

THE
British Packet,
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

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No. 24.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1827. (Vol. 1.)

BOLIVIA.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 24, 1826.

"Señor Minister,—The Minister of Foreign Relations of Bolivia, has the honour of enclosing to the Señor Minister of Foreign Relations of the Government of Rio de la Plata, a copy of the decree issued by the Constituent Congress of this Republic, on the 23rd ultimo, relative to the Affairs of Tarija, to which the Señor Minister alluded in a note of the 9th of September. Notwithstanding this national resolution, the Government of Bolivia is at all times disposed to settle amicably not only this affair, but also any other which may arise between the two governments, after that in a legal manner, it shall have established its relations, and shall be agreed to fix, by treaty, the frontier limits of both states. The President of Bolivia beholds with pain, that through the want of prudent conduct, the passions are agitated, and discord is excited between the inhabitants of two countries, called to be united by close bonds. He also feels a sincere regret, that there is announced in Buenos Ayres, that this government fosters hostile designs against the Argentine Republic, and that such suspicions in any manner distract the attention of that Government in its present glorious contest. The undersigned has the order of His Excellency the President, to give every assurance to the Government of Buenos Ayres, that his conduct shall never prove unworthy of his position, and that always marching in the path which becomes him as an American, he will honourably fulfil his obligation to Bolivia, while at the same time he will respect the situation of the Argentine Republic, and its rights. His Excellency does not believe that it will be necessary at any time to recur to arms for the purpose of composing the differences between brothers; and he shall consider it as a calamity when he shall be forced to recur to violent means for such transactions. This sentiment, upon the truth of which he makes the most solemn protests, will be sufficient to the Government of Rio de la Plata to prevent the injustice of suspecting that the Government of Bolivia will deviate from the rectitude of its proceedings; and the undersigned is also compelled to state, that ever should the Government of Bolivia be accused that the Government of Buenos Ayres waited solely to see herself from the contest with Brazil, to commence a war with Bolivia, the latter would not deviate in the least from the justice which marks its conduct, because by it the Government flatters itself with being able to satisfy its cordial desires of preserving a sincere friendship with all the Governments of South America. The undersigned presents to the Señor Minister of Foreign Relations of the Government of Rio de la Plata, his respectful considerations.

"FACUNDO INEANTE."

"To the Minister of Foreign Relations for the United Provinces."

This document breathes a conciliatory but firm spirit, on the subject of the differences that have arisen between the two republics concerning that bone of endless contention—the right to the possession of the district of Tarija, a district, of itself, certainly of no great importance, and only made so by the pertinacious assertion of rights to the possession of it by two neighbouring republics, once members of the same family, but now separate in their government, and, of consequence, in their interests. There may be errors on both sides, though not so much attributable to the governments, as to the improper, and perhaps unauthorized conduct of the different partizans who have made use of their authority to give force to acts which were the result of their own precipitancy and imprudence. The various accounts, are far from being in accordance, both parties alternately exculpating them-

selves, and throwing the odium of blame and injustice on their opponents.

If we may judge from antecedent circumstances, Tarija undoubtedly belongs to Buenos Ayres, by the official acknowledgment of her right by the government of Bolivia, or Bolivar in its name; but the new principle introduced into American politics, threatens to overturn all established rules, and to make all national compacts mere playthings, or the disposal of caprice or capriciousness, and already has become the cause of serious disagreement between Bolivia and Buenos Ayres. Every paltry town or district, assumes to itself the right of withdrawing from the government to which it belongs, however contrary to national conventions, and however injurious to the union at large; and this principle is the plea upon which the government of Bolivia justifies her conduct in having engaged the sending of the representations of Tarija to that Congress, and in having admitted their proposals to agree to that district to Bolivia. Even if this anomalous principle were admitted, and the unbiassed wishes of the inhabitants were allowed to be expressed, it would be more than doubtful whether the inhabitants are disposed to separate from Buenos Ayres, and to favour their having sent a deputy to the Congress, might be taken as a proof of a contrary disposition. However this may be, it were to be desired that the affair should be adjusted amicably, and if this document be the real expression of the feelings of the Bolivian government, we see but few obstacles to its realization, unless the necessity of "establishing its relation in a legal manner" involve the obligation on the part of Buenos Ayres to acknowledge the independence of Bolivia. The threatening frown which the latter government casts on Buenos Ayres for delaying that acknowledgement is neither honourable to her, nor does it promise to bring about any sooner the concession of the desired boon. To nominate coercion to a neighbouring state for not promptly complying with a demand which it may be neither just nor convenient in the other to grant, is to introduce a new rule into the system of external relations, which should be disavowed and rejected with indignation, as derogatory to the character of independent nations, and as a violation of their most valuable rights. The firm manner in which it has been repelled, is a palpable evidence of the light in which it has been viewed.

The measure of one State's wants or demands, is not to become the standard of another's politics; and we know no obligation founded in convention or rules, or established precedents, that makes it the duty of Buenos Ayres to acknowledge the independence of Bolivia at any other time, or on any other conditions, than when and how she may think proper either for her own interests or convenience, or, if it is wished, even her caprice; and though it is presumed, as a matter of course, that a desire to promote their respective interests and connexions would prompt to a frank and friendly line of conduct; still it must be observed without losing sight of fundamental principles, which, by the way, is said to be one of the causes why this government has declined the acknowledgement.

The presence of foreign troops, and foreign influence, is not the best evidence that the government is such as the citizens of that Republic would have chosen, if left to their own free and unbiassed election; neither does it promise that stability which is expected from those entering into the list of independent nations and the parties to national treaties; and though strict etiquette should be waved, there may exist sufficient reasons to justify this government in its conduct towards Bolivia. One powerful motive, which

certainly calls for our reprobation, is the total absence of gratitude to this republic, for the costly efforts she has made, and the blood she has shed, in her attempts to liberate that people from the yoke of Spain—attempts, the value of which Bolivia either knows not how to appreciate, or is unwilling to acknowledge, while she displays an almost fudsome and excessive degree of sensibility in exalting the later and more fortunate services of the Liberator. These excuses, joined to a supposed subservience to the designs of that personage, may be considered as the chief motives upon which the objections of this government are grounded; and though with respect to the last we have assigned, we cannot run the race of vituperation and invective with his enemies, we are inclined to think that there is much more reason for suspicion, than his admirers would wish us to suppose.

CORRIENTES.

Act of the Honourable Junto of the Province.

The Junto of the Province having taken into consideration the actual state of political affairs in reference to the march adopted and followed by the G. C. Congress of the United Provinces, since the celebrated law for the establishment of a Permanent Executive Power—of the capitalization of Buenos Ayres, and the violent death of its province, contrary to the fundamental law of the 23d of January, 1825, which guaranteed to the provinces the right of governing themselves by their own institutions until the acceptance of the constitutional code, and the scandalous violation of which, and the general compact of association presented to the people from its beginning, the terrible lesson, that a policy elevated on such terms could not ultimately but continue in consonance with itself, making use of force against the other provinces, as was done to the meritorious province of Buenos Ayres, notwithstanding the good faith of the Honourable Provincial Assembly referred its opinion respecting the form of government to the wise deliberations of the august national assembly, not believing that it would have acted contrary to its own principles, against the unanimous and general vote of the people, whose sovereignty it had guaranteed, and respected in the moment of its inauguration. There not having resulted, up to the present time, any thing from its superior proceedings, but almost the universal discontent of the provinces, which are successively withdrawing themselves from their obedience, the Honourable Junto of Corrientes, to guard its most sacred rights, and consulting its best security, has resolved, and decrees the following law:—

ARTICLE I.—The Executive Power is authorized to proceed to take the general sense of the province respecting the form of government, which shall be done by the direct suffrages of all the civil and military officers, and of all those who have formerly held these offices, in the manner which the Executive Power shall judge convenient.

ART. II.—The general sense of the province being taken conformably to the preceding article, the solemn act to which it relates shall be written and passed immediately to this honourable Junto for its information, and to transmit it, with the respective copies, to the General Constituent Congress.

ART. III.—If the form of government which shall be chosen by the general sense of the province should not meet the approbation of the National Congress, the deputies of this province shall be withdrawn from that assembly.

President DON JUAN FRANCISCO CABRAL.

Corrientes, November 28, 1826.

Conformably to this decree, on the 8th of December, ultimo, in the camp of the frontier troops of this province on the Arroyo Grande, the officers and chiefs of these troops were assembled for the purpose of voting on the question of the form of government. The votes were—for the federal form 32 signatures; for the consolidated form, none.

On the 9th ultimo, at the town of San Jose de Las Saladas, all the civil and military officers were assembled, and after having had read to them the order of the Junto, and a short explanation being given of the difference between the two forms on which they were about to vote, by the governor and the alcaldes of San Roque, Goya and Saladas, they proceeded to give their suffrages by signing their names under each form; the result was—for the federation, civil officers 115—for unity system 1—military officers, for federation 96—for unity none.

At the city of Corrientes, the same proceedings took place on

the 12th ultimo; the results were in favour of federation.—Civil officers 12, military 24, private individuals 30. There were 3 who registered their opinion on voting for federation, one because the contrary form was impolitic and dangerous during the present war, and that the ideas which the revolution had induced them to adopt as the only principle that could guarantee their interior security and liberty should not be opposed, &c. &c. One not considering himself capable of deciding on the question, submitted to the resolution of the Provincial Congress alone, and another as it was celebrated in Same Fe in 1822.

How unfortunate it was that the province did not take these measures previous to sending deputies to the Congress, and then that they would have had a certain guide, if not to the adoption of the best form of government, at least to the choice of that which the general sense of the majority approved; and instead of wandering in a labyrinth beset with rocks and precipices, they would have had a plain and straight forward path, which they would not have dared to deviate from. There is something similar to this affair to be seen in ordinary life. Persons sometimes deal together, without stipulating the precise and positive basis of their dealings. They give and receive each other's goods, without being careful to fix the price which they expect, trusting to a future good understanding. When the day of settling comes, they explain the views they entertained at the time of sale, and find, when it is too late, that they misunderstood each other. At first they upbraid,—high words follow,—they quarrel, and often (if nothing further ensues) meet separate inveterate enemies.

The Congress entered into a contract with the provinces separately, to organise and unite them into one nation; but the form and terms of this organization were not precisely stipulated, and when the time appointed for carrying the terms of this organization into effect, like the day of payment, they began to object to the items of the account. The Congress will naturally accuse the provinces of underrating the value of organization; the provinces will retort on the Congress their overrating it. One accuses the other of paying too little obedience; the latter will upbraid the former with assuming too much power; and if nothing further succeed, the country may be congratulated on a mutual forbearance, which unhappily in former times was not exemplified.

It must be stated (and it redounds to the honour of the General Congress,) that it did demand, and repeatedly, that the provinces should express their views and ideas respecting the form of government which they might deem preferable; but several of them never complied with these reasonable and just demands, but returned for answer, in plain words—'we trust to your wisdom and good faith; whatsoever you decide upon, we will agree to.' The Congress, acting upon these concessions, has framed and sanctioned a Constitution, which, now that it is about to be presented to their acceptance, they come forward and barefacedly disavow; at the same time criminating the Congress, and accusing their authorized representatives of treason against their conscience or their duty. These criminations and accusations of treason, are unjust and dishonourable; and the terms of their reprobation would be better applied if transferred to their own most reprehensible imprudence. Why did they not send, as their representatives to the Congress, men whose opinions they were acquainted with, and which were in unison with their own on the point of forms of government, and men who were capable of giving those opinions practical effect and illustration in the legislative body? The right of recalling deputies, after once incorporated, in any other way than by legal means, is inconsistent with all sound political maxims and principles, and leads to the most licentious and injurious consequences; and is one that by all impartial persons must be deprecated as an innovation pregnant with the most alarming evils to the respectability of the legislature, and the stability of the government. But there is a right which, for all legitimate and practical purposes, is equivalent to the former; this is the right of knowing the opinion of their representatives on great national points previous to giving their suffrages in their favour. This is the only reasonable right which they possess; and this is the one which, to all appearance, they have wanted to exercise; for it would be a most injurious personal imputation, and most dishonourable to the Republic if true, to assert that the representatives have acted contrary to the opinions they held previous to their incorporation to the National Congress, (which does not include an occasional change, the result of conversation and enlarged views.) In this case, the provinces would be assailed by

disavowing them, and all the acts to which they were parties; because, by so doing, they forfeited the claim to being considered the genuine representatives of the people, and no longer eligible to be considered as such, by having divested themselves of the qualification which was the cause of their election. Could such be proved to be the case, then indeed the people would have just grounds to suspect some secret and masked project of domination, and one that must promise some uncommon and unheard-of advantages, to be so influential as to induce a body of respectable and intelligent men to sacrifice every principle of personal honour, and every feeling of patriotism, at the shrine of power, or of aggrandizement.

The honour of the Congress and its members, is the honour of the Republic; and we cannot insinuate that they are void of good faith and principle, without wounding the moral character of the nation, which it is the duty of every citizen to maintain as a common property that reflects its benefits on the character of each member, and is the only base of a permanent national elevation. What will be inferred, if the representatives of the nation are corrupted? What must be the grossness of the national mass, but a trap of moral faith and perfect patriotism, a dishonour to the country. And as for republican institutions, they would become a mere farce; for with such means, all attempts at organization would be perverted or frustrated. A representative is not obliged to become the mere echo of every opinion of his constituents, nor to implicitly submit his judgment to theirs. If this were made a rule, where would be the use of discussion in the representative body? Where the value of elucidation and argument, if any one came to the subject with his opinion fixed, and if erroneous, invulnerable and proof against conviction? This liberty does not affect the result of the election, which was before no man, to know the views of the candidates for their suffrages; for they have expressed their views, and should act contrarily, without showing the motives of such conduct, we are inclined to believe that the contempt and disgrace which would follow, would be sufficient obstacles to deter any man, mindful of his interest and character, from such conduct, even if he could disregard the voice of inward reproof. But a representative is undoubtedly bound by every moral obligation, to fulfil his promises and engagements with his constituents, of whatever character these promises may be: neither can they be violated without a breach of duty, involving a criminal misapplication of the powers confided to his trust, and capable, on important questions, of being made the source of great and dangerous error, by giving a wrong direction to the moral force of the state or province which he represents. All engagements of this kind are dangerous, and to be avoided; and they may be rather taken as evidences of a temporary subservience than for a satisfactory pledge of a staunch adherence to truth; as to promise to close our eyes to proof, when presented, or to good evidence that we are honest in our intentions, or conscientious in our conduct. The argument of one who has shewn himself to be firm in his opinions any longer than his judgment assents to their truth, either in ordinary or political life, can be no valuable acquisition to any party, even if he can be considered, justly, a true lover of his country.

INDIANS.

On Wednesday, 10th instant, the Minister of War received the following official communication from Colonel Rauch:

"I have the honour to inform Your Excellency, that after having concerted with the cacique Tetrael (sent by the Tehuelches) the means of attack against the Pampas and Chilian Indians, I marched from Arroyo Azul on the 15th instant, for Sauce Grande, of which place I arrived on the 24th, and where the allied forces ought to have been assembled. I found there a few caciques, and about 40 men only, who requested permission for a few days to collect all their forces, which I granted; and on the 28th they had collected between 400 and 500 men. I then marched to La Venadana, and attacked, early in the morning of the same day, the encampments of Chilidena, or Arroyo de la Paja. The results of the operations (which they had received secret intelligence of our march, because of the movements made by the Tehuelches,) were from 60 to 100 men killed, in a pursuit of more than 168 leagues, taking more than 400 souls in captives great and small, females, &c.; a great quantity of red catties, horses, and sheep. But to fulfil the beneficial intentions of the Government with respect to the allies, I had to release to them a great number of female Indians, who were claimed by the caciques as relatives of them and of many of

their subjects, taken by the enemy in their former wars; and others I gave them in place of our captives which they had in their power; so that, excepting captives, there remains to me a very small number of them prisoners. With respect to the property taken, I have retained only a sufficiency quantity to provision my troops for four or five days; having left to the others the remainder, so to avoid all causes of complaint or discord. We have suffered no loss. To-morrow I march to attack the Chilians, who are about four or five marches hence, in the Sierra de Guanini, where we are informed they are collected and fortified, trusting in the number of their force, which is said to be considerable; but I hope to have a successful conclusion.—Arroyo de Chipelcucu, 30th Dec. 1827."

"P.S.—The caciques Pablo, Coñonan, Uñol, and other Ranquesles, have joined themselves to the Chilians. Notwithstanding their great numbers, they are flying towards Salinas, with their families and property. I am thinking to march all night, in the hope of being able to overtake them.—God preserve Your Excellency many years,—FEDERICO RAUCH.—Puan, Jan. 2, 1827.—To S. D. Francisco de la Cruz, Minister of War."

BUENOS AYRES.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SPEECH OF

SEÑOR DON EUSEBIO GREGORIO RUSO, Deputy for Rioja.

Delivered on the occasion of the discussion of the project for putting a stop to the progress of the Civil War.

"It is a truth, Gentlemen, that the virtuous province of Catamarca enjoyed under a moderate government, from the year 23 to 25, a tranquillity and quiet that were so much more valuable, because the neighbouring provinces felt the effects of the civil war in which they were involved. It might be said with propriety that she was the seat of peace, and the only asylum of the victims which that war sacrificed. But (his happy time disappeared,—and disappeared for the following causes.—The present governor of that province (then a subaltern, charged with one of its departments,) conceived the fatal project of conspiring against the authorities. As he could not attack the government directly, because this plan, besides being difficult of execution, involved the crime of a black and perfidious breach of friendship, it was charged to Don Marcos Figueroa, who in the department of Tinogasta had debilitated the government, for the purpose of this attack was to greater efficiency, or to oblige the House of Representatives to elect another governor, as the term of the existing governorship was about to be concluded. For this purpose, he sent secret orders to an officer of the name of Aguirre, who, although his manoeuvres were discovered, was enabled to escape to the limits of Rioja, where still persisting in his culpable design, he returned with an armed force to the camp of Figueroa, who repulsed and routed him. The invader then flew to the protection of Gutierrez, but left, in his hurry, the original documents which proved his crime. The commandant Figueroa transmitted them to the government, that it might present them to the Junto; but the government, to save its honour, and to free the country from the evils which threatened it, had the generosity to suppress them; and it did something more,—those documents, Gentlemen, are in my power, and ready to be produced.

At that moment there were present in Rioja, various respectable individuals from this city (Buenos Ayres,) of whom perhaps some of them heard me. These individuals, although convinced of the crime of Colonel Gutierrez, but penetrated at the same time with a sense of the evils which would result to the country from the use of force in chastising him, since, besides the loss of the character which it had preserved at so much cost, it would be necessary to shed blood, and, perhaps, innocent blood, advised the government to legalize the aspirations of that Colonel, and to cause, through its influence, the choice of the Junto to fall upon him. These persons will be able to tell whether the government yielded with docility since they accompanied and assisted the government in its attempts to remove the just resistance which the representatives offered. Colonel Gutierrez being elected in this manner, Commandant Figueroa refused to acknowledge him, for the reason exposed. The province being thus threatened, it became necessary to recur to the mediation of General Quiroga, who offered his services to the satisfaction of all; but required first a guarantee from Gutierrez in favour of Figueroa, which was granted on the following terms:—Figueroa was to come to the capital and acknowledge the new governor; who, on his part, was to sustain Figueroa in his office, together with his subaltern officers. Their properties were to be respected, without any one being allowed to institute proceedings to recover the expenses or losses incurred by defending themselves against Aguirre, since they sustained the legitimate authorities. General Quiroga guaranteed the fulfilment of these propositions, and bound himself to assist Gutierrez, in the event of their not being accepted by Figueroa. The representatives of Catamarca ought to remember, that this avowal of General Quiroga was celebrated publicly, and established the threatened order of that town.

"The Commandant Figueroa came to the capital, and acknowledged the governor. But the latter, taking advantage of his separation from the department under his command, and of the satisfaction and confidence in which he had left his force, gave orders to the neighbouring militia to surprise, disarm, and to apprehend them. These orders were obeyed, and among the prisoners was one of Figueroa's sons, who for a long time lived in the barracks with iron fetters upon him. Shortly afterwards, an action of danger

was commenced against Figuera, at the solicitation of Aguirre. The former seeing good faith violated, and his own life imminently threatened, fled to Rioja. This conduct alarmed the country, particularly the provincial representation; but the governor, far from retrograding, conceived and executed a worse crime: such was the dissolution of the Junta which had elected him, and substituting another at his pleasure.

"It will not be difficult to conceive what were the consequences. The respectable residents emigrated to the other provinces, and the country lost its tranquillity. In these circumstances, Colonel Madrid was appointed to conduct the contingents of Rioja and Catamarca to the Uruguay, and had arrived at Catamarca. Governor Gutierrez, that Chief who suffers for the sake of order, instead of concurring with the contingent which belonged to the province he presided over, he seduced the commissioner to return to Tucuman, for the purpose of revolutionizing it and deposing the governor, assisting with his escort the execution of the project. This scandal, Gentlemen, was committed,—and committed with impunity; and with it was given the signal of disorder,—the commission without effect, and the Republic mortally wounded.

"In the mean time, the province of Rioja collected the contingent which corresponded to it; and seeing that he who ought to have conducted it had deviated from his object, she herself took measures for doing it. To-day the sons of Rioja will cover our files; and of Catamarca there will not be a single one."

Deputy Paz here interrupted the speaker.—"He was no conductor; he was requested by the people."

"No, Mr. Deputy: in Catamarca the project had its origin. Thence he drew the forces with which it was carried into effect; for they never arrived at the Uruguay, but returned immediately. Shortly afterwards Gutierrez marched to Tucuman,—and for what? He formed an offensive and defensive alliance with Señor Madrid,—not certainly to sustain the National authorities; although he was not presented to the provincial representation, because his disapprobation was feared. At his return, he decreed the banishment of respectable persons, without any judicial form, which generalized the discontent.

(To be continued.)

THE ARMY.

The beginning of this month, the chief bodies of the two armies were about 30 or 35 leagues distant from each other, and a battle may very shortly take place; and on which side the victory will remain, no person possessing even a superficial acquaintance with the state of the republican and imperial arms will feel the smallest doubt. In the course of next week some decisive news will probably arrive here, as the Emperor is too precipitate and rash, and the republican force too ardent and enthusiastic, to remain long in a state of inactivity.

One decisive blow may be more efficacious in appealing to his reason than any less palpable arguments; and as he has apparently adopted force for the rule of his rights, there can be no better method of proceeding, than using the same weapons. Some accounts state, that he has given orders to his troops to set fire to the country as they retire, and thereby prevent, or at least impede, the advance of the National Army. This conduct savours little of civilization, and may be taken as a proof that the confidence which he feels in his troops is not entirely unmixt with an opposite feeling, not very favourable to his prospects. This we should conceive to be the last resort of a desperate cause,—the result of a determination to ruin and destroy what he cannot retain.

By intelligence received in the Banda Oriental, the Emperor was at Rio Grande on the 23d of December, with various corps of Nobles, Germans, and Lancers, under the orders of General Brown. The chief force of the enemy is at Santa Ana, composed of seven battalions of infantry, the legions of Rio Pardo and San Pablo, and a few troops of Santa Catalina. The whole of his force amounts to 9 or 10,000 men, besides 4000 in M. Video, and 1000 in Colonia.

Reports are in circulation that Ventus Mannel, who commanded 1000 men at the Point of Gueras, has been beaten by a division of the National Army under the command of Lavalleja.

Sunday, 7th inst. by boats arrived from the squadron in the Uruguay, it was stated that Admiral Brown had arrived safe. He had constructed another battery mounted with 4 pieces of artillery, at Punta Carbon, nearly in front of the other battery which is erected on Punta Corda. The imperial squadron had sailed farther up the river near Paisando; a great number of marines had soldiery had deserted. Another battery has been erected at Martin Garcia, consisting of 6 pieces of artillery, two 32 pounders found there, and four taken from the squadron. Martin Garcia, we believe, was the scene of one of Brown's victories over the Spaniards, and of the last stand which the Spanish arms made above Buenos Ayres. On Tuesday, several Brazilian vessels were seen off San Juan.

Yesterday, at day-break, the Brazilian squadron at anchor off

the city hoisted their colours half mast, and the frigate *Emperatriz* fired two guns every half-hour,—supposed for the death of the Empress of Brazil. It remains to be seen what effect this event will have on the measures of the Emperor. If the concordant relations of different eye-witnesses may be depended upon, his conduct towards his consort was not the most affectionate or husband-like.

The packet *Cynthia* sailed on Sunday afternoon for M. Video, Rio Janeiro, and Falmouth.

AUCTION SALE.

WILLIAM HUNT, Carpenter and Cabinet Maker, has the honour of informing his friends and the public in general, that being about to return to England, he intends to dispose of the whole of his stock on hand, consisting of the following articles:

Timber, of various classes; Complete sets of Tools; Benches, Machinery, an excellent Cramp; Doors, Windows, Trusses, Ladders, and Household Furnitures,

Which will be SOLD BY AUCTION and without the least reserve, at his house, No. 50, Calle de la Florida, on MONDAY, the 15th inst. at 10 o'clock precisely, by

FRANCISCO LEON DE LA BARRA

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 San Jacinto, 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 have BOARDERS and LODGERS at a reasonable rate; and hopes, by his assiduous exertions, to give general satisfaction.

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

REASONABLE PRICES can be accommodated on reasonable Terms.

PRICES CURRENT.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.		DOMESTIC ARTICLES.	
Gin, pipe case	\$350 0	Hides, Cow, perca	each 80
Brandy, gallon	18 0	Ox,	80
Rum, do.	6 0	Neats,	80
Wine, Madeira, dozen	5 0	Horse,	80
Carlton, do.	18 0	ditto, Banda Oriental	00
Sweet, do.	3 0	Skins, Calf,	70
Sugar, White Havana, arroba	2 4	Vicuña, each	10
Brown do.	23 0	Sheep, with wool, dos.	30
White Brazil, do.	19 0	Nutria	6 15 50
Brown do.	20 0	Chinchilla,	50
Rice Carolina, arroba	18 0	Hair, Horse, long and clean,	20
Brazil, do.	9 to 10 0	do. mixed,	3 to 4
Tobacco, Virginia, quintal	8 to 9 0	Wool, Sheep, lb.	10
Brazil, arroba,	35 0	Vicuña,	00
Tea, Imperial, lb.	30 0	Tallow, Rough, arroba (20 lbs.)	00
Hyson, do.	4 0	Beef, dried, quintal (160 lbs.)	00
Souchong, do.	3 4	Horns, per m.	00
Coffee, quintal	3 0	Ostrich Feathers, white, lb.	00
Flour N. America, barrel	32 0	Butter, lb.	00
Candles, Mold, lb.	35 0	Eggs, down	00
Sperin,	4 2	* 50lb. Green Hides, or 35 arg.	00
Butter, Irish, lb.	1 0		
Cheese, English, lb.	0 5		
Paper, Florete Spanish, ream	0 7		
Medio Florete do.	25 0		
Florete Genese,	20 0		
Medio Florete do.	19 0		
	17 0		

POSTS.

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

PRICE OF SPECIE.

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

FUNDS.

Rate of Discount in the Bank, half per ct. per month.	Bills on England, 20d. the dollar.
Do. do. private transactions, two to three.	France, 380 centimos the dollar.
Public Funds, 6 per ct. 46 per 100.	on Rio Janeiro, 11 to 12 centimos.
4 per ct. proportionably.	Bank Stock, 80 per 100.