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AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 148.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1829.

[VOL. III.]

BRITISH PACKET.

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 20.

We have given a detail of the events of the week as they occurred.

Negotiations are going on; every sincere patriot will rejoice if it ends in peace. This cruel war is one in which the country (as we once before observed,) will be the sufferer whichever party gains the day, and therefore we heartily pray for its conclusion.

Our Journal of Occurrences this week will not be very lengthy; a few lines will suffice.

June 13. It was known that Don Felix Alzaga and Don Mariano Sarratea had gone on a mission to the head quarters of Don Juan Manuel Rosas. It was added that an escort of 50 curassiers had proceeded with them. Doubloons 74.

A quantity of carts went out this morning, under a strong guard, to collect forage in the neighbourhood of the Recoleta, and returned in the afternoon, bringing hay, grass, &c.

June 14. The reports relative to peace were various and contradictory. A musical performance was advertised at the Theatre this evening, and postponed.

June 15. It was said that peace would certainly be the result of the negotiations going on. Doubloons 73.

June 16. *Encore la paix.* Doubloons 71.

June 17. In respect to the much talked of peace, the affirmatives and negatives seemed equally divided. The market, however, rather sided with the former. Doubloons 70.

Numerous carts again went to the country in the environs of the Recoleta, foraging, and came back in the afternoon, most of them with cargo, and a few in ballast.

The *montoneros* are less active than usual, or have other objects in view than depriving our poor cattle of their food. It is distressing to see the numerous horses lying dead on the beach, and in the outskirts of the city.

June 18. *Corpus Christi*, kept as a close holiday. It rained all the day, and this without other causes would have prevented the procession, usual to the day.

Peace was stated to be signed, and sealed and yet not many *alegre* faces were to be seen, the effect perhaps of the weather or that the news, was *dubersome*, as Jack says.

In London a rainy day is thought to be full one half per cent against the funds, and if such be the case there, it ought to have

treble the effect here to pay freight and charges.

It being a holiday it was difficult to find the price of Doubloons; they were said to be about 70 dollars.

This day was likewise the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, and as it regarded the incessant rain it bore a great similarity to that memorable day:

June 19. Peace formed the common topic of conversation all the day; by some it was said to be absolutely signed, others that the pending negotiation would certainly end in that event, but that it would occupy all the next week to bring it to a conclusion. It was furthermore added that one of the negotiators had been in town and returned again to the seat of negotiation; and that a brother of D. Juan Manuel Rosas had written to an individual in this city giving great hopes of peace.

Doubloons 70 & 71.

The English papers received by the Osborn packet, are almost solely occupied by the debates in Parliament upon the Catholic question and discussions thereon. We have before noticed that the Bill for emancipating the Catholics passed the House of Commons by a large majority. The speech of Mr. Peel, introducing the measure occupied more than four hours in delivery, and is allowed by all parties to be a master piece of eloquence; the friends of emancipation deem it unanswerable, whilst its opponents accuse Mr. Peel of inconsistency that he has deserted his former principles as if immutability of opinion was the proper attribute of weak and fallible mortals, deterring them from the acknowledgement of former errors.

Many of the country gentlemen, Members of Parliament, such as Sir Edward Knatchbull, and others were determined and at times violent in their opposition to the Bill, in truth it is very difficult to overcome old prejudices and the idea, of "Bloody Queen Mary,"—The Smithfield Fires, and "Fox's Book of Martyrs," will cling to the imagination from our school days to those of riper years.

In our boyish days the beautiful music heard in the Catholic chapels of London often made us visit them, especially when the syren Catalani, and inimitable Braham officiated and warbled "Solemn Strains;" some of our companions scoffed, and almost view-

ed us as "God abandoned,"—"such is the effect of early impressions.

The next packet from England, will bring us interesting news. It is expected the Catholic Bill will be carried in the House of Lords by a majority of about 40. The quarrel between the Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Winchelsea, arose from an article which appeared in the Standard newspaper, reflecting upon the character of the Duke, and which produced a challenge from him to the Earl after a long epistolatory correspondence.

They met in Battersea fields at half past 6 o'clock on the morning of the 21st of March. The Duke of Wellington was attended by Sir Henry Hardinge; the Earl of Winchelsea by the Earl of Falmouth; the Duke fired, and his opponent fired in the air; the seconds immediately interfered, and a memorandum was delivered by Lord Falmouth to Sir Henry Hardinge, and accepted by Sir Henry, as a satisfactory reparation to the Duke of Wellington.

On the continent of Europe affairs remained much in the same state. Russia and Turkey were making preparations to open the campaign.

Don Felix Alzaga, one of the commissioners to Señor Rosas, and Don Andres Gelly, secretary to General Lavalle, arrived in town on Thursday evening, and returned again the same night, accompanied by Don Manuel José Garcia, Don Gregorio Taglé, Don Luis Dorrego (brother of the late Governor,) and the president of the ex-legislature; with whom it would appear Señor Rosas desires to confer before concluding any definitive arrangement for peace. It is said that Don Gervacio Rosas, brother to the Chief of that name, was at General Lavalle's head-quarters on Wednesday, where he was received with the highest distinction, and an entertainment given at which the principal officers of the army were present; after which he was escorted back half way to his camp by General Lavalle in person. It is also stated that Don Juan Manuel Rosas was expected at General Lavalle's camp on Thursday.

Don Francisco Pico, chief secretary to the minister of government, has embarked for Monte Video. It has been reported that the Government of that State has offered its mediation in the existing hostilities; the mission of Señor Pico may have reference to that proposal.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,

In your last number you state that the schooner brig San Martin, had put into Ensenada, which statement is incorrect, and I feel it a duty which I owe to myself as well as to the owners of the said schooner brig, to give a detail of the circumstances which led to her capture.

At 8 P. M. on the 30th ult, having a head wind W. N. W. the San Martin anchored about one mile N. of the reef of Ensenada, on the following morning the three passengers which I had on board requested the boat in order to go on shore, which request I did not comply with having received information from the pilot Mr. Fortune, (whom I had taken on board near the ortis bank,) of the disturbed state of the country, and the danger likely to be incurred by going on shore. The passengers ridiculed this idea and informed me that if I did not give the boat by fair means they would have recourse to force, after parleying with them for a short period and anxious to avoid violent measures and disputes, I consented to let them have the boat and two of the passengers one a native of Buenos Ayres, the other a Frenchman went on shore. The Commandant of Patagonia (Major Montoro) remained on board. At 10 A. M. the boat with my first mate and 4 men and the two passengers above named left the vessel, having my strict orders to return on board immediately that they had landed the two passengers. The boat did not return until the next day at 4 P. M. at which hour she was seen towed by a large boat having 16 men, and the weather being hazy both the said boats were almost alongside before they were seen by us. The 16 men including an officer and all armed with carbines, pistols, and swords came on board with my boats crew, the moment they were upon deck they shouted *Viva Rosas*, upon which Major Montoro jumped overboard, two of the shore party instantly got into a boat and picked him up. They had brought from Ensenada the pilot of the port Mr. Smith, and they ordered him to get the San Martin under weigh, telling me at the same time that for the present I must consider myself a prisoner. I was shortly afterwards released and they desired me, my mate and crew to assist in getting the vessel under weigh, and as she would not steer with her rudder I requested the pilot to proceed in 3 fathoms water. The pilot informed me that he had been threatened and ordered to take the San Martin close to the battery where she struck the ground and bilged; a shore boat came off with an officer, he had a red jacket, and a red band round his hat. When this boat came alongside, all the party on board again shouted *viva Rosas*; which was answered by similar cheering from those in the boat. This officer, and another having a white hat and white feather, came on deck and requested to see the supercargo and

captain, whom they ordered to deliver up all the written documents, particularly the manifest and letters, which was done. They then went on shore, taking Major Montoro, his servants and baggage, and the steward of the San Martin with them; leaving 16 of the shore party on board.

Conceiving the vessel to be totally lost, (which has since proved to be the case,) I consulted with the supercargo upon the means of escape; and about half-past 10 p.m. on the 31st ult., finding that the men in possession of the vessel were not observing us, we (*viz.* the supercargo, mate, and one man,) got into the boat which was alongside, and pulled off. I could not communicate with the rest of my crew without creating alarm. We arrived in Buenos Ayres on the 2d inst., having a foul wind at W., and two days without food.

That part of my crew who went on shore state, that upon landing, the boat was seized, hauled upon the beach, the oars taken out, and themselves made prisoners and not released until the next day, when they were suffered to embark; the two passengers remaining on shore.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

INNIS JOHNSTON,

Late master of the national schooner brig San Martin.

Buenos Ayres, June 13, 1829.

The following appeared in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of the 16th instant:—

"The Consul General of France in the Argentine Republic, Member of the Royal Order of the Legion of Honor,
To the Editor of the 'Gaceta Mercantil.'

"SIR,—Towards the latter end of April the Provisional Government of Buenos Ayres published two notes of communication between us, relating to the military service which was exacted from the French, and against which I felt myself bound to protest. Mr. Larrea has likewise published two letters, and only one of mine, which treats upon the same affair. Both, it appears, having published thus much, have demurred at that point which to them was most convenient, neglecting any reference to my answers, which, from their nature, would naturally have thrown a strong light upon the question between us.

"At the time of my departure from Buenos Ayres, I had resolved to fill up this deficiency, by publishing a complete series of all the documents relative to this discussion.

"For some days past the press has been occupied in forwarding this object, and I have no doubt that the publication will be early concluded.

"I have the honor to remain, &c.

"W. DE MENDEVILLE."

Montevideo, June 4 1829.

Dr. Manuel Pacheco has been confirmed in his appointment as Judge of the First Instance in civil cases, which he held *ad interim*.

The Inaugural address delivered by General Andrew Jackson, on being sworn into office as President of the United States is an important document both from the moderation it evinces, and the principles it inculcates. We regret that our space will not permit us to make more than extracts from it. It is dated Washington, March 4th 1829.

EXTRACT.

"In administering the laws of Congress, I shall keep steadily in view the limitations as well as the extent of the Executive power, trusting thereby to discharge the functions of my office without transcending its authority. With foreign nations it will be my study to preserve peace, and to cultivate friendship on fair and honorable terms; and in the adjustment of any difference that may exist or arise, to exhibit the forbearance becoming a powerful nation, rather than the sensibility belonging to a gallant people.

The management of the public revenue— that searching operation in all governments—is among the most delicate and important trusts in ours; and it will, of course, demand no considerable share of my official solicitude. Under every aspect in which it can be considered, it would appear that advantages must result from the observance of a strict and faithful economy. This I shall aim at the more anxiously, both because it will facilitate the extinguishment of the national debt; the unnecessary duration of which is incompatible with real independence; and because it will counteract that tendency to public and private profligacy, which a profuse expenditure of money by the government, is but too apt to engender. Powerful auxiliaries to the attainment of this desirable end, are to be found in the regulations provided by the wisdom of Congress, for the specific appropriation of public money, and the prompt accountability of public officers.

Considering standing armies as dangerous to free governments, in time of peace, I shall not seek to enlarge our present establishment, nor disregard that salutary lesson of political experience, which teaches that the military should be held subordinate to the civil power. The gradual increase of our Navy, whose flag has displayed, in distant climes, our skill in navigation and our fame in arms; the preservation of our forts, arsenals, and dock yards; and the introduction of progressive improvements in the discipline and science of both branches of our military service, are so plainly prescribed by prudence, that I should be excused for omitting their mention sooner than for enlarging upon their importance. But the bulwark of our defence is the national militia, which, in the resent state of our intelligence and population, must render us invincible. As long as our government is administered for the good of the people, and is regulated by their will; as long as it secures to us the rights of person and of property, liberty of conscience

and of the press, it will be worth defending; and so long as it is worth defending, a patriotic militia will cover it with an impenetrable ægis. Partial injuries and occasional mortifications we may be subjected to, but a million of armed freemen possessed of the means of war, can never be conquered by a foreign foe. To any just system, therefore, calculated to strengthen this natural safeguard of the country, I shall cheerfully lend all the aid in my power."

We have received, by the packet from England, the Prospectus of a new weekly paper, to be entitled *The Falmouth Packet, and Cornish Herald*; with a solicitation for us to obtain subscribers in Buenos Ayres for the said paper. We subjoin an extract from the Prospectus; and those who may wish to subscribe will please inform us, in order that we may advise the Editor.

EXTRACT.

"As this paper will not emanate from the dissensions of party, or espouse the political creed of any set of men, it will rest its pretensions to patronage on the ground of public utility and advantage.

"It has been a matter of surprise that Falmouth, being the packets' station, and a place from its local circumstances every way adapted for the publication of a newspaper, should have been so long without one.

"The following is a brief outline of the several classes of information intended to be given in the *Falmouth Packet*. Advertisements of shipping, commerce, sales, &c.; debates in parliament condensed up to the latest dates, trials of general interest, police reports, assize &c., country intelligence, domestic news, mining information, London Gazettes, army and navy, promotions &c. Naval and general shipping intelligence. In this department the greatest care will be taken to give the earliest and most correct information of arrivals, sailings &c.; and from our situation as the Packet establishment we feel convinced we shall often possess an advantage over our contemporaries.

"Foreign news arranged under the heads of the respective countries to which it relates.

"Lists of prices current in the English, Scotch and Irish markets.

"The leading articles from the daily papers on subjects of more than usual importance. Critiques and reviews of new publications &c.

"In conclusion we will presume it may be asked what advantages will the editor of the *Falmouth Packet* have over his competitors. We reply, earlier information of important foreign news, later and more correct accounts of arrivals and sailings, personal converse with mariners and passengers who are often in the possession of information which for want of a medium of communication is frequently lost to the mercantile world.

The paper will be published by J Philip, Falmouth, and forwarded to any part where the packets sail, at 9s 6d per quarter, free of postage."

In a former number we noticed the loss of the British schooner *Hope*, captain Mathew Brisbane, upon the island of South Georgia, the following are some further particulars:

The *Hope* had been a Leith smack, rigged into a schooner, and was wrecked upon the above island on the 23d April 1828. The captain and crew remained there, living upon penguins, seals, albatrosses, &c. until the 7th of March 1829, and during that period one man died frost-bitten. A shallop of 20 tons was found upon the island, which captain Brisbane named the *Hope*, repaired and provisioned her with salted penguins, and on the 7th of March 1829, embarked in her with nine of his men (ten men were left behind,) and arrived on the 5th of April at Rio Negro, Patagonia: the shallop struck upon the bar and was lost. Captain Brisbane came to Buenos Ayres in the *Triunfo* from Patagonia, and has again sailed in the American brig *Betsy*, to convey his men from the island.

Captain B. commanded the cutter *Beaufoy*, and was in company with the brig *Jane*, captain Weddell, in the celebrated voyage wherein they approached 214 miles nearer to the South Pole than any known navigator. Captain Weddell sailed in the *Jane* from Buenos Ayres, on the 4th of March last, for Gibraltar.

South Georgia is in lat. 54, and was discovered by captain Cook.

The following has been published.

Buenos Ayres, June 10, 1829.

When by the glorious revolution of the 25th of May 1810 these Provinces separated themselves from the dominion of the mother country, Spain held the important possession of the Islands of the Malvinas, (Falkland Islands,) and of the others which approximate to Cape Horn, including that known under the denomination of *Tierra del Fuego*, this possession was justified by the right of being the first occupant, by the consent of the principal maritime powers of Europe, and by the proximity of these Islands to the continent which formed the Viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, unto which government it depended. For this reason the government of the Republic representing every right which the mother country previously exercised over these Provinces, and which its Viceroy possessed, it has continued to exercise acts of dominion in the said Islands, its ports, and coasts notwithstanding circumstances have hitherto prevented this Republic from paying the attention to that part of the territory which from its importance it demands. Nevertheless the necessity of no longer delaying such precautionary measures as shall be necessary to secure the rights of the Republic, and at the same time to possess the advantages which the productions of the said

Islands may yield; and granting to the inhabitants that protection of which they stand in need and to which they are entitled; the government has ordered and decreed.

Art. 1. The Islands of the Malvinas and those adjacent to Cape Horn in the Atlantic ocean shall be under the command of a political and military Governor, to be named immediately by the Government of the Republic.

2. The political and military Governor shall reside in the Island de la Soledad, on which a battery shall be erected under the flag of the Republic.

3. The political and military Governor shall cause the laws of the Republic to be observed by the inhabitants of the said Islands, and provide for the due performance of the regulations respecting seal fishery on the coasts.

4. Let this be made public.

RODRIGUEZ.
Salvador Maria del Carril.

The *Tiempo* of the 16th instant states, that an individual who has fled from Santa Fe has arrived in this city, and that, from concurrent circumstances, the detail he gives merits every credit. It is to the following purport, which we copy from the *Tiempo*:

"That Lopez has sent to the Convention his resignation as General of the *Army of the Union*, upon the plea that at the present moment the Convention is too much diminished to be invested with the national authority: at the same time it is said that the resignation has not been admitted. It is likewise affirmed, that Lopez has given permission to the greater part of his army to return to their homes, giving to each man ten head of cattle taken from the province of Buenos Ayres; and that he did not wish to make further war against Buenos Ayres. That four couriers from Cordova had arrived at Santa Fe, and were not permitted to communicate with any one; and that in Santa Fe nothing was known of the affairs of Cordova.

"The Deputies to the celebrated Convention were, generally speaking, in the greatest necessity. They received no salary; no one would lend them money, and they had not the least resource. The Chaco Indians who had not accompanied Lopez in his campaign, had invaded Santa Fe, and took from the other savages the cattle which they had brought from Buenos Ayres.

"That the letter published in Santa Fe, stating that Colonel Madrid had been defeated and killed by Quiroga's troops, was forged by Don Baldomero Garcia, and that its contents were entirely false. Messrs. Echevarria and Achega were still detained, they had been refused permission to come to this city, and were suffering the same miseries as their colleagues.—That the newspapers of Buenos Ayres are not permitted to be circulated in Santa Fe, so that the government impose upon the inhabitants all manner of falsehoods."

The Government of Monte Video, in order to facilitate the supply of provisions to the city of Buenos Ayres, has ordered that, during the present exigency, no duties shall be exacted for the cattle exported from the territory of Monte Video to this city.

The Small Pox at the present moment is very prevalent in Buenos Ayres. Several persons who were improperly vaccinated have been attacked by it and in some instances it has proved fatal.

From *El Tiempo*, of 17th inst.

"We believe it to be necessary and opportune to ask the following questions.

Are there foreign ministers resident in Buenos Ayres, who have not as yet recognized the present government?

To what government are they authorized, if these ministers do not recognize that which we have?

And if this be the case, what should be the conduct of our government in respect to them?

Ought it not to say gentlemen recognize us or quit the country?

Would there be any thing extraordinary in this intimation particularly if the government and the public have proofs that some one of these ministers acts in every possible way against their interests?

These are doubts which appear to us as very easy to be cleared up, and which we think ought to have been resolved long since."

A decree dated Buenos Ayres, June 3, 1829; orders that all slaves, private property, who have been taken by the different military parties, and destined to serve in Regiments of the line, their value shall be paid to their legitimate masters under the inspection of the auditor General at a correspondent valuation.

There are reports, that Rosas has shot several of his troops; amongst them one called Fabian Rosas, who was acting as an officer, and who is said to have been formerly a cartman.

The decree respecting the Falkland Islands inserted in our number of this day will be read with much interest in England; re collecting the war it had nearly produced between Great Britain and Spain and the final abandonment of all claims by the former to these Islands in the year 1770.

The Falkland Islands are situated in 51 S Long. 61 28 W.

On Tuesday afternoon five wounded men were brought into town in carts, escorted by 50 curasseurs. One of them was an officer named Alcaraz. They had been wounded in an encounter with a considerable body of *montoneros*, who, it is stated, were dispersed with loss by a small body of cavalry: that the escort on their return was twice attacked by 300 men; that they had killed three in the first attack, and nine in the second,

wounding several more; and that the escort did not suffer any loss.

The packet, Ariel, according to the last advices from Falmouth, has been missing for some time and is supposed to have foundered.

She had sailed to North America!

The news from Patagonia is very distressing, the Indians were near the town of del Carmen, and in considerable force. The Commandant (Pierrez) had only about 100 soldiers. The inhabitants were in the greatest consternation.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

June 13—Wind N (opposite coast visible)
Arrived, national schooner, Joven Sarandi, Alsogaray, from Monte Video 10th inst. To F. Erescano.

And several sail of balandras from the Parana, and Banda Oriental.

Sailed, national brig, Triton, Hyne, (late British brig Triton,) for Parnagua in ballast.

June 14—Wind S (blowing strong)
Sailed, 4 zamacas, and 3 balandras to the N.

June 15—Wind S S W
Arrived, Sardinian polacre, Carolina, Pedro B. Yzeto, from Bahia, 7th May, with sugar, rice, coffee, tobacco &c.; to José Gestal.

National cutter, Luisa, from Monte Video 14th; to D. Gallino.

And 4 balandras from the Banda Oriental. Sailed, Brazilian brig Independiente, Cardozo, for Rio Janeiro with 3800 dry hides.

National schooner, Felicidad del Sud, Zupichi, for Monte Video, with the mail, passengers and cargo.

June 16—Wind N
Arrived, the national schooner packet Flor del Rio, from Monte Video 15th, with the mail, passengers and cargo.

A zumaca, from Corrientes.
Do. do. from the Parana.

June 17—Wind N W
Arrived, a national zumaca.
Sailed, British brig, Floraville, Stephen-son, for Monte Video, to take in cargo.

National schooner brig of war, Riobamba, Gard, on secret service.

And 8 sail of small craft to the N.

June 18—Wind E (a gale with rain.)
Two or three balandras driven on shore.
And one or two vessels in the outer roads drove.

Some small craft arrived from the Parana &c.

Arrived, national cutter, Hope, Page, from Patagonia, 10 days, with 92 barrels of flour, and other effects, to J. C. Goss.

In passing Ensenada she was chased by a boat from thence.

The Hope is the vessel which came from South Georgia, and has been since repaired at Patagonia.

June 19—Wind E
Sailed, American brig, Betsy, Keating, for the Colonia, and Falkland Islands; passenger Mr. Lewis Vernet, and likewise several individuals, and families, (emigrants.)

Yesterday and today some small craft arrived, amongst them the national schooner Conception, from Goya, zumaca, Itaty, from Corrientes 1st May.

MEMORANDA.

The French schooner of war Iris, sailed from Monte Video on the 9th inst., for Rio Janeiro.

The packet Camden, from this 9th, arrived at Monte Video 11th., and sailed from thence for Falmouth on 13th inst.; passenger from Monte Video for England, Mr. Edward Beyerbach, late of this city.

The French brig "deux Emilies," for this 4th April, arrived at Bahia on the evening of the 1st. May.

The national brig Flor del Mayo, Bibois from this has been lost at Patagonia.

THEATRE.

No performances have taken place during the week, arising more perhaps from the uncertainty of collecting even a tolerable numerous audience, than from any other cause.

Our sanguine expectations that this Theatre would soon rival those of Europe, have encountered a "chilling frost." Like *Icarus*, it seems that we soared too high upon waxen wings.

Doña Trinidad has appeared upon the Monte Video stage. Several Opera singers have arrived at Monte Video from Rio Janeiro, intending to "wing the ir flight?" hither as soon as peace shall be proclaimed.

DIED.

At Montevideo, on the 11th instant, Mr. JAMES B. KENDALL, many years a resident in this country.

On the 18th instant, Mr. HENRY WALDEGRAVE, aged 43 years, late of Monte Video, and formerly a master shipwright of London.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For San Salvador.

THE smack, LAPACHA, proposes sailing about the 22d inst: For freight or passage apply at No 29 calle de la Alameda.

NOTICE.

AT No. 60 calle de la Paz half square from la Merced, towards the plaza de la Victoria; an office has been opened by two individuals to transact business for foreigners and for others who may please to employ them; whether in taking out passports, licences, permits and all classes of documents, judicial and extra judicial, likewise to procure money on mortgages and to execute any other commissions which may be intrusted to them.

TO LET, in an English house, a suit of apartments, either for single gentlemen or a small family. Apply to Mr Love, Buenos Ayres Commercial Rooms

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, (Spanish) 71 dollars each.

Do. Patriot 70.

Plata Macuquina, 320 á 340 pr. ct. prem.

Spanish Dollars 360, per ct do

Patriot do. 340, do. Patacones 350.

Six per ct. Stock, 59 á 60 dolls. per ct

Bank Shares, 195 dollars each.

Exchange upon England, 10½ á 10½ pence per dollar.

Do. on Rio Janeiro, 95 pr. cent. prem.

Do. on Monte Video, 225 do. do.

Hides ox, best, 22 á 23 dollars per 35 lbs.

Nutria skins, 9 doll. pr. doz.

Wool 20 reals per 25 lbs.

Discount, 1½ á 2 per cent per month.

Ostrich feathers, best, 3 dollars per lb.

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