

THE

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

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No. 2.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1826.

(Vol. 1.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, May 27.—An overland despatch was received at the East India House, dated 4th February, from Bombay, announcing the fall of the fortress of Bhirtpore, which was carried by storm by the army under the command of Lord Combermere, on the 18th of January. Doorjan Sal, the usurping rajah, and his son, were taken prisoners, and the whole of that important fortress, with its troops, ammunition, and property of every description, had fallen into the hands of the British commander. The citadel surrendered at discretion on the evening of the 18th. There were some rumours in town yesterday respecting the loss sustained by our troops on this occasion, which stated it at 500 men, with 18 officers killed and wounded; but the official despatch, we understand, contains no details whatever on the subject, having been sent off before any accurate accounts of the loss sustained could be collected. The military operations before Bhurtpore have occupied a period of little more than five weeks. The army took up a position before it on the 10th of December, and all attempts to induce it to surrender having failed, the trenches were opened on the 25th. The force prepared for the attack was of a description calculated to leave no doubt respecting the result. The troops consisted of 25,000 men, the best of our Indian troops, under the command of the most experienced officers, and possessing a battering train of more than 120 pieces of artillery.

Buhnett Singh, son of the late rajah, will be restored to his dominions as the rightful heir. Some reports accompanied the intelligence from Bhurtpore of the ratification of the treaty with the Burmese; but it is sufficient, from the date of the last accounts, and the distance of Bombay from the scene of action, to pronounce them without foundation.

Captain King, who not long since returned from a survey of the coasts of New Holland, is about to sail on another expedition which is calculated to last five years. His first operations will be to proceed along the South American coast, from the *Rio de la Plata to Cape Horn*, and to endeavour to open an intercourse with the natives of this vast peninsula, of whom so little is known. Captain Weddel's recent voyages in the Antarctic, and intercourse with the people of *Tierra del Fuego*, seems to have awakened the attention of our naval government to the profound ignorance in which we are steeped with regard to the Southern hemisphere, and prompted it to order this laudable undertaking, which, we doubt not, is only part of an extensive system of inquiry to be carried on in the same quarter,—every year becoming more and more important.

It is strange, that while so much of effort has been directed towards the North Pole, hardly any investigation has been directed towards the South. Yet, as far as regards the latter regions, the science of geography is miserably deficient; and there is another great inducement for a commercial country to explore them, viz.—the number of animal furs, oils, and other articles of trade which they furnish.

Accounts from Smyrna state, that Sir Hudson Lowe, who was there on his way to India, was near falling by the hand of a Frenchman, who probably meant, according to his notions, to avenge his country. The French consular agent, Perry, got into the house where Sir Hudson Lowe resided, and finding the doors of the apartment shut, he broke them open, and destroyed all the

effects of Sir H. who was fortunately absent on board a ship. Perry was armed with a dagger, and in his blood-thirsty rage, declared aloud that he should find means to get at the murderer of Napoleon, his former master. He was arrested, and is now kept in strict confinement in the consulate. Since this event, Sir H. has remained on board an English ship.

IRELAND.

Preparations for introducing the Silk manufacture into Ireland are in active progress. The *Hendricus Marten*, from Cette, is arrived at Cork, with 26,000 white mulberry trees, valued at £10,000, and the property of the 'British, Irish, and Colonial Silk Company.' They were discharging for the purpose of being laid out, under the direction of Mr. Young, an intelligent Scotchman. The remainder of the trees are to be planted at Mallow and Kenmare, county Kerry.

SIERRA LEONE.

The fatal climate of this country has added to its vast amount of victims, the Governor, Major-General Sir Charles Turner, and the chief part of his family. The brig *Sir William Wallace* arrived off the port of Cork May 3, after a passage of 50 days. She brought passenger Lieutenant Kemble, the bearer of government despatches, communicating the death of the Governor, after an illness of four days. He had returned from an inspection at Sherbro',—on a Friday became unwell, and died the Tuesday following. Two of the late Governor's nieces (the only surviving members of seven of his family, whom he took out with him a year since,) have come in the *Sir William Wallace*, as also two invalid officers. Mr. Mackauly, being senior member of the council, was appointed Governor *pro tempore*. An arrangement was made with the master of the *Sir Wm. Wallace* to bring the body of the Governor to England, which was afterwards abandoned, owing to its rapid decomposition.

Extract from the official notification of the Council:—"This fatal event was produced by the arduous, unremitting exertions, and continual exposure of His Excellency during his late expedition to the Sherbro', whither he went to consolidate the state of those provinces, and to counteract the nefarious attempts made by the miscreant slave dealers of the Boom and Gallinas, to restore the horrors of that dreadful scourge within our territories; and great as the advantages gained by this service may prove to the colony, and to the cause of humanity, it is deeply to be deplored that the life of so gallant an officer should have been the sacrifice."

The King of Prussia has appointed the Duke of Wellington colonel of the 28th regiment of Prussian infantry, in garrison at Cologne.

FRANCE.

Paris, April 21.—The Spanish privateer *St. Raphael*, Comela, is arrived at Cadiz, from Porto Rico, in 39 days, in company with the Columbian galliot, Anita, which she captured during a cruise in the Spanish Main, together with the following vessels which were sold at Porto Rico:—Guajera; Maria Louisa; Paquete de la Guayra; Paquete de Carriaco; Paquete de Carib.

The Bolivar, Columbian corvette, bound to the United States, having on board officers for the squadron purchased there, has been captured by two Spanish frigates.

BUENOS AYRES.

THE CONSTITUTION.

After the lapse of time which has taken place since the Revolution, and since the last remnant of Spanish power was driven from these territories,—after so many struggles, so many broils, and dissensions, which are almost inseparable from the revulsive movements of society; the United Provinces are about to frame and discuss the project of a Constitution, which is to form the bulwark of their liberties, and to fix and establish the character of their political organization: and it is with great pleasure we hear that the labour of its preparation is confided to able hands, who, to an intimate acquaintance with this country, its wants and necessities, add considerable stores of general and diplomatic knowledge and experience.

The principle which is to form the basis of it is already acknowledged and sanctioned by a considerable majority of the House of Congress. The union of the Provinces under a government which, whilst performing the duties that belong to the administration of external relations with dignity, shall exercise a vigorous corrective and salutary influence on their interior regulations, in our view, promises to become the most powerful agent in promoting the prosperity of the country, and obtaining those benefits of which it has hitherto been precluded the enjoyment. We have every argument which experience or reason can afford, in support of this opinion; and it is only a spirit of wanton opposition which can impugn its truth with any thing like reasonings, and these unsustained, unless by false estimates and specious comparisons.

The United States of North America have been pointed out by the opponents of the consolidated form, as a model by which the political institutions of this country should be framed. Well would it be for this Republic, if it were prepared for the application of such a regimen. Unfortunately, it is not so; and we feel no hesitation in asserting, that there is not one point in which analogy is exhibited between the two countries, either in their circumstances, or habits previous to the Revolution, or their situation afterwards. The first possessed every thing excepting that body which should become the organ of their national views, and the depository of general interests, which was a natural result of their new position, and their modified character. The outlines of the federation which exists in the United States, may be found delineated in the relation which they held to one another, and to the mother country, previous to their independence. Each possessed laws, legislatures, and tribunals, separate from those of the adjoining provinces, over which England had little or no control. The judiciary establishments were assimilated to the circumstances of the country in expense and dignity; but in every thing which respects their organization, the just and enlightened administration of law, seconded by the invaluable privilege of trial by jury, no example of colonies has hitherto been known in which more perfect and systematic regulations existed,—such as some of the nations of Europe do not possess at this day.

What probably tended to finish and to promote it more than the accidental circumstances of colonization, was the peculiar geographical conformation of the United States. Possessed of a long line of shore, highly favoured by nature with numerous harbours and rivers, the greater proportion possessed ports by which the demands of consumption were supplied, and their productions exported: under such circumstances, it would have been strange had they formed themselves into a union which did not offer a sufficient compensation for the sacrifice of provincial legislatures,

which they considered the fortresses of their liberties, and in which that spirit which prompted the Revolution had been cradled, and cherished from the infancy of their establishment. The Union was a concession to policy, and to general external security, deriving few motives to its adoption from the interior necessities. Their provincial institutions required little impulse from the general government, and commerce was under few obligations to the facilities which the adjoining provinces could offer, when each possessed in itself its own resources, and the means and opportunities of supply. The elements of learning asked little from the fostering hand of supreme power, to facilitate their diffusion among those who possessed the means to cultivate them, and were endowed with a high sense of the advantages of knowledge, both as promoting personal happiness, and as the best guarantee of general liberty.

If a comparison should be instituted between the two countries, instead of being found to produce evidences of the utility and propriety of the federal order in these provinces, its results would prove irrefragably, not only the probable policy, but the absolute necessity of the consolidated and unique system of government. We know not what may be the final results of the contrary practice in the other Republics of South America; but we have not the best evidences of its sufficiency in allaying those provincial bickerings and uneasinesses, which have had too prolonged an existence in this Republic.

We are not disposed to deny the advantages of federation in its partial application, where circumstances, interests, or popular opinion are decidedly in its favour: but as a general principle, suitable to all countries, and all situations, we are unwilling to concede it the palm of superiority. To deduce the general excellence of a system from solitary examples of partial benefits, is to infer too hastily and conclusively from defective premises. We see no cause to join in the whine of those political philanthropists who have sighed over the fatality which prevented its reception in France, at the period of the Revolution, as if, by a certain all-healing virtue, it would have redeemed the errors of visionary philosophers,—have restrained the passions of a people rendered infuriate by a long series of oppressions, and intoxicated with a liberty till then unknown. We are no advocates for systems, however plausible, which do not “work well” in practice,—which do not equally secure individual liberty and national stability,—promote the interests of the present, and provide for the contingencies of the future, as much as may be consistent with the mutable nature of society,—the extension of commercial intercourse,—the complications and collisions of interests, which are inseparable from the development of new capacities of soil, new branches of industry, and innovations of every kind which must be introduced in new countries, shaking off the prejudices and habits which have too long been imposed by the ruthless hand of power and ignorance, on a people of a docile and flexible character.

That the provinces, in their separate state, either can or will fulfil those duties which are incumbent on them as a free people, in the organization and improvement of their present institutions, and the establishment of new ones called for by those social necessities which are connected with the assumption of a renovated and exalted rank in the improved order of human associations, or that they shall be so steady in their march to perfection as under a different discipline, is what few, after examination, will feel disposed to affirm. If proofs be required of the inapplicability, of the defects, and disadvantages of the federation which is said to exist between the provinces *de facto, et de jure*, the reasons which have been offered for the change contemplated in fixing the basis

of the Constitution, are every way satisfactory. The character of the population,—the extent of country over which it is scattered,—its general poverty and necessities, have been sufficiently exemplified by facts which appeal more powerfully than all the arguments which can be offered, unsupported by such testimony.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENT.

Copy of a letter directed by the Secretary of War to Admiral Brown.

"Buenos Ayres, July 31st, 1826.

"The Secretary of War has orders from His Excellency the President of the Republic, to inform the Admiral in Chief of the National Squadron, in consequence of his note of yesterday, that the Government is satisfied with the honourable conduct of the Squadron, which, in the combat of the 29th and 30th, repaid the audacity of the enemy in presenting themselves in our Roads; driving them from a position which the bravery of our mariners does not permit them to keep. The Government returns thanks to the Admiral, and desires he will offer them, in its name, to the officers and crews; and wishes to receive details of those actions, that it may be enabled to do justice to merit.

"The Secretary of War offers to the Admiral the sentiments of his distinguished consideration.

"To Admiral Wm. Brown."

"CARLOS DE ALVEAR

His Excellency has ordered the formation of two regiments of regular cavalry. Don Gregorio Araoz de la Madrid is appointed Colonel of one, and Don Jose Olavarria of the other.

CORDOVA.—On the 22d of July the Legislature of Cordova rejected the law of the General Congress relative to the removal of deputies; and in the same session of that junto, a commission was named to investigate the conduct observed in the Congress by the deputies of that province, Villanueva, Maldonado, Bedoya, and Bulnes. This is an unequivocal evidence of the character and principles which have for a considerable time past set the seal of sedition on the measures of this province.

TUCUMAN.—While some of the provincial legislatures, with a pertinacity which is the common adjunct of prejudice and ignorance, are endeavouring to stigmatize and discredit the enactments of the constituent Congress, branding them with the epithets of over-strained power, and arbitrary dictation; others, either from a just estimation of their object and tendency, or from whatever motives it may arise, acknowledge with a willing obedience its decrees, and contribute by their influence, to make them respected by the citizens. This will appear from the law promulgated in Tucuman the 7th of July last, of which the following is a copy:—

"Hall of Session,—Tucuman, July 7.

"Article 1.—The laws of the General Constituent Congress, which tend to the national organization, and the decrees of the President of the Republic directed to the same object, shall be promulgated and executed by the Government of the Province, immediately after their being communicated, by the correspondent Minister.

"2.—The Law relative to the nomination of the President of the Republic, in the person of the citizen, Don Bernardo Rivadavia, shall be acknowledged, and published immediately. Let it be published with all possible pomp, illuminating the city for three successive nights."—Signed by the Governor.

It is said, the enthusiasm of the people has been without limits. When the deputies manifested their opinion in favour of the acknowledgement of the President, the audience burst forth in acclamations of applause; and the proclamation was followed by feasts, balls, music, and every demonstration of joy and satisfaction.

Next in importance to the basis of the Constitution, we consider the sanction of a project authorizing the President of the Republic to take all the measures which he shall judge necessary to investigate the possibility of an attempt to construct a permanent route by water, from the Andes to this capital, for the purpose of facilitating the transportation of the productions of the provinces, and opening a present credit of 50,000 dollars. Immediately after his having obtained the necessary information, the President shall present to the National Legislature the estimate of expenses which the work, and its preservation, may demand. This project was sanctioned the 7th instant.

UPPER PERU.

We have not been able to obtain a copy of the Constitution presented by Bolivar to Bolivia, but we extract from the columns of the *Mensajero* the articles which give us a delineation of its most prominent features.

The Bolivian Nation is the Union of all the Bolivians: it is independent, and cannot become the patrimony of any person or family.

Its territory is composed of the departments of Potosi, Chuquisaca, La Paz, Santa Cruz, Cochabamba and Ormo, and is divided into departments, provinces, and cantons.

The Government is popular representative, and exercised by four powers,—electoral, legislative, executive, and judicial.

There is a division made of Bolivians and citizens, the first are naturalized: the liberators, and all the slaves, at the moment of promulgating the Constitution, shall be free. Of these, only they who may be married, or more than 21 years of age shall be citizens. They who can read and write, are of some industrious profession, and are not domestic servants. Citizenship is withheld from the insane, the fraudulent debtor, the criminal, the drunkard, the gamester, or beggar; the buyer or seller of votes at elections, or the disturber of the peace at the time of their duration. Citizenship is forfeited by treason, by naturalization in other countries, by having suffered infamous judicial punishment.

The citizens only have the right of elective franchise, and they shall elect one elector for every ten. The body of electors shall assemble in the capital of each province, and shall continue for four years. Their functions are to classify them who are citizens, and to propose by threes, individuals for the Chambers of the Nation, and for the principal employments of their respective provinces; to draw up petitions for the improvement of the condition of the population, and to complain of the injustice of the authorities.

The legislative power is divided into three Chambers, viz.—of Tribunes, of Senators, and of Censors, each to be composed of thirty members. Every annual session shall continue two months.

The half of the Chamber of Tribunes shall be renewed every two years, and its duration shall be for four years. The Tribunes must be 25 years of age.

The half of the Chamber of Senators shall be renewed every four years; and its duration shall be eight years. Senators must be 35 years of age.

The Chamber of Censors is not renewable except by death, because the Censorship is for life, and to obtain the office the citizen must be 40 years of age. For the enactment of laws, the agreement of two Chambers is sufficient.

The executive power to reside in a President, chosen for life, a Vice-President, and three Secretaries of State.

The President is chief of the administration, without responsibility. By his renunciation, death, sickness, or absence, the Vice-President to occupy his post. His principal powers are, to name, and remove the Vice-President and the Secretaries from their offices,—to dispose of the permanent sea and land forces for the exterior defence of the Republic,—to command in person the armies,—to name all the officers of the navy and army,—to establish military and nautical schools,—to order the establishment of military hospitals, and houses for invalids,—to declare war after the decrees to that effect of the legislative body,—to modify the punishment of criminals sentenced by the tribunals. Besides these, he shall exercise others which are generally acknowledged as belonging to the executive power.

The Vice-President to be named by the President, and is to succeed him in the command. The mode of succession to be regulated by a special law. The Vice-President is chief of the ministry, and responsible for the acts of the administration with the respective secretary. The judicial power to be composed of a supreme court of justice, district court, judge advocates, and justices of peace. In the declarations of prisoners, neither torment, confession, nor oath shall be required.

The superior government of each department shall be vested in a Prefect; that of each province in a Governor; that of the cantons in a Mayor. These officers shall continue in office four years. The armed force shall be permanent, and to be composed of an army of the line, and a squadron, besides the national militias. Civil liberty, individual security, property, and equality in law, are guaranteed to the citizens by the Constitution.

CHILI.

The Supreme Director of Chili has issued the following Decrees:—1. That no passenger, whosever he may be, proceeding from any part of the coasts of Peru, including the master of the vessel, shall be permitted to pass into the interior, without previously having obtained the permission of the Governor.—2. That this permission be asked through the commandant, or political chief of the place where the debarkation may take place, after having been preceded by the most rigorous examination of person and baggage, the correspondence which is found in them be remitted immediately to the government through the ministry of the interior, with the nominal amount of what every passenger may deliver, for which a receipt shall be given him.—3. That the said commandant, or political chief, take particular care that every passenger present himself immediately after the debarkation, being included in this order the captain of the vessel; that he examine them particularly concerning the object of their coming, the place of destination, if they know that in the same vessel there may have come any other person hidden or suspicious, and finally make as many enquiries as they shall judge proper.—4. That if, from such investigation of the passengers, who ought to be examined separately, suspicion shall arise against any one, the commandant, or the political chief shall proceed to arrest him, giving an account immediately to the government, with the accusations against him, for superior determination."

The motives which have induced these jealous precautions towards all those who arrive in Chili from Peru, will be traced to the sudden and violent occupation of Chiloe by O'Higgins, late general in the Chilian service, that leaves little doubt of more extended views, which time alone can develop or explain. It would appear by the Chilian papers, that whatever may be their character, they meet with little encouragement on the part of the Chilians, and that any attempt to land on the coast will be repelled with promptness. The conviction of this may have a tendency to paralyze further efforts to obtain an uncertain object, that must be attended with bloodshed and sacrifices to an amount greater than its real value. If they are directed to the Directorship, which is about to be vacated, we think it will be but a precarious possession if held by any other tenure than that of popular opinion and unbiassed suffrages.

COLUMBIA.

March 14, 1826.—All the members of the Senate and House of Representatives assembled for the purpose of electing President and Vice-President of the Republic. The result was the re-election of The Liberator, Bolivar, as President, and of General Francisco Paula Santander, Vice-President.

In consequence of this election, the persons commissioned by the Republic of Peru to solicit permission from the Congress of Columbia to retain the Liberator for a longer period in that country, received for answer: "It is impossible to accede to the request concerning the continuance of the Liberator in Peru. Having been re-elected President of the Republic, he will have to come to take the constitutional oath the 2d of January in the coming year."

This answer may have serious consequences on the future peace and tranquillity of Peru and Bolivia.

We have to correct an error which appeared in the *British Packet* of last week. We stated that the *Metroya* was engaged in the late conflict, which was incorrect. The mistake arose in consequence of a statement in one of the city papers, from which we copied. We believe the vessel which is called the *Metroya*, is in fact the *Nichteroy*.

Arrived, on Wednesday last, the British schooner, *Nymph*, from Gibraltar, with a cargo of wines, pepper, silks, paper, &c.; assigned to Mr. Daniel Gowland.

The same day arrived a boat from Las Vacas, having on board twenty-two private soldiers, and a sergeant, who escaped from the fort of Montevideo 5th of July.

THEATRE.—The English performance will take place this evening. After the play of the *Mountaineers*, a recitation is to be delivered in the manner of Mr. Mathews, and the representation will end with the burlesque tragedy of *Bombastes Furioso*.

PASSPORTS

Granted by the Authorities during the last week.

August 4.—Don José Eskeller, to Las Vacas; Juan Zelayteta, Lujan; José Maria Alfaro, Remedios; Juan Gonzalez, Magdalena; José Roda, Chascomus; Donna Maria de la Cruz, Rosario.

August 5.—Don Antonio Lerjes, to Bolivia; Antonio Basan, Tucuman; José Brantes, Mendoza; Conrado Henrique, England; Gregorio Fara, Mendoza; Donna Petrona Buso, Maldonado; Donna Basilio Par, Salta.

August 7.—Don Hilario José Ascasubi, to Chuquisaca; Manuel Sagari, Guardia de la Independencia; Sebastian Rodriguez, Chascomus; Eusebio Ramirez, Lobos.

August 8.—Don Simon Lavalle, to Rioja; Isidro Dispos, Salta; Presbyter Don Santiago Rocha, Rioja; Friar Martin José Esperati, Cordova; Friar Melchon Dabila, Salta; Friar Jacinto Perez, St. Luis.

August 9.—Don Andreas Leal, Cordova; Felizberto Jovat, Tucuman; Matias Nicoloych, Rosario; Thomas Winterburn, Cordova; Francisco Tomas Faedes, S. Antonio de Areco; Justo Diaz, S. Vicente; Martin Ansuati, Coast of La Plata; Pedro Galban, with Peons, Salado.

August 10.—Don Pedro José San Martin, for Chascomus; Pedro Garcia, and Bonifacio Torriolo, England; Angel Madera, Corrientes; Carlos Bett, La Cruz Alta; Antonio Pimpollo, San Antonio de Areco; Paran Constantino, Lima; Manuel Morcillo, San Nicholas; José Isidro, Canuelas.

ENTERED.

August 4.—Don Pedro Alcorta, from St. Iago; Lieut. Colonel José Ignacio Vera, Paraná; Joaquin, Juana, and Antonio, freed negroes sent from Patagones.

August 5.—Don Roberto Fal, and Bartolo Lomes, from St. Pedro; José Brant, from Mendoza; Pablo Manuel Legaña, Jujuy.

August 7.—Don Lorenzo Santander, and José Toro, St. Pedro; Gregorio Fernandez, and Pedro Chapu, Bellavista; Tomas Toleri, Las Vacas; Estevan Balet, Patagones; Gastan Maria, and Teresa Lebertas, Patagones.

August 8.—Don Juan Pablo Figueroa, from Salta; Juan Gebarra, José Valentin Laguez, and Pio Ramallo, with troops from Cordova.

August 9.—Don Santiago Roberge, and Armando Gerent, from Las Vacas; José Maria Losano, and Luis Conosa, Salta; Miguel Rios, San Juan.

Baptisms in the different Parishes, from August 3, to 9.

Cathedral, 3 males, 6 females; S. Nicholas, 4 males, 1 female; Piedad, 2 males, 1 female; Concepcion, 7 males, 3 females; Monserrat, 2 males, 4 females; Socorro, 3 males; San Pedro Telmo, 1 male, 1 female.—TOTAL, 22 males, and 16 females.

Deaths.

Cathedral, 5; San Nicholas, 3; Piedad, 2; Concepcion, 4; Monserrat, 2; Socorro, 6.—TOTAL 22.

Marriages.

Cathedral, 1; San Nicholas, 2; Concepcion, 2.—TOTAL 5.

Medium heat of the Thermometer, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for the last week, 63 degrees of Fahrenheit's.

PRICES OF SPECIE.

Doubloons,	-	-	-	\$30
Spanish Dollars,	-	-	-	70 per ct. premium.
Quarter do.	-	-	-	55 do. do.
National Dollars,	-	-	-	60 do. do.
Cut stamped silver,	-	-	-	35 do. do.

FUNDS.

Cash on Discount, Bank,	-	-	1-2 per ct. per month.
Do. do. private transactions,	-	-	1 1-4 to 1 1-2 per do.
Bills of the 6 per ct.	-	-	45 per 100.
Do. do. 4 per ct.	-	-	proportionably.
Letters upon England,	-	-	30 pence the dollar.
Do. on France,	-	-	380 centimes the dollar.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,	-	-	11 to 12 discount.
Shares of the Bank,	-	-	30 per ct.

Posts set out from this city for the North, and National Army, in August,

Chili,	-	5,	12,	19,	27.
Peru,	-	3,	8,	16,	24.
		3,	10,	18,	26.

Wheat is selling from \$11 to \$14, the fanega.—Barley \$5.—Indian Corn, \$8 to \$10.

Our columns are too small to permit the insertion of an extensive list of the prices of the different articles of merchandize every week; but we intend, the week previous to the sailing of the Packet, to publish one which shall include the most useful items.