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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1828.

[Vol. 2.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The military and naval news of the week possess some interest. The important frontier post of Santa Teresa has been abandoned by the Brazilians, and occupied by the National troops. We subjoin a translation of the despatches relative to that occurrence.

The naval operations are of a mixed character. The squadron have bravely fought,—beaten off their enemy,—and their exertions by mismanagement rendered unavailing. The burning of the American brig Sicily will cause great disputes; and it becomes a question which of the belligerents will have to reimburse the owners. We have given a detail of the affair at length, to which we refer our readers. The Government are making strict enquiries into the circumstances which led to the burning of the brig,—why the squadron retired,—and the loss of the gun boat. The Governor has expressed considerable indignation; he sent for some of the officers of the squadron to the fort, and, on the morning of the 18th, three of them were arrested and conducted to the Retiro.

REPUBLICAN ARMY.

“Head Quarters, Tolédo, February 8.

“The undersigned, Commandant-General of the troops in the Banda Oriental, sends to His Excellency the Minister of War and Marine the original despatch which he has received from the Colonel in Chief of the department of Maldonado, dated Rivulet de Castillos 31st ultimo; and a copy of the inventory to which it refers. His Excellency the Minister, by the contents of both documents, will be informed of the precipitate retreat which the enemy have made from the fortress they occupied, their route, and the powerful reasons which prevented the said Colonel from continuing his march in the rear of the enemy. The undersigned has ordered the military stores and timber mentioned, to be sent to the town of San Carlos, placed in deposit, and await the orders of the General-in-Chief, to whom will be forwarded early advice. The undersigned has ordered the Colonel to sell those effects which are not of the above nature, the product to be equally distributed among the officers and troops under his command.—I remain with respect, &c. &c. (Signed,)

“MANUEL ORIBE.”

“Encampment, Rivulet de Castillos, Jan. 31, 1828.

“The undersigned Colonel has to inform you, that having thought it advisable to countermarch from San Miguel on 20th

instant by the Canada Grande, in the direction of Angostura, concealing his march in order to surprise a reconnoitring party of 50 men half-a-league from the fort of Santa Teresa, and in the hope of annoying the enemy, determined to bring up the field-piece, an eight-pounder. On 23d, at night, occupied Angostura without opposition, and pushed forward 70 men to the rear of a house as a secure point, and where the reconnoitring party we intended to surprise generally came: 70 more were placed in the midst of the hills which faced the fort. At dawn of day on 24th, observed that the reconnoitring party came out as usual: the ambuscades remained at their posts. 40 of the enemy approached the houses. Allowed the patrols that were going to the hills to pass, viz.—2 on our left flank, 5 on the right, and 3 in front by the sea-coast. The enemy having observed some women making signals from the house, halted, and sent an officer to get information, by which they obtained notice of our ambuscade: they retired in disorder, and with great precipitation. I immediately ordered the squadron that was in ambuscade in the hills to charge, not being able to act with the squadron placed in the rear of the house, the enemy having retreated. The result of this day has been the killed, prisoners and deserters I before advised you of. Having observed the good effects which our position in front of the enemy presented, I continued skirmishing daily, and sustained some discharges of grape and round shot, wishing to entice the infantry out of reach of the cannon. They were accustomed to come out; in number about 400 men, and pursue my guerrillas to the neighbourhood of the hills, half a league from the fortress. I had always ordered them to take to flight, that the enemy might continue these sorties. On 28th our field-piece arrived. Prepared to ambuscade in the mountain, which the enemy usually visited, and to provoke them by a warm skirmish in order to draw them towards the ambuscade, intending to discharge two rounds of grape shot, and charge on them with two squadrons, composed of the rest of my division. Unfortunately they did not come out either on that or the following day. From the time the enemy knew we were near, they hoisted their colours at day break: on 28th and 29th they did not hoist them. I then increased the skirmishing against the fort. From two buglemen who deserted to us on 28th at night, I was informed that on that same night they had retreated. I determined to move my troops and discover if they had really abandoned the fort, but found it not to be the case. A brisk cannonade was opened, which obliged us to retire, without loss. On 29th, at sunset, they began to march in great hurry, taking the road to Coronilla, gaining the coast. The locality of the ground prevented my division discovering their retreat, and we were not aware they had retreated until 1 o'clock in the morning, at which hour a deserter came and informed us. I then moved my fore-

Public Commercial

taking every precaution, and reconnoitred as soon as it was day; found the fort was abandoned, and took possession of it. I then despatched a squadron to pursue the enemy, and to give me instant advice if they overtook him, intending to march with all my force. At 12 o'clock on 30th an inhabitant came in, having escaped from them, leaving them at the break of day at the bar del Chuy, ready to continue their march in the direction of Yerbatu; and according to the declaration of the man, they did not halt a moment until they arrived at the Rivulet del Tain. They hastily collected horses, men, carts, and every thing they could meet with, towards the point del Corral Alto; in consequence of which, being in want of horses, I desisted from pursuing them, they being so much in advance.

I remained in the Fort, and made enquiries of the deserters where the enemy had concealed their military stores. They gave me every information, and I ordered the stores to be dug up, as per inventory herewith sent; and immediately began to march in the direction of Rocha, for the purpose of resting my troops.

It is my duty to make known to you how well the division I have the honor to command has behaved in this short campaign. Its constancy and discipline renders them worthy of every consideration.

(Signed,)

“LEONARDO OLIVERA.”

{Then follows a list of stores, provisions, ammunition, horses, &c. &c., taken; and amongst them 30 barrels of lime mixed with flour.—Did they mean to poison the patriots?}

REPUBLICAN ARMY.—CAMPAIGN OF 1828.

SECOND BULLETIN.

On the 23d the division commanded by General Paz was encamped two leagues from the Cerrito, and some parties of them spread over a considerable extent of ground, in order to collect horses, and to bring back to the town some families who had dispersed themselves in the woods. Three came back to their homes this day; two were on their road back; and it may be asserted with truth that in a few days the population will be for the most part reinstated in their habitations.

The impostures which the Imperial officers avail themselves of to make the inhabitants abandon their houses, describing the Republican Army as a reunion of monsters preceded by cruelty and terror, have but in a slight degree produced the effect which they expected; as being undeceived, and having experienced that humanity, order, and respect to property of the pacific inhabitants were the principles which influenced the Argentine soldiers, it has operated in a manner precisely the reverse of what they had imagined. If the town de la Laguna should be again occupied by the troops of the Republic, no inhabitant will abandon his family or his property.

This day Latorre's division made a prisoner who had belonged to the troops of Yuca Teodoro, and learning from him their position, which was on the coast of the Arroyo Grande, detached a party under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Araujo to attack them. In effect they fell in with them in the Cerro de Maria Pintos, charged them, and after a long resistance in which they had 8 men killed, they were dispersed and the Chief himself taken, after a pursuit of more than two leagues. Our loss has been a sergeant of the dragoons libertadores, named Francisco Rivero, and a soldier, Lino Gonzales, belonging to the party of the guide Lorenzo, killed; two soldiers wounded; and the officer Berdon, a concussion. The army has obtained a great advantage

in the taking of this Chief. He was very adroit in any “coup de main,” and his great practice and knowledge of the ground traversed by the army, and of those places which probably will be the seat of war, had made him a very dangerous person. In the last campaign he was indefatigable: was sometimes at the flank, and at others in the rear of the army, cutting off all the stragglers and those that lagged behind. His capture will be sensibly felt by the Imperial army, as he was the only officer who was continually discovering our position and our advanced posts.

On the 24th the Republican Army and the Imperial Army occupied the same positions as on the day anterior.

On the 25th the vanguard sent in an Indian and a negro; the last a deserter, the first as suspicious. The enemy marched a force of about 200 men upon the advanced guard of Colonel Latorre; but the moment the skirmishers and sharp shooters appeared, they fell back and returned to their camp. In the same manner Major Muñoz met, in the neighbourhood of the Arroyo Grande, a party of 50 or 60 armed inhabitants driving away the cattle of the clergyman of the said Arroyo. He sent Ensign D. Basilio Muñoz with 10 men to intercept them; but they abandoned the cattle, took to flight, and being well mounted could not be overtaken.

An enemy's division of 600 men marched, on the 26th, a league in advance of the estancia of Curuchú in Yaguaron Chico, and sent a party to attack the advanced guard commanded by Lieutenant Francia; but this officer sustained himself, repelled and obliged them to fall back upon their main body. The object of this march was to collect cattle, and reconnoitre our force: in the night they retired to their camp. A negro slave deserted to us. On the 27th arrived six more, and a negress, sent from the Cerrito by General Paz. The said General communicated the arrival of our Escuadrilla at that point, for a supply of provisions.

More than 40 inhabitants have presented themselves to Major Albarracin, who had absconded and concealed themselves from fear; but knowing that our soldiers would not dare to touch even what they found in the deserted houses, nor take their property, they had cheerfully returned to their employments and domestic duties. It is flattering to manifest that the ‘moral’ of the soldier strengthens progressively every day; and the General-in-Chief, from the commencement of the campaign, has issued the most severe orders to prevent any depredation, by penalties which would deter the vicious and the bad-intentioned. The effects of these orders are now seen, and prove the foresight which dictated them.

This march, so honourable to our army, is the reverse of that which the Viscount de la Laguna (Lecor,) had foretold, which was, that the country was to rise in mass against us, making it a national war. We can assure ourselves that this object will not be obtained.

This day a deserter from the 4th regiment of cavalry, with his accoutrements and arms, presented himself to General Paz. Some horses were taken.

On 28th advices came from Colonel Latorre, stating that all the enemy's army were in motion, and marching in three divisions upon our advanced guard. The General in Chief despatched an officer to General Paz, to come up with his division to this side of the Yaguaron and join the army, and then went himself to observe the enemy. By their motions, he judged they were going to retire, having in view to threaten and attack our advanced posts, make them retreat, and by this means to conceal his true route: and so it proved, as in the night they changed their line of march.

On the 29th they were seen to the right of Padre Feliberto's house, in the direction of the Arroyo Grande, where they remained all day. Five negroes and 2 negresses arrived this day from the Cerrito, who had fled from the enemy's territory.

On 30th the division of General Paz joined the army, having left a military commandant in guard at the Cerrito; and a force under the orders of Major Saavedra to observe the enemy on the side of the Arroyo Grande. The advanced parties of Latorre's division discovered that the enemy pursued their march along the margin of the Arroyo. At 3 in the afternoon, a part of their army had passed in the place that leads to Piratini. This information, added to that received from deserters, as also from their having directed to that point all their baggage, leads to suppose that the above place is their destination.

The guide Lorenzo this day took prisoner upon the coast of the Arroyo Grande, Martiniano Teixeira Pintos, a coronet of the enemy's cavalry, who having a temporary leave of absence was going to rejoin the army. We cannot but remember that this person was made prisoner in the battle of Sarandi, and three days afterwards an Oriental officer allowed him to go at large, becoming guarantee for him: but the recompense has been that within three months he returned to Monte Video, thus failing in his word, and compromising his benefactor.

On the 31st the enemy's army finished passing the Arroyo Grande, and encamped on its margin.

The following communication from the General in Chief, presents another proof of the prosperity with which this campaign has been and is continued.

Head-Quarters, Yaguaron, Feb. 11, 1828

Notwithstanding that the Bulletins No. 1 and 2 manifest sufficiently the proceedings of the army, and that of No. 3 not being ready, the undersigned wishes to give the Minister a detail of the late occurrences.

The enemy being reduced to occupy the coast of the Arroyo Grande, has left unprotected all the continent, except by some small parties of observation on different points. Convinced of this, the undersigned ordered Colonel Pacheco to march to the Camacuaces with a division, with the intent of capturing some horses which deserters had given me information of. On the 6th he surprised an enemy's guard in the Pass of the Candioti, where he took 11 prisoners, and the officer commanding the party, and killed 10 men. The prisoners have arrived at Head-Quarters, with 22 negroes taken in their march. In a communication of yesterday Colonel Pacheco advises me of having captured about 800 horses, and expected to capture more every moment. Certainly that division can obtain many advantages, as it acts in a position in which the enemy cannot operate without being observed by my forces, who are constantly on the enemy's camp, which is not more than 4 leagues from our head quarters. In advancing so far with my cavalry, I had in view the important object of subsisting them upon the enemy's cattle, and saving the nation that expense; it also gives us an opportunity of obtaining many advantages over the enemy, as will be perceived by the Bulletins. Scarcely a day passes without our having some deserters or prisoners; and these petty and daily reverses, will no doubt contribute to demoralize the enemy. They endure a great desertion from their army, and the unpleasant situation of the Viscount de Laguna may precipitate him to a decisive battle, which I will evade until joined by the contingents now on their march to join me. The intercepted communications inclosed in my despatches of this day, shew the facility of capturing the 200 and odd men coming from Misiones. They are at present at San Gabriel, the greater part of them unarmed; and I believe that by this time Colonel Pacheco has taken them, according to the orders I issued, and the place in which he was at the time the communication was intercepted.

The undersigned has the satisfaction to inform the Minister, that the army under his command every day proves its ardent patriotism, and a vehement desire of fighting the common enemy; with which proofs, he can see nothing but a most complete victory on the day in which the armies engage in battle.

I have the honor to remain, &c. &c.

(Signed,)

JUAN ANTONIO LAVALLEJA.

To the Minister of War and Marine, D. J. Ramon Balcarce.

Feb. 16.—Wind S. E. The blockading squadron not in sight. At 7 A. M. they appeared in increased numbers (16 vessels,) and anchored about 13 miles east of the town; consisting of frigate Imperatriz, corvettes Carioca and Liberal, 5 brigs, 8 schooners including the three-masted schooner, and some small craft, probably store vessels. — Sailed, 3 zumacs and 2 balandras for the Parana, and 2 whale-boats for Las Vacas. — Arrived, a whale-boat from Las Vacas.

17.—Wind N. E. At day-break the blockading squadron under weigh: an American schooner E. S. E., steering across the bank towards the Inner Roads: an American brig under studding sails off Point Quilmes, pursued by a Brazilian schooner-brig and 2 schooners. The former being nearest kept up a constant fire; the others only at intervals: and this cannonade continued more than an hour and a half, the greater part of the time within gun-shot; notwithstanding which the American gallantly pursued his course: but after various attempts to escape, and being completely cut off, she run on shore about 7 A. M. between the Boca and Quilmes Point. Three Gun Boats, after considerable delay, sailed from the Inner Roads, followed by others and some schooners. On the approach of the Gun Boats, the Brazilian schooners made off to join a division of their squadron then coming up. Some shots were exchanged. A Brazilian schooner got close under the land, and her capture was confidently anticipated; but not being pursued as expected, she escaped. The National flotilla having united, anchored near the brig aground, as follows:—

SCHOONERS.

18th January,	Captain N. George	30th July.	Captain Maximin.
29th December,	" W. Mendez.	Uruguay,	" Erescano.
11th June,	" La Rosé.	Guanaco,	" Peperé.

GUN BOATS.

No. 1, Zupiche; No. 7, Nogueira; No. 8, Roberts; No. 10, Silva; No. 11, Castelli; No. 12, Balcarce. — In all twelve vessels.

The Guanaco and No. 11 Gun Boat got aground, and were thus placed "hors du combat." A Brazilian division of eight vessels, viz.—2 brigs, 1 schooner-brig, and 5 schooners, advanced, and about 9 A. M. opened fire. The National flotilla returned it, and the action continued until nearly 10 o'clock: the Brazilians then hauled off. A brig signaled, and boats from the other 7 vessels went on board her, supposed to consult upon a fresh attack. Upon the return of the boats the 8 vessels stood towards the National squadron, with every symptom of being "bent upon mischief;" but they soon halted, and at half past 10 A. M. began to cannonade furiously. The shots splashed the water, flew over and about the vessels, and some reached the shore; but no visible damage was effected. Their opponents returned this fire, and from appearances, with the same effect. At 12 o'clock a brig joined the Brazilians, making their force nine vessels. The fight continued in a desultory manner until half-past 1 o'clock P. M., when the schooner 29th December, (late the Brazilian Oriental,) Capt. Mendez, having received a shot between wind and water, got under weigh and made towards the Inner Roads. This conduct excited considerable admiration: she is a heavy sailer, and had to pass within gun shot of all the Brazilian division. A schooner-brig and two schooners, (each of whom could sail "round and round her,") pursued, and the 29th December was entirely cut off from all assistance—yet the pursuers kept aloof and contented themselves by a cannonade of grape and round shot, the effects of which were evaded by Captain Mendez ordering his men to lie down upon the deck, and now and then returned the fire by a discharge of langridge shot; he was soon left to pass on unmolested. Mendez is an Englishman, and speaks in the highest terms of his crew, (mostly natives,) and that they expressed great anxiety to board their enemies. At half past 2 P. M. the Brazilians having retreated, the action ceased; they came to anchor at a distance, and formed their squadron in two divisions, north and south. The three-masted schooner was not in action—she had lost her bowsprit, probably from getting foul of vessels in the night. The foresail of the schooner-brig was observed to be torn by shot. In the afternoon, George, the boatman, was dispatched with two whale-boats to convey the wounded on shore, of which it was apprehended there were a great many. He returned with two wounded persons, and to the surprise of every one it was then ascertained that 9 individuals only had been wounded, viz.: 2 military officers, (Captains Diaz and Refojos,) Captain M. Silva of Gun Boat No. 10, and 6 sailors and soldiers, some of them with splinters—that 2 of the officers (Silva and another,) had been

landed at the Boca—and that the squadron had none killed. The Hospital returns report 9 wounded. That such should be the case seems incredible to those unacquainted with the force of Brazilian gunnery. Some of the vessels suffered in a slight degree in spars and rigging. The felucca boat with the Adjutant of the Port, (Castañon,) came from the scene of action at 5 in the afternoon, bringing 2 Brazilian prisoners who had been left on board the American brig by their companions in their hurry to escape. The prisoners reported themselves—one as second in command of the schooner brig Doña Paula, (Don Joaquín Alvarez de Silva,)—the other as Captain's clerk, (Ricardo José Dominguez,) and appeared a good deal mortified at their change of situation, and somewhat frightened at the great croud assembled on the beach. All Buenos Ayres (it being Sunday and first day of Carnival,) had collected to view the battle; azoteas, tops of churches, every place that could command a sight were crowded, and many a fair creature on being informed of the slight loss sustained, uttered their "*gracias á Dios.*" From the above detail it will be seen that the National Flotilla completely triumphed, drove away their enemy, and retained possession of the disputed brig. They might perhaps have effected more. At times they fired most wretchedly, by Brazilian example, when their enemy was out of reach. Brown's absence may have encouraged the Brazilians, and their preparations for the second attack seemed "full of vast import," but the progress of it displayed irresolution. They could (at least the greater part of their division,) have gone nearer without risk of grounding, and in the afternoon it was full river. Several military officers proceeding to join the army were by accident on board, and remained during the fight. After such advantages gained with so little loss, who could have surmised the sequel or depict the surprise on shore, when, at half past 9 at night the American brig was seen in flames, and of course set fire to by the National Squadron, as the Brazilians were at a distance in the line they had taken up during the afternoon, each vessel having a light, which lights remained suspended during the whole night, forming, with the brig on fire, a beautiful *coup d'œil*. The brig thus burned was the American brig Sicily, from Havana, consigned to W. P. Ford & Co. The Brazilians had taken out the captain and crew, leaving her abandoned save the two prisoners who were found on board.

The American schooner which arrived in the morning is the Rosa, Gibson, from Baltimore 17th December, with gin, rum, tobacco, paper, and other cargo, to Daniel Gowland. She was repeatedly chased in the river. — Arrived, two balandras from the northward.

18.—Wind N. E., and hazy. During the last night the National Flotilla had entered in the Inner Roads, except the cutter Gun Boat No. 11, Castelli. At day-break she was observed aground near the remains of the burned brig, the Brazilians under weigh, and schooners of their squadron proceeding towards her. Some of them now sailed alongside the Sicily, and yet the tide was lower than when they began the action of yesterday. They fired upon the stranded Gun Boat and the shore: her commander and the crew (she was short handed,) had got on shore, taking with them the small arms, and fired from behind the rushes upon a number of Brazilian boats going to take possession. One of them endeavoured to carry of a shore boat, but did not succeed. This last-mentioned Brazilian boat discharged musquetry, and one soldier of the Gun Boat's crew was slightly wounded in the leg. The Brazilians employed themselves in taking out the long gun, and other articles; which having done, they placed fire, and about 9 A. M. the ill-fated No. 11 blew up, leaving to the Brazilians the articles taken from the said boat, as the only trophies of the fight of yesterday. The boats returned to their vessels, and all the blockading squadron made sail down the river, and at evening were nearly out of sight.

Arrived, at 9 A. M., the National brig of war Balcarce, Segui, last from Martín García; and Gun Boat No. 9, Natal, with a convoy from the Parana. — The National flotilla resumed their former anchorage, outside the Inner Roads.

19.—Wind W. N. W. No Brazilians in sight. Arrived, several sail of balandras and launches from the northward. — The Governor went on board the squadron this morning, on which occasion the Balcarce hoisted the Admiral's flag at the main, and at 8 A. M. fired a salute. Colonel Corbalan, Aid-de-Camp; the General of Marines, Irigoyen; and the Captain of the

Port, Lynch, attended the Governor. On disembarking, the boat's crew gave three cheers.

20.—Wind S. A Brazilian corvette, 2 brigs and a schooner at anchor in the Outer Roads. They were joined by 4 schooners during the day, and all made sail and anchored lower down the river. — Arrived, 4 balandras and 3 armed boats from the northward. — Sailed, 3 small craft for the Banda Oriental, and Gun Boat No. 9, with Colonel Correa, and other officers. Captain Diaz, wounded in the action of 17th, was left behind.

21.—Wind N. E. Arrived, two boats from the Banda Oriental.

22.—Wind N. W. Arrived, several sail of small craft from Corrientes, Parana, &c. The American vessels in the Inner Roads displayed their colours, and fired a salute, being the birth-day of Washington.

An Express from Ensenada reports that the schooner Maldonado, Admiral Brown; do. Ninth of February, Captain Rosales; and schooner brig Eighth of February, Captain Espora, were in action with five Brazilian vessels behind the Mount of St. Jago, Ensenada. That it began at half past 6 this morning, and continued at 8 o'clock, at which hour the Express left.

23.—Admiral Brown with his three vessels arrived this morning.

Sailed from Ensenada on 16th inst., the American schooner brig Fidelity, Knight, with a cargo of hides for Gibraltar: she passed Point Indio on Sunday. The brig St. Thomas, from the Havana, consigned to Frank & Co., got aground on 18th instant at Point Lara: floated again, and was conducted away by the Brazilians. She had an American flag at the fore, for a pilot.

Sailed from the Salado, on the 18th instant, American ship Minerva, Hammond, with beef for the Havana; and American brig James Laurence, Tear, with hides, for a port in France.

The privateer brig General Brandzen, De Kay, has arrived at New York. She has taken, besides other prizes, the Brazilian brig of war Cacique, of 18 guns and 150 men: the crew of the Cacique refused to fight. The privateer brig Presidenta, Beazley, has taken several prizes, and arrived at a port in the West Indies. The privateer schooner brig Bella Flora, Harris, has made several captures, and arrived at Baltimore.

The decree exacting bonds from neutral vessels sailing from M. Video, is said to be repealed. A small Loan of about two millions of dollars has been raised in Rio Janeiro: the assertion that a Brazilian loan was contracted for in London, appears to be incorrect.

On Sunday, Monday and Tuesday evenings, (Carnival,) a regimental musical band was stationed in the Alameda, and performed various arias. The throwing of water in the town was, with few exceptions, confined to servants.

Rumours of negotiation still continue. Exchange upon England has advanced to 13d; Doubloons have fallen to 64. Some attribute it to the scarcity of money.

The Funeral of the late Mr. James F.unch took place at the Protestant burial ground on Sunday afternoon last. A numerous body of the deceased's friends attended, to pay the last duties to one who in life was a truly respectable and good man. — The Hotel in the Calle de la Catedral is now carried on by the widow.

We understand that a simple contrivance was resorted to upon the above occasion, recommended by a tradesman of the city, who has paid particular attention to the regulation of funerals; whereby the necessity of the immediate interment of the deceased, from the rapid decomposition of the body can be avoided.

THEATRE.

The opera of "Otelo" was performed on the 15th instant, to a full and elegant audience: it has seldom gone off so well. Doña Angelita warbled charmingly, and gave the first 'aria' with infinite feeling. Rosquellas acted and sung with his usual judgment, and Vacani aided by his fine and rich voice. The curtain dropped at a late hour; the Cabildo (the Horse Guards clock of Buenos Ayres,) chimed Twelve ere we reached our home.

Monsieur Rhigas Hercules again exhibited on Saturday evening, to a crowded house. On 17th, the tragedy of "Condesa do Castillo." On 19th, the opera of the "Engaño Feliz," in which Rosquellas, in his splendid military hat and e. aulets, looked extremely well.