

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

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No. 17.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1826. (Vol. I.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BY THE KING.—A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.—Whereas our Parliament stands prorogued to Thursday, the second day of November next; we, with the advice of our Privy Council, do hereby publish and declare, that the said Parliament shall be further prorogued, on the second day of November next, to Tuesday, the 14th day of November next; and we have given order to our Chancellor of that part of our United Kingdom called Great Britain, to prepare a writ patent for proroguing the same accordingly; and we do further hereby, with the advice aforesaid, declare our Royal will and pleasure, that the said Parliament shall, on the said 14th day of November next, be held and sit for the despatch of divers urgent and important affairs; and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Boroughs of the House of Commons, are hereby required and commanded to give their attendance accordingly, at Westminster, on the said 14th day of November next.—Given at our Court at Windsor, the 1st day of September, 1826, and in the 7th year of our reign.

The *Gazette* of Friday, September 1st, contains a Proclamation of considerable moment. It is an exercise of the dispensing power which Ministers secured to themselves by an Act at the close of the last session, under which, they have directed Oats, Clover, Rye, Peas, and Beans, to be admitted into home consumption upon the payment of small duties, notwithstanding they are excluded by the return of the last quarterly averages. This proceeding, which is most important to the agriculturist, has arisen from the general failure of the summer crops, particularly of Oats.

Distress still continues to prevail among the manufacturing class, with very little mitigation; and the evil is heightened by the small prospect of alleviation, and the anticipated necessities of the coming winter. Thousands of persons have made application for the means of emigrating; and it is to be hoped that some measures will be taken by our government for the relief of these wretched victims of the fluctuations of the manufacturing system, and that these redundant hands, which are now a clog to the wealth of our islands, and a drawback on the felicity of society, may have the current of their labour directed to objects more productive to themselves, and beneficial to the mother country; at the same time easing her of a burthen, and augmenting the value of her colonies, and her external relations. Would that the 50,000 which it is said England could spare annually and be benefited by the evacuation, were emigrants to these shores, and that the wild hordes of savage Indians, whose harassing depredations spread terror and fear throughout the pampas, were replaced by a population so hardy and industrious as that of our native country.

INDIA

Peace with Ava.—At a late hour last night the *Enterprise* reached Calcutta, having on board his Excellency Sir Archibald Campbell, Mr. Robertson, and Mr. Mangles, the return of whom to Calcutta is the consequence of a conclusion of peace with the Burmese. The public despatches announcing the ratification of the treaty were forwarded by Colonel Tidy and Captain Snodgrass, on board the *Alligator*, which left Rangoon a week before the *Enterprise* arrived, and may be therefore hourly expected. The *Arachne* sailed at the same time for Madras. We have been favoured with the following particulars of this important and satisfactory event. After leaving Paganmchew, Sir Archibald Campbell was met by repeated messengers of the King, offering terms short of those demanded; which offers were of course rejected. At last, however, when the army was within four days' march of the capital, Mr. Price again made his appearance, bringing with

him the treaty ratified by the King, and paid down the stipulated sum of 25 lacs: the remainder to be paid in the manner previously determined on. The prisoners were given up, and amongst them was Mr. Gouger. In addition to the southern provinces of Tavai and Mergui, we are to retain Martaban, to the east of the Sanloob or Martaban river. The ratification of the treaty took place in the end of February. The troops commenced their return on the 5th of March, by water, and had all arrived at Rangoon. Six European regiments had been embarked, besides the Bengal artillery, when the *Enterprise* left. Some of the transports, with his Majesty's 13th, 38th, and 41st, had sailed, and it was expected that they would be withdrawn about the middle of May.

Since writing the above, we have been favoured with the following additional details:—The treaty was confirmed on the 7th of February. The treasure, consisting of rupees, and gold and silver bars, is on board the *Alligator*. A party from the camp paid a visit to the capital, and were received by the King with every honour. Mr. Crawford had gone to Martaban in the *Diana* steam-vessel. A battalion, with all the elephants, and attended by two Burmese chiefs, have proceeded from Jembewhew to Aracan, via Aea; the road is now acknowledged to be a very good one. Another detachment had proceeded from Prome to Sandoway.—*Calcutta Gazette*, April 24.

RUSSIA.

London, Sept. 20.—We learn by intelligence from Moscow, received this morning, that the ceremony of the Imperial Coronation took place, in that city, on the 22d ult. (Sunday, the 3d inst.) The time originally fixed was last June, but the death of the late Empress caused it to be postponed; and, subsequently, it was further postponed—first, on account of a long fast which was observed in the Greek Church, and which did not end till the 15th August, and, secondly, in consideration of the delicate state of health of the young Empress. The latter circumstance was also the cause of the ceremony being considerably shortened; for it commenced at ten in the morning, and was finished by half-past twelve. That part of the Kremlin where the procession passed was entirely closed, and a scaffolding erected, the seats on which varied from twenty-five to seventy-five rubles. The ancient Cathedral, which is very small, could not contain, at the utmost, above five hundred spectators, and of these scarcely one-fourth were accommodated with seats. Discharges of artillery announced the completion of the ceremony to the multitudes who were assembled without, and on their return, the Emperor and Empress were greeted with loud and enthusiastic acclamations. The Grand Duke Constantine, who arrived at Moscow a few days before the Coronation took place, assisted at the ceremony, and walked in the procession, thus giving the sanction of his presence to the solemn act which placed the Imperial Crown upon the head of his brother. He left Moscow two days after, and returned to Warsaw. The city was brilliantly illuminated during three successive evenings. The venerable towers of the Kremlin were one entire blaze of variegated lamps. We understand that the impression produced on the Russian nobility by the magnificent and splendid entertainments given by the Duke of Devonshire, has been that of unbounded admiration. Extraordinary preparations had been making for some weeks, for a grand ball to be given by his Grace, at which the whole of the Imperial Family were to be present. Tickets were issued for five hundred persons, and it was to take place on the 7th (19th) inst. None of the other foreign Amba-

sadors could vie with his Grace in the splendour which he had thrown round his mission. "The Devonshire manner" had already become a current phrase among the Russian nobility, to denote the highest display of gorgeous magnificence.—*Courier*.

"*St. Petersburg, Aug. 12.*—The accomplices in the late conspiracy, who have been condemned to work in the mines, or to banishment to Siberia, have lately set out for the place of their destination, in several divisions, under a strong escort; several of them are accompanied by their wives. The lot of many staff and superior officers who were implicated in the criminal investigation by participation in the treasonable societies, which are now entirely broken up, has been graciously determined, by an Imperial Order of the Day, just published. The Emperor, says this document, after previous inquiry into the bad conduct of these officers, some of whom belonged to the forbidden societies, and others have been found guilty of having been partakers in, or privy to their designs, considering the circumstances which have misled them, and lastly, considering that all of them took no part in the wicked plans, that some had left the societies, and, besides, that all have expressed sincere repentance for their conduct, has graciously ordered that those officers shall not undergo any sentence from the Criminal Courts, and shall be liable only to correctional punishments. Among them is said to be Colonel Gurika, Aid-de-Camp to the late General Milaradowitsch, who was assassinated, and a number of the officers, both of the guard and the line, most of whom are to be under arrest for a few months, and placed in other regiments."

EXTRACTS FROM FRENCH PAPERS.

The French papers of Tuesday present a frightful picture of the state of Spain. They represent every Minister of Ferdinand in turn rising in his place in Council, to declare the miseries, disorders, and destitution of his respective department. The Minister of Finance laments that he has empty coffers and no credit—that he can levy no taxes on the starving people, and can borrow no money from defrauded capitalists—and that, as the crop had failed, there was not only poverty in the Treasury, but famine was to be apprehended in the land. The Minister of War drew a picture of the state of the army equally afflicting. The number of troops, he said, was much smaller than would be believed, and yet, small as it was, they could not be paid—the soldiers were in rags, without pay, and even without bread. In order to send a sufficient force to the frontiers of Portugal, it would be necessary to dismantle the fortresses of the interior, and to endanger the tranquillity of the State. The Minister of Marine could only tell of half-built ships rotting in the dock-yards, and of Colombian privateers plundering the coast. As the Council is said to have met for the purpose of deliberating on a war against Portugal, and as empty coffers, discontented troops, and rotten ships, did not seem the fittest preparation for hostilities, Ferdinand and his Ministers adjourned their valorous resolution till another occasion. He has, however, published a Decree, in which he modestly assures his "vassals," that he will protect those of them who obey the laws, and be inflexible with those who do not; he repeats his promise of April 1825, never to permit the legal form of his government to be changed—"never to permit the establishment of Chambers, or any other institutions, whatever might be their denomination." He alludes to the promulgation of a representative system of Government in Portugal; but asserts that public opinion among the Spaniards has declared decidedly against it!

"*Tinos, July 27.*—Commodore Hamilton is here. An English mercantile commissioner is on board his vessel, instructed to make the most vigorous search, for the purpose of recovering the English merchandise stolen by the pirates. Five boats, belonging to the *Cambrian*, seized, during the night, behind the Porte of St. John of Tinos, a mistic and a caik. The pirates took refuge in the mountains."

"*July 28.*—It is said that 6,000 men have taken up arms in the Morea, that they have taken possession of the defiles, and that the Turks in consequence are unable to throw supplies into Tripolizza. Colonel Fabvier is constructing a harbour at Metana. A great number of families belonging to Samos have taken refuge at Tinos. Captain Hamilton has released, without ransom, the merchants whom he had arrested, on suspicion of being accomplices of the pirates, and of whom he had at first demanded 40,000 piastres."—*Boile*.

SOUTH AMERICA.

MENDOZA.

The Junta of this Province, in a late session, has passed the following laws relative to commerce:—

IMPORTATIONS FROM THE INTERIOR.

- Article 1. All merchandise which may be introduced into the province, shall pay 4 per cent. *ad valorem*.
2. All articles of which there are manufactories in the province, shall pay 15 per cent., such as ready-made clothes, shoes, and furniture similar to that made in the province.
3. Quicksilver, arms, machines, books, and printing presses, shall be free of duties.
4. All foreign liquors shall pay 50 per cent.
5. All goods passing through the territory, shall pay a transit duty of 1 per cent.

IMPORTATIONS FROM ABROAD.

All ultramarine effects introduced into the province, either for its own consumption, or on its transit, shall pay a duty of 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, as a foreign duty.

When we first saw these regulations, we were struck with surprise at the spirit which dictated them. It is not in reference most particularly to the effects these provincial laws and impositions have in restricting the spirit of commercial speculation that we would seek their worst aspect, although that is sufficiently unpromising, as the numerous imposts to which articles of traffic are subject in their transit through the different provinces, the duties paid in Buenos Ayres, and those paid again at the place of their sale, operate most powerfully not only to impede commercial enterprise, but by a natural consequence, the development of the internal resources and wealth. The most unfavourable result which we anticipate, and even realize, is the tendency and operation of the measure on the principles of the national association, which, it was hoped, were about to be carried into effect, but which recent circumstances, and now the present enactment, induce us to believe will yet be exposed to a long delay.

Mendoza has not manifested open hostility to the measures of the Congress; she has not joined or favoured the dissidents; but she has done what is worse,—she has impugned one of the fundamental principles of the compact which was to unite together the provinces in one body, similar in the form of their government, governed by the same laws, and their commerce subject to the same regulations. We cannot conceive on what foundation are grounded the hopes of benefit from the national union, if not on the equality of general privileges, on the concentration of national power, and on the equal diffusion of civil and commercial advantages, as far as legislative enactments can counteract the differences of situation and productions. We only see, in the principle and the measure, the source of those perpetual local jealousies and ill-feeling, which have had so serious an effect on the general prosperity, and the subtle poison of desorganization which has been too long diffused among elements otherwise capable of the most happy combinations. The *Iris* states, that the article which refers to importations from abroad, is to undergo a revision, which it most certainly demands; and as it is evident, from the whole scope of these laws, that neither extensive knowledge of commercial principles, nor just ideas of political duties have had their due weight, it is to be hoped that a reconsideration of the subject will show it in its proper light, and produce a complete abrogation of them.

BUENOS AYRES.

The situation of the Nation, at present, is such as must have attracted the attention of every one connected, directly or remotely, with its prosperity; and it must be confessed, it presents no very flattering aspect, either beheld with reference to its organization, or its credit and respectability.

To its friends, it must be a source of regret;—to its enemies, of exultation, whether those enemies be near or distant—whether made so by the clashings of local interests, or on the broader grounds of opposition of political principles. The former class will feel animated by deducing liability from division; and the latter will be confirmed in their opposition by the evident corroboration of their maxims, exhibited in the temporary inefficacy of the principles and institutions they impugn. To one, arms and physical force can be effectual opponents: to the other, time only can

afford a decisive answer. For ourselves, we would hold it as a rule, that the value of any set of principles must be estimated by their practical results, in all circumstances; and not by the plausibility of untried theories: and while we should not applaud universally any theory for partial and isolated success, neither should we condemn its principles unlimitedly for a partial failure.

It appears, from authentic accounts, that the flames of civil discord, which it was fondly hoped had been quenched for ever, have again revived with renewed vigour, and threaten, if not timely checked, to consume those bonds of union which had been gradually connecting together the too long disjointed parts of the nation. Cordova, Catamarca, Rioja, and San Juan del Estero, have formed a combination to resist the orders of the Constituent Congress, to reject its laws, and renounce all connexion with those acknowledging its authority. In consequence, the governor of Catamarca has been deposed, and escaped with a few followers: Madrid, the apostle of obedience, and the champion of the constituted authorities, has been defeated and dangerously wounded, and Tucuman is at present besieged by the insurgents, and if not speedily reinforced, must submit to the overwhelming majority of force which the besiegers possess on their side.

That a rupture of the social bond should take place between the members of a national society, would at all times be a subject of unfeigned grief to the friends of mankind generally;—but at the moment in which a nation is engaged in open war with a powerful external enemy, the evils which result from such an event are beyond our calculation. In repelling the aggressions of a foreign enemy, the resources of a nation will be called forth in proportion to the patriotism of the people, or the justice of the cause; and the tribulations required are submitted to with patience, and the sacrifices which the exigencies of the state demand, are made with cheerfulness; and, at the conclusion of the war, things return to their old channels. The hope of aggrandisement, and the desire of national glory, are either gratified or flattered. But, in a civil war, whichever party succeeds, the country is a loser by the war, as the charges of both are drawn from the same stock. Each side loses, and diminishes the resources of the State; and each victory gained, is a stab in the vitals of the Nation: and when all is ended, there remains only the painful remembrance of degradation and dishonour, and sorrow for their sacrifices.

It is said, that if those who defend just principles are triumphant, the Nation is a gainer. But it must be remembered, that submission produced by physical force does not convince the judgment. It silences clamours by the agency of fear; but it leaves the principles unmoved. The horrors of common war are not only augmented by the consideration of the social relations of the parties, but also by the fact that such is the character of human nature, that the closer are the ties of consanguinity, the more sanguinary is the conflict, and the more revolting the animosities, when civil dissensions end in open war; and as the mutual hatred grows more bitter, so is the reconciliation more difficult.

As the causes of the disturbances in the interior must have excited the curiosity of those not exactly on the scene of action, it will doubtless not be unacceptable if we should endeavour to present the ostensible motives which have given rise to them. They may furnish us with some clue to the formation of our judgment, though a very intimate knowledge not only of the ostensible motives, but of the secret ones, must be obtained, before we can arrive at a certain conclusion. The only data which we can assume as a starting point, must be sought in those measures of Congress which have excited opposition, and in the sentiments of the dissenting provinces which have manifested resistance. As these disturbances have been under the consideration of Congress, with a view to prevent their continuance, some light has been thrown on the subject; though, from the conflicting opinions of the ministers and the opposition, it is left to the impartial to judge concerning the validity of the facts and motives which have been assigned as the origin of them. The principal sources of the opposition in the provinces are said to be four distinct enactments of Congress, namely,—1st. The establishment of the *National Bank*, and branches in the Provinces. 2d. The erection of the city of Buenos Ayres into the metropolis of the nation, and the dissolution, or rather extinction of its legislature. 3d. The creation of a *permanent* Executive power. 4th. The prohibiting of the provinces the removal of their deputies to the Congress *ad vitam*. There are others assigned, but they are of a more subordinate character.

It must be premised, as a circumstance which will in part ex-

plain some portion of the present differences, that since the Revolution there has existed a very evident jealousy of the province of Buenos Ayres. She has been accused of aspiring to supreme power, and as aiming at a system of government which should deposit in her bosom all the authority, wealth, and commerce of the other provinces; and thereby rendering them entirely dependent upon her for their supplies, for their commerce, and for their political existence; and, in many instances, these accusations have extended so far as to assert, that the power only was wanting to make her equally despotic with the mother country. Whatever foundation these reproaches may have in truth, (and we fear they may have derived some pretext from the errors of the Directory of 1819,) they certainly have had a very injurious influence in retarding the organization of the nation. They have had a tangible operation on all the measures of Congress tending to that purpose, and no doubt a long time will elapse before their consequences will cease to be felt.

In contemplating the establishment of the National Bank, an extensive knowledge of the financial state of the Nation would be necessary, to examine accurately and definitely, the necessities, supposed or real, which rendered its existence at the present crisis an object of indispensable importance. The facilities it affords to commerce, and the stimulus it has (when judiciously appropriated to the benefit of the public, and not exclusively to the purposes of state,) in all cases communicated to national industry and prosperity, have sanctioned the propriety of its general adoption, and its principles form an important part of national economy. Without looking at its establishment on that side of the question which belongs to it as a matter of necessity in present circumstances, from the enormous expenditure required by the nation, in support of the war, the provinces have beheld the establishment of branch banks as a kind of net, which, by implicating their provincial finances and credit with those of the general government, might hereafter be converted into bonds to secure their obedience to its decrees, by making it an obvious part of their pecuniary interest, though opposed to their wishes or views. And this, without fear of contradiction, we think would have been the consequence, and certainly a most politic measure; and, if defeat had not attended the attempt, it would have been a powerful agent in uniting and amalgamating the interests of the different provinces.

This article will be continued in a succeeding number; but it is worthy of notice, that several plans have been presented to the Congress this week, designed to stop the progress of civil war, and bring the parties to an amicable adjustment of their differences; but after ample and warm discussions they were rejected, until on Thursday one of them received the sanction of the Congress. The object of its articles is, to send to the dissenting provinces a Commission from the bosom of the Congress, for the purpose of exposing to them the evils of the present disorder,—to present them the Constitution, accompanied by a manifest of the causes which have recommended the adoption of the articles objected to,—to give any explanations which they may demand, and to use all possible conciliatory means to reduce them to reason and obedience. Although there is abundant room for misgivings with respect to the efficacy of this measure, we cannot but hope that it will operate in some degree, at least, to pacify the internal broils; and if this object is unattained, it will add another evidence to the moderation and good faith which have generally characterized the acts of the present constituent body. With a view to the conclusion of the Constitution, it is resolved that its sessions shall be held twice every day, Sundays and feast-days included. The sessions of the morning to commence at Nine o'clock, and conclude at One; to commence again at half-past Seven in the evening, and to end at half-past Ten, without the customary quarter's interval.

On Sunday, 19th instant, arrived His Majesty's packet *Goldfinch*, Captain Walker, from Falmouth 22d of September, and M. Video 18th instant, bringing passengers Captain Ramsay, Messrs. Miller, Walker, Alfaro, Riglos, and Saubidet. The Commander of the blockading squadron intimated to Captain Walker, that if he permitted the passengers to land, he should consider him responsible. At Monte Video no difficulty was raised to prevent their coming in the packet, or disembarkation; but on the evening in which she anchored in the outer roads, counter orders came to the Brazilian squadron, stating that Captain Ramsay was in the service of Buenos Ayres, and, in consequence, they were not permitted to land. The packet *Kingfisher*, which sailed on the 7th instant, went aground on the English Bank. After throwing every

thing overboard, for the purpose of lightening her, and proving ineffectual, she was abandoned by the crew. However, three days afterwards, they succeeded in getting her off, and at present she is at M. Video. The mail was taken to Rio de Janeiro by H. M's ship *Ranger*, which sailed on 16th instant. Captain Norton left the blockading squadron about the 15th instant, having been appointed to the command of another squadron destined to look out for Admiral Brown, consisting of the two frigates *Emperatriz*, *Paula*, and some other smaller vessels. The *Goldfinch* saw these vessels cruising off Maldonado. Excepting these, she saw no other vessels in the river.

Arrived at Monte Video, English brig *Lima*, from Liverpool 3d September, and American brig *Constitution*, from Philadelphia 10th August. At the time the *Lima* sailed, there were several other vessels about to sail for the same port. The discovery vessels *Adventure* and *Beagle* have sailed from the port of Maldonado for Patagones, and afterwards round Cape Horn.

On Sunday last the garrison of Colonia made a sally, with four pieces of artillery, for the purpose of obtaining cattle and wood; and we believe secured their object.

The Brazilians attempted to get possession of the island of Gorriti, but were repulsed. The garrison of Maldonado run out a 24 pound cannon, and obliged a transport and several sloops of war to retire, which had attacked that place.

The packet *Princess Elizabeth*, which sailed hence 24th of June, arrived at Falmouth 31st of August.

On the 10th instant General Mansilla joined the besieging force of the Patriots with a regiment of cavalry.

The Government has confirmed the sentence pronounced by the Council of War, on three sergeants of the dissolved division of the army of the Andes, condemning them to suffer death as promoters of the conspiracy which ended in the desertion of the Patriot troops to the Spaniards, when in possession of Callao. The names of the criminals are, Francisco Molina, Matias Muñoz, and José Manuel Pastro. The latter is not yet in custody. The punishment awarded by the Council of War was, that they should be shot; but Government, in conformity to the opinion of the auditor, has ordered them to be hung.

CONGRESS.

Sessions from the 30th of October, to the 2d of November.

Art. 102. It (the Executive) can require of the heads of departments the information which it shall judge convenient in the different branches of administration, and they are bound to furnish them.

103. It may commute capital punishments to criminals, being informed previously by the tribunal, or judge of the cause, when powerful motives intervene: excepting the crimes which the law excepts.

104. It confirms or revokes, in conformity to the statutes, the sentences passed on military criminals, by the competent tribunals.

105. It shall receive, for its services, the sum established by law, which shall neither be diminished nor augmented during its continuance in office.

106. Five Secretaries, to wit:—one of Government,—of Foreign Affairs,—of War,—of Marine,—of Finance. They shall have in charge the despatch of the affairs of the Republic, and shall authorize the resolutions of the President of the Republic, without which requisite they shall not have effect.

107. The President may, in accidental cases, deliver the despatch of the departments to the charge of one minister alone.

108. The five Ministers form the Council of Government, which shall assist the President with its advice in affairs of great importance and gravity.

109. The President shall hear the opinions of the Council, without being obliged to subject himself to them in the resolutions which he may see fit to form.

110. In the cases of the responsibility of the Ministers, they are not exempted from it by the consent or signature of the President.

Judicial Power.

112. A Court of Justice, composed of seven judges and a fiscal, shall exercise the supreme judicial power.—*The discussion of this article was suspended.*

113. No person can be a member of the Court that is not an

advocate of eight years' received practice, forty years of age, and that does not possess the qualifications prescribed in this Constitution for a senator.

114. The president and members of the High Court of Justice shall be named by the President of the Republic, with the notice and consent of the senate.

115. In the first formation of this Court, the persons appointed shall take an oath in the hands of the President of the Republic, to discharge their obligations, administering justice well and legally. Subsequently the oath shall be taken before the president of said court.

116. The members of the High Court of Justice shall continue in office during good behaviour; and before they are removed from office a legal trial and sentence must be delivered by the presidency, which shall continue for five years.

117. The members of the High Court of Justice cannot be senators nor representatives, without previously vacating their offices, neither can they be employed by the President of the Republic, without the knowledge and approbation of the court.

TEA GARDEN.

MR. PALMER informs his Friends and the Public, that he has opened

A Tea Garden, near the Recoleta Church,

At the Quinta known by the name of the Quinta of Sandoval; where he intends to furnish all those who may favour him with their calls, with TEA, COFFEE, and most kinds of FRUITS in their Seasons. He will likewise take BOARDERS and LODGERS at a reasonable rate; and hopes, by his unremitting exertions, to give general satisfaction.

He has likewise good Stables, where Gentlemen's Horses will be taken care of, for the sole expense of the grass, grain, or whatever they choose to give them.

☞ DINNER PARTIES can be accommodated on Reasonable Terms, by giving previous notice.



TO BE SOLD.

A BEAUTIFUL CHILIAN HORSE,

Which, besides being a fine Pacer, is an excellent Runner.—Any person desirous of purchasing, may obtain information by applying at this Office.

PRICES CURRENT.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.		DOMESTIC ARTICLES.	
Gin, pipe case	\$350 0	Hides, Cow, pesada, each	50
Brandy, gallon	18 0	Ox,	30
Rum, do.	6 0	Neats,	50
Wine, Madeira, dozen	5 0	Horse,	100
Carlou, do.	18 0	ditto, Banda Oriental,	0 6
Sweet, do.	3 0	Skins, Calf,	7 0
Sugar, White Havanna, arroba	2 4	Vicuña, each	1 4
Brown do.	23 0	Sheep, with wool, doz.	2 0
White Brazil, do.	19 0	Nutria	6 to 6 4
Brown do.	20 0	Chinchilla,	5 0
Rice, Carolina, arroba	18 0	Hair, Horse, long and clean, ar.	5 0
Brazil, do.	9 to 10 0	do. mixed,	3 to
Tobacco, Virginia, quintal	8 to 9 0	Wool, Sheep, lb.	0
Brazil, arroba,	35 0	Vicuña,	0
Tea, Imperial, lb.	30 0	Tallow, Rough, arroba (25lbs)	1
Hlyson, do.	4 0	Beef, dried, quintal (108lbs)	4 0
Souchong, do.	3 4	Horus, per m.	70 0
Coffee, quintal	3 0	Ostrich Feathers, white, lb.	1 0
Flour N. America, barrel	32 0	Butter, lb.	0 0
Candles, Mold, lb.	35 0	Eggs, dozen	0 0
Sperm.	0 2	* 60lb. Green Hides, or 35 drs	
Butter, Irish, lb.	1 0		
Cheese, English, lb.	0 5		
Paper, Florete Spanish, ream	0 7		
Medio Florete do.	20 0		
Florete Genoese,	18 0		
Medio Florete do.	16 0		
	14 0		

POSTS.

☞ The Posts set out from this for the North, and National Army, the 5, 12, 19, 27, of this month. Chili, 1, 8, 16, 24. Peru, 3, 10, 18, 26.

PRICE OF SPECIE.

Daubloous, \$50 fluctuating. Spanish Dollars, 200 per ct. prem. Patriot Dollars, 190 per ct. prem. Quarter do. 180 do. do. Cut stamped Silver, 170 do. do.

FUNDS.

Rate of Discount in the Bank, half per ct. per month. Bills on England, 15d. the dollar. do. private transactions, France, 350 centimes dollar. two to three. on Rio Janeiro, 11 to 12 d count. Public Funds, 6 per ct. 46 100. Bank Stock, 80 per 100. 4 per ct. proportionably.