

THE

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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No 98.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1828.

[Vol. 2.

BUENOS AYRES.

MESSAGE

FROM THE GOVERNMENT TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Mess. Representatives,

The Government of the Province of Buenos Ayres sees with the greatest satisfaction the opening of the Seventh Legislative Assembly: at this moment are realized the hopes conceived on the first days of the revolution; therefore it presents itself with the fullest confidence to salute the honourable Representatives, and to give a faithful account of the affairs confided to its direction; nevertheless, it is not possible to do so with the same minuteness as heretofore, the war having paralyzed a portion of the means of interior improvement; and for this reason, it can only speak of the most important points, as far as the actual state of the country will permit. Internal tranquility has been the first object to which it directed its attention, satisfied that without that we should be contemned by the world, and be the derision of our enemies. Past experience has not been sufficient to convince us that the formation of a state is subjected to the general laws of nature, in which nothing can arrive at perfection except slowly and progressively. The Government acting upon this principle, applied itself to the extinction of discord and re-establishment of the quiet of the interior, under whose shade alone can flourish the real interests by which the nation must hereafter be united; it has the satisfaction to announce to you, that the result has corresponded with its hopes, and that reason has rarely obtained a triumph so easy and rapid in the midst of so much agitation. The Government has cause to congratulate itself in the naming of the deputies who have acted in a negotiation so important; the Provinces, in addition to having withdrawn their arms from civil war, have given them a more noble direction, and have named Representatives to form a Convention in the city of Santa Fé, which will probably have the good fortune to lay the foundation of the national happiness.

The negotiations for Peace with H. M., the Emperor of Brazil still continue, and there are well founded hopes that the day is not far distant in which the war will terminate satisfactorily; notwithstanding which, the Government, sensible that honor is the vital principle of nations, continues to support it at every sacrifice, until Peace can be realized; and

hopes that should necessity require it, you will with pleasure make every necessary sacrifice. The nations of our Continent continue to give us proofs of their good wishes, and Great Britain renders us constantly the good offices of a true friend. The officers and forces by land and sea have displayed great constancy and bravery, and have obtained considerable advantages, which recommend them to the respect and gratitude of every good citizen. When it appeared that the war was at a stand, and that the armies of the two hostile powers faced each other without either being able to advance, an intrepid Chief with a handful of Argentines, has recovered our old possessions of the "Misiones Orientales;" his force has been there increased, and the joy evinced by the inhabitants in returning to the bosom of the Republic sufficiently proves the absurdity of conquest; the expedition from the North, now marching to the same point, when united to the said force will form a respectable army, the expense of which is inconsiderable, and which can easily combine its operations with the main army, and will prove the symbol of the concord and enthusiasm of the Provinces.

The militia of the city and the country, which had been almost dissolved and in a state of nullity, has been reorganized, and performs important services, enabling the troops of the line to be placed on the frontiers, and wherever their attentions may be called for in the foreign war. The new line of frontier is established—this undertaking, as desirable as it is important, commenced under the most auspicious circumstances. The Indians, with whom the Government continues the measures of peace and conciliation with the most happy effects, will no more commit depredations with impunity, and the immense acquisition of territory has doubled the guarantee of the public debt, so that this burthen may be taken off in a short time if it is found necessary. But the most important is, that in this establishment we have occupied the interesting position of White Bay, (Bahia Blanca) which is surrounded with commodious harbours, agricultural land, and extensive woods; its maritime coasts abound with fisheries and some ports, enabling us to have hereafter a respectable marine, which will be the shield of the Republic. The communication to Chile by land from the same point is short and convenient; and the navigation of the Red River (Rio Colorado) will perhaps afford a more easy exportation of the produce of some of the interior Provinces. The Government has ordered the land to be sur-

veyed, and to trace out the most proper place to erect a city to be called the *new Buenos Ayres*; the importance to which it is likely to arrive, gives it a claim to so glorious a title.—The zeal manifested in this undertaking by all those charged with the execution of it, deserves the highest praise. Through the stagnation of our foreign commerce, that of the interior has rapidly increased, especially those capitals that have been applied to agricultural purposes, labourers being abundant from the cessation of the impress.

In the midst of all this, the establishment of public grammar schools for children in the city and country required particular attention; the Government took them into consideration, and having placed at the head of them an individual who is well known for his philanthropy, it has produced the desired effect. Private Colleges and houses of education have begun to be established; the Government encourages by every means this species of industry, the most useful for the country; and hopes that in a short time it will not be necessary for youths to cross the seas, seeking the treasure of science with the danger of losing those sentiments which alone can be cultivated in their native land. The ladies of the Benevolent Society have shown in the present year how much the nation is indebted to them for their assiduous efforts to forward education. The public schools continue in the same state: that of San Miguel has improved. The works at the Cathedral church, and of the high road to Ensenada, and the canal of San Fernando, are nearly completed. Many country towns have been assisted with funds to repair their churches, or to build new ones; and until, in process of time, our laws and customs be improved, a new prison for debtors is fitting up. The Hospitals, especially that for women, receive important improvements: the government thus endeavouring to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate. The important establishment of vaccination has been augmented, and its utility has never been more felt than at this moment; whilst the neighbouring Provinces are visited by the terrible scourge of the small pox, it has scarcely been felt in this city, and the Government has put in practice every means entirely to eradicate it.

The liberty of the press has of late been greatly abused: some ill advised persons have carried its licentiousness to such an extent, as to bring discredit upon the country among foreign nations, where it is not possible to know that such productions only produce here contempt for their authors. The law of the 8th of May has suppressed in part this licentious writing, and public opinion will by degrees banish it. The administration of Justice requires a change, from which considerable advantages are expected; the Government will have the honor of laying it before you for your consideration. Of all our domestic wants, none is more urgent, than to fix in a certain and positive manner, the basis of the National Bank; this establishment at present requires the strongest guarantees; and to give them it will be only necessary to act with prudence.

As the Province of Buenos Ayres has provided exclusively the funds for the defence of the nation, it is but fair to state, that when the present administration shall have been one

year in office in August next, they will have expended one million of dollars less than they had calculated upon: after having discharged enormous out-standing debts; established the frontier; clothed, armed, and paid, the army and navy; paid for the transport and armament of the contingents from the Provinces; provided the expenses of foreign affairs, and nearly all those of the Convention; supplied the parks of artillery and magazines: having attended at the same time to the internal expense of the Province. It is true, that they have suspended for the present, the payment of the interest upon the loan in London, and that this dreadful measure was foreseen in making the above calculations, but it was one of those alternatives necessary to be taken, in order to avoid greater evils;—the operation of issuing paper in Buenos Ayres to send gold to England would be like adding fuel to fire, and which in the end would devour all. The Government has the satisfaction to learn, by means of a respectable house in London, to whom it has confided the management of this affair, that the holders of the bonds have duly appreciated the circumstances of the country, not doubting that the Government intends to, (as it most certainly will) remit to them upon the first opportunity, the funds necessary for the fulfilment of its engagements. Every day proves the necessity of placing the direct taxes upon a solid foundation, and that the projects of law in that respect, submitted in the preceding session should receive your sanction as soon as possible; the Government on its part is prepared to give a new form to the mode of collection; the system of confiding to particular individuals in farming it out, might be very well at the commencement, but now that more information has been obtained upon the subject, it will be advisable to administer it by persons permanently employed, with adequate salaries, who can be promoted according to their merits.

The department of engineers, architects, and Botanical garden, have been suppressed; as will be also other departments and expenses, not because the Government did not recognize their utility, taken in the abstract, but because they were in disproportion with its means to sustain them, and therefore served only as a vain appearance: the Government in this respect despising an ephemeral popularity, will perform its duty. The expenses of the war have been reduced to the lowest possible amount; it can assure you that the charges in this respect upon the Revenue is hardly one-third of what might be expected.

Finally, Mess. Representatives, if a comparative view is taken of the present state of the Province, and that in which it was in the month of August last year, it ought to be viewed as very satisfactory. The Government confides in your enlightened and cordial co-operation not only in sustaining the present institutions, but in advancing them to greater perfection.

MANUEL DORREGO.

JOSE MARIA ROXAS.

JUAN RAMON BALCARCE.

To the very honourable Junta of Representatives of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

The Junta of the Province met at half past 7 o'clock on the evening of Saturday last, for the despatch of public business;—it was attended with some novelty. The Governor read the Message or Speech in person; at the conclusion he made a brief pause, and then pronounced "Mess. Representatives, the Seventh Legislature is open;" and immediately retired. It had been the custom for the Ministers only to attend upon these occasions, and the Secretary to read the Message.

The Privateer brig General Brandzen, Captain De Kay, upon her first cruise mounted 8 guns; she captured sixteen vessels, including the brig of war Cacique; two 14 gun brigs viz., Flor de Verdade, and Princesa; the latter after her capture escaped; and a schooner of war, supposed to have foundered. She sailed upon her second cruise from North America in company with the Cacique, Capt Cunningham, late first Lieut. of the Brandzen. About three months since, near Cape de Verdes, captured a Brazilian 12 gun ship, and sent her for a port, having first taken out her guns, and placed them in the Brandzen, making 12 guns. Six weeks since captured the 10 gun brig Principe, crew 60 men, nearly all of whom volunteered for the privateer; cargo 100 barrels of sugar, and bound to Rio Grande, left her off Pernambuco. Captured 3 other vessels, and sent them for different ports: one with powder and arms, bound to the coast of Guinea. On the 7th inst. off St. Catherines, (Cacique in company) fell in with the British line of battle ship Ganges, Admiral Otway, going to Rio Janeiro, and was boarded by the first Lieutenant of that vessel. Cruized for three days near St. Catherines, in hopes of meeting the Brazilian corvette, Maria Isabel, Captain Grenfell, (late Fulton,) whom they had heard was off that coast. Spoke at sea an American schooner, four days out from the Salado. Parted with the Cacique near the English bank; with orders for her to cruise; steered for Buenos Ayres, and having a head wind, anchored on Sunday morning last off the Ortiz Bank; in the evening saw 13 Brazilian vessels, including 1 corvette, coming down; got under weigh, and passed them in the night: light winds, W. N. W. made but little progress. The Brazilians had anchored, but at day break got under weigh in pursuit; the brig Niger took the lead, and fired several shot out of distance;—at 8. A. M. she had got within gunshot. The General Brandzen hoisted the flag of the Republic, and commenced action: her crew 105 men, viz., 60 English and Americans, the remainder volunteers from prizes. The Niger's fast sailing enabled her to manœuvre to advantage, and she effected some damage to the sails, spars, and rigging, of the Brandzen, and gave time for the other vessels to come up. At 9, the upper squadron steered towards the scene of action, and when united formed a force of 21 vessels; 13 of them engaged the Brandzen until 11 o'clock, and after that the whole of them fired at intervals, with scarcely any damage, except to the spars and rigging; at 12 the Niger was separated from her consorts, only one schooner being near her; she appeared to be materially injured in her hull and spars, and hauled out of action with her colours down, which she did not hoist again until other

vessels came to her assistance. About this time the new battery at Point Lara, called "El bravo General Brown," opened fire, the Brandzen taking ground in 10 feet water, a little below it; in this situation she was fired upon by eleven vessels, (brigs and schooners,) she and the battery returning the fire. At half past 1 P. M. having expended all the shot, sent a boat ashore for more, but none could be obtained of the size wanted; in the mean time, the chain cable was cut in pieces, and fired at the Brazilians; this being done, a gun was fired down the hatchway to destroy the brig, and fire would have been placed to her, had it been possible to remove the wounded; the colours were left flying, and the crew, with the exception of 25 men, went on shore. A schr. brig then came near with intention to board, and got aground; boats from the squadron went to the Brandzen, and threw overboard a number of things, in order to lighten her, but the shot-hole in her bottom rendered it of no effect. The battery continued its fire, the vessels returning it; at day break on Tuesday morning, the Brazilians finding the Brandzen could not be saved, set fire to her, and at half past 7 she blew up; they then hauled off. The battery fired upon the schr. brig which was still aground, but ceased upon observing that she had no ensign up, and did not return the fire; several of the Brandzen's officers and men swam on board; a boat likewise went to her, and brought on shore her commander, Captain John Williams, and 3 seamen; the rest had been removed by the squadron's boats during the night; 14 of the Brandzen's men were likewise found on board; her name is said to be the 9th August, and she is much damaged in the hull by the battery shot. The prisoners reported that the Niger had 35 men killed and wounded, that Norton was on board, and had his arm shot off, that the first Lieutenant had likewise lost an arm, and the first Lieutenant of the captured schooner brig was killed. The firing from the battery (8 long brass 24 pounders) was very effective: Captain De Kay assisted at the battery on Monday afternoon; he has received two slight wounds, one in the hand from the jumping of a gun, and one whilst on shore in the thigh from a grape shot, which providentially first struck a box upon which he was seated.

In this conflict, which in gallantry has scarcely ever been exceeded, the Brandzen had only 8 men killed, and 12 wounded; on shore no loss has been sustained. The cargo of the Brandzen consisted of tobacco, 12 pieces of cannon in the hold, some boxes of muskets and swords, and some dry goods, &c. The cannon and arms were thrown overboard by Captain de Kay's order to lighten the vessel.

The Commandant at Ensenada, Don Ignacio Inarra has written two despatches to the Government relative to the above affair. The second despatch was published in a Bulletin on the 13th inst.; it mentions the fine condition of the battery, and the excellence of its fire; that the Captain and three seamen of a schooner in the harbour offered their services: the former directed one of the guns with such precision that 7 shot in succession struck the Brazilian vessels; an 8 pounder was likewise brought upon the beach, and opened

fire upon the boats. The artillery officer, Captain Francisco Carbonell, and Lieut. Victoriano Raimond, of the Cazadores, are highly praised, as also others. The firing of the battery continued until 10 o'clock on Monday night, and commenced again at 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning. The loss of the Brazilians must have been very severe.

The battery at Point Lara is of the greatest importance; and the government deserve commendation for having so promptly ordered its construction: the cannon mounted there are excellent, and said to be Spanish guns, brought from Lima. There are other points on this coast upon which serviceable batteries might be raised.

June 14.—The schr. 30th July, (flag of truce,) having a head wind, had anchored during the night; she proceeded for the Brazilian squadron this morning. Sailed, a Gun Boat with convoy for the northward.

15.—Wind N. The schooner 30th July returned to the Inner Roads.

16.—Wind N. N. W. Arrived, several sail of small craft from the Parana.

17.—Wind N. At day-break a Brazilian brig in sight; she fired a gun, and hoisted a flag of truce; it was answered by National schooner of war 9th February, and a boat despatched, which brought on shore despatches for Lord Ponsonby, and Admiral Brown; those to the latter it is said, relate to an exchange of prisoners, which it is probable, will soon take place. Considerable smoke was seen in the direction of Ensenada, and at half past 7, A. M. an explosion heard; it was soon after ascertained that the Privateer brig General Brandzen, Capt. De Kay, in her passage to Buenos Ayres had got on shore upon Point Lara, had sustained a severe action with the Brazilian Squadron, was set fire to by them, and shortly afterwards blew up. The particulars we have detailed in another part. Arrived, 2 zumacas and 4 balandras from the Northward.

18.—Wind W. N. W. In the afternoon rain. Arrived, several small craft from the Parana. Sailed this afternoon, schooners of war Maldonado, Admiral Brown; Ninth February, Rosales; Eleventh June, Thirtieth July, Twenty ninth December, Uruguay, brig Balcarce, and Gun Boats No. 4, and 6, for Ensenada; Captains Coe, and Espora, are in the Squadron. Captains Wilder, Green, and Bartlett, went as volunteers.

19.—Wind W. Hazy, and in the afternoon rain. Admiral Brown's Escuadrilla under weigh off Point Quilmes; the Brazilian squadron 12 sail, standing up. At 9 o'clock, A. M. an action commenced, which continued with trifling intermission, and at times close to each other until about half past 3 P. M.; the Brazilian squadron then appeared to haul off and the National schooners stood down the river; the hazy weather prevented any certain observations upon the combat.

20.—Wind S. Neither of the squadrons in sight: a schooner coming up, (no flag;) on nearing the bank between the Inner and Outer Roads, she was fired at by Gun Boat No. 12, anchored there, upon which she hoisted the French flag, (Bourdeaux signal at the fore.) and came into the Inner Roads; she proved the French schooner Hydra, Bunon, from Bourdeaux 26th April, cargo wine, brandy, oil, and silk

goods, consigned to Braulio Costa;—passed the two squadrons this morning without interruption, that of Admiral Brown at anchor off Point Lara: the Brazilians out of gun shot. A number of zumacas, balandras, and launches, making 21 sail, came out of the Boca this morning, and sailed under convoy of the lugger boat Martin Garcia to the northward.

Arrived this afternoon, British ship Packet Redpole, Pullock, from Falmouth 19th April; arrived at Rio Janeiro 4th June: sailed from thence 7th, and from Monte Video 17th. Passenger from England, Mr. Archibald Campbell; and from Monte Video to Buenos Ayres Messrs. King, Johnson, Prelog, Laly, Maupetit, and Lieuts. Bolton and Fitzroy, of the British frigate Thetis: this frigate arrived at Monte Video a few days since from Rio Janeiro; the Depaties from Buenos Ayres were expected at Rio in the Wellington Packet. A brig from Liverpool arrived at Monte Video on Sunday last. The corvette Batioja has gone to Monte Video from the blockading squadron, with Norton on board wounded, having lost his right arm. In Europe, affairs remained much the same as when the last packet sailed. The Hope Packet, from this 29th January, arrived at Falmouth about 15th April; it was not known which would be the next Packet for this. Jack Boots has the command of the blockading squadron off this.

21.—Wind S. Arrived this morning, a British schooner brig, and an American brig. We stopped the press until 11 o'clock, at which time no boat had left them.

The schooner National Packet, of Rio Janeiro, with a general cargo, prize to the Privateer Libertador Bolivar, John Brown, prize master, was chased near the Tuyu by 5 Brazilian vessels, ran on shore, and was lost on 1st instant.

The American schooner brig Dromo, whose arrival we noticed in our last, did not speak any thing in her passage; came up the river close to shore in two fathom water, and did not see the blockading squadron. She brought a general cargo, consigned to Antonio Lynch.

Arrived at the Salado on the 13th inst. a brig with a cargo of sugar, &c. prize to the Privateer schr. Empresa, Petty, prize-master.

Arrived at the same port on 16th inst. American schr. Sophia Ann, M'Quillen, from Philadelphia, with a general cargo, including 270 bbls. of flour, to Messrs. Zimmerman, Frazier, & Co.

Capt. Granville, with the brig Residente, captured by schooner brig of war Eighth February, has arrived at the Salado, with a cargo of 7000 arrobas of sugar; 3000 do. coffee; and 387 rolls of tobacco.

Sailed from the Salado a few days since, an American schooner.

It is reported that the brig Leal Portuguese, captured by the Sin Par Privateer upon her last cruise, has been carried into St. Catherine's by the prize crew.

The British sloop of war Heton, arrived off the Salado on the evening of the 13th inst., handed despatches, and sailed from thence on the 15th.

Supplement to
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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1828.

[Vol. 2.]

By a late decree of this government, FERDINAND DE LISLE, Esq. of the house of Messrs. De Lisle, Janvier, & De Lisle, of Antwerp, has been appointed Consul General from this Republic to the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

We erroneously stated in our No. 95, that Mr. Donald Campbell (many years a resident in this city,) was master of the National schooner brig *Feliz*, captured on her outward voyage from Liverpool to this river, by the Brazilian brig of war *Caboclo*, and sent into Montevideo. The name of the captain is Allen, and Mr. Campbell with two of his sisters, came as passengers. We are informed, that his principal motive for visiting England, was that of accompanying them out to South America; and it is with regret we learn that he has been placed in confinement by the authorities in Monte Video, upon pretence of being the master of said vessel. Mr. Campbell is we understand, a British subject, and has been claimed as such by H. B. Majesty's Consul resident there.

Captain De Kay arrived in town from Ensenada on the 18th inst.; he had his arm in a sling, and did not appear to suffer much inconvenience from his wounds. He was cordially greeted by his friends; and the chivalric bravery he has displayed, made him an object of peculiar interest; during the day he paid his respects to the Governor at the fort.

General Fructuoso Rivera has transmitted to Government a letter, written to him by General Lecor, expressing the highest astonishment at the late occurrences in the Misiones, especially during negotiations for Peace with the Argentine Republic, the basis of which is to be the Banda Oriental independent of either State for 5 years, and then to choose what government she pleases. Lecor is thus far very communicative: the letter concludes in the usual style, requiring a *categorical* declaration, &c. &c.

Grimaldi "the clown of clowns," as the London papers term him, has lately bade his farewell to the public upon the stage of Sadler's Wells; he made a most affecting speech upon the occasion, stating that it was not age which obliged him to this measure, but ill health: that he was born in the year 1779, and had been 45 years upon the stage, having appeared upon the boards of Sadlers' when little more than three years of age;—he preferred to bid his last adieu upon the same spot, which witnessed his "entrée" upon scenic life.

The Marquis of Anglesey, the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, made his public entrée into Dublin on the 1st of March. The Marquis was on horseback, and the procession appears to have been upon a grand scale.

The new Theatre in London, called "The new Royal Brunswick Theatre," built on the site of the late Royalty Theatre near Wellesley Square, has been destroyed: the iron roof having fallen during a rehearsal on the morning of the 23th of February; several persons were killed and wounded. The London papers are filled with details of this dreadful event.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

MR. EDITOR,—As the data adopted by your correspondent J. B. in his comparative estimate of the population of Buenos Ayres, appears to me defective, or at least not so perfect as some others he might have assumed in absence of more positive proof, I beg to differ from him in his estimated amount of the population of this city, and to offer, in my opinion, a much simpler and more certain data of coming at the truth. As it would, however, be occupying too much of your useful columns, to point out in detail the *fallacy* of J. B.'s comparison of a London and Buenos Ayrean population, I waive that for the present, and proceed to lay before you the data which I think more preferable to that adopted by him in his elucidation.

From its being difficult to number the inhabitants of a country, and altogether impossible to repeat the enumeration as frequently as it was found necessary to ascertain the population, statisticians were driven to devise a plan for accomplishing the same purpose, by determining the proportion which the births and deaths bore to the gross amount of the inhabitants, and as registers of births and deaths are regularly kept in all the civilized countries of Europe, they were enabled by comparing them at any time, to ascertain the actual increase or decrease of the population of any stated country. In pursuing these enquiries, it was found that the proportion of births to the whole population of the three generalities of France, which differ from each other as much by the nature as the form of the soil,—gave a mean ratio of 1 birth to every 25½ individuals.

But as in large and crowded cities, such as Paris, Amsterdam, or London, a considerable number of citizens will, either from taste, necessity, or circumstances, spend their lives in celibacy, and contribute almost nothing to the population: and as even among the married classes of a densely populated city, a variety of causes must tend to check the increase of population, such as the dissolute and irregular habits of the lower orders, and the equally reprehensible fashions and debaucheries of the higher classes, it is clearly evident that the proportion between the births and the effective inhabitants must be more considerable. Under this principle therefore, the Statisticians of England and France ascertained by several comparisons at different periods of time in the two countries, that the proportion nearest the truth was that of 1 to 28.

Now as J. B. himself confesses that population increases here in a greater ratio than in London, I should think I am conceding to him something, when I adopt the latter proposition instead of taking the medium of $25\frac{1}{2}$ and 28. Adopting therefore, this proportion, and taking the registered births of this city for 1822, as stated by J. B. at 2,701, the solution of the question would run thus:

$$1 : 28 :: 2701 - 75,628.$$

But making a liberal allowance for the excess of the female population of this city, arising out of the waste of the males in the war of independence, and the subsequent revolutionary turmoils,—let us take the proportion at 30, the highest allowed under almost any circumstances, and it would only give a population of about 81,000 souls for this city, a gross amount, fully 20 per cent short of J. B's demonstration. I have no doubt that this proportion may be objected to, as being considered too high in a young country such as this, where the actual means of subsistence, and the common wants of life are so easily attained. Although, however, I think it ought to be the *maximum*, I by no means press it as the true proportion, but leave it to your readers to decide whether your correspondent J. B. or your humble servant, "INVENTOR," is nearest the truth.

THEATRE.

The opera of the *Engaño Feliz* was performed on the 14th inst. This piece, meagre in incident, and with one or two exceptions, in music, is we believe, the first, and certainly the worst, of Rossini's productions. That the directors should select such an opera is not exactly in accordance with their promises; however, the appearance of the house (which was but thinly attended,) is a sufficient punishment, without any scoldings from us. It is true, they had to combat against a fashionable "Tertulia" given on that night, and the meeting of our "Parliament," both powerful attractions in their way.—On 12th inst. was represented a very pleasing Comedy, a counterpart of the "Way to keep him;" (or a Man in love with his own Wife;) and that this last circumstance should be so very uncommon in married life, after all the oaths and protestations made before marriage, proves that it is a very wicked world; and as Sir Peter Teazle we believe, says "The fewer we trust the better."

PRICE OF SPECIE.

- Doublóons, 47 dollars each.
- Spanish Dollars, 200 per cent. premium.
- Gold in bars, 18 to 19 reals per quilate.
- Silver do. 16 to 17 reals per dinero.
- Exchange on London, 16d per dollar.
- Do. on Monte Video, 135 to 140 per cent. premium.
- Public Stocks, 47 to 48.
- Hides remain steady, say from $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$.
- Manufactures and Brazil produce owing to an actual scarcity, are advancing regularly.
- Sugars from \$20 to 25 per arroba.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR Sale, at No. 30, Calle de la Paz, a few dozen of Refined ARRACK.

** The Supplement to this number will be a very trifling additional expense to our subscribers.

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