

THE BRITISH PACKET,

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

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No. 21.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1826. (VOL. 1.)

BOLIVIA.

The *Condor of Bolivia* contains the copy of a note passed by General Sucre to the Congress, relative to his being nominated to the Presidency of that Republic; and also the answer of the Congress.

“30th October, 1826.

I have received the law of the 28th instant, which fixes the 9th of December as the day in which I am to offer the customary oath before the national representatives, as Constitutional President of the Republic, and to take possession of the Presidency. This constituent Congress, together with the people, daily augment my debt of gratitude to the country. What can I do to remunerate their beneficence? In the midst of my insignificance, I am only enabled not to deceive their hopes. If I could believe myself capable of conducting Bolivia to the high destinies which belong to her, I would not hesitate to offer her my services, my exertions, and even my own blood, in the high post to which I have been called. But my heart directs me not to abuse the delusions of a people who if now approving my administration, must shortly be convinced of my insufficiency. Faithful to my duty, I will repeat to the legislative body what I before had the honour to state, when, through the medium of a commission from its bosom, it condescended to inform me that the unanimous consent of the constituent Congress, and the suffrages of the people, had conferred on me the constitutional Presidency. I will assert that, without violating the most sacred obligations, and my own convictions, I cannot accept the presidency; and that I will not exercise it beyond the year 28, if I am left at liberty to vacate it before the constituent Congress, beyond that time. For a thousand reasons its retention is improper. Moreover, Sir, I was not born to the complicated career of government, because it is repugnant to my nature. My life belongs to the military office. To this cause certainly I can offer my services to my beloved friend Colombia. Until the meeting of the first constitutional Congress, I will consecrate my labours, and all the moral force which I possess, to the establishment of the laws which the constituent Congress shall enact; so doing, I shall fulfil my engagements with the legislative body. I leave, notwithstanding, to the will of the national representation, to proceed to a new election, if it designs to affirm on the appointment of the Constitutional President; as, in doing so, it is solely with the intention of shewing that I am anxious to leave the country so long as I judge that I can be useful in so high a destiny.

“ANTONIO JOSE SUCRE.”

ANSWER.

To his Excellency the Constitutional President of the Republic.
“Most excellent Sir,—In consequence of the note directed by Your Excellency to the Sovereign Congress, in which it is stated that you will vacate the Presidency in the year 28, it has sanctioned the following decree, which I have the honour to transmit to your Excellency:—

Article 1. “The constitutional President of the Republic shall offer the oath and take possession on the 9th of December, conformably to the decree of the 28th October.

2. “It belongs to the legislature which is to assemble on the 6th August, 1828, to deliberate on the demission of the President, and provide for the security of the State. Let it be communicated to the Executive for publication and fulfilment.—Eusebio Alvarez, President.”

CHILI.

Don José Miguel Infante and Don Joaquín Campino, have been appointed ministers plenipotentiary to the General American Assembly. They will sail in the brig of war *Aguiles*.

On the 7th ultimo, Don Mariano Alvarez was received as minister plenipotentiary from the government of Peru.

The government has issued a decree, the first article of which is as follows:—“Merchants, artisans, or other foreigners of whatever class, acknowledged as citizens of Chili, shall not be included in the contributions which are required from foreigners of other nations of the country, and according to Article 10 of the constitution intelligence received here last week, concerning the departure of the Emperor from Rio Janeiro, bound in the first place for Santa Catalina. He embarked on board the ship *Pedro Primero*, accompanied by a frigate recently built in North America called *The Amazon*, of 60 guns, one corvette, and several smaller vessels. He carried with him the following troops:—100 German lancers disciplined by a General Brown, and 150 as a guard of honour. This regiment is composed entirely of Brazilians. On his departure, the Emperor issued a proclamation to the people, stating the reasons for his departure.

CORRIENTES.

Decree for the extinguishing of the paper money of the Province. General Quarters in Curuzú Cuatia, Oct. 31st, 1826.

Having been informed that unfortunately in the market of the capital, and perhaps in the other provinces, there are bills in circulation forged by some genius inimical to all physical and moral order, and being convinced, on the other part, of the evils which must arise in society by permitting the paper money to continue in circulation, issued by a decree of the 30th of May of the present year; the government, marching at all times in consonance to its principles, and from its love and loyal dedication to the public felicity, has resolved and decreed the following:

Article 1. The holders of bills issued by the decree of 30th of May of the present year, shall present them in the Collectory general of Finance, for the purpose of receiving ounces of gold coin in exchange, in the terms which the bills provide in the 2d article of the aforesaid decree.

2. For the fulfilment of the preceding article, a peremptory term is fixed; to the capital and its suburbs, fifteen days, and thirty to all the other provinces, without distinction; which term shall commence from the day of its publication in the respective departments; which notice the commandants shall give to the collectory general for the abovementioned end.

3. When the term is expired which is fixed by the preceding article, all paper money issued in the province is declared completely abolished.

4. These articles being carried into effect, the collectory general shall deliver to the government all the bills inscribed by the collector on the reverse, that evidence of their being paid may appear.

5. Let it be remitted to those whom it may concern, for publication, and its exact fulfilment.

FRERE.

SAN JUAN.

The government having been informed by a communication from Don Isidro Mariano Laballa, president of the subaltern BRANCH of the National Bank established in this province, in consequence of the approbation of the H. Junta on the 9th of August and 5th of September last, given to the laws of G. C. Congress of the 28th of January and 5th of May of the present year, stating its being ready to commence operations; the government has decreed:—

1. The branch of the National Bank is established in this province.
2. Every individual who may have in his possession bills of those which have been emitted by the National Bank, may apply to this provincial bank on the days which the president of it shall designate, for the purpose of changing them for those emitted by the latter, signed by the superintendants of the said establishment.
3. In consequence of the before cited laws, no other money being acknowledged in the province than the bills of the National Bank, with the exception of decimos of copper, any person who shall refuse to receive the said bills for their written value will be considered as a disturber of public order, and the government will dictate measures to be taken with those who shall resist.
4. The present decree shall be remitted to all the authorities, and subaltern judges of the province, and copies thereof shall be fixed in the customary places, and shall be inserted in the Registro Oficial, for the intelligence of the public, and that no one may alledge ignorance.

(Signed,) SANCHEZ.

TUCUMAN.

November 12, 1826.

The following are the preamble and articles of a treaty proposed to the Junta of Tucuman, by the generals Quiroga and Ibarra:—

"They who subscribe themselves have the dissatisfaction to announce to the honourable representation of Tucuman, their having been provoked to a war from which they were very distant, and which their sentiments detested. But they have been compelled to it, not in search of laurels, which they do not aspire to; but to bear the olive of peace, with which they salute the province of Tucuman. How grateful will it be to those who shall behold the representation admit this first salute, worthy of those souls which are involved in grief at bringing to view the fearful scene of war, and that to avoid it are disposed to sacrifice all that is proud in self-love. With this just and patriotic object, the undersigned have not hesitated to address the honourable representation, proposing a cessation to the present war under the following conditions:

1. "That because the present war has been promoted by the titled President of the Republic, Tucuman retracts her acknowledgement of his presidency.
 2. "That the said province proceed immediately to the appointment of its government.
 3. "That it retain Don Manuel Antonio Gutierrez excluded from the government of Catamarca.
 4. "That neither to him nor to any other shall the province afford auxiliary armed force under any pretext whatsoever, nor in any other manner attempt any thing against the authorities and tranquillity of the other provinces.
 5. "That the government of Tucuman notify to the ex-governor of Catamarca to deliver up all the armaments belonging to the province of Catamarca.
 6. That the same government shall, in the name of the inhabitants of Tucuman, request the government of Salta to suspend the sending of the aid which may have been demanded of it, or which it may have granted for the purpose of continuing the present war; and that it shall become responsible for its results if it persists in this horrid design.
 7. "That it devolve the colours of the regiment No. 1, of Rioja.
 8. "In return, the general of the province of Rioja shall deliver up his prisoners, by an exchange in the customary form.
 9. "Both the proposers protest to the inhabitants of Tucuman the most sincere fraternity and harmony, and promise to concur promptly with their assistance at all times, when any indiscreet, perverse, or ambitious person shall attempt to depose the governor which it appoints, and to disturb the former order.
- These are, Honourable Corporation, the conditions which we are about to establish peace, and to restore to the provinces that

sweet tranquillity which an unhappy delusion endeavoured to deprive you of. The sacrifice which is required is small. For this reason, they who subscribe flatter themselves with the hope of the agreement of the inhabitants who so many times have made great sacrifices for their well-being; but if, unfortunately, such equitable and reasonable proposals are rejected, they who subscribe will be under the absolute necessity of protesting to the provincial representation that they shall commence hostilities from the moment in which a negative is received. This important business to be decided within the term of 48 hours after the receipt of this communication.

"Inhabitants of Tucuman! meditate on the evils of war; view the innocent victims about to be sacrificed to your caprice; and if you are nothing moved by these to shorten the war, let all the responsibility which may result fall on yourselves. They who subscribe take this opportunity of offering to the people of Tucuman, in their honourable representation, their most distinguished considerations.—*Polito Ibarra.—Juan F. Quiroga.*"

It would appear, by more recent intelligence, that all negotiation is at an end. By the post which arrived last Thursday, the news was received that Colonel Bedoya had entered the town of Tucuman on the 5th instant, having left Salta with 400 veterans, 800 militia, and 200 young volunteers under his command, with whom were joined the forces of Tucuman and Catamarca, amounting, in the whole, to 2,500 men. The party in possession of the town fled on the 3d instant, at the approach of the vanguard, composed of Tucumanas. General La Madrid has also entered the town, and is again governor of the province, and nearly recovered of his wounds. It is said, that a considerable number of flying detachments are in pursuit of the enemy, who has fled towards Rioja, being at the present 20 leagues distant from Tucuman. In the latter place it was said that a considerable force, well provided, would set out on the 10th for the purpose of giving them battle. About ten leagues from Tucuman, a skirmish had taken place between Quiroga and Bedoya. On the side of the latter there was one captain and one private killed; on that of the latter 13, and the leader only secured himself by the aid of a strong body of troops which repaired to his assistance. If this information be true, we may look with something like hope to the re-establishment of interior tranquillity, though this desirable event will depend in no trifling degree on the conduct of those who have regained possession of Tucuman.

BUENOS AYRES.

In consequence of our noticing, last week, the complaint of an emigrant against the Clerk (as it was stated to us, but whom somebody also calls Secretary and Accountant) to the Committee of Emigration, the said personage has directed to us, in the *Gaceta Mercantil*, a kind of non-descript address, in which, with a tolerable portion of balderdash, intended, no doubt, for a specimen of sarcastic wit, though very halt and infirm, he has thrust in two questions which are very irrelevant to the point at issue. He demands of us, whether we will take upon ourselves the responsibilities he has subjected himself to by granting a passport to one of our countrymen? and whether we will give him a satisfactory guarantee for the same? We answer, by no means. If we were to become responsible for the acts of men over whom we have no controul, we should be fools indeed; as we should, by so doing, be subjected to the chastisements which are awarded to the followers of weak men, and the crimes of wicked ones.

The man in a public station who, when accused of misconduct, refuses to explain unless others will become responsible for his errors or his crimes, has adopted a rule of action that society does not acknowledge; and the prisoner who, when arraigned at the bar of a judiciary court, refuses to plead, must expect the sentence of condemnation to be passed on him.

In the same paper is published a garbled statement of what appeared in No. 20 of *The Packet*, subscribed by "An Impartial Observer." If we should reply to this "impartial," it would be by informing him, that he is gifted with an unusually exuberant imagination, and that he has adopted for himself a monstrously strange system of logic. The first is evident in forging statements which we never made; and the second, by deducing a chain of fanciful inferences from these statements, which has existence nowhere but in his own misrepresentations.

In the note to which he alludes, there is no reference to any emigrants but those who belonged to the late Beaumont Association, and to the claims which might be made on them by that Association; therefore, that lengthy concatenation of deductions which he has made from false premises falls to the ground. But we will give his own language for it. After making us to say, (and strange to tell, he gives us credit for candour,) "that this opinion is not the result of any inquiry," he continues, with equal truth, "we wind up by intimating, that in future, to prevent all disputes, the Government must advance whatever money the emigrants may require; the Committee may devote their time to bettering their condition, and the Secretary may see these carried into effect, and give away as much money as he pleases, but he must never think of recovering it, or taking any steps to ascertain if an emigrant who wants a passport has paid the amount of his passage before he leaves the country." He who attributes this language to us is deficient in understanding, or in moral principle. His barefaced perversions of the obvious meaning of a plain sentence, is of a piece with his reasoning. We recommended the parties aggrieved to apply to the British Consul, and that "if the complaints of those emigrants was well founded, they may expect effectual interference in their behalf." He has metamorphosed it thus: "On pain of violating these, the Editors threaten the parties referred to with a visit from the British Consul, who will soon put them all to rights." What must we think of one who assumes the title of "Impartial Observer," and yet is guilty of giving statements evidently intended to mislead, and of wresting the natural signification of unequivocal language to purposes foreign to its design?

He requests us to state by whom the emigrants of the Beaumont Association were set at liberty? We reply, we suppose by the agent of the Association; as the fact that they are at liberty is confirmed by published documents, and we know that it is so by the unanimous testimony of all the emigrants of whom we have inquired; and this testimony, (whatever "An Impartial Observer" may think,) by all received rules of evidence, is a sufficient authority for our asserting it; more particularly so, when we have seen no public denial of its truth, except we may consider as such the apparent ignorance of the self-styled "Impartial Observer," but disguised under a very suspicious cloak, scarcely concealing the driven foot of a more suspicious policy, that would make an assumed character the flexible tool of his designs and the unsuspected medium of his misrepresentations. He again demands with wondrous affected simplicity, how much, in our opinion, "ought the Government to have contributed to the relief" of the emigrants? We say, to be it from us to put any bounds to a generosity that has been so amply displayed; but at the same time we beg leave to state, that we are unacquainted with any law that makes a free gift the foundation of any other obligation than that of gratitude, which is entirely repugnant to the exercise of compulsion; and if the money that has been 'contributed to the relief' of the emigrants be again demanded, and made a pretence of restraining their removal from the territory, the sums which have been contributed to their relief must be considered as loans, and not so, the Government has an equal right with any private creditor to obtain restitution by legal means, but no right to denominate them gifts. We declare we have no interest in the affair farther than truth and justice are concerned. If "An Impartial Observer" wishes day attention to be paid to what he has to say, he must either throw off his disguise, as we can then judge what claims he has to the appellation; or, what is but a very reasonable request, he will observe a conduct a little more in unison with the character he has assumed.

After this article was composed, we received a communication, accompanied by copies of several official documents, which confirm what we have said respecting the emigrants of the Beaumont Association.

Arrived, 21st inst., his Majesty's Packet *Cynthia*, White, commander; from Falmouth 20th of October, and Monte Video 18th instant. Two passengers, both landed at M. Video. The packet passed the blockading squadron unobserved. The brig *Atis* has arrived at M. Video from Liverpool, and the American schooner *Bounty*, from Baltimore. The lines of the besiegers were to be closed on the 20th. Captain Fournier, and from 20 to 30 of his men, were killed in boarding the brig of war *Rio de la Plata*, when they had nearly succeeded in carrying her. The Brazilians stated their loss to be 10 killed, and 46 wounded.

The Packet for Rio had been detained a fortnight beyond her time at Falmouth, and an order had arrived from London to detain

her ten days more, Mr. Canning being at Paris. The detention is stated to be in consequence of a protest from some merchants relative to vessels seized by the Brazilians.

The *Cynthia* fell in with the *Thetis* and *Paraguasa* frigates, with their convoy of detained vessels, about 400 miles from Rio. They made all sail away from the packet. The Emperor of Brazil has arrived at St. Catharines. No certain intelligence of Admiral Brown's operations. The *Dove* packet from this 6th of August, had not arrived at Falmouth.

On the 17th instant, an officer of the schooner *Savandi* arrived here from Ensenada, bringing the intelligence that she had fallen in with the corvette *Chacabuco* 30th October, near Cape Corrientes, whence they sailed in company for the coast of Brazil. On the 20th of November they were off Rio Janeiro, and on the 23d had taken the following prizes:—one brig in ballast, from Sierra Leone; three zumacas, which they sunk, and their cargoes were taken on board the prize brig, they consisted of wines, brandy, rice, and coffee. The corvette *Chacabuco* had captured, at the same date, one schooner near Rio Janeiro, bound from Pernambuco for Rio Grande, laden with wines and salt; and one zumaca, *San Manuel*, with silk goods, wines and salt. The prize-brig separated from Admiral Brown on the 23d, and sailed for Santa Catalina. The *Chacabuco* also had separated; the rendezvous was fixed at Santa Catalina. The last taken zumaca arrived off Ensenada the 16th instant, but was chased by several Brazilian vessels, and was obliged to run on shore, where she went to pieces. The prize-master and crew were saved, and arrived here the following morning.

We are happy to learn, that Captain Charles Bowness has been appointed, under date of the 18th instant, a Major of Cavalry. His long services and campaigns under the Republic, has gained him this promotion from the present government of Buenos Ayres.

CONGRESS.

By the desire of the Executive, the Congress held extraordinary-sessions on Sunday last, in consequence of the information received concerning the views of the Emperor. The audience was uncommonly numerous. The Minister of Government opened the session by an address, in which he pointed out the new and peculiar situation of the country, and stated, that the Emperor of Brazil had prepared his plans with the object of attacking the city of Buenos Ayres, and that he had positive information which confirmed the probability of this. He concluded, requesting that the Congress would prescribe the means which it might judge most efficient to protect the honour and security of the Republic, as they would acquire additional respect and force in emanating from the National Sovereignty. The Congress afterwards proceeded to elect the individuals who should compose the Commission, agreeably to the request of the Minister; when it was agreed that it should consist of nine individuals. The names of those chosen are as follow:—Señores Laprida, Galbarde, Heredia, Bulnes, San Martin, Moreno, Paz, Paso, and Vazquez.

On Monday, the powers of Don Manuel Corbalan, deputy for Mendoza, were approved. The following resolutions were passed, in consequence of an exposition from the deputies of the province of Salta, stating that according to a law of that province the term of their representation was concluded, being limited to two years, and that they had been named among those appointed to present the Constitution to the provinces:—

Article 1. The deputies of the province of Salta, named in the commission to the provinces of Cordova and Rioja, are qualified to remain in the mission to which the Congress has appointed them.

2. They are also empowered to continue in the representative body, in the exercise of their functions, until substituted by those which the province shall appoint to relieve them.

The General Constituent Congress of the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata has sanctioned the following law.

Article 1. The National Bank is relieved of the obligation which it was under by the third and fourth articles of the law of the 5th of May of the present year, of paying its bills in circulation in *logotes* of gold and silver, of the form which express the 5th, 6th, and 7th articles of the same law; and in compensation thereof the National Bank shall be bound to deliver to the Government of the Republic the sums which it may require of its specie, for the expenses of the present war.

PROCLAMATION.

The President of the Republic to the Citizens.

CITIZENS!—The Emperor of Brazil left his capital on the 23d of the month of November, bringing with him, and ordering to follow after, all that his resources could possibly afford him. His design is to reduce the Republic to the lowest degradation,—that is, the abandonment of part of its territory, equivalent to the vanguard of its security and wealth; invading, for the purpose, the capital itself. The Government of the Republic has omitted no means to avoid war, nor to terminate it in an honourable manner, and with reciprocal guarantees for both countries. But neither reason nor influence has been capable of moderating the obstinacy of a prince, governed by the unhappy passion of conquest. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary, that the vigour of the defence should be equal to the injustice of the aggression, and the dignity of the cause. Behold, **CITIZENS**, every thing around you points out your duties, your necessities, and your dangers. You have acquired glory, you possess laws, privileges, liberty, and a country, which you are aware what they cost you; but not what these are worth, because you have not lost them.

CITIZENS! Destiny has placed you in an alternative as terrible as it is glorious; but the salvation of the country, and all the means of triumph, are found in your union and energy. The heroes of the army march to meet the enemy, and the brave Orientals have already erected the standard of liberty or death. Your President will fulfil his duty, and he begins its discharge with all the decision which arises from the certainty that every Argentine will perform his.

BERNABINO RIVADAVIA.

Buenos Ayres, 16th December, 1826.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC HAS DECREED:

- 1.—The formation of a new Regiment of regular Cavalry shall be proceeded to. To consist of 800 men, in four troops, to be denominated *Defensores del Honor Nacional*.
- 2.—Every individual who shall present himself voluntarily for the service of said regiment, shall receive one hundred dollars bounty.
- 3.—The time of service shall be fourteen months; after which, they who enlist shall receive their discharge.
- 4.—They shall be clothed at the expense of the State.
- 5.—General Don Mariano Necochea, on the point of arriving here, is named Chief of the said regiment.
- 6.—The Secretary of Marine and War is charged with the execution of this Decree, which shall be communicated to those it concerns, and shall be published in the Registro Nacional.

RIVADAVIA.—Francisco de la Cruz.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC HAS DECREED:

- 1.—To each of the corps of regular Cavalry shall be added a detachment of Militia, consisting of 200 men, on pay, until its force shall be complete.
- 2.—The Militia troops added to the corps of the line, shall be relieved every four months by an equal force.
- 3.—No individual belonging to the said detachment shall be enlisted into the corps of the line unless voluntarily, or in consequence of having suffered a legal condemnation for one which does not merit infamous punishment.
- 4.—The Secretary of War and Marine is charged with the execution of this Decree, which shall be communicated to those it concerns, and shall be inserted in the Registro Nacional.

RIVADAVIA.—Francisco de la Cruz.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC HAS DECREED:

- 1.—The Minister of War shall proceed to the nomination of a Military Council, composed of five General Officers.
- 2.—The said Council shall propose to the Ministers all the plans and measures conducive to the direction of the War in all the territory of the Republic,—a plan of defence for the Capital—and shall give all the information which may be required of it. At the same time, its members may be appointed to carry into execution the measures that may be adopted.
- 3.—The Secretary of War shall prepare every thing necessary for the execution of this Decree, and it shall be inserted in the National Register.

RIVADAVIA.—Francisco de la Cruz.

The Secretary of War, in virtue of the faculty which is granted to him by article 1st of the preceding decree, appoints as members of the Military Council the following brigadiers:—Don Jose Bondeau, Don Juan Martin Pueyrredon, Major-colonels Don Marcos Balcarce, Don Matias Irigoyen, Don Juan Jose Viamont. (Signed,) Cruz.

The President of the Republic has also decreed:—"The Police department shall proceed with all brevity to enroll the passive militia, in the form and terms which the law prescribes."

Another decree orders,—"The Police department shall proceed immediately, and without loss of time, to enlist all the slaves which are found in the neighbourhood of the capital, capable of bearing arms."

The Military Council of Generals established by decree, held their first sitting on Tuesday last. Colonel Don Isidro Suarez has arrived at Mendoza; and General Necochea, Colonels Estomha and Don Jose Videla Casallo will arrive shortly, and from thence will set out for this city, to offer their services to the Republic. General Don Tomas Guido has been appointed Inspector-General, *ad interim*.

REMARKS.

On Saturday evening last, there was an Italian Amateur representation, for the benefit of the Widows and Wounded of the National Squadron. The selection was as follows:—

A HYMN TO LIBERTE, with new Music by Mussini, sung by the Vocalists of the Theatre.—Alfieri's Tragedy of JUNIUS BRUTUS.—And a Military Divertissement, composed by the younger Vacani.

To those of our readers who may have seen *Brutus*, in *Morand* Tappan's Tragedy of that name, and which brought such crowded audiences to Drury-Lane Theatre in the season 1817-18, the Italian performance will probably appear cold and insipid; yet we must not withhold our assest of praise to the gentleman who performed *Brutus* on Saturday evening. He seemed carefully to have studied the part, and at times evinced considerable feeling. The other performers had but little to enact, and got through their parts respectably, particularly *Clotario*. There was no female part in the play. The processions of Senators, Soldiers, &c. was managed adroitly, and the dresses and decorations appropriate.

The station of the Prompter in foreign Theatres, appears to our English ideas a great drawback to the delusion of the scene. We would advise the gentleman who performed that office on Saturday evening, to be less conspicuous to the audience should the play be repeated.

The Hymn, and its new music, did not appear to us so effective as the one we are accustomed to hear. The Divertissement, and display of Flags of the different American Republics had a pretty effect.

The audience was both numerous and brilliant. In the boxes we observed the Minister of State, Don Julian Segundo Agucra, Don Valentin Gomez, and several distinguished members of the Government. Altogether, the Theatrical representation of the Italian Amateurs has been fully equal to that of the English and French.

TO SMITHS.

WANTED Immediately, some steady hands. *Sobri men* will meet with liberal encouragement.—Apply at Messrs. Whitaker & Poy, 247 Calle de la Reconquista.

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 MAKERS. Liberal Wages will be given.—Apply at Calle de Venezuela, No. 137.

JOHN O'REILLY requests that all those holding accounts against him will present them within this month, in order that they may be paid and adjusted. He likewise solicits, that all those who may be indebted to him will have the goodness to settle their accounts when called upon, in order that his business may be speedily concluded, as his intention is to retire from business for some time. Decr. 23, 1826.

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 TEA, COFFEE, and most kinds of FRUITS in the Seasons. He will likewise take BOARDERS and LODGERS at a reasonable rate; and hopes, by his unremitting exertions, to give general satisfaction.

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

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

PRICE OF SPECIE.

Doubleloons,	\$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 cent. 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 discount.
4 per ct. proportionably.	Bank Stock, 80 per 100.

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