

THE British Packet, AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

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No. 18.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1826. (Vol. 1.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Circular, addressed by Mr. Canning to the Members of the House of Commons, who usually vote with His Majesty's Ministers, states the objects for which Parliament is to be assembled on the 14th of November. These objects are stated to be what common report represented, namely, for sanctioning the admission of Foreign Grain, electing a Speaker, and completing the other formal proceedings incident to the opening of a New Parliament:—

Downing-Street, Sept. 7, 1826.

SIR—Parliament being summoned to meet on the 14th of November for the dispatch of business, I take the liberty of apprizing you that the objects which His Majesty's Government have in view at this meeting, are to obtain the sanction of Parliament to the measures which have been adopted for admitting certain kinds of Foreign Grain for Home Consumption before they would have been, by law, regularly admissible for that purpose, and to elect a Speaker, and complete the other formal proceedings incident to the opening of a new Parliament.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your faithful and obedient Servant,
"GEORGE CANNING."
Sept. 14.

Reason.—On Wednesday, his Majesty, with his usual attendants, left the Royal Lodge at half-past two o'clock, and took his favourite rinds through the new plantations, Chapel Wood, and the Royal Nursery, to Virginia Water; which he had not visited before for the last eight days. After inspecting the improvements carrying on, and taking some pleasant drives on the margin of that delightful lake, his Majesty returned, at half-past five o'clock, to the Royal Lodge, where he honoured his distinguished attendants with his company to dinner. On Thursday, his Majesty left the Royal Lodge at his usual hour, and took some exercise in the Great Park; but some heavy showers came on, and obliged his Majesty to return to the Royal Lodge earlier than usual. There is nothing whatever heard of here, relative to his Majesty leaving the Royal Lodge, nor is it in the least expected that he will visit Brighton, or any other watering place during the winter. His Majesty enjoys excellent health; he retires early to bed, rises early in the morning, and in general is the whole of the forenoon occupied with public business. It is not expected that his Majesty will dine again this season at Virginia Water.

State of the Country.—We regret to state, that we have received accounts from several parts of the country of a very gloomy and discouraging nature. In Cork the distress continues, we grieve to find, without any sensible abatement. The contributions, we are told in a letter now lying on our table, are nearly exhausted; and in reference to this subject, we find that a parish meeting has been called at Cork, and a counter-petition got up against the general petition in favour of a modified system of Poor Laws. But the gentlemen of Cork may rely upon it, that the subject will be taken into consideration by Parliament, and that the petition from the city, which we still think the most important that has been agreed to in Ireland for many years, will receive a very peculiar degree of attention from the Legislature. To wave, however, a discussion on this question for the present—we would ask the people of Cork, of Tipperary, of Waterford, and of Dublin, how they are to provide for the poor in the coming winter months? We know that starvation prevails to a most horrible and appalling extent. We know that fever has not yet decreased—and that cholera morbus, and particularly dysentery, have been, and continue

rapidly, on the increase. This is the condition of Dublin at this moment. It is the condition of Limerick, Galway, and most of the country towns.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

The drought which was experienced in England the last summer has extended over the whole continent. The *Stockholm Gazette* of 31st August, contains a Royal Proclamation of the same purport as the Orders in Council recently published in England, by which, on account of the deficiency in the harvest, the duty on the importation from abroad of the following articles of consumption is reduced:—on barley, to one rix dollar; oats, one ditto; pease, two ditto, per ton. Corn of this description in warehouses in Swedish ports is included.

From Brussels papers it appears the question of the navigation of the Rhine is by no means settled; and, if we may believe the Frankfort account of the state of Russia, the affairs of that government are not in a very secure condition. There is much discontent among the nobility, and a degree of embarrassment is observed in the proceedings of the government.

Conjugal Happiness.—A Brussels paper contains, in a satirical article on the state of morals in Belgium, the following table. The Editor gravely assures the readers that it is the result of authentic researches, and that they may rely upon its fidelity:—

Wives who have abandoned their husbands to follow lovers,	3,021
Husbands who have fled to avoid their wives,	4,102
Voluntary separations,	2,031
Couples living at war with each other under the same roof,	5,144
Couples who hate each other cordially, but who think it necessary to keep up a certain reputation before the world,	6,112
Persons living together with the most marked indifference to the habits and pursuits of each other,	4,012
Persons who are reported happy by the world, but who really are not so,	1,210
Persons who are happy in comparison with others who are more wretched,	1,082
Really faithful and happy couples,	3

TURKEY.

Constantinople, August 11.—The Government daily follows up its system of reform; and, according to the suggestions of the Grand Vizier, a Minister of Police has been created, who, independently of the privileges of a Paclia, has been invested with power of life and death. The organization of the new troops is pushed on with activity, and appears to give much pleasure to the young people of the capital, as they have been some days back imitating the European exercise with sticks, in default of muskets. Even the Sultan himself partakes with enthusiasm in the new exercise. He shows himself with the Selictar Aga and Berber Baschi, and other favourites, in the court-yard of the Seraglio, and exercises himself in the manual discipline of the Franks. His favourite plan seems to be the formation of a noble troop of body guards, composed of the sons of the grandes of the empire. He will have in them, at the same time, so many hostages for the loyalty of their fathers. They have already taken into the seraglio a hundred, who are exercised with the young heir to the throne.

GREECE.

Smyrna, July 28.—Captain Davis, commanding the English brig the *Skylark*, sailed again from Napoli on the 17th of July, after having landed his cargo of cannon and military stores. The Greeks received with contempt this tribute of European enthusiasm, saying to the Captain, in a reproachful tone, "What have we

to do with cannon? It is money that we want—it is money that you should have brought us." They suffered these cannon and their carriages to be landed on the beach, and a month afterwards, when the *Skylark* sailed, the sand was beginning to cover them. The inhabitants of the neighbouring houses came every morning to break up the carriages to light the fires in their kitchens. Captain Davis sailed for Smyrna: he had some packages on board, and furniture to the amount of 30,000 piastres. On the 20th July, at day-break, he was surrounded, off Capodoro, by seven mistics; resistance was vain. The deck was soon covered by 300 pirates, who stole all they could lay their hands upon—money, goods, arms, provisions, clothes, cordage, sails—every thing, in a word, was carried off. They even stripped the officers and sailors of the shirts they wore. The unfortunate crew were two days without food, but had afterwards the good fortune to meet an American corvette, which kindly gave them provisions for their support till they could reach Smyrna.

COLOMBIA.

Shock of an Earthquake at Bogota.—Extract of a letter dated Bogota, June 18:—"We are all here in a state of great excitement and anxiety. Last night was the most awful one I ever passed. We were sitting at whist as the clocks chimed a quarter to eleven; at that moment we were all sensible of the shock of an earthquake, not, however, violent enough to make any extraordinary impression, and we pursued our game. About two minutes elapsed when we experienced a most awful repetition. The walls of the house were dreadfully agitated, our candles were overturned, chairs and tables thrown from one side of the room to the other—we could ourselves scarcely maintain our erect positions, and were so perfectly paralysed, that we never thought of getting out of the house; indeed; my own belief was, that the house must fall before we could possibly get out of it, and that it was therefore useless to move. The ceiling was coming down upon us in large flakes, and the fall of the large mirror at the moment, which we took to be part of the house, added to the alarm. It was, indeed, appalling; never, never shall I forget it. It passed, having lasted 40 seconds. We then went into the street, where crowds were on their knees praying most fervently. A general rush was made for the square in which the palace is. There we found thousands collecting and collected; women and men just as they had jumped out of bed, with the addition of a blanket thrown around them—mothers in the agony of grief and apprehension, clasping their children to their bosoms—fathers and brothers endeavouring to provide them with covering—groups of females in every direction calling each other's names to be assured that all was safe. Dismay and despair were general. No one would return home, and thousands passed the whole night in the square. Three o'clock, p. m.—I have just returned from making the round of the town, to observe the extent of damage. Several houses are thrown entirely down; many are rent asunder from top to bottom. The Cathedral, a splendid edifice, has one of its wings rent from the base to the tower. Scarcely a house in the city is without injury—mine has every one of its principal walls split in several places; dining-room in ruins; the partition of my bed-room has fallen in, and had I been in bed I should have been at least severely bruised. A severe shock has not been felt here until now, since the year 1805. About six years ago, it is said, there was a slight one, but no injury was done. It appears miraculously that only three lives have been lost. Many who are here, and were at Caracas during the great earthquake there, say that this shock was much more severe; but the houses being better built here, the injury has been less. Half-past five o'clock.—I have been taking another survey, and was surprised to find, that hundreds of families are sending beds and bedding into the plain, and erecting booths there for the night. All fear another shock. 12 o'clock noon.—This night has passed quietly, and the alarm is subsiding."

CHILI.

On the 15th October, the ship of war *Congreso Mejicano*, (*Asia*), arrived at Valparaiso, for the purpose of taking in provisions for her voyage to the Gulf of Mexico, to join the squadron of that Republic.

19th. M. de La Foret was officially received in the character of inspector-general from the French government, to reside at Santiago, by virtue of a diploma from H. M. C. Majesty.

Don Maria Alvarez, minister plenipotentiary from the government of Peru to the Republic of Chili, has arrived at Valparaiso.

It appears by the public papers of Chili, that a conspiracy had been formed at San Carlos, capital of the Chiloe Islands, between a number of persons, said to amount to a hundred, with a design to overthrow the government, attack the barracks, and slay or banish all the officers and other persons of influence, and to declare in favour of the Spanish government. But on the eve of the execution of this plan, 12th of September, the whole plot was discovered. Immediately, a considerable number of those concerned were apprehended, and after taking depositions which confirmed the authenticity of their guilt, on the morning of the 13th eighteen of the criminals were shot, as guilty of high treason. The most vigilant measures were taken to discover whether any of the ramifications of this plot had spread in other parts of the Republic than the beforenamed city; but the rigorous and summary measures taken with the conspirators, had served entirely to suffocate its further growth, nor was it found that any thing more serious attended these measures than the appearance of *pasquins*, intimating seditious movements in the beginning of the succeeding month; but after investigation, it was found that the author of these pasquins was among the number of those who suffered death. It is stated, in the official accounts, that not one person of consequence was engaged in the plot; the chief actors consisting of vagabonds who had formerly served in the army, and been let loose on society with their evil habits and vices, were ready for any enterprize however desperate, which should hold out the prospect of plunder. Besides these, there were implicated one sergeant of artillery, and several privates of the same regiment, Chilotes, who have suffered the same punishment. The people have manifested generally a strong disapprobation of the conspiracy; and the officers and men of the different regiments have behaved with great firmness and enthusiasm, during the temporary uneasiness it occasioned. On the 18th, the civic feast and anniversary was celebrated by the Chilians, with great rejoicings. In consideration of this day, and of the number of those who have suffered for this treasonable movement, the governor has passed an act of grace, by which the lives of those who were imprisoned as implicated in the plot are spared, though he still continues to make the most scrupulous examinations for discovering the whole of the parties concerned in the affair. The Captain who brought the intelligence to Valparaiso stated, that at the time he set out, 18 privates of the artillery had been shot as accomplices.

BANDA ORIENTAL.

The provincial authorities have remitted to the General Government a statement of the number of births which have taken place in the province in the year 1825. The following is the amount in each department:—In the department of Madonado, 359 males, 271 females; Canelones, 147 males, 279 females; San José, 191 males, 151 females; Santo Domingo Sariano, 148 males, 104 females; Colonia, 88 males, 91 females; Paisandu, 85 males, 80 females; Entre Rios, Yi, and Negro, 60 males and 50 females.—1,073 males, 879 females. Total of births in the whole province, 1,952.

BUENOS AYRES.

(Continued.)

The erection of a capital to the Argentine Republic, viewed on one side of the question, was a step recommended by several weighty considerations. It was necessary, on the appointment of a general Executive, that a city should be fixed upon for its permanent residence; and to all impartial minds, uninfluenced by party spirit or local feeling, no location appears so evidently pointed out by its relative situation, and by the preponderant superiority of its commerce, wealth, population, or intelligence, as Buenos Ayres. Had any other been chosen, it would have been acting in direct opposition to the general convenience and interests of the nation, and would have been forgetting the plain dictates of nature and circumstances, to gratify the assumed necessity of a central position.

Few doubts occur worth notice, concerning the judiciousness of the selection. It is from a different cause than mere local jealousy we must seek to account for the dissidence which is expressed with respect to this proceeding,—a dissidence most unfortunate at the present moment particularly, and, unless removed, most disastrous in its future and ultimate consequences on the nation at large.

It frequently happens, that political projects which are wise in

their conception, are entirely defeated, either by misconduct in the manner of carrying them into effect, by the misconception of the ignorant or prejudiced, or by a want of foresight to obviate the partial and consequences which may be involved in their execution, and from a variety of obstacles which interpose in the course of their practical application. Their real value must not be estimated by the plausibility of the theory, but, by the feasibility of their application. True political wisdom consists in deciding correctly on those which, after having their advantages and disadvantages estimated, their obstacles foreseen and their practicability ascertained, calculates the probable results and take the most eligible means for effecting their realization. The obvious necessity of taking these precautions, never has appeared in a plainer light than at present. The ordinary difficulties of administrative proceedings in monarchical governments, are such as can generally be defined and anticipated with some degree of accuracy; but it is very different in republics, where the wise and illiterate, the rich and the poor, exercise equal control on every step of its march. The wisdom of the legislature and the executive combined, are of little force when opposed to the caprice or prejudice of the unenlightened multitude, and every design, however good or excellent, must meet with the approbation of this omnipotent power, or its worth is despised and its object defeated. We would not wish to say, that caprice or prejudice is the cause of the objections to the centralization, although some of them may partake of that character. Unfortunately, some of them are founded on real and just grounds, and supported by a regard for acknowledged rights, though, perhaps, too tenaciously adhered to in this instance, or, rather, too obstreperously asserted.

It has been viewed as a subaltern part of that plan of metropolitan aggrandizement we before alluded to, by which law and government should be made to emanate from hence, as the centre of authority, just as might suit the interests of those possessed of the reins of power. But of all the motives of resistance assigned as justifiable in the provinces, there is one which merits particular attention in the attempt to elucidate the rise of the existing differences: we mean the extinction of the provincial legislature, as a means of removing that suspicion which might be reasonably entertained of the influence of local feeling, or local aggrandizement, in merging the provincial junta in the National Congress, and the provincial executive in the National one. How different the actual results from those anticipated!

By dissolving the legislature, the evils it was intended to avoid, has unhappily augmented, and given a pretext for the violent acts which have commenced in the provinces, with the design of preserving those rights and privileges they enjoyed previous to their becoming parties to the provisional union for the purposes of national organization, and for which they separately stipulated; and, although we by no means wish to be considered as desirous of justifying disorder and anarchy, we cannot but believe that the measure we allude to is one which is utterly unjustifiable on any grounds but those of expediency; and when expediency comes in collision with principles established and conceded by general consent, or supported by particular pledges, the former must give way, as it admits of too wide and indefinite an expansion, to be an absolute guide in questions involving the loss of national or legal rights. It was but very natural the provinces should argue thus:—"The institutions of Buenos Ayres, the most opulent, populous, and most powerful of the provinces, have been swept away at one stroke by a resolution of the Constituent Congress, contrary to the stipulations entered into on the union of our representatives, by which the full retention of our particular rights and institutions we enjoyed previously, were expressly guaranteed, without the assumption of any power to infringe them, on any plea. After such an open violation of their engagements, by an arbitrary stretch of the same power, the institutions of each province may successively be made to experience the same fate, and then nothing will remain to us but what these our representatives may choose to permit. The barriers which moral and legal principles should have imposed are broken down, the most sacred pledges forfeited, and there is now no resort but to physical force." And it would appear, that if this is not the exact tenor of their reasoning, at least, without doubt, their received rule of action.

The third assigned cause of dissension is, the appointment of a permanent President of the Republic.

The appointment of a permanent President in a provisional decree, has always appeared to us as one of the most anomalous and contradictory proceedings we know of, and, moreover, a very

impolitic one, considering the state of political feelings in the interior provinces, not only with respect to the office, but also to the person nominated. We are far from insinuating or believing that there is an individual in the nation better qualified, both by experience and natural abilities, than he who now fills the office of President of the Republic; but knowing the jealousy which exists, and the powers with which the office is invested, the character of provisional should, at least, have been attached to them, and thereby prevent the revival of those ideas of oppression and arbitrary authority, which (whatever be the truth of the matter,) are on all sides connected with the remembrance of the former Directory. The attribute of permanent bestowed on the presidency by a body enjoying no powers but those of a provisional delegation, derived from a number of provinces connected by slight political bonds, too much under the influence of local prejudices, and but ill-affected to the establishment of a supreme central government, is, at best, an impolitic grant, tending to excite latent dissatisfaction, and call forth a marked reprobation of that body which, under the name of preparatory organization, commences its labours by a decree, which, of all others, was most likely to produce the reaction of that popular sentiment, which has so long guarded the combination of the provinces in a solid mass. This, at least, should have been delayed until the public mind was better known and conciliated; or, if the urgency of present circumstances pointed it out as necessary for the more efficient prosecution of the war, there should have been one clause in the decree, as a salvo for possible disapprobation, limiting the duration of the presidency to the expiration of the war, or until the promulgation of the Constitution.

DECREES.

Buenos Ayres, November 24.

The President of the Republic desirous of obtaining that information which will enable him to take adequate measures to prevent the inconveniences which have been hitherto experienced for want of an exact knowledge of the quantity of Wheat raised in the country, has ordered, that the Chief of the Police shall present to the Minister of Government, on the first day of July of each succeeding year, a correct account of the number of fanegas of Wheat which may have been collected in the previous harvest, throughout the territory of the capital, and of the new provinces of Buenos Ayres.

The Commissaries of Police, assisted by the Alcaldes and Assistant Alcaldes of districts, shall be specially charged with the collection of the accounts in their respective districts, and to pass them to the Chief of Police.

The accounts shall be made from the declaration of the owners of the wheat, before the Commissaries, Alcaldes, or assistants; or, in the absence of the owners, by their representatives. All violent means being absolutely prohibited in the execution of this Decree.

The General Collectory, once in three months, shall present to the Minister of Government, an account of the number of fanegas of Wheat and Flour which may have been introduced into the country by land or water the three preceding months; and also of the number of fanegas of the said articles which may have been exported during the same time.

Buenos Ayres, November 27.

The President has also decreed:—All those persons who may be employed in the Wheat Harvest of the present year, whether belonging or not to the militia of the city and country shall be exempt, during the Harvest, from all military service, and of every other requisition which extraordinary events might make indispensable.

The same exemption is granted to all individuals who may come to be employed in the Harvest of the present year.

The Authorities, as well civil as military, wherever the individuals of which this Decree treats may be travelling, shall not oppose any impediment to their passage, but, on the contrary, shall afford them all the assistance they may require for their safe passage.

Every person employed in the Harvest shall have a ticket given him by his employer, authenticated by an Alcalde; which ticket shall suffice to secure to him the benefit of the guarantee offered by the present Decree.

On Saturday last, in the forenoon, was put in execution the sentence pronounced on the two sergeants who were convicted of promoting the conspiracy in Callao. They were conducted from the barracks of the Retiro with a band of music and several companies of military, to witness the punishment. The criminals behaved with great firmness and composure. They walked steadily to the place appointed for their execution, attended by a friar and a priest. One of them appeared to pay devout attention to the spiritual exercises which were administered by these gentlemen, and was earnestly engaged in repeating his devotions until the moment when the soldiers fired. They fell and expired immediately. Their bodies were afterwards hung up, as a public spectacle, until five o'clock in the afternoon.

We regret to learn that for some time past the country has been infested by bands of armed men, committing the most atrocious burglaries and murders. On Saturday evening last, near Moron,

three persons were murdered, and their houses completely sacked of every thing valuable they contained. Two of the persons who experienced this horrid fate were pulperos. We are assured, that the party which attacked one of them consisted of no less than 49 persons, all armed with swords and fire-arms. Suspicions are entertained by some, that many of the villains guilty of these acts belong to that class of men who are intrusted with the execution of the orders for impressment which is still carried on in the country. However this may be, the evil has become an alarming one, and demands the serious consideration of those to whom the preservation of public security is confided. The inhabitants of the country around Moren are under the necessity of closing their doors and windows at sunset, through fear of these banditti, although, from the heat of the weather, such a practice is extremely inconvenient.

BRITISH THEATRICAL FUND

FOR THE RELIEF OF THE WIDOWS AND WOUNDED OF THE NATIONAL SQUADRON.

Statement of Money Distributed during the last month.

To Felipa Galieno, } Widows, - - - - -	\$ 40
Petrona Juarez, } - - - - -	40
The Orphan of B. Cereti, - - - - -	40
Wm. H. Fraser, (late an officer of the Squadron) - - - - -	40
WOUNDED SEAMEN.	
To John Peterson, } - - - - -	14
Hugh Harkin, } - - - - -	14
J. Roberts, } English, - - - - -	14
J. Smith, } - - - - -	14
John Danford, } N. American, - - - - -	14
T. Chevalier, } - - - - -	14
P. Beyard, } French, - - - - -	14
P. Vincenti, } - - - - -	14
F. Hpponer, } - - - - -	14
E. Carlos, } Italians, - - - - -	14
E. Luciano, } - - - - -	14
A. Angola, } Natives, - - - - -	14
A. Aposento, } - - - - -	14
\$342	

Balance on hand, - - - - - \$1,115 3rs.

Applicants to the above Charity must bring a certificate from General ZAPICOLA, of the Marine Department, either to Mr. FRANCIS VINCENT, No. 190, Calle de 25 Mayo; or, to Mr. THOMAS GEORGE LOVE, No. 47, Calle de 25 Mayo.

CONGRESS.

Sessions from the 2d of November to the 6th.

118.—The High Court of Justice shall name its officers, in the number and form which the law may provide.

119.—It shall take cognizance, originally and exclusively, in all subjects in which a province may be a party, or which may arise between province and province, or towns of the same province concerning limits, and other doubtful rights, promoted in such a manner that a formal decision may be delivered on them. *Suspended.*

120.—In questions which may arise concerning contracts, negotiations of the Executive or of its agents under its immediate approbation.

121.—In the causes of all the public functionaries of which the articles 19, 27, 28 and 29 treat, and respecting the cases in them indicated.

122.—In those which relate to ambassadors, ministers plenipotentiary, envoys, consuls, and diplomatic agents from foreign courts.

123.—It shall have the ultimate cognizance of all suits referred to it by the subalter courts, in the cases and forms which the law designates.

124.—In the suits of the Admiralty, prizes and contrabands, and in all suits of property, and in crimes committed against the public rights of nations.

125.—It shall decide in all differences which may arise between the other superior tribunals of the nation.

126.—It shall examine the Pontifical Bulls, and shall present its resolution concerning their admission or retention to the Executive.

127.—It shall inform the legislative body, from time to time, of every thing which it may judge proper for the improvement of the administration of justice, and shall present to the same all doubts which the inferior tribunals may propose concerning the right understanding of the laws.

128.—It shall assist the Senate and the House of Representatives in the cases mentioned in articles 19, 27, 28 and 29, and shall offer its opinion, if required, concerning the difficulties which may occur in them.

129.—The decisions of the High Court of Justice, and the definitive acts of voting, shall be public.

130.—Its members shall receive a compensation which shall not be diminished while they continue in their posts.

131.—In each province there shall be a Governor, who shall govern it in immediate dependance on the President of the Republic.

132. They must be thirty years of age, and possess all the qualifications required in a Senator.

133.—The Governors shall continue in the exercise of their functions three years, and cannot be re-elected successively in the same province.

134.—Superior Tribunals of Justice shall be established in the capitals of these provinces which the Legislature may judge convenient, attending to the advantages of their geographical position, population, and other circumstances.

135.—They shall take cognizance of appeals from the tribunals of first instance, not only in affairs of the territory of the province where they are established, but of the others which the law may declare dependent in this respect.

136.—The Superior Tribunals shall be composed of Judge Advocates, named by the President of the Republic, selected from three candidates to be proposed by the High Court of Justice. The number of Judges shall be fixed by the law.

137.—In each capital of a Province there shall be formed a Council of Interior Administration, which, watching over its prosperity, may promote its particular interests. Its attributes are those which the Organic Law designates, which serves as an appendix to this Constitution.

NOTICE.

TWO or three respectable FARMING MEN may meet with Employment, by applying at No. 13, Calle de Chacarano.

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 Sandomal; 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 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 to this Office.

PRICE OF SPECIE.

Doubloons, - - - - -	\$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. do. private transactions, two to three.	France, . 380 centimes the dollar.
Public Funds, 6 per ct. 46 per 100.	on Rio Janeiro, . 11 to 12 per cent.
4 per ct. proportionably.	Bank Stock, . 80 per 100.