Le Prince de Guinée*, the property of a Portuguese residing in Whydah, had on board 550 slaves, was manned with 75 men, and had nine guns. The English party consisted only of 20 men, including Lieutenant Tucker, of the *Maidstone*, who commanded them, and a few natives and boys. On the side of the English, two officers, of which Lieutenant Tucker was one, and a seaman, were wounded, but not dangerously; the brig lost 12 men killed, and had 16 wounded, two of her unfortunate cargo were also killed, and 16 wounded.

A letter has been received at Plymouth, from an officer of His Majesty's ship *Aurora*, Captain Austen, giving an account of the capture of a Spanish slave schooner, under Dutch colours, attended with most horrible circumstances. It appears that two officers, with a boat's crew, were sent on board the vessel to examine her papers. The Captain represented her as a Dutch schooner, laden with sugar, and after searching a considerable time, nothing to the contrary was discovered. Something, however, having occurred to their suspicion, one of the officers descended into the hold, and, after some search, accidentally perceived the leg of a black man under a curtain, and, on pulling the curtain aside, more than 240 slaves were found in a state of dreadful starvation. They had been at sea, from the coast of Guinea, 47 days; and 60, out of 800 and odd, had died on the passage, together with three others the day after the capture. Only one day's provision was left in the schooner; and, on throwing a yam amongst them, they fought for it like hungry dogs.

TREATY

Of Amity, Alliance, Commerce, and Navigation, formed between the United Provinces and Chili.

Article 1. The Republic of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, ratifies solemnly the perpetual friendship and good understanding which have existed between both Republics, through the identity of their principles, and the community of their interests.

2. The Republics of Chili and La Plata contract a perpetual alliance for the support of their independence against all foreign domination.

The contracting Republics bind themselves to guarantee the

integrity of their respective territories, and to co-operate against every foreign power that may attempt to alter by violence the limits of the said Republics, acknowledged before their emancipation, or posteriorly, in virtue of especial treaties.

4. The contracting Republics bind themselves not to celebrate treaties of peace, neutrality, or commerce with the Spanish government, previous to the acknowledgement on the part of the said Power, of the independence of all the States of America formerly Spanish.

5. In the event of the alliance, the co-operation shall be regulated conformably to the circumstances of each of the contracting parties.

6. The relations of amity, commerce, and navigation between both Republics, acknowledge for their basis a perfect reciprocity, and the free course of the industry of the citizens of said Republics, in each and every one of the before-mentioned territories.

7. Consequently the citizens of the contracting Republics shall enjoy in either of the two territories the same rights and privileges which are granted by the laws, or shall hereafter be conceded, to the natural born citizens of the country in which they may reside, and no further contributions shall be imposed or required from them, than those which are imposed and required from the natural born citizens.

8. The property and possessions, being in the territories of the two contracting Republics, which belong to the citizens of either, shall be inviolable in peace and war, and shall enjoy the same immunities and privileges which the laws allow to the natural born citizens of the country in which they may reside.

9. The citizens of each of the contracting Republics shall be exempt, in the territory of the other, from all military service required from the corps of the line or navy; from all forced loans or military requisitions.

10. The articles of produce, cultivation, or manufacture, of each of the contracting Republics, which may be imported or exported from the ports of the other, shall not pay higher duties than those which are now, or shall hereafter be paid on the same articles by the most favoured nation.

11. All articles of produce, growth, or manufacture of the two contracting Republics, which may be imported by land from the territory of one to that of the other, shall be free of duties; and both in their transit and their exportation shall be considered in the charge of duties the same as if they were the produce, growth, and manufacture of the territory in which they may be at the time.

12. The articles which are not of the produce, growth, or manufacture of either of the two Republics, and which may be introduced by land from the territory of one to that of the other, shall pay 10 per cent. upon the valuation of the custom-house of the country into which they are introduced.

13. The execution of the articles 11 and 12, do not alter the restrictions which are actually imposed in either of the contracting Republics.

14. No prohibition shall be ordered against the introduction or export of articles of the produce, growth, or manufacture of either of the two contracting Republics, which shall not equally comprehend all other nations.

15. Vessels belonging to citizens of either of the contracting Republics, shall enjoy perfect liberty to occur with security to all those ports or rivers of the said territories, which are open to the citizens and subjects of the most favoured nation.

16. The articles of produce, growth, or manufacture of the contracting Republics, which may be introduced or exported through the ports of either of them, shall pay the same duties, and enjoy the same concessions and privileges, when imported or exported in national vessels belonging to the two contracting Republics.

17. The vessels of the two Republics, and the cargoes which are imported or exported in them, shall pay no more tonnage, light-house and port duties, pilotage, or salvage in case of damage or shipwreck, nor any other local duties, than those which are now, or shall hereafter be paid by the vessels of the Republic in whose territory the said importation or exportation be effected.

18. Each of the contracting parties shall be empowered to appoint Consuls, for the protection of its commerce in the territory of the other; but previous to his entering on his consular duties, he must be admitted and approved with the accustomed formalities by the Government of the Republic to which he may be sent, and each of the contracting parties may prohibit the residence of consuls in those parts of the territory which it may see fit.

19. When a citizen of either of the Republics shall die intestate in the territory of the other, the respective Consul general, or, in his absence, his representative, shall have the right in himself alone to name curators to take charge of the goods of the said citizen, for the benefit of his legitimate heirs and creditors, giving account thereof to the authorities of the respective Republics.

20. The present treaty shall be ratified in the manner and form which are established by the laws of the respective Republics; the ratifications to be exchanged in this city within four months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

(Signed,)

IGNACIO ALVAREZ.
M. J. GANDARILLAS.

Santiago de Chili, 20th November, 1826.

This treaty has not yet been discussed and ratified by the General Congress. The formation of it at present, though having no reference to the war between Brazil and this Republic, may be considered as hastened by the adoption of the *fusing* system by the three Republics of Columbia, Peru, and Bolivia, and to which the present treaty is a partial set-off, and may, most probably, by promoting closer and more intimate political relations between the two Republics, serve to repress any aspirations which have for their object either intervention in their internal affairs, or controul over their political measures, or any other end which might affect the independence of these Republics. According to some representations, such a plan has been long under consideration, and the fusion of the three Republics has been viewed as one of the proof of its existence, though by no means the limits of its aim, which is said to extend even to the investiture of a great personage with the imperial purple, and possibly revive and re-act in Columbia, the drama which a few years ago had its eventful rise, and tragic close in Mexico. Whether there be any truth in the suspicion, time only can decide; but we are firmly persuaded, that any attempts to extend the project so as to affect these territories, will be as futile as unjust; and however sanctioned by great names, or glossed over by the promises of imposing benefits, they will neither meet with success by intrigue, nor even a triumph on an appeal to arms, though backed by the physical force of Columbia, and directed by the talents and bravery of the Liberator. The very impossibility of carrying such a plan into execution, is the best reason for doubting its existence; though the suspicion of it is a sufficient warning to be prepared to oppose its realization. The best symptom of a continuance of peace, is a full provision for the contingencies of war.

Although there are no very extensive commercial connections between Chili and Buenos Ayres, since the passage round Cape Horn has become an object of so little fear that the direct communications with Europe have superseded the former traffic by land from La Plata, yet there exists a marked identity of political sentiment and circumstances, which form a connecting link of amity and good feeling between them. Chili is indebted to Buenos Ayres in a great measure for her emancipation from the yoke of Spain, and does not deny the obligation. She is the only Republic accepting Buenos Ayres, south of Columbia, which is under no exclusive obligation to the personal efforts of one man; and after the abdication of O'Higgins, she is equally identified with the freed from a state of military pupilage; and she is, unhappily, further assimilated in her frequent but unrealized attempts at national organization. The other and strongest point of union which involves the question of their independence, is the reciprocal sentiments of opposition to foreign domination which animates both, and which will oppose a powerful barrier to all attempts of that kind, from whatever quarter they may be made. No hope can remain to Spain, after this treaty and that formed between the Republican agents at Panama, of being able by half-artificial measures to affect the peace and security of the Spanish colonies. A full and unreserved acknowledgement of their independence, is an indispensable preliminary to any propositions she can be disposed to make, and the only terms on which her flag can again show itself in these seas, without being exposed to certain capture.

We hardly know whether the third article would be a rule of conduct in reference to such acts as that of the separation of Tarija, as the responsibilities of national interference might be resolved into popular rights, and transferred to the shoulder of factious.

the grasp; but as if on a sudden relenting her former capriciousness towards meritorious valour, she has now amply compensated past disappointments, by a valuable and well earned prize, to animate the Republican heroes in their career,—hitherto almost an unavailing defensive struggle against the overwhelming and gigantic fleet of the Empire; whose proud pretensions they have lowered and made to bend to the prowess of patriot valour, teaching at once physical force its weakness, and physical weakness the secret of its real strength. This achievement adds another glorious item to the list of services which Brown has rendered to the Republic, with the most ardent and devoted attachment to her cause, which nothing but the fullest conviction of its justice and the best wishes for her prosperity could alone inspire. The activity of his manoeuvres in deceiving the enemy respecting his movements and position,—his skill in cutting off and effectually blockading a fleet equal to his own in the Uruguay, while another superior force was in his rear, combined with the fortifying of Martin García, which kept at bay a superior squadron of the enemy while he was capturing the greater part of one division before their eyes, merit the bright eulogiums. The capture of this division, while it will strike a panic in the Brazilian navy, and lessen its force, will be no despicable addition to the small squadron of the Republic; and although there is no comparison between the two forces, the weight taken from one scale and added to the other, will contribute in an important degree to lessen that unparalleled preponderance of the Brazilian marine, and make that of the Republic so much more efficient. One advantage already felt, is the free ingress and egress of the rivers Parana and Uruguay, the passages to which are commanded by the battery on the island of Martin García, well mounted and garrisoned. From that island upwards, all is clear of Brazilian cruisers, excepting the two or three which ran away in the late action, but which will shortly either be taken or destroyed. The attention of the squadron after a short time will be little distracted on that point; its operations, after repairing damages and fitting out and manning the prizes, will be directed with more concentrated energy on the blockading division off this port, of which he will give a good account, unless they do as they have generally done—trust more to the swiftness of their vessels, than to their own bravery and superior force. For the present it appears as if the division of the enemy below Martin García on the Oriental side were inclined to match itself with the National Squadron, though we think, after the sight which they have just been treated with, they will not come to the contest with the best of heart. If they should risk an encounter it will probably end in their discomfiture, as Brown's crews must be in high spirits after so decisive a victory, and comparatively so little loss on their side either to weaken or to deject them. All the English and N. American sailors (with one exception,) on board the captured vessels, volunteered their services to the Admiral. This may be considered either as a mark of their dissatisfaction with their former employers, or as a more flexible policy. However that may be, there are many motives to induce us to believe that in the service of the Republic their bravery will be more in its element, their services more efficient, and their reward more honourable.

For some time previous to the victory, the public were almost entirely ignorant of the movements of the squadron, as, by order of the Admiral, the publication of the correspondence had been prohibited, to prevent the Brazilians acquiring any information of his designs through the channel of the public papers. For this reason, the effect produced by the arrival of the intelligence of the defeat and capture of the Brazilian division, was so much more powerful and general. It operated like electricity on the feelings and energies of the whole population,—the sympathy of enthusiasm seemed to act like wild-fire among the most combustible materials. The day of the 10th had scarcely closed, before universal demonstrations of joy began to be displayed, by bonfires, fire-works, and bands of music parading the streets, accompanied by immense crowds of people expressing their pleasure in loud and repeated *Vivas* to the heroes of the National Squadron and Army, which, by a happy coincidence of circumstance, had about the same time gained several advantages over the Brazilian land forces, and the arrival of the Bulletin on the evening with the account of Brown's victory, made the public had resolved, or

government, and lastly, being farthest from the city, the residence of Admiral Brown's family. At all these places the National Anthem was sung—“*O'd mortales d'gritavagada*,”—the company standing uncovered, and followed by the loudest bursts of applause.

The sentiments to which the news gave birth were not confined to any place, or class of people. The dwellings of private families were the echoes of a less tumultuous, but not less sincere pleasure. Private assemblies, and the public concourse, were all animated by the same feelings of joy, and the same rapturous plaudits followed the numberless patriotic toasts to the President, Admiral Brown, Alvear, Nécochea, Espora, and a host of names which we can hardly recapitulate. These testimonies of the intense interest taken in the success and glory of the national arms, continued with little interruption until the morning of the 11th, when the overflowings of joy had nearly exhausted the energies of nature, and intimated the necessity of repose. We have seen more show and parade on the subject of battles and victories, both in Europe and America; but we have never seen more unfeigned demonstrations of enthusiasm than were displayed on Saturday last in Buenos Ayres.

Pereyra's answer to the Admiral's note demanding an explanation of his conduct in reference to Captain Cor and the flag of truce, by no means exculpates him from the charge of violating the usages of war; but to taunt or triumph over a vanquished enemy is neither magnanimous nor generous,—it is sufficient that he is a prisoner. So have thought, and so have acted the people and government of Buenos Ayres, towards one who, according to the strict rules of retaliation, had little to expect from their clemency or forbearance. When he landed, he was received in the most respectful manner, without insult or mockery, and the whole of his subsequent treatment has been the most liberal and generous. Every thing requisite to his convenience or comfort has been most promptly administered, in a way that does the highest honour to the country. In recording this noble trait of an exalted character, we feel that we are adding dignity to our pages. Amidst the clangor of arms, and the asperities of national strife, it is pleasing to see a truce made with the animosities of war, and the victor throwing the veil of oblivion over the errors of a fallen foe. We take it as a fine exemplification of the national character assuming its natural and true tone, a laudable and praiseworthy application of humane feelings to alleviate the evils of hostile warfare, that in some measure extenuates the vices which are inherent in social existence. The Admiral, in his despatches to Government, praises in warm terms the bravery of his antagonist. Although we might feel captious on that point, we would not dispute the accuracy of so good a judge. The wife of the Brazilian commander is a native of this city; we believe all her connections also reside here.

On Thursday a boat arrived from Martin García, which left on Wednesday night, states, that the National Squadron were up the Uruguay. A Brazilian squadron, consisting of 1 corvette, 3 brigs, 5 schooners, and 3 gun-boats, anchored off the island, distant about six miles. Admiral Brown sent down the brig *Balcarce*, all the gun-boats, &c., under the command of Captain Mason, to remain near the island. Upon their approach the Brazilians stood away, supposed for Colonia. On Wednesday, 5 gun-boats were despatched for Caracoles, to seek some Brazilians said to be in that neighbourhood. Colonel Martinez is in command at Martin García. Captain Espora has gone to join Admiral Brown with the remainder of the squadron and prizes. At Martin García they were not aware that any Brazilian vessels had escaped from the Uruguay, excepting one canoe, which got out by Caracoles on Tuesday last. It is ascertained that 10 vessels escaped from the late conflict: they have gone up the river. It is thought they will destroy the larger vessels, take their crews into the smaller ones, and endeavour to reach Salto, and there disperse themselves in the *Misiones*.

Among the prisoners who arrived on Wednesday, were Captain G. Broom and Lieutenant Wm. McEwing, Englishmen; Richard R. Usber, N. American. These were the only English and N. American officers in the Brazilian division. Of English and American, the *Balcarce*, Captain Broom, had 29, and the *Oriente* about 6. The *Balcarce* struck to the gun-boats, having lost main-mast, and nine men killed; none wounded. The Gun-boats are stated to have greatly distinguished themselves, particularly two of them. The *Oriente* struck to the *Maldonado*. The

prisoners were distributed on board the different vessels: a considerable number entered voluntarily into the Republican service. The Brazilians suffered considerable loss, being killed and wounded. They are represented as badly officered, and in the late fight several ran away without coming into action. Lieutenant Nelson was killed on board the *Union*; he was a Norwegian by birth.

The following letter was given by Admiral Brown to the Brazilian officer Captain George Broom. We know that the Admiral speaks in the highest terms of the gallant behaviour of Broom, (we wish it had been in a nobler cause,) and that every thing had been done to ameliorate his captivity; for which Captain Broom has expressed the utmost gratitude to Admiral Brown, and it is at the express wish of the said captain, that this acknowledgment and letter is inserted.

Baharce, on Island of Junkal, 11th Feb. 1827.

MY DEAR SIR,

Permit me to introduce to the pleasure of your acquaintance the bearer, Captain Broom, a Brazilian Officer of bravery and merit. He defended his vessel gallantly; but the fortune of war decided in our favour, and compels him to bear up against the vicissitudes of life in a country in which he is a perfect stranger. Should he stand in need of pecuniary assistance until remittances can be made him, I will thank you to supply him, and charge the same to the account of, Dear Sir,

Your sincere obedient servant,

WILLIAM BROWN.

To ROBERT JACKSON, Esq., Buenos Ayres.

Captain Broom has requested to be put on his parole; but the Government considering the great number of Brazilians who have dishonourably broken their parole, did not feel inclined in complying with his request.

In the session of Congress of Monday last, Señor Medina moved that the rank of Brigadier be conferred on Admiral Brown, as an honorary reward for his late victory. It was referred to a Committee.

The Emperor of Brazil, according to intelligence received from Rio, has dismissed all his Ministers. The motives which led to such a sudden act, are attributed to their having recommended the opening of a negotiation with the Republic for the re-establishment of peace. Every thing we hear of the principles and measures of the Emperor, tend to convince us of their impolicy and folly. It is not to be presumed that popular influence has any thing more to do with the nomination of his Cabinet, than with that of the Grand Seigneur's; but we do think it a very dangerous trifling with the best interests of the nation and the crown, to resist and treat with contempt the counsel of men, who, by every rule of judgement, are equally competent to observe and better qualified to judge of the interests of the nation, than he possibly can be who only sees through the mist of courtly flattery, or dazzling ambition. Neither can an uninterested observer find one rational motive, through the whole course of a protracted and expensive conflict, which can be urged as holding out to Brazil even a distant prospect of success. And yet it would appear that the great head and front of their offending, is their having acted under the influence of patriotic feelings, and the dictates of a conscientious regard to the interests of their country, though opposed to the views of their chief, and evidently contrary to their own interests. No honest Brazilian, we think, could have done otherwise, however galling to his pride, or however humiliating such a confession must certainly be after so much overstrained bombast on the greatness of the Empire, and such contemptuous and bitter sarcasms on the poverty of the Republic.

It is in vain we look for that prudence in Don Pedro that is requisite in the head of an empire shaken by internal discontent, and external warfare. It is equally futile to search in the present war for a single action, by sea or land, which can by any skill of exaggeration be made to reflect honour on the arms of the Empire, or promise success to its cause in the issue of the present contest. Its army outmanoeuvred, and made to retreat precipitately, and what is of great importance, its communication with Rio Grande cut off. Its gigantic navy drawing out a course of inactive idly looking on, or, if coming to a fair contest, either sailing idly, or surrendering to the small but active forces of the Republic. In fact, he appears to regulate his conduct by the

and unrestrained aspirations of ambition, (from the dream of which he will probably arise weakened and confounded,) rather than by the maxims of a sober policy. If he were to listen to the suggestions of popular sentiments, independent of his own feelings, the way would shortly be open to negotiation. The delay can only take away from the range of his proposals, and leave him the hard alternative of unconditional submission to terms which some time ago he rejected with scorn.

THEATRE.

Mozart's Opera of "Don Giovanni" was performed for the first time in this city on the 6th instant. The house, although at double prices, was crowded in the extreme—in fact it may be said that all the beauty and fashion of Buenos Ayres were present. Rosquellas personated the Don. We think it his best performance, and the music more adapted to his voice than in many other characters he represents. Vacani's "Leporello" could not but please; his dress was rather too cumbersome for the bustling servant of the libertine Don. Ricciofial, and Vera, were respectable; the former has a sweet and plaintive voice, though not of great power: he would appear to more advantage in a *Comedie Française*. The "Séñor Ghost," with his sepulchral hollow tones, was in true spirit of the character.

Angela Tani has proved herself a complete mistress of her art. The graceful and dignified manner in which, as "Doña Ana," she rebuffed the first advances of "Giovanni," and the expressive grief after the death of her father, "looking so lovely in her sorrow as she at other times does in her smiles," were specimens of acting not often met with. Her mourning attire became her infinitely. "Zerlina" ought to have been her character, had there been any one else to sing the difficult music of "Doña Ana." Her charming voice in the air of "La ci darem la mano," in the first act, and "Vedrai, Carino, se sei, buonino," in the second act, would have had great effect. The Señora Vacani, however, got through "Zerlina" extremely well.

Praise is due to the Gentleman who presided at the Piano, particularly for the manner in which he accompanied the air sung by Rosquellas in the second act. Some new dresses and scenery were introduced, and we hope the Manager will be reimbursed the expenses he has incurred. Altogether, the Opera afforded a high treat, and was much applauded; yet Rossini, and his delightful music, still lingers upon the imagination, and with many gains a decided preference, (the musical Cognoscenti excepted.) Our critics, remarking upon the frequent repetitions of Rossini at the London Opera, observes,—"Admire as we profess ourselves to be of his light and elegant fancy, it but serves to send us back with double zest to the mighty mind of Mozart."

In the getting up of this scientific Opera, Rosquellas has been indefatigable. Few persons, if any in this city, could have undertaken the task. Years hence, he will be named as the Parent of the Operatic establishment of Buenos Ayres. In its present infant state it has defeated the expectations too severe, recollecting that a very few years since, a solitary song from Senor Campomanes was all that enlivened the scene.

The "Aficionados del Pais," in honour of the victory obtained by Brown, have performed the "Duque de Visco," and "Las Travesuras del Amor," to a crowded audience. Brown's portrait was exhibited, and the National Anthem sung, amidst great applause.

MOZART—Mozart never reached his natural growth. During his whole life, his health was delicate. He was thin and pale, and though the form of his face was unusual, there was nothing striking in his physiognomy but his extreme variability. The expression of his countenance changed every moment, but indicated nothing more than the pleasure or pain which he experienced at the instant. He was remarkable for a habit which is usually the attendant of stupidity:—his body was perpetually in motion; he was either playing with his hands, or beating the ground with his foot. There was nothing extraordinary in his other habits, except in his extreme fondness for the game of billiards. He had a table in his house, on which he played every day by himself when he had not any one to play with. His hands were so habituated to the piano, that he was rather clumsy in every thing besides. At table he never carved, or if he attempted to do so, it was with much awkwardness and difficulty.—(Vocal Anthology.)

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