

# British Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 613.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1838.

[Vol. XII.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

RECENT intelligence from the head quarters of the Argentine Confederate army has been received, completely falsifying another of those reports so rife in town a few weeks since.—Whilst Chili was confidently stated to be blockaded by the British, it was added that General Santa Cruz had made himself master of Salta, and was marching upon Tucuman. Now the facts are that General Braun, Commander in Chief of the South Bolivian army, led to believe by General Heredia's movements and by the feigned communications which the latter caused to be addressed to him, that if he crossed the Argentine frontier, he would be received with open arms, actually ventured as far as *La agua dulce*, the Argentine forces retreating before him. This was a ruse of General Heredia in order to induce his enemy to come down into the plains, but it did not prove of any avail. General Braun remained for more than a month and a half in that position, without moving an inch in any direction, thereby occasioning the greatest possible injury to his cavalry and baggage.—Finally the manoeuvring of the Argentine army succeeded in bringing its enemy's right wing to an engagement on the 29th March, when it was completely routed by the division of Col. Cabrera. General Braun subsequently attempted to retrieve this loss by effecting the passage of his left wing at the fords of *El Bermejo*, but in this design he was defeated. After thus finding that General Heredia was concentrating his forces in order to make a grand attack upon his centre, General Braun took advantage of the obscurity of the night on the 22nd ult., to commence a precipitate retreat, which owing to a thick fog was not discovered till 8 o'clock the next morning, when the pursuit commenced, the Argentines closely pressing upon his rear and harassing his flanks. We have news only to the 24th, and consequently do not know the final results; but in the opinion of those acquainted with the topography of these parts, they must be exceedingly disastrous to the Bolivians. A number of prisoners, horses and beasts of burthen had already been taken, and not a few deserters had come over.

#### Operations of the French blockading vessels.

12th inst. The launch of the Expeditivo returned to day with a místico she had met with. Two balandras were at anchor close to the Dassas, probably detained. About 9 o'clock last night, the town was disturbed from its "propriety" by the report of cannon from the French men of war, they fired several guns, probably to warn some of the little fry (balandras) that they must not play tricks. We heard the guns, but were busy at the time correcting our 'proof sheet,' else we should with our night glass have endeavoured to discover what was going on.

13th. H. B. M.'s ships Samarang and Electra were observed coming up, upon which a signal was made from the blockading Commodore, and the French brig of war Alerte got under weigh and stood down the river.

14th. The French schooner brig of war Vigilant, 10 guns, (by the bye she is no beauty,) sailed this night to the northward, to be more immediately in contact with the small craft.

15th. A zumaca from the northward was boarded by the blockaders and ordered away, she stood down the river.

16th. A launch and a balandra from the northward were boarded and afterwards stood to the S. E.

17th. Nothing new.

18th. The polacre Amor Paternal, which had been detained by the blockaders since 3rd inst., sailed this morning.

THE WEATHER, has been fine during the week, thermometer 53 to 60.

#### HEAVENLY BODIES.

The planets Jupiter and Saturn are two very conspicuous luminaries in the evening in our hemisphere. The latter was in opposition on 16th inst., and consequently becomes visible in the E. S. E. immediately after sun set. Those who view him through a common telescope will doubtless conclude with the famous Galileo, who first in 1610 directed his newly invented magnifier to this planet, that "Saturn was in the shape of an olive." His position at present is favorable for observing his double ring and his seven moons or satellites, as he is many millions of miles nearer the Earth than he will be in the month of November; but this can only be done through a telescope of extraordinary power.—Astronomers tell us that Saturn is more than 960 times larger than the Earth, and his mean distance 907 millions of miles from the Sun.—It is stated in the "Leipsig Gazette," from the last number of "Schumacher's astronomical notes," that Professor Encke, of Berlin, has discovered a third ring surrounding the planet Saturn.

Jupiter will continue to be an evening star until the middle of September; but his lustre will diminish as he approaches the conjunction on the 22nd of that month, when his distance will be 190 millions of miles more from us than he was in the beginning of March last.

The other planets are all morning stars.—The most remarkable of these is Venus, which viewed through a telescope appears like the moon in the last quarter. Her rays glisten beautifully on the vast expanse of La Plata's waters; and few will grudge to rise early to witness the charms of this "Goddess of love and beauty."

H. B. M.'s ship Samarang saluted the town on 14th inst., with 10 guns, (the flag of this Republic at her fore,) which was returned from the fort by a like number.

#### TEATRO DE LA VICTORIA.

This Theatre is nearly completed, and will it be said open next week. We paid a hurried visit to it on Thursday. It is compact and neat with the defects before noticed in our journal. The pillars and wooden railings of the boxes are certainly no ornament. The cazuela or gallery is delightful, and we think will give great satisfaction to the Goddesses who are to occupy it. There are pit boxes, dress circle, first circle and cazuela. The stage is wide, and over the proscenium are the words—

Se reune en este punto deleite y utilidad.

Pugna la virtud y el vicio: y enseña moralidad.

It is said of the British naval officers, that they fight better than they write. If the French Admiral Leblanc can fight (of which we doubt not,) as well as he can write, His Majesty Louis Philippe ought to be proud of such an officer. Indeed, so lawyer like are the Admiral's epistles, that we have been asked if he is related to that famous English Lawyer, Judge Leblanc.

Correspondence between His Excellency the Governor of Buenos Ayres, and the French Admiral Leblanc.

*Frigate Minerve, off Montevideo, 12th April, 1838.*

To His Excellency the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation.

EXCELLENT SIR,

I have just received the letter which Your Excellency did me the honor to address to me under date 3rd inst., and I hasten to reply to it.

I must first intreat Your Excellency will be pleased to accept my sincere thanks for the honor you have done me, by entering into the details contained in your letter respecting the differences which exist between your government and that of France.

In addressing myself to the candour of Your Excellency, I did that justice to your character as to be beforehand convinced that Your Excellency would understand me. Your Excellency now assures me that you have recognised my frankness; I ought therefore to indulge the hope that you will receive favorably the observations which I have the honor to submit to your consideration; and which may remove the causes of misunderstanding which have produced the present state of things.

Your Excellency has caused to cease two of my reclamations by recent acts. The first is the sentence of Monsieur Pierre Lavie; the second, the having withdrawn from the militia those Frenchmen who had been enrolled against their will. I cannot therefore any longer charge Your Excellency with unjustly detaining my fellow countrymen in your prisons, or in your militia; because in these expressions I did not include those who had voluntarily enrolled themselves. Nothing therefore remains for me to ask but guarantees against the renewal of acts which may cause similar reclamations on the part of the French government.

My two first petitions have no other object; and I intreat Your Excellency to allow me to repeat them, explaining each one separately.

The first, is to suspend as it regards Frenchmen the application of the principles of the Argentine government respecting foreigners; pledging yourself to place French persons and property upon the footing of the persons and property of the most favoured nation, until the intervention of a treaty.

Your Excellency cannot deny that this petition is a mere temporary guarantee in favor of my fellow countrymen; that it does not attack the principles of Your Excellency nor even deny them; that in fine it does not abrogate your laws; and only offers to my fellow countrymen until a treaty be made, a simple guarantee against a will opposed to that which

Your Excellency at present evinces so entirely favorable to them. Lastly, that it only can offer them a pledge of security, without pledging Your Excellency to any act in future different from that which you now perform voluntarily.

"To pledge yours to treat Frenchmen and their property the same as the property and persons of the most favoured nation."

This second part of my petition requires no comment. To deny it would betray a wish to outrage France; for it has never been pretended in any part to place her in the second rank of nations as it regards the considerations which are her due. Nothing then is asked in this that can injure the Argentine Republic; and Your Excellency well knows that before as well as after a treaty, this condition will be ever viewed as an incontestable right. I am therefore persuaded that Your Excellency will find nothing but what is just in the declaration which I claim in this respect; and that listening to the dictates of your candid and honorable character, you will not feel the least hesitation on this point.

I come to my second solicitation.

"To recognise the right of the French government to claim indemnification in favor of Frenchmen who have suffered unjustly in their persons and property from acts of the Argentine government."

What can be more just and more moderate than this solicitation? And how can it be denied? Can it be said that its object is to impose exorbitant and arbitrary pretensions on the Argentine government; undoubtedly not. There would be in that case error or bad faith; because if the acts of Your Excellency are just and legal, it will be sufficient to present the proof thereof to the government of the King of the French, to remove all reclamation.

If on the contrary they be unjust and arbitrary, and Your Excellency refuse to indemnify those who have suffered, would not this refusal be unworthy of the generous sentiments of Your Excellency, and would not Your Excellency be the first to acknowledge such injustice.

And if Your Excellency refuses to subscribe to this solicitation, would it not give room to interpret this resistance as a proof of the apprehension Your Excellency would experience in not being able to justify the legality of your acts?

I think I have demonstrated to Your Excellency how just and moderate are the reclamations which I have the honor to address to you. I will however further observe that they have no other object than that of securing temporarily the rights and the position of my fellow countrymen established in the territory of the Republic, until the day when the rights and relations of the Argentine nation and France be fixed in a positive and invariable manner, by means of negotiations between both governments. Your Excellency may judge that I do not represent here the part of a Diplomatic Agent, charged to discuss principles of policy or of high administration, to deny them or admit them, to determine the political, civil and mercantile relations which may be established between the two governments; but that I limit myself to the orders and to the instructions which I have from the government of the King of the French, to interfere under every circumstance in which the interest and security of our fellow subjects demand it; to make use of the means confided to me in order that they obtain the justice which is their due; and to guarantee and protect them from all attacks on their persons and property.

Your Excellency could not think as you have done me the honor say, that I have presented myself off Buenos Ayres at the head of my squadron, to intimidate the Argentine government with the display of force. I have never harboured the idea of threatening any one; threats have ever appeared to me useless as they are unworthy of a man of bravery.

Your Excellency knows that for some time past two French vessels have been stationed off Buenos Ayres; it was necessary to employ another to convey me thither; so that this junction was entirely fortuitous, and certainly had not the object which Your Excellency appears to have supposed. I came so convinced of the justice and moderation of my reclamations, and such was the good faith and confidence with which I laid them before Your Excellency, that I never thought of the possibility of a denial. I had flattered myself with terminating this dispute which I deplored, and in order to

manifest to Your Excellency the sincerity of the sentiments which I expressed in the name of the government of the King of the French, I wish to offer to Your Excellency one of the corvettes under my command, to convey to France the person whom I am informed Your Excellency intends to send thither to treat upon the interests and affairs of the Argentine Republic.

I shall conclude by renewing to Your Excellency the two petitions on which I have had the honor to occupy your attention in this long letter; they are not of a nature to offend the pride of Your Excellency, nor your national dignity; and since in the two acts executed by Your Excellency's will, I must view the proof that those petitions are in accordance with your intentions and those of your government, I cannot think that Your Excellency will refuse to formalise that will by a declaration which whilst it will honor your character, will give to my fellow countrymen the guarantee they need, and which other foreigners enjoy, and without which they will be exposed to a repetition of acts like those which have caused the present differences.

Should Your Excellency accede to those two reclamations, and is pleased to communicate it to me through the medium of your Minister, Monsieur Roger will return to the exercise of his functions, the blockade shall be immediately raised; and I shall leave off Buenos Ayres only one corvette, which I will place at the disposal of Your Excellency should you wish to make use of it, to send an agent near the government of the King of the French.

I intreat Your Excellency to accept the sentiments of the high consideration with which I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's humble and obedient  
Servant,

The Rear Admiral, Commander in Chief of the  
division of Brazil and of the South Seas.

L. LEBLANC.

Buenos Ayres, April 26th, 1835.

To His Excellency the Rear Admiral, Commander in Chief of the squadron of His Majesty the King of the French, on the station of Brazil and South Seas.

EXCELLENT SIR,

I have the high pleasure of replying to your esteemed favor of 12th inst., and to the bountiful duty under which I consider myself placed, of acknowledging the friendly sentiments you express towards my person is added that of expressing my sincere desire to reciprocate them.

After this expression of my friendship, I trust Your Excellency will give an indulgent hearing to my observations; and that they will remove the motives of misunderstanding which have produced the present state of things.

Although Your Excellency is now satisfied that two of your reclamations do not exist, you are mistaken when you attribute their non-existence to recent acts of my administration.—The sentence pronounced against Pierre Lavie, is dated 21st March, before Your Excellency appeared with your squadron off this capital; your reclamation bears the date of 24th of the same month; consequently it was posterior, and when the fact to which it referred no longer existed.

Nor was it in consequence of it that I directed Frenchmen to be withdrawn from the militia service where they may have been enrolled.—In having the honor to state as I did to Your Excellency in my note of 3rd inst., that in the regular army and militia there was no Frenchman compelled to military service, nor cited to it by any officers commanding regiments, although by the laws of the country they are obliged to do it; it was not my intention to lay before Your Excellency any new or recent act produced by the solicitations of Your Excellency, but an exact statement of the reality of things previous to your aforesaid reclamation. Such was my categorical and simple reply, and if I cannot resist entering into this explanation, I trust Your Excellency will receive it with indulgence, convinced that I am impelled to it by the opinion I have formed of your frankness in the distinguished private correspondence with which Your Excellency favors me. And when in the official note of this government under date 26th March, previous to the declaration of blockade, I stated to Your Excellency that you

might if you thought proper receive confidentially unequivocal information and data which placing in a clear light the just views and policy of this government, would likewise convince Your Excellency that it was not my personal will that provoked these events, but the inconsiderate estimation formed of the acts of dignity and justice of the Argentine government; I intended that Your Excellency should personally hear the real state of the question, with striking circumstances and details, which if easily conveyed by word of mouth it were not discreet to commit to writing.

Your Excellency so far from accepting this candid and friendly offer, aliko conformable to the spirit of sincere friendship which I manifested towards France, as to the considerations ducto the illustrious person of Your Excellency, did not accept it, and declared in the same month of March, the port of Buenos Ayres and all the littoral of the river belonging to the Argentine Republic in a state of rigorous blockade by the French naval forces under your command, without any of the acts existing on which you founded it; consequently in persisting in that declaration and demanding guarantees against the renewal of acts which might require similar reclamations on the part of the French government, the question with Your Excellency is no longer upon grievances laboured under by the French, nor upon the violation of any perfect right of France, but on pretensions which being the effect of a treaty, the Argentine government can act upon them with the same freedom as any other, in the manner most agreeable to its interests, and without its refusal becoming a justified motive to commence hostilities against it. Your Excellency will permit me to proceed and examine them.

After the explanation of the facts has caused the reclamations of Your Excellency to disappear; after I have obtained by your answer the most positive pledge of your justice, when you consider me as actuated by a feeling entirely friendly towards your fellow countrymen, and that I am not animated by any ill will towards France; I consider that I have an equal right to expect that following the impulse of your character without deviating from the friendly intentions of your nation, you will not for a moment harbor the idea that I could lend myself to those guarantees in a manner not in accordance with the usages and practices of civilised nations, and the less so as being charged with the Foreign Affairs of a State whose Sovereignty and Independence has been recognised by His Majesty the King of the French, who has thereby engaged to render it the respect and extend to it those considerations which all governments in like cases observe to each other; and if no instance can be cited similar to that which the disagreeable events between Your Excellency and the Argentine government offer, there can be no reason to consider me capable of recognising a principle rejected by all governments, namely, that I having the honor to preside over the destinies of the Argentine Republic, should admit the interference of Your Excellency in your high character as Rear Admiral, commanding a squadron of His Majesty the King of the French, under circumstances when the interest and security of your countrymen might seem to demand it; for entirely agreeing with the usages established in all nations, I only recognise in such cases in any of them, the right to appoint ministers or public agents accredited in due form to remonstrate on behalf of their Sovereign against such acts, as may compromise the interest and security of their subjects.

Your Excellency cannot but be aware of the unanswerable justice which determines this course of my administration, and you already evince it in your letter when you do me the honor to tell me that you did not represent here the part of a Diplomatic Agent, charged to discuss principles of policy or of high administration, to deny them or admit them, or to determine the political, civil and mercantile relations which may be established between the two governments; now it is obvious that the intervention which you appear exercising ascribes to you that very same high character with which Your Excellency does not conceive yourself invested, and under such circumstances, Admiral, of what avail to the French nation would be the pretensions Your Excellency has advanced? Would acquiescence in them satisfy its magnanimous and generous spirit? Would it be in accordance with its honor and dignity?—Would it not be obtained by means of a forced

capitulation, since it could not be viewed in any other character? And what would be the effects and rights of such a concession? Would France be thus placed in the first scale of nations with respect to the considerations due to it? When I disallow therefore the intervention of Your Excellency as Commander of a French squadron to obtain by the aforesaid means the justice due to the French in order to guarantee and protect them from any attack on their persons and property, I not only oppose to you the proved legality of my acts but also from their justice the non existence happily of the case, for which the orders you may have from the government of His Majesty the King of the French were intended.

Your Excellency must now allow me the honor to answer with the same frankness the propositions contained in your aforesaid favour.

As regards the suspending towards Frenchmen the application of the principles of the Argentine government respecting foreigners, Your Excellency is informed of my candid and friendly disposition, since you are aware that none of them, notwithstanding the provisions of our law, is forced to military service. These acts and the sincerity of my character acknowledged by your Excellency are the best guarantee of my future friendly intentions; to ask more, is to suspect them, which would be as unworthy of Your Excellency's noble character as of me. All else is an affair or matter of discussion, in which, as I have manifested, I am ready to enter diplomatically, in accordance with the forms established by the laws of nations as soon as the position assumed by Your Excellency disappearing, the government may be left in full liberty; so that reason and not force may lead to the elucidation of the rights of France and of this Republic. In the meantime the kind feeling with which the Argentine government has treated the Ministers of France in this country, the demonstrations of friendship which it has tributed to them, and the correspondence carried on between them, may serve as an eloquent testimony of the high and distinguished esteem in which it has held the French nation.

Until the present moment, the French government has no grievance of which it can complain; because as it respects the right of claiming indemnifications for injuries caused by acts of the Argentine government, it is a right inherent to every independent government, as well to the powerful as the weak, and therefore it is not to be believed or expected it will be denied to the French by the Argentine Confederation, as I had the honor to state to Your Excellency in my former.

I trust from the justice which characterises Your Excellency, that you will not attribute my refusal to subscribe to this proposition, to any apprehension of my not being able to justify the legality of my acts, nor to a dread that France would wish to impose upon the Argentine government exorbitant and arbitrary pretensions. I too fully appreciate Your Excellency's good faith, to suppose you will not allow that my honor prevents me from lending myself to any act which would in the least detract from the dignity of the Argentine Confederation.

For the rest, Admiral, I return you my most sincere thanks for the friendly and kind feeling with which you offer me one of the corvettes under your command, should I choose to accept of it to send an Agent near the government of the King of the French; and in case it be necessary to accredit one, I shall feel great pleasure that he be conducted thither in one of the corvettes under the command of Your Excellency.

I intreat Your Excellency to accept the sentiments of the high esteem and distinguished consideration with which

I remain,

Your obsequent and obedient servant,

JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS.

*Frigate Minerva, Montevideo, 5th May, 1838.*

To Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas, Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation.

EXCELLENT SIR,

I duly received the letter dated 26th ult., in which you did me the honor to answer mine of 12th of same month.

The exoneracion from militia service to which many of my fellow countrymen had been subjected, and the liberation from prison of Monsieur Pierre Lavia, are two facts avowed by Your Excellency; they have existed; by your order they have ceased. The simple and natural inference which may be drawn therefrom is that they may be repeated; I do not then shift the question as Your Excellency seems to think, when I ask for guarantees against their repetition, and do not advance any pretension which only a treaty can establish. I have the honor to repeat that my demand does not oblige you to any thing definitive, that it is temporary, and that its duration will expire from the day on which the French and Argentine governments after having negotiated in full liberty may fix in a definitive and positive manner their rights and mutual relations.

That Your Excellency should refuse to recognise in my person any legal character to discuss with your government the principles of its policy or of its administration, that you should deny me all interference in the discussion of a treaty, which cannot be negotiated except by an agent especially accredited for that purpose, nothing is more just or incontrovertible; but that you should think that you may extend this interdiction to my right of interfering under circumstances in which the interest and security of my fellow countrymen may demand it, when the agent of the government of His Majesty the King of the French has in vain remonstrated and that repeated refusals have obliged him to retire, pardon me Your Excellency, but in this case you are mistaken; your opinion is contrary to the natural right practised by all nations, to the natural laws of their security, and in conformity with the special orders which I have from the government of His Majesty, it does not belong to me to discuss your acts; they ought only to be discussed by the agent who has received orders from the government of His Majesty for that purpose; but it is my duty to claim official guarantees against the renewal of acts of the nature of those you have caused to be discontinued; this is what I persist in effecting.

I have the honor to repeat to Your Excellency that I place the most implicit confidence in your sentiments and in the kind intentions for the future towards my fellow countrymen which you express; if only private interest was in question, your simple word would be to me the pledge of perfect confidence; but the guarantees which I

claim can only be by an official declaration from your government, and my duty will not permit me to change in any thing the position I have been compelled to take until I have obtained them.

In demanding of the Argentine government, that it recognises in that of His Majesty the King of the French the right to claim indemnifications in favor of those Frenchmen who may have suffered unjustly in their persons or property in consequence of the acts of the Argentine government, I found this demand upon the knowledge of facts which have not been cleared up, the discussion of which must take place through the medium of the agent who has received orders from the government of His Majesty to treat upon those questions. It does not belong to me to specify any thing on this matter, nor enter into discussion upon particular acts which it became me to comprise in this general expression.

The Consul Monsieur Roger, whom the repeated orders of His Majesty's government direct to follow up those reclamations near the Argentine government, the motives for which Your Excellency will excuse my not mentioning here, is ready to resume the functions he was obliged to discontinue, and the discussion of the acts which have produced our present disagreement, as soon as you shall have acceded to my demands.

If on the contrary Your Excellency persists in the refusal you have expressed to me, you can address your observations in a direct manner to the government of the King of the French, or the representations you may think proper to lay before it; since for my part I cannot deviate from the line of duty marked out to me.

Affairs of service oblige me to leave the waters of La Plata for Rio Janeiro, I leave the Captain commanding the blockading division instructions and orders to withdraw with his division and raise the blockade on the conditions I have had the honor to announce to Your Excellency. I intreat therefore in the event of your deeming it expedient to accept them, that you will please advise him thereof.

Your Excellency will be pleased to accept the assurances of the very high consideration with which I have the honor to be

Your most obedient and most obsequent  
Servant,

L. LEBLANC.



**MERCHANT VESSELS**  
In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 17th of May 1838.



Vessels and Captain's Names.	TONS	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
<b>British.</b>			
Brig Sylla, Scott .....	181	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Cowes for orders.
Barque Alpha, Turner .....	217	M'Crackan and Jamieson.	Loading for Rotterdam.
<b>American.</b>			
Ship Robin Hood, Nickerson .....	395	Daniel Gowland & Co. ....	Loading for Rotterdam.
Ship Gardner, Jackson .....	346	John Best and Brothers .....	Loading for Antwerp.
Brig Arctic, Willis .....	231	Daniel Gowland & Co. ....	Loading for Baltimore.
Barque Waban, W. Bartlett. ....	288	Parlane, Macalister & Co. ....	Loading for New York.
Brig Trafalgar, Kennard. ....	160	Daniel Gowland & Co. ....	Loading for Brazils.
Ship Nile, Hepburn .....	403	Parlane, Macalister & Co. ....	Loading for New York.
<b>French.</b>			
Barque Occitanie, Audibert .....	299	Nicholson, Green & Co. ....	Island Bourbon with mules.
<b>Spanish.</b>			
Brig Fortuna, Lozada .....	250	Rezaval and Brothers .....	Loading for Cadiz.
<b>Dutch.</b>			
Barque Five Brothers, Poodis .....	274	Bunge, Hutz & Co. ....	Loading for Havana.
<b>Bremen.</b>			
Brig Siegmund Cesar, Ihlder, Jun. ....	250	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. ....	Loading for Bremen.
<b>Belgian.</b>			
Brig Windhond, Kuurds .....	204	Bunge, Hutz & Co. ....	Loading for Havana.
<b>Oriental.</b>			
Schooner brig Providencia, Machin .....	164	C. Galeano .....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schr. brig Bella Oriental, Araujo .....	88	M. A. Ramos .....	Brazil.
Brig Reno, Dasso. ....	175	Sprungli .....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.

**FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.**

**FRENCH.** Corvette Camille, 20 guns, Commandante Pierre Louis Hermenegilde Guillemin. (Capitaine de Fregate.)

Corvette L'Expeditive, 13 guns, Captain Pierre Halay.

Brig Dassas, 22 guns, Captain Hypolito Daguene, with Commodore's broad pennant at the main.

**BRITISH.** Ship Samarang, 28 guns, Captain William Broughton.

Sloop Electra, 18 guns, Commander William Preston.

Packet Cockatrice, Lieut. John Douglas, Commander.

