

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11 1827.

(Vol. 2.)

BUENOS AYRES.

The Argentine Republic, acknowledged by Great Britain, and by other respectable cabinets of the old and the new world, was assailed in its infancy, by two of the greatest evils that can afflict a nation; viz: foreign and intestine war. The cessation of the former could only be effected by victory: and the nation has decided on continuing the war. The latter appeared of easy termination, when the causes that gave rise to it should have been removed; and of the two parties that disputed, not the command, but the superiority in public opinion, one gave way, in order to conciliate jarring interests; but, at present, by a singularity of which we have hardly an example in history, the conquerors seem as much embarrassed as the conquered; and those who affected enmity for the latter, do not give many symptoms of friendship for the former. The congress proposes a convention; the provinces call for another congress; and until something be decided on, we have two focuses of representation, two organs of opposed parties, and two head-quarters of enmity and dispute.

It is certain that the capital has done all it could to contribute to domestic peace without compromising its dignity. To require more of her would be to degrade her excessively. The province ought to make some sacrifices to the common cause, but up to this time they have not varied their conduct.

We will not argue on principles: every party thinks its own projects the best. The present congress contends upon the serious consequences that may accrue from an acknowledgment of its own illegality, which is the least the discordant provinces require, instancing how many illegalities will be contained in one—the diplomatic transactions, the war with Brazil, the foreign loan, the establishment of the bank, grants of land, foundation of the mint, the circulating medium; all will be illegal, null, and void. Buenos Ayres could be precisely in the same state in which the Bourbon wished to place France at the epoch of the restoration. According to them, there had been neither convention, assembly, directory, consulship nor empire: they, the legitimates, had never ceased to reign. Their dominion had been uninterrupted.

We will not attempt to reason upon these absurdities. It is sometimes necessary to acknowledge a government *de facto*, however bad it may be; a refusal may strike at the happiness of a whole generation; much more so in the case of a national body, composed of deputies freely elected by the provinces themselves.

Our last war with France produced as many conflicting opinions as those which now occupy the public mind Buenos Aires.—One party told us of the great resources of the country; that war was a

benefit; France upon her last legs, conscription laws having drained that country of men, and blockade rendered many necessities of life, such as coffee, sugar, &c, almost unattainable.

The other party asserted that nothing but peace could save the country, and in the House of Lords it was gravely averred that if the British army were not instantly withdrawn from Spain and Portugal, none of them would remain there in a few months except as prisoners.—The paper system, depreciation of it, grinding taxation, &c, was brought forward. Cobbett joined in the cry, observing that if Nicholas Vansittart, the then chancellor of the exchequer, could find means to carry on war for 2 years longer, he deserved a saintship, and ought to be called Saint Nicholas:—Yet the war continued several years subsequent, and Mr. Vansittart remained unsainted.

There are likewise many in Buenos Ayres who view the political horizon with great alarm. Casual visitors from Rio Janeiro and Monte Video, taking their opinions from a particular bias, come on shore with their minds full of the distresses to which we are reduced, and are surprised at the rejection of peace, insensibility to the alleged distress, and the denial that Buenos Ayres presents any thing like a city verging to ruin.

Some parts of the community have become rich by war. The foreign mercantile body are the chief sufferers.

We never have desponded, neither do we at this moment. And think that, under proper guidance, there are resources in the country to bring the war to an honourable conclusion. Time alone can prove if we are in error.

Recent advices from Colonia state the garrison to consist of 1000 men, well clothed and disciplined. They make excursions every day to the country, and the town is well supplied with cattle and every requisite article: two or three gun-boats are laying there. Captain Anderson (late of the Brazilian brig of war Rio de la Plata) had escaped to Colonia from Buenos Ayres, and since departed in a convoy for Monte Video. Some enquiry ought to be made as to the manner of his escape and if he was on his parole. We understand that he was in Buenos Ayres for one week. It will be recollected that Anderson was taken with his boat's crew, in Patagonia. He now threatens vengeance against the Republic. He is a native of Limerick, in Ireland, and has been a considerable time in North America.

Captain Fournier has been honorably acquitted of the charges brought against him for the detention of the British brig Florida, and the subsequent cruise he made in her. The chief ground of his acquittal is that he acted from the orders of government; therefore all future discussions in this affair will be between the two governments.

We believe the right to fish in Rivers and Bays near to coasts is founded on the universal consent and custom of nations. Thus it is that the Dutch fishermen go to the London market with a portion of the great abundance of choice fish found on the coast of Holland; and that the English preserve the exclusive right to the fisheries on their own coast; particularly that of pilchards, in the west, and herrings on the north coast of England. In negotiating the treaty of independence with the United States of North America,

the right of fishery on the Banks of Newfoundland, and other places, became then a mere concession which was afterwards withheld in the treaty of Ghent; and several American vessels have been detained (though subsequently released) for fishing upon the prohibited waters. Spain would not permit strangers to fish upon her American coast, and frequently sent vessels of war to interrupt them, off the Islands of Juan Fernandez, and Masafuera. It appears certain that a right exists to condemn vessels found trespassing; but whether it is necessary that they should be first warned off or that every sea-faring man is supposed to be acquainted with the existing regulations, is not so clearly defined.

The weak point in Fournier's case is the cruise he undertook in the detained brig. He is now, however, restored to the service, and in the present emergency, the country needs such men. The affair has caused considerable discussion among all parties and brought forth epithets, both in print and otherwise, which we forbear to transcribe, recollecting that any man can abuse.

The following is the decision of the council of war.

"The council of war of general officers having met this day, 6th of August, at 11 o'clock, in the house of brigadier general D. José Rondeau, president of the said council, being likewise present, as judges, generals D. Matias Irigoyen, D. José Zapiola, D. Mariano Necochea, and D. Enrique Martínez, assisted by the auditor of the navy Dr. D. Tomas Antonio Valle, to pass sentence in the trial instituted by lieutenant coronel of the marine, D. Francisco Lynch, as fiscal, against D. Cesar Fournier, serjeant major of the said corps, accused of having seized the English brig Florida, the said officer being fully empowered by the government of the Republic to cruise as a privateer against the vessels of the Brazilian empire, for the unjust war, provoked, and carried on by the said empire against the republic; Having informed themselves of the circumstances of the case, as related by the before-mentioned fiscal, and heard the defence of the solicitor-general D. Tomas Guido; and having well considered the reasons alleged for and against the accused, has **RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY**; that it being sufficiently proved that the brig Florida was sealing on coasts belonging to the republic, to the prejudice of an individual of the republic to whom this commerce exclusively belongs, whose property said brig usurped; further that major Fournier armed said brig, on account of the risks he had to run in penetrating into any of the secure ports of the republic, as was indicated to the captain of said vessel, the which he did not effect for some time owing to the precautions he was obliged to take to avoid said risks: all of which acts denote a conduct, regular, judicious, and conformable to the duty of an authorized defender of the rights of the nation he belongs to and serves, he be absolved of all fault and placed in perfect liberty. Buenos Ayres, August 6th 1827.—José Rondeau, Matias Irigoyen, José Zapiola, Mariano Necochea, Enrique Martínez.

Buenos Ayres, August 6th, 1827, confirmed, to be published in the general orders of the army, printed, and inserted in the archives.

LOPEZ.

Marcos Balcarce.

We have received the following letter from the master of the Florida, and, in justice to his character, we insert the documents mentioned therein.

To the Editors of the British Packet.

"Finding that Captain Fournier has been acquitted, without its having been thought necessary to call on me as a witness for the prosecution, I send you a copy of my protest, requesting you will give it publicity; also the certificate from the commandant of Maldonado, relative to the boat which I have been accused of having sold.

"I remain, &c.,

"William Lumsden Hastings.

PROTEST.

By this public instrument of declaration and protest be it known to all whom it may concern, that, on the twenty-eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, personally came and appeared in the British consulate in the city of Buenos Ayres, in South America, William

Lumsden Hastings, master of the British brig or vessel, called the Florida, of the burthen of 204 tons, belonging to W. Bennett, Esq., of London, merchant, who made oath and declared, that the said brig Florida having been duly cleared out on the 2nd day of December last, at the custom-house in London, to proceed on a sealing and whaling voyage to the Southern Ocean, and elsewhere, arrived off the coast of Brazil on or about the 25th day of February, and commenced sealing on and about the Castillos Rocks, near Cape St. Mary's, at the entrance of the River Plate. the deponent states that the said sealing was continued upon and about the said rocks, without any warning, hindrance or interruption whatever, from any person or persons, by sea or land, from the said date until the 29th day of March. The said appearer and deponent further states, that on that day, his chief mate, William Rodgers, being absent from said vessel with a boat's crew, about 20 miles to the northward of the rocks, for the purpose of catching seals; and his second mate, James Reynoldson, being also away with another boat and crew, sealing on the Castillos Rocks; and he, the said appearer, having only four men and two boys with him on board the brig Florida; being then distant about 12 miles from the Castillos Rocks, the said brig was boarded by about 20 men, in two whale-boats, the greater part of whom appeared to be English, who forcibly took possession of the brig, and declared her to be their prize; assigning as a reason for the said act, that the appearer and his crew were fishing on the private property of a citizen of Buenos Ayres. The said individuals then sent one of their boats ashore, for their commander, captain Fournier, a Frenchman; and the said Fournier, on coming aboard, asked the appearer and deponent what he meant by sealing in that place; to which the deponent replied, he was not aware he was doing any thing wrong. Fournier then stated to him, that he had been fitted out for the express purpose of taking his, the said appearer's, vessel; the Castillos Rocks being the private property of a native of Buenos Ayres, who paid a considerable sum of money to the government for the same; and he shortly afterwards ordered the deponent to go into a boat which was along-side, to take him and his crew on shore; but after repeated supplications on the part of the deponent, the said Fournier permitted them to remain on board that night, intending to land them on the following morning. In the evening, however, a gale of wind coming on, the Florida was blown off shore, and was not able to get in again until early on the first of April. On that day, a launch came along-side, having on board about 20 armed men, and the second mate of the Florida, James Reynoldson, along with them. The deponent was then told to embark himself and his crew in the boat which was waiting for them. The said appearer and deponent in vain entreated Fournier to allow him to remain on board his vessel, with one of his crew, till the Florida should be declared a lawful prize, as he supposed she was to be sent into some port for adjudication. This entreaty was positively refused by Fournier, who told the deponent, that the Government of Buenos Ayres would pay all damages, if he was acting wrong in detaining the brig; and the said Fournier further stated to the said deponent, that he should take some prizes with the Florida, before he returned to port. He then gave the deponent a bill for the slops which he had on board to supply the crew during the voyage, on a Mr. Trellis, of Buenos Ayres, which bill, however, was not to be payable until an account was rendered to that person by the deponent, for the boat in which he and his crew were to be sent to Buenos Ayres. The said Fournier obliged the said appearer and deponent to give to him, the said Fournier, the ship's register and log-book; after which, it being about 12 A. M. on the same day, the deponent, with his crew, who were only allowed to take with them their clothes and a small stock of provisions, were obliged to go into the boat that was prepared for them, and in which Fournier directed them to make the best of their way to Buenos Ayres, but the boat being found very leaky, the deponent found it necessary to make for the nearest shore, and he landed about sun-set of the same day about two miles to the northward of the Castillos Rocks, from whence the deponent and his crew were obliged to travel over land to Maldonado, a distance of about 130 miles, where they arrived about 2 P. M. on the 7th of April. On the arrival of the deponent at Maldonado, he saw the brig Florida laying off that place; but at about 5 P. M. the same evening, she got under weigh and put to sea. The deponent then learnt from a seaman, who had been

left on shore from the said brig, at Maldonado, that Fournier had thrown overboard a number of the casks to make room for his men; that he had pulled down the try-works; and had fitted her out to cruise as a privateer. The deponent thinks it here necessary to set forth what was declared to him by his second mate, James Reynoldson, who, as he has above stated, was absent at the time of the seizure of the Florida, with a boat's crew, sailing on the Castillos Rocks; the said Reynolds has since stated to the said deponent, that whilst sealing with his boat's crew on the said rocks, on the 27th of March, he saw a brig standing in, which at first believing to be the Florida, he put off to go on board, that on nearing her, he found she was not the Florida, and therefore put about to return to the rocks; when two whale-boats rowed after him, and fired several musket shots, which induced him to lay to. On the boat's coming up, the people told him he must go with them on board the brig. He did so, and found she was a vessel under the Buenos Ayrean flag, commanded by captain Cæsar Fournier. The said Fournier then asked the said Reynoldson to what country they belonged. On being told they were Englishmen, Fournier then said they might go ashore again, but invited them to stop and take a glass of rum first. Whilst they were drinking, a Frenchman, one of the officers, observed to Fournier, that the Dove, a British vessel, had been taken and made a prize of for sealing there, and that the Florida might be made a prize of too. On this Fournier said to the said Reynoldson, that he must stop on board till he saw further into the business. He then made sail, and ran the brig between the Castillos Rocks and the Main, where he anchored to clean her bottom. On the following day, the 28th., they took in water, and Fournier stated to the said Reynoldson his intention to take some spars out of the Florida, and then let her go. But in the evening of the same day, it came on to blow very hard, and at about midnight, the brig parted from her anchors, and went ashore; and on the morning of the 29th, Fournier declared to the said Reynoldson, that he should take possession of the Florida, as he had lost his own brig in looking after her. On the same day, the Florida was boarded by Fournier's whale-boats, as above set forth by this deponent. The said appearer and deponent further declares, that on the 8th day of April, His Majesty's ship Ranger, captain Lord Henry Thynne, having received intelligence of the seizure of the Florida, arrived at Maldonado; and having taken the deponent on board, put to sea on the 9th of April in pursuit of Fournier, but after cruising till the 18th without hearing of the Florida, H. M. S. Ranger returned to Maldonado. In this cruise, the whale-boat of the Florida, which had been on shore to the northward, under charge of the chief mate, William Rodgers, as set forth in the first part of this protest, was retaken by the boats of H. M. S. Ranger, without resistance, from some of Fournier's people, (and who had taken her from said William Rodgers), who had been left behind by him when he put to sea in the Florida; telling him, the said Rodgers, at the time, that the Florida had been wrecked. The said Rodgers, after the seizure of his boat, travelled over-land to Maldonado, where said deponent found them on his return in H. M. S. Ranger, on the 18th of April. On the 20th of the same month, the Ranger sailed for Monte Video, where, on the 22nd, Lord Henry Thynne, disembarked the deponent, and his crew, excepting the chief mate William Rodgers, and two men, with whom Lord Thynne again sailed in the Ranger in search of the Florida on the 5th of May. On the 11th of the same month his Lordship returned again without success to Monte Video. On or about the 13th of July, this appearer and deponent learnt from His Majesty's consul at Monte Video, Mr. Hood, that the brig Florida was at Buenos Ayres, and had been given up by the government to His Majesty's consul general Mr. Parish; and the deponent was sent for by the said Mr. Hood, who further acquainted him that he had received a letter from His Majesty's consul-general at Buenos Ayres, requesting him to send up the master of the Florida immediately to retake possession of the said deponent's vessel, the said vessel having been given up by the Buenos Ayrean government, on the demand of His Majesty's minister, and under a protest by the said Minister against the restoration of the vessel being held to bar the claims of the parties interested to redress. And his said Majesty's consul, Mr. Hood, informed the deponent, that a passage would be provided for him on board H. M. S. Cadmus. On the following day the deponent, in consequence thereof, embarked in the said ship of war Cadmus,

from which he landed at Buenos Ayres on the 18th of July. The deponent further states that on the 19th of the same month, H. M. consul general at Buenos Ayres did deliver over to him, the said appearer, possession of the brig Florida, together with a report of survey, which has been held by his desire, upon the said brig, her tackle, furniture, stores, &c., on the 10th of July, upon the government delivering her over to the charge of the said consul-general, and a certified copy of which report is annexed to this protest. To the truth of the foregoing circumstances the said appearer and deponent has solemnly made oath. He further declares, that previously to his sailing from England, he was informed by the owner of the Florida, that her fitting out had cost nearly 4000 pounds sterling; that she was fitted with all and every thing in point of stores, provisions, &c., as is customary and necessary for a sealing and whaling voyage, calculated for eighteen months; that he had met with no damage since leaving England to the time of his seizure by Fournier; and deducting the necessary consumption for that period, the said stores and provisions, &c., were complete and undamaged when the Florida was taken from him, as aforesaid. The said appearer further declares, that having now obtained repossession of the brig, he finds that her hull is much damaged, that she is without boats, and that the stores have been all taken out, excepting nine hundred weight of bread or biscuit and a few coals; that most of the casks have been thrown overboard, or removed from the vessel; that the try-works have been destroyed; and that the whaling harpoons and lances are spoilt by rust, and further that about 800 prime seal skins, which were on board at the time of the seizure of the said brig, have also been taken out. Under all these circumstances, considering the great expense, if not the impossibility, of refitting the vessel in this port for a continuation of his intended voyage, the deponent declares, that he considers the voyage as totally lost, and it is therefore his intention to return with the brig as quickly as possible to England. And wherefore, the said appearer and deponent, William Lumsden Hastings, master of the said British brig Florida, in and on behalf of the owner or owners of the said vessel and cargo, hereby protests, as he doth by these presents most solemnly protest, against the government of the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata, for all the acts and deeds of Major Fournier, who was and is acting under their commission and authority, for his seizure of the brig Florida, as aforesaid, to the end that all losses, costs, charges, detriments, delays, and expenses, already suffered and sustained, or which may hereafter be sustained or suffered on account of the same, shall be paid and borne by those whom of right it may concern. Thus done and concluded, at the British Consulate in this city of Buenos Ayres, the day of the date before written.

William Lumsden Hastings,
Master of the Florida.

Certificate relative to the Boat. [Translation.]

"The boat referred to has been given up as useless to one of Major Fournier's officers, on the coast of the Castillos; where, without doubt, the said major will have found her; he having sailed for that place the day before yesterday.

"Maldonado, April 11th, 1827.

(Signed) "J. ESCOBAR," Commandant of the department.

The parties interested in the purchase of the premises of the late D. Antonio Moreno and Bonorino, situated in Montevideo, advertised for sale here in the *Gaceta Mercantil*, (and many, in this speculating moment, may be interested, where property, valued in Montevideo in *hard dollars*, is to be sold in Buenos Ayres for *paper*) may be desirous of knowing why the public auction has been postponed, which was to have taken place on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last, before the Hall of Justice, according to the custom of the country. The reason is really curious. But it known then, to all whom it may concern, that by a novel kind of plurality of livings, the *public executioner* of Buenos Ayres is also the *public crier*; and having no curate in either, and urgent business to despatch in the former *line* in Chascomus, a *suspension* is the consequence in each place at once! Honest Jack Falstaff, of Eastcheap, says that he is not only witty himself, but also the cause of wit in others; Jack Ketch here of the south, (equally honest no doubt) may affirm, that if he causes others to cry, he likewise *cries* himself.

We understand that the written offers for the above-mentioned

property, though valued at above fourteen thousand dollars when there was no other than metallic currency, do not hitherto exceed twelve thousand in bank paper.

Several decrees and documents have been lately published, amongst which is the prohibition to export gold and silver under heavy penalties. The following clause appears relative to passengers by the packets.

“With regard to coined gold or silver, passengers shall be only allowed to take with them to the amount of 50 dollars; and seamen, whether belonging to vessels of war or merchantmen, four dollars. The collector may grant permission for the whole, or part, of the above sum, according to the quality of the passengers and their destination.”

Several persons holding official situations have resigned some the whole of their salary, others half, towards the expenses of the war. The President gives up 8000 dollars per annum. The clergy have likewise come forward, and in almost every department reductions have been made.

The following proclamation was addressed by General Alvear to the inhabitants of the Banda Oriental.

Inhabitants of the Banda Oriental,

The orders of the government separate me from you. In leaving you I have the noble satisfaction of having combated for your liberty, united with my companions in arms in 1814, as in 1827. Then the Iberian lion took refuge on the other side of the ocean; now the imperial eagles have hid themselves among the woods and wilds of the Yacui. The whole of your province is free, with the exception of two points on its coast.

Great should be your hopes, as all your hearts are united. There are now no longer either orientals, or porteños, or nationals; having all combated together: and, covered with glory in the field of honour, you are now no other than soldiers of the republican army, and members of the great argentine family. Preserve this happy union, which has disconcerted the plans of our enemies whose only hopes are in discord; then you will see that your sacrifices, and those which the nation makes for you, are not fruitless.

The small part that has fallen to my lot in the great efforts that are making for your liberty, has been gratifying to my heart. I invited you, at the opening of the last campaign, to come and see the towns from which had sallied your late oppressors: you came, saw them, and humiliated them.

Inhabitants of the Banda Oriental; all the heroes who are now with arms in their hands, in your territory, are objects of your highest esteem: preserve for them that noble interest, so worthy of a valiant people.

Great triumphs have been obtained: your deserted fields have become covered with immense droves of cattle; the losses of the enemy have been enormous: yet their emperor, directed by perfidious counsellors, still thinks to enslave you. Be not dismayed. A few more efforts, and the illusion will vanish.

Durazno, 23rd of July 1827.

CARLOS DE ALVEAR.

Some English gentlemen are engaged in the very laudable undertaking of establishing a philanthropic fund for assisting those of their countrymen who may need it from sickness, accidents or other causes. The necessity of such an undertaking is self-evident when it is considered that there are above four thousand Englishmen in this city and its vicinity, the great proportion of whom are mechanics and labouring men, without an hospital or charitable institution to apply to.

This benevolent act reflects the highest credit upon our countrymen and will no doubt meet with the patronage and attention it so justly deserves.

On 6th inst, a Brazilian launch was observed to the northward with a captured balandra in tow. She was ineffectually pursued by No. 11 gun-boat, and succeeded in joining the Brazilian squadron. Some of them got under weigh. The privateer Triunfo Argentino unfortunately got aground in endeavouring to assist in the chase. It is provoking that captures should take place under our very eyes.

About 8 o'clock on Thursday evening a Brazilian launch, full of men, came into the inner roads. The schooner of war 29th December, captain Archibald Smith, fired several musquet shots at her, at which time the launch had only 2 men pulling; but on receiving the fire the crew pulled hastily off towards the bank, having secured themselves by steering abreast of an American brig in the roads.

Cruise of the private armed vessel, Union Argentino, captain Fisher.

May 10. Sailed from Salado, and chased a zumaca, supposed to be a prize re-captured; 12th, passed the British packet bound to Buenos Ayres; on 16th, captured the Brazilian brig Estrella del Cabo, and on same day, the zumaca Flora, 2 days from Rio Grande, bound to Rio Janeiro; cargo-hides, and jerked beef; the former was a Packet, and had on board a considerable mail from Rio Grande to Rio Janeiro; put prize-masters and crew on board both vessels, and despatched them. On 21st, at day-light, the bar of Rio Grande four leagues distant, saw the Isabel Brazilian frigate, convoying five sail, having on board, it is said, 600 troops. The frigate chased for nine hours. On 28th, in lat. 28. 31. chased and boarded the zumaca John Bulman, prize to the Vengadora Argentina, 13 days from off Cape Frio, bound to the Salado. On 30th, boarded British brig Medusa, of Guernsey, and Laura, of London, one day from Rio Janeiro, bound to Europe. On 31st, a frigate and a man-of-war brig passed to leeward for Rio; they did not chase. From 31st May to 1st July, boarded several neutral vessels and chased some Brazilians, but owing to bad weather, darkness, &c., they escaped. Being short of wood and water, steered for and arrived in the river San Carlos, Maldonado.

A conspiracy of some soldiers of the Caçadores was discovered at Martin Garcia. The ringleader was taken and shot.

Arrived at the Salado American brig Harriett, captain Maitland, from Alexandria (N. A.) with Rum, Brandy, Tobacco, Paper, &c. to Daniel Gowland.

August 11th.

Arrived Packet Dove, Forster, from Falmouth 21st May, Rio Janeiro 20th July, and Monte Video 9th instant. A Buenos Ayres schooner privateer attacked a French frigate, supposing her Brazilian, in the latitude of Rio. French captain wounded in the leg: since said to be amputated. The frigate entered Rio: the schooner made off.

Fourier, with two shore boats, has this morning re-captured a zumaca in the outer roads, and the Brazilian armed launch that had taken the prize.

THEATRE.

The first act of the opera of the Barber of Seville, and the second act of Cenerentola, were performed on Monday evening, for the benefit of Do Angela Tani, to a very full house, including a great portion of the beauty and fashion of Buenos Aires.—The performance went off with great éclat.—Do Angela sung divinely, Rosquellas and Vacani exerted themselves to the utmost, and the curtain fell amidst warm applause.—Our operatic enjoyments, we fear, will be of short duration: Rosquellas (it is said) finally quitting the stage in the next month.—

A number of officers, on furlough from the Banda Oriental, have lately arrived in this city: their appearance in the Theatre has attracted much interest from the recollection of their campaigns.

On Thursday evening, in the opera of l'italiana an Angel, the second act proved rather tedious. It is related that Rossini composed this opera purposely to exhibit that charming comic singer Marcolini in the Italian and that her delicious contre-alto voice delighted the audiences at Milan on which theatre l'italiana is properly represented; and that in other theatres it dwindles to the “prim propriety of a northern prude.”

ADVERTISEMENT.

John O'Reilly begs leave positively to contradict the rumour that he owes a sum of money to an individual of this city.—He has in his possession a receipt from the said individual for the full amount awarded by the arbitrators of the sum lately in dispute.