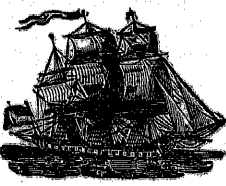


# British Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.



No. 518.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1836.

[Vol. X.

### BUENOS AYRES.

Considerable excitement was produced in town on Wednesday morning last, in consequence of intelligence that symptoms of revolution had appeared in the Oriental State. Letters were received from Las Vacas, and other places on the Oriental coast, announcing that Lavalle, Medina, and other chieftains, were mustering men to act against the Government; and that General Fructoso Rivera was supposed to be at the head of this opposition to the legal authority. The Montevideo letters and papers of 19th inst., notice the insurrectionary movements above mentioned; stating, at the same time, that all was tranquil in that capital—that the Government was strong and able to suppress any insurrection, provided its officers in the country districts did their duty.

A party of marauding Indians, belonging to the Chilian and Borogan tribes, whose depredations formed the only exception to the security of life and property in the more distant parts of the country, and who, after many attempts to reclaim them, proved incorrigible, were sent hither in the brig Rio de la Plata, and executed in the Plaza of the Retiro on Thursday morning last. The landing of the above Indians on Wednesday, in company with a number of women and children, chiefly captives who had been re-captured from the Indians by the expeditionary army under the command of General Rosas, attracted a considerable crowd to the beach. A military and Police guard were in attendance upon the occasion. We believe that during the passage from Bahía Blanca hither, 15 to 20 Indians were either drowned or got adrift in a boat.

#### EMIGRANTS FROM THE CANARY ISLANDS.

The Government is indefatigable in promoting the comfort of these emigrants. A number of official documents connected with the subject, have from time to time appeared in the *Gaceta Mercantil*. The report from the Surgeon of the Port, D. Fernando Maria Cordeiro, dated 1st inst., states that of the 423 persons who were on board the emigrant vessel *Isabella II.*, 100 were suffering from illness, chiefly fever, arising from privations during the voyage. The Government, pursuant to the advice of the Medical Board, ordered the emigrants to be disembarked—the infirm to be sent to the hospital, and the others to the Convent of the Recoleta; the latter to be constantly visited by Dr. Francisco Mier, and rendered incommunicable until it was fully ascertained that they were free from disease.

A variety of notes to the Government have been published in the *Gaceta Mercantil*, from Dr. Justo Garcia Valdez, President of the Medical Board; Dr. Mier; D. Bernardo Victorica, Chief of Police, &c. &c., which speak of the daily situation of the emigrants, and other particulars.—The replies of His Excellency the Governor are also inserted. It seems that the infirm are fast recovering; many of them have become convalescent; and those that are in health walk daily to the river side, &c., taking advantage of the extreme mildness of the weather.

Two notes have been published in the *Gaceta Mercantil*, addressed by Mrs. Eliza Armstrong, lady of the Rev. John Armstrong, to the Commissary in charge of the emigrants, requesting the acceptance of 21 shawls, 20 blankets, 3 bags rice, sugar, cocoa, soap, &c.; being part of a subscription raised by the British ladies, for the relief of the distressed emigrants. Mrs. Armstrong's notes were forwarded through the Police, to the Governor, and His Excellency directed them to be pub-

lished, and the Chief of Police to convey the thanks of Government to the British ladies, for their generous donation in aid of so charitable an object.

### MEETING OF BRITISH MERCHANTS.

A General Meeting of British Merchants was held in the Vestry of the Episcopal Chapel, on Monday, 11th inst.,

*JOHN HARRATT, Esq., in the Chair;* when, after hearing the Report of the Committee for the previous year, the following resolutions were carried, viz. :—

- 1st.—That when Bills drawn on foreign places are returned under Protest for non-payment, the sterling amount on the face of the same, shall be repaid to the holder, with 15 per cent. additional, in lieu of interest and damages, and with the actual expense incurred in postages, protest, charges, and commissions.
- 2nd.—That when two or more Merchants are called in to survey damaged goods, the charge for such survey shall be 2½ per cent. on the gross sales, to be divided between them.
- 3rd.—That 2½ per cent. Commission shall be charged by the Consignees of vessels entering this port, on the amount of freight inwards, whether paid at the port of loading, or payable here, as a remuneration for transacting the business of the vessel, independent of the usual commissions on disbursements and for procuring freight.
- 4th.—That in future all Bills of Exchange upon foreign places shall be drawn upon stamped paper.

The Meeting then proceeded to ballot for the Committee for the following year, when the following Gentlemen were elected, viz. :—

- |                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Mr. John Harratt,         | Mr. Patrick McLean,        |
| Mr. Ferd. DeLisle, Junr., | Mr. Robert Macalister,     |
| Mr. William Orr,          | Mr. William Henry Garrett, |
| Mr. Daniel Gowland,       |                            |

After which it was unanimously resolved: That the new Committee be instructed to present to J. H. Mandeville, Esq., H. M's. Minister, the congratulations of this Meeting upon his arrival in this country, and to assure him of the readiness of the Committee to be of use to him, whenever he may find an opportunity of availing himself of their services.

It was further resolved,— That the foregoing Resolutions be published in the *British Packet*.

Thanks were then voted to the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair; and the Meeting separated.

#### REPORT of the Committee of British Merchants, to a General Meeting, held in the Vestry of the Episcopal Chapel, on Monday 11th July, 1836.

*Gentlemen.*—In pursuance of the instructions your Committee received from you at the last General Meeting, they waited upon H. B. M's. Minister Plenipotentiary, Hamilton Charles James Hamilton, Esq., and presented to him the congratulations of the body of British Merchants upon his arrival in this country, with an offer of their services upon any occasion where he might consider them useful to him.

Your Committee were very cordially received by His Excellency; and he was pleased to say, that he would on all occasions, and to the utmost of his power; uphold and advocate your commercial interests; such being the instructions that he had received from H. M's. Government.

Your Committee however are happy to inform you, that during the time they have had the honor to represent the British Commercial Interests, no case has occurred which required an appeal to His Excellency, because they have found sufficient protection in the equitable policy of the present Administration of the Republic in which you reside, and in the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation now subsisting between this Government and that of His Majesty.

Your Committee have had occasion to communicate with His Excellency respecting the inefficiency of the present Packet system, praying that

he would represent to His Majesty's Government the necessity of the establishment of a separate line between England and the River Plate direct, as the only plan by which, in their opinion, the Packets could be rendered of any real benefit to the trade. The wishes of your Committee were cordially supported by His Excellency in a dispatch to Lord Viscount Palmerston, dated at Buenos Ayres, 22d October, 1835; but they are not yet informed of the views of His Majesty's Government on the subject.

The term for which your Committee was nominated having expired, you will at this Meeting proceed to elect seven members to complete the new one.

Your Committee are of opinion, that there are some points of commercial interest, which require your consideration and decision; they therefore propose them, and at the same time present their ideas of the manner in which they think they should be disposed of. They are the following:

- 1st.—To fix the rate of damages to be claimed and allowed upon Bills of Exchange returned under Protest.
- 2nd.—To fix the rate of commissions for surveying damaged goods, and the manner of calculating the same.
- 3rd.—To fix the rate of commission for transacting the business of vessels coming to this port, the amount of whose freight or charter outwards may have been settled or paid in Europe.

With regard to these points, your Committee submit the following resolutions for your consideration; viz. :—

- 1st.—That when Bills drawn on England shall be returned under Protest for non-payment, the sterling amount on the face of the Bill shall be repaid to the holders, with 15 per cent. additional, in lieu of damages, interest, charges, commission, &c.
- 2nd.—That where two or more Merchants are called in to survey damaged goods, the charge for such survey be 2½ per cent. on the gross sales, to be divided between them.
- 3rd.—That 2½ per cent. Commission be charged by the Consignees of vessels entering this port, on the amount of their freight or charter outwards, whether paid at the port of loading or payable here, as a remuneration for transacting the business of the vessel, independent of the usual commission on disbursements, and for procuring freight.

Your Committee think it right to call your attention to the provisions of the Stamp Law of this Province, which require that Bills of Exchange drawn upon foreign places should be drawn upon stamped paper; and subject both the drawers and takers of any Bill drawn upon unstamped paper, to a heavy fine, on its being presented before any of the Tribunals of the country. Conceiving that should each Bill of a set be stamped and paid for separately, the expense would fall too heavily upon the parties concerned, a deputation of the Committee waited upon the Minister of Finance, and respectfully proposed that H. E. should direct that the stamps on the several Bills of Exchange composing a set, should be considered as one stamp, and paid for accordingly.

The Minister assured the deputation that the Government entered fully into the views of the Committee, and that on a representation in writing being presented, a decree would be made upon it accordingly.

Under these considerations, your Committee would recommend the adoption of the following resolution, viz. :—

- 4th.—That in future all Bills of Exchange upon foreign places, be drawn upon stamped paper.

Your Committee are also of opinion that a remuneration should be charged by Arbitrators, in cases of commercial disputes; but they have not been able to fix upon any scale for regulating said charge which is not liable to objections, and they therefore merely beg to call the attention of the Meeting to the subject, in order that it may be considered either now or on a future opportunity.

Buenos Ayres, 11th July, 1836.  
(Signed,) JOHN HARRATT,  
Chairman of the Committee.

**BRITISH CEMETERY.**

At a General Meeting of Subscribers to the British Cemetery, held at the Vestry of the British Episcopal Church, May 31st, 1836, pursuant to advertisement for that purpose;

On the motion of Mr. NEVILL, seconded by Mr. PORTIS, it was

**Resolved**,—That the accounts submitted to the Meeting, by the Treasurer, be approved.  
On the motion of Mr. HAXEIL, seconded by Mr. PARLANE, it was

**Resolved**,—That the following Gentlemen be requested to form the Committee for the ensuing year; viz.: The Rev. John Armstrong; The Rev. William Brown; Mr. Sibitoe; Mr. Rennie; Mr. Thomas Jones.

On the motion of Mr. WHITTAKER, seconded by the Rev. WILLIAM BROWN, it was

**Resolved**,—That a Minute of this Meeting, together with the Report of the Committee, and an Abstract of the Treasurer's Accounts, be published in the *British Packet*.

**REPORT OF THE BRITISH CEMETERY COMMITTEE, On going out of Office, May 31st, 1836.**

The Committee appointed to superintend the general affairs of the British Cemetery for the past year, on retiring from office, deem it necessary, for the information of British Residents, to make the following Report upon the state of the Funds and the Buildings appertaining to that Institution.

**FUNDS.**

The late Committee, in recommending to a General Meeting for adoption, and which was adopted accordingly, the present rate of Fees for Appropriations and Interments, contemplated the proceeds thereof as being adequate, not only to meet the current expenses of the Ground, but also to provide a small fund for contingent purposes, more particularly for repairs which, from time to time, might be necessary. From the abstract of the Treasurer's account, however, it will be seen that the receipts up to the present time have barely met the disbursements, there being in his hands a balance amounting only to seventy-seven dollars and five rials; so that all expectation of a reserve-fund, upon the present scale of Fees, must, it is feared, be abandoned, and some other method resorted to in order to furnish the necessary means of preserving the buildings and walls in good repair; and which, if regularly attended to, may be done at a trifling annual expense, but if neglected and considerable dilapidations be allowed to take place, heavy expenditures will be required, or the Establishment will fall into ruin, and become a discredit to the country whose name it bears. In reference to the present state of the

**BUILDINGS.**

The Committee have to report the defective condition of the roof of the Chapel, which, it is ascertained, requires another course of bricks to make it secure and complete, and which, from the smallness of its dimensions, may be done at no great cost. The plastering, also, in some few parts of the exterior, owing to its having been laid on at an unreasonable time, requires to be renewed.

The Committee have also to report the necessity of adding a Corridor to the front of the Sexton's cottage,—an addition which is absolutely required to make it habitable in the Summer, to shelter it from the scorching beams of the sun which beat directly upon it during the greater part of the day. The Building Committee saw fully the necessity of this addition; and had it in contemplation to make it, but, from the straightened state of the funds, it was deferred. The present Committee, however, feel assured that the Residents will not decline to sanction the expenditure of a small sum upon so very needful an erection, and it is strongly recommended not to allow another Summer to set in without its being carried into effect.

In conclusion, the Committee have great satisfaction in reporting upon the general state and appearance of the Ground, the Walks, and the

Plantations. The plantations are thriving greatly, and the walks are kept in a state of neatness and good order, which, as pertaining to England in a foreign country, cannot but give satisfaction to every British subject who may visit them; and it is therefore much to be desired that, as a monument of British liberality, the British Cemetery in Buenos Ayres should be preserved in a state of good repair and free from dilapidation.

To the credit of		By	
Dollars.		Dollars.	
To paid Mr. Haxell, balance of old account,	1,174 4	By Cash received for New Subscriptions,	300 0
" " " " " " " "	2,800 0	" " " " " " " "	1,493 0
" " " " " " " "	280 0	" " " " " " " "	1,533 0
" " " " " " " "	308 0	" " " " " " " "	418 5
" " " " " " " "	14 0	" " " " " " " "	894 4
" " " " " " " "	12 0	" " " " " " " "	
To Balance in Treasurer's hands,	77 5		
	4,459 1		4,450 1

**ANNIVERSARY OF THE NINTH OF JULY.**

The following Declaration of Independence of the United Provinces of the River Plate, dated 'Tucuman, July 9, 1816,' was issued by the Members of the Congress of said Provinces:—

"We the Representatives of the United Provinces of South America, in General Congress assembled, invoking the SUPREME BEING who presides over the Universe,—in the name and by virtue of the authority of the People we represent, and protesting to Heaven, and to the Nations and Inhabitants of the whole Globe, the justice by which our wishes are guided, do solemnly declare in the face of the earth that it is the unanimous and indubitable will of these Provinces to break the repugnant ties which bind them to the King of Spain, to recover the rights of which they were despoiled, and invest themselves with the high character of a Nation, free and independent of King Ferdinand VII., his successors, and the mother country. In consequence whereof, the said Provinces, in point of fact and right, possess ample and full power to assume for themselves such forms of Government as justice requires, and the urgency of existing circumstances may demand. All and each of them publish, declare, and ratify the same, through us; pledging themselves, under assurance and guarantee of their lives, property, and honour, to abide by and sustain their will and determination. Let the same therefore be communicated for publication to whomsoever it may concern; and in consideration of the respect due to other Nations, let the weighty reasons which have impelled us to this solemn Declaration, be detailed in a separate Manifesto.

"Given in the hall of our sittings, signed by our hands, sealed with the seal of the Congress, and countersigned by our Secretaries, also Members thereof."  
(Then follow the signatures of the Members of the Congress for the Provinces.)  
From the above document our readers will per-

ceive that the Ninth of July is an important day in this country: it is therefore ever more or less observed in Buenos Ayres, as times and circumstances allow. The observances of this year were not deficient in splendor: they commenced on the evening of the 16th, pursuant to postponement on account of the weather. On that evening the public offices, theatre, town, and the obelisk in the Plaza de la Victoria, were illuminated. The obelisk had the same decorations, inscriptions, and flags, as on the festival of 25th May, which we then fully described. Three bands of music, including the bugle band, were stationed at the Cabildo; and fire-works were discharged, with the usual portion of rockets. The spectators in the Plaza were not very numerous, the evening being cold.

On Sunday morning, the Government procession (which, as on other occasions, was a walking one,) left the Fort for the College Church, the Cathedral being still under repair. His Excellency the Governor was not present. His Excellency was represented by Don Felipe Araua, Minister of Foreign Affairs; and on his right was Don Augustin Garrigos, acting Minister of the Home Department. Of the Civil List, there were about 100 persons, consisting of the members composing the Exma. Camara, Tribunals of Justice, Commerce, Medicine, and Accountant-General's office; the Postmaster-General; Collector of the Custom-House, and the employés thereof, and of the Resguardo. Sixty-two Military Officers attended; viz.: the Inspector-General, General Augustin Pinedo; Generals Guido, Mancilla, Rolon, and Pacheco; the Captain of the Port, Colonel Francisco Crespo; Colonels Ramirez, Rosas, Planes, Viedma, Delgado, Quevedo, and Velasco; 12 Lieut.-Colonels, 16 Majors, and 21 Captains and Lieutenants. The Government Aids-de-Camp were 5 in number; they wore scarlet uniform.—The only member of the Diplomatic Corps in the procession, was Don Gaspar José Lisbon, Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil. The Masters of Ceremonies on the occasion were:—for the Civil Department, Don Manuel Irigoyen; for the Military, Colonel Francisco Erezcauo. The troops forming the parade, were drawn up from the Fort, across the Plaza de la Victoria, to the College Church, under the command of General Celestino Vidal, viz.:

The Guardia Argentina, Com. Quevedo,	- 300 men.
Marine Artillery, " Maza,	- 150
Battalion of Patricios, " Escalada,	- 300
Do. Restauradores, " Ravelo,	- 500
<b>TOTAL,</b>	<b>1,250 men.</b>

The Fort fired salutes during and after Divine Service, and at sun-set, but not at sun-rise. The illuminations in the evening were repeated; the bands played from the Cabildo, and there was another exhibition of fire-works in the Plaza de la Victoria. In justice to the artist who constructed them, we must say that on both evenings they were far superior to those we have lately witnessed here; the representation of the castillo had an excellent effect. The spectators were numerous, with a considerable proportion of ladies, notwithstanding that the ground was damp from the rain which fell early in the morning. The attendance to see the procession to the Church, was also considerable.

High Mass and Te Deum were celebrated in the College Church, at which the Bishop of the Diocese, Dr. Mariano Medrano, assisted; and a Sermon was delivered by Dr. Mariano José Escalada, Bishop of Aulon. The congregation was immense.

On returning to the Fort from the Church, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who represented His Excellency the Governor, received the congratulations of the Corporate Bodies, &c. Dr. Valentín Gomez, as President *ad interim* of the Clerical

Senate, addressed His Excellency the Minister, to the effect:—That the declaration of National Independence made on the Ninth of July, 1816, by the celebrated Congress of Tucuman, at once asserted the sacred rights of the Republic, and caused it to be acknowledged by the most powerful nations; and but for the unfortunate domestic dissensions of the country, it might have arrived at the highest point of prosperity. That at present, there are two great causes of congratulation. First, that public order is secured and guaranteed, without which no society can exist.—Second, the unanimous expression of the people in favor of the Federal system of Government; a system, the benefits of which no one could justly call in question; and it being the sovereign will of the people, to resist it now becomes a crime.

The Inspector-General, General Pinedo, spoke on the part of the Army; and Señor Lisboa, Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil, on that of the Corps Diplomatique. The latter said, that sent hither by the Regency in the name of the Emperor of Brazil, to draw closer the ties of friendship between the Empire and the Argentine Confederation, he experienced the greatest satisfaction to observe that these social relations between two nations who, by identity of religion, customs, and commercial interests, ought to maintain sentiments of mutual sympathy, were every day more and more strengthened; and he felt pleasure in acknowledging that his efforts to obtain this desired object, had been constantly aided by the friendly conduct of the Government of Buenos Ayres.—That the Corps Diplomatique felt highly gratified in observing that internal peace and tranquillity being now established in all the Provinces of the Argentine Confederation, they progressively advance in prosperity; and sincerely hope that the Government will continue to follow up those energetic measures which, dictated by enlightened views and decided patriotism, will, with the aid of the Almighty, elevate this interesting country to the high degree of prosperity which it merits.

His Excellency the Minister returned a suitable reply to the above; as also to the addresses of the Corporations. To the latter he said:—That the Government could not but congratulate itself on the flattering prospects of the country. The ferocious Unitarians, who had trampled upon the majesty of the laws, murdered the first magistrate of the Republic, and inundated the land with Argentine blood, had been put down. The efforts of the Confederate Governments, protected by Divine Providence, had re-established peace in the Republic; and under the auspices of that peace and the system of Federation, His Excellency the Governor looked forward to see completely healed the wounds inflicted on the country by some of its unnatural and ungrateful sons. That the Provinces of the Confederation now presented every appearance of prosperity; and should any one dare to disturb the tranquillity they now enjoy, it could not for a moment be doubted that the Government would take prompt measures to convince the world that Unitarian tyrants, oppressors of the people, cannot be suffered in the Argentine Republic.

### RIO GRANDE.

The following is an extract of a letter dated Rio Grande, 23d ult.—

“For some days past we have been besieged by the outside party, who (after forcing a passage of the San Gonzalo, and driving away a gun-boat and armed steamboat stationed there,) now occupy the country between this and San Francisco de Paula. The town is defended by about 800 men, and ten or twelve pieces of artillery. Our supplies of cattle have been cut off, and fresh beef being very scarce we are obliged to have recourse to ‘Marqui.’

“An official report was received this morning, by a boat from Puerto Alegre, of a counter revolution in that city. It is stated that the town has

been taken by a party in the Government interest, and that 52 of the leading men of the Republican party have been thrown into prison. It is difficult to say what effect this will have on the question, as much will depend on the relative force of Bento Manuel, and Bento Gonzalez. We have heard nothing regarding these gentlemen for a long time past.”

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Amateur Concert FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOLS— AT MR. BEECH'S HOTEL.

—PART I.—  
OVERTURE—Piano Forte.  
GLEE,—Life's a Bumper, ..... WAINWRIGHT.  
SONG.—Wine, mighty Wine.  
DUET,—The Minute Gun at Sea, .... KING.  
GLEE,—Let the Smiles of Youth appearing, .... WEBB.  
RECITATION.  
CATCH,—Hark! the bonny Christ Church } PURCELL.  
Bells, ..... }  
GLEE,—The Red Cross Knights, .... CALCOTT.  
SONG,—My Love is like the red, red Rose.  
GLEE,—The Chough and Crow, .... BISHOP.  
—PART II.—  
OVERTURE—Piano Forte.  
GLEE,—Rodrigh Vich Alpine Dhu, ... MAZZINGHI.  
SONG.—The Banner of War.  
DUET.—Tell me where is Fancy bred, ... STEVENSON.  
GLEE.—Of all the brave birds, ..... FREEMAN.  
RECITATION.  
CATCH,—Call George again, ..... HILTON.  
SONG.—Kate Kearney.  
DUET.—All's Well, ..... BRAHAM.  
GLEE,—Myuher Vandunch, ..... BISHOP.

#### Committee.

REV. MR. BROWN; MESSRS. J. C. ZIMMERMANN, RAMSAY, HAYES, GILBERT, WHITAKER, BLACK, HUDSON, AND GEORGE LORD;  
Of whom Tickets may be had, price Five Dollars each; also at the Commercial Rooms, No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo; and at Mr. Steadman's Book Store.  
PROFESSOR VELOZ WILL PRESIDE AT THE PIANO FORTE.  
Doors to be opened at half-past 6, and Performance to commence at 7 o'clock precisely.

#### Notice.

R. HYNNE begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has re-opened the Store No. 61, Calle de la Piedad, (formerly carried on by Mr. JOHN THOMPSON.) He will continue same line of business, and on the same liberal terms.  
A few Monte-Grande Cheeses on Sale at moderate prices; also, some very fine Rounds and Flanks of Corn-Beef, cured in a superior manner.

#### Notice.

MICHAEL WELSH, BRICKLAYER, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has lately returned to this City, from Montevideo, where he resided during the last three years; and respectfully offers his services in setting Drawing-Rooms, Parlours, or Kitchen Fire-Places; Marble Chimney-Pieces; Steam Boilers, Soap Pans, Furnaces for melting gold, silver, brass, copper, &c. &c.  
Fire-places, &c., which do not draw, will be altered to the satisfaction of the owners.  
Mr. WELSH can be seen at his own house, Calle de Cerito, No. 227; or Calle de la Piedad, No. 227.

#### Notice.

ANDERSON, WELLES & CO., advertise to Dealers and Consumers, that they still have on hand a few remaining casks of Genuine bottled PORT & SHERRY WINES, landed in April 1834, ex Condor.


#### Hosiery.

A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF WORSTED & COTTON HOSIERY, newly Imported, viz.,  
Gentlemen's Unbleached Cotton Stockings,  
“ fine White “ half “  
“ White and Colored Lamba-wool Stockings,  
“ “ “ half “  
“ Cotton Night Caps.  
“ Long and short Cotton Drawers,  
Ladies' White Lamb-wool Hose,  
“ Cotton “  
Children's “ Socks, from No. 4 to 8,  
Are now on Sale at the Store No. 37, Calle Chacabuco, corner Calle Victoria.

#### Chinchali Skins

OF VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY, on Sale in small lots to suit Purchasers, at No. 56, Calle de Suipacha.

#### For Liverpool,

PASSAGE ONLY,  
The known fast-sailing (Regular Trader,) British built barque  
 ISABELLA,  
221 Tons Register.—DAVID SMITH, Master.

THE above vessel was built only last year, expressly for this Trade, and great pains was taken to render her accommodations comfortable in every respect. Immediate application is requested to be made, as the greater part of her cargo is already on board.—For further particulars apply to CAPTAIN SMITH, at Ma. Luma's, No. 82, Calle de la Universidad; to the Consignee, MESSRS. RENNIE, MACFARLANE & CO., No. 36, Calle de Potosí; or to  
HORNE & ALSOGARAY, BROKERS,  
No. 51, Calle de la Paz.

THE ISABELLA will return to this Port from Liverpool, and those persons desirous of engaging a Passage for their Friends to this Country, will please apply to CAPTAIN SMITH, as above.

## FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 21st OF JULY, 1836.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Barque Mona, Rowland, .....	Horne & Alsogaray, .....	Loading for Antwerp.
Barque Isabella, Smith, .....	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sarah, Wrightson, .....	Zumaran & Treserra, .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Alpha, Turner, .....	McCrackan & Jamieson, .....	Loading for Cork or Falmouth for orders
Schr. Emily, A. Smith, .....	Brownell, Stegmann & Co., .....	Loading for London. [via Montevideo.
Schr. Luisa Maria, Gamble, .....	Lafone, Barker & Co., .....	Loading for Cork for orders, via Montevideo.
Brig Nautilus, Mitchinson, .....	Brownell, Stegmann & Co., .....	Loading for London. [video.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Brig Pioneer, Goodhue, .....	Daniel Gowland & Co., .....	Discharging.
Brig Envy, Dunn, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Discharging.
Brig Gambia, French, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for New York.
Barque Governor Endicott, Piel, .....	Daniel Gowland & Co., .....	Discharging.
Schr. brig Clío, Spalding, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for Havana.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Brig Nestor, Macquet, .....	C. Brest, .....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Gantois, Grenier, .....	Casimir Cochard, .....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
<b>SPANISH.</b>		
Brig Veloz, Puente, .....	Zumaran & Treserra, .....	Loading for the Mediterranean.
Schr. brig Isabella II., Morales, .....	J. B. Ufaondo, .....	Discharging.
Ship Pepita, Ricona, .....	Zumaran & Treserra, .....	Discharging.
<b>DANISH.</b>		
Brig Elizabeth, Breckling, .....	C. H. Andersen, .....	Loading for Altona.
<b>BREMEN.</b>		
Barque Wandeeer, Schlichting, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for Havana.
<b>TUSCAN.</b>		
Brig Esperanza, Shepherd, .....	Manuel S. de la Maza, .....	Loading for the Mediterranean.
<b>SWEDISH.</b>		
Barque Lydia, Stahr, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for Boston.
<b>DUTCH.</b>		
Barque Herstellen, Vanderwind, .....	Runge, Hutz & Co., .....	Loading for Amsterdam.
<b>SARDENIAN.</b>		
Polacre Bella Antonietta, P. T. Vasallo, .....	Pedro A. Pioner, .....	Loading for Havana.
Polacre Bella Ross, Bressolozze, .....	Amadeo & Caprite, .....	Loading for Genoa.
Polacre Bella Antonietta, Priziosi, .....	Dowdall & Lewis, .....	Santos.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Brig Eloisa, J. C. Souza, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	.....
Zumaca Estrella Brillante, Pereira, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Rufina, Alves, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Loading for Parangaba.
Schr. brig Carolina do Sul, Labrador, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schr. brig Cacique, Madeira, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Brazil.

#### FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Sloop Harrier, (18 guns,) Captain William Henry Hallowell Comdr.

