

# British Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 622.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1838.

[Vol. XII.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

News to the 10th ult. has been received from the head-quarters of the Argentine Confederate army. The advanced guard under General Gregorio Paz, had met with complete success in their operations in the Province of Tarija, nearly all of which was in their possession.—The Bolivian Governor Dorado, had fled, and a whole squadron of Bolivian cavalry with their Commander had come over to the Argentine forces, to whose standard the people were flocking from all quarters.

We have received the Montevideo journal *Universal* to 10th inst. That of the 9th contains an outline of the proceedings in the 'House of Assembly' at Montevideo on 8th inst., the first day of its sittings *extraordinaria* convoked by the Executive. The Minister of Finance opened the business of the day by stating that the government had for two years with various fortune struggled with the rebellions, and there was every expectation that decided success would have crowned its efforts. The noble however of 10th ult. had frustrated its hopes. That disastrous affair, although it had not entirely destroyed the resources of the Executive, had materially reduced them. It had therefore thought proper to lay this state of things before the Representatives, not from its being unable to make further head against the rebellion, but from the duty imposed upon it, in order that the Representatives should suggest the line of conduct which the government ought to pursue in the present emergency, it being determined to maintain the situation in which it had been placed by law until every resource became exhausted.

Some observations were made by various Members, which led to the appointment of a Committee to examine into and report upon the state of affairs.

The House again assembled on the 6th, to hear the report of the Committee, and after a debate which occupied seven hours, it sanctioned the following decree—

Art. 1. The Executive shall immediately open negotiations with the Chief of the Dissentients (*disidentes*), in order to the establishment of tranquillity in all the Republic.

2. The result of the negotiations shall be laid before the Assembly for its determination thereon.

CARLOS ANAYA, President.  
MIGUEL A. BERRIO, Secretary.

In accordance with the above the following was issued by the government.

Montevideo, July 10th, 1838.

In order to put in execution the decree of the Honorable House of Assembly of 9th inst., the government has ordered and decreed—

Art. 1. A Commission is named composed of three citizens to fulfil what is stated in article 1. of said resolution.

2. This Commission shall consist of the following individuals, namely, Señores Joaquin Suarez, Juan M. Perez and Carlos Villademora.

3. The necessary instructions shall be issued from the War Department.

4. Let this be communicated to all whom it may concern.

ORIBE.  
JUAN BENITO BLANCO.  
PEDRO LENGUAS.  
ANTONIO DIAZ.

The *Universal* of 11th inst., says—"We know that the instructions given to the Commission, authorises it to open negotiations for a Preliminary Treaty, upon bases, in all respects worthy of the Nation, the authorities constituted by it, and of all the citizens who defend the just cause of the laws."

We have no accounts of the result of the negotiations confided to this Commission, but we presume they will end in the termination of the differences between the contending parties. The gentlemen composing the Commission left Montevideo on the 12th inst., and at first, even the warmest friends of the *Disident* party in that city began to despair of any good result. This feeling originated on the arrival at Montevideo of the "Rosa," conveying Don Manuel Soria from Buenos Ayres. The President Don Manuel Oribe then assembled his Ministers, and appointed General Juan Antonio Lavalleja, Commander in Chief of the forces, and it was said and generally believed that General Miguel Soler was to be Minister of War, report even added that the government of Buenos Ayres had agreed to send troops to the assistance of that of the Oriental Republic. In fact, every thing recommenced to wear a warlike aspect. However, on the departure of General Soler for Buenos Ayres, the "Cat took another colour," and it was then confidently *bruted* that Peace would soon take place.

Colonia was occupied by the *Disident* troops on Saturday last by capitulation; and it was reported at Montevideo that Paisandú had shared the same fate.

#### Operations of the French blockading vessels.

14th inst. At day break this morning a chaloupe was observed aground off the Custom-house. A French launch came, got her aboard, conducted her to the outer roads, and made her anchor near the Dassas. The Vigilant arrived in the afternoon from a cruise to the northward; and after speaking the French Commodore made sail S. E. The American barque Chalcedony, from Salcam arrived.

10th. A balandra aground S. E. of the Custom-house was reconnoitred by a French boat. The blockaders "beef boat" or mistico arrived from Colonia, with supplies of fresh provisions for her patrons. The American barque Chalcedony, sailed for Montevideo, ordered away by the blockading Commodore.

16th. Three chaloupes were seen at day break this morning, one entering the Boca, the other two aground close to it. A French launch came and reconnoitred them, but retired finding them "hard and fast," tide running down and wind strong from the northward.

17th. A balandra was intercepted this morning off the Alameda by a French launch, and conducted to head quarters in the outer roads. About half past 2 P. M. a French launch came and reconnoitred them, but retired finding them "hard and fast," tide running down and wind strong from the northward. The officer of the launch looked *per tout* with a small telescope, and whilst gazing at some gentlemen who were on the deck of the Commercial Room, one of them took off his hat and waved it by way of compliment. It did not however seem to be taken as such, for the officer immediately withdrew his gaze and never deigned to look the same way again. We can assure him that no offence was meant.

18th. Nothing new.  
19th. Nothing new.  
20th. A whale boat left the mole at 10 A. M., and passed along shore parallel with the

blockading squadron. She was pursued for about an hour by a French launch, who then finding her efforts useless "knocked off" and returned to her companions.

A chaloupe stated to be the *Buenaventura*, and a balandra are the only vessels now in the custody of the blockaders in the outer roads.

This day (20th inst.) completes the 115th day of the blockade.

We are told that the chaloupe detained on the 14th inst., is called the *San Buenaventura*, surely she cannot be, else Commodore Bagenot would have instantly released her in honor of the Saint; the 14th inst. being the day of 'San Buenaventura,' and we would not on any account apply to the Commodore, the lines which Shakespeare makes the divine Isabel, in "Measure for Measure" to utter—

"Great men may just with saints; 'tis wit in them; But in the less, fool profanation."

Since writing the above, we have been assured that the chaloupe detained on the day of *San Buenaventura*, is called the *Buenaventura*. We have therefore no alternative but to place that fact on record. *San Buenaventura* was we believe contemporary with St. Dennis of France, and if his disposition be as fiery as our St. George, we should not like to stand in the blockader's shoes.

The French corvette *Sapho*, 5th inst., arrived at Montevideo 9th, and the French schooner brig of war *Vigilant*, hence 14th, arrived at the same port on 16th.

We observe that a newspaper is published at Lisbon in the English language, entitled—"The Lisbon Mail."

THE WEATHER, has been most extraordinary for the time of the year. The Thermometer on Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday last, was bordering on 70, and this too in the middle of our winter. The rain of Wednesday produced a *pampero* wind, and on that day the thermometer fell to 50, near which it has since remained.

We have received London papers to 7th May. They are very barren of intelligence: The only article on Spanish affairs is the following.

Letters from Bayonne of the 30th June, state that MEXACORT had not yet given up all hope of raising a "liberal" insurrection in the northern provinces of Spain. He was then at Sarre, a French village situate on the very extremity of the frontier, endeavouring to levy recruits. He offered each volunteer a premium of three piastres on enlisting, and four reals pay per day.—Accounts had reached Bayonne from various quarters, announcing the defeat of Count NEGRI by the united forces of Generals ESPARTEACO and IBAÑETA, in the neighbourhood of Potes. The prisoners taken in that affair had been removed to Santander. NEGRI's column was reduced to 1000 men.

The *Sentinelle des Pyrenees* mentions the arrest, on the Spanish frontier, of a new pretender—"a mysterious young man, who refused to give any account of himself, and who replied to all the questions addressed to him on the subject that he was FERDINAND NAPOLEON."

The following is a brief sketch of the occurrences in 1829, respecting the dispute between the government of Buenos Ayres and the Consul General of France Monsieur Mendeville; and the attack made on the National vessels by boats from the French squadron.

In April 1829, a correspondence took place between the government of Buenos Ayres, of which General Lavalle was at the head, and Monsieur Mendeville; relative to Frenchmen serving in the battalion called the "Friends of order." He complained that the Frenchmen in that battalion had been deceived, that they entered it in order to preserve public tranquillity as a *guardia urbana*, whereas they had been obliged to undertake the most rigorous military duty, entirety of party, and that cries of—"The Unitarians for ever—Death to the Federals!"—had been heard from its ranks, and whether this proceeded from the French companies or Italian companies, was of little import, compromising as it did the whole of the battalion.—Violence had been used with Frenchmen to force them to enlist, and in fact, if the service in question was only to preserve public tranquillity, strangers without exception ought to concur in it, but as neither the British or North Americans had been called upon, it compromised Frenchmen and made them engage in a war of party, at a time when every foreigner ought to observe the most strict neutrality.

The Consul argued at considerable length upon this subject, the particulars of which will be found in our *British Packet*, No. 142, as well as the reply of the Minister Don José Miguel Diaz Velez, in tenor, that the character with which M. Mendeville was invested as Consul General, did not give him the right to present himself as the Representative of the French government, or to make official or diplomatic representations of the nature in question, and that Frenchmen residing in Buenos Ayres must abide by the laws, and had no right to demand particular privileges.

In consequence of the answer of the Minister being deemed unsatisfactory by Mr. Mendeville, he embarked on 1st May, 1829, and went on board the French man of war *Isis*. On the night of the 21st of the same month, the attack above-mentioned took place, which we thus described in our No. 146.

"At half past 12 on the night of Thursday, when as Macbeth says—

"O'er the one half world nature seems dead, and Wicked dreams abuse the curtain'd sleep."

"The firing of musquetry was heard, apparently from the inner roads, after which the report of two cannon and a vessel seen on fire. Some supposed it was the Montonero prisoners who had been confined in the barracks in the interior of the town that the Montoneros themselves had entered the city. Rockets were thrown from the inner and answered from the outer roads. When day-light came on Friday it was ascertained that boats from the French men of war in the outer roads, had burned the National schooner of war *Argentina* in the inner roads, taken possession of the National brig of war *General Rondeau*, and schooner *brig Riobamba*, and were endeavouring to make sail upon them for the outer roads, but from the head wind and strong tide they were obliged to anchor at the further end of the inner roads. They had boarded the National brig of war *Balacrae* and *Belgrano*, (late *Federal*), the latter with a quantity of powder on board. In the outer roads the French had likewise taken the National brig of war *Republica*, (late *Cacique*), and schooner of war *11th June*; in the French flag was hoisted at the peak of the latter; the rest of the vessels taken showed no flag; some resistance was offered, and the French boats were fired into by the sentinels both in the inner and outer roads, and it was answered by a volley of musquetry from the French, which we have killed one or two persons and wounded

others. It may be supposed that the above events made a considerable stir in town; at 9 A. M., two guns (24 pounders), and an 18 pounder with some artillerymen left the fort; the guns were directed by oxen to the battery on the beach opposite the *Retiro*; General Alvarez and some of his camp likewise proceeded there. At 10 o'clock these guns opened fire upon the brig *General Rondeau*, but the shots either from defect in the powder or other causes fell short; one however, nearly reached the French boats astern of the brig. She now warped behind the vessels in the inner roads and was thus secure; after 12 or 13 discharges the firing was discontinued; nearly all the vessels in the inner roads hoisted their National flags, and the British brig *General Canning* and *Pacific*, being the headmost vessels to the north, were during the firing in very unpleasant situations; several of the shots passed near them. Crowds of people were on the beach and on the terraces, which commanded a view of the river. It recalled the days of the naval combats during the Brazilian war. The Montoneros were forgotten, scarcely any one spoke of them; this new attack engrossed all the conversation and opinions upon the justice of the war, which were equally contradictory.

In the afternoon the government published a bulletin of the event, and at 2 P. M. a French man of war boat (*flag of truce*, having the flag of this Republic at the bow), left the captured brig and landed Capt. Espora, with a detachment of 100 men. He brought a despatch from the French Commandant. Several flags of truce went from the shore with some French gentlemen, in order it was supposed to confer with the French Captain."

This produced a correspondence between the government and the Viscount de Venancourt, Commander in Chief of the French squadron, which did not conclude until 29th of the said month of May. After various discussions—an agreement was come to in tenor more or less as follows—

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 injuries 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 hostilities 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, a decree, of which a copy is herewith forwarded to Viscount Venancourt, and they hope that the Viscount will also fulfil the duty which the above-mentioned articles impose upon him.

For the rest, the government has withdrawn for 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 U. M. C. M.

When some two years afterwards Don Tomas M. de Anchorena, Minister for Foreign Affairs, in his correspondence upon the same subject with M. Mendeville, spoke of the government of which General Lavalle was at the head, he said, that none of the acts of that government could in any wise be quoted in the shape of precedent, it being an intrusive government, consequent upon the military mutiny of 1st December, 1828. And that the attack in

question was not the most honorable to Viscount Venancourt.

The French vessels of war in the outer roads at the period of the above-mentioned attack, were frigate *Maggiencine*, 44 guns, Captain the Viscount de Venancourt; sloop of war *Isis*, (barque rigged), Captain Picard, and schooner of war *Isis*, Captain Ballou.

The Señores Anchorena's were at the time of the attack from the boats of the Viscount Venancourt's squadron, on board the National brig of war *General Rondeau*; the Viscount offered them their liberty, and to land them at *Ezequiel* or any other place near Buenos Ayres which might be in possession of the Federal troops. This was however declined on the part of the gentlemen in question, who preferred going on board H. B. M.'s brig *Cadmus*, then lying off the *Recoleta*. They remained only a few days on board that vessel. H. B. M.'s frigate *Thetis*, then in the outer roads, was offered for their accommodation, to which they removed and went in her to Montevideo.

We have been favoured with "The New York Journal of Commerce" to 12th May, and from it we learn that the French have blockaded the ports of Mexico. We are not exactly acquainted with the cause of the quarrel, but according to a document issued by the French officer Baron Deffaudis, the Mexican government has been accused of having refused to receive any of the French subjects residing in Mexico; and tolerated the publication of the most odious calumnies, imputing to the French a wish to conquer Mexico and dismember its territory—thus exposing Frenchmen to war with other foreigners to the fury of the Mexican populace. We must hear what the government of Mexico says upon the affair, there being always two sides of the question. The French blockading force off Mexico, consisted of one frigate and five briggs, another frigate daily expected.—Private accounts say that the French demand of the Mexican government 800,000 hard dollars and an apology. During the blockade no vessels are to be allowed to enter Mexican ports except H. B. M.'s packets, and if the blockade should not have the desired effect, the French threaten more severe measures.

These papers do not say a word about Canada, therefore we presume all is quiet there.

"The United States brig of war *Dolphin*, Lt. Alexander Shedd, Mackenzie, Commander, had a fine passage from Montevideo considering the weather. She left that port at half past 5 P. M. on Saturday last, and arrived in Buenos Ayres at 4 P. M. on Sunday, having run 190 miles, being nearly all the way—"making long legs and short ones" in nautical parlance.

#### QUEEN VICTORIA.

In a paper entitled "Historical Sites—Pimlico," by Lady Morgan, we read the following—

To the north, Pimlico is terminated by a long line of royal gardens, and by a palace over whose domes float a halo of moral interest, which, affording the architectural details, renders the bright beacon of a nation's hopes. There sleeps, and wakes, (the sweet sleep of early youth, the bright vigil of concentrated and unworn energies, ripened prematurely to high purposes,) the fair young virgin of the greatest nation of the earth, the guardian of its rights, and child of its affection! May—

All good grow with her!  
In her days may every man out in safety,  
Under his own vine, that which he plants,  
And sing the merry song of peace to all his neighbours.—

Shakespeare  
a homely prayer, but including all that philanthropy can wish for, or reform effect: a prayer, realised by the wisest monarch "the country e'er was blessed withal," and that monarch a woman! Daughters of the land, this is your epoch, when "England expects every woman will do her duty;" be true, then, to yourselves, and to the great cause upheld by that "fair vestal throned in the heaven," who represents you; as there, as the old adage has it, "all the best men are with us."

From a London Journal recently received, *Charivari's Oulfit for the Duke de Nemours.*

"We just take a glimpse at the outfit which the civil list munificently proposes for the Duke de Nemours, your future co-ambassador at the Coronation of Queen Victoria. His Highness will take to England with him his gawd looks, and six pairs of socks; the laurels he gained at Antwerp and Constantine, and a dozen shirts; his elegant manners, and three pair of pantaloons; the odour of his aristocracy, and one *red de chambre*; the brilliancy of his wit, and one of Abdel-Kader's horses; the splendour of his pedigree, and 375 francs in his breeches pocket. I mention this for your guidance; and I am sure you Lord if you do not think it quite sufficient to cazzle the *Coculiers*?"

"A Canadian journalist lately announced the decease of one of his titans in the following terms:—"In him society has lost one of its choicest ornaments; the Church has been deprived of a true believer; his wife of a loving husband, and his children of an affectionate parent; while we have lost a subscriber always punctual and regular in his payments!"

The British steam-boats Sirrus and Great Western, had arrived at New York, the former from Cork in 49 days, the latter from Bristol 15 days.

From the New York *Journal of Commerce* of 5th May last.

ANOTHER GREAT DAY.—We have had great times in New York over since we resumed specie payments, but every now and then we have an extra great day. Yesterday was one of those, and it was made so by the departure of the Great Western. It was announced that she would start at 2 o'clock, and several of our own boats were soon announced to start with her, and run down in company to Sandy Hook.—As the boat approached, an immense procession crowded down Broadway and the other avenues, so that by two o'clock there were some acres of solid flesh on the Battery. Beauty, grace, and fashion, ugliness, clownishness, and dirt, were all there, though those who were most choice of themselves generally took care to secure the protection of a window or the roof of a house. All the roofs were covered in the neighborhood, and even as high up street as the Astor House, the high buildings afforded a good view of the scene. By the hour of starting, the steamers New York, Providence, Vanderbilt, Highlander, Hercules, Sun, James Madison, Arrow, one of the South Brooklyn and one of the Hoboken Ferry boats, and more besides, were circling round of the Battery loaded to the brim, some of them with as many as eight hundred passengers. When the Great Western went they all went, and the gay scene it was, seldom equalled in pleasurable interest. Whether the Western makes money or not the Yankee boats have filled their pockets with one good day from her visit. The fare they demanded, was 50 cents, or a dollar a head. Every thing went off well, and in two or three hours, the hundreds who went below were safely back again. The list of passengers on board the Great Western counts about seventy. Our newspapers have put the premium on her at the same rate with the packets.

General Miguel Saler, landed on Sunday morning last from the packet schooner *Eufrosina*, from Montevideo, after an absence of nearly 9 years. A considerable crowd had collected on the beach and alameda at the time he landed.

The New York Banks resumed Specie payments on 25th April last.

The steamer *British Queen*, of 2200 tons, the building of which cost £120,000, was to leave England in July last for New York.

The price of jerked beef at the Havana on 26th April last, was \$1 1/4 per arroba.

### Advertisements.

#### British Packet Newspaper.

WANTED to purchase at cost price, the following numbers of the above—37, 330, 133, 174, 177, 229, 330, 331, 232, 233, 335, 236, 238, 239, 241, 243, 244, 245, 453, 455, 457, 459, 463, 464, 500, 504, 507, 508, 509, 510, 530.

### V. SMITH.

BOOK BINDER.

Removed to No. 146, Calle de Venezuela.

### HARRIET M'GAW.

Proprietress of the Boarding house  
No. 39, Calle de la Paz.

REGS to return to the public in general and to her friends in particular, her most sincere thanks for the kind patronage she has hitherto received, and desires to inform them, that she intends continuing her establishment, with the same conveniences as heretofore. She has Rooms to let, both furnished and unfurnished; and such of her guests as may desire both board and lodging can be most comfortably accommodated, at moderate prices, and they will meet with every possible attention.

### FOR NEW YORK.

The last sailing American ship

### RENOWN,

RICHARD TUTTON, MASTER,

235 TONS.

Now lying at Montevideo, will have immediate despatch, three fourths of her cargo being already engaged. Parties in Buenos Ayres, who may wish to engage freight by this ship, or Passengers, for whose accommodation she is handsomely fitted up, may apply for terms to—

DANIEL GOWLAND & Co.

Plaza de la Victoria.

### NOTICE.

OLD English bottled Port, Sherry of excellent flavour, and a few cases of Champagne, are on Sale by the package, at Anderson, Weller & Co.'s Store.

### NOTICE.

FOR SALE, at No. 30, Cathedral Street, Scotland, and Illustrated by William Beattie, M. D., author of *Switzerland*, Penny Cyclopaedia the eight first volume, Saturday Magazine one set, Penny Magazine for 1830 and 1836, Mackenzie's Five Thousand Receipts, a copy of Dr. Adam Clark's commentary of the Scriptures, Hook's Roman History, Stillman's Chemistry, Chemistry of the Arts, Watson's Anatomy, Blair's Lectures, Bechard's general Anatomy, Henry's Chemistry, a superior assortment of Counting-house books of all sizes, together with several folio sets of the best dictionaries, letter, writing, drawing, fancy and marble papers, and most other articles of English stationery. 38 1/2

### WANTED.

A S house-keeper, a respectable female who speaks English, to take charge of a small family, at the Hotel of Mr. Zwinger, No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo. 39 1/2

### Shipping Memoranda.

The American ships *Brutus* and *Exito*, were to leave New York for this port—the former on 15th May, the latter on 1st June. The brig *America* was to leave Philadelphia for this on 15th May.

#### ARRIVED AT NEW YORK.

- May 11th, American ship Sarah Sheaf, W.H. Merry, hence 12th March.
- " 15th, American ship Leonidas, Field, hence 8th February.
- " 20th, American ship Exito, Day, hence 7th February.
- " American barque Harriett, Trott, hence 14th February.
- " American barque Colonel Howard, from Montevideo 15th February.

#### AT PHILADELPHIA.

- April 3rd, American ship Helen Mar, Procter, hence 30th January.
- " American ship Globe, York, hence 7th February.
- " 11th, American brig America, Roberts, hence 23rd February.

#### AT BOSTON.

- April 22nd, American brig Carrier, Atkins, hence 8th February.

#### AT SALEM.

- April 22nd, American barque Chalcedony, Upton, hence 8th February.

#### AT RIO JANEIRO.

- 3rd inst., H. B. M's ship Samarang, 29 guns, hence 13th June.
- " H. B. M's sloop Lily, 16 guns, from England.
- " H. B. M's ship Stag, 46 guns, from Valparaiso.

#### ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

- 5th inst., Oriental brig Biobio, from Tenerife, to Pozo.
- " British brig Ocean Queen, from Sicily, to Renne, Macfarlane & Co.
- " Dutch brig Saugher, from Rotterdam 25th April, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.
- " French brig Cayote, Laton, from Island Sal 28th May, to E. Juanes.
- " French brig Jeune Estelle, from Rio Janeiro 30th ult., to E. Juanes.
- " Argentine brig Monturo, from Santos 20th ult., to J. S. Montero.
- 9th, British brig John Cook, from Cape de Verde, to Patiano.
- " American brig Aleyoune, from Philadelphia 9th May, with general cargo.
- " Brazilian brig Teimono, from Parana, to Figueroa.
- " Oriental patache Union, from Rio Janeiro 24th ult., to Figueroa.
- " Oriental zamacca Restaurador, from Rio Janeiro 14th ult., to Capurro & Co.
- " Oriental zamacca Sirena, from Santa Catalina, to Avogno.
- " Brazilian brig Leares, from Bahia 28th May, to Carballo.
- 10th, French barque Ducieux, Girard, from Bayonne 2nd May, with 220 Buege emigrants.
- " Spanish barque Cantabria, Tribuna, from Santander 6th days, to J. Gestal.
- " Brazilian zamacca San Antonio, Macleado, from Rio Grande 3 days.
- 11th, British brig Two Friends, De Gruchii, from Cadix 65 days, to Bertram & Co.
- 13th, Brazilian schooner brig Tres Amigos, Da Silva, from Rio Grande 6 days.
- " Brazilian schooner brig Pedro Segundo, Golarte, from Bahia 30 days, to Bujaroe.
- " Brazilian schooner brig San Jose de los Placeres, Da Silva, from Farragu 27 days, to Alvarez.
- " Brazilian schooner brig Bella Union, Alvarez, from Rio Janeiro 30 days, to De Costa.
- " Brazilian brig Feliz Amovato, Oliveira, from Bahia 21 days, to Bujaroe.
- " Brazilian brig San Pedro, Azevedo, from Bahia 23 days, to Bertram & Co.
- " Spanish brig Merced, Margo, from Barcelona 93 days, to Zumaran and Trosera.
- " Sardinian brig Cesar, Vale, from Bahia 23 days, to Mance.
- " Belgian galleot Gustav Adolf, Arends, from Cape de Verde 61 days, to Patiano, McLean & Co.
- " British schooner brig Fair Barbadian, Ward, from Liverpool 8th May, to Renne, Macfarlane & Co.
- 14th, Oriental zamacca San Juan Bautista, from Genoa 64 days, to Avogno.
- " American schooner brig Mentor, from Rio Janeiro, with flour, to Southgate & Co.
- 15th, Brazilian schooner brig Flor del Norte, Fernandes, from Bahia 26th ult., to C. Bertram.
- " Sardinian polacre Solfido, Canavero, from Portomauco, 4th ult., to Bertram, LeBreton & Co.
- " Sardinian schooner brig Bella Union, from Bahia 14th ult., to Viardoe.
- " Sardinian polacre San Antonio Victoriano, from Bahia 17th ult., to Viardoe.
- " Sardinian polacre Nuestra Señora de Safrigio, from Genoa 22nd April.

### MERCANTILE VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 15th of July 1838.

#### NOTE.

#### FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Corvette Camille, 30 guns, Commandante Pierre Louis Hermengilde Guillemin. (Capitaine de Frigate.)

Brig Dames, 22 guns, Capitain Hypolite Daugemet, with Commodore's broad pennant.  
Brig Alert, 22 guns, Capitain Charles Olivier.  
Corvette L'Expeditrice, 18 guns, Capitain Pierre Halev.

BRITISH. Sloop Eleazar, 18 guns, Commander William Preston.

