

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

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No. 19.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1826.

(VOL. I.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is said that facts have reached this country of high interest and importance concerning the affairs of Portugal. The indirect measures by which Spain, but more especially another and a superior power, has been working for the overthrow of the new constitution, and for the re-establishment, as well of the old arbitrary system, as of the Queen and Don Miguel, its not unworthy champions, are clearly traced and intimated, according to the best private accounts. A theory, or rather a sort of legal argument, by which a plausible construction of the late joint act of John the Sixth, and his son Pedro, separating the two crowns of Portugal and Brazil, is made to invalidate the right of Pedro to grant a charter to Portugal, after making his election of the throne of Brazil, will, it is presumed, be made the fundamental principle of the creed under which the Ultra-Royalist banners are without delay to be unfolded. In the mean time, those practical, but informal circumstances, which go frequently and irresistibly to solve great deliberative questions, and to accelerate the most fatal crises, are multiplying and closing round the scene of future action in the Peninsula. Refugees from Spain fly to Portugal, where they are sheltered by the people, and not discountenanced by the Regent. Portuguese military have broken themselves to Spain, and the authorities of Ferdinand, under the sanction of the French and Court, have encouraged them. Private letters state, that a Royalist Junta, on behalf of the Queen and Miguel, has been proclaimed in Tras os Montes, directed and supported by the Apostolic Junta of Galicia, and by assurances from France. From these combined causes, if not mismanaged, it is easy to foresee that a struggle is at hand, though of what extent, or who may be compromised in it, we at least are not bold enough to conjecture.—England cannot look on in tranquillity should Portugal receive molestation from either branch of the House of Bourbon; and that she will be molested our correspondents have little doubt. Let Ferdinand, on the other side, but assemble an army, and those who best know the feelings of the Spaniards, declare that it will act as in 1820, and that the bulk of the nation will march with it. What then remains for France to do is a consideration with which we shall not meddle, though possibly Mr. Canning may.—(Times.)

An original portrait of Milton, it is said, has been recently procured by Mr. R. Lemon, of the Queen Paper office. It represents him apparently about twenty-eight or thirty years of age, with a large mole on the forehead, and hanging down over the

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The *London Telegraph* (No. 1).—We regret to state that our countrymen at the Cape of Good Hope give an extremely unfavorable account of the present state of the colony: an unfavourable crop, the prospect of a famishing peasantry, an exhausted public treasury, and a disposition in the Municipal Authorities in this crisis of calamities to disregard the principles of justice and equity, are the subjects which compose his letter; from which we give an extract:—

“Cape of Good Hope, June 2.

“The news we have just received by the *Sparrowhawk* of the state of affairs in Great Britain is very lamentable, but it is not near so bad as the state of this colony. In the first place, we have almost a famine in the land. Bread can scarcely be obtained at any price. The Borough Senate have purchased immense quantities of corn, on account of the public, as they pretend; but what

cost them from 80 to 90, they are selling at 200 rix dollars per load. They will condescend to sell a single bag—but it must be at their own price. You have no idea in England how such Government establishments in colonies operate against the interests and welfare of the community; they are, in fact, entirely perverted to private monopolies! The rain has happily just commenced, and if the farmers can obtain seed to put into the ground perhaps we may have yet a harvest; but it is feared that the seed of last harvest will prove very bad. We have had no rain before these seven months. Cattle and sheep have been starving for want of grass. The scarcity of money is so great in the treasury, that it is six months since some of the public officers have received any salary. Much of this inconvenience and injustice has arisen from the manner in which silver was introduced in lieu of the rix-dollar paper currency. Such was the consequent depreciation in property, that persons who, having been paid at that rate, had at first to calculate upon an equivalent of 4s., were then told that 13d. only was what they could receive. The ruinous effects upon the colony generally (for all did not suffer at this rate,) throughout all the varied transactions of life, can hardly be imagined. We do ardently hope that Parliament will redress our many grievances. Our new Lieutenant-Governor does as well as can be, but he had to commence his administration of affairs under the most unfavourable circumstances.

INDIA.

The treasure found at Bhurtpore is stated to amount to thirty lacs of rupees, besides plate and jewels. There has likewise been captured there an enormous brass gun, 102 pounder, which, with a state palankeen, is to be sent home to his Majesty. A splendid native idol has been deposited in the British Museum. Several others have been presented to the Marischal College at Aberdeen. The number of newspapers published in the languages of India, and designed solely for native readers, has increased, in the course of seven years, from one to six. Four of these are in Bengalee, and two in Persian.

SPAIN.

The following melancholy picture of this devoted country is contained in the *Courier Francoais*:—“The misery which prevails here is beyond all bounds; it is frightful. Two-third parts of the population of Tolosa, Vitoria, Burgos, Aranda, Buytrago, are literally without breeches, shirts, stockings, shoes, or hats: An old filthy cloak, made up of a thousand filthy shreds, put together in a filthy manner, covers a filthy skeleton, with a long beard and a fierce and haggard eye. At Irun, soldiers, excisemen, priests, and employes of every description, begged alms of us. At Brieviesca, a curious personage, who held a plate in one hand and a little holy sacrament of copper in the other, asked us for an alms ‘for God.’ In Burgos, I was present when the fragments of a monk’s dinner were being distributed. Two hundred creatures, dressed in tatters, rushed one over the other into the middle of the convent court, and there disputed for the bones, broken bread, and chick peas, remaining after a frugal meal. Women were thrown down by old men, and these in their turn by the more young and vigorous of their own sex. Here the most horrible cries, mingled with the words ‘Por Dios,’ and ‘San o Padre,’ gave to the scene a character of which the distribution of sausages at Paris on festival days can give you but a faint idea. On the other hand, I have seen, in the cathedral of Burgos, six chandeliers of massive silver, five feet high, which might be estimated at a hundred thousand crowns. Six lamps of the same metal, all new, as were the chan-

deliers, burn night and day, while the poor man is in want of a candle in his wretched hut. The same melancholy misery at Aranda, Buytriago, and Somo Sierra. The hotels would make you groan; empty, dirty, and deserted, they afford no food but of the most vile and ordinary kind, and this for the highest price. Such is Spain!"

ITALY.

In the excavations lately made at Pompeii, there have been discovered a marble statue of Cicero, and a bronze equestrian statue of the Emperor Nero. A house has been laid open, which, from the tablets found in it, is conjectured to have belonged to a dramatic poet. At the door a dog is couched, with the inscription, "cave canem."

AFRICA.

Letters have been received from Major Laing, dated at Gusala, (lat. 27 deg. 30 min.; long. 1 deg. 15 min. E.) in which he states, that he had been detained there for some time by the war in the interior; but that the road to Timbuctoo was then open, and he was to proceed thither the following day.

Mr. Shaler, who resided ten years at Algiers as consul for America, states, that in the north of Africa there is a tribe denominated Kabyles, or Berebers, whose language, he thinks, is one of the most ancient in the world; and that it has withstood and survived the conquest of the Carthaginians, the Romans, the Vandals, and the Arabs.

BANDA ORIENTAL.

The good or bad success of the present contest between the Empire and the Republic, will depend in a great measure, not only on the conduct of those intrusted with the management of its general affairs, but also in an equal degree on that of the more subaltern agents, whose actions being less exposed to public view, are less subject to the animadversions of their superiors, or to the chastisements of authority. This subject is well deserving attention; for by a mental tendency natural to all, we are too ready to identify principles with men, and the merits of a cause with the measures taken to insure its success; and though the conclusions which may be drawn from such comparisons are frequently erroneous, in questions such as those which agitate the Banda Oriental at present, they may produce all the convictions of truth, and be attended by all the bad consequences of practical error. With this idea, we regret to learn that any thing should have taken place unfavourable to the character of the Patriots carrying on the war in that province, and that it has been stained by any undue stretches of authority, or by the use of violent and illegal means, which, however common in revolutions, is an evil to which an efficient remedy can be found in the vigorous restraints of the supreme authority.

In the provincial Junto, in the sessions of the 17th ult., Señor Muñoz called its attention to some abuses he had observed on his journey from Canelones (the seat of the Junto,) to Maldonado, where the commissaries of the army appointed to purchase cattle, had made a direct attack upon private property, and stated further, that the said commissaries, after having set apart the cattle they wished, paid any price they chose, without making a previous bargain with the owner, and on this account there had been a general complaint. After having sanctioned the law concerning guarantees, it was necessary to cause them to be carried into effect; observing, at the same time, that laws were of no service if they remained written only. After some discussion, in which those assertions were corroborated by other acts, a commission was named to communicate to the government these evils, for the purpose of putting a stop to their further extension.

The bad consequences of the practices alluded to do not end in the mere loss of property to individuals, but, what is worse, will furnish a pretext to the Brazilians for branding the cause of the Patriots with an odious character of injustice, which, combining with the ill-feeling existing with respect to the bank notes in circulation, may produce results no way favourable to the successful termination of the conflict.

MONTEVIDEO.—The provincial dragoons, under the command of Colonel Pita, had received orders to be ready, on the last day of November, to proceed to Rio Grande to raise recruits, and afterwards to penetrate if they can with the whole army, to the Uruguay, Capilla Nueva, &c. In these last days there has been carried on in the city and neighbourhood a very hot impressment.

The affairs of Rio Grande, in general, were in great disorder, but began to be a little regulated after General Lecor arrived.

When the news came of his being to be substituted by Caldeira, Marquis de Barbacena, discontent and desertion became very general. Some parties who had pursued the deserters, have fought furiously, several being killed on both sides; and it has happened that one of these parties, commanded by Captain N., passed to the deserters.

BUENOS AYRES.

LAWS OF BLOCKADE.

We have heard, that by one of the vessels which lately arrived in this river, and approached within sight of this port, though carried into Monte Video by the Brazilian squadron, Mr. Cannina has sent rather peremptory orders to release the vessels lately detained by the Brazilians. The grounds upon which these orders are supported are, besides the illegality of their seizure, that the blockade was never officially declared in England as having taken place, but only an intimation of its being about to do so; which, heaven knows, is rather a strange notification by which to justify the seizure of so much valuable property as has already been sacrificed to Brazilian cupidity, and British consistency; though, upon a close examination of the question, it may be rather called British forbearance; as a blockade that existed only in intention, and that intention at the time subject to so many contingencies, and even to the probability of an adjustment of the differences between the two nations, is so evidently a mere official delusion, that we can by no means believe such a document a sufficient motive for the suspension of our commercial relations with this republic, particularly when we consider the distance of the respective countries. We do not vouch for the truth of the report, but we think it not improbable.

The following case we think applicable to several British vessels seized by the Brazilians, under the pretext of a breach of blockade:—

The American ship *Betsy*, Goodhue, master, was captured by the English and proceeded against for an intentional breach of the blockade of Amsterdam. The Counsel for the Captors pressed her condemnation, as the owners were perfectly aware of the blockade, having instructed the captain to go to the very port to see if it was blockaded, when he ought to have made that inquiry at some British port.

On the other side it was contended, that the distant residence of the owners made it necessary to give discretionary orders, as they could have no immediate knowledge of the ceasing of blockade, and must therefore be held considerably behind the rest of the world in their commerce to the blockaded port when it should be opened.

Sir William Scott gave judgement as follows:

"I hardly think there is sufficient evidence in this case to affect the parties with an intention of fraud. The owners were certainly informed of the blockade; but the distance of their country is a natural circumstance in their favour. I think it is not unfair to say, that lying at such a distance, where they cannot have constant information of the state of the blockade, whether it continues or is relaxed, it is not unnatural that they should send their ships conjecturally, upon the expectation of finding the blockade suspended. A very great disadvantage indeed, would be imposed upon them if they were bound rigidly by the rule which justly obtains in Europe, that the blockade must be conceived to exist till the revocation of it is actually notified; for if this rule is rigidly applied, the effect of the blockade would last two months longer upon them than on the trading nations of Europe, by whom intelligence is received almost as soon as issued. That the Americans should therefore send their ships upon a fair conjecture that the blockade had after a long continuance determined, and for the purpose of making fair inquiry whether it had so determined or not, is, I think, not exceptionable; though I certainly agree that this inquiry should be made not in the very mouth of the river, or from the blockading vessels, but in the ports that lie in the way. The papers all bear an avowed destination to Amsterdam, which I think a favourable circumstance, and in some degree destroys the suspicion of fraud. Had there been a fraudulent intention, Amsterdam would not have stood so prominent to observation. I shall restore the vessel."—(Extract from Admiralty Register of a Trial in May 1799.)

From the above decision it appears, that it is not imperative for vessels coming from a distant country to call at intermediate ports to ascertain the blockade of any particular port. If such doctrine stands good for vessels from North America, (a voyage of three weeks) and in the case of the *Betsy*, having so many British ports from the Land's-end to Yarmouth, where positive information might have been had, and exactly in her track to Amsterdam, —surely it will apply to a voyage from Europe to Buenos Ayres, with only one port in that voyage (*viz.* Monte Video,) in which to get intelligence.

On Tuesday, 5th instant, the Packet sailed for Monte Video and Falmouth. She carried to M. Video those passengers she brought out from England, who were under the disagreeable necessity of remaining on board during her stay here, in consequence

of peremptory orders being given by the authorities of M. Video for their return and disembarkation at that port. Notwithstanding the interference of Lord Ponsouby, this order was unrevoked.

CONGRESS.

Sessions from the 11th of November to the 13th.

Article 138. The number of persons who shall compose the said Council can not be less than seven, nor more than fifteen. The legislature shall fix the number in each capital, taking into consideration the population, and other political circumstances.

139. The members of the Council of Interior Administration shall be elected by the people by direct nomination, in the same form and with the same qualifications as national representatives.

140. They shall continue in the exercise of their functions two years; half their number to be removed every year.

141. The inhabitants of the State ought to be protected in the enjoyment of life, reputation, liberty, security, and property. None can be deprived of them except in conformity to the laws.

152. Men are in such a manner equal in the eye of the law, that this good, whether it be penal, preceptive, or tutative, ought to be the same to all, and to favour equally the powerful and the miserable, for the conservation of their rights.

143. The liberty of publishing his ideas through the medium of the Press, is a right as desirable to man, as essential to the conservation of the civil liberty of the State. This right shall be fully guaranteed by the laws.

144. The private acts of men, which in no manner offend public order, nor injure a third person, are reserved to God alone, and are exempt from the authority of the magistrates.

145. No inhabitant of the State shall be obliged to do what the law does not enjoin, nor be deprived of what the law does not prohibit.

146. It is the interest and right of all the members of the State to be judged by judges as independent and as impartial as the condition of human affairs permit. The legislative body shall take care to prepare and carry into effect the establishment of judgements byuries, so far as circumstances will allow. All judgments by consultation are absolutely prohibited.

147. Every inhabitant ought to be secure against arbitrary requisitions, and unjust seizure of his papers and correspondence. The law shall determine on the cases, and with what justification the act of seizure may be proceeded to.

148. No individual can be arrested without a previous deposition against him by a competent witness, or without strong indication of criminality that may be deserving corporeal punishment: which cases shall be made to appear in an informative process, within three days peremptorily, if no impediment should intervene. In this case the judge shall continue the process, remaining responsible for all omission on his part.

STATE OF THE NATION.

(Continued.)

The law of Congress which met with the strongest marks of disapprobation in one of the provinces, (*Cordova*) and caused the declaration of entire separation from the Union; was that which made the deputies to Congress unremovable, for any other cause than legal ones, and prohibited their removal at the option of their constituents; which was previously practised. The right of the people to change their representatives in any other manner or time than those appointed by law, is one which is entirely inconsistent with all sound principles, and never avowed in the most liberal of political institutions. The consequences of its acknowledgement would be most destructive in every thing like stability of government, or strength in nations. It would render useless the value of wisdom and talent, and give force and effect to sentiments and feelings of the worst kind. It would give full scope to prejudices and temporary caprice; it would reduce the intelligence of the legislative body to the low standard of popular ignorance, and impede and contravene the measures of the Executive at every step of its march. In a word, it would break up all the foundations of political associations, and would expose national existence to the danger of a general dissolution of its elements.

But these consequences, in their full effects, can only be subsistent to the formation of national bodies, and imply established governments and constitutions; and therefore not applicable to the present question. It is not whether the constituents have a right

to infract laws which have been made by their consent, or involved in a constitution; to the acceptance of which they have been voluntary parties;—but, how far, in the formation of a constitution by representatives temporarily and limitedly authorized for the purpose, the people have a right to control that body in their measures; how far they are justifiable in refusing obedience to its authority; and how far their power may extend in removing those deputies whose views are not in accordance with their own, and in appointing others of opinions more similar.

The novelty of the case, and the general habit of political writers in discussing the subject of politics, of predicating the preliminary articles of national confederacies, and their firm establishment either by interests or by convention, may leave the question in doubt; but whatever we think of the impolicy, which is very evident in the conduct of the separating provinces, we must decidedly believe that they have a right so to do; and though it must be allowed that the assumption of this right is pregnant with the most pernicious consequences, most particularly among a people but very partially enlightened, either concerning politics or their own best interests, it must at the same time be confessed, that it is in strict consonance with one of the most prominent principles of modern republican governments, and with the fundamental articles of their primary association.

If the representatives are enlightened to a degree beyond the range of the ideas of their constituents, and if, in giving practical effect to this superior intelligence in their legislative capacity, they should adopt principles, or sanction laws, in direct opposition with the wishes of a majority of the people, this representation is every thing but real. The legislators, in this case, may be wise, learned, liberal, and honourable; but they are not representatives in the true sense of the word,—they are not the organs of the people's views. The establishment of the law of immobility, excepting in a legal manner, is indispensable in the constitution; but not so perfectly so in a provisional organic code. If the idea of a social compact is realized at any time, it certainly is at the formation of a union between different states, to which they are all parties; and to make it effectual in a republic, it must be the voluntary deed of the people, represented by their delegates, whose acts, to insure obligation, must be such as are approved and dictated by them. If otherwise, however politic, they will be of little avail, as is demonstrated here; and the natural inference is, there exists no possibility of homogeneous combination, no capability of intimate union, and no foundation of national greatness.

Should the Commission which is appointed to present the Constitution to the dissident provinces fail in bringing about a reconciliation, and in inducing them to enter into the national compact, it will be an unequivocal evidence, that, with liberty to choose their own destiny, they are incapable of exercising it in a judicious manner; with this name as a watchword, they are bartering security, prosperity, and respectability, for an object which, when in their possession, they are ignorant of its value and its uses, and, by mismanagement and abuse, becomes the greatest plague which can afflict society.

The Republic will exhibit a strange phenomenon in the political world. It will be reduced to the mutilated fragments of the former vicereignty of Buenos Ayres, its extremities divided by the interposition of unfriendly and jealous provinces, and its internal commerce subject to all the contributions which these intervening provinces may choose to impose. We cannot look backwards, without being convinced that if this division does take place, the genius of peace will not long preside over the councils of those whose natural attitude is that of opposition and war. Their will always be points of concussion at which discord may light its brand, and involve in a desolating conflict the safety and happiness of the people, and even make doubtful the national liberties and independence.

In modern republics, there are some defects which are particularly remarked by all who have paid any attention to the principles which form the basis of their political union;—a very loose and fragile connection of parts; and the exposure of national interests to the caprice or convenience of a few. Each province, each state, claims to itself the right of secession from the common body whenever it pleases, whether for a just or unjust cause; the only requisite is popular consent, to which every thing must give way. Undoubtedly this is a great evil, for which no remedy can be found, excepting, indeed, in a general renunciation of the right to do so, by the whole of the governments adopting this form, which we think at present unaccomplishable. The practical effects have

been displayed to the world. New England has avowed this right, — Georgia has done the same. The integrity of Columbia is now threatened by it, and Bolivar, if capable of averting the danger, is the only one who can perform this service. And, still nearer to us, Cordova has carried it into practice, though not precisely involving the same legal criminality, as she never accepted any laws or constitution which rendered union a legal obligation. Though we deny the legal obligation of Cordova, we firmly believe that she has subjected herself to the charge of moral criminality; excepting, indeed, the charge may be palliated by the motive assigned for the conduct,—a regard for her provincial rights and institutions.

There are other subaltern causes, to which have been attributed the ill-timed separation of the provinces. It has been said, that this separation has been the work of governors, and others, inimical to the union, and did not originate with the people. However the fact may be of its not originating with the people, it is certain that it has been with their actual co-operation, and they have participated in it voluntarily. It is an undoubted truth, that the greater part of the population of the interior are incapable of forming a correct opinion concerning the merits or demerits of any political measure which requires but limited knowledge; much less on abstract principles of general government, involving the necessity of profound thinking, and of drawing on the past for experience, and applying it to the present with prudence. It is therefore natural, and in the common order of human actions, that they should look up to those in authority and influence, adopt their views, and follow their dictates. This cannot be separated from society, and can only be modified by the general diffusion of learning, and by carrying into practical operation the spirit of the existing political institutions.

The influence thus exercised, when directed to laudable objects, is highly beneficial to society; but when perverted to serve personal views or party interests, separated from the considerations of propriety or truth, is equally injurious. But we must take it as it is. It is an influence which laws cannot destroy without curtailing our freedom; and to preserve the one, the other must be tolerated.

In concluding these remarks, we shall give our opinion concerning this dissidence, without partiality. We believe there are faults on both sides, though perhaps good faith is equally divided between them. The Congress and the Executive, in their endeavours to organize the nation, have calculated too positively on the facility and submission of the provinces, believing, and not unreasonably, that the disorders which it has been their lot to suffer with little interval since the revolution, had strongly disposed them to what interest and policy so evidently recommend,—unity and consolidation; and to combine for the purpose of laying the foundation of that social and political edifice which the revolution held out as the boon and recompense for all the sacrifices which it demanded, but which had hitherto proved a fleeting phantom, raised apparently to mock their hopes and wishes, by showing them their deficiency, but leaving the void unfilled. On the other hand, the provinces appear to have entertained an unreasonable suspicion with respect to the intentions of the government, and the integrity and incorruptibility of the Congress; and for this reason have viewed with a jaundiced eye all the laws which have been published with its consent and enactment. By the power of a partial deception, they have beheld in them the symptoms of some unholy project of central domination, or the development of some secret plan, involving in its execution a system of vassalage more intolerable than their colonial yoke.

If this is not the true state of the case, allowing that they have several reasons for indulging that suspicion, inferences of a most injurious character will be made from the conduct they have pursued. They will be accused of manifesting a testy and insubordinate spirit, incompatible with a well-constituted government, or peaceable submission to any laws, however necessary, when opposed to their opinions; in a word,—that they are incapable of becoming members of any well-regulated society, or parties to any firm and permanent national compact. Such deductions, if confirmed by facts, will be attended by the most unhappy consequences on the national credit, and external respect and dignity, and what is of considerable importance, on the value and character of their adopted political system, which was conceived to be a paragon of all that is wise in device and excellent in practice. On this point, however, something may be said to avert unqualified censure. It must be conceded, that institutions not founded on, or supported by habit, sit but awkwardly on any people; and that in

so violent a shock, so revulsive a movement to the extremes of political government, and the consequent inversion of the ancient order of things which has taken place in this country, they cannot possess the same permanency or stability as those of the same class which have been ingrafted on customs, and combined and woven with social relations and duties, from time immemorial. Liberal institutions, like every thing else, have a beginning; but the nations of South America have rushed with impetuosity to their object, unaware of the qualifications required to fulfil the obligations they thereby contracted; whilst others have secured the same object by more gradual means, their progress has kept pace with the development of their capacity, and their strength with its extension. This is certainly the safest and most eligible mode. But man is not allowed to cater out his own destiny, nor will the course of human events square with our wishes or our theories. Wisdom consists in taking time at its crisis, and making the best of the advantages it affords us. That this people will do so we sincerely desire; and if they do not succeed in establishing the best government in the world, we trust that they will at least be enabled to establish one that will answer all the ordinary purposes for which governments are intended, by guaranteeing liberty, property, and life, and promoting the spread of knowledge, morality, and sound principles.

WANTED,—Two Journeymen **CABINET MAKERS**. Liberal Wages will be given. — *Apply at Calle de Venezuela, No. 172.*

WANTED,—An active, industrious **YOUNG WOMAN**, of steady habits, and willing to make herself generally useful. Liberal encouragement will be given. — *Apply at the Printer's.*

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 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, 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, per cada, each	30 0
Brandy, gallon	18 0	do, Ox	20 0
Rum, do.	6 0	Neats,	30 0
Wine, Madeira, dozen	5 0	Horse,	40 0
Carlon, do.	15 0	Jitro, Banda Oriental,	6 0
Sweet, do.	3 0	Skins, Cat,	2 0
Sugar, White Havana, arroba	2 4	do, Vicuña, each	10 0
Brown do.	23 0	Sheep, with wool, doz.	10 0
White Brazil,	19 0	Nurtia	6 to 10 0
Brown do.	20 0	Chuchilla,	6 0
Rice, Carolina, arroba	18 0	Hair, Horse, long and clean,	5 0
Brazil, do.	9 to 10 0	do, mixed,	3 0
Tobacco, Virginia, quintal	8 to 9 0	Wool, Sheep, lb.	1 0
Brazil, arroba,	35 0	do, Vicuña,	1 0
Tea, Imperial, lb.	30 0	Fallow, Rough, arroba (2 lbs.)	1 0
Hyson, do.	4 0	Beer, dried, quintal (103 lbs.)	7 0
Souchong, do.	3 0	Horns, per m.	7 0
Coffee, quintal	32 0	Ostrich Feathers, white, lb.	1 0
Flour N. America, barrel	30 0	Butter, lb.	1 0
Candles, Mold, lb.	35 0	Eggs, dozen	1 0
Spec. m.	1 0	Colts Green Hides, or 55 days	1 0
Butter, Irish, lb.	9 5		
Cheese, English, lb.	7 0		
Paper, Florete Spanish, ream	20 0		
Medic Floreta do.	18 0		
Florete Gombesa,	16 0		
Medic Florete do.	14 0		

POSTS.

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