

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

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1829.

[VOL. III.]

**BRITISH PACKET.**

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 4.

THE first week of peace has passed, and all the conversation has been upon the approaching election for the provincial representation, which takes place on Sunday the 12th inst.

To civil war, a "long farewell,"—at least we hope so. Time alone can completely heal the wounds which now are scarcely closed; and there is much to do, requiring skilful hands to manage the helm of the State with firmness and moderation. It is reported that negotiations for peace with Santa Fé have already commenced, and promises a happy conclusion. In the meantime numerous individuals have returned to Buenos Ayres, who, from political events, have been long estranged from the city; and others, in virtue of the decree lately passed, will soon again come amongst us: all this looks well.

Some parties of the troops of Don Juan Manuel Rosas have been in town during the week, and were viewed with no ordinary degree of curiosity.

It is a curious coincidence that the treaty of peace was signed upon the saint-day of the contracting parties, viz.—on St. John's day, the 24th of June.

A general review of the Militia, &c. of this city was to have taken place on the 1st inst. The troops were ordered to be drawn up from the Alameda to the Retiro. The incessant rain prevented it.

The price of the Buenos Ayres 6 per cent. Stock, upon the London Stock Exchange, on 29th April, was 23 à 24.

The newspaper *Pampero* finished its career on the 30th ult., and became literally defunct. Its last number, be-

sides a few lines of comment, contained the Almanack for the next six months; and, as a *Finis*, a boat sketched with one person sitting, and one rowing, which the "knowing ones" said *meant something*. All that we could make out was, that the personage seated aft appeared to be looking very wistfully at some object, and "leaned his cheek upon his hand," and seemed (or probably it was a defect in the drawing) as if in the act of smoking a segar.

Intelligence was received yesterday that Captain Rosales, with the escuadrilla under his command, had attacked the mutineers of the *zumaca Republicana*, at San Pedro, and had killed 30 of them, took 7 prisoners, and the three vessels which they had at San Pedro. The rest of the mutineers had dispersed.

The schooner *Azema*, which arrived on the 29th ult., is the first vessel which has appeared at this port under the Haytian flag; and it puzzled some of our nautical men to make it out. The colours are blue and red horizontal, and in the centre a coffee-tree, with a cannon on each side of the tree. It was expected that she was from Haiti, and that we should see some of the republican black sailors, and hear them speaking French, "comme il faut." But 'there was no such thing.'

To the Editor of the *British Packet*.

SIR,—The great question which has so long agitated Great Britain and divided her councils, as it has for ages separated from each other its inhabitants, being at length adjusted upon such principles and in such a manner as will shed a never fading lustre upon the reign of George the fourth, and reflect immortal honour upon the Minister who, separating religion from politics, has given

such a signal overthrow to the powers of darkness, bigotry, and its gloomy train of malignant attendants, in accomplishing an event that will form a glorious epoch in the history of England; the writer, who, in common not only with every Briton, but with every person of every country who has shared the beneficial influence of the nineteenth century, feels the sincerest pleasure, the highest pride at beholding accomplished that great object, congratulates you, and every enlightened advocate and friend of Emancipation, upon this splendid triumph of reason and true religion over intolerance; and begs, through the medium of your respectable paper, to repeat his most heart-felt thanks to his friends, and the generous public of this city, who have manifested their friendship to his person, and their ardent attachment to the principles of civil and religious liberty, by liberally subscribing in aid of the fund for the advancement of that great cause. Its happy termination rendering pecuniary assistance no longer necessary, the writer has had the pleasure of returning the sums received (which ascended to six thousand two hundred and thirty dollars,) to the generous donors; and he intreats, that should he through any accident have omitted repaying to any person the amount of his subscription, he will do him the favour to advise him of it, when he will immediately have the satisfaction of discharging this pleasing duty.

To conclude; may all those whom this great event has called into political existence, be ever guided by the purest spirit of patriotism—ever animated by the most ardent love of our inimitable constitution, and ever be distinguished as the firmest supporters of the glory of the British empire; and may the re-establishment of that social intercourse (unchecked by the consideration of particular distinctions or privileges,) be productive of the most perfect happiness, and of that solid union of all ranks and persuasions, as shall henceforward render Great Britain the admiration and envy of the surrounding nations, is the heartfelt wish of

JOHN T. O'BRIEN.

Buenos Ayres, July 2, 1829.

N. B.—The Subscribers can at any time inspect the Books.

## MONTEVIDEO.

Montevideo, June 12, 1829.

The Legislature, in the sitting of the preceding day, has sanctioned the following law, establishing

### DUTIES UPON IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION.

*Chapter the first.—Of maritime importation.*

ART. 1. All machinery, instruments of agriculture or of the arts and sciences, books, printing materials and geographical maps, to be free of duty.

2. Silks, laces and veils, and all classes of silver and gold embroidery, watches, jewellery, saltpetre, plaster of Paris, coal, fossils, timber and hoops, shall pay 5 per cent.

3. Gunpowder, tar, pitch and cordage shall pay 10 per cent.

4. All articles not expressed in this law whether in a raw state or manufactured, shall pay 15 per cent.

5. Sugar, yerba, coffee, tea, cocoa, cinnamon, spices, drugs, and provisions in general, shall pay 20 per cent.

6. Furniture, looking-glasses, coaches, gigs, harness, saddles, horse accoutrements, ready made clothing, boots, shoes, liqueurs, brandy, wine, vinegar, beer, cider and tobacco, shall pay 25 per cent.

7. Salt shall pay two reals per fanega.

8. Hides of all classes, horse hair, horns, raw tallow, silver and gold coined and bullion, to be free of duty.

9. All articles and effects placed in deposit, when not exceeding thirty days, shall pay one real per package; and two reals per month should it exceed that term.

10. The Ports of entry in the territory of the State are, Montevideo, Maldonado, Colonia and Paysandú.

11. The ports of the Uruguay referred to in the preceding article, will only be considered as ports of entry until a general receiving office be established for all the ports in the said river.

12. Deposit goods are not admitted in any other port but that of Monte Video.

13. The term of these deposits is indefinite.

*Chapter the second.—Of maritime exportation.*

ART. 1. Ox, bull and cow hides, and calf skins, shall pay two reals each.

2. Horse hides shall pay one real each.

3. All the produce of the country not comprehended in the preceding articles, shall pay upon exportation 4 per cent. on the valuation price.

4. Grain, small stores, flour, jerked beef, wool, sheep-skins, tanned hides, and those articles which may have paid the importation duties shall be free of duty upon exportation, and all foreign manufactures shall be free of duty upon their exportation.

5. Silver and gold, (coined) and Bullion shall pay 4 per cent.

6. Goods on deposit upon being re-shipped for exportation shall pay 2 per cent.

*Chapter the third.—Of the manner of collecting the duties.*

ART. 1. The duties will be regulated by the market prices and assessed by the Inspector, and two merchants at the time of despatching the goods in the custom house.

2. The merchants to whom the preceding Article refers, shall be selected from a list of twelve which shall be named every six months by the tribunal of the Consulado, and four shall act alternately every month as the Collector General may appoint.

3. In case of the party interested demurring, or should any disagreement occur with the Inspector for a difference exceeding one per cent., the Collector General and two merchants drawn by lot from the said list, shall decide without appeal.

4. The arbitrators when assembled are not to separate without having first given their decision upon the point or points in dispute.

5. The proceedings of the Inspector, and the persons attached to him shall be published, and the former shall be obliged to render an account of them to the merchants who may demand them.

6. No innovation can take place in this law without its having been sanctioned six months before its execution.

*Silvestre Blanco, President.*

*Miguel A. Berro, Secretary.*

To H. E. the Provisional }  
Governor of the State. }

Monte Video, June 12, 1829

The Legislature in the sitting of the preceding day has sanctioned the following addition to the custom house law.

ART. 1. The goods and foreign articles, which are despatched for re-exportation for the foreign ports of the Uruguay, and Parana, shall only pay one and a half per cent of that which they now pay.

2. Vessels which exceed 150 tons will not enjoy the benefit decreed in the foregoing Article.

*S. Blanco, President.*

*M. A. Berro, Secretary.*

Monte Video, June 16, 1829.

Let the above be complied with, and inserted in the official register.

**RONDEAU.**

*F. J. Muñoz.*

### OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Buenos Ayres, 27th June, 1829.

The Government is well aware that, notwithstanding the political atmosphere has become more serene, security is not completely reestablished; because only the exercise and practise of the laws and institutions can sufficiently guarantee that opinion. This epoch will arrive in as short a period as may be necessary for these institutions to reappear in all their vigour, and banish the apprehension of a renewal of the disturbances and dissensions which have just terminated, and the causes of which will be found to exist in

circumstances beyond the control of Government. It is necessary to be convinced that the fate of the province is no longer exposed to political tempests. The Government, in invoking the legislature, has taken a great step towards banishing them; but it ought also to perform what prudence suggests to avoid them in future. Fortunately, the impression of the late unhappy events will give to public order friends, whose services will be more valuable inasmuch as they will be offered by zealous sincerity, which, united with moderation, will lead to that generosity which disposes to forget, and to that prudence necessary to avoid new shocks. The Government thinks that it will have properly applied these considerations, if from henceforward it resolves not to incur the reproach of having for one instant abused the power which past circumstances have placed in its hands, not even in the moment of effervescence which succeeds to a long and sanguinary struggle, to prolong the sufferings of any citizens who may have been persecuted for political causes. The provisional Government of the province has, in consequence, ordered and decreed:

ART. 1. All individuals who have been detained as prisoners for political causes subsequent to the first of December last, shall be immediately placed at liberty, and re-established in full possession of their rights.

2. The citizens who have been banished from the province of Buenos Ayres for the causes noted in the foregoing article, may return to their families with all security.

3. Let this be published.

LAVALLE.

*Salvador Maria del Carril.*

Buenos Ayres, June 27, 1829,

It being necessary to assemble the Legislature of the Province with the greatest possible despatch, the provisional Government orders and decrees:

ART. 1. On Sunday the 12th of July next, the election of Representatives for the city and country will take place, in the manner and form provided for by the laws.

2. Let this be published.

LAVALLE.

*Salvador M. del Carril.*

The following has been published:—

Buenos Ayres, 26th June, 1829.

GENERAL.—When the decree of the 4th of May last delegated to Y. E. the Government of the province, it was with the firm persuasion that Y. E. would consecrate all your powers to this service; and in reassuming the government, I feel it my duty to give you my most sincere thanks for the services you have rendered the country, under circumstances the most difficult in which it has ever been placed: services that the province will always thankfully remember. Having fulfilled this obligation, I have only to assure Y. E. of my

personal gratitude, and the desire I feel for the prosperity of Y. E.

I have the honor to remain, &c.

JUAN LAVALLE.

To General Martin Rodriguez.

On Sunday the 23th instant, a *Levee* was held at the Fort, to felicitate the provisional Governor Lavalle upon the termination of the war. Messrs. Cosio, Zavaleta, Gómez and others, spoke successively, as representatives of the clerical body, tribunals of justice, the university, &c. The Hon. J. M. Forbes, *Charge d'Affaires* of the U. S. of N. America, and Mr. Zimmerman, Consul for the city of Hamburg, were present. The *Charge d'Affaires* of H. B. M. did not attend.

The Governor replied to the felicitations, to the purport—that he had made peace because he had found it his duty so to do,—that things had arrived at that crisis which would in a manner have led to the destruction of one half of the people, to ensure the triumph of the other.

When the different corporations retired, Señor Larrea, commandant of the battalion of the "Friends of Order," presented to H. E. the officers of the battalion, expressing, that the individuals composing it were ready at all times to serve against those who would disturb the public peace. — H. E. made a suitable reply. The officers of the 4th battalion of the *milicia activa* were then presented.

Don José Agustin Barbosa Junior, has been recognized by the Government of this Republic as Consul General from the empire of Brazil. We feel considerable gratification at the appointment of this gentleman to reside amongst us, not only as evincing the desire of the Government of H. I. M. to maintain peace with this country, but from the urbanity of manners possessed by the said Consul. Señor Barbosa is, we believe, a Brazilian by birth: he speaks the English language fluently.

The packet *Cygnat* has brought London papers to the 29th of April, and their contents are very interesting. The Catholic Relief Bill has received the sanction of the three branches of the legislature, the Royal assent having been given on the 13th of April. The majority in the House of Lords on the 4th of April, for the second reading of the Bill, was 105; and the announcement was received with tremendous cheers, which lasted several minutes. It was finally passed on the third reading (10th of April,) by a majority of 104.

The *Atlas* newspaper, in its comments upon the debate, says

"It could not be expected that after so exhausting a succession of speeches upon the subject, their lordships could discover any new points on the last night; accordingly the debate was but a reflection of past discussions, a dwarfed counterpart of faded arguments, a

sad memorial of trampled rhetorical flowers. Except by Lord Eldon, who occupied two hours in a valedictory remonstrance, there was little attempt made to contest the principle of the measure, or the policy of its introduction. Lord Eldon is undoubtedly an extraordinary man, let statesmen and jurists quibble as they may. Age has not quenched his enthusiasm, nor abated his powers: he is as logical, as copious and as energetic as in his best days. Lord Eldon never was a man of extensive views; the fear of doing wrong frequently prevented him from doing right, and stamped an indecision on his character that superficial observers mistook for a deficiency of intellect."

In the *Atlas* of the 19th of April, we read the following:

"The last Protestant House of Lords. We borrow the expression from a contemporary. It is not an ill-favoured conception, although it hath a factious and envious sound; for unquestionably on Friday night, April 10, 1829 the last fundamentally Protestant House of Lords assembled in that chamber which is tapestried by a representation of the victory obtained by the winds and the arms of England over the Spanish Armada. The confusion typified upon the tapestry, not a little aided by the venerable dust and soil of time, was mirrored back upon the features of those who saw in the Relief Bill, then about to pass into permanent law the workings of other destructive elements, and the overthrow of their own glorious armament. The British constitution was at the mercy of the ministerial thunder and lightning; but they resolved to abide the wreck until the last plank should be engulfed. Lord Eldon stood at the prow of the flag-ship, and gallantly fought the enemy for two hours; while Lord Winchelsea, who had already exposed his person to danger, seeing the fruitlessness of further resistance, went below decks in despair. The Duke of Newcastle fired a pocket pistol at the clouds, and then retired to his cabin. A few wreaths of smoke, an occasional shout, a bustle at the helm, a heavy surge, and all was over—the fleet sunk. Lord Eldon and the Duke of Cumberland were the last who were seen clinging to the masts, and in a few hours the surface was still, and there were no traces left of the 'fair thing the cruel waves enclosed.'

"The body of the house seldom exhibited so interesting an appearance as at the moment we entered on Friday night. There was not an unoccupied seat from the foot of the throne to the bar; and the space below the bar was crowded to inconvenience. The curtains that usually conceal the passages about the throne were withdrawn, and revealed a number of peeresses, who, by special favour, had been admitted, and who appeared as anxious about the result as the Duke himself. The simplicity of our higher House of Legislature is in no particular more apparent than in this:

for when once ladies are permitted to witness the process of law-making, there can be no doubt of the theatrical interest of the proceedings. Ladies are not legal in their tastes or acquirements; their constitutions contain the springs of dramatic effect; they are sensitively alive to points of individual character and striking contrasts; and cannot be entertained but, by matters in which a certain portion of truth is disguised in much fictitious embellishment. Yet they seemed to be well entertained by the discussion; a proof that legislation is not so formal and serious an affair as people usually suppose. The debate was to them as a well-wrought play, the catastrophe of which they knew beforehand.

"On the right of the Lord Chancellor, and just below the bishops, sat the Duke of Wellington, with a placid air, somewhat sad at times, but perfectly easy and confident. A smile spread over his face while Lord Eldon, with a compliment steeped in vinegar, alluded to his military genius; nor did it darken into gloom when the allusion was reduced to a ground of charge against the general in his ministerial capacity. The Duke listened unmoved—his eye occasionally glanced over the ranks of his adherents, as if he would measure the number of his troops; and then, having assured himself of victory, he permitted his opponents to waste their strength in protestations."

It seems that an attempt was made to set fire to Westminster Abbey on one of the last days of April: the preparations were however discovered and destroyed. Some said it was the act of the opposers of Catholic emancipation. It certainly was a gothic act, whoever were the authors.

The Russians are preparing to open the campaign against the Turks, and, it is said, have refused all foreign interference to mediate for peace. General Diebitoch is the new commander of the Russian forces; his talents are highly spoken of at St. Petersburg. The Sultan of Turkey has issued firmans, calling on the Mussulmen to fly to arms and follow the standard of the Prophet.

Don Miguel still reigns in Portugal; some executions have taken place there for political offences. The infanta Isabella Maria is going to be tried at Lisbon, by order of her brother Don Miguel, for conspiring against him.

A dreadful earthquake took place in Spain on the 21st of March. Its effects were particularly felt in the province of Murcia. Various parts of the district of Orihuela, and all the province of Murcia, which were just before covered with above four thousand houses, twenty churches, and various manufactories, are converted into a desert by this calamitous visitation. The loss of lives has been very great.

The officers, seamen, &c. of the privateer President, (38 persons,) who were confined in London upon a charge of piracy, were tried at the Admiralty sessions, Old Bailey, London, on the 6th of April.

The case having been closed for the prosecution, the prisoners on being called upon for their defence put in a written paper, stating that they had acted under the authority of the Government of Buenos Ayres, which was acknowledged by Great Britain to be an independent State.

The commissions granted to Capt. Prouting and the other officers were then read.

Dr. Lushington contended that the prisoners were entitled to a verdict of acquittal, on the ground that a vessel captured by another during a time of war, was not an act of piracy when the capturing vessel was commissioned by a nation regularly recognized.

The Jury returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*, and the Judge who tried the cause (Lord Tenterden,) said he concurred in the verdict, although the case was one which called for inquiry.



## MARINE LIST.



### PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

June 26—Wind N E.

Arrived, national schooner Rosa, Moratorio, from Montevideo 25th, to C. Galieno.

National schooner Caroline, Love, from do. to Felix Alzaga.

National schr. (packet) Felicidad del Sud, Zupichi, from do. do.

Sailed, national schooner Star of the South, (pilot boat,) to cruise in the river.

June 27—Wind N N E.

Arrived, Monte Video lugger boat Martin Garcia, from Monte Video 25th.  
Brazilian zumaca Flor de la Caridad, from St. Catherine's.

Several sail of small craft from the Parana and the Banda Oriental.

Sailed, national brig (packet) Eloisa, Tudury, for Monte Video and Rio Janeiro, with various effects; passenger for Rio Janeiro, Mr. Francis Dominick.

Two national zumacas for the Banda Oriental.

June 28—Wind N E.

Arrived, British brig Nimrod, Evans, from Liverpool 3d March, Monte Video 25th inst. Cargo general, to John Miller & Co.

National schr. brig Fama, from M. Video, with cargo to Crespo.

National schr. brig of war Riobamba, Gard, from a cruise in the river.

Brazilian schr. of war Rio de la Plata, Lisboa, from Monte Video.

American schr. brig Earl, Mickle, from Tarragona 83 days, with wine, &c. to Larrea brothers.

Sailed, national schr. brig Paula, for M. Video.

June 29.—Wind S E.

Arrived, British brig Gazelle, Chevely, from the Isle of May 15th of May, with 2500 fanegas of salt, to George Lord.

Dutch brig Adele, Bakker, from Antwerp 22d March, arrived off Ensenada 15th June, and sailed from thence 29th; general cargo, to George Vermoelen.

American brig Frederick, Powell, from Bahia 4th June, with rum, rice, molasses, &c. to Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.

Sailed, British brig (packet) Osborn, Leslie, for Monte Video and Falmouth; passenger for England, Mr. William Jackson.

Two national zumacas for the B. Oriental.

The British frigate Thetis, and French frigate Magicienne, were both under weigh this morning, and anchored again, having a strong head wind.

June 30—Wind W S W.—hazy.

Arrived, British brig Cordelia, Dunlop, from Liverpool 7th April, general cargo, to John Appleyard.

French ship Adele, Tiphaigne, from Havre de Grace 7th March, Rio Janeiro 17 days, with effects, sugar, rum, &c. to Larrea, Bros.

National brig Independiente, Campbell, from Rio Janeiro 18th inst., and M. Video 29th, with 699 barrels of flour, dry goods, rice, &c. to George Dowdall.

National zumaca Victoria, from M. Video. Sailed, H. B. M's. frigate Thetis, Bingham, for Montevideo.

French frigate Magicienne, Venancourt, for do.

British brig Britannia, Ferris, for Monte Video, to take in cargo for Antwerp.

British brig Devonshire, Strickland, for Liverpool, with 3514 salted hides, 2091 dry do. 23 bales of nutria skins, 81 bales of wool, 26 do. horse hair, 7 do horse hides, 9584 horns; and several passengers.

National zumaca for the B. Oriental.

The Brazilian schooner of war Rio de la Plata fired a salute this morning, which was returned from the Fort.

July 1—Wind W. with rain.

Arrived, H. B. M's barque packet Cygnet, Gooding, from Falmouth 1st May, Rio Janeiro 13th ult. and Monte Video 29th.

National schooner packet Joven Sarandi, Alsogaray, from Monte Video 30th ult., to F. Erescano.

Sailed, British brig Voluna, Mathias, for Monte Video, to take in cargo for London.

National schooner packet Felicidad del Sud, Zupichi, for Montevideo.

July 2—Wind N W

Arrived, national schooner packet Flor del Rio, Costas, from Monte Video 30th ult., to Gaspar Resa.

Several sail of small craft from the Banda Oriental and the Parana.

Sailed, four zumacas for the Parana.

July 3.—Wind S. with rain.

Arrived, a British brig. Sailed, several sail of small craft to the northward.

National schooner Rosa, for M. Video.

### MEMORANDA.

Arrivals at Liverpool from Buenos Ayres.

British brig Grampion, on 31st of March, sailed from this 8th December.

British brig Lima, on 6th April, sailed from this 7th January.

British brig Comet, on 8th April, sailed from this 11 December.

British brig Harbinger, on 18th April, sailed from this 26th January.

British brig Swiftsure, on 19th April, sailed from this 17th January.

British brig Ninus, on 9th April, from the Salado:

Arrivals at Liverpool from Monte Video.

British brig Thomas Dempsey on the 12th April.

Arrivals at Antwerp from Buenos Ayres.

British brig Juliana, on 17th April, sailed from this 6th January.

British brig Rosella, on 17th April, sailed from this 2d February.

British brig Rapid, on 10th April, sailed from this on 5th December.

Dutch schooner Caroline, on 22d April, sailed from this 27th January.

French ship Camoens, on 12th April, sailed from this 23th December.

The British barque packet Emulous, from this 19th January, Monte Video 23d, and Rio Janeiro 8th February, arrived at Falmouth 7th April.

The Countess of Chichester packet, from this 24th February, had not arrived at Falmouth on the 1st May.

It was not known what packet would be next appointed for this.

The British schooner brig Saucy Jack, from this 24th February, arrived at Plymouth on the 21st of April.

### THEATRE.

The Opera of the *Italiana* was represented on the 28th ult., to a house which recalled former periods. In the Boxes were several very lovely fair; the Caza-la was crowded, and the Pit nearly full. The performers all exerted themselves with great effect. Don Pascual Tani is certainly a singer of no ordinary talent; we wish he was more graceful as an actor. The first act of the *Italiana* is full of delightful music, particularly the finale. The second act is extremely dull: the author has done nothing to assist the composer. We had intended to have been more diffuse in our remarks upon this Opera, and the manner in which it is performed here, which want of space prevents.

The first act was repeated on the 29th; the house was but indifferently attended.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### NOTICE to BRITISH SUBJECTS.

THE undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's Consul General, hereby gives notice, that the annual General Meeting of Subscribers to the British Church in Buenos Ayres, will be held at the British Chapel, on Saturday the 11th instant, at One o'clock

WOODBINE PARISH.

#### PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, (Spanish) 74 a 75 dollars each  
Do. Patriot 73  
Plata Macuquina, 310 a 325 per ct. prem.  
Spanish Dollars 360 per ct do.  
Patriot do. 340, do. Patacones 350 do.  
Six per ct. Stock, 56 dollars per ct.  
Bank Shares, 197 dollars each  
Exchange upon England, 10 pence per dollar  
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 105 per cent prem.  
Do. on Monte Video, 220 do. do.  
Hides ox, best, 24 dollars per 35 lbs.  
Do. Cow 23 do do  
Nutria skins, 9 dollars per doz.  
Discount, 1 1/2 a 2 per cent per month.

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