

THE

# British Packet,

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

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No. 10.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1826. (VOL. 1.

### BRAZIL.

The accounts from Rio state the empire to be in a very disordered and convulsed condition. The conscription which has been practised for the purpose of raising troops to carry on the war with the Republic, has excited great dissatisfaction, most particularly in the province of Ceara. On the 10th of August, one of the members of the Brazilian Senate moved, that an explanation should be demanded of the Government, respecting the manner of raising recruits. In one part of his speech he has the following words:—

“The Province of Ceara is in the most deplorable condition. Two-thirds of its inhabitants are outlaws, whom necessity and distress have converted into robbers and pickpockets; and the remainder are left without protection for their property. Deaths are daily taking place in the streets, which was never before known in Brazil; and the recruiting system is the cause of all this!”

Another deputy:—

“If the Cearans are nearly dying of hunger, why are they torn from their country, to be sent to certain death in the holds of filthy ships, under the pretext of collecting recruits? How can those bear arms who are in a sickly state, suffering from hunger, and exposed to pestilential disorders? Would it not be better if they were sent to the hospitals, and not to the field of battle? How is it that spectres, consumed by want and misery, and heaped up in the hull of a ship, are ordered to enter the service of the country, or rather to die on the voyage, or in the hospitals of the capital? How many, out of the hundreds of unfortunate creatures, have been saved and sent to the army?—O, my God! not one! All have unfortunately died; or, if any yet survive, they drag out their miserable existence in an hospital! How is it, that in these days of knowledge and philanthropy, the lives of men, and Brazilian citizens, are so little respected? Near a thousand men have died on the voyage, or in the hospitals!—No, Mr. President; let an end be put to so many misfortunes. Justice and humanity require it; and our duties as Deputies oblige us to defend the Brazilian people, who have placed us in this Hall. Let us take the most energetic measures to investigate so foul a proceeding, so often repeated before God and man, and in the presence of the legislative body. Let an answer be given to the demanded explanation, and afterwards we will decide on that which may be most preferable; and that our constituents may know that although these explanations be not given, we remonstrate, and will continue remonstrating against such proceedings.”

Similar sentiments were expressed by other deputies, and the authority by which these troops were raised was stigmatized as illegal and unconstitutional.

The language used in these discussions must be every thing but agreeable to the Emperor. It is not improbable, that by convoking the Senate at this time, he expected that the urgencies of the war would have prevented that strict investigation into the legality and justice of his measures which was once practised in more pacific times; and, instead of finding a bitter and severe censor, he hoped to meet a warm and influential coadjutor, and thereby to give a plausible colouring to the despotic regulations now in practice, and to augment the vigour and force of his military and naval establishments. His disappointment undoubtedly must be very galling; and in the moment of his vexation, he gave vent to it by dissolving the Senate, in a manner but one step removed from the use of actual military violence,—an act, which stamps his conduct with a criminality that many good deeds cannot atone for, and will be a stain on his administration which all the efforts of his partisans cannot blot out. The farce of a constitutional monarchy cannot now be played off with any thing like a good grace; and they who know what constitutional monarchies are, must execrate so villainous a prostitution of the name; nor can all the arts of political sophistry find an effectual palliative for the shameful imposture, in attempting to give currency to base coin, that bears on its very impress the marks of an arrant counterfeit. The decep-

tion is too evident to escape the observation of others, and it is not probable that it will always continue to be the circulating medium of Brazil.

We are not so hasty in our conclusions, as to infer from a few disturbances the downfall of the empire, or the loss of the crown. Their dependence is at present too firm to be removed by a popular commotion, or a provincial insurrection. But neither of them promise to be of a protracted duration. A sensible change of measures must take place, before Brazil can rest peaceably under its present government, even if any modification short of its overthrow will satisfy the views of those who now demand it. There is an epidemia gone forth, the influence of which has had marked and inconvertible effects on the state of South America; and it is not improbable that the contagion has already affected the Brazilian people, and the further extension of it can only be prevented by removing all the materials upon which it can actively operate. A more liberal system must be adopted by the Emperor, before he can rationally count on the permanence of his power; and a conduct less exposed to the imputations of tyranny must be observed, before his subjects, if sensible of their rights, can become really and *bona fide*, staunch defenders of the throne, or contented and peaceable citizens. If not, his power and authority will be but precarious possessions, and the elements of which they are composed will be a mere heap of combustibles, always exposed to a destructive conflagration, at the touch of the smallest spark produced by casual social frictions. Had he lived a few ages back, his intelligence, his enterprising and energetic character, would have secured him a name among the most distinguished benefactors of mankind. But, unfortunately for his fame, the spirit of the age is in considerable advance of his views, or, more properly, decidedly opposed to the retention of his interests: otherwise he might be hereafter to Brazil what the Czar Peter is now to Russia. Had he lived in the same age with that monarch, his name would not be disgraced by being associated with that of Peter, the first constitutional emperor of Brazil. Could the renowned Czar be placed in Don Pedro's circumstances, instead of cutting the beards of his courtiers, knouting his attendants, or teaching his subjects to build ships, he would find ample employment in framing constitutions, in warring with abstract principles, or in quelling domestic insurrections.

He endeavours to promote the happiness and prosperity of his people; but regard for his personal authority must always be opposed to the adoption of those principles which are congenial to their present views. A bad emperor of Brazil, may make a good and useful king of Portugal,—not that good and bad are mere relative terms, but because the amount of these qualities is generally estimated by comparative and relative circumstances. In Portugal, habits and sentiments concede ample respect to prescriptive rights and legitimate authority;—but in Brazil, a spirit is abroad that will probably before a quarter of a century shall have transpired, prove deaf to the clamours of both the one and the other.

We have heard that he has demanded an armistice; but the Republic, aware of its true interests, has refused to comply. This *political bolus* did not suit the taste of the Argentine Government; it scented too rancidly of the *Corsican's* policy. It would imply, on his part, no renunciation of views; but rather an effort of cunning to elude the gripe of necessity,—a necessity which will become more urgent every day, and (unless we are egregiously deceived,) will ultimately keep no terms with his claims on the Banda Oriental, short of their total and complete abandonment.

**SALTA.**—In consequence of the publication of an address by Don Juan Antonio Moldes, respecting the murder of his brother, who refused to surrender to the officers of justice, (being under suspicion of treason and conspiracy,) and which accuses the Governor of the Province of tyranny and oppression, and violation of the laws: the Honourable Junto of the Province taking into consideration the address which has been printed in Tucuman, and published 28th of June, bearing the name of Don Juan Antonio Moldes, deputy elect to the National Congress; and being desirous of fixing the criterion of public opinion, declares,—

1. "The Junta of Representatives, during the actual administration, has enjoyed, and does enjoy, the most complete liberty in the exercise of its attributes.

2. "The Resolution of the 12th of May, by which the Sessions were suspended until the 15th of June last, was the result of a motion made by a representative, and approved in commission by the said Senior Moldes.

3. "The actual Governor of the Province, in all the time of his administration, has merited and does merit the utmost approbation and gratitude of the Junto of Representatives, by his exact fulfilment of the laws.

**MENDOZA.**—An article in a Mendoza paper, relative to the internal financial situation of that Province, does not appear unworthy a place in our paper. We view in it additional proof, if any were wanting, of the absolute necessity of the combination and union of the provinces in a confederated and consolidated form of government, and we perceive in the details the influence of those erroneous views which are frequently exhibited in these states, particularly in that thrifty frugality which, to prevent corruption in public officers, forgets that, as a general rule, to be well served our servants must be well paid.

"The Treasury has experienced an annual deficit. To supply this deficit, it has been believed preferable to lower the salaries and diminish the number of officers, rather than to impose contributions. By a species of fatality it has been forgotten, that when society requires the service of its members, it ought, at least, to provide for their necessities. This badly understood economy, has caused the following effects:—1. The public neither has counted, nor counts on functionaries who are exclusively occupied in its service.—2. That by the diminution of public officers, the authorities are impeded, by the want of auxiliaries, to give a rapid movement to the despatch of public affairs.—3. That the public officers cannot be bound to fulfil the duties which are incumbent on them. For example, how can a Representative be bound to abandon the labour by which his family lives, to come and discuss public affairs, and deliver himself to the meditation which they require, when this service does not indemnify him for the time which he has stolen from his labour? How can it be required of a Governor to pay an arduous and contracted attention to the discharge of his duties, when this person by necessity is obliged to employ his time in securing the means of subsistence? How can it be believed that a Member of the Chamber of Justice can live on sixteen dollars per month?—that a Secretary and Assessor of the Government can do so with thirty-three dollars per month?—and that a Justice of *primera instancia* can devote all his time to the administration of justice, when he can calculate on no remuneration?"

"In vain it is believed, that this or that person can maintain a regular administration without the sum of necessary elements. This is an error into which we frequently fall, because we always attribute our evils to persons, and not to things. Let us undeceive ourselves. We must obtain, if we wish to advance, a Government that is nowise precarious. Let us remember, that however just may be the persons placed at its head, if they possess not the necessary resources, and if the people do not grant them, nothing more will be done than to place worthy citizens on the borders of an inevitable precipice. The multitude always considers the Government to be the cause of all evils; and if, unfortunately, in a moment of fermentation, there should be an ambitious individual capable of putting it in action, the Government is the first victim which is sacrificed. In Mendoza, suppose there should be a want of water, because a rise of the river might have carried away the dam, we should hear showers of curses fall on the Government: and if the Government should seek the means for undertaking a work to prevent the evils of droughts and floods, it would not find a single dollar in the treasury."

#### BANDA ORIENTAL.

The news from this Province are satisfactory. Subordination is restored by the use of prompt and sharp measures. The partisans of Fructuosa Ribera are entirely scattered or exterminated. Colonel Laguna has pursued those who seconded his views, or took part in the conspiracy which was organized by this leader, and the principals of them have been shot. It appears that this conspiracy not only affected the army, but that its consequences extended far beyond its limits, and had caused the country to be overrun by bands of murderers and robbers, directly following the steps of their great prototype—the infamous Artigas. No doubt, many of his followers yet exist, and only waited for a favourable opportunity to give free scope to their old practices, and to that system of sanguinary misrule which so long disgraced and desolated this fertile province.

The House of Representatives was assembled about the middle of last month, in the village of Canelones. A printing-press has also been established, and a newspaper is about to be published.

On the 25th ultimo, the army was encamped on the Rio Negro, and the divisions which were stationed at the river Yi, and in San José del Uruguay, had joined the main body, which is about to remove to the Durazno, where it is to be reinforced by the division at present at La Calera de las Huerfanas, under the command of General Mansilla; afterwards, it will march to the frontiers. In consequence of the measures taken by the General-in-Chief, Alvear, the greatest order is said to prevail among the troops.

#### BUENOS AYRES.

His Excellency the President of the Republic, has issued the following decrees:—

"September 26, 1826.

1. "The new frontier line on the side of the Indians, shall be drawn from Fuerte de la Independencia, at the points marked by the commissioners named by the government for the purpose, and whose plan is approved of.

2. "In consequence of which, three principal forts shall be established; the first at Laguna de Curafalquen, the second at Laguna de la Cruz de Guerra, and the third at Laguna del Potrero.

3. "The necessary orders shall be issued by the Minister of Government and War, for the preparation of every thing requisite to the prompt realization of the enterprise; and most particularly for the completion of the four regiments of cavalry which should permanently garrison the new frontier line.

4. "The minister of government is specially authorized to unite in a general meeting, all the neighbouring proprietors, for the purpose of resolving on the assistance which they will contribute, not only that the work may be performed with greater celerity, but also with less cost to the public treasury.

5. "Over and above what may have relation with the establishment of the frontiers, the same minister of government will also agree, in conjunction with the said proprietors, upon the most effectual means for providing and attracting to the frontiers that population which will make their conservation easy; as also that they endeavour to preserve peace with the Indians, with the assistance afforded by the government, and subject to the regulations which for this object it shall appoint."

It is believed that these orders will shortly be carried into effect. The establishment of a line of posts has long since been proposed and projected; but other objects, requiring more immediate attention, have hitherto prevented their realization, though it is reasonable to hope that a measure of such evident importance will not again be cast aside to remain among the list of mere projects.

One of the greatest causes which have contributed to perpetuate the state of desertion in which the greater part of these fertile lands have so long lain, is the dangers anticipated from exposure to the incursions of the Indians,—a race of lawless banditti, whose respect or friendship can only be gained or preserved by the agency of fear,—who have no restraints on their actions but what the allurements of a temporary interest can impose. Treaties of peace and conventions of amity have often and successively been tried; but have as constantly failed in the great object,—the permanent security of the territories.

With tribes who acknowledge little subordination to their chiefs, and whose social bonds are of the most fragile texture, engagements, however solemn, are of little weight when opposed to their irregular habits and unprincipled love of plunder, which would appear to be their predominating feeling. To beings so constituted, one severe repulse is more efficient in checking their invasions, than, without this, the most valuable presents, or the most sacred compacts, signed by a drunken cacique, can possibly be. With such neighbours, no man's property or life is secure; and in such a state of things, it will be no ordinary inducement which can prompt men to hazard either the one or the other, in a country the population of which is both thinly scattered, and by no means remarkable for enterprising industry. The efficacy of treaties, and even severe chastisements, has been put to the test, and found too precarious to justify any thing like confidence in their faith; and this last measure,—very expensive, but by far the most promising which has been devised,—is the only one which, without their extermination, can curb those daring spirits in their

sudden and impetuous encroachments, and guarantee to the inhabitants of the interior those privileges which alone can give value to life or property.

TO EMIGRANTS.

September 28th, 1826.

In the place known by the name of *Chacarita de los Colegiales*, all the lands belonging to the State which are not rented, shall be appropriated for the purpose of forming a village, to be called *Chorroarín*.

The village shall be formed according to the plan and design projected by the topographic department, which plan has been approved of at the date of this. Every division shall be subdivided into twelve equal portions, and the distribution of them shall be made in conformity with the decrees of the 7th of August, 1824, and 19th January, 1825.

The quinta lots which the land will afford shall be distributed among emigrant families, who may wish to apply themselves to their cultivation; each quinta lot to be 220 yards wide, and the same depth.

The lots of which the previous article treats, shall be let by lease, as is appointed in an established rule with respect to public lands; but in the first two years the lessees shall be exempt from the payment of the rent which is established as general by the law of May 18th ultimo.

To each family which may receive a quintal lot, there shall be given, in the village, a lot of land for the purpose of building, with the extension which the third article establishes.

A commission, to be composed of a Justice of Peace and two neighbouring persons, which the Minister of Government shall name, shall be charged with the distribution of the building and quintal lots. The same commission is charged particularly to afford to the emigrant families all the necessary protection, that, being established comfortably, the emigration of industrious families may be encouraged, on which depends so much the progress of the country.

The commissioners shall form an agreement with the commission of emigration, for the purpose of providing the necessary means for carrying into effect that which is recommended in the previous article.

The commissioners shall take care also, that, without loss of time, the church which is now there shall be prepared for service, and they shall dispose of that part which may not be wanted in favour of the new village.

The commissioners appointed are Don Pedro Fernandez and Don Pedro Sebastiani.

ESTABLISHED RELIGION.

(Continued from our last.)

If such effects have been produced by an ecclesiastical establishment constituted as that of South America was formerly, and of which one of the most prominent features was subservience to the interests of a narrow and oppressive policy; how much more beneficial will be its influence on society, when placed under a regimen analogous to the more liberal and improved order of things introduced by the Revolution, and when its powers and agency shall exercise their legitimate office, unfrustrated by the dogmas of superstition, and uncontrolled by the jealous watchfulness of temporary interests? If a body of clergy has done so much service to the country, whose education and habits were formed at a time of the most degrading abjection, and when learning and knowledge were only meted out in such a degree as to render them flexible agents in the hands of unjust and illiberal rulers, or were appropriated to strengthen the bonds, and rivet the chains of political slavery; what consequences may not rationally be anticipated from a body, the members of which shall be under no fear of a lordly master to repress the ardour of the mind in the pursuit of knowledge, or to clog with prohibitions, the free developement of the mental powers? one which, instead of being by its particular interests, connected as a party and sharer in the spoils of oppression, shall be made a coadjutor of the government in diffusing learning, morality, and liberty, and in stimulating and guiding the impulse which the public mind has received in being released from the yoke of political bondage, and from the blind stupidity of superstitious ignorance? No sordid motives can now interpose to prevent the free course of liberal principles, or prohibit the display of them in their natural and unsophisticated character.

In the present circumstances of the country, the means of know-

ledge being much more generally diffused, and the honours which await on wisdom or talent being of a more elevated character than they could ever have been under the colonial dominion, the result will be, after even a limited continuance, that in the future no such a chasm could be found in the class of enlightened citizens as there would now be, if the clergy were removed from their different senatorial, diplomatic, and other public offices, which they so ably and usefully fill. But notwithstanding the necessity of the existence of that body may not be so apparent, it will be little less efficacious in the influence it will exercise on the cast of national character, whether literary or moral: and literature and morality are the best and most permanent bases on which to establish the edifice of national greatness and prosperity. Without them, men and nations may become for a while notorious; but liberty, social happiness, or durable national power, cannot long subsist where their agency is not felt, and exhibited in a decided and positive manner.

If to provide for the extension of elementary and general knowledge forms part of the duties of a national government, we do not see why provision of a similar kind should not be made to diffuse moral principles; and if the separate influences of both on individual and national felicity were put in competition, we should unhesitatingly prefer the latter.

That the arts and sciences, of themselves, and by their abstract influence, are productive of good effects on national morals, has been denied by some, and doubted by many. The celebrated *Rousseau*, in his maiden essay, adduced many plausible arguments to prove, that they neither produce nor tend to promote morality on those among whom these studies and their improvements are most common. For the sake of example, we might offer the state of those nations who have made greatest progress in the fine arts in the South of Europe, and among whom, unhappily, morals are at the lowest ebb,—upon whom, political bondage appears to be an entailed curse. The connexion between knowledge and liberty is undeniable: but that which exists between religion and morality is much more palpable; and both liberty and morality we believe are absolutely necessary to the enjoyment of permanent individual and national felicity.

If to generalize and spread the influence of the former over the face of society is a duty belonging to public authorities, to devote similar means to generate and strengthen the principles of the latter, is equally as urgent a duty, and cannot be neglected without exposing those concerned to the imputation of being ignorant of the responsibilities of their office, or of discharging their obligations in an imperfect and defective manner.

Notwithstanding what we have said on the necessity of a church establishment, we are not blind to the prevailing propensity which is characteristic of the times, and an almost inseparable consequence of all modern revolutions; and we are convinced, that without a powerful reaction of public sentiment, all the constitutional statutes, and all the countenance which the government can afford, will be insufficient to prevent the present one from falling into disrepute, and eventually losing all its influence on society or morals. That it may arrive at this state of paralization, is no just reason why it ought to do so; nor will it prove that it is an unnecessary part of the political machine. This propensity does not impugn the usefulness of the establishment, nor does it proceed from enlightened views of its legitimate character; but arises from an instinctive abhorrence of oppression, with which it has unfortunately been too long identified. The principles and measures of new states just awakened to a sense of their rights, are not always such as to receive the approbation of wisdom or experience. Too frequently, in their impetuous career to liberty, they are precipitated into licentiousness; and in tearing up the roots of superstition, they sometimes shake the foundations of morality. There is little need of proving this, and still less to show the propriety of counteracting those public tendencies which threaten, in their unimpeded progress, to affect directly the most valuable social interests.

On the 22d ultimo, arrived at Monte Video the English brig *Agenoria*, bringing as passenger Dr. Hogan, and part of the cargo of the brig *Children*, which returned to England in consequence of the blockade. She states, that the other vessels which returned with their cargoes, will sail again for Monte Video. By information from M. Video of the 24th ultimo, the statements respecting the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies by the emperor Pedro, and the disorders of the provinces, are confirmed.

**THE NATIONAL ARMY.**—About the end of August, anarchy had made gigantic strides in the National Army, and threatened in a short time to involve the country in all the horrors which are its general attendants, and again devolve to the emperor what so many sacrifices have been made to recover. The conspiracy had been formed among a considerable number of officers, with the positive design of simultaneously throwing off all restraints and obedience to the National authorities, and to the commander-in-chief of the army. This was to have taken place on the 15th of September; but fortunately the activity and promptitude of the General completely defeated their designs, and, by seizing several of the leaders, entirely disconcerted their measures. One of the leaders, Bernabe Ribera, the brother of Fructuoso Ribera, had already put his plans in operation, and had actually commenced hostilities against the National Army, by plundering the baggage, intercepting provisions, horses, and taking prisoners a number of officers, privates, &c. At this time, a division under the orders of commandant Raña, stationed at Queguay, seduced by the intrigues of Ribera, suddenly abandoned its post and joined the insurgents, leaving another division which was stationed on the Uruguay, entirely exposed to the enemy. On the 8th ultimo, when affairs were in the most critical state, General Alvear marched to the Uruguay to protect this division, which was 60 leagues distant from the National army, and 28 from the enemy's frontiers. This movement threw the insurgents into confusion, and had a decided influence in paralyzing their movements. The taking of Bernabe Ribera by a bold effort on the other side of Rio Negro, and also at the same time taking prisoner Felipe Caballero, put an end to all their designs, and the greater part of the troops returned to their duty.

Last week, six youths entered the University of this city, from the Banda Oriental,—the number which, by a decree of the Government, each province is entitled to send, and to the support of whom exhibitions have been granted from the treasury of the general government. His Excellency the President being pleased with the promptitude with which the youths have availed themselves of the favour, has liberally granted two additional exhibitions to the same province. These circumstances, though trifling in appearance, are pledges that the Banda Oriental will not be liberated as a mere concession of usurpation to conventional rights; but that the change of system will also tend to stimulate the progress of knowledge and intelligence among its inhabitants, and, it may be hoped, thereby promote their political organization, and general prosperity.

Fructuoso Ribera has arrived at Rosario, in the province of Santa Fé. The commandant of the district has detained him, until he shall have received further orders from the provincial government.

3d instant, a smack, lying in front of the Custom House, was carried off. Some Portuguese sailors are supposed to have committed this act.

4th.—His Majesty's corvette *Ranger*, Lord Henry Thynne, commander, sailed for Monte Video.

**THEATRE.**

The French Amateur performance was repeated at the Theatre on Saturday evening last, for the benefit of the *Escuela mutua de Jovenes*, (bajo la direccion de la Sociedad de Beneficencia.)

There was nothing to distinguish it from the preceding representation. The house was respectably filled, though far from being crowded. We were glad to observe the gallant Captain ESPORA in the boxes. He was in uniform, looked exceedingly well, and apparently recovered from his wound. Captain SHARRON was in the same box. Those two heroes, it will be recollected, in the action of 30th July, when the flag of the ship *Twenty-fifth of May* was shot away by the *Caboco*, and loud cheering took place from that brig in consequence, mounted the mizen rigging and again displayed the National Standard, amidst a shower of shot from seven large vessels then surrounding.

**BOLIVIA.**

The Congress, on the 22d of August, passed the following laws: Article 1.—The regulars (friars and nuns) of the Republic, may secularize themselves, without alleging any other cause than the quiet of their consciences.

2. The regular who may wish to be secularized, shall present himself before the ordinary diocesan, the only competent authority in these affairs: if he shall meet with opposition on the part of the diocesan, or a delay of two days, he shall have recourse to force. The courts of justice shall issue the necessary orders within two days more, and, in case of resistance, shall exercise the full power of the law.

3. The government will encourage, by all the means which are appropriate, the secularization of the regulars, and will prevent all vexation on the part of their superiors.

4. The ecclesiastic and civil governments shall take care, that the secularized regulars serve in the cures and vacant livings according to their merits and aptitudes.

5. The government, endeavouring by every means to form relations with His Holiness, will solicit the confirmation of all the secularizations which the ordinary shall make; as also every thing which may pertain to ecclesiastical affairs.

6. To all the nuns who shall secularize themselves agreeably with the anterior articles, the administrator of the monastery to which they may belong shall afford them the same supplies which they received in the convent.

7. If the quota of supplies from the revenue of the convent should, in the judgment of the government, be insufficient for their convenient support, it will, from the State funds, contribute what it may judge necessary.

8. The government will beware that the uncloistered nuns live in the houses of their parents or relatives; and, in the event of not possessing any, where their honesty and decorum may not suffer.

9. They shall not be permitted to leave the convent unless the civil government, in concordance with the ecclesiastical, be assured of the honour and morality of the house in which they shall reside.

10. The decree of The Liberator of 29th of August, remains in full force as far as it fixes the age for profession.

11. Until a new regulation, no novice shall be permitted to profess or to take the habit. The monasteries of Carmen are excepted in this regulation.

12. The community which does not consist of twelve ordained members, shall be joined to the nearest convent of the same order.

13. The government will watch that the regulars of both sex observe strictly the rules of their institute; and will not permit them, under any pretext, to live out of the cloisters.

14. It shall belong to the supreme government to name, both in the convents and monasteries, the respective administrators; to receive their reports, and provide every thing necessary to the better administration of these interests.

15. These laws shall be read once a month, in each convent and monastery; at which reading, the superior local authority is to be present.

**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        |
| Carlou, 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. do.                | 18 0      | Nutria                           | 6 to 6 4   |
| White Brazil, do.            | 19 0      | Chinchilla,                      | 5 4        |
| Brown do. 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.**

|                  |                     |                     |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Doublons,        | \$39                | Patriot Dollars,    | . 110 per ct. prem. |
| Spanish Dollars, | . 120 per ct. prem. | Cut stamped Silver, | 80 do. do.          |

**FUNDS.**

|                                                               |                   |                            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Rate of Discount in the Bank, half per ct. per month.         | Bills on England, | . 21d. the dollar.         |
| Do. do. private transactions, two to three.                   | France,           | . 380 centimes the dollar. |
| Public Funds, 6 per ct. 46 per 100. 4 per ct. proportionably. | on Rio Janeiro,   | 11 to 12 discount.         |
|                                                               | Bank Stock,       | . 27 per ct. premium.      |