

THE
British Packet,
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

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No. 11.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1826. — VOL. 1.

GREAT BRITAIN.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—July 25.

This being the day fixed for the meeting of Parliament, the Lord Chancellor proceeded to the House of Lords at 3 o'clock, and took his seat on the woolsack, but not in his state robes, accompanied by the Earl of Shaftesbury and two other Peers; when Messrs. Rickman, Whitham, Stracey, Mitchell, and some other officers and clerks of the House of Commons, representing the House, attended at the Bar. The Lord Chancellor then announced to them that he had received His Majesty's writ, which the clerk, Mr. Courtney read. It stated His Majesty's pleasure, that the Parliament appointed to meet that day should be prorogued to Thursday, the 24th August. This formal proceeding being concluded, the officers of the House of Commons withdrew, and the door being closed, the clerks examined the roll returned of the Scotch Peers; after which, the Lord Chancellor and the Peers who attended with his Lordship left the House.

It appears that the illness with which His Majesty was attacked some months ago, has almost left him. A Sunday paper of July 2d gives us much pleasure to be enabled to inform our countrymen of the long course of quiet and domestic seclusion has almost restored His Majesty's health. He is now enabled not only to make excursions on the lakes in the vicinity of the Castle, but we believe to enjoy them. He lives as much as possible in the open air, and with great simplicity. In most of his excursions his provisions are carried with him, and are eaten under a tent, or spreading tree, or in a boat, as the occasion may be. He delights much in the society of young people. The general character of his mode of life is quietness, simplicity, and domestic enjoyment, and the effect of the fine weather, and recruiting his health by exercise.

The session is now closed, and the excitement which it produces is nearly ceased. It would appear, that though there has been a considerable change among the members, the Ministry has lost few friends, as the changes have chiefly operated on that party which forms the Whig aristocracy, many of whose partisans have been displaced by reformers or radicals. As the Ministers were themselves divided upon the Catholic Question, and still more upon the Corn Laws, and some of them upon the subject of Mr. Huskisson's Free Trade, it was very strongly anticipated that the elections generally would be unfavourable to the Government party. Mr. Robinson, indeed, spared no effort to conciliate all parties; but, like all men who pursue a middle, and rather undecided course, it was expected that he had dissatisfied many of his own friends without gaining any of the opposite party. Mr. Huskisson owes more to his acknowledged talent, than to any personal influence, with any of his comrades in office. Lord Liverpool, so far as we hear and understand, is universally respected by all classes; but there does not appear the same unanimity of approbation with respect to Mr. Canning. He is considered, and particularly in the country, as possessing more genius, knowledge, and not to be so sufficiently firm and decisive in his own principles as to give them a practical issue in the Cabinet. Mr. Peel shares the general esteem and public confidence with Lord Liverpool; and we have never heard any censure directed towards Lord Bathurst, or the management of the colonies.

By the papers, the last summer would appear to have been one of the hottest that has been experienced for a great number of

years, and a long drought was the consequence, which has affected considerably the crops of hay, and will undoubtedly have the same influence on the corn harvest. There have been very severe and destructive thunder-storms, by which an uncommon number of persons lost their lives, and a great number of buildings set on fire.

This drought, and the storms, extended not only over England, but also over great part of the Continent, doing immense damage to property and lives. We have seldom seen, in so short a space of time, such a continued succession of destructive and dreadful fires, as are detailed in the papers for July last. Many successive columns are occupied in relating them, some caused by accident, but a great number by electric fluid, which was discharged in amazing quantities during the late storms. One of the most destructive took place at Liverpool, July 6. It broke out in the warehouse of Mr. John Aspinall, Salt-house Dock. The fire commenced in a cotton room on the second floor, and in a few moments threatened destruction to the neighbourhood, consisting chiefly of warehouses. Under Mr. Aspinall's warehouses were the offices of Mr. Cyrus Morrall and Mr. Lou's Claude, into which it was found impossible to enter with a view to saving the books. The fire, notwithstanding the exertions of the firemen and others, reached the adjacent premises, and shortly presented to the gaze of thousands not less than nine large warehouses in one complete sheet of flame. The engines of the different fire-offices being played effectually, prevented the further progress of the fire. The loss is estimated at between one and two hundred thousand pounds. Providentially there was not much wind, or the consequences would have been awful. If the wind had blown from the East, it is thought the whole of the shipping in the Salt-house Dock would have been consumed.

The drought has been more severe in North America than in Europe. The thermometer ranged from 90 to 95 degrees. Several fires have broken out in the woods in the vicinity of the Erie Canal. A late fire near Boston consumed the wood on 10,000 acres. Immense swarms of locusts have appeared in some parts of Virginia.

THE REVENUE.—The total amount of the Revenue for Great Britain, in the year ending July 5, 1825, was 49,623,194*l.*; that for the year ending the day before yesterday, was 47,397,726*l.*; leaving an apparent deficiency on the year of 2,225,468*l.* This need not excite the least surprise, when we consider that the former year was one of unmixt prosperity, the latter, one of unusual difficulty, besides the repeal of upwards of three millions of taxes principally in the latter period. The decrease has principally fallen on the Customs and Excise, in which the duties were lessened or repealed. In the Stamps there is an increase of 1,000*l.* on the year; in the Post Office 5,000*l.*, and in the Miscellaneous the increase is 235,820*l.*

The Revenue for the Quarter just ended will agreeably disappoint the public, who had been prepared to expect a much greater defalcation. The total revenue for the Quarter ending the 5th of July, 1825, was 12,498,522*l.*, and that for the Quarter ending Wednesday last was 12,000,227*l.*, being a decrease on the Quarter of 498,295*l.*, a sum less than the amount of taxes repealed during the period.

But if we consider the revenue from taxation merely, we find that the deficit 160,000*l.* found as an increase under the head of "Miscellaneous" and what is caused by the sale of the "Royal Domain" from the East India Company, or some other special source of supply. The real deficiency for the

therefore, is about 650,000*l.* which, if the depressed state of trade and the repealed taxes be considered, can afford no legitimate cause of alarm.

THE BURMESE WAR.

London, July 9.—We have already stated, that, in consequence of the non-ratification, by the Burmese, of the treaty lately entered into by Sir A. Campbell and the King of Ava, hostilities had again commenced. On Monday the *Thomas Grenville*, Indiaman, which sailed from Calcutta the 28th of February, arrived, the purser of which brought official despatches from the head-quarters of the British army in India, confirmatory of those lately received at the Admiralty; and stating the additional important fact, that Sir A. Campbell was marching on Ummerapoora from the south side, and it was hoped that ere the lapse of a few days that capital would surrender to the British forces. The Commander-in-chief had stated his determination to conclude no further armistice with the Burmese until he had taken possession of their capital. Details are given of a series of judicious operations, conducted by our troops under Captain Grant and Lieutenant Pemberton, aided by their Native Ally, Rajah Gambir Singh, which have compelled the enemy to retreat across the river Ningti, abandoning an extensive country and several stockades, from one of which upwards of 200 people were liberated. Our army we believe had already passed all the principal defences; so that no serious obstacle was likely to prevent its direct advance upon Ummerapoora.

By a letter from his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, dated Jan. 24, we learn that since the fall of Bhurtpore, the whole of the fortresses (Biana, Weir, Kombeir, Deeg, and Kania,) in that Raj have surrendered to the British army, without opposition, and are now accordingly occupied by detachments from the army under the command of his Excellency. The inhabitants of Bim-pora are retiring to their habitations, and resuming their usual avocations; and the desolation caused by the storm is fast disappearing.

The Board of Admiralty have determined on fitting out another expedition to the Arctic Seas. The first object is the survey of the eastern coast of Spitzbergen, where it is expected that new and prolific fishing grounds may be discovered, which will be attended with great benefit to our northern fishery, the seas on the western side of Spitzbergen being nearly exhausted. Captain Parry has been selected for this interesting survey, and the *Hecla* is to be prepared for the performance of this service during the next year. An ultimate and still more interesting object is subsequently to be attempted, which will require all the energy and enterprise of the distinguished officer to whom this service is to be entrusted. We understand the *Hecla* will take out with her boats or small vessels of peculiar construction, in which Captain Parry and a party of the *Hecla's* officers and men are to attempt actually to reach the North Pole, leaving the *Hecla* in the neighbourhood of Spitzbergen. The attempt is to be made on the suggestion of the Royal Society.

Mr. Hobhouse is going to join the Duke of Devonshire at St. Petersburg, to be present at the coronation of the Emperor Nicholas.

On Tuesday, July 3d, the bust of Grauville Sharpe was placed by Mr. Chantry in the council-room at Guildhall. The following inscription is engraved on the slab below the bust:—"Grauville Sharpe, to whom England owes the glorious verdict of her highest court of law, That the slave who sets his foot on British ground becomes that instant free."

July 9th.—The following procession has attracted considerable notice in the Metropolis for the last two or three days:—Two heralds, preceded by trumpets and a large banner of blue silk richly ornamented: three men in state liveries, with curiously wrought iron cones, a revolving wheel, drawn *a la tandem*, the palfrey rode by an interesting boy: a file of cuirassiers, blue and gold: several flags, with devices: a large square ornamented machine, drawn by two caparisoned horses, with an imperial crown on the summit, followed by a select corps of Polanders. The whole had an impressive effect on the public, who seemed to sympathize with the cause of the procession, which was to proclaim, that by Act of Parliament all Lotteries not for over a Tuesday the 18th of this month, (July.)

FRANCE.

It is stated, the Paris papers, in conformity to a Convention just made between the King of France and Ferdinand of Spain and ratified at Aranjuez, the French army in the Peninsula, which by the treaty of 1824 was reduced to 25,000 men, including the

Swiss brigade of 3,000, is now to be reduced to 15,000, including that brigade. In consequence of this, Barcelona, St. Sebastian, Jaca, the Seo d'Urgel, and Figueras, will be evacuated, and only Cadix and Pampeluna will be still occupied by the French troops.

GREECE.

The accounts from Greece do not contain much of importance, excepting a series of piratical acts which have been committed by vessels bearing the flag of that nation. The following are taken from *Lloyd's List* of June 27:—

H. M.'s ship *Alacrity* destroyed four piratical vessels on the 9th and 10th of April, under the Greek islands of Ispara and Andres.

Smyrna, May 19.—Arrived here yesterday the *Iris* from Liverpool and Malta. Was boarded on the 15th in the Cape Dor passage, by two large boats full of men, showing the Greek flag. They plundered her of a large quantity of manufactured goods, the master's and mate's wataes, and the greater part of the crew's clothes. The *Tantury*, Quicks, arrived to-day from Newport and Messina; was plundered of part of her provisions and stores near the same place. The *Thompson*, Hobbs, arrived 8th instant from Hydra, from whence she was cut out by H. M.'s ship *Cambrian*, which ship put an officer and 11 men on board of her. Some pirates attempted twice to board her, but they were beat off. H. M.'s ships *Cambrian* and *Brisk* are in port: the latter gives convoy this evening to the *Briton*, for Constantinople, and *Assa*, Murdey, and *Matilda*, Camming, for Enos.

Constantinople, May 26.—The *Stranger*, a Maltese, is arrived here from Malta, after being plundered by two Greek armed vessels off the island of Zea. A Genoese which was in company shared the same fate. Succeeding accounts contain the details of other acts of the same disgraceful and outrageous kind. His Majesty's ships on that station are on the alert.

The French papers afford some interesting intelligence respecting Lord Cochrane's proceedings. His Lordship, it is stated, cruised for some time off Cape St. Vincent, until he had collected all his vessels, eight in number, some of which carry Perkin's tremendous steam 68 pounders. His Lordship's own ship, the *Perseverance*, is a steam vessel of 400 tons burthen, and the whole fleet was expected to reach the Grecian seas about the 1st of June or 1st of July.

The French papers which have arrived contain letters from Corfu dated the beginning of June, which express reviving hopes and confidence respecting the ultimate triumph of the Greek nation. The capture of Missolonghi had produced upon the whole a beneficial effect. It had cost the Turks and the Egyptians so much, that the latter were entirely crippled. Instead of marching on from conquest to conquest, Ibrahim, as we have already seen, was unable to maintain those which he had originally made. A *polizza* had fallen, notwithstanding all his efforts. He remained at Patras two months after his defeat, and was unable to undertake any thing, being too much weakened with the least probability of success. Meanwhile the people were rising in every part of the Morea, and rallied round the New Provisional Government, being filled with enthusiasm instead of fear, by the glorious example and sacrifice of the Missolonghites.

SOUTH AMERICA.

PARAGUAY.

It is well known that this district has been the scene of more revolutions and counter-revolutions, than any one in the United Provinces, and perhaps, in all South America together. They have been produced by the separation of the upper Provinces of Peru, formerly part of the vice royalty of Buenos Ayres, but now forming an independent state under the name of Bolivia, so called in honour of the Liberator Bolivar. This new state claims it as belonging naturally to its territories; and Buenos Ayres does so also, a part of the Province of Salta, which is one of the provinces of the Union.

In deciding on the validity of the claims, we know no better umpire than the free and unbiassed expression of the desires of the inhabitants, which, in this case, is in full conformity with the views of the government of Buenos Ayres. Their choice is said to have been declared: and in this manner, by voluntarily joining itself to the Province of Salta, and also naming a deputy to represent its interests in the General Congress. It might have

been expected, after such a decided proof of their wishes, that Bolivia, if actuated by that regard for justice and right which ought to characterize the conduct of all states, and without which a Republic, in particular, is the mere mockery of a name, she would have ceased to disturb the public tranquillity, by enforcing her claims in such a manner as is said to have been done in the late movements of the Bolivian authorities. If it should be denied that it was done with their approbation, it is very improbable that individuals would take upon themselves such heavy responsibilities, no less than those of high and open treason against the state, and against public order. The following are the news received from that district:—

“About the middle of August, there arrived at San Lorenzo from Chuquisaca, a sergent-major named Don Gavino Ibanes, with the sole object of causing a revolution. For this purpose, he brought letters from several persons of consequence in Bolivia, directed to those who afterwards headed the movements. After his arrival, he and they were actively engaged in spreading the information that the authorities of Bolivia had resolved to obtain the territory of Tarija, and that they would reward the persons who should co-operate to produce this object, and, if necessary, would assist them even by the use of arms; threatening, at the same time, to make war upon the inhabitants, if they themselves did not accomplish this design without further delay. To assure the truth of this, the revolutionists made use of the name of General Sucre, and also exhibited a communication of the Congress to the President of that Republic, in which it stated, that nature had located the territory of Tarija so, that it should belong to Bolivia; and, having signed the resolution of the Liberator on this point, assured him it was about to take into consideration the acquisition of the territory.

“The result of this conspiracy was, that on the 26th of August Don Estuquio Maldonado and Don Bernardo Trigo entered the village, at the head of a picket of soldiers, and a number of peones armed, whom they had seduced. The Lieutenant-Governor not having sufficient force to oppose or appease the sedition, was unwilling to avow the lives and property of the inhabitants, and he permitted the insurgents to possess themselves of the village. He then, in consequence, proceeded to the barracks, where there were 30 recruits, which had been collected for the 14th Regiment of the National Army, and joined them to the force they before possessed. Having intimidated the greater part of the people with threats of the coming of the Colombian forces, which they said were to support them, and the assurance that General Sucre conducted the movement, on the following day they called together in the plaza all the forces, and at the same time convoked the inhabitants in the Consistory, where they were obliged to sign a declaration of incorporation to the Republic of Bolivia, with no other authority than the authority of the forces in front of the Consistory. At the same time one of the leaders, Trigo, was elected governor.

SANTA FE.—The post which arrived from this Province the 9th instant, communicates the intelligence that Fructuoso Ribera and embarked there for the Banda Oriental, with an escort of 30 armed men.

PARAGUAY.

A letter from Corrientes, dated 17th ultimo, contains the following information:—“Nothing new has occurred here recently, excepting the seizure and imprisonment of the persons who composed the crew of the expedition which sailed down the river Uruguay, by the Paraguayans being to the guard-post of Tayi, 40 days after its departure from Salta. The vessels have been taken to the port of Nembucu, and the crews have been prisoners, and cut off from all communication for more than 20 days. It is said they made no resistance, though they had arms and necessaries with which they had repelled several attacks of the tribes of Indians called Tobas, in which they had been wounded and one killed. Such is the fate of this expedition, which promised such important advantages to the provinces bordering on the river Bermejo, by facilitating their communication with the capital. The restless monster whose tyrannic authority and ambition are enveloped in all the gloom of eastern mystery, has laid his iron fangs on these enterprising and adventurous voyagers, and heaven alone knows whether the confinement of a dungeon, or some prompt exercise of a more summary cruelty, shall put an end to both their journey and their lives. He is a stranger to all the feelings of humanity; and a sanguinary policy is the only counsellor whose voice is heard in his liberations.

Paraguay is an anomaly among modern nations, and its Dictator, Francis, a non-descript in the history of our race, the records of which will in vain be investigated for a counterpart or a parallel; and we may hope they will always remain free from a repetition of that hideous stain with which this tyrant has foully polluted them. This last act is an outrage of every principle of justice, and an open insult to the authorities of this Republic, who favoured and sanctioned the enterprise; and although present circumstances may prevent the government from taking those prompt and vigorous measures necessary to teach the barbarian how to respect the lives and property of the citizens, we hope the time is not far distant when this duty shall be performed, and when many of the natives of this country now confined in his dominions, shall again breathe the air of freedom.

The scientific traveller, pursuing his peaceful researches into the varieties of Nature, and the properties of her productions, or the active merchant, assiduously engaged in the active occupations of commerce, is equally an object of jealousy to this infamous ruler, whose conduct only requires open display to call forth the universal execration of the civilized world; and, could the cries of humanity, suffering all the degradation and oppression which tyranny can inflict on a fertile country and docile people, make any impression on the feelings of nations, we should soon see this ferocious brute hurled from the eminence to which fortune, forgetting the claims of wisdom or virtue, has so strangely elevated this prodigy of cruelty and wickedness. But, unfortunately for his slaves, the only probable means by which this object can be accomplished, will be by the course of nature, or the less dilatory hand of some secret assassin, from which fate has several times liberated his existence. The day in which this takes place will be held in eternal remembrance by the inhabitants of Paraguay, and will be an era more important than the liberation of America from the yoke of Spain, which to them has been a change from bad to worse; and it will be little less important to the commercial prosperity of this Republic.

Then, and then only, will the deeds of blood, the horrible in-carcerations, and the dark crimes of this diabolic usurper be made manifest; and the misnamed Patriarch will then appear in his genuine character, divested of those specious attributes which the hirelings in his pay have so plausibly invested in, to gain the respect and friendship of European nations.

BUENOS AYRES.

On the 10th instant *The Lord Melville*, packet, arrived. She left Falmouth 31st of July, at Rio 16th September, sailed thence 18th, arrived at Monte Video 6th instant, sailed on the 7th. She brought from England the following passengers:—Mr. MacNab, Mr. Duncan Stewart, Mr. Mathews, Mrs. Armstrong, 4 children and 2 servants. Mrs. A. children and servants were allowed to proceed to Buenos Ayres in the packet. The remaining passengers were refused this permission, in conformity to a fresh order of the Brazilian Government. At Rio Janeiro all was quiet, though considerable discontent prevailed. Para was in a state of revolt, as likewise several of the northern provinces.

His Majesty's ship *Welleley*, 74 guns, was at Rio; as also the surveying ships *Adventure* and *Beagle*; French frigate *Maria Theresa*, and American corvette *Beston*. The American frigate *Macedonian*, sailed from Rio for River Plate 18th September. H. M.'s corvette *Hanger*, arrived at Monte Video on Saturday last, and sailed thence the same day for Maldonado. The frigate *Doris* was at the latter port. The packet spoke the Brazilian corvette *Maciaco*, near the Chico, on Monday morning, having under convoy 5 zamacas with provisions for Norton's squadron. The latter were spoken on Monday night, 20 miles from this.

Little doubt exists that the *Nymph*, British schooner, which sailed hence on Monday afternoon, has passed the blockading squadron unobserved. Majessi, Governor of Montevideo, has issued an order that Captain Brown, of the brig *Hutton*, must leave Monte Video in 15 days from 1st October. The *Hutton* is freighted by Mr. Hall for Gibraltar. No late arrivals at Monte Video. Five vessels have sailed from Rio with troops and stores for Monte Video. Beef was selling at from 14 to 16 reals the arroba. The *Lord Hobart* packet, from this port, had not arrived at Falmouth on 31st July.

The British brig *George*, from Glasgow, was detained on Sunday last near Asensala, and sent to Monte Video. The British

ship *Thalia*, Coghlan, arrived at St. Kitt's on 31st of May, from Ensenada; brig *Isabella*, with her outward cargo, at Liverpool 6th July, from Monte Video; brig *Henrietta* at ditto 8th July, from ditto; *Agnes*, at Antwerp 7th July, from ditto; French ship *Olinda*, at Havre 7th July, from B. A.; Hamburg ship *Urania*, Husel, at Cuxhaven 7th July, from this.

Admiral Brown has returned, we believe, without having been able to accomplish the purpose of his journey. By a letter from Monte Video, we are informed that an English schooner, on the 12th ultimo, had seen at the Falkland islands a frigate and a corvette, which she supposed to be part of the Chili squadron. The Brazilian Admiral, Guises, was undecided whether to go out to intercept them or not. The Republic may envy the Emperor in being so well provided with active, brave, and faithful servants.

A number of shopkeepers at Monte Video have been arrested for attempting to suborn the Imperial troops; one is likely to be convicted. The *Gentle American*, imperial ship of war, was lost on the 29th ultimo.

The troops stationed at Rio Grande have refused to receive General Lecor as their commander. The militia had refused also to take up arms, in consequence of which there had been a commotion, in which three colonels and several other officers were killed. From these circumstances, we may gain some idea with respect to the state of the Imperial army. If they refuse to receive General Lecor, whose personal manners, talents, and local information qualify him for the assumption of the chief generalship, we scarcely know what other officer can bring so many recommendations to their acceptance, or one who can exercise so much influence over the troops. The Emperor must undoubtedly find himself in a dilemma, which it may be a difficult task to extricate himself from; and to open a campaign at present would, in all probability, prove the cause of an universal revolt.

The following is a list of the vessels which have suffered damage in the port of Monte Video, in the gales of the 23rd and 29th ult.:—English brig *Cogito*; do. schooner *Dickins*; American brigs *Weathered*, *Midas*, *Numa*, *Pioneer*, *Sarah*, and *George*; a Chilean brig, French ship *Geneva*; Danish do. *Catharine* and *Mary*; and a Sardinian ship.

On Thursday the *Sarandi*, *Maldonado*, and another schooner returned from conducting troops to the Banda Oriental. During the day repeated firing was heard, but we have no information of any positive engagement having taken place.

We cannot but revert to that mean example of the feelings exhibited by the authorities at Monte Video, in refusing permission to the male passengers in the packet to land at Buenos Ayres. It can certainly be the result of no prudent policy, as every information which could be communicated by them is equally as well known as if they had been allowed to proceed. It manifests an irritability and capriciousness by no means indicative of the prosperity of their affairs, and reflects no honour upon them in gratifying their spleen on unoffending individuals.

On Saturday afternoon last, the owner of the lugger "*Hijo de Julio*," despatched all the papers, and every thing that was requisite at the Marine Office, for her sailing on the same evening; but, from circumstances she was detained till Sunday morning, when one of the interested went on board with the Adjutant of the Port and the Captain of the lugger, for her final despatch. The Adjutant of the Port, after mustering all the crew afloat, and calling them according to the roll, found no one on board of a suspicious character, or belonging to the National Squadron; upon which the Adjutant of the Port ordered the captain to get under weigh, which was instantly complied with, and the Adjutant, with one of the interested, came on shore. The wind being very light, the vessel made but little progress with her sails; consequently, took to her oars—the National Flag flying the whole of the day, and which had been the case for several days previous, so that she must have been well known to every body. But Captain Mason of the navy, must needs use a shot, and send three armed boats, in the middle of the day, to take possession of her, and detained her during the night. It is our opinion, that if this gallant captain were to exercise his vigilance in preventing vessels from being run away with by the enemy, instead of molesting a vessel fitted out by *hijos del pais* against the common enemy, and the destruction of their trade, he would be more entitled to the thanks of the country. We are informed, that the owners of the lugger, have entered a formal protest against the Captain, for all damages and losses that may accrue in consequence of said scandalous detention.—*Correo Nacional*.

CONGRESS.

Sessions from the 10th to the 18th of September.

Third Clause of the 4th Article of the Constitution.—The foreigners established in the country before the year 1816 in

which its independence was solemnly declared, who shall inscribe their names in the civic register," are citizens.—39 votes in favour of, and 6 against.

Fourth clause.—"The foreigners who established, or shall establish themselves in the country, after the year 1816, may obtain letters of citizenship."—27 votes in favour of, 14 against.

Article 5th, first clause.—"The rights of citizenship will be forfeited by the acceptance of offices, distinctions, or titles from another nation, without the authority of Congress."—49 votes in favour of, 4 against.

Second clause.—"By suffering a judicial sentence which imposes infamous punishment, until a restitution of these rights be obtained, conformably with the laws."—45 votes in favour of, 2 against.

Article 6, first clause.—"The rights of citizenship are suspended from those who have not completed 20 years of age, being unmarried."—44 votes for, 7 against.

2. "For not being able to read and write," (this condition shall not have effect until 15 years from the date of this.)—1 against.

3. "For naturalization in a foreign country."—40 votes in favour, 4 against.

4. "For being in a state of bankruptcy, declared such."—31 votes in favour, 11 against.

5. "For being a debtor to the public treasury, and who having suffered a writ of execution against his property, does not discharge the debt."—40 votes in favour, 4 against.

6. "For insanity."—49 votes against 1.

7. "For being a hired servant, labourer, private soldier, notorious vagabond, or legally proceeded against in a criminal cause from which afflictive or infamous punishment may result."—

Approved.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

THE Public is respectfully informed, that the BULNOS AYRES CIRCULATING LIBRARY is now open every day, from 9 o'clock in the Morning till 8 in the Evening, at

No. 61, *Calles Chacaritas*.

Where a manuscript Catalogue may be seen. Printed Catalogues will be ready for delivery on Wednesday next, at 4 o'clock.

PRICES CURRENT.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.		DOMESTIC ARTICLES.	
Gin, pipe case	\$350 0	Hides, Cow, pesada each	7 to 8 0
Brandy, gallon	18 0	Ox,	8 0
Rum, do.	6 0	Neats,	5 0
Wine, Madeira, dosen	5 0	Horse,	1 0
Carlton, do.	18 0	ditto, Banda Oriental,	0 0
Sweet, do.	3 0	Skins, Calif,	1 0
Sugar, White Havana, arroba	2 4	Vicuña, each	1 0
Brown do.	23 0	Sheep, with wool, do.	2 0
White Brazil, do.	19 0	Norick,	6 13 6
Brown do.	20 0	Chinchilla,	6 0
Rice, Carolina, arroba	18 0	Hair, Horse, long and clean, ar.	5 0
Brazil, do.	9 to 10 0	do. mixed,	3 to 4 0
Tobacco, Virginia, quintal	8 to 9 0	Wool, Sheep, lb.	1 0
Brazil, arroba,	35 0	Vicuña,	0 4
Tea, Imperial, lb.	30 0	Tallow, Rough, arroba (25 lbs.)	1 0
Hyson, do.	4 0	Beef, dried, quintal, (103 lbs.)	4 0
Souchong, do.	3 4	Horns, per m.	70 0
Coffee, quintal	3 0	Ostrich I. eaters, white, lb.	1 0
Flour N. America, barrel	32 0	Butter, lb.	0 0
Candles, Mold, lb.	34 0	Eggs, dosen	0 0
Sperm,	0 2	* 60lb. Green Hides, or 35 d.	1 0
Butter, Irish, lb.	1 0		
Cheese, English, lb.	0 5		
Paper, Florete Spanish, ream	0 7		
Medio Floret do.	20 0		
Florete Genoese, do.	18 0		
Medio Florete do.	16 0		
	14 0		

POSTS.

The Posts set out from Buenos Ayres for the North, and National Army, the 12, 19, 27, of this month. Chi 8, 16, 24. Peru, 3, 10, 18, 26.

PRICE OF SPECIE.

Spanish Dollars, 15 per ct. prem.	Patriot Dollars, 140 per ct. prem.
Quarter do. 13 1/2 do. do.	Cut stamped Silver, 110 do. do.

FUNDS.

Rate of Discount in Bank, half	Bills on England, 2 1/2 the dollar
per ct. per month	France, 38 1/2 times the dollar.
Do. do. private transactions,	on Rio Janeiro, 11 to 12 discount.
two to three.	Bank Stock, 80 per 100.
Public Funds, 6 per ct. 46 per 100.	
4 per ct. proportionably.	