

# British Packet,

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

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No. 36.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1827.

(Vol. 1.)

### EXTERIOR.

#### SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

(PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.)

"*Rome, Dec. 16.*—The Treasurer Cristaldi has for some time deposited large sums in the Treasury of his Holiness; the taxes in the Roman state are considerable; they are rigorously exacted, and nothing is expended for the good of the state. Every one asks what can become of this money; for the College of Cardinals does not now permit Popes, as formerly, to enrich their nephews. Those who are the best acquainted with public affairs here, assert, that the Apostolics of the Peninsula have applied to the Roman government for supplies of money in case of need. These supplies were promised; and the payment of taxes into the papal treasury was afterwards actively pressed. The moment of need having arrived, the promises made have been carried into effect; vast sums have been for some time past drawn from the treasury, to be transferred, it is said, to the hands of the apostolic Spaniards and Portuguese, omitting to

"*Madrid, Dec. 21.*—We have been disagreeably surprised in reading the expressions in which French Ministers indulge on the subject of the troubles in the Peninsula. We have seen with grief that the Free Government names England in the number of its allies, and treats Spain almost as an enemy. Whatever may have been the secret motives which determined France to embrace such a line of policy, our monarch will not give way. Spain has a substantial force than England; but she knows the energy of reaction. Indeed, no person here is mistaken as to the wicked counsel which the British Cabinet seeks with us at the present moment. After having revolutionized our colonies,—after having led in her attempts on our coasts, in order to assist our revolutionists, she wishes, no doubt, to take from us the Philippine and other islands. If such be her design, it is probable that she will endeavour to compel her to give back the conquests of security, to acquire by such scandalous piracy."

"The respective orders to the depar... continue to our convents... the service all those indivi... the monks traverse... he shall give a consent to the... contributions to the Mar... Nobody is permitted to... On all the roads... an officer or chief... all classes, remain... which will be conducted to... of this... security and... against the... a govern... of arms. All... with the... horse... will be dispersed... now appears collecting... which they may find... celebrated authors... University, a curious... societies, upon... Don Antonio... of the ancient... and it to you... as... a memoir, a copy... a prisoner... and which will be placed under his observation."

It is said, that the Emperor of Brazil, when he assumed that resigned all pretensions to the Crown of Portugal. Where the instrument of his resignation? we ask. On the contrary, has never ceased, from the period mentioned, interesting him-

self as much as before in the concerns of his European kingdom. It is true that he has offered a kind of conditional resignation to his daughter, and to Don Miguel if married to his daughter; but only on the condition of acknowledging the Constitution. This acknowledgment of the Constitution is therefore a condition precedent of the resignation. As to Don Miguel, whatever may be his secret aspirations after a Crown to which he has no title, he has acknowledged the present Constitution, and of course his brother's right to bestow it. And with respect to our having imposed the Constitution, it is notorious that Sir Charles Stuart, who brought it over in the mere character of a courier, was directed to quit Lisbon immediately, and immediately did quit it, lest his presence should be misinterpreted: so that we are not only free from blame, but ought also to be free from suspicion, with respect to the imposition of the Portuguese Constitution.—(*Times.*)

#### PERSIA.

The war which has been commenced between this power and Russia attracts but little attention, in consequence of the great distance of its scene from the centre of European politics, and of the more important and nearer interests connected with the differences between Spain and Portugal. Our government formed a treaty of alliance with the Persian government, in Nov. 1824, in which the latter was to receive, in case of an invasion from Russia, military aid, and a subsidy of £200,000 during the war. It is said, that the Persians have demanded from us the fulfilment of this treaty, but there are circumstances connected with the progress of this war which may cause some demur previous to our taking an active part in favour of the Persians, and, though the tenor of the treaty may be the same as that which binds us to give our present aid to Portugal, the very different situation in which the two powers stand towards their respective enemies, will call for a proportionate distinction in the conduct to be observed between them. The difference of their situations is this:—Portugal is wantonly and unjustifiably attacked; whereas Persia, according to the accounts of the Russian authorities, has attacked their territory without cause. In this case, the principles of common justice would not sanction our becoming an accomplice in a crime against the rights, honor, and peace of Russia, neither would they justify our resistance to her demands of satisfaction. We would not be thought to pursue a Jesuitical policy, that would explain the meaning of the details according to the suggestions of fluctuating interests; but our engagements ought never to be converted into agents of incontinence, or used to shelter others from the punishment due to their errors or misconduct. Should a war take place between Russia and Great Britain, (which is likely, if the former, after having refused offers of peace and reasonable satisfaction, should persist in carrying on hostilities with a view to conquest,) we may expect a long and arduous struggle, the close of which will place the respective capacities of these powers in a less ambiguous point of view than they have hitherto been seen. It is rather a critical moment for the liberty of Europe, as the affair of Portugal is one which would have no inconsiderable weight, on the supposition of the event, in disposing other powers to take part against us;—but we have little fear concerning the result.

It is reported in the newspapers, that Turkey and Greece have agreed on the terms of a convention, by which their hostilities are to be finally set at rest; Greece retaining a full power of framing and administering her own internal laws. If such a happy con-

summation should have occurred, it may, we presume, be attributed to the powerful intervention of the Courts of London and St. Petersburg, aided, perhaps, by the salutary fears entertained at the Porte of the designs imputed to the Egyptian Pacha.

As the Crown of Hanover does not descend in the female line, should the daughter of the Duke of Kent succeed to the Crown of England, that of Hanover would devolve upon the eldest surviving son of His late Majesty.

Extract of a letter from Vera Cruz, dated September 20, 1826: "The Dutch brig *Mercurio* has arrived, having on board Colonel Van Veer, as deputy to the Congress of Republics, which was to have been held at Panama, but which is transferred to this country."

PERU.

A change has taken place in the government of this Republic, which may be viewed as the opening scene of a varied and eventful drama, in which convulsions and revolutions will form the most interesting part of the plot, and wild democratic rights, under the personification of liberty, will be the most active and prominent characters: Señors Pando and Heres have resigned, and have been substituted by Dr. Don Manuel Lorenzo Vidaurre and Gen. Don Juan Salazar. The Colombian army too, has become infected with the same itching feeling of restlessness, and have deposed their chief officers, among them an Irishman named James White, all on the grounds of suspicion. They profess, at the same time, to be obedient and submissive to the laws and constitution of the Republic of Colombia, and resolve to sustain them to the last gasp. General Santa Cruz, the president of the council of government, has continued to keep his place, and has published an address to the Peruvians, which shows how flexible he can be to the current of his interests. This address states, that the government could no longer neglect a certain echo which was heard from the remotest parts of the Republic, repeating the following sentence: "The constitution for Bolivia was not received with a free will, such as is required for political codes." In another decree it is stated, that the electoral colleges were deficient in the necessary legal faculties for the examination and approbation of the constitution, and convokes an extraordinary constituent congress to determine and choose the constitution which is to govern the nation.

The aspect of Peruvian politics is not one of the most flattering promises to her peace or stability. There is a change working in that country, the effects of which may affect materially the interests of South America in general. The making of constitutions seems to be the general taste, and the breaking of them a fatal necessity. What will be the end of these goings, no one knows: we shall see, shortly, what sort of work Peru will accomplish, now that she is about to open a constitution manufactory on her own bottom. She cannot find a better model than that which has been offered to the acceptance of these provinces; but we hope it will meet a better reception, and prove more durable. Unless it does so, she had better have retained her old one, notwithstanding the clog which was attached to it. We shall hereafter take a more extensive view of the late changes that have occurred in that country.

CHILI.

On the 26th of November of last year, a treaty of Amity, Alliance, Commerce, and Navigation, was formed between this Republic and Buenos Ayres, by the respective Ministers of each, at Santiago de Chili, a copy of which will be found in No. 27, of *The British Packet*. The treaty has been submitted to the consideration of the Commission of Foreign Relations, in conjunction with the Commission of Commerce. The result of their consultation is reduced to the following observations:—"The treaty must be considered under two distinct aspects; first, that of alliance; second, of commerce. With respect to the first, although it appears of the greatest importance, and the most difficult to resolve upon, the Commission would not hesitate in deciding in favour of its sanction, as it is aware that the war which Buenos Ayres sustains against the Empire of Brazil is highly interesting to Chili, and even to the whole of America. With respect to the second, commerce, the 11th and 12th articles are directly opposed to the prosperity of Chili; but the Commission will not enter into the proofs with all the evidence which it can and ought to bring, because it believes that the sanction of the treaty ought to be sus-

pending, until the government and constitution of the Argentine Republic be consolidated in an unalterable manner, and so be able to offer fixed guarantees. The state of independence, and the character of the attributions which some of the provinces have assumed, would make it impossible on the part of Buenos Ayres to comply with the stipulations of the treaty. The last law of customs which the government of Mendoza passed on the 7th of Nov. ultimo, proves the truth of this. For these reasons, the Commission presents the following project of law:—"Let the Executive suspend the sanction of the treaty of Amity, Alliance, Commerce and Navigation, which it has celebrated with the government of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, until that government be consolidated, and present sufficient guarantees for its fulfilment by all and every one of the provinces."

Thus has ended the negotiations for a treaty, which it was expected would have created effects of an important kind on the character, respectability and power of the two nations, but which have been forestalled by an imprudent measure on the part of one of the provinces of this Republic, and by disorder and irregularities in most of them. The laws of the province of Mendoza, to which the Commission alludes, may be found in the 17th No. of *The Packet*, with our animadversions upon them; and although they were chiefly confined to their probable effects on the organization of the provinces, the general principles on which they were condemned will apply with the same force to the external relations of the nation; for any violation of a fundamental rule, generally acknowledged in the component parts of the nation, must debilitate its force, and diminish the value and respectability of those guarantees, without which no durable or close international connection can be formed, on the basis of a reciprocal equality of civil commerce or privileges. These laws have been urged with justice by the Commission, as a sufficient impediment to the ratification of the treaty. But regarding that inability to offer the necessary guarantees for the general fulfilment of the articles, Buenos Ayres might with equal, if not a better justice, object the same defect. Chili, for unfortunately she is in a woe's condition, from which those who have been eye-witnesses of it entertain very slight hopes of her being soon extricated. Even had this treaty been ratified by both Republics, its influence on the war between Buenos Ayres and Brazil would have been of little or no importance, though co-operation was expressly alluded to in the 3d article of the treaty, as Chili is engaged in a war with her barbarous neighbour without a penny in her treasury, and the government undergoes frequent revolutions.

As for those anticipated attempts against their independence from another quarter, we suppose late events will have done away with even the suspicion of them; at least, with the necessity of any preparation to repel them: and instead of falling into the clasp of oppression in the hands of some phantom enemy, they will employ their time in a much better manner, by drawing closer their social relations among themselves, strengthening the force of laws against the licentiousness of popular excesses, and forming a good and stable government on the ruins of former oppression and the more dangerous practices of modern dates. It is an appalling spectacle to behold friends of popular institutions, to see the new republics quarrelling about abstract principles, of little comparative importance, amid the ruin of the colonies, and the convulsions of society, like those which should cause the time which would have been employed to save a drowning fellow-creature, in a wail about the proper means for effecting his rescue. We think that these spectacles will shortly be crushed, and that the elements of organization are warring, and the repeated mutations, and the common interests of society, interest are neutralized by the deadly operation of dissension, the germ of disorder, which has already attained a considerable growth, become ripe into an inveterate habit. These open structures, opened upon Chili, are in the interior provinces of the Republic, strike at the root of all good power, disturb public order, and pervert the ardour of patriotism, to the worst purposes.

BOLIVIA.

Bolivia has appointed a Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Brazil. Probably the Emperor will be less testy about the reception of him in that character than this government was, as will no doubt feel pleased to form a connexion with that Republic not from friendship, but interest, purely political and temporary.



Retourne al N° 35

to the conservation of public order and interior security; and to afford the services which for such sacred object may be required of them by the government.

3. The individual who shall deny the aids which correspond to the class to which he belongs, or who, directly or indirectly, shall exert his influence to prevent others from affording their assistance, shall be considered an enemy to public order, and as such shall be presented to a commission, who shall judge him according to military law.

4. The Commission shall be composed of the following officers: the commandant of arms, Helguero, as President; Vocales, Don Cornelio Olivencia, and Don Lorenzo Lugones; Auditor, Dr. Garcia; Fiscal, Don Juan Taboada; Secretary, Don Juan Felix Mendez: the place in which they shall hold their sittings to be the House of Representatives.

5. The trials of the commission shall be public, and their sentences cannot be carried into execution without the previous approbation of the government.

6. All persons who shall hold secret communications, for the purpose of overturning the interior order of the province, and they who shall attempt to disturb it, shall be tried according to military usages, and in proportion to the enormity of the crime, they shall be punished in conformity to the military laws.

7. On the firing of a gun, all persons capable of bearing arms shall present themselves in the plaza mayor, with the arms and horses which they may possess, for the purpose of receiving their appointments.

8. At the call of the drum, and two gun shots, all the persons enlisted shall hasten immediately to occupy the point to which they may be destined, shutting at the same time all the stores and workshops.

9. After the signal of alarm, nobody shall leave the city without a written license from the Governor; and from the publication of this decree, none are permitted to go out of the province.

10. All persons who may come from outside the city or province in future shall present themselves to the government, or commandant of arms; and in case of refusal to do, they shall be liable to the penalties imposed to the penalties which will be heavy for holders of lodgings, who within two hours of the government of their having lodged an individual in the province, expressing his name, and the place where he has come.

11. They who are in violation of the preceding article, will be considered as delinquents, according to circumstances which may occur, and placed on their trial before the military commission.

12. Every person having arms belonging to the State, must present them within the precise term of twenty-four hours, to the commandant of arms, if in the city, and if in the country, to the officer appointed by him. After the expiration of six days, and not being obeyed, they shall be subject to the penalties which the chief of arms may see fit to award them.

13. The commandant of arms is authorised to adopt the measures which he may judge necessary to maintain public order in the city with the government, and issuing of himself the regulations for the government of the country, and individuals he may consider useful, or necessary to the government, and they who are armed in the night through the streets, and they who are not in the nearest guard.

14. The resolution of the government, and they who are armed in the night through the streets, and they who are not in the nearest guard, shall be subject to the penalties which shall be appointed by the police, or the chief of arms, which shall be appointed by the government.

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**BANDA ORIENTAL.**

Canelones states, that on the 8th instant the Brazilians made a commission, it shall be sent in the department of the country, and shall be published in the Official Register. Feb. 16, 1857.—M. Llerdia.

following, they learned that the Brazilians had retired at 7 o'clock the preceding evening. The letter gives a very unfavourable account of the state of the Patriot lines without the city, as the troops on actual service do not exceed 100 men, which are inadequate to form a respectable corps of observation. Particular hopes are entertained of General Soler's being able to return with several hundred men, well mounted and armed. By an extract of another letter, date 22d, we learn that Major La Grumet, at the head of a few foreign sailors, on the night of the 20th had attempted to seize an imperial ship, *Conde de Arcos*, anchored off the mouth of Monto Video harbour; the attempt was unfortunate, and the number of killed and wounded is supposed to amount to 20. The leader and the greater part of the men, it is said, escaped in their launches, but their fate is yet unknown.

On the 21st instant, the Commission appointed to examine the Constitution sanctioned by the General Congress, gave in their opinion, which is perfectly favourable to its adoption, and, indeed, recommends it in strong language of approbation.

We have before this expressed our approbation of the basis of the Constitution, and now, concerning the whole of the superstructure, we feel no hesitation in asserting, that it is the best that has yet been presented to the nation, if not the best that has hitherto been framed in America. When we say it is the best, we do so in reference to its apparent adaptedness to the wants and necessities of the country, and not in reference to that indispensable requisite, popular approbation, without which it must prove a mere abstract theory, in spite of the wisdom which framed it, or the beneficial results which might be produced by its practical operation. It has been called (like every other American constitution,) the most liberal of constitutions; but when compared with others, according to the meaning generally attached to the word liberal, when treating of constitutions, we cannot discover the propriety of the superlative denomination. But this is no fault in our judgment, as there may be an excess of liberty enjoyed by the people, and equally as liable to abuse as too large a reservation of power in favour of the government. There are constitutions which permit the people a more direct and more active influence, for instance, in the election of provincial governors; but these constitutions are not necessarily better than those which share the nomination with the executive, nor in all probability so good, if applied to the interior provinces of this Republic. But we shall not enter into an analysis of the Constitution. It is a point of higher importance whether it will be accepted by the provinces for which it is designed, and to calculate the probable effects it will create. Of these two, the former is most interesting, and most particularly so in reference to the Banda Oriental, as that province is marked by peculiarities that will render its solution a point of no ordinary magnitude in its influence on the future state of the Republic. It is well-known, that the Banda Oriental was the birth-place and cradle of the federal system practised in these provinces; and that arch-anarchist, Artigas, made its principles the stepping-stone to his unbridled ambition, which led the way to anarchy, military despotism, and finally to subjugation; to deliver it from which, the sister provinces have sacrificed, and are sacrificing, their treasures, and the best blood of their bravest citizens. But we need not point out exemplifications of the infatuation of the prejudiced and ignorant, in favour of the plausibilities which flatter their power or their passions, neither need we condescend to search the records of the revolution, and the fragments of an imperfect and inefficient organization, the evils which the federal system first brought on the country, and which it threatens to perpetuate beyond the limits of our calculations. Among the provinces which ought to compose the Union, the Banda Oriental has suffered the most from the pernicious doctrines that first sprouted out in its soil; notwithstanding, such is the force which they have exerted on the minds of the people, that if we believe those who ought to know, they are as much attached to them as at any time previous to their misfortunes, though that attachment is smothered out of deference to necessities that allow no time for other considerations than those which the desires of liberation from a foreign yoke almost exclusively suggest. Imbued with the old notions of provincial rights and independence, though for a while, during the struggle for liberty, they forego their favourite object, there is little doubt that when the storm shall have passed away, they will again revert to their former sentiments. Under the obligations which they are to Congress for the decided and active part which it took in its warfare for the recovery of its primary rights, it would be a strange instance of

ingratitude and overweening presumption, were they to refuse the constitution framed by its members, who, if the province be liberated, may justly share in the honour of a most efficient co-operation in bringing about the event. At the same time it would be a gross manifestation of ignorance, were we to presume that the sense of gratitude will retain its vigour, after the causes which called it into existence have ceased to act. The attraction of similar sentiments on general points and common wants, may for a while tend to keep united this section of the national territory with its neighbours on the opposite shore; but unless there be a radical change of views, and a sensible improvement on the feelings which formerly existed between the two provinces, we cannot anticipate any thing better than a modified repetition of past conduct, which has been followed by the sacrifice not only of provincial independence, but has also involved the whole nation in an expensive and protracted war.

(To be continued.)

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

"Buenos Ayres, March 19, 1827.

"The marches and manœuvres of the Army under the command of Brigadier-General Don Carlos Alvear, in the territory of Brazil, do distinguished honour to the military annals of the Argentine Republic: the brilliant combats of Bacacay and El Ombu, and the memorable battle and victory of Ituzaingo, elevate to a high degree their glory and splendour, and are fixed on the great deeds which illustrate them. The Government acknowledges the esteem and gratitude which are owing to the conquerors of the Imperial army, and desirous of bestowing on them a premium proportionate to their merit, it reserves until the termination of the war that part of it which at the present period would not be reconcilable with the dignity of the nation, and with the state of the treasury. Upon these principles, the President of the Republic has decreed:—

"Every individual belonging to the Army of Operations in the territory of Brazil, who was engaged in the battle of Ituzaingo, shall use as a distinction a Cordon of Honour, which shall be attached to the left shoulder, and shall hang from the button-hole on the right side, with the following distinctions:—The General-in-Chief a golden one, with tassels and hangings of gold. The other Generals the same Cordon and the hangings, without tassels. The Chiefs, Cordon of silver, with tassels and hangings of the same. The other Officers the same Cordon, and without tassels. The sergeants and corporals Cordon of white silk, and privates of blue cloth.

"Each individual eligible to receive this favour, shall have the time of his service in the army reduced one year less than his engagement. The individuals who, by the aforementioned favour, may have served the time of their engagement, shall be discharged at the end of the war, and for the excess of time which they shall have served, they shall receive the monthly pay which is promised in the law of the 10th of September, 1824.

"The Colonel of the 1st Regiment of the line, Don Federico Brandzen, and the Commandant of a company of the 2d Regiment, Don Manuel Bezares, who died gloriously on the field of battle, shall be nominally present in all reviews of the said corps; for the former the Colonel shall answer, and for the latter the Lieutenant-Colonel; by this means perpetuating their worthy memory."

RIVADAVIA. — Francisco de la Cruz.

"Buenos Ayres, March 26, 1827.

1. "The National Bank is authorized for the present, to emit into circulation copper money, which may represent the value of twenty, ten, five, and two and a-half decimas, or the 4th of ten decimas, according to approved models.

2. "In proportion as the Bank shall issue the said monies, it shall call in and inutilize the same amount of the bills of 20 decimas.

3. "The Bank is bound to call in the copper monies shall issue by virtue of this decree, as soon as circumstances permit to regulate definitively the law of National money."

RIVADAVIA.

Number of the killed and wounded in the engagements of Ituzaingo,

		Ombu, and Bacacay.	
Chiefs,	2 killed.	2	wounded.
Officers,	16	21	
Privates,	129	208	

147 231—TOTAL, 378.

Of the 231 wounded, there had died 11 only of the privates as late as the 6th instant and therefore it is probable that the greater part of the remainder will survive their wounds.

March 29, arrived British Packet, *Eclipse*, Griffin, from Falmouth 24th January, Rio 13th March, M. Video 27th. Passengers, Mrs. Whitfield, niece, and servants. At Rio there was no

talk of peace: the Emperor was represented to be unpopular. They had heard there of the loss of the Uruguay squadron, and the battle of Ituzaingo. The Brazilians claimed the victory in the latter battle, but acknowledged a loss of 1500 men, including three superior officers. An American brig, mounting 18 guns, called *The Spark*, had been detained at Rio upon suspicion of her being bound to Buenos Ayres. There was no talk of the Emperor leaving Rio for Monte Video. The packet had a license at Rio, permitting the landing of the passengers. An American passenger in the packet from Rio to M. Video. There are no Brazilian vessels of war at M. Video or Maldonado. The blockading squadron off this port consists of the frigates *Piranga*, Admiral Pintos Guedez, *Paula*, Norton, *Emperatriz*, *Prytz*, 2 corvettes, 4 brigs, and 4 schooners.

The *Lord Melville* packet, from this 2d November, arrived at Falmouth 31st December. The only late arrival at Monte Video is the British schooner *Peggy*, from Rio 6th of March.

ROSSINI.

Rossini, it is well known, has but little studied the solid principles of Music; yet he surprises the world by every thing that he produces in the science, and notwithstanding the numerous aberrations he allows himself, enchants and astonishes mankind: he pleases the general taste, and overpowers the heart. If we ask how this happens, the ready answer is—because he possesses genius. Very few persons have enjoyed so much fame and popularity during their life time, as this celebrated Italian. His countrymen will scarcely listen to any other music. The Journal of Bologna counted in 1819, seventeen Theatres in Italy, upon which his Opera's were performing at the same moment; and seven out of Italy, including London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, &c. Upon this occasion Rossini was heard to say, "Sono il più giovine e il più fortunato dei maestri." He is not backwards in boasting of his glory, and has a great enjoyment of his honours; but when it is considered that he has been the darling of a whole nation ever since he was eighteen, (for at that age he made himself eminent,) and that he was caressed wherever he went, especially by the Ladies, some of whom have been passionately fond of him, it would be a gross affectation in him to profess an unconsciousness of his own merits.

He is himself, like his music, vivacious and voluptuous; so passionately fond of social amusements, that he drives off his work to the last moment, and then does a great portion of it surrounded by his friends. His facility in composition is indeed extraordinary. Ricciardi, of Florence, the eminent music se—in Italy, ... opera by the sale of Rossini's works, relates of him ... in the space of an hour ... in the midst of the confused cries ... whom were dictating aloud to ... those romances, or whining love ... their reputation, Rossini would ... them while dressing to go out. ... him while neglecting the grammatical ... he excused himself thus:—"I have but six weeks to compose an ... the first month is devoted to dissipation and pleasure, and it is only during the last fortnight that I compose every morning a Duetto, or an Air, which is to be rehearsed that very evening; how then will you have me perceive the minute errors in the accompaniments."

With all his popularity, the pay that Rossini obtained would seem contemptible to many an English music master. Forty pounds were as much as he got for an Opera before he was engaged by the Director of the San Carlo, at Naples, to compose three Operas annually at a salary less than £400 a year. The value of money is, however, much ... with us; and it should be mentioned to the honour of Rossini, that he has the habit of remitting two-thirds of his gains to his poor ... the latter of whom, by the way, was the only person ... was ever known to write letters; which, however, he did not rather an amiable sentiment, he ... Signora Rossini, Madre ... about 40 years of age; he was a very ...

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