

THE
British Packet,
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 147.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 13. 1829.

[Vol. III.]

BRITISH PACKET.

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 13.

The following are extracts from the official documents and bulletins published by the government.

May 21. A decree prohibiting the grant of licences, to vessels bound to ports occupied by the "enemies of public order."

May 22. A decree declaring the city and suburbs in *asamblea*, the public offices, and shops to be closed, excepting taverns, bakers, butchers, &c. which are allowed to be open from 8 to 10 in the morning, and from 5 to 6 in the evening. The same decree authorizes 2 dollars per day to be paid to every citizen who remains under arms in the city militia, &c.

May 23. A decree declaring horses, articles of war; it orders that they are to be taken to the police office and a receipt given for them, and that those who do not present their horses at the time fixed, will lose all right of recovery, and the police is authorized to take the said horses.

May 25. A proclamation in allusion to the day and the circumstances under which the country is placed.

May 26. A decree from the provisional Governor, restoring to absolute liberty and the enjoyment of all their rights, Messrs. Juan José, and Tomas Anchorena, in consequence of their having refused the liberty proffered to them by the French, when they took possession of the national vessels of war.

May 27. A decree rendering it optional for the subjects of the French nation to continue in military service or decline it.

May 22d. A bulletin relative to the attack made by the French boats on the night of the 21st, which attack is designated as a scandalous violation of the most sacred rights, and piratical, &c. and the government is con-

vinced that when H. M. C. Majesty is informed of the crime, that he will punish the guilty and re-establish the honour of his flag; that the government are ignorant of what could have produced this unexpected event, as the only communication which they had received was from the Captain of the *Isis*, (Picard) requesting that some Frenchmen whom he was informed were prisoners on board the *Riobamba*, might be released. In answer to which the government disclaimed all knowledge of the affair, and referred the Captain to the department for Foreign Affairs.

May 23. A bulletin containing a detail of the occurrences in the Inner Roads on the night of the 21st, from a despatch sent from the Captain of the ports office, the depositions of several individuals relative to the attack, and it was deposed that the French sailors had, when on board one of the national vessels, committed acts of plunder. The bulletin adds that the Government conceiving that the "enemies of order" had undertaken this enterprize against the vessels had taken measures to counteract them, but when it was positively known that the French naval forces were engaged in it, orders were despatched to the battery to cease firing. The government being determined to adopt other means in order to seek reparation.

May 24. A bulletin stating that on the night of the 21st, a division of the army had marched for the purpose of collecting cattle, that it had returned bringing in 4000 head, having had various encounters with different parties of the enemy, dispersed and put them to the sword, killing 23 of them. The division had only one man wounded.

The appearance of parties of the Montoneros near the streets of the city is noticed, and eulogiums passed upon the troops who had expelled them.

May 27. A bulletin stating that the dispute with the commandant of the French squadron had been adjusted, and that the Pampas Indians had invaded the country to the south, on the other side of the Salado, having plundered 12 estancias.

The government has appointed a committee to facilitate the introduction of beef to the Capital; the distress occasioned by the scarcity of this important article is severely felt; when any is brought to the market it is purchased at an enormous price. The vessels chartered to the Banda Oriental have conveyed a considerable quantity of beef hither. The cold weater favours this operation.

Milk is sold at one dollar the quart bottle. The sufferings of the poorer classes are very great. The article of fire wood is likewise at a high price. The supply of coals is plentiful, but even this is placed out of our reach; lighters, carts, and labourers cannot be obtained to bring them from on board ship, and the Montoneros hold the depots of coals at the Baraccas, &c. It is fortunate that a Buenos Ayrean winter differs from that of Moscow.

* * Our columns of this day contain a detail of all the marine occurrences at this port since the date of our last publication; it will serve to keep the account correct and bring up the *lee* way, which the *BARRISN PACKET* has been forced to make. We have not, like our contemporaries, an abundance of hands, to let go, and take in, all at once, nor a patent cylinder, or steam press, to help us through the water, but must be content to "jog on" quite satisfied, if at any time the old proverb should in our case be verified: "slow and sure, in time gets on."

The supplement attached to this number will cause a trifling additional expense to our subscribers.

Errata in the Prices Current of our last number—for 380 to 300 (Plata Macuquins) read 280 to 300.

The British government has notified that it does not acknowledge the blockade instituted by the Peruvian government, of ports in the Pacific, from the insufficiency of the blockading force.

Compendium of occurrences from the date of our last publication.

On the 23d ult. the national schooners, Caroline and Felicidad del Sud, were brought to in the Outer Roads by the French barque of war Isis; one of the musquet shots fired for that purpose went through the cabin of the Caroline, as she did not at first heave to when summoned, not being aware of the existing disputes.

General Cruz, at 12 o'clock in a flag of truce boat proceeded on board the national brig of war General Rondeau, detained by the French, and at anchor off the Recoleta with the national schooner brig Riobamba, under similar detention.

At half past 3 P. M. the French schooner of war Iris, from the Outer Roads, had communication with the above vessels. She fired a gun and signalized, upon which the schooners Caroline, and Felicidad del Sud, (detained since morning) made sail from the Outer and came into the Inner Roads.

During the day the Montoneros approached the streets of the town leading from the Baracca road, and about 300 of them passed the quinta in which Admiral Brown and family reside, without offering the least molestation. Different skirmishes took place and several were killed and wounded on both sides.

May 24. The town upon the *qui vive*, the Montoneros close to the Recoleta, the Baracca road, &c. General Alvear and several officers, rode towards the Retiro and other points. The Montoneros are described as being well mounted, and have a tolerable supply of fire arms, but in bad condition, often missing fire; swords, lances and knives, fastened to sticks to serve as lances.

The national vessels, detained by the French, and the French merchant vessels, left the Inner and anchored in the Outer Roads this day.

The weather mild and serene, the festivities usual on the eve of the 25th of May, suspended from the circumstances of the times.

May 25. Three salutes of cannon fired from the fort, at sun rise, 11 A. M. and sun set—it being the anniversary of the revolution: no other rejoicings took place.

The national schooner Alexander, from Antwerp, detained by the French this morning and shortly afterwards released.

May 26. The Montoneros said to be retiring: the passage of the bridge at the Baracca destroyed by order of government.

Col. Trolé proceeded in a flag of truce to the French commandant.

May 27. Several officers and pilots went to the Outer Roads to take charge of the national vessels. All differences were stated to be adjusted. They returned in the afternoon, the French commandant having refused to surrender the vessels.

A few skirmishes with the Montoneros took place in the outskirts of the town. At night, various houses had lights in the windows. The pulperias closed at a very early hour and except the patroles, but few persons were in the streets.

May 28. From the terraces of different houses, the Montoneros could be seen in the fields, and road, near the Baraccas. At night, they usually retire beyond the Baracca bridge.

Skirmishing occurred all the day.

May 29. The officers and pilots again proceeded to the Outer Roads, and returned as before, the French having declined to give up the vessels.

In the Montonera department, nothing of moment took place.

May 30. The Montoneros made their appearance close to the windmill, at the western entrance to the town, and retired upon receiving the fire of some cannon and musquetry.

Two prisoners were brought in.

May 31. Some pieces of cannon left the fort this evening, the skirmishing with the Montoneros continued in the environs of the capital.

June 1. A report that negotiations for peace were in train.

June 2. The reports of peace continued.

A government decree posted in the streets, ordering the proprietors of those pulperias which are situated out of the line of circumvallation, to send into town all articles, such as yerba, clothing, &c. that might prove useful to the opposing party.

The Montoneros were at the Baraccas, and at times during the day

in the lanes and on the beach near the Retiro.

Some oxen, (said to be about 1500 head) and 6000 sheep, escorted by a party of cavalry, taken and brought into town.

Intelligence arrived that the national schooner San Martin, from Patagonia, having put into Ensenada, was taken by the parties in possession of that place. The Captain, (Johnson,) and others belonging to the schooner arrived in Buenos Ayres.—Her cargo, 80 quintals of powder, wine, dry goods, &c. The governor of Patagonia and his family were on board, and some passengers. She was consigned to Arriola, and had a valuable cargo, from different prizes sent to Patagonia.

The national brig of war General Rondeau, in the Outer Roads, fired a gun and hoisted her national flag shortly after sun set.

June 3. The dispute with the French having been finally settled, the brigs General Rondeau, and schr. brig Riobamba, in the Outer Roads, had their national flags hoisted, and came to the Inner Roads. The schr. 11th June, sailed for Ensenada, in order to attempt the re-capture of the San Martin.

June 4. The newspapers, GACETA MERCANTIL, TIEMPO, PAMPERO, and BRITISH PACKET, were published this day, having been suspended since the 22d ultimo; and by a decree of government, the shops in this city (which had been closed since the above period) were allowed to be re-opened, and business was generally resumed.

June 5. The cold weather appears to have driven the hostile parties into winter quarters.—Scarcely any thing was said of the Montoneros, and the reports of negotiations for peace continued.

June 6. An article in the GACETA MERCANTIL of this day, speaks in strong terms upon the critical circumstances of the country, and zealously advocates for peace; it alludes to the correspondence which has taken place between Gen. Pueyrredon and Señor Rosas, and contains the following article:

"The day before yesterday in the afternoon. Don Gregorio Tagle, one of the supreme judges, left this city, it is said, for the estancia of Rosas, from whom he had received a letter on the preceding day inviting him to an interview."

A quantity of carts escorted by cavalry and a piece of artillery, went out of town in the neighbourhood of the Recoleta this morning, in order to collect pasture; they returned in the afternoon, and from the hay, grass, &c. with which each cart was laden, the expedition must have proved very successful.



MARINE LIST.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

May 23—Wind N

Arrived, national schooner packet Felicidad del Sud, Zupichi, from Montevideo 22d, with the mail, passengers and cargo, consigned to Echart, & Co.

National schooner Caroline, Love, from Liverpool 9th March, Cape de Verdes 9th April, with salt, &c. to Felix Alzaga.

National balandra, from Montevideo.

Sailed, French ship Antonin, Hervieu, for Rio Janeiro, with 150 horses.

May 24—Wind N

Arrived, Sardinian polacre, San José, Simon, from Rio Janeiro 4th May, with sugar, rice, &c. to Pedro Plomer.

National schooner Vicente Pereyra, Wallis, from Patagonia, 12 days, with salt, to order.

National schooner Rosa, Moratorio, from Montevideo 23d, to C. Galiano

A Montevideo zumaca, and two balandras, from the Banda Oriental.

British brig packet, Camden, Tilley, from Falmouth 1st of March, arrived at Rio Janeiro 2d May, sailed from thence on the 6th, and Montevideo 23d May; passenger from England to Buenos Ayres, Mr. John Stewart, and to Rio Janeiro, Mr. and Mrs. Le Cocq, and family.

Sailed, American sloop of war Vandalia, Capt. John Gallagher, for Montevideo.

May 25—Wind S (rain at night.)

Arrived, national zumaca Republicana, from Montevideo.

British schooner brig Eleanor, Dickenson, from Liverpool 24th February, general cargo, to John Miller, & Co.

French ship Le Grand Ceron, Nouvel, from Bourdeaux 1st of March, to take in a cargo of mules, to Ramon Larrea Brós.

National schooner Alexander, Munday, from Antwerp 12th March, with coals, and cases of effects, to Robilliard, Hudson, & Co.

May 26—Wind S (nearly a gale.)

Arrived British brig Prompt, Donaldson, from Liverpool 24th February, general cargo, to Messrs. McCracken and Jamieson, Passengers, Messrs. J. Parlane, & Twyford, British brig Harriett, Summers, from Liverpool 22d February, with salt and lumber, to Messrs. Duguid, Holland, & Co.

French ship Flore, Recoret, from Bourdeaux 17th February, with wine, to Garmendia, & Co.

National schr. brig Joven Sarandi, Alsogaray, from Rio Janeiro 7th, and Montevideo 24th inst. with 125 barrels of sugar, 126 bags of rice, 270 rolls of tobacco, to Francisco Erescano.

Montevideo schooner packet Aguila Primera, Centopé, from Montevideo 24th, with the mail, passengers and cargo.

British brig packet Osborn, Leslie, from Falmouth 28th March, arrived at Rio Janeiro 9th May, sailed from thence 13th, arrived at Montevideo 25th, sailed from thence on 26th, and anchored in the Outer Roads at 9 this night; passenger from England, Mr. Forsyth, and from Rio Janeiro, an Italian gentleman, Señor Federico.

Sailed, national schooner Rosa, Moratorio, for Montevideo.

May 27—Wind N N E

Arrived, national brig Joven Margueritta, Fitton, from Santos 12th inst. with sugar to J. S. Lyons.

American brig Ruth, Jefferson, from Philadelphia 9th March, Montevideo 24th ult. with 1100 barrels of flour, tea and silks, to Zimmerman, Frazier, & Co.

American schooner brig Malaga, Norris, from Malaga 25th February, with wine, to Duguid, Holland, & Co.

French ship Larriage, Lannes, from Gibraltar 20th March, with wine, to Ramon Larrea Brós.

American brig Lucy, Pearson, from the Isle of May 15th March, with salt, to Zimmerman, Frazier, & Co.

May 28—Wind N E (rain at night.)

Arrived, French brig Ida, Depres, from Havre de Grace 5th March, general cargo, to Ramon Larrea Brós.

And several sail of small craft from the Parana, Las Vacas, &c.

Lailed, British brig Cossack, Scott, for the Brazils, in ballast.

Do. do. David Ricardo, Lucy, for Cadiz and Gibraltar, with 6325 dry hides and 50 tons of cocoa.

French ship Grand Ceron, Nouvel, for Montevideo, with the same cargo which she brought to this port.

H. M's brig Cadmus, left her anchorage off the Recoleta and anchored near H. M's frigate Thetis in the outer roads.

May 29—Wind W

Arrived, Brazilian corvette, Governor Dorrego, Captain Leverjer, from Rio Janeiro 12th May, and Montevideo 27th.

May 30—Wind W

Sailed national cutter Luisa, or Montevideo, and several sail of small craft for the Uruguay, Parana, and the Banda Oriental.

May 31—Wind S S W

Sailed, H. B. M's brig Cadmus, Capt. Sir Thomas B. T. Thompson, for Montevideo, and Rio Janeiro; passengers for Montevideo, Messrs Tomas and Juan José Anchorena.

American brig James Noble, Lewis, for Antwerp, with 9225 dry hides.

National schooner Caroline, Love, for Montevideo, with part of the cargo which she brought to this port.

Four balandras for the Parana.

June 1—Wind W

Sailed, H. I. M. brig Piraja, Captain Parker, for Montevideo, and Rio Janeiro.

National schooner packet Felicidad del Sud, Zupichi, and Montevideo schr. packet Aguila Primera, Centopé, both for Montevideo.

Swedish schooner Charlotte, Patterson, for Barcelona, with 7000 dry hides, 521 damaged do. 514 bags of Cocoa.

A brig in sight, beating towards the outer roads all the afternoon.

June 2—Wind S S W

Arrived, French brig Gaienne, J. Abraham, from Bourdeaux 18th March, with wine, to Ramon Larrea Brós.

British ship Amelia Wilson, Harris, from London the 17th, the Downs 23d of March, and Montevideo 28th ult. general cargo, to Schmaling; passengers, Don Manuel Sarratea, late minister from this republic to the court of London, (landed at Montevideo,) Mrs. Cé. Clark, Mrs. Trillia and two children, and Mr. Smith.

Brazilian zumaca Vencedora, Joaquin Fonseca, from St. Catherine's 23 days with sugar, rice, &c. consigned to the Captain.

Sailed, American ship Romulus, Barker, for Rio Janeiro and New York, cargo 265 salted hides, 70,000 horns, 30 Bales of wool, 5 bales of nutria skins; passengers, Mrs. Eschenburg and family for Philadelphia, Messrs. Carter and Engerer for Rio Janeiro.

June 3—Wind S W

Arrived 4 balandras, from the Parana and Uruguay.

Sailed, national schooner Joven Sarandi, Alsogaray, for Montevideo, with part of the cargo which she brought to this port.

National brig of war 11th June, for Ensenada.

June 4—Wind W S W

Arrived, several balandras, and a Zumaca

from the Banda Oriental.

Sailed, French brig Emile, Brodau, for Montevideo, in ballast.

Two national Zumacas for Colonia, and four balandras for the Parana; a cannonade heard in the direction of Ensenada.

June 5—Wind N

Arrived, two zumacas, from the Banda Oriental.

And several small craft from the Parana, Uruguay, &c. with lime, wood and hides:

June 6—Wind W S W

Arrived, national schooner of war 11th June, from Ensenada; she had two men killed, and two wounded, and the vessel damaged from the fire of the battery at Ensenada on the 4th inst. The parties from the shore had taken ever thing out of the schooner San Martin, except a few pipes of Vinegar, and the battery did not open fire until the boats of the 11th of June were on board of her; they then directed their fire both at the San Martin and 11th of June: the former was left at Ensenada.

National schooner Rosa, Moratorio, from Montevideo, to C. Galiano.

Montevideo schr. packet Aguila Primera, Centopé, from Montevideo 5th, with the mail, passengers and cargo.

And three national zumacas, from the Banda Oriental, with beef.

Sailed french schooner of war Iris, Ballou, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

June 7—Wind S S W

Arrived, 8 sail of small craft, from the Banda Oriental and Parana, laden with lime, wood, hides, beef, &c.

Sailed, British brig Socrates, Duncan, for Ensenada, to take in a cargo of mules.

Three zumacas, for San Nicolas, with seamen, &c. for the expedition against Santa Fé.

June 8—Wind N W

Arrived six balandras from the Banda Oriental.

June 9—Wind N

Arrived, british brig Janet Izat, Crockett, from Liverpool 21st March, with 307 cases, 316 bales of merchandize, 71 casks, 32 kegs of paint, 20 bottles of oil, 244 crates of earthenware, 300 boxes of soap, 24½ do. of glass, 200 lbs. of gun powder, 4 tons of shot, 8 cases of pickles, 50 boxes 100 half boxes of soap, 3295 bars, 412 bundles of iron, to Hill, Thomson, & Co. Passenger, Mr. Robert Gibson.

National schooner packet Felicidad del Sud, from Montevideo 7th inst.

And several sail of small craft with beef, from the Banda Oriental.

Sailed, national zumaca Ignacia Argentina, Mychinburgh, for Rio Janeiro, with 2476 quintals of jerked beef.

Do. national schooner Emile, Scaillet, for Rio Janeiro.

At night British brig (packet,) Camden, Tilley, for Montevideo and Falmouth; passenger for England, Mr. Andrew P. Muir.

June 10—Wind W

Sailed, French ship La Jeune Bordelaise, Berro, for Havre de Grace, with 11,600 dry hides.

American schooner brig Soto, Ricketson, for New York, with 75,768 horns, 1150 dry hides, 30 bales of nutria skins, 32 do. of horse hair, 5 do. of colas de vaca, 1198 boxes of soap; passengers, Mrs. Stocum, and two children, Capt Hussey, Mr. L. Conklin, and others.

Sardinian polacre, Bella Carlota, Gianetto, for Rio Janeiro, with jerked beef.

National schooner Libertad del Oriente, for Rio Grande.

And several sail of small craft, for the Banda Oriental.

June 11—Wind W

Sailed, national schooner packet, Flor del Rio, for Montevideo, with the mail, passengers and cargo.

National schooner Rosa, Moratorio, for Montevideo. The Rosa will probably return to this port under the flag of Montevideo, with the same signals as heretofore.

Five sail of small craft for the Parana and the Banda Oriental.

June 12—Wind W

Arrived, two national zumacas from the Banda Oriental.

Sailed, American brig Pico, Crowell, for Montevideo, with part of the cargo which she brought to this port.

Montevideo schooner packet, Aguila Primera, Centopé, for Montevideo.

MEMORANDA.

The brig Adele and schooner Josephine, were taking in cargo at Antwerp for this on the 12th March.

The assertion that the packet Redpole, had been captured by the privateer schooner Presidente is entirely without foundation; it is almost certain that she has foundered.

When the Osborn, packet, sailed from England the trial of the officers and crew of the Presidente had not commenced; it was thought they would be acquitted of the charge of piracy. Mr. Harmer was counsel for the accused.

It was not known what packet would succeed the Osborn, for Buenos Ayres.

The packet Goldfinch, from this 16th December, Rio Janeiro 7th January, arrived at Falmouth 18th March.

The British ship Melpomene, Johnson, bound to London, from this 10th December, Montevideo about the 24th, arrived at Falmouth 23d March.

The American brig Delight, Burkitt, from this 26th November, arrived at the Havannah 2d February.

The American brig Rio, Odam, from this 26th April, arrived at Rio Janeiro 8th May.

The British schooner brig Pilchard, Robertson, from this 11th April, arrived at Bahia 27th April. The French brig Deux Emiles, from this 4th April, for Bahia, had not arrived at that port on the 1st of May.

The British ship Mary, Quiller, from this 12th December, for Liverpool, arrived at Holyhead 23d March.

The above ship was reported to have been captured off the coast of Brazil by a pirate.

The brig Amity, Platt, from this 31st December, for Antwerp, arrived at Penzance 21st of March.

The French brig Mars, Drouet, from this 24th November, arrived at Marseilles 5th March.

The American brig Francis, Doughty, from this 8th December, arrived at New York in 75 days.

The American brig Celeno, Frazier, from this 14th December, has arrived at Balli, more.

The brig Nimrod, Evans, sailed from Liverpool for this on 3d of March.

The French vessels Adele, and Quatre Freres, were to sail from Havre de Grace for this about the 15th of March. The Adele was to touch at Rio Janeiro.

The British brig Lovely Ann, is consigned to Robillard, Hudson, & Co.

The national Polacre, Tiburtina, from this for Colonia, to bring a cargo of beef, was stranded a few days since at Las Pipas, near Colonia.

H. B. M. brig Cadmus, from this 31st ult. arrived at Montevideo 1st instant, and sailed same day for Rio Janeiro.

The American frigate Hudson, and sloops

of war Boston and Vandalia, sailed from Montevideo for Rio Janeiro on 2d inst.

National schooner Joven Sarandi, from this 3d, arrived at Montevideo 4th inst.

The National schooner brig Paula, arrived on the 8th inst. from Montevideo.

On Sunday last a strong division of troops, regulars and militia, marched from this city and returned on Tuesday, bringing with them a quantity of oxen and sheep, enough to supply the town for some days.

It was said that General Lavalle was going to Ensenada to disperse the parties who occupy that post; the General however, remains in town, and it is expected will continue to do so for some days.

The reports continue of negotiations for peace, corroborated in some degree by the tone of the public press, and the journey of Senor Taglé (who has since returned) to the head quarters of Rosas. Pray Heaven that peace may be realized: it is high time, after more than six months of civil war, and the country desolated, that the passions should be hushed and that nothing should be hazarded because of the dreaded imputation of inconsistency that childish and unmanly fear which closes the door against conviction.

According to the Gaceta Mercantil of yesterday the Indians have again made their appearance on the other side of the Salado & completely destroyed three estancias. The Gaceta adds, that with these ferocious enemies, there can be no other composition but the sword, and that it is time it should be raised from civil war and directed against these savages.

The Montoneros remain in the environs of the town; and on yesterday night they were at the Recoleta and entered the quinta of Senor del Sar, and on Wednesday a small party of the 4th battalion of the patriot guard skirmished with them, and had four men killed. The loss of the Montoneros is stated to be seven killed.

Of Governor Lopez we hear little or nothing; he is probably occupied in covering his territory from the expedition which lately sailed from this.

General Ignacio Alvarez, addressed a letter to the Inspector General upon the result of the expedition of Saturday last, to obtain forage, and which the said General commanded. It seems they saw and had a skirmish with a party of Montoneros, and dispersed them after three discharges from a piece of cannon which was in the division of General Alvarez.

Several parties of the Montoneros were skirmishing yesterday, close to the windmill, the Recoleta, and Arsenal.

THEATRE.

After a long suspension of all performances, we have to record two musical representations which took place on the nights of the 7th and 8th instants, the first being for the benefit of Dona Angela Tani, and on both evenings the house was miserably attended, and the boxes literally empty.

Dona Angelita and her sister Margueritta sung well, and looked very pretty in their white attire and their brother Pascual (and who can deny his claims as a scientific and

sweet singer) likewise exerted himself, yet there is a *je ne sçai quoi*, in his mode of singing, which if he could "reform it altogether" would render him more pleasing. The great Vecani (for great he is) deserves more encouragement than the present unfortunate state of the Theatre can afford him. "Hope deferred" is a terrible malady, but surely we have a right to hope that "better times will come again."

The regular drama is quite at a "stand still," nearly all our actors, and actresses "bag and baggage," have flown to Montevideo, including that little rogue, Felipe David, but as they are "birds of passage," we may expect them back again when fine weather comes.

DIED.

On the 28th ult. after a few days illness, Capt. James Stein, of the British brig Henry Arnott, from Liverpool. He was interred in the Protestant burial ground. The British vessels in the harbour had their flags half masted.

On the night of the 25th ult. Mr. Alexander Livingstone, of Glasgow, (late purser of the national brig of war General Rondeau,) fell overboard from the said brig and was drowned.

On the 6th inst. Mrs. Ann Anderson, aged 46 years, wife of Captain William Anderson, half pay of H. M.'s 71st regiment of foot. She was interred on the 7th, at the cemetery of the Recoleta. The funeral arrangements were under the inspection of Mr. John Malcolm and Mr. James McGaw.

On Wednesday afternoon last, Mr. James Parshall, of New York, aged 26 years.

NO 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

Manufactory of German Beer.

Calle de Cordova, No. 73.

SUPERIOR porter and ale for sale at eight dollars and an half per dozen, and if the bottles are returned, at seven dollars per dozen.

Wine of Valdepeña de la mancha

In bottles, at seven dollars and an half per dozen, and at six dollars per dozen upon returning the bottles to the carrier.

Tokay or Balsam Wine, 27 years old, ten dollars per bottle, and fifty dollars per half dozen.

Empty bottles purchased in the said manufactory.

ANTONIO MARTIN THYM.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, (Spanish) 81 & 81½ dollars each.

Do. Patriot 80.

They have advanced gradually since the

23d ult. from 73 to the above quotation.

Plata Macuquina, 330 a 335 pr. ct. prem.

Spanish Dollars 365, & 375 per ct do

Patriot do. 360, 365 do.

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

Bank Shares, 180 a 192 dollars each.

Exchange upon England, 10 pence per

dollar.

Do. on Rio Janeiro, 100 pr. cent. prem.

Do. on Monte Video, 250 & 255 per cent

premium.

Hides ox, best, 22 dollars per 35 lbs.

Do (country) 21 do do

Nutria skins, 8 & 8½ doll. pr. doz.

Ostrich feathers, 20 & 22 reals per lb.

Wool 23 reals per 25 lbs.

☞ In consequence of rumours of peace doubloons were offered yesterday at 78.

☞ This paper is published every SATURDAY, at price 54 per quarter. All communications to be addressed to the Editor and left at No. 47 calle del 25 de Mayo, where subscriptions are received.

HABLET & CO., PRINTERS.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE BRITISH PACKET.

Correspondence between the government, and the Viscount Venancourt, Commander of the French naval forces in the River Plate.

Viscount Venancourt to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The insults offered to the flag of the King, my master, as well as the ill treatment of his subjects, are too well known for the undersigned to explain the causes for the reprisals which he has just made. Nevertheless the Undersigned in order to shew that he is disposed to suspend these hostile measures, has accepted the offer of Col. D. Tomas Espora, to proceed himself, under his parole, in order to propose to Y. E. a suspension of hostilities, already commenced by the Provisional Government of Buenos Ayres, and to bring back your answer: for it is not for the U. S. to fix what reparation is to be made for the insults offered to the flag of H. M. C. M. It is the King who will consider the extent of the injury. The U. S. proposes as conditions,

1. A compliance with the demands contained in the representations of the French Consul General in Buenos Ayres addressed to Y. E.

2. That the vessels of which the U. S. has taken possession, shall remain in his hands, until he shall receive the orders of the Admiral, Baron Roussin, Commander in Chief of the Naval Forces of H. M. C. M. on the South American Station.

3. That indemnities shall be made to those subjects of H. M. C. M., who have abandoned their properties, in consequence of the unjust measures observed towards them.

4. That the U. S. shall set at liberty the prisoners which he has in his power.

The undersigned has the honour to offer to Y. E. the assurance of his high consideration.

VISCONDE DE VENANCOURT.

The Government of Buenos Ayres to Viscount Venancourt.

Department of Foreign Affairs, }
Buenos Ayres, May 22, 1829. }

When the Government heard of the attack which was made upon their vessels in the night of yesterday, they thought it could be nothing else but an attempt made by the enemies of public order to gain possession of them, and they in consequence proceeded to take the necessary measures for putting down the mutiny on board their squadron; but they subsequently received information which induced them to believe, that the said attack had been made by the vessels of H. M. C. Majesty under the orders of the Commodore. Nevertheless it was with great difficulty that they could persuade themselves that French Subjects could commit an act so contrary to the Rights of Neutrality, and to every Law of Nations, without any previous motive for such a rupture, and when this Government has always preserved with that of H. M. C. M., the best relations of friendship and good understanding, affording a special protection to the persons and properties of his subjects.

And great therefore is now their surprize, at receiving the note dated today from the Commodore, in which he refuses to explain the motives which have induced him to act in the way that he has done, supposing that

they are sufficiently notorious. The Government have learnt from the tenor of this note, that the Commodore has considered as an insult to his King, the differences which have lately existed between this Government and H. Majesties Consul General.—differences, which, as the Commodore says, it belongs to H. M. only to decide upon, and for which purpose the Cabinet of the Tuilleries have been informed of all that has passed;—but which in no case can justify reprisals of the nature of those which the Commodore has begun to make.

The undersigned then, referring the decision of those differences to the judgment of those to whom alone it belongs, hopes that the hostile measures which the Commodore has begun to take will be put a stop to, and that he will receive on board, the individuals whom the Government will send tomorrow, for the purpose of entering into the necessary explanations on both sides.

SALVADOR MARIA DEL CARRIL.

In consequence of the above, General Cruz went on board on the 23d. with the following note No. 3.

The Government of Buenos Ayres, to Viscount Venancourt.

Buenos Ayres, May 23, 1829.

Brigadier General Cruz, is the individual whom the Government, according to their note of yesterday has thought proper to send to the Commodore of the Naval Forces of H. M. C. M. for the purpose of entering into the necessary explanations. He takes with him as his secretary D. Francisco Pico, the first clerk in the Department of Government.

SALVADOR MARIA DEL CARRIL.

In consequence of the conference with Genl. Cruz, the following communication was sent on the 25th.

No. 4.

The Government of Buenos Ayres, to Viscount Venancourt.

Buenos Ayres, May 25, 1829.

Brigadier General D. Francisco de la Cruz, has informed the Government of what was explicitly agreed upon in the conference which he had with the Viscount Venancourt, Commodore of the Forces of H. M. C. M. in the River Plate.

X 1. That the Viscount shall immediately deliver up to the Government the vessels of the Republic, of which he took forcible possession, with all their appurtenances, arms, and crews, and all the prisoners of every sort which he has in his power.

2. That the Government shall not oblige by force, any Frenchman, resident in this Capital to do military duty, and that they shall allow those who are already enrolled in the companies of militia, full liberty either to continue or to leave the service.

3. That the insults which the Viscount supposes to have been offered to the French flag, and the indemnities which he thinks are due to the injured Frenchmen, by the measures of the Government, shall be points to be settled between the two Governments.

In consequence, the Government of Buenos Ayres, desiring to put an end to the Hos-

tilities which Viscount Venancourt has commenced with the forces under his command, have determined to dispense with any discussion of their Rights, and to ratify the foregoing articles which were stipulated and agreed upon between the Viscount and General Cruz.

The Government on its part have already fulfilled their obligations in this matter, having issued, and ordered to be executed, the Decree of which a copy is herewith forwarded to Viscount Venancourt, and they hope that the Viscount will also fulfill the duty which the above mentioned articles impose upon him.

For the rest, the Government having withdrawn from the present, from the discussion of their Rights on this question, solely to satisfy the desire which animates them to preserve peace with the authorities of the French Nation, reserve the Right of making the definitive arrangements which their honor and justice require, with the Government of H. M. C. M. X

The U. S. Minister for Foreign Affairs has received the orders of his Government to address this communication to Viscount Venancourt, and to inform him that the bearer of it, D. Juan Andres Gelly, who is accompanied by Col. D. E. Trolé, is duly authorized to give the explanations which the Viscount may think necessary, and to arrange the immediate conclusion of the present business.

The U. S. &c. &c.

SALVADOR MARIA DEL CARRIL,

Decree Inclosed in the foregoing.

Buenos Ayres, May 25, 1829.

The Government having resolved to give greater activity and efficacy to the service of the city militia, organized for the protection of the Capital, and for the purpose of putting an end to the evils which afflict the Province; and it being necessary for this end, to be confident of the firm resolution of all the individuals, who have been armed in the defence of the cause of Order; and to remove any difficulty which may arise, from complaints or representations, which may embarrass the efforts of the authorities, and distract their attention from the main object, the security of the Province;—have decreed, that this resolution shall be made known through the Commandant of the Battalion of the Friends of Order, to all individuals of the French Nation, who may be enrolled in it, intimating to them that if they do not feel disposed to continue voluntarily in this service, which the security of the Capital requires, they may leave the ranks, and lay down their arms:—under the full assurance, that those who may, in consequence of this decree, voluntarily leave the service, shall never be molested or persecuted.

RODRIGUES:

CARLOS ALVEAR.

No. 5.

Señor Gelly, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, D. Salvador del Carril.

On board the Brig Rondeau, in the Outer Roads of Buenos Ayres, May 25, 1829.

Sir, Viscount Venancourt, having received

the note of Y. E. of this date, and the decree inclosed in it, has observed to me that although the tenor of what Genl. Cruz had transmitted to the Government, was substantially the same as what he agreed upon, there was yet a very essential difference in the time in which he offered on his own responsibility to deliver up the vessels; that it was necessary, in order to justify himself to Baron Roussin, that an assurance should be given that the decree, which left the French free, either to continue in the service or lay down their arms, should not undergo any alteration whatever, even indirectly; that it was necessary he should be assured that none of those underhand measures which are as injurious as open force, should be employed with them; that this security could not be given till some days after the publication, and fulfilment of the decree.

This circumstance has given rise to a new discussion, which has ended in a agreement that the Government should add to their decree of this date, an explanation that the French who may lay down their arms, shall be on no account molested or persecuted; that, as soon as the Government shall give an assurance that this shall be inserted in the decree, he will deliver up the vessels of war.

He has also required of me, that I will ask the Government to promise to use every means which their influence or situation may allow them, to prevent the newspapers from treating H. M. C. M. with disrespect, and from touching as little as possible upon the present question, as one which has been transmitted to French Government.

I have thought it right, therefore in this state of things to despatch the officer who accompanied me, with this Communication; and I wait the resolution which Y. E. may be pleased to transmit to me.

I salute Y. E. with all respect and consideration.

JUAN A. GELLY.

Reply to the above.

From the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Señor Gelly.

Buenos Ayres, May 26, 1829.

The Government being informed of the contents of the note which Señor Gelly addressed to this Ministry, under yesterday's date, the undersigned has received orders to reply to him, that, when the Government issued their decree yesterday; a copy of which was communicated to Viscount Venancourt, it was purely with the intention that the liberty which was by it granted to French Subjects, either to continue or leave the service, should on no account bring upon them disagreeable consequences, whichever might be the line of conduct which they might adopt. In consequence the Government has no objection to add to the decree in question, the explanation of the security which they already consider to be tacitly included in it; and Señor Gelly may assure Viscount Venancourt, that the addition above mentioned shall be made with so much the greater security, as the Government in consideration of the frank and generous conduct which the French, enrolled in the corps of the Friends of Order, have hitherto observed, is disposed to acknowledge their good services, rather than otherwise.

With respect to the promise which is required from the Government, to use their influence in order that the newspapers may treat H. M. C. M. with respect, Señor Gelly is to inform the Viscount, that, according to the laws which regulate the press in this country, the Government has little or no influence over the papers which are not offi-

cial:—but that, nevertheless, they expect they will not speak in disrespectful terms of a Government with which the Republick is not at war, and from which they hope to obtain full justice; and with the more reason as, in the discussions in the papers which arose out of the differences which lately existed between the French Consul General and this Government, the publick writers have always confined themselves to speaking of the conduct of the Consul, without infringing in the least upon the respect due to the French Cabinet.

The U. S. &c. &c.

SALVADOR MARIA DEL CARRIL.

Extract of the conferences which took place on board the Buenos Ayrean brig of war "Genl. Rondeau," between Viscount Venancourt, Commodore of the Naval Forces of H. M. C. M. in the River Plate, and the commissioners of the Government of Buenos Ayres.

Viscount Venancourt, Commodore of the naval forces of H. M. C. M. in the River Plate, having on the night of the 21st. inst. boarded, taken by force, and carried out of the Roads of Buenos Ayres the vessels of war, viz: the brig "General Rondeau," schooners Riobamba, and "11th June."—burnt the schooner-brig "Argentina," which could not be removed, haven taken also the brig "Cacique," which served as a ponton, and place of confinement for the prisoners taken from the *Anarchists*;—the Government of Buenos Ayres, despatched Brigadier Genl. Cruz, for the purpose of knowing the cause of so unexpected an occurrence, and having entered into explanations with the said Viscount Venancourt, they agreed after various discussions, as follows:—

1. That Viscount Venancourt, shall deliver up the captured vessels, and place them at the disposal of the Government of Buenos Ayres, with all their appurtenances, arms and crews.

2. That the Government shall not oblige by force, any Frenchmen resident in this capital to do military duty, leaving those who are now enrolled in the companies of militia at full liberty to continue in or leave the service.

3. That the insults which the Viscount supposes to have offered to the French Flag, and the indemnities which he thinks to be due to the Frenchmen injured by the measures of the Government, shall be points to be settled between the two Governments.

These Articles being transmitted to the Government of Buenos Ayres by Genl. Cruz, the note dated the 25th May was addressed to Viscount Venancourt, inclosing a copy of the decree which was to be issued, leaving all the Frenchmen enlisted in the companies of militia free to continue in the service or to lay down their arms:—and at the same time D. Juan A. Gelly was commissioned to give any explanations the Viscount might think necessary, and definitively conclude this business.

The Viscount, having considered the note of yesterday from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, as well as the copy of the decree of the same date, observed that although he had in fact offered to General Cruz, to take upon himself the responsibility of delivering up the captured vessels, without waiting for orders from the Admiral, Baron Roussin, yet Genl. Cruz had doubtless misunderstood him, when he stated that the offer was made to deliver them immediately, since it was impossible for him to do so, without waiting some days, in order that he might have security that the French who laid down their arms should not be in any way molested or persecuted. The Commissioners of the Government replied that he need have no fear of any such molestation, after the Government had left the

French at full liberty to continue or leave the service; that on the other side, the delay in the delivery of the vessels, although but for a few days, would cause fresh embarrassment to the Government, and that they could not doubt the good faith and adherence of the Government on this point without just offence. The Viscount assured him that, desiring as he did, above all things to show that nothing had influenced him but what he considered his imperative duty, he was ready to remove this difficulty and give up the vessels immediately, as soon as the Government should add to their decree an express declaration that the French who left the service should not be in any way molested, and the Government should engage to employ every means which their position and influence allows them, in order that the newspapers should speak respectfully of H. M. C. M.; and omit all discussion upon the present question, as a matter referred to the French Government.

The Commissioner Gelly, having transmitted this to the Government of Buenos Ayres, in a note addressed yesterday to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and received his reply upon the subject of it; Viscount Venancourt and the said Commissioner Gelly have agreed to draw up the present extract, to serve as a protocol, and put upon record what they have explicitly agreed upon.

1. That the addition requested by Viscount Venancourt being made, he shall immediately deliver up the vessels above mentioned, to the person who shall be duly authorized to receive them, in the same state as they found them, with the arms, stores, and crews, with the exception of two or three boats which were rendered unserviceable in the gale of the night of the 25th.

2. That, the prisoners who were before in her not being now on board the "Cacique," because on the day after the capture of the vessels, they had been put on shore between Ensenada and the Barracas, and the Anchorenas having been sent to the English Brig Cadmus at their own request, this subject shall not be touched upon, and is only here noticed in order to serve as a record.

3. That although in consequence of the decree of the 25th. May the French who left the country from refusing to take up arms, are at liberty to return to this capital, without being subjected to the service; Viscount Venancourt shall moreover receive an official assurance to this effect from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, which shall authorize him to notify the same to the parties interested.

And in proof of our agreement, this Paper was signed in duplicate, drawn up in Spanish, but of the tenor of which Viscount Venancourt is satisfied. On board the brig of war General Rondeau, on the 26th of May 1829.

VISCONDE DE VENANCOURT.
JUAN ANDRES GELLY.

In compliance with the 3d article of the foregoing stipulations the Government addressed to Viscount Venancourt the following note.

Buenos Ayres, May 27, 1829.

The Government having approved of the stipulations agreed upon between their Commissioners D. Juan A. Gelly, and Col. D. Edward Tróle, and Viscount Venancourt, Commodore of the Naval Forces of H. M. C. M. in the River Plate, on the 26th inst, in which the following article appears.

(See above Article 3.)

The undersigned Minister for Foreign Affairs, has the honor to communicate it to the Viscount, in order that he may make it known to those whom it may concern.

The U. S.

SALVADOR DEL CARRIL.

The Government to Viscount Venancourt.
Department of Foreign Affairs, }
Buenos Ayres, May 27, 1829. }

The U. S. has the honour to communicate to Viscount Venancourt, Commodore of the naval forces of H. M. C. M. that, in consequence of the stipulations agreed upon yesterday, between the commissioners of the government and the Viscount, Lieut. Colonels D. Segui, and D. Antonio Toll, officers of the marine of the republick, have been named and duly authorized to receive over the national vessels detained by the Viscount.

The U. S. &c. &c.
SALVADOR M. DEL CARRIL.

Viscount Venancourt before delivering up the vessels, addressed the following note to the government.

Buenos Ayres, May 27, 1829.

The undersigned, Viscount Venancourt, Commodore of the naval forces of H. M. C. M. in the River Plate, having received information of a bulletin of the government, dated 22d instant, in which a gross attack is made upon the honour of the French flag, and particularly upon that of one of the officers of H. M. C. M. has the honour to propose to H. E. the minister for Foreign Affairs, that the said bulletin should be annulled, and the one annexed to this note published.

The Undersigned regrets extremely that this circumstance should have delayed the restoration of the vessels of the Republick, and only hopes that the above declaration may be immediately published, in order that he may do so without further delay.

The U. S.
VISCOUNT DE VENANCOURT.

Annexed to the foregoing.

Viscount Venancourt, Commodore of the naval forces of H. M. C. M. in the River Plate, having complained of the publication of the bulletin of the 22d instant, the government of Buenos Ayres has listened to these representations, and in consequence, they annul the said bulletin by the present declaration, and declare unsullied the honour of the French flag, and particularly that of Captain Picard, commanding the corvette Isis, whom they have unjustly accused of expressing falsehoods in his letter.

In consequence of the above note Señor Gelly was sent on board, with the following reply.

Department of Foreign Affairs, }
Buenos Ayres, May 28, 1829. }

The undersigned, minister for Foreign Affairs, of the government of Buenos Ayres, has received with the greatest surprise a communication from Viscount Venancourt, commodore of the naval forces of H. M. C. M. in the River Plate, under yesterday's date, in which he states that the terms in which the bulletin of the govern-

ment of the 22d instant is expressed, has obliged him to suspend the fulfilment of the stipulations solemnly concluded on the 23d and 26th instants between the commissioners of the government and the Viscount; and requests the government to annul the said bulletin by an official declaration.

The Undersigned having laid this note before the government, has received orders to reply to the Viscount that the said bulletin having been published at a moment when hostilities existed de facto between the commodore of the forces of H. M. C. M. & the government of Buenos Ayres, and before any negotiations were entered into, they cannot in any way annul the contents of it, much less as the stipulations agreed upon on the 23d and 26th instants have thrown a veil over the previous events, until the two governments shall definitively settle the business.

On this understanding, and expecting that the Viscount will show his desire to fulfil his promises, and still retain his wish, as manifested to General Cruz, to abandon the hostile attitude he has taken, the government have thought proper to commission Don Juan A. Gelly, for the definitive settlement of this business, affording the explanations which may be necessary.

The U. S.
(Signed) SALVADOR CARRIL.

Señor Gelly returned from his commission, bringing the following document.

Additional Articles to the convention of the 26th. May between the Viscount Venancourt, Commodore of the Naval Forces of H. M. C. M. and the Commissioners of the Government of Buenos Ayres.

1. After having left for the decision of the Government of H. M. C. M. and that of the Argentine Republick, the questions which have given rise to the events of the night of the 21st inst., as well as what is said to have been the cause and motive of that occurrence, we have agreed that whatever may have been the classification under which that act may have been placed subsequently to the Convention of the 26th., it shall be considered annulled. That the bulletin of the 22d. in which the Government gives an account of the affair of the 21st., shall be forgotten, and considered as if it had never been circulated, and as published at a moment when war existed de facto between the forces of

H. M. C. M. and those of the Argentine Republick. That in future every honor shall be paid, and all due consideration shown to the French flag.

2. That in order to avoid in future false interpretations, and to prevent such opinions being expressed, the official notes and other papers, relating to the events of the 21st. shall be published without any comment.

3. That these additional articles shall be ratified by the Government of Buenos Ayres, and sealed with the arms of the Argentine Republick.

4. That 48 hours, or longer after having received the ratification of the present addition to the Convention of the 26th.; Viscount Venancourt shall deliver up the vessels he has in his power.

Done on board the brig of war Rondeau, May 29, 1829.

VISCONDE VENANCOURT.
JUAN A. GELLY.

In consequence, the Government sent yesterday to Viscount Venancourt the following communication.

Department of Foreign Affairs, }
Buenos Ayres, May 29, 1829. }

The undersigned Minister for Foreign Affairs, having carried to the knowledge of his Government the four additional articles to the Convention of the 26th inst., concluded between Viscount Venancourt and the Commissioners of the Government has received orders to inform the Viscount that the Government of Buenos Ayres ratifies in all their parts the said articles, in proof of which the undersigned signs the present note in their name, and seals it with the arms of the Republick.

In making this Communication to the Viscount, the undersigned salutes him with all consideration.

SALVADOR MARIA DEL CARRIL.

