

British Packet, AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

PRO HONO PUBLICO.

This Paper will be published every SATURDAY, with the exception of an occasional irregularity which may arise from the arrival of the British packets. The Subscription for three months, \$3. All communications to be addressed to the Editors, and left at the Printing-Office, No. 17, Calle del Peru, where Subscriptions are received.

No. 38.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1827. (Vol. I.)

EXTERIOR.

PERU.

It appears from the events which have recently occurred in this country, that a change of an important nature has taken place in the sentiments of the people, and the government. The secret causes which contributed to produce it, we are not sufficiently near to judge of; but the symptoms of it, according to the concurrent testimony of those on the scene of action, had for some time previous been gradually assuming a decided character, more particularly in reference to the popularity of Bolivar,—the point which gives to the change its peculiar interest, and to the decline of which, and his personal absence, may justly be attributed the late movements. In our view, the mere formation of a new Ministry ought not to be assigned as the limits of the change: it is not the opening scene, or first act—the plot remains yet to be shown. With so small a portion yet exhibited, it would be presumption to pretend to foretell the minute of its combinations, or to determine the precise characters which will figure in the different stages of its progressive development. In the present case,

the materials which are possess in relation to the politics of the country, are not so much the knowledge of a few facts, and the corollaries which subsists between them and general principles exemplified in the experience of other states; and even in reasoning on these, a similarity cannot be found, so that the best and only grounds on which we are able to take up a tenable position, are restricted to analogy alone. Yet notwithstanding all the light which might be derived from such a source, it would most probably prove insufficient to scatter, even in the slightest degree, the clouds which obscure the future, or to foresee into what channel the impulses of a newly formed nation will direct its energies and fortunes. A cool and dispassionate view of the probabilities which the past of that country held out, and a comparison with those which the present affords, would perhaps profitably supply the place of a secure, and furnish at least some clue to their progress, and recovery. That we are fully capable of remaining. Captain Granville is; but if, standing on a high and inland; the happy temper and conversation the bustle which beclo; that brave officer, have facilitated the task, we can at; an; about our last Number.—The imprisoned; of; of; and out of Aberdeen, as at

is no man living it; so variously; the

the present day, a very difficult matter, if not an absolute impossibility: this is more particularly reserved for the future historian, the attention of the present will be applied to the examination of the effects which have been wrought during his administration of the affairs of Peru, and the consequences which are likely to result from the absence of his authority on its political condition.

we have contemplated his influence in that country, as a milrow, or a withering blast, passing over its rising powers, and corrupting and destroying the nascent spirit of independence which its emancipation from the dominion of Spain had called into existence; that all his victories and his popularity were the mere partners to his ambition, and all his pretended patriotism only a deceptive garb, to dazzle and mislead his admirers into a subservience to his designs. It has, on the other hand, been made the guardian angel of American liberty, the pulchre of national independence to the Republics of Columbia, Peru, and Bolivia, and to the two latter the moving spirit of organization, and the rock of their strength and stability. Which of these views is most correct,

we will not take upon us to say. Our opinions are derived from a partial consideration of the various circumstances by which these opposite sentiments have been created; and act from any interested motives. Indeed, if this were the source whence they originated, we could hardly reconcile our conduct with the dictates of prudence. He who attempts to sail against a head wind, would not be considered an able seaman. But, while we are sensible in what direction the current runs, we shall never descend to imitate the contemptible conduct of the ass that threw up his heels in the face of the dog's lion. We frankly confess that we believed Bolivar destined to be the skillful physician who should have prevented in Peru those evils which have been experienced in the other new States: that by his wise administration those peccant humours which have been generated by the change of political regimen would have been drawn off, without debilitating the body

in the process; and that, under the shade of his influence, we have grown and matured those institutions which must be exposed to the ruthless storm of popular turbulence, or factious order. If we are not mistaken, the elements are already in the clouds above the horizon, and are moving onwards to burst with revaging fury on the unsheltered land. We are well aware that a very different character has been assumed by him, the chief traits of which were drawn from the canvas framed for Peru; but it must not be forgotten, that the institution is capable of a different construction than that which has been put upon it, and that what has been branded as the pirations to personal power, might have been a stroke of policy, and designed for the good of those to whom it was directed. Here, to illustrate the prevalence of misrepresentation, might call to our aid the intention said to be involved in the institution now framed for the United Provinces. The system of Unity adopted as its basis, is said by some to have no other object than individual aggrandizement, and the gratification of pride; such that of Peru is certainly more liable to suspicion, they have been vituperated with unmeasured reproach. We have seen in a different light. When the bodily powers of suffering from relaxation, the faculty would rationally application of astringents to restore them to health; we have thought is a practice which ought to be avoided by politicians; and, in fact, we consider the object of the present constitution to be similar—the reservation of

in its present state of relaxation, to sanity and

sound habits. If the medicine be nauseous and is rejected, and the disorder continues, we ought not to blame the doctor, but the patient. We join issue with all those who take for their motto, "Salus populi lex suprema esto," and we should not perceive ourselves deviating from its spirit, if we took for granted that the very personal influence of the Liberator, so much and so long feared by those who believed it directed to wrong purposes, would in the end have proved beneficial to Peru. The reasons which induce us to form an opinion so contrary to those generally adopted, we shall endeavour to explain.

In reference to health, whether individual or political, we must remember, that not every thing which is gratifying to the taste, is most conducive to the promotion of that object. If it were so, the best way of consulting the health of children would be by pumpering their irregular and vitiated appetites, and that of States and Nations by yielding to all the extravagant demands of popular caprice. We would no more deny that men have political rights, than we would assert that they have no sensual appetites; but this acknowledgment does not do away the fact that both are capable of the most dangerous perversions. The knowledge requisite to fulfil the duties incumbent on men in a political capacity, is unfortunately not intuitive, but, like every other branch of practical wisdom, to be gained only by a long course of experiment and mental improvement. Had this necessity not been imposed on humanity, the serfs of Russia, and the sable tribes of Africa, would need only a volition to enable them to enter at once into the full enjoyment of all the blessings of political liberty, with its concomitant effects. It is true, that the light to be derived from the experience of other nations may be of great service, but is more in the theoretic than in the practical part of politics. It points out the best principles, but does not communicate to new elements adaptability to the system it approves, or change at once habits and customs that have been rooted in a national character for generations. However bold the assertion may appear, it is as dangerous to the peace of nations for an unpractised people to enter at once on the full exercise of their rights, as it is to the future fortune of a minor to be entrusted with the full management of his patrimony in his nonage. We compare a nation that is suddenly released from colonial bondage and put into full possession of all her physical powers of a giant with the mental weakness and *idiocy* of an infant; and this release, however pleasing and flattering, is attended by many evils, and even may in some cases surpass the benefits. We do not impugn the right to liberty in any colony or state; but we have not yet learned that the existence of a right is always accompanied by a capacity for its proper exercise. Sensible of this truth, instead of perceiving in the late changes in Peru those grateful anticipations of future peace, independence, and prosperity, we have beheld them as the gloomy portents of hastening troubles, such as have too commonly marked the vicissitudes of every Republic in this hemisphere, since the common enemy was driven out. Such sombre views may not suit the temper of the times, but the future will show whether they are well founded or not.

INTERIOR.

SAN LUIS.

San Luis Hall of Sessions, March 20.
 The honorable Representation of San Luis, assembled in the high and important object of revising the Constitution, by the General Constituent Congress for the government of the Argentine Nation, has meditated profoundly and deliberated its articles, it has compared their contents with the will of the province, and its inhabitants, being impelled by the torrent of opinion of the people for the federal system, the Representatives are convinced that if they conform themselves to the Constitution, that they should not only betray the interests of their constituents, but should also plunge the whole province in a gulph of misfortune, for which they would be morally responsible; the people at every step further from being constituted a nation, act uniformly with the other provinces, with which they are bound by the strong bonds of reciprocal interests, they sanction the following articles:—

"1. The province of San Luis does not admit representation by the General Constituent Congress, on the 15th of the year 1826, because of its present

basis of federation, in favour of which the plurality of the provinces have declared.

"2. She will conserve with them the relations of confraternity for the mutual support of their liberty and rights.

"3. She is ready to sacrifice her resources for the defence of the Argentine people against their enemies.

LUIS DE VIDELA, President.

The conduct of the government of San Luis offers an almost solitary contrast to the violence and irregularity which have characterized the other provinces that dissent from the leading articles of the Constitution. The proceedings of the authorities evince an unusual degree of moderation and impartiality; and if the results of their deliberations do not in the eyes of some appear as the wise resolutions of a sound and correct judgement, they certainly deserve credit for the rectitude and purity of their intentions. To be convinced of this, we need only point out the measures taken by the Governor previous to the assembling of the Junto. He did him, as a patriot and a governor, the highest honour. To prevent all suspicion of improper influence on the opinions of the representatives, either for or against the adoption of the Constitution, he passed a note to that body, informing them of his having devolved the governorship into their hands, and also of his having sent orders to the military chief of the province to place all the troops and arms at their disposal; in consequence of which he retired from the command of the province, until they had decided on the question which was about to be discussed. Another circumstance which tends to confirm the credit of this open and frank step, that he refrained from expressing his wishes in favour of any particular choice. If any construction can be put on his private views, from his having repeatedly pointed out in his conversations the evils of federation, we should conclude that his preference was given to the Constitution as it now stands; and what would strengthen this construction is the fact, that the only member who voted for the reception of the Constitution was his particular friend. The general voice of the province, as heard through its representative organ, has decided for the federal system. Their choice may be erroneous, but the manner in which it has been formed and declared, if it does not deserve, at least, the name of every error respectable, it is certainly a noble proof of its wisdom. It concedes to the provinces been made the test of its truth, we should have been spared the pain of seeing it converted into a gloss on personal views, and a libel on the patriotism of Congress, and instead of being fuel to party rage, even if rejected would become a salutary warning and guide for the future direction of the Legislature. The crisis which is to determine its fate is hastening, if not already past; as the conditions upon which it is pending its going into operation do not appear likely to be obtained in consequence of the defection of some of the provinces, and the repulse it has met with in others. It were to be wished that the governors of the other provinces would imitate the conduct of the governor of San Luis, and thereby remove every thing of a personal nature from the character of the resolutions of their respective legislatures. The decisions of the juntas would then be the result of the opinion, and could not be justly ascribed to the views of the party in power.

communications between the different governments, is to form a Congress, to be composed of all those provinces which have decided in favour of federation, and under that form to proceed to their organization and constitution. Should this design be realized, it will produce serious effects on the integrity of the nation, and further endanger its internal peace, unless they are obviated by a spirit of conciliation in both the differing parties.

BUENOS AYRES.

The following Naval Officers, appointed to a particular service, have, or are about to leave this city: Captains Mason, Coe, and Shannon; Lieutenants Love, Willblood, Helmebolt, and Rolles; (Masters-Mates,) Sinclair, William Mendez, and Alexander Mendez; (Midshipmen,) Joseph Attwell, Wm. Mason, Charles Mason, and Henry Mason; Purser Livingstone, and Dr. Bailey.

We have little to add to our details of last week, relative to the actions of the 7th and 8th instant. The particulars then related approach nearly to the facts of the case. The manner in which the barque *Congress* was manœuvred and fought, in a very difficult navigation, and exposed to the fire of several heavy vessels, has excited much admiration. Her crew were in the highest order and spirits, and gave three cheers, with cries of "Viva la Patria," when close to their enemy. The blockading squadron came again in sight of the town on the 14th instant, and anchored about 13 miles distant, but in decreased numbers. Nine sail only are seen of large and small vessels, including two frigates. Some have doubtless gone to Monte Video to repair. It is said that two Brazilian schooners appeared off the Salado on the 15th instant; late events may have given them courage.—Would it not be easy and advisable to send two or three schooners of war, or gun-boats, down to the Salado?—they can lay out of reach of shot, and at any time sweep out to protect vessels bound upwards. The very idea of having armed vessels there would deter the Brazilians; and since the disaster of the Uruguay, they have not many disposable small craft. The port of the Salado has from circumstances become of considerable importance; with moderate precautions it is capable of repelling an enemy: an attack might produce a second edition of the Patagones affair. Its distance from Buenos Ayres is only 45 leagues, with a good carriage road. At Ensenada half-a-dozen gun boats, under the command of an active officer, would be of essential service. There are days in which they could with advantage assail their enemy, and a port always at hand to retreat to. A combined attack might be planned from Buenos Ayres and Ensenada, with the smaller vessels, and that at very little risk. The very essence of war is to distract an enemy, and render him uncertain on which side to expect an attack. Buenos Ayres has the means of so doing, and brave officers, such as Espora, R. sales, Nicolas, George, &c. The Brazilians no doubt expect a long repose in consequence of the operations of the 7th and 8th instant:—we trust they will be deceived.

Admiral Brown, we may confidently state, has quite recovered. A stiffness from the contusion alone remains. Captain Granville is in the same favorable condition: the happy temper and constant flow of spirits possessed by that brave officer, have facilitated his cure.

We beg to correct an error in our last Number.—The lamented Commodore was a native of Dundee, and not of Aberdeen, as at first stated.

The vessel sails to-day for Monte Video, Rio Janeiro, and Bahia. She has been detained for the purpose of taking Señor de Rio Janeiro, we believe charged with negotiations at Bahia, for their object the restoration of peace. Of the success of the propositions which he is authorized to make, we know nothing more than hearsay intelligence. It is probable that the Rio will proceed to England.

A vessel arrived at Monte Video from Rio Janeiro, brings in a corvette, a brig, a schooner, and two transports, with 1200 Germans, had sailed for Santa Catalina, and about to follow with 2800 men, for the purchase of the South.

A despatch dated 11th instant, states that several vessels entered the port of Monte Video. The brig *Caboclo* was sunk, and the vessel was on board in the last attack. The Republic, off Ensenada.

The enemy has lost upwards of 200 men. They have spread a report that they had on board above 60 of our wounded, and among them seven officers of the brig *Independence*. Another letter, dated 16th instant, has the following: "Four or five enemy's vessels have arrived at Monte Video dismantled, in the late engagement with Admiral Brown. One of them particularly, the corvette *Liberal*, has lost two of her masts, and it is said there are no means of replacing them in M. Video. It is said that the loss of the Brazilians exceeds 100 men; among them the captain of a brig that remained at Colonia, unfit for service."

A LIST OF THE VESSELS COMPOSING THE BUENOS AYRES AND BRAZILIAN NAVIES.

(Copied, with a slight alteration, from the *Messenger*.)

REPUBLICAN SQUADRON.

The letter U, is affixed to the names of the Prizes taken in the Uruguay, and the letter P, to those which have been taken at Patagones.

| Classes and Names. | Guns. | Classes and Names. | Guns. |
|----------------------------|-------|--|-------|
| Corvette Chacabuco | 23 | Schooner Maldonado (prize to Fournier) | 8 |
| Id. Ituzaingó P. | 22 | Id. Juncal P. | 3 |
| Barque Congreso | 18 | Id. 11 de Junio U. | 2 |
| Brig General Balcarce | 14 | Id. 30 de Julio U. | 2 |
| Herm. Brig 8 de Febrero U. | 14 | Id. 18 de Enero U. | 2 |
| Id. Patagones P. | 5 | Zumaca Uruguay, | 7 |
| Schooner Guanaco | 10 | Id. Union | 10 |
| Id. Sarandí | 9 | Id. 29 de Diciembre U. | 9 |
| Id. 29 de Diciembre U. | 9 | Id. 9 de Febrero U. | 8 |
| Id. 9 de Febrero U. | 8 | | |

TOTAL, - Vessels 31, - Guns 186

The *Twenty-fifth of May* is dismantled.

BRAZILIAN SQUADRON.

Those vessels which have the letters R. P. attached to their names, are at present in the River Plate.

| Classes and Names. | Guns. | Classes and Names. | Guns. |
|------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|
| Ship of the line <i>edro</i> | 74 | Brig 29 de Agosto | 18 |
| Frigate Maria Isabe | 64 | Id. Independencia o Muerte, R. P. | 18 |
| Id. Paula, R. P. | 64 | Id. Irusaba | 18 |
| Id. (New from U. S.) | 64 | Id. Real Juan, R. P. | 16 |
| Id. id. id. | 64 | Id. Voper | 16 |
| Id. Piranga R. P. | 62 | Id. Rio da Prata, R. P. | 14 |
| Id. Imperatriz R. P. | 54 | Herr. Brig Leopoldina | 14 |
| Id. Nitcheroy | 42 | Id. Maria da Gloria | 14 |
| Id. Parnaguá | 40 | Three-masted schr. R. P. | 22 |
| Id. P. aguassu | 38 | Lugre Maria Teresa, R. P. | 14 |
| Id. An onia | 36 | Schooner Atalanta, R. P. | 14 |
| Id. Tétis | 36 | Id. Princesa Real, R. P. | 10 |
| Id. Maria da Gloria | 36 | Id. Reino Unido, R. P. | 7 |
| Id. Liberal, R. P. | 22 | Id. Isabel Maria, R. P. | 7 |
| Id. Masafó | 22 | Id. Doña Paula, R. P. | 5 |
| Id. Carioca | 22 | Id. Concepcion, R. P. | 2 |
| Brig Bahia | 20 | Id. Luis de Camoens, R. P. | 2 |
| Id. Guarani | 20 | Id. Maria Isabel, R. P. | 1 |
| Id. Maranhao | 20 | Id. Providencia, R. P. | 1 |
| Id. Independencia del Nort. | 20 | Id. Rio, R. P. | 1 |
| Id. Janeiro | 18 | Gun-boats, 11 of 2 guns, R. P. | 22 |
| Id. Cacique | 18 | Id. 3 of 1 gun, R. P. | 3 |
| Id. Pirajá, R. P. | 18 | | |
| Id. Cuboclo, R. P. | 18 | | |

TOTAL, - Vessels 58. - Guns 1127

OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

The undersigned has the honour to inform the Commandant that on the 6th instant, at 8 o'clock, P. M., the brig *Repub* and *Independence*, the barque *Congress*, and schooner *Saran* sailed from this port under the command of Admiral William Brown. The squadron stood towards E. N. E. and continued in that direction until half-past eleven, when the enemy's squadron was observed at anchor. Immediately on discovering us, they made sail, and gave chase. In the meantime the wind, which had changed to the East, had become stronger, and changing our course to E. S. E. we so continued until half-past two o'clock A. M. of the 7th, at which hour the *Republic* and

Independence unfortunately grounded on the point of Santiago, and although they endeavoured at the moment to free themselves from that situation, by taking all practicable measures, they were unable to accomplish it, because of the wind and tide being contrary. The *Congress* and *Sarandi* immediately anchored near them: the enemy was then seen passing, at about two miles distance, under sail, as if in pursuit of us; and during the rest of the night shots were distinctly heard fired by the enemy as signals. At day-break the enemy was perceived in various directions; they immediately united and opened fire upon us until half-past four, p. m. when they ceased, and retired, apparently with some of their vessels much crippled. One of these was a brig that had grounded very near us, and was obliged to throw overboard her artillery and other articles, to lighten her. On seeing her aground, we immediately prepared to take her with our boats; but she then redoubled her efforts, and effected her escape by joining the other vessels, and anchored about three miles off. The *Sarandi* and *Republic* chiefly sustained the fire of the enemy on the morning of the 7th, though in the afternoon the three vessels were exposed to their fire, as the *Congress* had been despatched in the morning by the Admiral to Buenos Ayres, but was unable to effect her voyage because of the little wind and the opposition of the enemy, and she was forced to anchor in the port of Ensenada. Our vessels received very little damage that day, and our loss of very trifling consideration.

During the night of the 7th, the utmost efforts were made to lighten and draw off the brigs *Republic* and *Independence*, by throwing overboard a quantity of articles, but all was in vain. Had our object been obtained, the squadron would certainly have continued its voyage, notwithstanding the proximity of the enemy. The 8th, at five o'clock a. m., the enemy's squadron, consisting of 18 vessels, made sail and bore down towards us. They came within gun-shot, and after having anchored, at half-past seven they opened a sharp and continued fire, placing themselves in opposite lines on our bows and quarters. The corvettes and brigs retired again, having suffered considerable damage in their rigging, and some of the smaller vessels crowded all sail to get off with greater speed. The frigate *Paula* remained for some time aground, and while in that situation our vessels kept up a sharp fire, which must have done her much injury. At five o'clock, p. m. the brigs and corvettes returned, and began the action anew. The *Independence* and *Sarandi* had finished their powder, and both were in a very bad state. For this reason Captain Drummond, of the former, went on board the *Sarandi*, expecting to find ammunition, and a few moments after he was mortally wounded. A short time after this the *Sarandi* received a small quantity of powder and ball, which was sent by the Admiral, then on board the *Republic*, with which, having weighed anchor, she again commenced firing. The enemy, who appeared obstinately bent on directing his fire the two vessels aground. Observing, for this reason, that it was impossible to save the brig *Republic*, her officers and crew were transferred to the *Sarandi*, and she was set fire to. Night put an end to the combat, and the enemy retired and anchored at gun-shot distance, molesting us occasionally with a shot or two. The *Sarandi* remained at anchor repairing her damages until 10 p. m., and after having sent two boats with men to the *Congress*, and with orders to make for Buenos Ayres, she sailed for this port. On passing the enemy she was perceived by them, and although they fired a few shot they did not give chase, and at 3 a. m. of the 9th instant, she anchored in the inner roads. The undersigned regrets having to inform the Commandant-General, that Admiral Brown was slightly wounded in this action, and that Captain Drummond and Lieut. M. Thomas have perished in it. Captain Granville has also had the misfortune to lose his left arm. Our loss has not been great, considering the duration of the battle, our position, and the immense force of the enemy. The undersigned adds, for the consideration of the Commandant General, a relation of the wounded and killed according to the information which up to the present time he has been able to collect. The undersigned, through the indisposition of Admiral Brown, has been charged with the duty of transmitting to the Commandant General the relation which he has just presented, and of recommending particularly the officers and crews who have had part in these engagements, and who worthily fulfilled their duties. He also avails himself of this opportunity to salute the Commandant General with his most distinguished consideration and respect. — Buenos Ayres, April 11, 1827.

JOHN. H. COE.

Commandant-General of Marine, Don José Zapiola.

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-------------------|--------------------|
| Brig <i>Republic</i> , | - | 3 killed. | 14 wounded. |
| <i>Independence</i> , | - | 12 | 25 |
| Schooner <i>Sarandi</i> , | - | 5 | 12 |
| Total , | - | 25 killed. | 51 wounded. |

THEATRE.

It had been the custom, during the season of Lent, to give Concerts and other entertainments at the Theatre; but from the accouchement of our musical Star, Angela Taxi, and a wish to repair and decorate the house, all performances have been suspended; and, in order to meet the extraordinary expenses of such decorations, new scenery, an Operatic establishment, and the rise in almost every article, the prices have been raised according to the following scale:—

For a *Temporada*, or performance of Twenty Nights, which generally average from six to seven weeks,

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| The Dress Boxes, | - | \$55, each. | And for one evening, | \$3, each. |
| Lower do. | - | 45 do. | Do. | 20 reales each. |
| First Pit Seats, | - | 12 do. | Do. | 6 do. |
| Second do. | - | 10 do. | Do. | 5 do. |
| Third do. | - | 8 do. | Do. | 4 do. |
| Cazuela (Lady's Gallery) | 8 do. | Do. | 3 do. | |
| Admission to the Theatre, | - | - | 3 reales each. | |

Few will grumble at the advance, taking into account the improvement in the Theatre. Every Box has been eagerly taken, so that with a thin audience the Manager loses but little. On the 15th instant the Theatre re-opened, and to say truth, the ornamental part appeared neat and appropriate. The interior has undergone a thorough cleansing. From the long recess the audience came determined to be pleased, and to view the Actors as the abstract and brief chronicles of the time;—after your dearth you were better have a bad epitaph, than their ill report while you live." A Tragedy named "Aristodemo," was performed: in the concluding scenes some of the Ladies in the Cazuela sobbed aloud. The sympathy of these tender-hearted creatures, and the great attention the pay to Tragedy, has often been remarked.

On Monday, a new Comedy, written or compiled by a native of Buenos Ayres, and called "A la Vejez Viruelas," it was full of equivocal, and very amusing. On Tuesday, a sentimental play, from the German, "La Reconpensa del Arrepentimiento."

Doña Trinidad is shortly to re-appear: her plaintive voice and talents will be a great addition. Matilda Diaz improves,—she is best in Comedy, and has, besides, very pretty eyes.—The Opera, however, is the chief attraction to foreigners. Rosquellas, it is said, would long since have retired from the Stage, but from his wish to keep up that establishment, of which he is the Parent. The Buenos Ayres Opera is, for the present, at the mercy of contingencies,—A Singer indisposed, stops a performance. Could the Manager, upon an emergency, transport himself to the neighbourhood of Leicester-Square, London, he would there meet Italian singers by dozens, and at a very cheap rate.

MILITARY MUSIC.

In the midst of improvements which have taken place of late years in Buenos Ayres, we cannot but notice the Regimental Music. A short time since it was scarcely endurable: the Amateur may now listen to it with pleasure. There are three Bands quartered in this city and its neighbourhood, belonging to the following Regiments, viz:—Artillery, Cacadores, and Civicos. Almost every evening (in Winter at 8 o'clock, Summer at 9,) one or other of these Bands leave the Fort, and perform through the streets. That of the Civico's generally stop opposite to their quarters, near the College Church, and favor the public with an air or two before they enter. We have any preference, it is to the latter Band. They select from Resonance and other fascinating msters. The others, by their lameness, hardly compensate for the long walk to their barracks at the Retiro:—In London, we fancied nothing equal to the Band of the third regiment of Foot Guards, who have accompanied them many a time from the Horse Guards to St. James's Palace, Knightsbridge, and Portman-street Barracks, to hear the Marches "Blue Beard," "Pizarro," and other popular pieces.—In Buenos Ayres, on fine evenings, the Bands would alternately perform for an hour or so in the Plaza (that is if they could manage to get it paved,) or in some public street, as they were accustomed to do formerly, it might richly repay the music-loving city.

PRICE OF SPECIE.

| | | |
|------------------|---|-------------------|
| Doublcons, | - | \$50, each. |
| Spanish Dollars, | - | 200 per ct. prem. |
| Quarter do. | - | 180 do. do. |
| | | Parish Dollars, |
| | | Cut according to |

FUNDS.

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---|-------------|
| Rate of Discount in the Bank, | - | 5 per cent. |
| Do. do. private transactions, | - | 4 per cent. |
| Public Funds, 6 per ct. | - | 60 per 100 |
| Do. do. 4 per ct. | - | 40 per 100 |
| Bills on England, | - | 100 |
| Do. France, | - | 100 |
| Do. Rio Janeiro, | - | 100 |
| Bank Stock, | - | 100 |

Printed by J. ...