

THE  
**British Packet,**  
AND  
**ARGENTINE NEWS.**

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

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No. 8.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1826. (VOL. 1.)

CHILI.

The Constituent Congress has passed three laws by which the election of governors of districts, of *cabildos*, and of rectors of parishes, is to be made directly by the people, observing the same formalities as those prescribed for the election of deputies to Congress, with the sole difference that in those the electors must be able to read and write, or possess property to the amount of a thousand dollars. The canon Elizondo has renounced the appointment as plenipotentiary to Peru, and in his place Don Pedro Trugillo has been appointed.

The basis of his instructions are, To liquidate the accounts and recover the payment of the sums lent by the government of Chili to that of Peru, namely, one million of dollars lent 26th of April, 1823; half-a-million ditto, lent on the same terms, but concerning which no treaty has been ratified.

The expenses incurred in the liberating expedition of Peru. The payment of the debts due to the troops of Chili in that Republic; retention of pensions of invalids; loss of the ship San Martin. To obtain an explanation on the part of the Government of Peru, concerning the late events which occurred in Chiloe; and to define the maxims adopted by that government in favouring the views of the persons who endeavour to introduce civil war in a friendly state, and which has made so many sacrifices to secure the liberty of Peru. To celebrate a treaty of friendship and commerce between the two Republics, upon bases the most favourable to articles of export and import; submitting the said treaty previously to the sanction and ratification of the government.

In the session of the 21st of July, the Secretary of Finance exposed in detail the state of the public rents, and pointed out the necessity of an absolute reform, by consolidating the national debt, regulation of imposts, &c. In the same session, the Congress authorized the Government to negotiate a loan to the amount of \$200,000, hypothecating for the purpose the national property.

The aspect which the affairs of this Republic have presented for some time past, is not one of the most satisfactory or agreeable; but, on the contrary, it would lead us to believe, that a storm is preparing that threatens to overturn the existing authorities, if not to involve the country in all the horrors of a civil war,—that pestilent scourge, which has left traces of its past effects, too deep to be erased from the memories of the present race of its inhabitants. Reports concerning the intentions of the Ex-Director, O'Higgins, have been in circulation; but nothing more certain was known than what conjectures, grounded on the knowledge of his ambitious character, could supply. But now there remains little doubt that his views are directed to the possession of his ancient authority, to obtain which, the assistance of the inhabitants of Chiloe, and, as is said, the countenance and the influence of the Liberator are to serve as stepping stones. He once held the reins of power with an unsteady and wayward hand, for which they were taken from him; but not until he had shaken to pieces the state-chariot, by his misconduct in guiding it. Whether he will have learned wisdom or prudence by his former failure, we cannot say; but we think that he ought not, unasked, to re-assume an office for which he has proved himself unqualified, and when its abuse is attended by such dire and general consequences.

In an address, dated Lima, July 5, 1826, directed to his fellow-citizens in Chili, he informs them, after displaying his claims to be considered as a patriot, and a lover of his country, in having oftentimes bled for its sake, "that their present governor has destroyed

the moral and political existence of the country." He recapitulates the charges made against him for the mal-administration of his office, in banishing worthy citizens, in using military influence in the elections of representatives, and in having called in the aid of the bayonet, and conspired, in conjunction with the Congress, to oppress the people. "For these reasons," he states, "the Archipelago of Chiloe has resolved to incorporate itself with—(better, *separate itself from*)—the great Chilian family." Those virtuous inhabitants have proclaimed him President of their destinies; and he accepts the charge "solely with the object of offering them his life in defence of liberty and of order," and concludes with saying, that "the public prosperity, and national glory shall be the aim of his actions; and, that if so happy as to see the empire of law and their will guaranteed, his desires will be completely satisfied."

There is one general characteristic of the Addresses and Proclamations of the different ambitious men who are striving for power, by the use of improper means. They execrate anarchy,—and are at the same time employing the most active measures to promote its introduction;—they reprobate faction, and are actively engaged in organizing its elements:—they contend alone for the empire of law, when they are actually guilty of the most flagrant violation of its authority;—they adore liberty, nevertheless they prostitute its blessings, and become themselves panders to the lust of arbitrary power;—public good is their sole and only object, yet their real aim is individual aggrandizement!

Such are a few of the anomalies which are exhibited in that line of literary production, and to which they are led by the character of their motives, too scandalous and glaring to bear close inspection, and obliged, by necessity, to impose upon the world by clothing them with a fictitious garb. But, fortunately, this hoax has, through frequent use, become too stale to take at this day; and we hope the political swindler who shall attempt to practise it, will meet not only with ridicule and disappointment, but severe chastisement also. Be this as it may in this case, the President of the Republic has written a counter-address to the citizens, calling them to arms; and, if we may believe the public papers, it will be promptly obeyed. The general opinion, deduced from the same source, is decidedly against O'Higgins; and unless he counts securely on the assistance of the Liberator, (who we sincerely hope, for his own sake as well as that of the people, will by no means interfere in this matter,) in all probability he will find his schemes frustrated, and himself abandoned to the obscurity from which it was hoped he would never have stepped forth, and much less on so ill-advised an enterprise.

The Congress has authorized the President to take all the measures he may judge convenient for the defence of the Republic.

On the 17th ultimo, arrived at Valparaiso the brig of war *Aguiles*, from Valdivia. She brought intelligence that the expedition which sailed from Valparaiso for Chiloe, and of which the *Aguiles* was part, had obtained complete success. Immediately on appearing before Chiloe, the whole of the Archipelago declared in favour of the arms of the Republic, with the exception of a few fortresses, which held out obstinately, but were taken by assault. There were appearances of division in Valdivia. As soon as the troops of the expedition presented themselves, and the occurrences at Chiloe were known, the party surrendered. The *Aguiles* brings on board the Governor, *Fuentes*, and five other officers of the rebels, prisoners.

**Valparaiso.**—On the 15th of August the American ship *Archusa* parted her cables, during a strong gale from the Northward, and ran on shore at the point of rocks called *Cruz de Reyes*. Great exertions were made by the inhabitants to save the crew. 8 men only were saved,—the captain and 10 men lost.

**CATAMARCA.**—By a person who arrived at Catamarca 27th of August, from Salta, it is known, that a detachment of 150 men was on its march to assist Gutierrez; also another detachment of 300 men under the command of Elguero, sent by La Madrid, was destined for the same object. Gutierrez was 20 leagues from Catamarca, with more than 100 men, waiting for reinforcements to enter the city, which it was believed he would do without opposition, as Figueroa had only 100 men at his command, although in Tucuman it was said that a number of men, headed by a person of the name of Facundo, had set out to join him. The class of inhabitants which is most favourable to his views, consists chiefly of herdsmen, the inhabitants of the plains.

**MENDOZA.**—A Cacique named Antecal, of the Puelches Indians, the beginning of this month sent as a present to the Governor of the Province, a boy about twelve years of age. The information obtained from the youth is, that he was taken captive about six years ago in the town of Los Angeles, Province of Concepcion, where he resided with his parents: that his name is José Maria, and his father's name was Ruis, and his mother's Felipa, his sister's Rosario, his brother's José: that his father used a walking-stick, and lived in a large house. From these relations, he is believed to be the son of Don Gaspar Ruis, formerly Governor of Los Angeles, whom the Indians killed the same day with Colonel Andres Alcazon. Measures have been taken to insure the protection of the President of Chili, in favour of this long-lost youth.

Extracts from two letters dated *Lima, July 26 and 7*, inserted in the *Iris Argentino* of Mendoza, state, that two troops of the cavalry of Junin had rebelled at Guancayo, and it was believed they would seduce the other troops which were in that province, for the purpose of joining themselves with the province of Huanta, which was in a revolutionary state, being dissatisfied with the system of government which is established in Peru. Guayaquil has revolted, and declared itself independent. Sucre is reported in Lima to have been assassinated, for having shot four officers of the Peruvian army. The same letters communicate the intelligence that information had been received by land from Havannah, of an insurrection among the Spanish troops in the garrison, and of their having declared the independence of the island.

**BUENOS AYRES.**

His Majesty's ship *Ranger*, will sail on Monday, 25th instant, for Monte Video, and will take letters for that place and Rio de Janeiro. The bags will be made up at the British Consulate, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Packet, *Lady Louisa*, will sail for Falmouth on Monday, 25th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

On the 20th instant arrived the brig *Balcarce*, schooner *Sarandi*, and 2 others, from Couchillas. A Brazilian brig of war, and 11 schooners, were at Martin Chico, and had left the Couchillas five hours previous to the arrival of the *Balcarce* and *Sarandi*. There were several Brazilian Vessels at Martin Garcia.

On Tuesday, the 19th instant, the Right Honourable Lord Ponsonby was publicly received as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from our Government to this Republic. At half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, a Commission, conveyed in two state carriages, set out for his Lordship's residence, and in about a quarter of an hour returned with his Lordship, and W. Parish, Esq., His Majesty's Consul General for this Republic. On their arrival at the fort, a large guard drawn up in the area with colours flying, did his Lordship the honours of Captain General. On alighting, a Commission received him, and conducted him to the second saloon, where he was met by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who introduced his Lordship to his Excellency the President of the Republic, who was accompanied by the other Ministers, the diplomatic body, all the generals and military chiefs, the chiefs of the departments of administration, two deputies of Congress for each Province, and a number of respectable citizens. His Lordship then took a seat, and addressed the Pre-

sident, as nearly as we can learn, in the following words:—

"I have been ordered to deliver into the hands of Your Excellency, a letter from His Majesty the King of Great Britain, appointing me His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary.

"The honour which has been conferred on me, in being chosen to bear this additional evidence of the sentiments of friendship and estimation which animate my Sovereign in favour of the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata, is highly grateful to me; and I shall constantly endeavour to execute the important trust with which I have been honoured, in a manner that shall merit the good-will of this Government, and maintain and promote the amicable relations which so happily exist between both countries."

After this speech, his Excellency the President answered in French. We have not the original, but the following is the general meaning:—

His Excellency pointed out the acts which manifested the particular sentiments with which the Argentine Republic beheld the United Kingdom of Great Britain; more particularly for having overstepped that reserve which characterized the nations of Continental Europe, in having acknowledged the independence of the Republic. He now had the satisfaction to see that noble sentiment corroborated, in His Britannic Majesty's having chosen to salute the Argentine Republic, a person as highly distinguished for his rank, as recommendable for his personal qualities. The President, for his part, and in the name of the inhabitants of the Republic, would endeavour at all times to accredit, to his Lordship, to George IV., and to the British Nation, the high sentiments of esteem which this demonstration has merited.

Immediately afterwards, his Lordship was re-conducted with the same ceremonies to his residence. On his passing the portals of the fort, a salute was fired.

We congratulate our countrymen on the appointment of an Envoy extraordinary and Minister plenipotentiary from our Government to that of this Republic,—and particularly on this office being filled by so distinguished a personage as Lord Ponsonby. This is probably the first instance of a Peer being appointed as Minister to the new Republics of the South; and we view it as a testimony of the high rank which this Republic, in particular, holds in the estimation of our Government, and as a pledge of close and lasting connexion between the country of our birth and that of our adoption.

Circumstances have transpired, which give cause to suspect the fidelity of some of the officers of the army in the Banda Oriental. Fructuoso Ribera, an officer who deserted the Brazilians and joined the Patriots in the commencement of the war, and who, on pretence of particular business with the National Government, arrived a short time ago at this city, has suddenly disappeared, under very strong suspicions of high treason, on the night in which he was to have been arrested. He has been cited to appear before the Tribunal of High Treason, to answer the charges against him; but he has not presented himself. It is said, also, that Don Bernabe Ribera has been arrested for disorderly and seditious conduct, by the orders of General Lavalleja.

A French performance will take place this evening in the Theatre, we believe with the same object as the English ones,—The relief of the wounded, and widows of those killed on board the Squadron, in the different engagements of the war.

*Account of Expenses and Receipts of the English Amateur Performances.*

RECEIPTS.	EXPENSES.
Product of the performance of the 24th of July, , , \$1371 1h	Dresses, Printing, &c. , , \$450 0
Donation of an English Gentleman, , , , 150 0	Mr. Olaguer's account for first night , , , 149 7
Do. of an American Gentleman, , , , 50 0	Ditto, ditto, for second night , , , 144 4
Product of the performance of the 12th of August, , , 729 3	Charge for House , , , 200 0
5	AMOUNT, , , , \$944 3
\$2320 4h	Receipts, , , , \$2418 6
Due for the sale of Dresses, 98 1h	Expenses, , , , 944 3
AMOUNT, , , , \$2418 6	PROCEEDS, , , , \$1474 3

It being the wish of the Committee to establish a PERMANENT FUND for the benefit of the Widows and wounded of the National Squadron, they beg respectfully to acquaint the Public, that this account will be left open for one month from the date hereof, for the purpose of receiving any contributions that may be offered. If at that time the sum should not be deemed sufficient for that purpose, it will be placed in the hands of trustees, to be appropriated to the relief of those objects which may be deemed worthy. Donations are received by Mr. LOVE, No. 47, Calle de 25 de Mayo.

The notes of the National Bank circulate without impediment in the Banda Oriental, at their full value.

ESTABLISHED RELIGION.

We had no space, last week, to notice the third article in the Constitution, which establishes the Roman Catholic religion as that of the Nation: for this reason we avail ourselves of the present number. There is, undoubtedly, an intimate analogy and connexion between revolutions in politics, and revolutions or changes in religion, whether these revolutions be in the internal administration of an independent kingdom, or in the liberation of colonies from the yoke of the mother country.

This has been evident in our own country, at the time when the unfortunate Charles was driven from his throne, when the established hierarchy was overthrown, its ministers persecuted, its ceremonies mocked, and its possessions spoliated; and in its place were introduced the disorder and wild reveries of puritanic fanatics, or the equally injurious doctrines of the fifth-monarchy-men. But the principles which were avowed at this time, were not the offspring entirely of the Revolution. Their open display in their unsophisticated character, was favoured by the licentiousness which then prevailed; but they had their origin in the years previous to the reign of that monarch, and their growth had been considerably promoted by the liberty which was then enjoyed, notwithstanding the severity of the statutes against conventicles. This did not long prevail. Good sense, and plain honesty, which had been removed to make way for religious cant and sanctimonious craft, again resumed their legitimate stations, and still continue to form the predominating characteristics of our nation.

France, in her revolutionary delirium, intoxicated with *liberty* and *reason*, or, as they would be better designated, licentiousness and Atheism, in the ravings of democratic madness razed to the ground the ecclesiastical establishment which had existed for so many ages in wealth and splendour,—certainly too long in the possession of an exorbitant power, but, as certainly, a ruler infinitely preferable to a furious faction, without a guide in its actions, or principles in its conduct. The results have long been before the world; and had this been the only example which could be the basis of speculations with respect to the necessity of a Church establishment, no one, we presume, would dare to impugn the arguments which might be deduced in its favour.

Even the United States, though generally governed by moderation in the progress of the Revolution, was carried away by the almost irresistible fatality which prompts men in the act of resisting supposed oppression, to confound and identify the continuation of religious establishments with political ones, as the armed allies of the opponents of liberty. It was displayed here in the wanton destruction of the Episcopal churches of Virginia, the confiscation of the glebe-lands, and the general and fierce persecutions of the clergy. These deeds were followed by their natural consequences, atheism, immorality and licentiousness, and stamped their odious characters on the immediately succeeding years.

Though in the course of a sanguinary and disorderly revolution, neither the sacredness of the temple nor of the sacerdotal character could at all times preserve the one from pillage, nor the other from violence, South America, with considerable reservations, may be said to retain generally the ecclesiastical establishments and religion which were the predominant ones previous to the independence of the country, partaking in a very disproportionate degree of the mutations in their politics. And it has done so, in our view, with great prudence. The propriety of a religious establishment, as exercising a powerful beneficial influence on national morals, and consequently as a useful political agent, few will deny who look beyond the surface of things; and when we consider the structure of society, and that morality is one of the strongest cements of its materials, we should be induced to believe in the absolute necessity of its existence.

One great objection to these establishments is, that the institution of a National religion, and bestowing upon it decided protection and favour, are inconsistent with the principles of liberty and equality, to preserve which should be the great aim of liberal governments. In a well organized establishment, we see no infringement of liberty; and as for equality, we neither perceive it in nature nor in society, and all attempts to introduce it in either will be as futile as visionary. To favour one sect which has an overwhelming majority, as in South America, more than others, is only conceding the ordinary favours which majorities always obtain in

legislatures, in councils, and in all the regulations of society. Out of the bulk of mankind, the greater part do not think for themselves, but are content to ape the manners and adopt the practices of others,—believe the creed, and follow the track of their forefathers. It is the office of a national establishment to provide for what would otherwise be a contingency, to collect and guide those who would in all probability be wanderers, to give consistence to their views and ideas with respect to their duties and obligations, and if a few should be found headstrong and wayward, they should be left to pursue their own course without molestation.

(To be continued.)

CONGRESS.

THE CONSTITUTION.

September 15.

Article 4.—Citizens of the Argentine Nation are,—1st, all the freemen born in its territory.

This clause was passed with little discussion; 47 votes in favour of, and 1 against: but an addition was proposed in the following terms:—

And the sons of these (freemen) wheresoever they may be born.

The addition met with considerable opposition. It was objected, that this was extending the rights of citizenship to cases in which possibly this right might be injurious to the Republic; and that, by granting citizenship to the sons of natives of the Republic in the service of a foreign state, these sons would be possessed of two distinct citizenships—the one acquired by their own birth, and the other by that of their fathers.

To these it was answered—that with regard to the two citizenships, it would be the same if this addition were not made, because, by the part of the article already passed, it resulted that the sons of Englishmen which are being born here every day are citizens of the Republic, notwithstanding these same sons are citizens of England by the laws of that country. The same was declared in France. What inconveniences could arise, since the citizenship could not be exercised without residence in the country, at least in the first of its rights—that of electing, and being elected? If there does arise inconvenience in having a right to two citizenships, this inconvenience is already sanctioned.

A variety of cases were supposed, of unfavourable consequences which might result from the adoption of this addition,—in giving the right of citizenship to men who, by their birth and education, would have a preference for other countries, and institutions distinct from those of the Republic:—which were answered by stating the necessity of bearing in mind, that the right of citizenship is not established for the benefit of individuals, but of the nation; because this it is to which it belongs to facilitate the augmentation of the population, and of the persons interested in its felicity. The article in discussion, in one of its members expresses, that the foreigner married and settled in the country is a citizen,—not because the law supposes that there is in all called to enjoy this right a preponderant affection for the country, but sufficient to be able to enjoy it. And the proof of this is, that after so many years' residence the person is declared citizen. Does any one persuade himself (said the speaker, Dr. Gomez,) that an Englishman, for example, because he may have resided in the country twenty years, or because he may have married in it, feels for it a preponderant affection?—No, certainly;—but he has sufficient affection to be able to promote the welfare of the country in the acts in which he may intervene, much more, when they are as atoms in comparison of the rest, calculating that the great majority will always consist of natives of the country, and the small heterogeneous portion is lost in the immense homogeneous mass.—The addition was passed by 30 votes against 18.

The second clause of the article,—*The foreigners who have fought in the armies of the Republic* (are citizens.)

We shall give the debates on this article nearly entire. The generality of the article was objected to, because a passing stranger, by accident, and for his particular and self-interest, may have fought in the armies of the Republic. Let it be said, in preference, *all the foreigners listed, who have fought in the armies of the Republic*. This was answered by saying,—the article states, they who have fought, and not, they who shall hereafter fight.—It is a duty owing to the foreigners who have exposed their lives in the cause of the Republic. They who enter hereafter will follow, in this respect, the general rules of the militia. The deputy who proposed the alteration said, that to-morrow his turn might arrive, and why not perform this duty to those who shall hereafter fight for the Republic? Another deputy said, that it ought not to be performed towards those foreigners who were forced, as the recruits of the army generally were: the expression *voluntarily*, was necessary, and this distinction must be made.

The Deputy for Santiago del Estero, *Ugarteche*.—This second part of the article must not pass with so much generality. This expression of *having fought*, so vague, so indefinite, without a more qualifying reason, special merit or action that prove adhesion, is to cause the right of citizenship to fall into the same contempt with the title of *Don*, which we have proved for many years in the metropolis. To exercise the rights of citizenship—to have an active voice in public affairs, and capable of having a passive one in the result of an election, are not things we should look at with indifference. Has not experience shown, that foreigners who serve in our armies are mercenaries, hirelings, and that they only serve for interest? Have not many passed to our enemies? Have there not been those who have rebelled, with the vessel they commanded? Is that reason so powerful, of *having fought*? Do we not know, that in this also traffic is made, and a fortune is sought?—It is, as I before said, our citizenship will be as ridiculous as the title of *Don*, with the difference, this title gives nothing,—but that right is of importance in the person exercising it, either electing or being elected. And this part of the article is proposed, to do homage to whom?—to a few adventurers: because a foreigner is nothing more who has not given more positive proofs of adhesion to the country, than those of having fought. I said, in the discus-

sion of the addition just sanctioned, that the greater part of the foreigners residing amongst us are of a nation to which they never cease to belong—not even by voluntary renunciation. For this reason, I would not wish that this part of the article should be so bare; and, in my judgment, it ought to be redacted in these terms:—*The foreigners who may have fought in the armies of the Republic, every time they shall accredit their adhesion to the country in the same manner other foreigners accredit it, who desire to obtain letters of citizenship.* To be a natural son is not the same, Gentlemen, as to be an adopted one, for in adoption it is necessary to observe certain just and established rules.

**Deputy Pasos.**—If all the foreigners on pay, who have fought in the armies of the Republic, ought to be citizens,—all day-labourers, all hired servants with equal justice ought to be the same, because, more or less, all these have fought in our armies. Soldiers ought to be citizens also.

**Dr. Gomez.**—All these, in effect, are citizens. The sole cause why the Constitution suspends from them the exercise of citizenship is, because it does not suppose them sufficiently at liberty to exercise that right,—it is only in suspense. So it is, that if a private soldier should become an officer, by that act he enters into the enjoyment of the rights of citizen: in the same manner, also, a day-labourer or domestic servant, if he should obtain a capital whereby he could live independent. Speaking of the foreigners who have fought in the armies of the Republic, the same doctrines may be applied to them. But to-day—in the circumstances of to-day,—can it be said what was spoken by the deputy who spoke last but one?—If the foreigners that to day are serving the country had heard his discourse, would they continue their services to-morrow?

**Deputy Ugarteche.**—Yes; without any difficulty.

**Dr. Gomez.**—I will suppose but for a moment that which the honourable Deputy has said be true. What is lost by declaring the right of citizenship to the foreigners of whom we treat? Do not those foreigners compromise their honour in the act of fighting? Are they not paid out of the treasury of the country? and by this very act is not the interest of the Nation that of those same foreigners? And what injury could the bad intention of one man do in the midst of an entire nation, in spite of that case so studiously sought out which the Deputy has cited? Who would be mindful of a foreigner that should offer suspicion, either in the public councils to elect him, or to bestow upon him official employments? The preference will always be in favour of the sons of the country, because nature and security require it. It will always be so even with respect to the foreigners of merit, and much more so when the population shall have progressed in morality, knowledge, and civilization. Gentlemen, the only difficulty that the article in discussion can present is, whether it ought to be amplified or not. I believe it should be worded as an honourable deputy has desired, *The foreigners who have fought, or shall hereafter fight.* Our actual circumstances require it to be so. To-morrow it may be necessary to place an officer in a vessel of the squadron, and the government will be incapable of doing it, because that man is not a citizen. We require the formation of a navy, and is it not true that we cannot do so without recurring to foreigners? There are many employments in the civil department also, and particularly the scientific, which of necessity must be conferred on foreigners.

**Deputy Riglos.**—The foreigners who serve on board the National Squadron ought to be included also; although in the word armies, all are comprehended, this specification does not appear superfluous.

**Dr. Gomez.**—There is no inconvenience on the part of the Commission in making the alteration, *in the armies of land and sea.*

**Deputy Ugarteche.**—What the Deputy belonging to the Commission has said confirms me more and more in my former ideas. It has been said, that if the foreigners should hear that the rights of citizenship were defended in this place, they would leave the service of the country. But, Gentlemen, what makes a right despicable?—the facility of obtaining it. And what makes it honourable?—the prudence and economy with which it is granted. In the armies themselves, what makes military grades contemptible?—the prodigality with which they are bestowed. If so much good faith, and so much interest in our soil, are supposed in the foreigners treated of, how can it be supposed that they will leave the service because they see opposition displayed against making a *marchancho* of so estimable a right? It is not a case sought with studied care, which I have adduced with respect to the conduct of certain foreigners here and in the sister Republics; and perhaps we have seen ourselves in straits more than once on this account. It is said, that the government will be unable to appoint many necessary men. But what?—the Executive power possesses the faculty of bestowing employments on him who does not enjoy the quality of citizen? Or is it wished to be sustained, that the government ought not to seek qualities, but aptitudes? Then to the soldier who offers his breast to the balls—who is born in the country, and because he is born in it he loves it, this right is not to be conceded:—and to the foreigner, who comes to seek his fortune, so much generosity is shown! This part of the article is scandalous, Gentlemen, at least if it is not confined to the foreign officer.

**Dr. Gomez.**—It is then very troublesome to have to insist . . .

**Deputy Ugarteche.**—It is truly troublesome.

**Dr. Gomez, (continuing)**—to have to insist in answering what all will have understood, except the honourable deputy.

**Deputy Ugarteche.**—Yes; I never understand the honourable deputy, nor he me.

**Dr. Gomez.**—I am charged with having said, that the government could confer employments on those who are not citizens. I have intimated to the Hall, that the government may not be incapacitated from employing a necessary foreigner, through his not being a citizen, it was necessary that the law should leave the government free to do so. I will not insist in answering what the honourable deputy has repeated with respect to the foreigners who are in our service; but I will say, out of respect to the honourable deputy, I do not assert that there is involved in

what he has said, a great ingratitude. I, for my part, and as long as I shall remain in this place, at all times when a foreigner shall contribute to the triumphs or the prosperity of my country, I will contribute my influence to bestow honour upon him, although that foreigner may be moved by some personal interest. What greater proof, Gentlemen, of adhesion to the country, than that of having fought and exposed their lives in its defence?—Or is it required that they should die first, and afterwards have bestowed upon them the letter of citizenship? I protest I never expected opposition to this member of the article; but, on the contrary, that greater amplitude would be proposed, as has already been done. As to the rest, the result of the votes will tell whether this part of the article is scandalous or not.

The honourable deputy having concluded, the point was declared sufficiently discussed. The Commission and the Hall agreed on the following redaction:—*The foreigners who have fought, or shall hereafter fight, in the armies sea and land of the Republic (are citizens.)* It was put to the vote,—47 in favour of, and 1 against it.

ON SALE.

A FEW DOZENS London Bottled MADEIRA WINE; Apply to WM. WALKER, No. 22, Calle de la Piedad.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, as Merchants and Commission Agents at Valparaiso and Santiago de Chile, under the firm of WINTER, BRITAIN, and WADDINGTON, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

SAMUEL WINTER.  
JAMES BRITAIN.  
JOSHUA WADDINGTON.

September 20th, 1826.

The Undersigned further give Notice, that the above-mentioned business will be continued at Valparaiso and Santiago de Chile, under the Firm of

BRITAIN, WADDINGTON & CO.

PRICES CURRENT.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.		DOMESTIC ARTICLES.	
Gin, pipe	\$350 0	Hides, Cow, pesada,* each	\$7 to 8 0
case	18 0	Ox,	8 0
Brandy, gallon	6 0	Neats,	5 4
Rum, do.	5 0	Horse,	1 3
Wine, Madeira, dozen	18 0	ditto, Banda Oriental,	0 9
Carlton, do.	3 0	Skins, Calif,	7 0
Sweet, do.	2 4	Vicuña, each	1 4
Sugar, White Havanna, arroba	21 0	Sheep, with wool, doz.	2 0
Brown do.	18 0	Natria	6 to 6 4
White Brazil, do.	19 0	Chinchilla,	5 4
Brown do.	16 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	35 0	Vicuña,	0 4
Brazil, arroba,	30 0	Tallow, Rough, arroba (25lbs.)	1 4
Tea, Imperial, lb.	4 0	Beef, dried, quintal, (103lbs.)	4 0
Hyson, do.	3 4	Horns, per m.	70 0
Souchong, do.	3 0	Ostrich Feathers, white, lb.	1 0
Coffee, quintal	32 0	Butter, lb.	0 6
Flour N. America, barrel	34 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 Genoese,	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, . . . . .	115 per ct. prem.	Patriot Dollars, . . . . .	100 per ct. prem.
Quarter do. . . . .	90 do. do.	Cut stamped Silver, 70	do. do.

FUNDS.

Rate of Discount in the Bank, half per ct. per month.	Bills on England, . . . . .	23d. 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 discount.	
4 per ct. proportionably.	Bank Stock, . . . . .	27 per ct. premium.