

# British Packet

## AND

# ARGENTINE NEWS.

N<sup>o</sup>. 629.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1838.

[Vol. XIII.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

Our peaceful city was thrown into considerable excitement on Thursday evening last, by the simultaneous discharge of artillery from the Fort, and the ringing of merry peals by the bells of all the churches, and later by the sound of festive music and the letting off of fire works in different quarters. It was soon ascertained that this unusual demonstration of rejoicing was in consequence of important intelligence received by express from Chili in seventeen days.—The *Gaceta Mercantil* of yesterday morning gives the full particulars. It appears that on the 29th July, a revolution took place in the capital of Lima, against General Santa Cruz, and what is more, was headed by his Vice-gent in the North, and former accomplice in the dismemberment of Peru, General Orbegoso, assisted by General Nieto and his division of 1500 men lately arrived from Huacho. The independence of Peru, the dissolution of the styled Peru-Bolivian Confederation, and the deposition of General Santa Cruz, from the Protectorate, was solemnly proclaimed, amidst the most emphatic demonstrations of public enthusiasm. The President Orbegoso, then sent a flag of truce to Callao, demanding the submission of Generals Miller and Moran, who were stationed there with some eighteen hundred men. Up to the 30th, it was not known what determination they would take; General Miller had closed himself in the Castle with 600 men, and General Moran with 1200 had gone to Chorillos. General Nieto, with a force of 2000 superior troops, had, in the mean time, taken up a position between Lima and Callao. This movement is said to have been effected in concert with the Commander of the Chilean blockading squadron, Commodore Postigo. The expedition from Chili which had been detained by calling at Coquimbo, for the purpose of taking in some more infantry and horses, would it was confidently expected, arrive off Callao, at furthest on the 6th ult. Mean while General Santa Cruz was in Bolivia, busily employed in gathering money.

#### Operations of the French blockading vessels.

1st inst. A balandra intercepted by the blockaders off the Recoleta last evening, was in the outer roads this morning. One of their armed whale-boats went yesterday to the neighbourhood of Point Quilmes, to examine a small fishing boat employed there. Three French armed boats returned to the outer roads early this morning from their night guard at the Boca. One of them (a captured whale-boat,) came so close to shore that she struck on a toska near the mole. Some of our countrymen on the beach, who probably had formerly an interest in the boat, railed not a little at this event, perhaps the officer in the boat, like Byron's Juan—"did not understand a word  
Of English, save their shibboleth, "God damn!"  
And even that he had so rarely heard,  
He sometimes thought 'twas only their "Salam,"  
Or "God be with you."

This continual and near display of the captured boats is as tantalising to some, as were the Witches with Macbeth.

"Show his eyes, and grieve his heart;  
Come like shadows, so depart."

The boat Atrevido, (we know not if the captors have given her any other name,) arrived in the outer roads apparently from Colonia.

2d. The French schooner brig of war Vigilant, sailed this morning—she stood towards Monte-

video. The British barque Tynwald, sailed for Montevideo, ordered away by the blockading Commodore. Two French boats returned to the outer roads early this morning, from their night duty off the Boca, and intercepted a balandra coming from the northward. The Atrevido was cruising in the neighbourhood of Point Quilmes, and two of the blockaders armed whale-boats went thither at 11 A. M. A new regulation was put in practice to day by the blockading Commodore. The Montevideo packet Rosa, was only allowed to take provisions sufficient for her voyage. In consequence of which a number of shore boats who had gone to her, returned with a quantity of live stock, in the shape of turkeys and fowls, as also eggs, butter, &c., which in the present state of Montevideo, would have been eagerly sought after, but which now becomes "return cargo." This regulation is in future to be enforced with the Montevideo packets. The French Commodore doubtless conceives, that by taking this cargo, it infringes upon the conditions imposed upon them in being allowed to run during the blockade, although the articles in question bring nothing in the shape of duties to the Custom-house of Buenos Ayres. Be as it may, the market people declared he is "a very hard hearted man."

3rd. Two French boats returned to headquarters from their customary duty. The Atrevido was under sail between Quilmes and Ensenada. A small ketch was detained this afternoon from the northward.

4th. Two boats returned as usual from their night watch. Two balandras sailed from the outer roads to the northward. They are supposed to have been wood laden on blockaders account, and now gone on another trip. The American brig Pioneer sailed, ordered away by the blockading Commodore.

5th. Two boats returned from their night duty. The blockaders 'beef boat' arrived this morning from Colonia, and sailed again in the evening.

6th. Nothing new.

7th. The Vigilant returned. The balandra Rosario, with tallow from the Boca, was taken off the Recoleta by a French boat on the clearing up of the fog. The blockaders forbid shore communication with the schooner Luisa which arrived last night.

The blockaders have now four small craft in custody in the outer roads.

We ought to notice that the blockaders sent on shore the master and crew of the chaloupe Junca, so that during the gale on 29th ult., in which she and cargo were lost in the outer roads, she is supposed to have been without any one on board.

In the Montevideo paper *Universal* of 5th inst., is an advertisement for the sale of the cargo of the Argentine schooner brig Ana, (185 barrels sugar,) by order of the French Consul at Montevideo. What can this mean? are the French going to make prizes?

It is true, they use the whale-boats which have fallen into their power as captured craft, yet we thought they only meant to borrow them.

This day (7th inst.) completes the 164th day of the blockade.

It will be seen by reference to our 'Marine List' of this day, that the Oriental packet schooner Eufracia, Captain Santiago Soriano, flitted on the night of 2nd inst., and is supposed to have gone to Colonia, that port being in possession of those who are in arms against the government of the Oriental State. She sailed from the outer roads, with her Captain on board

during a thick fog, and her departure was not discovered on shore until 11 o'clock on the following morning, at which hour the fog cleared away. We presume, the state of the weather prevented the blockaders from noticing the movements of the Eufracia, and that she departed without their being aware of it. At any rate, we heard a gun from the outer roads about the time she is said to have sailed, probably from one of the blockading squadron. This event caused considerable stir on shore. It is said that the Eufracia, looked into Colonia on her passage from Montevideo. In fact, when we saw her on 31st ult., steering direct from Colonia, with a fair wind (E.) from Montevideo, we were doubtful if she came from the latter port, and therefore merely noticed her in our *British Packet* as having arrived, without saying from what place.

### ORIENTAL STATE.

We have received the Montevideo journal *Universal*, to 29th ult. The Commission sent to the Chief of the rebellion, (Fructoso Rivera,) returned to Montevideo on 29th, having failed in the object of their mission. The government schooner Loba, was ran away with by the crew from the bay of Montevideo, on the night of 26th ult. Her Captain was on shore at the time. A decree dated Montevideo 24th ult., states that the Anarchist Chief being in the habit of seizing and killing cattle belonging to landholders attached to the cause of order, all persons introducing hides into Montevideo, whether dry or salted, must therefore give an account whence they came, else the parties concerned in such introduction, will be considered and treated as abettors in the robbery of cattle.

### Official Documents.

#### ¡VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Buenos Ayres, August 31st, 1838.  
29th year of the Liberty, 23rd of the Independence,  
And 9th of the Argentine Confederation.

The government of Buenos Ayres, charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation.

Alfred M. Slade, Esq., having presented credentials, in which he is accredited by His Excellency the President of the United States of North America, as Consul of those States, at the port of Buenos Ayres, in the Argentine Republic, has ordered and decreed—

Art. 1.—Alfred M. Slade, Esq., is recognised in the character of Consul of the United States of North America.

2.—Let his credentials be registered in the Chancery of the Foreign Office, this decree published and communicated to all whom it may concern, and inserted in the Official Register.

ROSAS.

FELIPE ARANA.

Treasury bills in circulation on 1st inst., 4,446,200 dollars.

A note dated 31st ult., from the Chief of Police to the Governor, states that during the month of August last, 319 persons arrived in this City, the departures 397.

A similar note from the Captain of the Port, states that during the month of August last, 170 persons arrived at this port, the departures 150.

## GENERAL SANTA CRUZ.

We were aware that some few months since an article appeared in the 'Foreign Quarterly Review,' published in London, respecting the war with General Santa Cruz. We had not read it, but our London Correspondent, informed us, that it contained a very partial statement of facts, calculated for a foreign meridian. This article has drawn forth the following witty reply, which we translate from the "Araucano," journal of Santiago de Chili.

Santiago, June 22nd, 1838.

Amongst all the foibles of the Protector, vanity decidedly takes the lead. The American public are already aware of the tone of his journals, from the period when the minceur of Balconillo began to figure amongst the Potentates of the Earth; on being elevated to the chair of Chuquisaca. The gazettes of the most absolute monarchies have not a character so exclusively personal as the ministerial organs of the Protector. Every thing is him—his military glory, his administrative talents, his virtues. What more? The journals of Bolivia, when His Excellency had not yet extended his territory, spoke to the public of the baptisms and death of his children, and described the cities as drowned in tears, because his wife had absented herself for some days.

This satisfied the Pacificator when the Desaguadero was the limit of his authority. He overleaped this barrier, and rendered giddy by the caprices of fortune, he was no longer satisfied that his exploits should remain concealed on the American continent, but was anxious that they should cross the ocean and astonish the natives in Europe. The *Coulor de Bolivia*, the *Iris de la Paz*, the *Eco del Protectorado*, the *Estrella del Cuzco*, the *Eco de Sacabaya*, did not offer incense worthy of the new Semi-God, and it was necessary to apply to the 'Foreign Quarterly Review.'

The name of Santa Cruz will be as indifferent to the European reader of the Quarterly Review, and as unknown to the major part of them, as that of any other of the numerous second order members of the legion of honor of France. Nevertheless, His Excellency carries his cause before that periodical, and causes to be printed in it a long account of his disagreements with Buenos Ayres and Chili.—When Santa Cruz has caused it to be printed, our readers do not require to be told, on the part of whom justice is alleged in this analysis of our international quarrels. Suffice it to say that the article is nothing more than a summary of the declamations and tales of the journals of the Confederation; but it is a summary adorned with all the embellishments which the great distance of the office of the Foreign Quarterly from the scene of events, gives scope for. The expedition of Freire is an act in which Santa Cruz had no part. The injuries against Buenos Ayres have never existed.—Nor is even the imprisonment of the Chilean Minister, an act unquestionably opposed to the law of nations. These themes, with the customary accessory topics of the delay which the war occasions in the payment of the loan, of the impulse which Santa Cruz gives to the prosperity of the nation he governs, of the legitimacy of his authority, which is founded on the *free voice of the people*, comprise the disquisition of the Review.

We should have contented ourselves with what we have said relative to the said publication, had we not met in it two passages which deserve the attention of our readers: the one for the indignation it excites, and the other for the amusement it affords.

The following is a translation of the first.

"But were we to institute enquiries respecting the means to which Santa Cruz had recourse to raise himself to power, it would be necessary likewise to make them regarding the conduct of his rivals and adversaries (the President of Chili and Governor of Buenos Ayres) under similar circumstances. He at least has not been accused even by his enemies, of having obtained power by popular insurrections, nor by the violence of *Gauchos*, nor of maintaining it by intolerance, assassination, and effusion of blood."

Can impudence be carried to a greater degree, than that to which it is carried in this assertion by the writers of Santa Cruz, who take upon themselves to furnish materials upon the

affairs of these countries, to a respectable periodical like the Review? Not even his enemies accuse him of having obtained power by popular insurrections, nor by the violence of *Gauchos*? And what has he been doing for the last seven years, but promoting insurrections in the Southern departments of Peru? And how has he interfered in the domestic affairs of that Republic, but by impiously stirring up civil discord, protecting at the same time two hostile parties, and employing all the immoral means which his perfidy and ambition could suggest to him? And what else but violence are the usurpations of authority committed on the conquered people, even to the extreme of uniting in his own person, in a most scandalous manner, all the powers of the nation? Certainly they cannot be called the violence of *Gauchos*, because the Autocrat has not *Gauchos* among his vassals.—But the violence of *Gauchos* is not more opposed to every principle of justice, than the violence of the *Chichas*.\*

But not only has he not been accused, says the article, of having obtained power by illicit means, but of not even maintaining it by intolerance, assassination, and effusion of blood.—In the Confederation no one writes, speaks, or thinks but as the Protector wishes; and this is not intolerance. In the Confederation prisoners of war are shot by dozens; and this is not assassination, nor effusion of blood. This is the mode which Santa Cruz has of defending himself—to barefacedly deny facts which have scandalised the world.

The other passage is in substance as follows.

"We will confess that viewing the state of affairs in that part of America, and considering that the union of the three States, forms the territory subjected to the Sceptre of the Incas, we are led to hope that in the present and future generations the prosperity and happiness of those times will be renewed. The Incas united under their power the richest Provinces, without aspiring to extend them, notwithstanding that all the continent was open to them. If the vassals of the Incas lived in great prosperity, it is necessary to conclude, that the richest portion of that hemisphere being again united under a wise government will regain its former elevated station, not by accumulating riches in a single country, but by diffusing them to alleviate the wants of humanity, through divers channels, and particularly through the medium of British trade." "Through the medium of British trade," says the article. If Santa Cruz had sent any thing to be published in the *Revue de Paris*, he would have said *par le moyen du commerce français*. Respecting Europeans, his fundamental principle is to flatter even to crouching.

Now then we have Santa Cruz re-establishing the empire of the Incas, and as in the times of their Majesties, neither chambers, guarantees, nor law of nations, nor any thing but the absolute will of the Monarch was in fashion, it cannot be denied that as it regards this, His Excellency aspires to perfection the Indian Emperors. We would wish after this confession, to be informed how the Pacificator reconciles the tales, which he sends to London, respecting the re-establishment of the empire of the Incas, with the stories which he relates to us here about the independence of the three States, and the free compacts of the Confederation. What compacts, what independence were the ancient Provinces of Peru acquainted with?

And so much to heart has His Excellency taken the affairs of the Incas, that as they undertook the conquest of Chili, in the time of the Inca Yupanqui, he also wished to carry the same project into execution by the expedition of Freire. What a pity that the new Yupanqui, has seen his first essay frustrated as if by enchantment.

It cannot be denied that the Pacificator has an inventive genius, to hoodwink the European commonality. And when we say that this is an invention of his, and not a creation of the Editors of the Review, it is because the Editors themselves have not wished to assume the responsibility of these tales, and have taken good care to declare, that they are not the authors, and that neither is it any Englishman. Here is the note which they have appended to their article.

"We have occasionally corrected some mistakes in the language, committed by a pen evidently foreign."

\* The Bolivian Indians who compose the army of General Santa Cruz.

This is a settler for the prestige of the article; the curtain is withdrawn, and behind it, is discovered one of the numerous pamphleteers who compose the Court of the grand Inca Yupanqui.

We have been favoured with "The Albion," Liverpool paper of 25th June. It does not contain one word of Foreign intelligence.

The following are extracts of the Domestic kind.

HOUSE OF LORDS—June 22nd.

"Lord ASHBURTON, on presenting a petition from Liverpool, took the opportunity of pointing out the inconvenience sustained by the commerce of the country from the strict blockade by France of the ports of Mexico and Buenos Ayres, in consequence of some difference or dispute about some claims or pretensions on the part of France. Lord MELBOURNE readily admitted the great importance of the subject, and he assured the noble lord, that the blockade referred to should not escape the notice of Her Majesty's government."

## "DUEL between LORD CASTLEREAGH and M. DE MELCY, HUSBAND of MADAME GRISI.

(FROM THE MORNING POST.)

"The attentions of Lord Castlereagh to Madame Grisi had for some weeks attracted observation. He was ever foremost, from the omnibus box, in expressing his admiration of her acting and singing, and in the society into which both were thrown he did not fail, if possible, to engross her conversation. This attention might pass off, amid the bustle of a London season, without special notice, if, in addition, the noble lord had not endeavoured to gain the eye of Madame Grisi, by riding on horseback constantly before her house; but this freak, combined with all the other display, left his conduct without excuse, and exposed him to the suspicions which have led to a deplorable result.

"The husband of Madame Grisi, M. Gerard de Melcy, a French gentleman of good family, is not a person to tolerate experiments of this nature, and, having reason to believe, that the young viscount meditated something more decisive than making sweet eyes in public, or galloping in Regent-street, took measures to stop them at the threshold. In consequence of his precautions, a letter, (on Tuesday or Wednesday, last, we are uncertain which,) addressed by Lord Castlereagh to Madame Grisi, came into his hands before it could reach the lady for whom it was intended. The letter, happily for Madame Grisi and the future repose of her husband, bore internal evidence of her honour, for it was the first declaration of a young man who affected to be desperately in love, and had no reference to any encouragement given by her, or to any circumstance which could touch her reputation. It was such a letter as any weak youth might address to the most virtuous and distinguished lady in society.

"M. de Melcy did not communicate the circumstance to his wife, but he instantly went to the residence of the noble lord, with the intention of demanding satisfaction. Lord Castlereagh was not in town; he was at Ascot. M. de Melcy repeated his visit on the following day, but his lordship had not yet returned; and then M. de Melcy, without consulting with a friend, addressed a note to Lord Castlereagh, informing him that his letter was intercepted, and calling for the only reparation that it was in the young nobleman's power to give. Lord Castlereagh returned from Ascot on Friday, and, finding the letter and card of M. de Melcy at his house, lost not a moment in waiting on that gentleman, and offering to give whatever satisfaction was required. He commenced the observation by stating, in a manner worthy of his rank and the chivalric character of his family, that he was alone to blame, and that he had not received the most distant encouragement from Madame Grisi. He then expressed his deep regret at the consequence of his imprudence, and in the most handsome manner stated his readiness to make whatever apology the circumstances of the case called on him to give. M. de Melcy, in reply, stated, that an insult to his wife could not be settled by any verbal excuse, that it could only be atoned for by a hostile meeting, and he called on the noble lord to name a friend who would be prepared to act on his behalf.

“ Lord Castlereagh, thus pressed, and feeling that, as a man of honour, nothing further in the shape of conciliation could be done, gave the name of Mr. Bentinck, at White’s Club, as the person in whose hands his character would be placed. M. de Meley lost no time in calling to his aid a French gentleman, M. Cotureau, to whom he for the first time opened all the circumstances of the case. M. Cotureau put himself without delay into communication with Mr. Bentinck, and both these gentlemen seeing, as men of the world, that a reconciliation was impossible, proceeded to settle the basis on which the hostile meeting should take place. But at the very first step a difficulty presented itself, arising out of the difference which exists between the laws of duelling in France and in England. In France the challenger or the person aggrieved has the right to choose time, place, and weapons, while in England custom has given that privilege to the challenged. M. Cotureau, on the part of his friend, was desirous that the sword should be appealed to, while Mr. Bentinck was equally anxious that pistols should decide the quarrel. M. Cotureau was not disposed to yield, until, being assured that Lord Castlereagh was not accustomed to swords, he waived that point, but still claimed his right of fighting with the pistol in the manner that weapon is resorted to in France. Our readers are aware, that the French practice is to place the antagonists at forty paces distance, and to give them the privilege of walking up to fixed points eight paces from each other, and of firing either before or after arriving at those points. This M. Cotureau insisted on in consideration of his abandonment of the sword; but Mr. Bentinck very properly told him, that he could not answer for public opinion if a duel, so fought, was attended with any fatal result, and he prayed M. Cotureau to agree to the old-fashioned English mode of equal chance, at twelve paces distance. M. Cotureau struggled hard for his right, but he agreed at length to submit himself to the customs of this country, and he undertook, on behalf of M. de Meley, to fight with pistols, at the word of command, at twelve paces.

“ These preliminaries being all arranged, the hour of meeting was fixed for Saturday morning, at half-past four o’clock. Both the gentlemen were in readiness; but, previous to that hour, another discussion arose between the seconds as to the pistols that were to be used, when it was, after a long debate, arranged, that the parties should not use those with which they had been accustomed to practise, and that two pair should be taken at hazard from a gun-shop. This circumstance delayed for some hours the proposed meeting, as it was impossible, so early in the morning, to procure arms; and it was not till ten o’clock that the principals were in a condition to take their ground.

“ At that hour they met at Wormwood Scrubs, one surgeon being in attendance. They were placed at twelve paces distance, and instructed that the words to be given were—“Gentlemen, are you ready? Fire!” accompanied by the dropping of a handkerchief.

“ Previously to the signal, Lord Castlereagh performed a most gallant act, which stamps his reputation as a gentleman for ever. He caused his second to deliver into the hands of M. Cotureau, with full permission to use it when and how he pleased, a paper signed by him, declaring in the most solemn manner, on the word of a man perhaps about to appear before his Creator in a few minutes, that Madame Grisi had not in the slightest manner encouraged his attentions; that her conduct was in all respects irreproachable; and that he had never received a letter from her or corresponded with her before.

“ Nothing could exceed the gallant bearing of both the principals, when thus placed in mortal defiance of each other. Lord Castlereagh looked as if all the high courage of his noble race beat in his veins, while M. de Meley acted with a coolness and sang froid that excited general admiration. The word was given, and the signal dropped. They raised their pistols at the same instant. M. de Meley carried his in a manner by which a surer aim is taken, but by which the person is wholly exposed, while Lord Castlereagh bore his in the form which gives some protection to the chest, but which is less effective in attack. They fired at the same instant, Lord Castlereagh’s ball did not take effect, while M. de Meley’s passed through his antagonist’s right arm near the wrist, across the waistcoat, grazing the skin of

the chest, and leaving a track of blood. The noble lord was staggered by the blow, but in a second he shook off the faintness, and received the attention of his friends with composure.—It was feared, at first, that he was mortally wounded, as the train of blood across the chest was a formidable symptom; but it was soon found that, though his wrist was severely injured, his life was not in the least endangered. Most probably he was saved by the position of his arm, for if the hand had been directed straight before him, the ball would have lodged in his breast. As it was, he has received a very severe wound, which, it is to be hoped, will be attended with no serious result.

“ Mr. Bentinck, on seeing the condition of Lord Castlereagh, declared, that as his friend was wounded, the affair could not be carried further. “Not for the present,” added M. de Meley, who had left his ground to give assistance to his wounded adversary. M. Bentinck hoped that the matter would altogether be at an end, for that the honour of M. de Meley was fully satisfied, and the written declaration of Lord Castlereagh must be a sufficient vindication of Madame Grisi. M. de Meley said, that he was not desirous of carrying his resentment any further. His wife had been insulted by a declaration being addressed to her. He had taken on himself the defence of his wife—ample satisfaction had been given—and he was ready to declare, that, he would carry the affair no further.

“ The seconds then having stated, in the usual form, that both principals had conducted themselves fairly and honourably, Lord Castlereagh received every assistance at their hands. He was carried to the house of a peasant, and there was attended by the surgeon who witnessed the proceedings. He was removed to town in the afternoon, and was, when we last heard, going on as favourably as could be expected.”

On 19th June, his Excellency Marshal Soult, Ambassador Extraordinary from the Court of France, arrived in London with a suite of eighty persons; and, on Friday, the Duke de Nemours, second son of the King of the French, reached the capital, with a splendid suite. In the evening his royal highness attended the Queen’s concert at Buckingham Palace.

#### HER MAJESTY’S LEVEE.

Her Majesty held a levee at St. James’s Palace on 20th June last, which was very numerously attended. The knights grand crosses of the several orders of knighthood wore their respective collars, it being the anniversary of her Majesty’s accession to the throne. Among the presentations were, John Van Buren, son of the President of the United States; his Excellency General Cass, United States Minister to France; Colonel Henry Lodyard, attaché to the United States Legation in France; and Colonel Thorn, by Mr. Stevenson, the United States Minister.

We have also been favoured with ‘the Globe,’ London evening paper of 23rd June. It is a good deal occupied with details of the preparations for the Coronation of Queen Victoria, which was to take place on 28th June. Large bodies of troops of all arms, were daily arriving in London from all parts of the United Kingdom to attend the ceremony.

It would appear from the following extract, that the affairs of the Carlists were looking rather more favourable in Spain.

“ HAVO, June 12.—The Carlists are collecting all their troops at two points, Tolosa and Estella, in order to keep our generals in a state of uncertainty. Espartero has his head-quarters here, and is thus able to protect all the points that are threatened.”

A new-flag staff was hoisted on the azotea of the Commercial-room of this City on 30th ult., the day of *Santa Rosa de Lima*, Patroness of America. The old one was removed after fourteen years service, during which period, it withstood the most violent tempests—by ever yielding to the storm, like the willow in the fable. To the last it was sound at heart, but its lower part, having evinced symptoms of decay, it was taken down, at the instigation of George the Admiral of the Beach, who was fearful it might fall and injure some one on his domain.

#### Advertisements.

#### NOTICE.

OLD English bottled Port, Sherry of excellent flavour, Champagne, Preserved Ginger, Black and Green Teas, Sugar Candy, &c. &c., are on sale by the package, at Anderson, Weller & Co’s Stores.

#### TO LET.

A Chacra, about 5 leagues from Town, containing an excellent house, large montes, alfalfares, and every convenience for an extensive farming establishment.

For further particulars apply at No. 45, Calle de Maypu.

#### PUBLISHED.

THE DUTY AND EXERCISE OF BENEVOLENCE.

#### A SERMON,

Preached on Sunday the 12th of August, in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, in behalf of the public Hospitals of this City, by the Rev. William Brown.

And sold for the benefit of the Hospitals, price two dollars, at No. 30, Calle de la Catedral, and No. 12, Calle de la Piedad.

#### NOTICE.

MR. ANTONIO LYNCH, intending to settle in the country, his connection with the firm of Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., ceases from this date by amicable understanding.

ZIMMERMANN, FRAZIER & Co.  
ANTONIO LYNCH.

Buenos Ayres, August 31st, 1858.

#### FOR NEW YORK.

TO SAIL FROM MONTEVIDEO.

The American coppered and copper fastened brig EDWIN, Captain Varney, now loading and will be despatched shortly.

For freight, apply to

ZIMMERMANN, FRAZIER & Co.  
Reconquista, No. 69.

#### AT MONTEVIDEO.

#### For Liverpool direct.

The very fine fast sailing A. 1., British barque

JOHN SOUCHAY,  
Captain Henry Williams.

Will be despatched about the 20th inst. She has most superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage, apply to Messrs. Rodger, Brothers & Co., in Montevideo, or here to

JOHN BEST and BROTHERS.

Buenos Ayres, 5th September, 1858.

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Undersigned having been appointed by the Government, as Proctor, (or Attorney,) has the honor to offer his services in that capacity to his friends, acquaintances and the public. Whoever will favor him with their confidence, will please apply at the office of Don Theodoro Montano, at the Cabildo, or at his (the undersigned’s) house, No. 39, Calle del Parana.

PABLO JOSE DIAZ.

Buenos Ayres, 5th September, 1858.

#### MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 6th of September 1858.

NONE.

#### FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

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

Brig Dassas, 22 guns, Captain Hypolito Dagueuet, with Commodore’s broad pennant.  
Brig Alert, 22 guns, Captain Charles Olivier.

BRITISH. Ship Calliope, 25 guns, Captain Thomas Herbert.

