

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

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No. 20.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1826.

(Vol. 1.)

FRANCE.

M. de Metternich has as great a rage for Congresses as Prince Hohenlohe has for miracles. It is with pain that he sees the other Cabinets of Europe gradually withdrawing themselves from his direction. In vain has he desired to have a Congress for the affairs of Russia, for the affairs of Brazil, for the affairs of Portugal; England, which thinks proper to have an existence and an opinion of her own, has suffered M. de Metternich to multiply his notes and his diplomatic insinuations, without troubling her seriously with them for a single moment. Now that the Austrian Prince collects around him in his chateau of Johannisberg, all his petty diplomatists in his train, he is anxious to have it believed that the Duke of Wellington is coming to engross the attention of his court. But while the Journals in his pay thus bring the Duke of Wellington on his voyage, the Duke, at his ease in his chateau of Strathfeldspay, indulges, like his noble brother, in the pleasures of fishing and hunting, receives the visits of his friends, and appears more to expect that the Diplomatic Congress of Johannisberg will come to him to Strathfeld and pay them, than that he should cross the Rhine to go to it. The Prince Metternich will no doubt indemnify himself for this Usdair, by preparing some petty expedition for some petty German Potentate, until at length this people of sovereigns will recollect that, like the Great Powers, they too have a right to be masters in their own states.

A French Paper contains a Treaty of Navigation and Commerce concluded between France and Brazil. By this instrument, the King of France distinctly recognises the Independence of Brazil, and the sovereignty and dynasty of Don Pedro. The subjects of either state are to enjoy the most perfect religious freedom in the dominions of the other, together with all the privileges accorded to those of the most favoured nations; and, in case of war, six months will be allowed to them respectively to withdraw their property. They will, however, be permitted to remain, if so disposed, and to carry on their business in the interior. The contracting parties engage to deliver up to each other, such of its subjects as may be accused of treason, felony, or forgery of coin, or of paper representing it. Neither is to employ the subjects of the other in its armies or navies, and reciprocal freedom of commerce is secured. The Treaty then proceeds equitably to fix the amount of the port and other duties, which are to be paid by merchants of France and Brazil, in each country, and to determine the manner in which they are to be assessed. The French king suppresses, in favour of Brazilian navigation, the additional duty of ten per cent. levied in France on merchant ships imported in foreign ships. The footing on which ambassadors, consuls, and other functionaries are to be placed, is defined. Subjects of France are to be admitted to give bonds to the customs of Brazil. The two States contract to discountenance and punish piracy. Certain articles relative to the customs' duties, &c. are to expire in six years. Portugal is mentioned as not to be referred to for purposes of comparison, should any disputes arise as to the privileges granted to the most favoured nations.

SPAIN.

Madrid, Sept. 5.—General Rodil, chief commander of Callao, has arrived at Corrua. The General, on the arrival of that officer, passes, in the name of the King, the most magnificent eulogium on his unshaken fidelity, and his noble efforts in defending the fortress committed to his care. In his paternal

gratitude the King directed, that this testimonial should be published in the *Gazette*, which also informs General Rodil of his elevation to the dignity of Field Marshal, by a decree of the 17th December last. By another decree of the 3d March, the King has conferred on him the Royal American Order of Isabella the Catholic.

The Royalist volunteers at Cuenca have mutinied. A number of inhabitants have suffered from the violence of this mutinous militia, and even the Bishop, whom they call a negro, was obliged to shut himself up in his palace, to escape their fury. At the departure of the courier who brought the news, his palace was surrounded by them, and he had been obliged to arm his servants and the persons who were with him, in case the volunteers should attempt to force open the gates of his palace.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 18 (30).—Despatches from General Yermoloff, who commands in Georgia, have brought accounts of an irruption made by the Persians into several parts of the Russian territory. These first accounts, transmitted in haste, do not enable us to understand the character of this aggression. Is it an effort of the fanatical preachings which have for a long time past taken place in Persia, and which seem to have caused a great fermentation in that country? Have the tribes near our frontier yielded to that inclination to plunder and rapine which constantly animates them? Have their chiefs favoured their proceedings? Have they been unable to restrain them? or, lastly, are we to ascribe so unjust, so sudden an invasion, to the Court of Persia itself? Can that Court have violated, in such a degree, the peace and the treaties which guaranteed it? can it have, all at once, taken a resolution to attack us without motive, and without object? Such are the questions which occur, but which the Government is not yet able to answer. The reciprocal advantages secured to Russia and to Persia by the treaty of Gulistan—the friendly relations between them since the conclusion of that treaty—the absence of all grounds for a serious difference—the mission of Major Prince Menzikow to the Schah, to announce to him the accession of his Majesty the Emperor to the throne, and to confirm and strengthen the friendship and good understanding between the two States—the reception he met with on his arrival in the Persian territory—the attention paid to him—the friendly assurances lavished on him by the presumptive heir to the Crown-Prince—every thing, in short, which tends to preserve the stability and duration of the peace—the Court of Teheran should reply to this mission by a sudden attack, that it should immediately follow up these assurances by a war, without explanation and without any previous declaration, and without any pretext that might justify it, is an event so strange that the Imperial Government cannot credit it, till it has received entire confirmation, and authentic proofs of it. Accordingly, while General Yermoloff has received orders to repel force by force, and to clear our frontiers of the hordes that have dared to pass them; on the other hand, some satisfaction has been demanded of the Schah of Persia. Russia has demanded from that Sovereign, the immediate deposition, and exemplary punishment (within the term of five days) of the Chief who first violated our frontiers. If, contrary to all expectation, this satisfaction should not be given, General Yermoloff will immediately to advance, and commence offensive operations: the justice of our cause would ensure to our arms the Divine protection, and the chastisement would be as exemplary as the attack has been presumptuous and perfidious.

AFRICA.

Despatches have been received at the Colonial Office, dated June 18, from Mr. Warrington, British Consul at Tripoli. These despatches announce the arrival of Major Laing at Timbuctoo. The date of his arrival is not stated, but from the time he left Twat, it was probable it took place about the beginning of February. The next caravan which arrives at Tripoli from Timbuctoo will bring us further accounts from our traveller regarding his future movements. If he proceeded down the river Niger as expeditiously as he could, we may soon expect to hear of his arrival in England. The reports of the dispersion of the caravan with which he was travelling, after it had left Twat, and which had reached this country through a respectable channel, are thus, we rejoice to say, falsified. Inured to the African climate, and arriving at Timbuctoo early in the dry season, we consider every danger of Major Laing as over. Two British travellers are at present in the heart of Northern Africa, to which they have advanced from opposite points. No later advices have been received from Clapperton than those which announced his arrival at Sackatoo; but by the arrival of the *Despatch* man-of-war from the coast of Africa, (the *Bight of Benia*;) some previous despatches from that traveller have been received, which are of considerable importance, as disclosing his route and progress to Sackatoo. On the 7th of March he was at Katangah, the capital of Yarba or Yaribi, a country bordering on Nye; from whence he was preparing to set out for Kiama, and from thence to Wauwa and Youri, distant four days journey from Wauwa; thus passing the places where our unfortunate countryman Park was lost. Katangah is stated to be 30 miles east of the Niger. Important information he must of course have obtained there; but still more important information he of course obtained, and has, no doubt, generally transmitted to this country, in his advance to Katangah, and in his further advance northwards; because in that route, and in the latter space, he must have crossed the Niger, and passed Nyffe at that point where some will have it that the Niger turns east to the Nile of Egypt, and others that it empties itself into an inland lake.

TURKEY.

The following is from the *Austrian Observer*:—Four of the Ulemas who have just been banished from the capital, were charged with having held political conferences with Ismael Effendi, treated the plans of Government with contempt, and attempted dangerous innovations. It is certain that the Sultan must have had strong reasons for banishing these individuals, as during the great crisis he treated the whole body of the Ulemas with great deference, and consulted them on every occasion. It is known, that for some days after the dissolution of the corps of Janissaries, strict orders were given that all who had money or property belonging to any of that body should immediately deliver it up on pain of death. The banker of the Janissaries was suspected of having disobeyed this order. Strong complaints had been made against him formerly under different circumstances, particularly on one occasion, when some Armenians were tried for forgery, and escaped only by making great sacrifices. On the 14th of this month a *bostandgi-baschi* was ordered by the Sultan to go to the house of that banker, to strangle him without any form of process, and bring off his treasures, which amounted to several millions. The incredible severity adopted produces a general terror. For instance, when the Grand Seignor went on the 18th of this month to the mosque of the Sultan Ahmed, on the occasion of the lesser festival of the *Nizam*, the people preserved a profound silence. The Sultan was accompanied on that occasion by regular troops in their new uniforms, and the sports which usually take place on the third day of the festival were suspended for the purpose of making a review of the troops at Dolmabagsche. Three battalions of new troops, with twenty-four pieces of cannon under the orders of the *Seraskier*, went through a number of evolutions in presence of the Sultan, and a great number of spectators. Although the organisation of the new troops does not go on so fast as the Government could wish, and there are only 6,000 regular troops in the capital, the Sultan, however, is determined to allow none of the ancient discipline to be preserved. He has just abolished the corps of the *bostandjis*, which from time immemorial was in the habit of guarding the seraglio and the pleasure house of the Grand Seignor. The soldiers of this corps have received orders to enrol themselves in the new regiments. It is easy to conceive that the probable result of an enterprise so extensive and which presents so many difficulties, has given rise to different opinions, and

it is not surprising if so many individuals consider it as the regeneration of the Ottoman empire. Many others dread violent reactions, and a dangerous result. However, it is certain that up to the present moment the Sultan has met with no serious resistance, and that in all parts of his European dominions the corps of the Janissaries have been destroyed without exciting the least commotion.

SAN JUAN.

November 4, 1826.—The Honorable Junto of the Province exercising the sovereignty of its faculties so far as they are reserved to it by the law of the 23d of January, 1825, of the General Constituent Congress, has resolved and decreed the following:—

1. The laws enacted by the G. C. Congress, viz.: first, that of the 15th of February, consolidating the interior debt of the state; second, that of the 15th of March, declaring national the duty on stamps; third, that of the 5th of April, fixing the qualifications which the Deputies to Congress ought to possess; fourth, of the 18th of May, ordering the grant of public lands in leasehold; are acknowledged and received in this province.

2. The documents which have been granted to individuals to purchase lands, being public property before the 11th of April of the present year, at which date the enactment of the law of G. C. Congress was known, prohibiting its alienation, shall be carried into effect according to the laws of the province, the said law of the G. C. Congress not to be considered as an obstacle.

3. The product of the duties on stamps from the 11th of April of the present year, at which the law of the G. C. Congress was received, declaring it national, shall be placed at the disposal of the President of the Republic.

CORRIENTES.

Proclamation of the Governor and Captain General.

CORRENTINOS! The eternal enemy of our independence has just given us a new proof of his presumption. A Brazilian division consisting of 600 men, under the orders of Ventus Mander, passing the Uruguay, has surprized the province of Missions, advancing even to our territory on the morning of the 5th instant. But having received, the same day, news of the enemy's invasion, we commenced our march with the force collected at Curuzucuatia, towards the enemy, who immediately on knowing of our movement, retired with the greatest precipitation.

Inhabitants of the Province of Corrientes! Tranquillize your spirits; confide in the patriotism of your fellow-citizens, who for this time have saved your lives and property, and whose decision in present circumstances will give the enemy to see what he has to expect, when, forgetting the most sacred rights of the people, he dares to profane our territory. The Brazilian has retired—Corrientinos triumph! Enjoy the fruits of your labour and industry. Your security is guaranteed by your brethren, your sons, and more than all, by the invariable love which you have always entertained for your natal soil.

PEDRO FERRE

Rosario, November 7, 1826.

BUENOS AYRES.

CONGRESS.

Project of the law now in discussion, presented to Congress on the 12th of September last:—

Article I. The part of the territory formerly belonging to the Province of Buenos Ayres, in which, by the 7th article of the law of the 4th of March of the present year, it was ordered to organize one province, shall be divided according to the demarcation made by the topographic department, and two provinces shall be established; one to the North, which shall be called the Province of the Parana, and the other to the South, which shall be called the Province of the Salado.

2. The dividing line of either Province shall be that which follows: descending from La Sierra, los Arroyos de Tapaquen and Flores, the river Salado, el Arroyo de Chucula, las Cañadas del Toro, de los Pozos, and de la Paja, el Arroyo de Moraces and the Rio de la Matanza, to the point at which this is divided by the line which marks the territory that by law belongs to the Capital.

3. The capital of the province of the Parana shall be the city of San Nicholas; and that of the province of the Salado, the town of Chascomus, which from the present is elevated to the rank of a city.

4. The establishment of both provinces shall be effected as soon as the law shall be formed for the organization and interior regimen of the other provinces of the Republic.

THE CONSTITUTION.

Sessions from the 15th of November to the 20th.

Article 152. The house of every citizen is sacred, and cannot be violated without crime; and can only be entered in case of resistance to the legitimate authority.

153. This act shall be done with due moderation, personally by the judge himself. If some urgent motive prevent this, he shall give to the delegate a written order, with the necessary specification; a copy of which shall be left with the individual who may be apprehended, and to the owner of the house if he should demand it.

154. The preceding laws relative to individual security, shall not be suspended except in the event of imminent danger, by which the public tranquillity is attacked, the security of the country judged to be in danger, and by order of the Congress.

155. The possession of property being a sacred and inviolable right, the inhabitants of the State cannot be deprived of it, nor aggrieved in their faculties, or in their cases established by law.

156. When the interest of the State requires, that the property of any private individual be applied to public use, according to law, the proprietor shall receive a just compensation for the same.

157. No person shall be obliged to lend aid to the armies, nor to afford lodgings for a military body or individual, without an order from a civil magistrate, according to law. The logs which may be caused in this case to the proprietor, shall be indemnified in a competent manner by the State.

158. All the members of the State have a right to present their complaints, and to be heard, even by the first authorities of the country.

159. No advantages, distinctions, or exclusive privileges, shall be conceded to any individual or corporation, excepting those which may be granted to virtue or talent, and these not being transmissible to descendants: the bestowing of titles of nobility is prohibited.

160. The law of liberty from the womb is ratified; the trade of slaves is abolished; and their introduction prohibited for ever.

161. A motion for the reform of one or more articles of the present Constitution shall not be admitted in either of the chambers of the legislative power, unless supported by a fourth part of the members in attendance.

162. When the motion may have obtained this support, on being discussed in the ordinary form, two-thirds of the votes in each chamber shall be requisite to sanction the necessity of reform in any article or articles in question.

163. This resolution shall be communicated to the Executive Power, that it may offer its deliberate opinion; and with it, shall return the resolution to the chamber whence it first originated.

164. If the opinion of the Executive is opposed to the reform, the subject being reconsidered in both chambers, the attendance of three-fourths at least of each of them shall be required to sanction the necessity of the reform; and, in this case, as well as in that of the consent of the Executive Power, it shall be verified with the number of suffrages prescribed in the article.

165. The reform being verified, it shall pass to the Executive Power for publication, or that it may present improvements which may be suggested. And if it should be returned with suggestions for improvement, or defects, three-fourths of the suffrages in each chamber shall give their ultimate sanction.

166. This Constitution shall be presented to the examination and free acceptance of the capital and the provinces, through the organ of the juntas which exist at present, or shall be formed for the purpose.

Buenos Ayres, November 30, 1826.

A considerable number of the inhabitants of San Nicolas de los Arroyos having presented the necessity of public night-lamps in lighting that city, as consequent to the progress which under many other aspects is making there; and the government desiring, on the other part, to extend the social advantages as far as is compatible with the actual state of the funds and exigency of the people, has decreed:—

Article 1. There shall be established in the city of San Nicolas de los Arroyos, night-lamps in the streets, in the same manner and by the same system as in the capital of the Republic.

2. There shall also be fixed numbers to the doors, and names to the streets of this city, placing over them the corresponding in-

scription boards, according to the directions given for both cases by the topographic department.

3. A commission of the inhabitants of the said city shall be named by the minister of government, for the purpose of proposing the names to be given to the different streets, conformably to that which is prescribed in the anterior article, concerning public squares which are already established.

4. A calculation shall be formed of the costs which the execution of this order demands, and shall be presented to the government for its resolution.

5. The remainder of the product of the tolls of the *corrales* established in San Nicolas, until the conclusion of the present year, shall be applied to these objects expressed.

6. The first commission which the topographical department shall send to the north, shall be ordered to take a new plan of San Nicolas, conformably to the existing rules.

7. The department of Police is especially charged with the execution of this decree, which shall be published.

RIVADAVIA.—AGUERO.

NATIONAL ARMY.

Don Carlos Albear, Brigadier General of the armies of the Republic, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Operations,

Considering, that communication with the enemy affords him intelligence and resources to continue the unjust war which he wages against the Republic, and that this communication is facilitated by the existence of some families between the lines, by the employment of other persons into the enemy's camp, and by the speculations of men who love their own interest more than that of the country, and that it is necessary the war be conducted according to the acknowledged by all nations, has decreed:—

Article 1. Communication with the enemy, and with the week, concerning under his arms, is prohibited.

2. Violating the anterior article, shall be taken and bound in the hands, and have afforded provisions to the enemy, or of the North American intelligence, shall be immediately shot.

3. Punishment shall be awarded to him who shall be asport beyond the line of the troops of the Republic; he who shall remit correspondence or news to the enemy; and he who shall be apprehended in the act of conveying to him any class of effects or provisions, shall be treated in the same manner.

4. The effects or provisions which may be found in the direction of the enemy, or proceeding thither, shall be confiscated, and placed at the disposal of the General-in-Chief of the army, who shall give one half to the apprehenders, and the other half to the treasury.

5. In these trials the most prompt and summary measures shall be taken by the chief of the forces where the crime may be committed.

6. Twelve days from the publishing of this decree, in every strong point occupied by the enemy, all individuals and families shall retire from between the lines.

7. He or they who remain shall be considered as subjects of the Emperor of Brazil, and consequently deprived of all communication with the inhabitants of the province and individuals of the army.

November 26, 1826.

General Lavalleja, after having returned from Entre Rios, marched thither again, for the purpose of conducting the contingents of that province, Santa Fe, Corrientes, and Misiones, to the number of about 1,500 men of chosen troops; of which, and the divisions of the Banda Oriental, will be composed the vanguard, which he commands.

Admiral Norton, with 14 vessels under his command, has gone on a cruize to look for Brown. A French corvette of war has arrived at M. Video from Maldonado; she will shortly sail for this port. Two Brazilian frigates had sailed for Rio Janeiro, also the following vessels, which had been detained for infringing the blockade:—English brigs *John*, *Utopia*, and *George*, two French ditto, and several American ditto.

On Saturday last arrived in the outer roads the frigate *Emperatriz*, bringing to the Brazilian squadron anchored there, their new commander, a Dane of the name of Pritez, formerly commander of the frigate *Paula*.

ADMIRAL BROWN.

An individual who left Monte Video the 6th instant, and arrived here on the 12th, confirms the report which is in circulation respecting the taking of the port of Santa Catalina by Admiral Brown, who remained in that port 24 hours. This news was given by a Brazilian merchant brig, which arrived at Monte Video from Santa Catalina. It was also reported at the same place, that Brown had taken eight prizes, and that the number of ships he had with him amounted to seven or eight. There is little room to doubt concerning the truth of the former part of this account. The valour and undaunted bravery of Brown would have ample credit for any deed within the range of possibility, and his restless activity and energy must incline us to believe that he will not remain in a state of torpid inaction. But with regard to the number of his vessels of war, we must take it as the result of the disordered imagination of the Brazilians, who at all times when Brown presents himself, seem much more inclined to follow the phantoms which it suggests, than to perform their duty, or put in action their superior force, supposing when they are five or six miles distant from him that they are within gun-shot, and pour their unceasing broadsides apparently to increase the demand for iron and powder, or to enable the treasury to evacuate a portion of its burdensome surplus, rather than to injure their enemy or serve their masters. This seems to be confirmed again at Santa Catalina, where a paltry schooner or two, and perhaps a merchant vessel, a prize have been transformed, by the same deceptive power, into a fleet of vessels of war. No doubt there is another object in view, which is served by these exaggerations. They green the hearts of the Brazilians, and these marvellous tales of their valour, and the more intolerable from the disclosure of their cowardice, and the more intolerable from the disclosure of their cowardice, and the more intolerable from the disclosure of their cowardice.

We have no doubt Brown will return; that he will be successful in his patriotic exertions, and probably be accompanied by the loss of the Brazilians' loss, and the worth of his patriotic exertions.

Several of the passengers who were obliged to leave the Packet, arrived here yesterday which place they left at 6 o'clock, last. The *Goldfinch* packet from Monte Video 7th, and sailed thence from Rio Janeiro 24th November. The communication with Monte Video is now to be considered a considerable difficulty. The cargo of the *British* brig *Arctur*, Poe, from Liverpool, which had been sent to Rio Janeiro under seizure, has been released, and it is believed the brig also. A letter from Rio de Janeiro mentions, that several prizes have been made in the neighbourhood of Santos, but it is not said whether they were taken by Admiral Brown, or by privateers. The rate of insurance, in consequence, from Rio de Janeiro to Santos, has risen to 15 per cent., and from thence to Rio Grande to between 15 and 20 per cent. The Emperor of Brazil embarked for Rio Grande on the 24th of November, according to letters which have been received here, for the purpose of assuming the command of the army at present under the orders of General Lecor. We may rationally infer, if this is the case, (and previous records indicated his intention of doing so, though hardly expected to be realized so promptly) that the war will take a very different character from that which it has hitherto borne, marked on the one side by a too prolonged inactivity, and on the other by the most dastardly cowardice. The Brazilians will call out all their energies when under the eye of the Emperor, and if they have one spark of patriotic animation, or one grain of real courage, now is the moment for displaying both, and of upholding the principles which have given rise to the contest. It is plain a crisis is fast approaching, which will finally decide this disastrous conflict, and the natural disposition of the Emperor will contribute to hasten it. He is too precipitate to remain inactive in a stationary camp, but we doubt whether he can infuse his own spirit into the enervated troops which compose his army, so as to enable them to cope on equal terms with the hardy, brave, and now disciplined troops of the Republic with rational prospects of triumph. However, a short time will pronounce, and with its verdict we hope peace will be a concomitant.

The audacity and daring of the thieves and robbers who have infested the country for some time past has increased to such a

pitch, that not even towns are free from their attacks. A party of them entered the Pueblo de Navarro the commencement of this week, and with the most astonishing boldness forced off some of the inhabitants for the purpose of augmenting their own numbers; and proceeded so far as to attack the village of Lujan on the 14th instant, where they were happily dispersed, and several of them killed, by a detachment of militia under the orders of Commandant Don Juan Izquierdo, who states, in his communication to the Minister of War, that a number of the fugitives who had hidden in the thistle grounds had been taken prisoners, and that the search was still continued.

We have received a communication from a late member of the "Beaumont Association," stating, that having made application to the Police for a passport to Mendoza, he was ordered to apply to the Commissioners of Emigration, who at first refused to grant it to him, but after much solicitation, the clerk was prevailed on to give him a passport, not *as a right*, but *as a favour*. The complainant requests an explanation from us, or our readers. If we should attempt to clear up the matter, we should resolve it into one of these stretches of power which the understrappers in office in all countries are so fond of exercising, whenever circumstances afford them an opportunity. But it is an evil which may be avoided by the use of proper means. We have understood, that the Beaumont Association has been dissolved, and they who came out under its patronage are left at liberty, or rather, cast on the world to provide for themselves. If so, we cannot conceive how the Commission of Emigration possesses any right to interfere with these individuals, whether staying in the country or leaving it; the contract has been annulled, and all posterior claims with it. We would recommend those individuals of the late association who may be hereafter incommoded by the servants of this Commission, to apply to the British Consul, and if their complaints be well-founded, they may expect effectual interference on their behalf.

On the 13th of last month there was in this city alone, Wheat to the amount of 42,473 fanegas; and 361 sacks, and 11,534 barrels of Flour. This, according to the present rate of consumption, will be sufficient for the month which is now before us. By all accounts, there is every prospect of an abundant harvest. Generally speaking, it is beyond the power of an ordinary casualty, a greater part of the grain being nearly fit to cut, and the last week's rain has contributed greatly to ripen that of a later growth. A very early crop, as the standing price has been for some time past \$20 the fanega, it is probable the large quantities which will be brought into the market immediately after the harvest, will cause a partial depression in the price, notwithstanding, after a temporary glut, it will most likely resume its present price.

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

WANTED.—In an English Family, a respectable MAN as COOK. It is requisite that he have good recommendations.—Apply at this Office.

WANTED.—Two Journeymen CABINET MAKE. Liberal Wages will be given.—Apply at Calle de Venezuela, No. 157.

PRICE OF SPECIES		FUNDS	
Doubloons,	50 fluctuating.	Bills on England,	15d. the dollar.
Spanish Dollars,	200 per ct. prem.	France,	380 centimes the dollar.
Quarter do.	180 do. do.	on Rio Janeiro, 11 to 12 discount.	
Public Funds, 6 per ct.	46 per 100.	Bank Stock,	50 per cent.
4 per ct. proportionably.			