

THE
British Packet,
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

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No. 4.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1826.

(VOL. I.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

It appears, that notwithstanding taxes to the amount of £3,146,000 were repealed last year, viz. on salt, hemp, coffee, wine, British spirits, rum, cider, assessed taxes, and some minor branches of the customs, the deficiency on the whole year amounts only to £1,231,131; therefore, by a comparison of the respective years ending April 5th, 1825, and April 5th, 1826, there is an increase of considerable amount upon the unreduced taxes. The decrease on the quarter is £682,799. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his speech on the opening of the budget, assigned a deficiency of about two millions, partly from reductions on the duties of customs and excise—partly from a diminished consumption of articles subject to those duties, and partly from loss on the produce of the stamps, taxes, and post-office: the chief proportion of which deficiency must have been expected by him to fall on the first quarter, from the pressure of that distress which was at its height, about the end of the last, and beginning of the present year.

Among the subscribers for the relief of the Blackburn manufacturers, we observe that the West India planters have subscribed £500. We recollect that they subscribed to the Bishop of London's Society for the Conversion of Negro slaves to Christianity, £1000. And on looking over the Reports of the Wesleyan missionaries for some years back, we find that the planters resident in the Colonies have subscribed upwards of £15,000, to promote religion and education among the negroes.—*John Bull.*

Rail-roads are all the vogue now in England. The coach running on the Stockton and Darlington rail-way, carried lately in one day no less than 158 passengers, the whole of whom were drawn by two horses.

The Bank of England, after a minute and laborious examination of the subject, have come to the determination of establishing *Branch Banks*; a measure full of benefit and advantage to the community. The Bank has been prompt and liberal in its measures in the late trying panic; but our readers, (says a Sunday paper,) will no doubt participate in our astonishment, when they find that in the midst of all the much-talked of mercantile distress, the advances by the Bank, in aid of the manufacturers, do not amount to £400,000.

A convention of Commerce and Navigation has been concluded with the King of Sweden, by which the reciprocity of trade and duties is established. Also, Orders of Council have been issued, by which the commerce of Prussia with Great Britain is placed upon the same reciprocal footing of freedom as that of the most favoured nation.

His Majesty's ship *Brazen*, captain Willes, lately sailed for the heights of Benin and Biafra. Captains Clapperton and Pearce, with Messrs. Morrison and Dickson, who came out in the *Brazen*, went down in her to be landed at such part of the coast as circumstances may render most advisable. Their object will then be, to reach Soccatoo, where captain Clapperton resided some time last year, when in the interior with major Denham. This gentleman states, that the centre of Africa is far advanced in civilization; that the further the negro is removed from the baneful effects of the slave-trade, the contamination of the coast,—the more he is raised in the scale of humanity—the more intelligent, honest, and industrious he will be found. We understand, that on reaching Soccatoo, some of the party will remain to form more intimate rela-

tions with that extraordinary sovereign, Sultan Bello, and endeavour to establish a safe and permanent communication between Soccatoo and the coast; whilst others will visit the *Nigre*, trace its course, and follow it to the sea, with such other excursions for the benefit of science, and the extension of knowledge, as circumstances may permit.—*Sierra Leone Gazette.*

During the recent visit of Lord Byron to the Sandwich Islands, his Lordship went to Karakokooa Bay, where Captain Cook was unfortunately killed. Here he erected a humble, simple monument to the memory of the great circumnavigator, not on the spot where he was killed, as that was found impracticable, it being under water, but where his body was cut up on the top of a hill about a mile from the shore. The *Blonde* left the Sandwich Islands to proceed to Otaheite; but, in consequence of the trade winds, she could not fetch it by 500 miles, and therefore made a direct course for the coast of Chili, during which she fell in with Malden's, Husbuck's, and Parry's islands; the two former uninhabited, the latter only known to the inhabitants of Otaheite; and made a wonderful run of 4,500 miles in three weeks, 7,693 miles in 49 days, and 42,500 in 318 days.

The dagger with which Captain Cook was killed is in the possession of a literary gentleman of the *Blonde*, who has collected many new, interesting, and curious particulars relative to his death, and of the past history of these interesting islanders.

In latitude 44. 43. N. long 21. 57. W. on the voyage home, the *Blonde* fell in with the wreck of the ship *Frances and Mary*, water-logged, and only kept afloat by her cargo of timber;—her main mast, and main-topsail-yard were the only spars standing. It seldom falls to our lot to have to record such unparalleled and unheard-of sufferings as those which the unfortunate beings of this melancholy and heart-rending circumstance have gone through. Two hours did not elapse from the shipping the first sea, till the whole of the crew and passengers, in all sixteen souls, were compelled to get up in the main-top, with only a few pounds of biscuit, where they remained five days. With the remainder of their scanty stock of bread, they kept themselves in existence five days more; when, horrible to relate, the cravings of nature, scarcely supplied in any one way for the space of ten days, compelled them to live on the corpses of their deceased fellow-sufferers, and drink their blood. They subsisted in this horrible manner for the space of twenty-two days. When they were picked up, their number was reduced to six persons. They were in the most deplorable situation when taken on board the *Blonde*, some of them being scarcely able to move, and all reduced to mere skeletons.

Extraordinary Circumstance.—When the six men, (viz. Nixon, for a highway robbery, Brevett for sheep-stealing, and Faulkner, Tipping, Deritend, and Poole, for a burglary,) who were left for execution at Birmingham, were assembled by Mr. Brutton, the governor, and the respite during His Majesty's pleasure read to them, and when Mr. Brutton added,—“your lives are spared;” they all at the same instant fell down as dead men. It could not be from sympathy one falling after the other; but it is described by the governor, as though six hammers at the same moment had fallen sharply on their six heads. Brevett remained a long time lying on his back, insensible. Tipping was the first that rose, and on his knees, with uplifted hands said to the governor, “Oh, Sir, is it true?” It was on Easter Sunday, just after they had received the sacrament.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 23.—A letter received from Marseilles, of May 16, says,—"Yesterday the *Truiste*, from Alexandria, which it left the 13th of April, arrived in this port with 55 passengers, 51 of whom are Turks, Egyptians, and Arabs. It is said there are among them three persons of distinction, in the service of the Pacha of Egypt, one of whom is a Christian, who are come to France either to negotiate a commercial convention, or to make a loan; the finances of Mahomed Ali not being in a flourishing condition. It is known for certain, that there are among the passengers 40 young men whom the French Government has sent for to receive their education. It will be curious to see the Jesuits instructing these young barbarians in the Koran. Many things are said which would prove the excessive kindness of the Ministers to their faithful ally, the Pacha, if our statesmen had not already taken measures to destroy all belief on this head."

PORTUGAL.

A Toulouse Journal contains the following extract of a letter from its correspondent at Madrid:—

"It is reported that great agitation prevails in Portugal, but we have nothing authentic respecting what is passing there, because the Government does not suffer any thing to transpire. The following are, however, the circumstances which are related with respect to that power:—The Queen of Portugal has written to King Ferdinand VII. to inform him that a considerable party was disposed to exert all its efforts to confer on her the Regency of the kingdom; that a foreign Statesman of high character was of opinion that she ought to take advantage of this circumstance; and that she hoped to receive from His Majesty the support necessary to the execution of her projects. The King, it is said, has caused orders to be sent to the Legations-General of the frontier provinces; but the English minister, being informed of these arrangements, immediately waited upon the King, and informed him that England would be dissatisfied if Spain interfered in the affairs of Portugal, and he despatched an express to London. We know for certain that there is a fleet before the Tagus, though no Englishman has yet landed. Though this news is not generally spread here, it is already reported that several regiments are on their march to Estremadura and Galicia."

VARIETIES.

ENGLAND FIFTY YEARS AGO.—In seventy years the people of Great Britain have advanced four eight millions. In twenty-five years the number of inhabited houses in England and Wales alone have advanced one half. Fifty years ago the very existence of canals was a matter of incredulity. Fifteen millions of public wealth have now been profitably absorbed by these mighty ducts; and at least half as much more is at this hour destined for their formation. Fifty years ago there was hardly a steam engine in the kingdom; there cannot now be less than twelve thousand—a creation of power equal to at least a quarter of a million of horses—an energy which, in a single day, would have raised up the great Pyramid of Egypt. Fifty years ago, our annual export of manufactured cotton did not amount to a quarter of a million in value; it has now swollen to nearly thirty millions. In the same period, our exported woollens, in defiance of Saxon, Prussian, Spanish and American competition, have advanced more than two millions. Fifty years ago, our imports of raw silk were only three hundred thousand pounds in weight; they are now nearly three millions. Fifty years ago our export of iron was hardly twelve thousand tons; it is now about ten times as much. Fifty years ago, our exports of linen were about four millions of yards; they are now nearly forty millions. Fifty years ago, the whole value of our exported produce, both native and foreign, was just fifteen millions of money; the value of British produce exported, alone, is now more than fifty millions.—A hundred and fifty years ago, says old Tucker, there were only two or three vessels in Scotland above two hundred tons; our whole tonnage is now more than a quarter of a million, employing 20,000 souls. A hundred and fifty years ago, says Chalmers, the whole navy of Britain did not amount to a hundred thousand tons; it is now at least three millions of tons, employing about two hundred thousand souls.

INDIA.—The following are moral maxims of the Malabars, as given in a native work:—

"Spend no day without offering prayers to God. Have nothing to do with witchcraft. Go not where you have no invitation. Ridicule not the absent. Shew not your back to the enemy. Contend not with the poor. Abuse not any without a cause. Criticise not the faults of others. Satirize not a virtuous woman. Contemn not the divinely inspired sages. Treat not the learned contemptuously. Carry no tales of detraction. Become not security for another. Have no intercourse with gamblers. Reside not where there is no temple. Utter not a lie, though death be near you. Never regard your enemy as a friend. Associate not with mountebanks. Second not a new custom. Travel not by a solitary route."

A few twigs, full of sap, were placed in a small quantity of water for several days, until a part of the sap became incorporated with the water. A drop of this water was put on the head of a large pin, and, by the solar microscope, it was found to contain more than 30,000 living creatures!

PERSIA.—At Cochom, there are preserved some leaves belonging to a Koran, of the most magnificent dimensions perhaps in the world. These leaves are formed of thick paper; and when opened out, measure from ten to twelve feet long, by seven or eight broad. The letters are beautifully formed, as if made by a single stroke of a gigantic pen. Few of the leaves are perfect, as they have been mutilated for the sake of the ornaments, or the blank paper of the immense margin.

ITALY.—The Academy of Sciences at Leghorn, has proposed a prize for the solution of the following problem:—

To determine the influence, useful or hurtful, of different states of memory on the understanding, and its utilities with regard to the other faculties, &c.; and to shew by what educational means it may be developed, strengthened, or recovered.

GENEVA.—M. Marcet has communicated to the Society of Physic and Natural History at Geneva, a series of experiments to prove, that though plants seem to be destitute of organs corresponding to the nerves of animals, they are capable of being affected by such poisons as act upon the latter class, in a manner analogous to that in which animals are effected by them.

Captain Coe, late commander of a squadron in the East Indies, has presented to the University of Cambridge, an alabaster statue of a Burmese idol, taken from the Sacred Grove near Ava; and two religious books beautifully executed on the Palmyra leaf, to which none but the Burmese priests are permitted to have access.

SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILI.

Don Manuel Blanco has been elected President of the Chilean Republic. It is stated, that his connexions exercise an undue influence over his appointments to official stations.

The Ex-President has been named Captain General of the armies of the Republic.

Don Diego Antonio Elizondo is nominated Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of Peru.

The Commission of improvements of the National Institute of this Republic, has solicited the Congress to declare the practice of land-surveying free to be exercised by all who can give proofs of their qualifications and capacity.

In consequence of documents remitted to the Congress by the Governor of Valdivia, relative to the late movements in that city, he was ordered to call into action all the ordinary resources which he might judge requisite to preserve public tranquillity; and that if these should be found insufficient, to inform the Congress, for the purpose of authorizing extraordinary measures.

A motion was made to grant to the people the right of electing their respective parochial ministers. The opinion of the Ecclesiastical Commission was presented, which declared, that some of the articles could not be admitted, being contrary to the ecclesiastical canons. A very warm discussion took place, in opposition to the opinion of the Commission. The motion was not sanctioned, being referred to the Commission of Constitutional Affairs.

The Commission of the National Institute have requested permission from the Government to negotiate a Loan of six thousand dollars, by transferring a debt of fourteen thousand dollars due to its funds from various persons, for the purpose of purchasing books, machines, and other necessaries for commencing a course of studies in experimental philosophy, chemistry, and mineralogy, the beginning of the next year.

TUCUMAN.

The detachment of armed men which set out from Cordova, for Catamarca, with the object of preventing the acknowledgment of the President of the Republic by that Province, has returned, in consequence of the preparations on the part of the inhabitants, to resist such an unprincipled and tyrannical movement. Colonel Bedoya and Don Francisco Mota, united themselves with Gutierrez, who afterwards directed his forces towards Tucuman. The Provincial Junta of Tucuman has authorized the Government to take the necessary steps for the effective operation of its forces. An address has been written by the Governor Madrid, to the inhabitants of Catamarca, in which, after recommending fidelity to their legitimate governor, he informs them, that he has at command a considerable force ready to join them, and, if required, his own services are at their disposal.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENT.

We return our sincere thanks to V. L. for his kindness, and solicit a continuance of his Correspondence.

BUENOS AYRES.

We can hardly figure to ourselves a situation more critical than that of the National Congress at the present moment, or one in which all its wisdom and prudence are more imperiously required. Our opinions can add no weight to the elevated character and respectability which its measures have obtained in the judgment of the impartial and intelligent, nor our praise remove any of those prejudices which are the companions of ignorance and obstinacy. In countries that enjoy a consolidated government and abundant resources, the demands of an active warfare are frequently known to exhaust both the resources of the government, and the energies of the people. In this case, the legislator and the governor find the administration of affairs both an arduous and unpromising task. But a nation cemented by no bond of union but that of partial concessions to absolute necessity,—a government possessing few resources but those of patriotism, and exercising no authority but that derived from the people,—feel, in a tenfold degree, the embarrassments and difficulties that attend its official movements. In these circumstances, wisdom in legislation, or activity in the government, is often defeated in its resolutions and measures, and prudence and promptitude are paralyzed by the opposition of faction and the lukewarmness of indifference.

The Congress, in its measures, has aimed at defeating the one, and rousing the other—with what success remains yet to be shown. No person can hear of the attempt to revive the flames of civil discord in the interior, without execrating both the principals and accomplices in so nefarious a deed. The jesuitical principle, that the motives sanctify the means, is the parent of abominable crimes, and the inlet to the most atrocious and villainous acts; and we hope that he who avows this principle, and he who acts upon it, will meet with the universal execration of his fellow-men, if not with the visitation of retributive justice.

For a Province to talk of abstract rights, when the safety and independence of the Nation are in danger, is the height of folly and wickedness; a counterpart may be found, but none which experience and time have not branded with its proper mark. In questions that involve national existence, no voice ought to be heard in the councils of the nation, but that of united patriotism. The distinctions of party should be forgotten, and private views sacrificed on the altar of the commonwealth. Disunion is the greatest evil to which any nation can be exposed; it detracts from the national character and credit, and forfeits all the advantages of strength and vigour either in exertions for national benefit, or in repelling external aggressions. Unity is the only agent that can supply in Republics that energy which characterizes Monarchy, and offers one of the best recommendations of its form. Without this, a Republic is weak and fluctuating in its measures; individual rights may be guaranteed; but aggregate national greatness and prosperity are mere possibilities, the results of other physical or moral causes, rather than the certain consequences of its institutions.

CONGRESS.

In the Session of the 21st, a subject of particular interest occupied the attention of the House. It is remembered, that the Provincial Junto of Cordova rejected the law relative to the removal of the Deputies, and also recalled those already incorporated. In this Session was read the project of a decree, approving of the powers presented by a deputy for that Province.

The Minister of Government said, that he felt himself under the necessity of taking part in the discussion. He thought it very strange and ridiculous that the Junto of Cordova should appoint deputies to the Congress; doing violence to the opinion of all the good and upright of that Province, and not only fomenting disorder and anarchy there, but labouring to introduce it in every part of the Republic. It was not easy to conceive for what purpose they

were sent, if they did not intend to subject themselves to what the majority should resolve. He was not opposed to the incorporation of the deputy. It was well known, that the Governor of Cordova, after the term of his command had expired, removed from his post the person appointed by the law, and that both he and the Junto had endeavoured to scandalize the Congress. The deputies who were sent to-day would be exposed to their caprice and arbitrary orders. Still they ought to be admitted. The consequences would fall on the Governor and Junto of Cordova, and not on the Congress.—The admission of the Deputy was agreed to.

The Bank has been authorised by the President of the Republic, to issue bills of the value of 10, and 20 decimos, which are to be replaced by the first small silver that shall be stamped in the mint. The circulation of small bills is prohibited to private individuals, and eight days allowed to recall those now in circulation, commencing from the 21st of August.

The benefits of this measure are already sensibly felt in retail business; and those inconveniences which the public has long experienced, from the want of a generally circulating medium, have been partially obviated, though we think something more remains to be done, before the absence of the copper coin can be effectually supplied.

On the 22d arrived a National vessel, the master of which states, that, in the *Boca de San Pedro*, he was taken prisoner by an enemy's vessel, mounting a four-pound brass cannon, with 23 men; with which, after sailing in company down the river, he cast anchor near the island of Paloma, where they found three vessels belonging to Buenos Ayres, also the day following, at Marten Garcia, another vessel, all of which he took as prizes. After taking out the most valuable cargo, they sunk one of the vessels. The commander of the Brazilian vessel, after much entreaty, was induced to set at liberty the masters of two of the vessels taken, and gave them a balandra to carry them to Buenos Ayres. The commander stated, that shortly would sail from Monte Video, four small armed vessels, and one sloop with 100 men aboard, bound to the Parana.

A very sharp impressment took place this week, for the purpose of reinforcing the army in the Banda Oriental. It is said, the number required to be collected within eight days, was 4,000. A considerable havoc has already been made among the lecheros, gauchos, and we hope others of a worse character, whose only ostensible means are such as crime and dishonesty can afford. We are assured, on respectable authority, that for the space of 50 leagues around the city, a peon is scarcely to be seen; and numerous Estancias and Chacras are left entirely destitute of effective servants.

On the 23d inst. embarked the General in Chief of the National Army, Don Carlos Alvear, for the Banda Oriental, together with part of his staff; Don Lucio Mansilla; and a quantity of stores and field pieces.

The insurrection which broke out a short time ago, in the army, we are happy to say is quelled, and the men have returned to their duty. No officer was concerned in it.

Three privateers, bearing the colours of this Republic, are cruising off the Brazilian coast.

On Saturday, 19th instant, a General Meeting took place of the Subscribers to the British Commercial Rooms, for the purpose of electing a new Committee, and other business. The Names of the gentlemen who were chosen to form the Committee, are as follows:—

| | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Re-Elected.</i> | <i>New Members.</i> |
| William Orr, Esq. | R. Jamieson, Esq. |
| John Carlisle, Esq. | J. R. Pizey, Esq. |
| John Harratt, Esq. | William Hardisty, Esq. |
| | Joshua Thwaites, Esq. |

After some other business was gone through, the Meeting adjourned.

The person whose wife was murdered by a domestic slave a short time ago, and who himself received several severe wounds from the same hand, is out of danger. Circumstances have transpired, which afford cause to believe, that a female slave belonging to the same family was connected with the murderer, and she has, in consequence, been lodged in prison. We hope the strong arm of the law will not permit so atrocious a deed to go unpunished; and that the principles of common justice will be so effectually acted upon, as to serve for the prevention of crime, and to guarantee personal safety.

MENDOZA.—The Honourable Junto of this Province, on the 8th of July last, empowered the Government to exercise an act of grace towards those persons who have been condemned for political crimes. This faculty was to be exercised the 9th of July, the anniversary of the Independence of the United Provinces.

SALTA.—The news which have been received from this Province, are satisfactory and interesting. That source of discord which has so long existed in one part of it, is removed by the union of Tarija to Salta, and the sending of representatives to the Provincial Legislature, and to the General Congress. Tarija had for a considerable period been made the hobby-horse of faction and party views. At one time it declared itself a part of the new Republic of Bolivia,—again, of the United Provinces. The last appears the most natural and reasonable union, and is that which intimates the most permanent character.

An enterprize has been undertaken, which, if attended with success, promises to become of incalculable importance to the Province and the Nation; we mean the navigation of the river *Vermejo*. A company has been established for the purpose, and has met with the protection and countenance of the Government. The first vessel built for that purpose, sailed on the 15th of June, and it is expected will have a favourable voyage. It will have to encounter difficulties from the windings and variations of the river, together with dangers from the Indians who inhabit one part of its banks, and in passing through the dominions of the Dictator of Paraguay, whose jealousy and tyranny are well known.

The greatest impediment which commerce encounters in these Provinces, is the want of those internal communications that would facilitate the introduction and extraction of imports and exports. The ordinary means of land carriage are so tardy and expensive, as to furnish little motive or inducement to traffic. The charges operate as a most grievous tax on the resources of the country, and on all the articles of luxury and commerce, and restrain the industry that otherwise might be profitably and usefully employed. The Province of Salta is rich and fertile, which, with its situation, being on the marches or boundaries of the Republic, renders the communication of important and valuable interest. At present it receives great part of its supplies from the markets of Bolivia, which, considering the actual state of things, is neither desirable nor convenient. Every measure that tends to unite the interests, and to promote the commerce of the provinces, in the same proportion tends to promote national unity and national prosperity.

BIRTHS.

On the 16th instant the Lady of RICHARD FRANKLIN POUSETT, Esq., His Majesty's Vice-Consul, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Saturday last, 19th instant, Mr. P. Drury, to Miss Eliza MacKinney.
On the 23d instant, Thomas Baillie, Esq. Surgeon, to Miss Margaret Anderson.

DIED.

On the 12th of August, 1826, at Valencia, (Columbia,) Captain JOHN DUNDAS COCHRANE, R. N. of fever. He was, perhaps, one of the most extraordinary pedestrian travellers that ever existed. At the conclusion of the general peace, he traversed, on foot, the countries of France, Spain, and Portugal; and in 1820 he offered to undertake a journey into the interior of Africa, to explore the source of the *Niger*; and it was even his intention to have sold himself as a slave to one of the owners of caravans travelling in that country. The Admiralty, to whom he made the offer, either from regard to the safety of his person, or because they considered such an expedition foreign to their department, were unfavourable to the plan. He subsequently set out with an intention of travelling round the globe, as nearly as it can be done by land, crossing from Northern Asia to America, at Behring's Straits; all this, too, on foot, his circumstances admitting no other mode. His leading object was to trace the shores of the Polar Sea, along America, by land, as Captain Parry had attempted to do by sea. Having arrived at St. Petersburg, and obtained letters of recommendation and protection from the Emperor Alexander, he set out to traverse Siberia, to Kamschatka or Behring's Straits; but had not proceeded far when, as he was travelling, he was attacked by robbers, who first stripped him naked, and then left him tied to a tree, from which disagreeable situation he was released by a boy who happened to be passing that way. His arduous was by no means abated by this untoward circumstance; for he still pursued his journey, and, after encountering incredible dangers, he succeeded in reaching Kamschatka. While there, he became fully aware of the utter impracticability of his plan, and returned to Europe. In the course of this extensive journey, he states, that he travelled upwards of 6,000 miles, at the expense only of one guinea. On his return home, he offered to set out for Africa to explore the country. He published his "Tour in Russia," before he went to America on his mining speculations, where he terminated his days. He married in Siberia, and his wife survives him.

NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

WHEREAS, an Act of Parliament has been recently passed for enabling His Majesty to grant assistance towards the Building of Churches and Hospitals, the maintenance of Burial Grounds, and the furtherance of other charitable objects, in Foreign Ports where any considerable number of His Majesty's Subjects may be residing:

The Undersigned, His Majesty's Consul General in these Provinces, hereby gives notice, that a General Meeting will be held at 12 o'clock, on *Saturday, the 2d of September next*, at the BRITISH CHAPEL, for the purpose of taking into consideration the provisions of the said Act, and for passing such Resolutions as may be necessary for securing the advantages thereof to His Majesty's Subjects in Buenos Ayres.

And all Persons desirous to avail themselves of the benefit of this Act, and to carry into effect the Provisions thereof, are hereby invited to attend accordingly.

(Signed,)

WOODBINE PARISH.

British Consulate,
Buenos Ayres, 21st August, 1826.

An Abstract of the Act may be had at the Printing-Office, No. 17, Calle del Peru.

PASSPORTS

Granted by the Authorities during the last week.

August 18.—Don Blas Achaval, to Santiago del Estero; Domingo Rodriguez, La Guardia de Lujan; Pedro Domingo Insardi, Santiago del Estero; Robert Young, Mercedes; Luis Pondal, Santa Fe; Jacinto Negrote, Chascomus.

19.—Don Francisco Ruiz, to Paraná; Agustin Videla y Ortiz, Juan Lima, Francisco Pueblas, and Tomas Blithe, Mendoza; Joseph Gabier, and Julian Vargas, Lujan; Marcelino Gonzalez, Navarro.

22.—Don Tomas Ximenes, and Senon Tisera Ximenes, Mendoza; Agustin Rodrigo Machado, and Manuel Carne, Paraná; Roque Marcelino Fuentes, Navarro; Luis Canosa, and José Maria Lorenzo, La Guardia del Salto; Francisco Vasquez, Chascomus.

23.—Don Juan Olivium, San Nicolas; José Pasidio Rojo, San Nicolas; Juan Duante, and Friar Francisco de Paula Bosio, Cordova; Juan Illa, Corrientes; José Benites, and Isabel Ramirez, Las Vacas; Juan Luis Poiron, Meudoza; Juan Vicente Ruiz, Tucuman; Santiago Cabrera, Lujan.

ENTERED.

August 18.—Don Geromimo Salguero, Deputy to Congress from Cordova; Pedro Pablo Rodriguez, from Cordova; Francisco Fernandez, and Salvador Barcelo, Uruguay; Cristoval Herrera, and Carmen V. Dominguez, Mendoza.

22.—Don Manuel Torreme, and Monica Escabar, San Nicolas; Leonardo Herp, Eduardo Francisco Churpita, José Serno, Eduardo Achas, Antonio Romero, and Francisco Castro, from Las Vacas.

23.—Don Manuel Casado, Uruguay; Juan Simon Gomez, Gualaguaychú; José Maria Alvarado, Mendoza.

PRICES OF SPECIE.

| | | |
|---------------------|-------|---------------------|
| Doublons, | - - - | \$80 |
| Spanish Dollars, | - - - | 70 per ct. premium. |
| Quarter do. | - - - | 55 do. do. |
| Patriot Dollars, | - - - | 60 do. do. |
| Cut stamped silver, | - - - | 35 do. do. |

FUNDS.

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|------------------------|
| Rate of Discount in the Bank, | - | 1-2 per ct. per month. |
| Do. do. private transactions, | - | 1 1-4 to 1 1-2 per do. |
| Public Funds, 6 per ct. | - - | 46 per 100. |
| Do. do. 4 per ct. | - - | proportionably. |

| | | |
|---------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| Bills on England, | - - - | 26 pence the dollar. |
| Do. on France, | - - - | 380 times the dollar. |
| Do. on Rio Janeiro, | - - - | 11 to 12 discount. |
| Bank Stock, | - - - | 30 per ct. premium. |

The Posts set out from this city for the North, and National Army, on the 5, 12, 19, 27, of this month.
For Chili, - 1, 8, 16, 24.
For Peru, - 3, 10, 18, 26.

Wheat is selling from \$13 to \$14, the fanega.—Barley \$5.—
Indian Corn, \$8 to \$10.