

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

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No. 7.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1826. (Vol. 1.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

Copy of a Letter from Lord Cochrane, to His Highness, Mohammed Ali, Pacha of Egypt.

Your employing foreigners in your military and naval service,—the privilege which you claim and exercise of building and equipping ships of war in neutral states, and of purchasing steam-vessels, and hiring transports under neutral flags, for hostile purposes, and to transport to slavery a people whom the Ottoman arms have never been able to subdue, warrants a belief, (whatever your sentiments may be,) that the civilized, educated, and liberal portion of mankind will be gratified, that succours, similar to those which you have unfortunately obtained hitherto from those states, are now about to be afforded to the brave, the oppressed, and suffering Greeks. Nor will the advantage derived be wholly theirs; for until you shall cease, or be forced to abandon your inhuman traffic in Christian slaves, and the commission of cruelties which stain the character of man, your subjects must inevitably continue barbarous,—a state from which it would be a source of great gratification to contribute to release them.

It is true that the Christian world have not of late contended in arms with those of your faith, on points of religion: they have not, however, fallen into a state of apathy so great, as to see unheeded the perpetration of those enormities which you are daily committing on their Christian brethren; a sentiment with which no feeling of animosity towards you, or towards your people, is combined; but on the contrary, a desire to render you every good service consistent with that duty, paramount to all others—namely, to wipe out the stain from the civilized world of unfeelingly and inhumanly co-operating to exterminate, enslave, and transport to bondage, a whole Christian people,—and such a people, the descendants of those Greeks, whose genius laid the first foundation of literature and the arts—who reared those noble monuments and edifices which time, and the more destructive barbarian hand, have yet failed to destroy, and which, compared with the wretched hovels of your hordes, may better point out to you the elevation they attained, and the prostrate state in which your people are,—owing, alas! to the baneful effects of bigotry, and despotic sway. Surely, surely there is ample field for the exercise of your energies at home, in encouraging industry, the arts, and sciences, in promoting the civilization of your people, and in enacting equitable laws for the security of persons and property; on which basis the national prosperity of all countries must rest. But should your ambition (not content with bestowing blessings like these on your native land,) lead you to soar almost above mortal acts, distant oceans would unite, and the extremities of the globe approach at your command; thus might your name be rendered immortal, and Egypt again become the emporium of commerce, and one of the richest and happiest nations upon earth. How infinitely great the glory of such acts! How despicable the fame of a tyrant conqueror,—the ruler of slaves!

It would be pleasing to support you as the author of great and good works: but it is shameful to permit your present proceedings, and dastardly to leave the unfeeling apostate sons of neutral and Christian nations unopposed, aiding to perpetuate barbarism for horrid gain, drawn from the price of Christians torn from their homes, and sold as slaves in foreign lands.

Against these atrocious men, my companions and myself cast the gauntlet down, and will contend, in the hope, that you and they may perceive your true interests, and your great error, and pursue a different course before it shall be too late. Quit the classic, sacred soil of Greece. Let the slayings and burnings and impalings of this people cease; and, oh! shocking to humanity! the ripping up of helpless females, and the heaving in pieces of their infant babes, and other acts yet worse than these, too horrid to relate! Release the Christian slaves,—pursue an honourable and enlightened path, and we become friends to aid you in your pursuits. But should the present course be continued, let the bands of cruel assassins in your employ count on our opposition; count, too, on our neutralizing the effect of every vessel procured or bought from Christian states. "Hear the word of the Lord, ye rulers," (in the prophecy now to be fulfilled.) "Wo to them that go down to Egypt for help and stay." "When the Lord shall stretch out his hand, both he that helpeth shall fall, and he that is holpen shall fall down, and they all shall fall together."

Instead of filling brimful the cup of bitterness, of which you yourself must ultimately drink, how admirably might you employ your people, and your treasure, the waste whereof is rearing to you a barbarian successor, to prolong the bondage of Egypt.

* Isaiah, c. 37.

The Christian prayer of those called to rescue their suffering brethren is, that conforming yourself to the dictates of reason and humanity, you may live long to benefit mankind; and as you are more enlightened than your predecessors, so may you become more humane and just.

(Signed,)

COCHRANE.

(Extract from "The Times," of June 23.)

A noble document has been transmitted to us, and we publish it with unfeigned satisfaction. It is a letter from Lord Cochrane to the Pacha of Egypt, addressed by the naval hero to that potentate at the moment of quitting the British Channel, when the shackles which hitherto bound him had lost their magic power. This despatch bears the character of bold, but generous and temperate defiance. Directly and avowedly it is an exhortation to humanity; and if to that extent successful, a proffer of friendship and a pledge of peace: but it is likewise a conditional declaration of war, if the Pacha, by the continuance of his barbarities,—by the invasion, the bondage, the pitiless murders, and savage extermination of a glorious people,—ceases not to provoke the just resentments and animate the hearts of Christian men against him and his horde of desolators. If Mohamed Ali Pacha heeds not this message of wisdom and of warning,—then, says the British tar, I and my companions fling down our "gauntlets, and will contend," in the hope of teaching Ali Pacha and his band of exterminators the error of their ways; and pretty rough teachers, we are apt to believe, his Highness will find Lord Cochrane and his Englishmen. We ought to have set out with stating, that his Lordship grounds his interference in the contest, on the aid which has been openly administered to Ali Pacha by the subjects and the ships of neutral Powers. The whole document is a masterpiece of coolness and self-possession. The noble author's quotation from Scripture is selected with much felicity of tact.

June 11.—Despatches have been received from Captain Franklin, of the Arctic land-expedition, dated at winter quarters, Fort Franklin, on the great Bear Lake, 6th of September. During the summer, three expeditions, under Captain Franklin, Lieutenant Back, and Dr. Richardson, were made, preparatory to the great objects to be undertaken next year. The expedition under Captain Franklin went to the mouth of Mackenzie River, which he found to discharge itself into an open sea. There is one island near its mouth, called, by Captain Franklin, Garry's Island. From the summit of this island, the Captain saw the sea to the northward all clear of ice or islands; to the westward, he saw the coast to a great distance, his view terminating at very lofty mountains, which he calculates were in the longitude of 139, west. The expedition would proceed early in the spring on its ulterior objects. The officers and men were all well, and in high spirits at the favourable circumstances which had hitherto attended their proceedings.

Signs of the times.—The following seven Bankers retire from Parliament, viz.:—Sir William Curtis, late M. P. for London; Mr. Chaloner, for York; Mr Mansfield, for Leicester; Mr. Loyd, for Hithe; Mr. Pares, for Leicester; Mr. R. Gurney, for Norwich; Mr. Heygate, for Sudbury. And the seven following Tradesmen have become candidates:—Mr. Hunt, a maker of blacking; Mr. Bish, a seller of lottery tickets; Mr. Morrison, a haberdasher; Mr. Cobbet, printer, Fleet-street; Mr. Gye, a printer; Mr. Polhill, tobacconist in Southwark; and Mr. Waithman, a linen-draper in Bridge-street.

Smyrna, May 3.—Arrived the *Elizabeth*, Longridge, from London and Genoa. She was attacked by Greek pirates in a calm of the island of Zea, and robbed of every thing worth taking away. The captain had on board 130 Spanish dollars and some sovereigns, which they took, as well as his and the mate's watches, together with sails, provisions, cordage, &c.

Batavia.—A China vessel brings information from Batavia; the dates from the latter are to the 2d of February. By a decree of the Governor-General, Van de Capellen, in Council, of the 31st of December, 1825, after a recapitulation of the present state of the law of the Netherlands, concerning the trade of its Indian possessions, it is ordained:—

“That all ships and vessels of all nations, from whatever places they may be coming, and wherever they may be destined, shall henceforward be allowed to enter the following ports of the Netherlandish Indies, and there discharge their cargoes, on submitting to the laws of the land, and the regulations of freight and trade, and particularly the duties on exports and imports viz. :—

On the Island of Java:—Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya. On the Island of Bintang:—Riouw. On the Island of Banka:—Muntok. On the Island of Sumatra:—Palembang, Benkoolen, Tappanoelie. On Borneo:—Banjer Nassing, Ponteanak, and Samba. On Celebes:—Makassar. On Timor:—Koepong.

A reservation is, however, made in favour of home shipping, of the trade between one port of the Netherland Indies and another, whether it concerns goods the produce of the country, or goods laid in entrepot at one port, which it is intended to carry to another entrepot. Netherland products, in Netherland vessels, provided with proper certificates of origin, continue free from duties according to the King's decree of April 25, 1819. The island was perfectly tranquil. Reinforcements from Holland had arrived, and the Dutch frigate *Bellona* was spoken with within a day's sail of Java, full of troops, and with five millions of guilders on board.

Saturday, June 21.

The Coast of Africa.—On Wednesday, the transport *Baltic Merchant*, Lieutenant Lester, agent, returned from Sierra Leone, Acra, Cape Coast, and Ascension; left the last named place on the 5th of April. The several stations on the coast of Africa were more healthy than usual. Accounts had reached Cape Coast of the death of Captain Pearce, R. N. and Dr. Morrison, the companions of that intrepid and hardy traveller, Captain Clapperton, R. N., who has himself reached Soudon, 160 miles in the interior, nearly in lat. 8 north, and was then descending the north face of the Kong mountains, on his way to Timbuctoo. The surveying ships *Leven*, and *Baracouta*, were proceeding on the survey of the Western Coast of Africa. The *Leven* had recently completed an examination of the Isles de Los—six in number, about 70 miles to the southward of Sierra Leone. These ships had tracked the whole coast from the Cape of Good Hope to the Gambia, but had found but few anchoring-places not before known. St. Paul's de Loando is a capacious and safe harbour, and is the site of a Portuguese settlement; in it were found a Portuguese frigate, and 18 slave vessels, all loading in the most open manner, under the protection of a large castle, a fort of 64 guns, and several smaller batteries. The situation is about 10 south. The *Leven* and *Baracouta* were fired at going in, as it is a custom of the port that all vessels should anchor outside the bar, until her force and business are wholly known.

The *Edward* transport arrived on Saturday at Portsmouth from Sierra Leone, whence she sailed on the 29th of March. Three slave-vessels she had captured, were condemned to her. The slaves had been put to immediate work, as, by a new system, commenced by the late lamented General Turner, and continued by the present acting Governor, M^r Cauley, they are now taught at once to earn their own subsistence. The *Edward* brought home the master and mate of the ship *Malta*, of Liverpool, for trial, on a charge of slaving.

On Thursday the Russian corvette, *Enterprise*, commanded by Captain Kotzebue, arrived here, after three years' absence, during which period she has been employed in exploring the coast of North America, adjacent to the Russian settlements, the Aleutian Archipelago, the coast of Kamtschatka, and the sea of Ochotsk, taking also the range of the South Sea Islands, visiting the Sandwich island of Owyhee, since the burial of the King and Queen, by Lord Byron. That island was tranquil, and advancing in prosperity. The natives expressed themselves much gratified with the attention bestowed on the remains of their late King and Queen. The *Enterprise* touched at Manilla, which place she quitted on the 23d January, when the Spanish settlers had abandoned the idea of separating from Spain, from which a new governor had

recently arrived with a reinforcement of European troops. She touched at St. Helena for water on the 19th of April. She will remain at Spithead about ten days, and then return to St. Petersburg.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

London, May 29.—The French papers of Thursday and Friday last, which arrived yesterday, are chiefly filled with the debates of the preceding days. On Wednesday, the discussion respecting Greece, originating in the proposal of estimates for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was continued in the same spirit as on Tuesday. General Sebastiani made an eloquent speech in favour of the Greeks, and gave it as his opinion that the Western Powers of Europe ought to interfere and erect Greece into an independent state, as a barrier against Russia. Russia, he contended, by the execution of the treaty of Bucharest, would be enabled to exercise a power in the provinces of Walachia and Moldavia, which would entirely annihilate the sovereignty claimed by Turkey. It was said, that by the full concession of the Russian demands, the peace of Europe was now freed from danger: but the definitive question was not to be settled at Constantinople—it must be settled at Petersburg. The General then went on to state what he thought would be the result of the present negotiations about Greece and Turkey; the prominent points of which were, that Austria would obtain a portion of territory to round her dominions on the side of Croatia, and that England would add to the Ionian Republic the islands of the Archipelago. It may be difficult to state with certainty what the three Powers which have taken most interest in the late disputes with the Porte may ultimately do; but we have no hesitation in repeating what we said before, that we should rest satisfied without any farther extension of our dominion in that quarter, and that we have islands enough, and Greeks enough, under our protection already.

BUENOS AYRES.

Arrived yesterday, H. B. M's. sloop of War, *Ranger*, Lord Henry Thynne, from Monte Video Wednesday last. Lord Ponsonby and his Lady, Mr. Scott, (Secretary,) and 9 servants are on board. Lord P. left Rio 1st of September in H. M's. ship *Doris*, and will be on shore to-day. The accounts brought from Monte Video state, that there are several arrivals at that place; amongst them the American brig *Pioneer*, and one, name unknown. The *Pioneer* is detained. Captain Grenfel is recovering from his wounds: he has lost his right arm, and will not again return to the service, being about to sail for Rio Janeiro, and thence to England. Four Brazilian frigates and a three-masted schooner sailed on a cruise to the Southward. They had no accounts at Monte Video of the Chilean fleet; but it was reported that Admiral Brown was at an estancia near Cape St. Antonio. A Brazilian corvette from Rio, had struck on a rock upon a bank near Monte Video, and was obliged to throw her guns and stores overboard.

The *Marchioness of Queensbury* sailed for Falmouth on Wednesday last.

General Lecor embarked for Rio Grande the 30th ultimo, accompanied by 11 vessels of war. The privateer *Profeta Bandarra*, which a short time ago sailed from this port, has been lost off Maldonado; having been pursued by an enemy's ship, and afterwards blockaded by 11 others. The crew escaped.

Report says, that Admiral Brown is on board the late Chilean Squadron, though there is no official confirmation of it in the *Messenger*. If true, we do not perceive any sufficient motives for secrecy, but quite the contrary,—as the confidence which the bravery and exertions of this worthy disciple of a worthy master would inspire into the citizens, would have a beneficial effect on the market, and thereby do an essential service to the public. We are almost induced to doubt the veracity of the report.

By news from Chascomus and Kaquel it appears, that notwithstanding the severe chastisements the Indians lately received at the hands of the Provincials, they have again commenced their lawless invasions.—We hear that important negotiations are carrying on between the Government of Buenos Ayres and the Provincial authorities of the Banda Oriental, which may have a decided effect on the manner of conducting the war, and consequently on its duration.

CONGRESS.

On the 9th inst., was closed the discussion on the Project of a Decree presented by the Commission of Constitutional Affairs, relative to the orders given by the Junto of Cordova, for the removal of its deputies. The discussion was a hot and protracted one, and called forth, *pro* and *con*, a great variety of arguments, principles, and invectives, which are generally resorted to when more honourable weapons fail. It was not to be expected, at this late day, considering the constant interest which political subjects have excited in the public mind since the revolution, that so palpable a demand for the establishment of first principles would have been so seriously enforced, and at a point of time when all the capabilities of the political fabric are about to be put to the severest test. And it would prove, either that the conditions of the national compact have not been so explicit and intelligible as they should have been,—or that some of the parties have attempted an unprincipled infringement, ignorant of their duties, or bartering them for the hopes of preserving an undue ascendancy in the scale of Provincial importance.

The principles of which the removal of the deputies of Cordova is a practical evidence, must be perceived by all to be destructive of the bonds which unite provinces, counties, or districts, by any other tie than that of a wayward impulse, or vague and undefined obligations. In their unrestrained application, they strike at the root of political order; and where they have full scope, liberty will be an accidental existence,—but anarchy and disorder the certain and baleful consequences. The right of constituents to controul their representatives in the conscientious exercise of their duties, or to remove them in any other manner than in that which is permitted by law, is, in our opinion, erroneous and incorrect in theory,—never approved by the enlightened and firm legislator, and seldom asserted even by the wildest *radical*.

If such a concession were once made to the encroachments of popular whim, or the claims of mobocratic faction, we should see the Parliament of our own country, instead of continuing to be the dignified personification of national intelligence and legislative wisdom, metamorphosed into the course reflector of ignorance, illiteracy, and momentary prejudices, or the barometer of popular caprice, fickleness, and instability. The same causes will produce the same effects in an American Congress, and if unresisted, no anticipations can foresee all the unhappy consequences which must result from their influence in the process of organizing the country. Learning and prudence will become paralyzed by the predominance of faction and ignorance, and the veto of prohibition stamped on all the improvements in political science, and all the innovations which experience may suggest, excepting those which a temporary mania may desire, or a momentary caprice may dictate. The Legislature of the Nation will become the mere hot-bed of cabals, clashing and predominating in proportion to the variety of interests, and the physical greatness, that may distinguish the different Provinces. The distinctions of customs,—the partial advantages of a trifling commerce, or the fictitious claims of loose and visionary rights, might become the pleas for an unceremonious interference with the duties and functions of the Representative Body: and there is not a nation, possessed of an extensive territory and varied soil, but would become, yielding to such assumed claims, the subject of every curse which can afflict society, and, like the fabled *stork*, compelled to sacrifice its blood to sate the voracious appetite of its offspring,—the cravings of contracted local policies.

To resist and treat with contumely the laws which emanate from the source of legal authority—an assembly of Deputies chosen by unbiased suffrages, is treason to the Nation, and a heinous crime against social order, contrary to reason or a just policy, by rejecting all the advantages which result from the union of mankind in their national character, and those certain benefits which attend on aggregate exertion. For a number of provinces situated and governed as these have been since the Revolution, to expect, on joining in a national compact, that all their provincial rights, customs, and institutions could be retained without infringement or modification, and at the same time secure all the power and influence produced by concentrated and national strength, would be as preposterous as for a savage, entering the pale of society, to expect to share in all the benefits of civilization and security, without relinquishing his barbarous habits and modes of life, and some portion of his natural liberty.

If the Congress shall not possess the power of forming the regulations which are to direct the administration of its functions, or establishing the limits of its jurisdiction, we can scarcely conceive

what agent is to be vested with these necessary attributes. If the character or patriotism of its members are not such as would justify confidence in their measures, it would imply, that the materials of a liberal political establishment are yet wanting, and that the first elements of a Republican system do not exist, or are yet hidden under the rubbish of the Colonial fabric: and this reasonable inference implicates not only the knowledge and justice of the individuals and provinces which by their conduct have given rise to the premises, but seriously affects the prosperity and integrity of the Nation, and detracts, in an incalculable degree, from its external credit and respect.

Fortunately for the Republic, enlightened and liberal nations will view with an impartial eye the true state of the case, and will not confound the Nation with one of its integral parts, or a few of its individual members. And the Congress, by its uniform conduct in relation to this affair, has given unequivocal evidence of its moderation, good faith, and prudence, at the moment when critical circumstances put them to the severest trial.

The tenor of the Decree was as follows:—

“The Provincial Junto of Cordova, abusively passing the limits of its powers, and attempting to make subordinate to its sanction the general laws, dictated in conformity with the law of the 23d January, 1825; and also by the criminal proceeding in having rejected the law of the 15th of April of the present year; likewise ordering the resignation of their office as Deputies for that Province to the following gentlemen, viz.:—Don José Eugenio del Portillo, Don Eduardo Perez Bulnes, Don Elias Bedoya, Don Salvador Maldonado, Don Aligui Villanueva, and Don Mariano Lozano. The National Congress, incapable of remaining for a longer period indifferent to these repeated and divers acts, Declares, that the resolution and orders of the Junto of Cordova are illegal, and refractory of the before cited law; and that, in consequence thereof, the said orders in no way prevent the Deputies from continuing in the full and free exercise of their customary duties in the General Congress.”—It was passed by a great majority of votes.

On the 11th instant commenced the discussion on the Project of a Constitution, presented by the Commission of Constitutional Affairs. The first and second articles were passed with little opposition.

Article 1.—The Argentine Nation is for ever free and independent of all foreign domination.

Article 2.—It shall never become the patrimony of one person or family.

Article 3.—The Religion of the Republic is the Catholic Apostolic Roman, to which it will afford the most efficacious and decided protection, and its inhabitants the utmost respect, whatsoever may be their religious opinions.

The debates on this Article continued from the 11th to the 13th instant. The wording of the Article received a slight alteration. Instead of *religious* opinions, the original had *private* opinions. It met with many objections, and some warm opposition. It was argued, that there ought not to be declared a decided protection of the Catholic Religion, if this favour were not conceded to other sects,—that all privileges destroyed equality, which was inconsistent with the nature of the government that had been adopted in this country, and that this Article ought not to appear in the Constitution; or that, to prevent inconveniences which might arise, there should an addition be made to it in the following terms:—“Notwithstanding, any kind or manner of worship offered to the Supreme Being shall not be molested.” If not approved, that the law granted no power to exercise any other worship publicly, neither offered it any protection. Also, it was stated, that by requiring the most decided protection of the Catholic Religion, as was evident in the Article, the same homage was required from all, which attacked the liberty of thought; and the declaration of a religion invested with a National character, would be a source of evil in the verification of marriages.

A Deputy for Santa Fe stated the views of his Province, with respect to this subject. He said, that a law already given by the Congress, and other maxims which had been uttered, affected morality; and protested, that his Province considered as null and void all laws that should innovate in Religion; and that the Catholic Apostolic Roman being the religion which it had always professed, it desired to continue in the profession of the same, *with the exclusion of all others, public or private*; and consequently he refused to vote in favour of the Article.

To this it was answered by a Member of the Commission, that the Province of which the last speaker was a Deputy, would be free to accept or not the Constitution, if the Congress approved the article,—that toleration by no means affected morality,—and that all religions were possessed of morality. The article in discussion placed no fetters on liberty of thought, and the right of all remained untouched. In this respect the conscience is free, and the exterior worship, according to the religion which each should profess, is permitted. But that there existed a right also to require that the Catholic Religion should be protected, since it belonged to the Nation. The Article did not treat of the extension of the other religious ceremonies,—but, if a Protestant should attend the services of the Catholic Worship, he ought to show all the respect towards it that was customary in the country.

It was put to the vote: 42 in favour of, and 6 against the article.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT there will be a GENERAL MEETING of JOURNEYMEN CARPENTERS and JOINERS in Buenos Ayres, on TUESDAY night, the 19th instant, at Mrs. REDMOND'S, No. 1, Calle de La Plata, at half-past Seven o'clock, for the good of the Trade in general.

As a counterbalance to the anarchical and anti-social measures of one part of the Provinces, the subsequent communications to the Government may serve to shew, that if a few, after all the sufferings and disorders to which they have been exposed by the designs of the factious, are still willing to continue in the enjoyment of a false liberty, that forfeits all the advantages of union,—there are others more docile to the voice and monitions of experience, sufficiently painful and protracted to convince any but the deluded visionary, or the perversely vicious, that the formation of a Body which shall become the representatives of the National sentiments, and the conservators of the public liberty, is indispensably requisite; and that to the full and efficient operation of that body, obedience to its laws is a positive and rational duty,—an obedience, that is the result of a just estimation of the respect and dignity of the National Legislature, but limited by a right sense of what is due to Provincial and general rights.

SAN JUAN.—July 18.—The Honourable Junto of San Juan, in the exercise of the power and faculties which are reserved to it by the law of the 23d of January of 1825, of the General Constituent Congress, decrees and ordains the following:—

“The two laws which the Sovereign National Congress sanctioned on the 6th of February of the present year, for the establishment of the permanent National Executive Power, are acknowledged in their full force and vigour, with respect to the Province of San Juan, until the promulgation of the Constitution which the majority of the Provinces shall accept.

“The citizen, Don Bernardino Rivadavia, and the Ministers which he shall appoint, are acknowledged as the Permanent National Executive Power of the Republic, until the promulgation of the Constitution.

The law which the Sovereign Congress sanctioned on the 4th of March of the present year, for the establishment of the Capital of the State, is acknowledged in full force and vigour.”

SALTA.—August 6.—After a preamble professing obedience to the National Authorities, in the communication to the Executive power, the Junto declares the following:—

“That the Province ought to, and does obey all the laws of the General Constituent Congress enacted at the present time, and which shall be enacted henceforward until the promulgation of the Constitution.

“If any of the laws which the Congress shall sanction, or if any of the decrees issued by the President of the Republic shall be considered incapable of adoption or execution by the Province of Salta, it shall be represented by the Provincial Authorities to those of the Nation, in the proper manner.”

PERU.

The third number of the *Official Register*, recently established in this Republic, contains the following Commercial Regulations, which were agreed upon, and ordered by the Supreme Council of Government, on the 6th of June last:—

“The vessels of friendly or neutral nations shall be allowed free entrance into the chief ports of Peru. Those which are considered such for the present, are Callao, Islay, Arica, Huanchaco, and Payta. All goods introduced under a foreign or national flag, shall pay a sole duty of 30 per cent. on their market value; the standard of which shall be regulated and published every six months. The following articles shall be free of duties, under whatever flag they may be introduced:—Gold and silver, in bullion or coined; quicksilver; all instruments of labour, and for the working of mines; all articles of war, excepting powder; all sorts of scientific instruments and apparatus; every description of machines useful for agriculture and the arts; printing-presses, and every thing belonging to them; all the implements necessary for fisheries; all books which do not attack the morality nor the religion of the country; drawings and designs used for instruction, that do not offend religion and morality; printed or written music; seeds and plants; hemp and flax; salt and dried fish, if introduced in vessels of the country. The following articles pay 80 per cent., as being prejudicial to the agriculture and industry of the country:—brandy, soap, hats, ready made clothes, shoes and boots, powder, saltpetre, sulphur, horse-shoes, sugar, fine and coarse baize, tobacco, oil, lard, dressed hides, sadlery, tallow candles and furniture.

“The payment of duties shall be made in three instalments. Silver in coins shall pay export duty, 5 per cent.; and gold 2 per cent. The exportation of these two metals in wedges, bars, or dust, is prohibited. Wrought gold and silver may be exported, the former paying 2 per cent., and the latter 6 per cent. All the other productions of Peru shall pay 4 per cent. if exported in foreign vessels; and shall be free of duty in national vessels. All custom-houses not on the sea-coast, or on the frontiers, are abolished.” The former laws relative to commerce between American ports continue in force. Nothing is said in these regulations of the imports and exports by land.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

MR. HERVE respectfully acquaints the Public, that he is forming a CIRCULATING LIBRARY, which will be opened in a few weeks at

No. 85, Calle del Peru, (opposite the Bank,)

It will consist of ENGLISH, SPANISH, and FRENCH Authors, and be constantly supplied with the best and most popular New Works in those languages. At present, however, he is obliged to confine his attention to the ENGLISH Department; as a foundation for which, he has purchased the Books that formerly belonged to the “BUENOS AYRES SOCIETY.” It will also be in his power to make many valuable additions from Private Collections. Those who are desirous of becoming Subscribers, are requested to give in their names either at Messrs. HESSE, Watchmakers, 55, Calle de Cathedral, Mr. UTTING'S, Calle de Victoria, or at Mr. FAUNCH'S Tavern; where copies of the Prospectus and Catalogues are left for inspection, until they can be printed.

TERMS.
For two Works at a time, - - \$20, per Annum.
For one do. do. - - 12, do.

Persons wishing to dispose of Works in English, Spanish, or French, are requested to apply to Mr. HERVE, at one of the above-mentioned places. September 9, 1826.

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 in the BRITISH CHAPEL, after Divine Service on Sunday the 17th instant, 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, September 2, 1826.

PRICES CURRENT.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.	DOMESTIC ARTICLES.
Gin, pipe \$300 0	Hides, Cow, pesada,* each \$7 to 8 0
cuse 16 0	Ox, 8 0
Brandy, gallon 5 4	Neats, 5 4
Rum, do. 5 0	Horse, 1 3
Wine, Madeira, dosen . 18 0	ditto, Banda Oriental, 0 9
Carlou, do. 3 0	Skins, Calf, 7 0
Sweet, do. 2 4	Vicuña, each 1 4
Sugar, White Havanna, arroba 19 0	Sheep, with wool, doz. 2 0
Brown do. do. 16 0	Nutria 6 to 6 4
White Brazil, do. 15 0	Chimchilla, 5 4
Brown do. do. 14 0	Hair, Horse, long and clean, ar. 5 0
Rice, Carolina, arroba . 9 to 10 0	do. mixed, 3 to 4 0
Brazil, do. 8 to 9 0	Wool, Sheep, lb. 1 0
Tobacco, Virginia, quintal 18 0	Vicuña, 0 4
Brazil, do. 20 0	Tallow, Rough, arroba (25lbs.) 1 4
Tea, Imperial, lb. . . . 4 0	Beef, dried, quintal, (103lbs.) 4 0
Hyson, do. 3 4	Horus, per m. 70 0
Souchong, do. 3 0	Ostrich Feathers, white, lb. 1 0
Coffee, quintal 30 0	Butter, lb. 0 6
Flour N. America, barrel . 30 0	Eggs, dozen 0 6
Candles, Mold, lb. . . . 0 2	* 60lb. Green Hides, or 35 dry.
Sperm. 1 0	
Butter, Irish, lb. 0 5	
Cheese, English, lb. . . . 0 7	
Paper, Florete Spanish, ream 20 0	
Medio Florete do. . . 18 0	
Florete Geneoise, . . 16 0	
Medio Florete do. . . 14 0	

POSTS.

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

PRICE OF SPECIE.

Spanish Dollars, . 100 per ct. prem.	Doubloons, \$35	Patriot Dollars, . 90 per ct. prem.
Quarter do. 90 do. do.		Cut stamped Silver, 50 do. do.

FUNDS.

Rate of Discount in the Bank, half per ct. per month.	Bills on England, . 25d. the dollar.
Do. do. private transactions, two to three.	France, . 380 centimes the dollar.
Public Funds, 6 per ct. 46 per 100.	on Rio Janeiro, 11 to 12 dis count.
4 per ct. proportionably.	Bank Stock, . 32 per ct. premium.