

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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No. 52.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4 1827.

(Vol. 1.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Cadmus brought London papers to 5th May. There have been some animated debates in the House of Commons. Mr. Dawson asked Mr. Canning if it was intended to include Sir James Mackintosh, Mr. Tierney, &c., in the ministry. Mr. C. replied, "Yes." Mr. Dawson then reprobated the coalition. In the course of the debate some pretty free remarks were made on the conduct of Mr. Peel, who immediately threw down the gauntlet, and it seems that a very formidable opposition will be formed by the Tories. Mr. Brougham and Sir Francis Burdett, in eloquent speeches, defended the conduct of Mr. Canning. The first important question brought forward in the House of Commons, will try the strength of the new ministry. Should they be in the minority, or only have a small majority, they will probably follow the steps of Mr. Pitt in 1804, and Mr. Perceval in 1807, by immediately dissolving the Parliament.

The following are the names of the new administration:

Mr. Canning, First Lord of the Treasury.
 Lord Dudley and Ward, Secretary for Foreign Affairs.
 Mr. Sturges Bourne, ditto for Home Affairs.
 Mr. Spencer Perceval, Under Secretary for ditto.
 Lord Lyndhurst (late Sir John Copley), Lord Chancellor.
 Sir Anthony Hart, Vice-Chancellor.
 Sir John Leach, Master of the Rolls.
 Duke of Devonshire, Lord Chamberlain.
 Duke of Leeds, Master of the Horse.
 Duke of Portland, Privy Seal.
 Marquis of Anglesea, Master General of the Ordnance.
 Sir Edward O'Brien, Surveyor of the Ordnance.
 Mr. G. Clark, Clerk of do.
 Lord Goderich (late Mr. Robinson), Secretary for the Colonies.
 Mr. Tierney, Master of the Mint.
 Mr. James Scarlett, Attorney General.
 Mr. Tindal, Solicitor General.
 Mr. W. Lamb, Secretary for Ireland.
 Sir James Mackintosh and Mr. Canning hold the offices.

FRANCE.

The last advices from Paris announce that the national guard has been dissolved. We are ignorant of the exact circumstances which have led to this dissolution. Report states that, at a review some murmurs were heard, and that Charles X immediately issued the lacordic decree. "The National Guard is dissolved."

BUENOS AYRES.

The recently installed government of Buenos Ayres has commenced its career by a prohibitory measure. When the nations of the old continent are beginning to feel the inconvenience of coercive laws, it was hardly to be ex-

pected that a young nation should return to a system condemned by experience and sound doctrine. It is doubtless very agreeable to be able to preserve the precious metals within the limits of a state; but the problem does not consist in the convenience, but in the possibility of the measure, and it is hard to think that a written law shall be stronger than the laws of interest and the irresistible empire of circumstances.

The exportation of gold has been prohibited. To take an extreme case—does not this measure seem to authorize bad faith in those who, being indebted, can only remit in this metal. No one thinks that the ounces sent in the packets are mere friendly presents. They are commercial obligations; and we fear that the prohibition may, to some degree, debilitate the public and private credit of the republic, in foreign nations. The soul of commerce is reciprocity: to receive and return; and in the present circumstances the only return that can be made is in gold. To prohibit the exportation of the only merchandise in the market is like excluding us from the commercial world, to isolate us in the universe; at a time too when other nations are drawing closer the ties of friendship. It is not easy to calculate the consequences of a retrograde measure at the present moment. Commerce is now the vehicle of civilization and knowledge: any thing that tends to deprive us of the former acts as a drawback upon our enjoyment of the latter; and this, to a country just beginning to enjoy the benefits of independence, and which has borne so long the evils of slavery, has become doubly important.

If the prohibition to export the precious metals separates us from the old world, from which we have necessarily to receive every thing that can foment our improvement, the duties imposed on importation by and may possibly retard the much wished for reconciliation with the provinces. The conduct of Cordova sufficiently manifestly, that they did not wait for any measure of autonomy to manifest their disapprobation of late exorbitances in the capital. Heavy import duties cause a scarcity of the articles on which they are levied, or at least their high prices. The results are, painful deprivation, inevitable fraud, general discontent, and all these a want of confidence, &c.; giving prettexts to those who have an interest in prolonging discord and civil war, and throwing obstacles in the way of that perfect harmony which ought to exist between individuals of the same family.

Let us leave prohibitory laws to despotic governments: freemen cannot prosper by any measures that serve to cramp industry.

The brig of war Cadmus is to form part of the British squadron on the Brazil station, which includes the River Plate and the Pacific.

It is understood that her late visit to Buenos Ayres was relative

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to the detention of the British brig *Huskisson*, by the privateer *Vencedor de Ituzaingó*, captain Costa.

The interruption to neutral commerce by the belligerents is much to be regretted. The British are at present the chief sufferers by the detention of the cutter *Dove*, brigs *Florida*, *Concord*, and *Huskisson*; and to a state like Great Britain, it is of paramount importance that her commerce should not meet with unnecessary molestation. The republic is unpleasantly situated, from the strong prejudice which exists against privateering; and she comes to the discussion under manifest disadvantage. By privateers she has struck a great blow against her enemy, and it is more than probable that many privateer captains may have committed illegal acts unknowingly. She is likewise combating a powerful foe with inferior means, and from the nature of the cause she will carry along with her the feelings of every honourable mind.

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We are told that the security given to the government by the owners of privateers is in the sum of ten thousand dollars.

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The cause pending against Major Fournier, relative to the English brig *Florida*, is to be tried by a council of war, composed of the following members:

- President, Brigadier General, D. José Rondeau.
 - Colonels D. Matias Irigoyen, D. José Zapiola, D. Mariano Necochea, D. Enrique Martínez.
 - Counsel for the defence, D. Tomas Guido.
 - Fiscal, D. Francisco Lynch.
 - Secretary, Sub-lieutenant D. Bernardo Castañon.
- The council will meet on Monday, 6th inst., in the house of the president.

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General Alvear, two aides-de-camp, and some officers, arrived in this city on the 30th ult., from the Banda Oriental.

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The funeral of the late Mr. Robert Jackson took place in the protestant burial-ground on the 14th ult. It was numerous and respectfully attended. Among the mourners were D. José Julian Arriola, D. Francisco Santo Coloma, admiral Brown, and many other Creole and English gentlemen. Mr. Robert Jackson first came to Buenos Aires in the year 1802, and he since that period made several voyages home. His executor, Mr. Arriola, has been, in every change of fortune, a constant friend to Mr. Jackson, and admiral Brown made him prize agent to the squadron.

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Advices from Patagones to 4th July state, that the squadron was only waiting for water to pass the bar and proceed to sea. They are in excellent order, and consist of corvette *Chacabuco*, commodore George Bysson; ditto *Ituzaingó*, Mason; schooner *brig Patagones*, lieutenant Love. The schooner *Juncal*, captain Coe, sailed in June: destination unknown. The British brig *Huskisson*, (cargo, arms and dry goods), had arrived: sent into privateer *Vencedor de Ituzaingó*.

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A Brazilian launch has been committing depredations in the neighbourhood of the Parana. She has, however, been driven away, and a balandra prize, containing 18 German prisoners, was retaken.

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The schooner of war *Maria Teresa*, captured by admiral Brown, and afterwards abandoned in a sinking state, has got up to Monte Video, with two brass guns on board, (12 thrown overboard). The leak has been stopped, and she is fitting for service. Report of the capture of the three-masted schooner of war *founder*: she was laying under the batteries of Gorriti (Monte Video) when H. M. brig *Cadmus* passed. The capture of the schooner of war *Maria Isabel*, by brig privateer General Prandzen, appears to be confirmed. A brig, prize to the *Vengadora* Argentinian, with beef and hides, has been lost off Cape Corrientes: the crew and part of the cargo saved. The American brig *Nile*, captain Forbes, nephew to colonel Forbes, American chargé d'affaires to this republic, was sent back by the blockading squadron on the 11th ult. She was 115 days from Canton, with a valuable cargo.

The schooner privateer *President*, Allen, during her late cruise, was found to be rather defective, her copper bad, and barnacles on her keel. It is not true that she has 800 ounces on board. She has some dry goods, gold lace, and other articles.

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Accounts from Rio Janeiro to 23rd June state that the privateers continue to harrass the Brazil coast. The *Vencedor de Ituzaingó* (late *Belivar*) had made nine prizes. Amongst them is the English brig *Huskisson*, of London, which she took possession of on the 1st of June, laden, they say, with arms and ammunition on account of the Brazilian government. Two Brazilian armed Indiamen had sailed for the East Indies; it is reported that one has 300,000 dollars on board, and the other 150,000, to purchase cargoes; but such is the nature of their equipment, that any resolute schooner of war might take them. There were laying at Rio Janeiro H. M. S. *Ganges*, *Ranger*, and *Menai*, (the two latter were preparing to sail for the Pacific), British surveying ship *Adventure*. The *Beagle* had sailed for St. Catherine's. There were likewise the United States frigate *Macedonian*, and a French schooner. Peace was not thought probable at Rio, from the known determination of the Banda Orientalists to resist Brazilian authority. The Pampero brig of war had sailed for Lisbon and Trieste, for the purpose, it is said, of negotiating for a new wife for the emperor from some of the princesses of the house of Austria. The French ambassador at Rio does not hold so high a tone as formerly relative to the detained French vessels. One of them, a ship, has been condemned, as also an American brig. It is said the emperor intends to press the condemnation of detained vessels, holding himself responsible for after reparation.

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Small craft, variously laden, are continually arriving and sailing from and to ports in the Uruguay and Parana.

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July 15.—Arrived British brig of war *Cadmus*, Gordon, from Plymouth 1st May, Rio Janeiro 22 June, and Monte Video 14th July. Saw on 25th June, off Rio Janeiro, packet *Sheldrake*, from Buenos Aires 7th June. Captain Hastings, of the British brig *Florida*, came passenger from Rio.

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Arrived whale-boat privateer *Ituzaingó*, from Rosario, (Banda Oriental). The balandra prizes, *Dragon* and *Dolores*, with eight privateersmen on board, had been re-captured by a body of troops from Colonia. Off the mole, one of the privateersmen, a Swede, received a severe wound from a musquet going off by accident; he died in a few hours.

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Sailed for Martin Garcia, national schooner brig of war *British*, February, commodore Espora; ditto schooner *Montado*, captain Toll; ditto ditto *Eleventh* of June, captain H. M. S. *Boat*, captain Vianuy; and for ditto in 17th ult. a gun-boat.

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On the 15th instant, a *zumaca* with beef and hides, prize to the General Brown privateer, was burnt by the crew of the *Suñido*. A boat from the *Emperatriz* frigate made an ineffectual attempt to extinguish the flames. All the persons that were on board the *zumaca* got on shore, viz: 6 of the prize crew and 7 prisoners.

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July 15.—Sailed schooner of war *British*, newly appointed command, and part of his staff. July 20th.—Sailed *British*, each having 22 men, on a cruise. The brig *British*, has taken 12 prizes, 9 laden with sugar, tobacco, and other articles, 2 with jerk-beef and hides, and 1 with timber; 10 have been despatched to different parts, 1 given up to the enemy, and 1 with timber retaken near Monte Video. Nine of the prizes were taken in one day, at anchor off Campos, to the westward of Rio Janeiro, by two boats, with 40 men from the privateer. She likewise boarded a French ship from Valparaiso, and took out of her 10,000 dollars.

in gold, Brazilian property and in possession of a Brazilian passenger. In the prize zumaca General Lecor 7000 dollars were found in a case concealed under some jerked beef. The prize retaken near Enseñada is called Novo Halelujah; 6 of the prize crew were on board, viz.: one Englishman, named Ward, one Frenchman, and a Portuguese slave. The prize-master, Mr. Sloker, a North-American, and his mate Mr. Craig, of the same nation, were drowned in endeavouring to get on shore. A Brazilian brig kept up an incessant fire of musketry, and it is supposed Craig was shot whilst in the water. Mr. Thomas Evans, an officer of the brig Presidente, and who formerly kept a store on the beach of this city, died on board, near Cape St. Mary's, six days after leaving Buenos Ayres.

JULY 22.—Arrived national schooner of war Ninth of February, ditto Thirtieth of July, ditto Uruguay, and a gun-boat from Martin Garcia.—Sailed, two privateer boats on a cruise. Arrived gun-boat No. 11, from Martin Garcia.

July 24th. Sailed british packet brig Duke of York, Snell, for Monte Video, Rio Janeiro, and Falmouth; also American brig Sicily, Greenleaf, for Havannah.

July 25th. Arrived privateer President, Allen, from a cruise of 69 days; also a prize dlate from the Salado, (one of Fournier's), rye, flour, nails, tar, &c.

CRUISE OF THE SCHOONER PRIVATEER PRESIDENT, CAPTAIN THOMAS ALLEN.

Sailed from three-fathom hole at 8 in the evening of 27th May. On 30th, at day-break, near Point Indio, saw a Brazilian ship of war and two brigs at anchor; one of the latter (thought to be the Caboclo, chased, and came up so fast the privateer was obliged to throw overboard two guns (six-pounders), 1 anchor and cable, and several other articles, and to start 14 casks of water—the brig firing, shots falling short. On 20th, brig still in pursuit; but at 3 in the afternoon, 25 miles N. W. of Monte Video, finding the privateer out-sailed her, gave up the chase. On 31st, in lat. 33. 10, spoke a Sardinian brig, from Monte Video to Gibraltar, and took Brazilian zumaca Gratitude, from Rio Janeiro to Rio Grande; put Fletcher prize-master and 7 men on board, and despatched her. She was one of 12 sail, under convoy of brig of war Maranhão. Saw 2 more sail, and passed through the convoy at night. June 1st. Came up with and took Brazilian zumaca Boa Hoara, and ditto Novo Navegante; the latter had a valuable cargo and a number of passengers; the former, salt and a few dry goods: both were of the Maranhão's convoy. Put Lewis prize-master in the Novo Navegante, and despatched her. June 2nd, after taking out part of the zumaca Boa Hoara's cargo, put 64 prisoners on board, and gave her up to them. June 18th, in lat. 23. 45, took Brazilian zumaca Felicidad, from Bahia to Santos; despatched her, Fisher prize-master, and 7 men; gave the prisoners launch of said zumaca. On the 20th, spoke American ship Richard, from Rio Janeiro to Lima. 22nd, took Brazilian zumaca Esperanza, from Rio Grande to Rio Janeiro, with beef, mules, and tallow; despatched her, Spriggs prize-master and 7 men. 23rd, in an attempt to get water from the Island of Grande, two men killed, viz.: John Read and John Williams; and George Holmes, boatswain's mate, wounded, by musquetry from a party of soldiers. Sent nine prisoners on shore in launch of zumaca Esperanza. July 1st, took a launch from Rio Janeiro to Bahia, by which of value liberated her. On the 3rd, spoke British schooner from Rio Janeiro to Trieste. On the 4th took Brazilian zumaca Flor de Fé, with corn and coffee from Cape Frio to Rio Janeiro; despatched her, Smith prize-master. Exchanged signals with Sin Par privateer. On the 8th took Brazilian schooner Belphe, with 250 slaves from coast of Africa; took out 111 elephants teeth, put 12 prisoners on board, and liberated her. On the 9th, took Brazilian brig Success, with 300 pipes

of wine, and other articles, from Oporto to Rio Janeiro, despatched her, Brit prize-master: took a Brazilian zumaca from Maranhão to Rio Janeiro, with 80 soldiers: liberated her: she had been previously overhauled by the Sin Par. The Presidente had kept company with the latter several days, and during the cruise had seen and chased several vessels. On 6th July, saw 7 sail, under convoy of a frigate, corvette, and a brig.

Letters from Monte Video to the 21st instant state the arrival of the British brig Nancy, from Rio Janeiro 12 days. Accounts have been received from the latter place to the 5th ult.: they announce the arrival of the packet Sheldrake, from this June 7th; and it is supposed the Pack (Kingfisher, from here June 14th, had arrived, as letters later than those taken by the Sheldrake were in Rio. Exchange had fallen.

The brig Success, prize to the President privateer, and laden with more than 300 pipes of port wine, dry goods, silks, hardware, and olives, was burned under the following circumstances.—She had been in the river 12 days, with contrary winds, and at times in sight of Point Indio and Point Piedras; off the former she saw 2 Brazilian vessels of war at anchor—On Thursday last she passed Monte Video, so near that a frigate and brig opened fire upon her (shot falling short). It blowing a gale of wind, and a strong current setting in, they did not get under weigh. On Saturday, met the Rio Schooner: she immediately chased, and at 8 o'clock on Saturday night, under all sail, top-gallant standing sails set, the Success struck the ground in 13 fathom water. Prize master and crew, 14 in all, went on shore, and did not set fire to the brig, thinking the Rio would pass in the dark. On Sunday morning she hove in sight; sent her boat twice on board the brig; took out some articles, and then set fire to her, and in the course of the day she burned to the water's edge. At that time the water alongside had decreased to 8 feet. The Success was a fine brig, with a poop, 2 quarter boats and a stern boat. She had 2 guns, but no powder, for she would have engaged the Rio. Of the 6 vessels despatched, 4 have been lost, viz.: zumaca Novo Navegante, Lewis prize-master, wrecked near Cape St. Antonio; ditto Gratitude, Fletcher ditto, wrecked near Cape St. Mary's; ditto Esperanza, Spriggs ditto, burned off the Salado; and the brig Success before-mentioned. It is a consolation, however, that the loss is still the same to the Brazilians.

July 28th. Sailed British brig of war Cadmus, Gordon, for Monte Video and Rio Janeiro.

July 30th. Arrived schooner of war Sarandí, and No. 11 gun-boat, from Martin Garcia. The former took over General Lavalle's to the Banda Oriental; she got aground off San Juan's, but on assistance being sent she floated again without damage.

July 30th. Arrived the Brazilian balandra Feliciano, prize to No. 11 gun-boat, Lieut. Luciano Castelli. She had sailed from Monte Video on the 22nd inst., and was bound to Santa Fé. Her cargo is valued at 50,000 dollars, and consists of sugar, caña, coffee, rice and tobacco. The following are the particulars of this capture.

The gun-boat was stationed in the Caracoles, and wishing to disguise her, the captain had a branch of orange tree hoisted at the mast-head, as is generally used on board all fruit vessels. On the 26th a vessel was seen steering for the boca de las Palmas, but on perceiving Señor Isasa's brig anchored at Antequeras, she altered her course, and came into la boca de los Caracoles. When she was near enough, the disguise was pulled down, the pendant hoisted, and a boat with 5 men was despatched to her. On seeing this she tuffed, but being too near, was seen boarded, and taken possession of. All her papers, excepting the cuffs (cockets), had been destroyed just before the boat got on board. The patron offered 200 ounces to get off. By an interrogatory made to the pilot, it appears, that she had a license from the Brazilian government to go to Santa Fé, and that it was known in Colonia, that the gun-boat No. 11 had left her station on the 20th (which was actually the case). A map of convoy signals was found on board. There is reason to suspect that this vessel has arms and ammunition on board. Even in time of peace she would have been a lawful prize, as no direct intercourse was allowed between Montevideo and the Paraná, and

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if vessels are allowed it now, the provinces bordering on that river will not feel the hardships of the blockade, and consequently have little interest in the success of the war, besides depriving Buenos Aires of the duties on the cargo. At the time of her capture the wind was S. S. E.; favourable for Buenos Aires, had the prize been inclined to steer that way.

Admiral Brown's escuadrilla sailed on the 1st instant for Martin Garcia, there to join the squadron under Espora. It consists of the following vessels: schooner Sarandi, admiral Brown, captain Antonio; ditto Ninth of February, captain Rosales; ditto Uruguay, captain Juan F. Segui; ditto Eleventh of June, captain Hidalgo; brig Balcarce, captain Francis Segui; gun-boat No. 4, Collins; ditto No. 5, Faunes; ditto No. 6, Hogden. They got under weigh at 10 o'clock at night, using sweeps, the wind being scant from the N. N. E.

On the afternoon of 1st instant a Brazilian launch, with two bandras, probably prizes, were observed steering from the north towards the blockading squadron. It is pity one or two armed launches are not always in readiness to intercept such adventurers. The Brazilian squadron are in great straits for wood, and their boats will hazard the risk of capture to obtain it.

The Emperatriz frigate, a brig, and a schooner, disappeared off the Salado on the 27th ult.; leaving that port open. They have probably joined the squadron off this, as reinforcements have lately arrived. We counted on the 1st instant 1 frigate, 3 corvettes, 3 brigs, 1 three-masted schooner, and 4 schooners. Other vessels are stated to be lower down, or in Colonia. It is reported they intend to attack Martin Garcia, or to bombard Buenos Aires. They have not at present in this river vessels qualified to attempt the latter.

A brig appeared, some days since, near the Salado, and fired 4 guns. Seeing the Brazilians, she stood away.

August 2. Sailed privateer schooner General Mancilla, Wilder, on a cruise. She has 70 men, all of them English and N. A. Americans, with 5 12lb carronades, and a long six-pounder, besides musquetry for every man. We hope she may catch the Rio schooner alone, in her passage down the river.

August 3rd. Arrived a British schooner brig from Monte Video, left on 1st instant; was not chased in her passage up she comes to W. P. Ford and Co. Only one Brazilian vessel of war is at Monte Video. The rest of their vessels are supposed to be off this port, or in the neighbourhood. Pintos Guedez commands the blockading squadron. British brig of war Cadmus, arrived there 31st ult. She was the only British vessel of war at Monte Video. The American corvette Boston was there. Nothing was said of an attack on Martin Garcia, or any other point, nor had any troops been embarked. The packet from England had not arrived. A British brig with wine, from Rio Janeiro, arrived a few days since. John Clark, who deserted with No. 2 gun-boat, went in the Duke of York packet for England. On the 18th ult. a corvette anchored between Cape Corrientes and Cape St. Antonio, fired several guns, and on the following morning went to sea.

It was reported that the frigate Forte was gone in search of the British brig Huskisson, detained by privateer Vencedor de Ituzaiungo. The corvette Heron had sailed for Rio Janeiro.

The first act of the Opera Barber of Seville and the 2nd act of Cenerentola, are advertised to be performed on Monday evening; for the benefit of our admirable songstress Doña Angela Pani.

"I press me none but good house-holders, yeomen's sons."

HENRY 4th.

This could not be said of the press-gangs that operated in this town on the 31st ult. Two hundred and seventeen persons were impressed, marched down to the mole, and embarked on board the squadron: and such a groupe; coachmen, footmen, mechanics, speaking all languages. On the following day, not being found proper subjects to face "these vile guns," all were sent ashore, save about twenty persons. In the puerias in the environs of the town, or even for leagues from it, a press-gang might do some good, and spare us the melancholy sight we witnessed on this occasion.

THEATRE.

An event not common at this theatre occurred a few nights since, viz. the condemnation of a play. We are induced to notice it from the ceremony observed: so different from our theatres. Instead of the exclamations, off, off! manager! apology! &c, the Buenos Ayrean audience waited patiently until the third act. Some persons in the pit then began an imitation of the prompter's whistle, and immediately, as if by general consent, the whole audience quitted the house. The unfortunate play was called, "El Litigante Generoso." The farce of "Los tres Novios Imperfectos" has been performed. The drolleries of Felipe David, and his song, accompanying himself on the hurdy-gurdy, highly amused. It was encored, a person in the pit, said to be a drunken English sailor, joining chorus. A scene of that nature is always placed to the account of our countrymen.

In the operatic department. Cenerentola, Don Giovanni, and L'Inganno Felice, have been lately represented. Don Giovanni affords a fine relief to the constant repetitions of Rosini. Its beauties begin to be appreciated in this city: an amateur *hijo del pais* acknowledged its music to be that of the soul; and that, if Rossini is the inventor of the *am. sing.* style, his music never producing ennui, Mozart takes the lead in the melancholy and the pathetic.—L'Inganno Felice was the first opera Rossini composed, and, with the exception of two or three arias, we should think it the worst.

On the night of Don Giovanni the house was crowded in the extreme; even the lobbies were full. Between the acts, a young man in the lobby fell down in a fit at the back of one of the boxes, and was conveyed out of the house. Some bystanders were jocose on the occasion, advising others to retreat from the dangerous place, lest they likewise should fall; calling the accident *mal de corazon*, and smiling at those who still gazed at the box.

"As if they only dreamed
Of some fair vision deliriously fine."

Our readers must excuse the late delivery of the present number. For the future such delay will be avoided. The press of other matter prevents us from inserting a number of new regulations and decrees of the government. In our next we will endeavour to remedy this deficiency.

JOHN G. FAY,

PAINTER AND PAPER HANGER.

Begs to inform the public that he has removed his store to No. 25 Calle de la Victoria—All kinds of furniture painted.

STAMP PAPER.

Receipts of the first seven months of the year 1827.

The eight classes.....	42,288 3
Passports.....	3,194 8
Shop licences.....	68,572
Maritime ditto.....	1,780 8

115,800 3

Commission and expenses..... 8,305 7

Paid into the Treasury..... 107,408 3

Accountant-General's office,

August 3rd 1827.

JAMES WILDE.