

# British Packet,

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

This Paper will be published every SATURDAY, with the exception of an occasional irregularity which may arise from the arrival of the British packets. The Subscription for three months, 23. All communications to be addressed to the Editors, and left at the Printing-Office, No. 7, Calle del Peru, where Subscriptions are received.

No. 14.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1826.

(Vol. 1.)

### GREAT BRITAIN.

(Times,) Aug. 14.

Gold continues to arrive in this country from all parts of Europe.

A remittance worth 130,000*l.* is very shortly expected from St. Petersburg, in a Russian ship of war, and the greater part of it is said to be the produce of gold mines lately discovered in Tobolsk, in Siberia, and which are the property of the Russian government. The account of so early and so large a return is a little difficult to believe, but as we have the fact from the merchant to whom the gold is consigned, we cannot entertain any doubt respecting it. Other consignments to the same quarter are expected from Prussia, so that an opinion we have frequently heard expressed seems in a fair way of being realized, viz. that if a demand for gold existed in England, the effect would be to drain the Continent of the precious metals.

General Miller, whose distinguished services under the immortal Bolivar have so much contributed to liberate South America from the thraldom of Spain, has arrived at his native village, Wingham, near Canterbury. In the battle of Ayacucho, his prompt decisive charge at the head of the cavalry decided the day in favour of liberty. The general has taken home many curious trophies, among the time he assisted to free, and among the rest some of the standards of Old Spain, which were captured in the sanguinary struggles in which he took part.

A letter from Brussels contains the following paragraph:—The Ex-King Joseph Napoleon, wishing to reside in the dominions of the King of the Netherlands, addressed a letter on the subject to the King of Sweden, who made an application to that sovereign. The King of the Netherlands referred the matter to the King of France, who convened a council of his ministers, and after consulting with the foreign ambassadors in Paris, granted the required permission.

From the following statement of the weight of the largest diamonds known in Europe, it will be seen that the King of Portugal possesses the very largest. The diamond of the Emperor of Russia weighs 106 carats, that of the King of France 136 carats, that of the Grand Duke of Tuscany 139, that of the Great Mogul 279, that of the King of Persia 493, that of the King of Portugal 580 carats. The value of this last is estimated by the Portuguese jewellers at 200 millions of pounds sterling; by the French jewellers at 1200 millions of French livres; and by the English and Scotch jewellers at 56,787,300 pounds sterling.

### INDIA.

London, August 8.—We have received a file of Madras papers to the 15th of March, by the *Wellington*, arrived off Sidmouth. At that presidency more than a month had elapsed since any news had transpired respecting Sir A. Campbell and his army in Ava. It commenced his advance on the capital, from Melloun on the 20th or 27th of January, and nothing of his movements was subsequently known. This long silence had given rise to considerable uneasiness respecting him, and some sinister reports got into circulation, but which do not appear to be entitled to the smallest credit. Some intelligence was also looked for with some anxiety from Colonel Pepper's force in Pegu. It was left, by the latest accounts, waiting for reinforcements to enable him to proceed against T. 2000, which is described as a place of uncommon strength, and was known to be well garrisoned. It was ascertained, by advices from Calcutta, that up to the 27th of February

no public despatches of any kind had been received from Rangoon. The *Enterprise* steam-vessel had been despatched from Calcutta to Rangoon on the 14th of February, and would wait at the entrance of the river to bring up to the seat of government any despatches sent down by the Commander-in-Chief.

Towards Manipoor some military operations were carrying on, but not on a scale of great importance. The Rajah Gumbheer Sing, who is placed by the late arrangement under the protection of the British, was assisted by a small force under Captain Grant and Lieutenant Pemberton. The Burmese, it is said, have been compelled to re-cross the Ningti, after an ineffectual, though brave, attempt to retain possession of a stockade, in which they were found intrenched. They were followed to the right bank of the river, by a detachment of 300 men, which was ordered to be reinforced by a body of 500. The remainder of Lieutenant Pemberton's levy was to proceed into the enemy's country, and as it was supposed that from the Ningti to Ummeerapoor no difficulties presented themselves to the advance of an army, it was looked at as by no means impossible that the divisions from Manipoor should reach the Burmese capital before Sir A. Campbell.

The accounts received at Madras and Calcutta from the army in Upper India, under the command of Lord Combermere, indicate the speedy breaking up of the field force. The Rajah of Alwur had submitted, but the conditions had not transpired to which he found it necessary to agree, when he saw the conquerors of Bhurtpore almost at his gates. The fortresses of Bhurtpore had been dismantled, and placed in a state which would render its complete destruction inevitable, within a short period, by the rains. Less treasure had been found there than was expected. Much pains had been taken in the search for gold supposed to have been buried there, but on the whole no very sanguine visions were indulged in on the score of prize-money. The following is an extract from the Calcutta *John Bull* of the 27th of February:—

“Calcutta, Feb. 27.

“Bhurtpore ‘in the pride of her strength,’ is no more. The principal bastions and part of several curtains were blown up on the 5th inst., and it is left to the rains to complete the ruin. The Futte Bourge, or bastion of victory, built, as the Bhurtporeans vaunted, with the bones and blood of Englishmen who fell in the assaults under Lord Lake, is now laid low, and among the destroyers some of those ‘white men permitted to fly from her Eternal Walls,’ who, after a period of 25 years, returned to the assault, to witness her tower and battlements crumbling to the dust.”

### GREECE.

“We have received accounts from Greece, dated July 29, of a nature very unsatisfactory as regards the Greek cause.

“The Greeks are less united than ever. The new Government is less vigorous than the old. It has just removed to an island, the Pnyx, in front of Napoli, occupied by the Suliotas and Romeliotas, who refuse to surrender the forts until their arrears be paid. Several villages of Attica have submitted to the Turks.

“The enterprises of Ibrahim are directed against the Malineses, who, having never left their mountains to support the other Greeks, will not be assisted by them.

“The American squadron, under Commodore Rodgers, is in the Dardanelles.

“Lieutenant-General Paullucci is at Smyrna with the Austrian naval division. Vice-Admiral Neale is also there.”—*Stolle*.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, July 3.

As I told you in my last, Constantinople is far from being tranquil since the great event of June 15. The Sultan, the Grand Vizier, the Officers of State, are encamped in the public square, and are protected by a powerful train of artillery, against such popular commotions and re-actions as may manifest themselves. The Mufti, and other heads of religion, are incessant in their prayers; and all the insignia of the Mahometan belief are displayed around the Sultan, in order to enforce upon the people that the changes that have been effected do not, in any respect, alter the ancient faith of the Prophet. What is essentially injurious to the projects of the Porte, is the known impossibility of its continuing, for any length of time, those sacrifices of every kind which a revolution at Constantinople requires. During the first day or two of the revolution, it was quite easy for the Divan to diminish the price of bread and of rice one-half; but this *maximum*, purchased by the distribution of a number of purses, cannot be long maintained. A belief has been spread abroad, that the Janissaries were the cause of the high prices of provisions, and, in a word, of all the miseries of the people; but the people, stupid as they are, will reject that notion the moment that things come to the level of their real value. You are aware, that with all the despotism of the Sultan, there is no country in which taxes can be heightened, and supplies raised with such difficulty. His poll-tax once paid, the Mussulman is no longer a public debtor.

The news received from Adrianople, and from Asia Minor, speaks a great deal about the profound impression produced by the revolution of the 15th. It appears that the men of religion, the Mufti, and the Imans, are opposed to the new organization of the troops after the European mode, and have been sadly affected by the massacres of the capital. It is certain that the Aga Pacha, who commanded the Divan, which permitted these terrible executions, has acted with most barbarian imprudence. The destruction of the Janissaries, as a corps, was necessary; but, after a few striking examples, the rest of the individuals ought to have been spared. Favours, not death, ought to have been held out to those troops, which are yet masters of a great part of the kingdom, and which despair must unite to the combat. But such calculations enter not into the contemplation of a policy which recognizes, in victory, nothing but the right of superior force. It is now (the 3d of July) the 20th day since the revolution, and the massacres are still going on.

CONGRESS OF PANAMA.

Communication from the Plenipotentiaries of Peru to the Minister of Foreign Relations, dated Panama, 22d June, 1826.

"To-day, at 11 o'clock A. M., the General American Assembly was installed, according to the manner appointed in the preparatory conference, for which object it was convened the 19th inst. The order observed was as follows:—Lots were drawn for the purpose of deciding on the order of the presidency and of the votes, as in each session one of the ministers ought to occupy the presidency; and having gone through this business, the order resulted as follows: first, Colombia; second, Central America; third, Peru; fourth, Mexico. Señor Pedro Gual presided over the exchange of powers in the accustomed form and style; and afterwards admission was given to the ecclesiastical cabildo, that of the intendency, and of the municipality, which, by written address, felicitated the assembly.

"Also we inform Your Excellency, that the secretaryship of the assembly is filled by the secretaries of the three legations of Peru, Mexico, and Central America.

"With the greatest pleasure we congratulate ourselves, and the free nations of America, and particularly our government, at seeing now realized the great work which, if its results correspond, will make the felicity of these regions, at once conciliating the respect of Europe, and the whole world.

(Signed.)

"MANUEL PEREZ TUDELO.  
"MANUEL VIDAURRE."

MEXICO.

The Commission appointed to prepare a plan of instructions for the guidance of an Envoy about to proceed to the Court of Rome, after a long preamble, has presented to the Senate the following resolutions for adoption:

1. "The religion of the Republic is the Catholic Apostolic Roman. The nation protects it with its laws, and prohibits the exercise of any other.
2. "The Mexican Republic will employ all practicable means of communication to strengthen the relations of union with the Roman Pontiff, who she acknowledges as chief of the universal church.
3. "The Republic is subject to the decrees of the ecumenic councils with regard to dogmas; but is at liberty to reject their decisions respecting discipline.
4. "The general Congress of Mexico possesses exclusively the power to regulate the exercise of patronage in all the confederation.
5. "The same Congress reserves to itself the right of regulating and fixing the rents of the clergy.
6. "The metropolitan bishop of Mexico shall join, dismember, and organise the dioceses, conformably to the civil demarcation fixed by the General Congress.
7. "The metropolitan bishop, or, in his defect, the senior among the other bishops, shall confirm the election of the suffragan bishops. The latter the metropolitan shall confirm. In both cases information shall be given to His Holiness.
8. "All ecclesiastical business shall be determined definitively in the Republic, conformably to the existing orders, by the canons and the laws.
9. "Foreigners, by virtue of comission, shall not exercise any act of ecclesiastical jurisdiction.
10. "The religious communities, of both sexes, shall follow exactly the rules of their several institutions, so far as they may not be contrary to the laws of the Republic, and the canons. They shall be subject to the metropolitan in all cases which there had been recourse previously to authorities out of the Republic.
11. "The metropolitan shall possess the necessary powers (with the faculty of conferring them on the ordinaries,) to proceed to the secularization of the regulars of both sexes who may solicit it.
12. "The nomination of a general council shall be requested of the Roman Pontiff.
13. "The Republic will send annually to the Roman Pontiff the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, as a voluntary oblation, to be applied to the expenses of the Holy See.
14. "Negotiations shall be commenced with the American Republics, for the purpose of concerting the measures relative to ecclesiastical affairs, and will present to His Holiness an uniform plan as soon as possible.
15. "The government will provide separately for the articles concerning which the desired uniformity should not be obtained.

COLOMBIA.

(Extract of a letter dated Porto Cabello, June 20, 1826.)

"By the schooner *Relioboth*, Captain Ellis, who leaves this port to-morrow, for New-York, I have to advise, that things in this province are far from being settled. We received intelligence at eight o'clock yesterday morning from Cumana, that General Bermudez was on his march with 10,000 troops, destined to this place. The forces at Carthagena are ordered, and are soon expected here. On account of this intelligence, they have ordered the troops to repair immediately to Valencia to join General Paez. The castle at the entrance of the harbour is doubly manned, and they are using all diligence in preparing the forts at La Baturia, a small island directly opposite that of the castle, and the battery which guards the city from the outer town, or an entrance from the enemy in that direction.

"A proclamation from General Paez has just arrived, ordering all citizens and those keeping houses, to turn out with their firearms. The troops will march to Valencia in the course of to-morrow, when the citizens will be obliged to guard the city and man the castle. On account of this disturbance, General Paez has ordered the hoisting of war under the Colombian flag shall leave the place without his special orders. We have embargoed here the corvette *Urica*, the brig *Pinchir*, the brig *Libertad*, and schooner *Independencia*, with two private armed boats, the *San Juan* Liberal and *Libertad*, Captain Bartlett. I think that something serious will be the result in a week or so.

"Intelligence of the disturbances in Venezuela had reached Bogota, and the extraordinary session would, accordingly, be prolonged, and speedy and effectual measures adopted to prevent a

# THE BRITISH PACKET, AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

interruption to the peace and harmony between New Grenada and Venezuela. The receipt of this news from Bogota had not caused much alarm."—*New York papers.*

## BUENOS AYRES.

On Monday arrived from Las Vacas a launch, which states, that the privateer *Republicano Argentino* had taken, at the mouth of the Guazu, a Brazilian privateer launch, and also had retaken four vessels which the said launch had captured. The Brazilian privateer was armed with a six-pound mortar in the bows, and a two-pounder aft, 20 muskets, 13 pistols, 13 cutlasses, and stores. The privateer is called *San Antonio*, and the prizes *San Antonio*, *N. S. del Carmen*, the *Correntina*, and another, name unknown. Their cargoes were coal, wood, and salt.

The same day arrived the *Oriental Argentino*, with the following prizes:—the port launch of Buenos Ayres, carried off some time ago; the Brazilian privateer *Leon*, armed with a six-pound mortar and a two-pounder; seven coasters retaken; two others have been delivered to part of the crew at Las Vacas, as their share of the prizes. The number of prisoners amounts to 30; nineteen were left at Las Vacas, at the disposal of General Mancilla, and eleven remained on board the *zumaca Uruguay*, at the disposal of the Chief of Bahia.

On Wednesday sailed the *Oriental Argentino* on a cruise. She is supposed to have passed the Brazilian Squadron about ten o'clock P. M.

The same morning, at half-after 7 o'clock, sailed the Packet for Monte Video and Falmouth. For the former place she took several passengers.

The British brig *George*, Hunter, arrived at Monte Video 12th of October, from Liverpool 69 days. She was detained near point Lara, Ensenada. It is reported her orders from home were to proceed to Buenos Ayres until warred off by the blockading squadron. Judging from the following extract of a letter, the Brazilians think her a lawful prize; it is dated M. Video, 19th October.—“We have little hopes of seeing the *George* released. They have turned all the seamen ashore, and have left only the Captain and his boy on board. The sails are also taken on shore, and the vessel is sealed. The English brig *Utopia*, from Liverpool was brought in on the 17th instant, and treated in the same manner as the *George*. It is thought the correspondence brought by those brigs will be perused by the government at M. Video. The Brazilian Admiral Guidez returned with his four frigates to Monte Video on 16th, and had not seen the vessels from Chili. The British schooner *Coquito*, from Havannah, we suppose has been condemned, as the Brazilians are fitting her out at M. Video as a vessel of war.

On Wednesday, a serious accident occurred near Moron: An Englishman and a native met at a Pulperia, and were conversing together in a friendly manner. The native pulled out a dagger and gave it to the Englishman, telling him to stab him in the breast. The former, believing him in jest, took it, and made sign as if he had done so; but turned the handle towards the native, who reprehended him for doing so, and snatching it out of his hand at the same time, said he would show him how he should use it; and thrust it up to the heart of the Englishman, who immediately fell and expired. The person was taken prisoner, and sent to town on Thursday. He states it to have been done intentionally. We believe this same person to have been in mind some time ago, and at present rather disorderly in his conduct.

A male negro slave, who had gained, by the labour of a number of years, a sum of money to the amount of \$250 in specie, was robbed of the whole on Wednesday evening last. The purpose for which this money had been set apart was the laudable one of liberating himself and husband, both slaves in the West Indies; but the wretched villain by one stroke has swept away all hopes of obtaining this object of so many years' anxious labour and care. The hard-gained pittance which were slowly gleaned by industry, are now, perhaps, going the cupidity of some heartless man, who has, by this sacrilegious act, taken away the means of obtaining what to some is dearer than life itself. This deed can only be classified with Shakespeare's “stealing trash,” but is of a character for which we hardly know a name; and we hope, should the offender be found, that his crime will meet with no ordinary punishment.

## English Theatrical Fund for the relief of the Widows and Wounded of the National Squadron.

At a Meeting held on Monday, October 23, 1826, it was Resolved, That the following details be laid before the Public:—  
Nett Receipts of the two performances as before Advertised, \$1474 80  
Donation since from an English Gentleman, 23 00

Advanced, on the 11th of October, to Felipa Galeano, Widow of José Bougay, who was killed in the attack upon Colonia in March last, in Gun Boat No. 6, \$1497 80

### BALANCE,

2. That the above balance should be placed in the Savings Bank for distribution.

3. That all applications for relief be made to Mr. FRANCIS VINCENT, No. 190 Calle de 25 de Mayo, or to Mr. THOMAS G. LOVE, No. 47, Calle de 25 de Mayo.

(Signed by the Committee)

## CONGRESS.

(Sessions from October 13 to 21.)

Article 31.—Both Houses shall assemble in the capital, and shall hold their sessions daily in the months of May, June, July, August and September, the members being bound to remain in it during the remaining months of the year.

32.—Each House shall be sole judge in examining and approving the election of its members.

33.—It shall name its president, vice-president, and officers; shall fix the time of the duration of the whole; and shall prescribe the regulations for the debates, and to facilitate the despatch of its deliberations.

34.—Neither of the Houses shall commence their functions until there shall have arrived at the place of sessions, and assembled in each of them two-thirds of their members; but a less number can oblige those who may not have assembled in the terms and under the penalties which each House shall appoint.

35.—The Senators and Representatives shall never be responsible for their opinions, discourses, or debates.

36.—Neither shall the Senators nor Representatives be arrested by any authority during their attendance in the legislature, or while they may be going or returning from its sessions, except in the event of being taken in the commission of a crime that may deserve death, infamy, or other afflictive punishment; of which account shall be given to the respective houses, with the judicial report of the fact.

37.—When a complaint shall be presented in writing before the ordinary justiciaries, against any Senator or Representative, to which the 19th article does not refer, after having examined the merit of the public judicial process, each House, two-thirds of its members concurring, may suspend the accused from the exercise of his functions, and place him at the disposal of the competent tribunal for judgement.

38.—Each House equally may correct any of its members with an equal number of votes, and remove him for physical or moral inability occurring at the time of his incorporation. But a majority of one above the half of the representatives shall be sufficient to decide on the resignations which any of them shall voluntarily propose of their charge.

39.—No deputy shall hold any office under the executive power without the consent of both Houses; and in the act of obtaining it his seat in the House he vacated, except in the case of promotions to the offices of which the 15th article treats.

40.—Each of the Houses may cause the Ministers of the Executive to appear in its sessions, to communicate information which it may consider requisite.

41.—To the Congress it belongs to declare war, after having heard the motives which the Executive may urge.

42.—To recommend to the same, when it may judge convenient, the negotiation of peace.

43.—To fix the regular forces of land and sea in time of peace and war.

44.—To order the construction and equipment of the National Squadron.

45.—To fix annually the general expenditure, with attention to the presumed amount presented by the government.

46.—To receive annually the account of the diversion of public funds, to examine and approve it.

47.—To establish the duties of importation and exportation, for a term not exceeding two years; to impose, in attention to the urgencies of the State, contributions proportionately equal in all the territory.

48.—To order the loans which it may be necessary to negotiate on the funds of the State.

49.—To fix the value, law, weight, and form of the National money.

50.—To establish tribunals inferior to the High Chamber of Justice, and to regulate the forms of judgment.

51.—To grant amnesties, when powerful motives of public interest require them.

52.—To create and suppress official employments of all classes.

53.—To regulate the internal and external commerce.

54.—*Deferred.*

55.—To build harbours on the coasts of the territory when it may be judged convenient. (The second clause *deferred* until the sanction of the 54th article.)

56.—To form general plans of public education.

57.—To award premiums to those who may have performed, or shall hereafter perform eminent services to the nation.

58.—To secure to the authors or inventors of useful establishments exclusive privileges for a determined time.

59.—Finally, to make all laws and ordinances, of whatever nature, which the good of the State may require; and to modify, explain and abrogate those already in force.

[After the discussion of this article, an addition to the 19th article already sanctioned, was agreed upon in the following terms: "And particularly in whatever affects the primitive rights of the citizen."]

60.—The laws may be initiated in either of the Houses which compose the legislative body, by projects presented by its members, or the Executive by means of its ministers.

61.—Those laws which relate to the objects of which the 18th article treats, are accepted from this rule.

62.—When a project of law shall be approved in the House in which it may have been initiated, it shall be passed to the other House for discussion, for the purpose of being approved or rejected.

63.—No project of law having been rejected by one of the Houses, can be repeated in the sessions of that year.

64.—The projects of law approved by both Houses, shall pass to the Executive.

65.—If the Executive subscribes them, or, in the term of ten days does not return them objected to, they shall have the force of laws.

66.—If the Executive should find inconveniences in the projects, it shall return them, with its objections, to the House in which the projects originated.

67.—Being reconsidered in both Houses, with the amendments proposed by the Executive, two-thirds of the suffrages shall give their final sanction.

68.—The votings of both Houses shall then be nominal *yes* or *no*; and the names and arguments of the members, as also the objections of the Executive, shall be published immediately by the press.

**NOTICE.**

**A MONTHLY MEETING** of "The Buenos Ayrean Cabinet Makers' Union Society," will be held at Mr. MONTSEBART'S, No. 68, Calle de la Paz,

On Monday Evening, Nov. 5, at half-past 7 o'clock.

To which all Journeying Cabinet Makers are respectfully invited to attend.

**NOTICE.**

**THE** Public of Buenos Ayres is respectfully informed, that in the *Fonda del Comercio, Calle del 25 de Mayo, No. 11*, is exhibited a Panorama View of the City of EDINBURGH, Capital of Scotland; containing distinct aspects of that celebrated City, with its arsenal, vessels, churches, hospitals, and barracks; also, a Boat Race, with other particulars, which will be there manifested.

Open from 10 in the Morning till Six.—Admission, 2 Reals.—Tickets to be had at the Bar of said Fonda. Subscribers' names will be taken if preferred at One Dollar each for the Season.

**BUENOS AYRES RACES.**

“Cast far behind the lingering cares of life.”

**THE** November Sweepstakes of Ten Dollars each, "pay to play," to be Run on MONDAY, the 6th of November, 1826, over the BARRACA SANDS.—Catch weights. This Stake closed on the 31st October. HEATS.

PRESENT SUBSCRIBERS ARE

Mr. Pousert's	<i>brown horse,</i>	Integrity.
Miller's	<i>roan</i>	Gustaves.
Buggala's	<i>bay</i>	Hit or Miss.
Whitfield's	<i>grey</i>	Shamrock.
Douglas's	<i>chestnut</i>	St. George.
Duguid's	<i>black</i>	Bob.
Harratt's	<i>bay</i>	Yorkshireman.
John's	<i>bay</i>	Baron-so-bold.
Lockhart's	<i>grey</i>	Sir Peter Teazle.
Dr. Dick's	<i>roan</i>	Espartillan.

Matches to be Run the same day as the Sweepstakes.

Mr. Fisher's chestnut poney "Hocus Pocus," against Mr. Booth's chestnut poney "Bubble," for One Hundred Dollars.—Equal weights.

Mr. Booth's chestnut poney "Bubble," against Mr. Miller's roan poney "Dreadnought," for Forty Dollars.—Equal weights.

We understand there is also a match to be rode by two English Gentlemen, whose names we were unable to learn.

**NEW ESTABLISHMENT.**

OUR Friends, and the Public in general, are hereby respectfully informed, that A NEW ESTABLISHMENT is opened for the MANUFACTURE OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

At No. 56, Calle de la Paz.

The first-rate workmen being employed, we assure the Public, that the style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed in this, or perhaps in any other country.—The business will be conducted by

MESSRS. ADAMS & TRAYER.

If The Gentlemen who honour us with their commands, may have them executed with punctuality and despatch, on the most reasonable terms.

**PRICES CURRENT.**

FOREIGN ARTICLES.		DOMESTIC ARTICLES.	
Gin, pipe case	\$350 0	Hides, Cow, pesada, each	3
Brandy, gillon	18 0	Ox,	5
Rum, do.	6 0	Neats,	5
Wine, Madeira, dozen	5 0	Horse,	1
Carlton, do.	18 0	ditto, Banda Oriental,	0
Sweet, do.	3 0	Skins, Calf,	7
Sugar, White Havanna, arroba	2 4	Vicuña, each	1
Brown do.	23 0	Sheep, with wool, doz.	2
White Brazil, do.	19 0	Nutria	6
Brown do.	20 0	Chinchilla,	0
Rice, Carolina, arroba	18 0	Hair, Horse, long and clean, cr.	4
Brazil, do.	9 to 10 0	do. mixed,	3 to 4
Tobacco, Virginia, quintal	5 to 9 0	Wool, Sheep, lb.	1
Brazil, arroba,	35 0	Vicuña,	0
Tea, Imperial, lb.	30 0	Tallow, Rough, arroba (25 lbs.)	1
Hyson, do.	4 0	Leaf, dried, quintal, (108 lbs.)	4
Souchong, do.	3 4	Hair, per m.	0
Coffee, quintal	3 5	Ostr. Feathers, white, lb.	1
Flour N. America, barrel	32 0	Butter, lb.	1
Candles, Mold, lb.	35 0	Eggs, dozen	1
Speru,	0 2	* 30lb. Green Hides, or 2	1
Butter, Irish, lb.	1 0		
Cheese, English, lb.	0 5		
Paper, Florete Spanish, ream	0 7		
Medio Floret, do.	20 0		
Florete Genq.	18 0		
Medio Floret, do.	16 3		
	14		

**POSS.**

The Posts set out from Buenos Ayres for the North, will depart on the 12, 19, 27, of this month. Chili, 1, 8, 16, 24. Peru, 3, 10, 18, 26.

**PRICE OF SPECIE.**

Spanish Dollars, 100 per ct. prem.	\$52 fluctuating.
Quarter do.	180 do. do.
Rate of Discount in the Bank, half per ct. per month.	Patrol Dollars, 190 per ct. prem.
Do. do. private transactions, two to three.	Cy stamped Silver, 170 do. do.
Public Funds, 6 per ct. 45 per 100.	
4 per ct. proportionably.	

London, England,	150
France,	380
on Rio Janeiro,	11 to 12
Bank Stock,	80