

THE  
**British Packet,**  
AND  
**ARGENTINE NEWS.**

No. 249.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 28th, 1831.

[Vol. V.]

BUENOS AYRES.

Our Paper of this day is chiefly occupied by the Message of the Government, to the House of Representatives of the Province. We have inserted it in full, both on account of its importance as an official document, and its being an exposé of the situation of the country, and the views of those charged with its direction.

The news from the belligerents in the interior Provinces, has not been very diffuse during the week. It is said that Colonel Desa has abandoned the Government of Santiago, and arrived at Cordova; and that a division of the federal force commanded by Señor Ibarra, has entered the capital of the former Province. There are various rumours afloat as to the situation of the other Provinces, which we do not insert until they come in a less questionable shape, and take "a local habitation and a name." It cannot be long ere important and perhaps decisive news arrive from the contending parties.

The ex-Protector, Gen. Paz has arrived at Santa Fé, in his quality as prisoner, and it is reported will shortly be remitted to Buenos Ayres.

The vanguard of the Auxiliary Confederate Army has moved upon Cordova.

The Packet Goldfinch has brought us London Papers to 16th March; Paris and Hamburg do to 12th March. The agitation in Europe seems to increase; and war between some of the Continental powers appeared on the point of breaking out.

France and Austria have had serious disagreements, which report says is likely to end in an appeal to arms.

There is little doubt that the Poles have been worsted by the Russians, and that the latter have occupied Warsaw. The former according to the European Journals, were successful in their first conflicts, and killed 15,000 Russians, the latter, however, afterwards overpowered their opponents and burned the city of Praga. The Journals comment upon the apathy displayed by the

Polish people, and say that the Army alone was enthusiastic.

In Italy commotions prevailed. In France a change has taken place in the Ministry, and the adherents in that country of the exiled Bourbons, if not numerous were at least active in endeavouring to create dissensions, and various *Carlists* had been arrested.

The armistice between the Dutch and the Belgians was not likely to bring about a peace, and both parties are preparing for war.

The Parliament in Great Britain was occupied on the measure of Parliamentary reform proposed by the Government, which although it had occasioned long debates, seems to have given pretty general satisfaction, as going further than was ever supposed the Government would do: Mr. O'Connell was loud in the praise of it.

The sentence upon the latter, on the charges to which he had pleaded guilty, had not been passed. The London newspaper called the *Age* hints, that a *cross* had taken place between him and the Government, and that it is likely he will not be brought up for judgment.

It was reported last night, that the new Governor of Cordova, Col. de la Madrid, had declined the overtures made to him by Gen. Lopez, and returned an answer thereto, in import similar to that attributed to Gen. Cambrone, of the French Imperial Guard, when summoned to surrender at the battle of Waterloo, viz; "The Guard may die but will never surrender."

Want of room prevents our noticing this week the *fiestas del 25 de Mayo*, and likewise the insertion of various articles—all of which shall if possible find a place in our next number.

The House of Representatives met on 20th instant, and after the customary forms were gone through the following was read.

MESSAGE  
OF THE GOVERNMENT,  
*Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.*

The delegate Government of the province of Buenos Ayres, feels the highest satisfaction on seeing assembled the ninth Legislature of the Province. This is a great motive of satisfaction to those who have defended the laws and institutions, which secure its liberty. In rendering an account of the public affairs entrusted to its care, it congratulates itself upon an event which guarantees the permanency

of the Representative system in our country.

The relations with friendly powers have been preserved unaltered. H. M. the King of Great Britain has informed us of the regretted death of his worthy predecessor, and announcing his accession to the throne, has expressed to us his sincere wishes to preserve the good intelligence which reigns between the two nations. The King of France has recognized our independence, and manifested a disposition to enter into treaties of friendship and commerce. Both these important events were communicated to the Governments of the interior. The seventh article of the preliminary convention of peace, concluded with the Empire of Brazil has been complied with, and the Commissioner named to examine the constitution of the Oriental State of the Uruguay has satisfactorily fulfilled his mission. But it is to be lamented that notwithstanding the wishes of both parties, circumstances have not permitted them to occupy themselves with the definitive treaty which was mentioned in the 17th article of the convention. Connected with objects of public interest, a Chargé d'Affairs has been sent to the Government of H. B. M. A Commissioner from this Government resides near that of the Oriental State of the Uruguay. He was sent in order to recover the public and private property abstracted from the schooner of war Sarandi, and to promote measures conducing to preserve the good intelligence between both States. In the midst of the political agitations which in the middle of the last year threatened the said State, the Government conceived it its duty to use its endeavours to prevent them, and preserve the strictest neutrality. The province of Entrerios has been twice invaded by the anarchists, and the Government has contributed to the re-establishment of its legal order. The treaty of alliance offensive and defensive concluded with the boundary Provinces, which was submitted to your examination on 13th January last, has been ratified. Every days' experience demonstrates the absolute necessity of this alliance. The boundary Provinces, undeceived as to the efficacy of pacific measures, which were not only useless but began to be dangerous, appealed to arms, not so much to offend as to disarm their enemies. Several Provinces of the interior making heroic sacrifices, to extricate themselves from the power which oppressed them, implored the aid of the boundary Provinces, and those believed it indispensable to grant it. Providence has vouchsafed hitherto to protect their efforts in a most striking manner, and the Government hopes that the misfortunes which have afflicted this considerable portion of the Argentine Republic, will soon terminate.

The Government will now proceed to detail the present state of the domestic affairs of the Province, convinced that a regular and systematic education is the only one which can form the useful and moral instruction of youth, it has dedicated all its efforts to these objects. It has preserved in the University all which appeared conducive to this important end. But rejecting ideas more pompous than real, and principles more speculative than practical, it has endeavoured to arrange education in conformity to the exigencies of the country, and what the state of the population demands. The College of the Province has been suppressed. It did not correspond to its institution, nor to the views of the Government. Time will mark the epoch when to open anew this establishment, and experience will dictate the regulations which it may be necessary to make.

The College of female orphans continues under the direction of the Beneficent Society, making the same progress as all the branches of public instruction of the female sex,—directed by so illustrious and worthy patriotic ladies. The male schools are in the best order and regularity. The zeal evinced for their progress, by the distinguished Citizen charged with their inspection, is highly commendable. In the country there has been a considerable augmentation in the schools of both sexes. The Government is of opinion that to advance the prosperity of a country, the most important class of society—the industrious and agriculturalist—should be particularly attended to, and it is consoling to observe the progress of the youth in the country. The administration of the vaccine fulfils the beneficent objects of its institution. The Founding Hospital is in the best order and method which can be desired. The Public Hospitals are well attended to. The Government commissions citizens monthly to observe and inspect them, and their reports are satisfactory.

It has endeavoured to give to public worship the respectability which the Holy religion of the State demands. To this end it has claimed the good services of its Ministers, endowing them competently. It has carried into execution the measure of dividing the parishes of the city, and destined chaplains at the expense of the State to different parts of the country, wherein, in consequence of the great extension of the parishes pastoral, duties could not be exercised as necessity claimed, and has sent an apostolic mission to make a tour through the Province; it is composed of Franciscan friars, animated with a pious zeal, who with their doctrine and example will forward the purposes of religion and morality in the country. In some of the towns the churches have been repaired, in others new ones constructed, and the principal ones are nearly finished. The interest which the faithful have manifested in this respect is laudable and worthy of consideration. At their expense these works have been effected without any burthen upon the public treasury.

It is proper to inform you, that all communication with the Holy See having been interrupted for the long period of twenty years, the Government addressed itself to his Holiness, setting forth the evils which afflicted this church, and requesting him to name, if not a diocesan, at least, a Bishop *in partibus infidelium*,

but sufficiently authorized to provide a competent remedy for them, and proposing to that effect Dr. D. Diego Estanislao Zavaleta and Dr. D. Mariano Medrano. The Holy Father anticipated the desires of the Government, instituting the latter as Bishop of Aulon *in partibus infidelium*, whom he had subsequently named vicar Apostolic in this diocese. The Government gentlemen, who know how to appreciate the extent of this benefit, especially after the prolonged widowhood of this church, will be consistent with its first steps, and do all in its power in order that the rich fruits may be collected, which the care of the universal Pastor towards this part of his flock ought to produce.

The administration of justice has not suffered any alteration since the new form, which has been given to its first court. The Members who compose it have deserved well, both of the Government and the public, for the excellent manner in which they have fulfilled their office. They are to present shortly projects of reform upon this important branch. The offices of the Assessor and Agent of the Counsellor General of the poor have been united into one, consulting by this measure the welfare of this necessitous class. To render more expeditious the most precious of liberties, the Government, in use of its extraordinary powers, has named provisionally a list of citizens eligible to serve on juries for actions against the press. To you it remains to give a permanent law in this respect.

The police department has particularly called the attention of Government, being persuaded that its good administration is one of the best guarantees of social order. The Government is well aware that the plan of its organization is not the most proper to fulfil the objects of its institution. Nevertheless it is obliged to adhere to it, from the difficulty of altering it at present to any new method, it has therefore confined itself to better its administration as far as possible. It has taken measures to prevent those crimes so easy of execution in this country. It has separated in the city the functions of Police from the judicial ones, has rendered the Commissaries more expeditious for the prosecution of delinquents, leaving the investigation and chastisement of crimes to the respective judges; it has regulated the service of the police officers, specifying their duties, that they may not be any longer purely nominal and arbitrary.

The typographic department continues its labours in a satisfactory manner: the Charts of the Province which it has presented to the Government have merited its approbation, and will be opportunely published. That of the Engineers has been augmented with the hands necessary for its good arrangement. The State works have been circumscribed to that of pure repairs. Notwithstanding this it has devoted its particular attention to the interesting work of the Canal of San Fernando, and adjusted proportionate duties, which without pressing upon the public, for augmenting public expense may contribute to its execution. The administration of the Post-office has been improved in the service of the Post-houses. The Government has established some in places where they were necessary, and aided all with funds sufficient for the purchase of horses, which in general they were unprovided with, so that notwithstanding the inclemency of the season

they were well served in the country, and the official communications proceed in all directions with the greatest rapidity, without occupying more men than the postillions.

The Government continues with success measures of peace and conciliation with the Indians. As a result of them it has the satisfaction to announce, that the incursions which produced so many ravages in former epochs are no longer experienced, notwithstanding it has not been able to settle the establishments at *Laguna Blanca*, *Crux de Guerra* and *Federacion*, its progress having been interrupted by the events consequent upon the fatal mutiny of 1st of December, 1828. The Government is aware of the urgency of providing for this necessity, and would immediately enter upon this interesting work if it could dispose of a million of dollars current money. Therefore it is a duty incumbent upon it to recommend it to your consideration as one of the utmost importance, informing you at the same time that there are a number of families desirous of settling in those establishments. The *Estancias* have advanced to S.E. South and S.W., as far as the mountains of Volcan and Tandil. On our frontier there are settled more than eight thousand indians of both sexes: those who reside in the Cerillos have requested a church, to form a town professing Christianity. The other tribes come indiscriminately to the capital for the purposes of trade, and if we advert to the improved order in the parties who come with frequency, all announces an advancement in civilization.

The permanent Army of the Province improves daily in discipline.

After the glorious struggle which it sustained with dignity against the anarchists, it was necessary to organize the armed masses. The brave defenders of the laws, who made such great efforts in the country to re-establish order, and the legal authorities have been formed into regiments. The corps of militia cavalry have been perfectly disciplined, and constitutes a numerous force; and those of the infantry have been regulated on the same plan in all the towns. In order to attend with promptitude to the frontier regiments it has provided a park in a central point with all classes of stores, and the necessary laboratories for repairs. In the capital efficacious measures have been taken for the enrolment of the individuals belonging to the active and passive militia: they fulfil with punctuality the service of the garrison. A battalion of freedmen has been formed in this city. A company of cavalry of the same in the country; another as auxiliary to the police; and another of marines. It has divided the regiment of *Patricios*, giving to the fourth battalion the name of *Defensores de Buenos Ayres*. Its ranks have been considerably augmented, and in discipline it equals the best infantry of the line. The Government cannot do less than recommend to the hon. House of Representatives, the unexampled ardour with which the corps of militia in general have hitherto acted in all service within and without the Province. The tranquillity of Entrerios being threatened, a flotilla was sent to that point, which has rendered service of the highest importance. The attention of the Government has been called to the Police of the port, and measures have been taken, consulting at

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

### ARRIVALS FROM BUENOS AYRES AND MONTEVIDEO.

#### At Liverpool.

On 13th March.—British brig Martha, Brigstock, from B. Ayres 3rd December.  
24th February.—Do do Porcia, Burnett, from Montevideo.

#### At Milford.

On 17th February.—British brig Irene, Hewit, from B. Ayres 28th October.

#### Off Rye.

On 24th February.—Brig Anna, Eason, from Montevideo.

#### At Antwerp.

On 8th March.—Dutch brig Alexander, Colas, from B. Ayres 1st December.

#### At Bourdeaux.

On 13th February.—French ship Joseph, Lemeau, from B. Ayres 24th December.

#### At Rio Janeiro.

8th May.—Sardinian schooner Asunta, Bassori, from B. Ayres 24th April.

The British brig Hannah, Burrell, sailed from Liverpool on 5th March for B. Ayres.

### AMERICAN VESSELS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES.

#### At New York.

On 18th February.—Schooner brig Soto, Rickctson, from B. Ayres 18th December.  
25th.—Brig William Tell, Goodrich, from do 28th December.

#### At Baltimore.

On 22nd February.—Brig Volant, Finney, from B. Ayres 3rd December.

22nd.—Do Ann Wayne, Colman, from do 8th December.

28th.—Do Margaretta, Mc Cleish, from do 29th November.

3rd March.—Schooner Maria, from Montevideo 3rd January.

The Frigate Druid arrived at Portsmouth on 6th March, from Rio Janeiro, with the Mail which was sent from Buenos Ayres by the Packet Zephyr on 17th December.

It was not known what Packet would be next appointed for this.

#### Arrivals at Montevideo.

14th May.—British brig Adventure, from Cadiz 12th March.

Brazilian Diata Andorina, from Rio Janeiro and Maldonado.

17th.—British ship Sophia, Barringham, from Tarragona and Rio Janeiro.

American brig Montevideo, from New York.



## MARINE LIST.



### PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

#### May 21st.—Wind N.E.

Nothing arrived.  
Sailed Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, for Montevideo.

#### May 22nd.—Wind S.S.E.

Arrived American ship Thomas Gibbons, Baldwin, from Baltimore 7th March, with lumber, &c., to Noble, Gowland and Co.

National cutter Anita and Sophia, from the Uruguay, and 4 balandras from the Parana, with wood, &c.

Sailed American brig Glory, Cline, for Havannah.—despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier and Co., with 2600 quintals of jerked beef, 250 arrobas of tallow.

#### May 23rd.—Wind N.N.E. calm and hazy.

Nothing arrived.  
Sailed National brig General Rondeau, Campbell, for Ensenada—to be hove down.  
The British brig Luna was under weigh this day, and was becalmed S of the outer roads.

#### May 24th.—Wind N. opposite coast visible.

Arrived 4 balandras and 3 zumacas from the Parana and Uruguay with wood, hides, &c.  
Sailed British brig Luna, Collinson, for Havannah,—despatched by S. Lezica Bros, with 5564 quintals of jerked beef, 250 arrobas of tallow.

National Schooner Sarandi, Commodore Coe; do No. 7 Gun-boat, Capt. Noguera, for the Uruguay.

#### May 25th.—Wind N.N.E. opposite coast visible.

Arrived a National zumacas, from Mercedes, and several sail of small craft from the Parana and Uruguay, with wood, lime &c.

At night, H. B. M's Barque Packet Gold-finch, Lieut. Walkie, Commander, from Fal-mouth 18th March, arrived at Rio Janeiro 5th inst., sailed from thence 10th; and Montevideo 24th.

#### No Passengers.

Sailed (at night,) British brig Floraville, Stephenson, for Montevideo, (to load for Liverpool.)—despatched by M'Crackan and Jamieson, cargo from this 7974 horns, 2493 salted hides.

#### May 26th.—Wind N. shifted in the afternoon to S.E. with rain.

#### Nothing arrived.

Sailed National schooner (pilot boat) Star of the South, on a cruise in the river.

#### May 27th.—Wind E.S.E.

Nothing arrived or sailed.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NOTICE.

ALL Persons who have claims against M. Parker, are requested to call at No. 45, calle de la Paz, to receive payment, as he is about to quit the country. He takes this opportunity of returning his most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and to inform his friends and the public, that the business will be carried on during his absence by W. Adams, who will make every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their commands.  
Buenos Ayres, 27th May, 1830.

### INTIMATION.

G. AND J. RAMSAY respectfully intimate, that they have opened a Store for Wines, Spirits and Groceries, calle del Peru, Nos. 115 and 117; where by strict attention to business, they hope to merit a share of public patronage.

## THOMAS TUCKER, TAILOR,

FROM LONDON;

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has commenced business in this city, in the above profession, and hopes by strict attention and reasonable charges to merit public favour.

No. 11, calle de la Plata, Plaza del 25 de Mayo, opposite the Fort.

### NOTICE.

PRIVATE lessons in the Spanish and English Languages, are given at the Academia Argentina, No. 98, calle de Maypu.

## SALE OF CANDLES

BY wholesale and retail, at the corner of the calle de las Piedras, No. 152.  
Mould candles 4 a 6 to a pound.  
Dipped do 3 to a pound.  
Dipped do of a real and half a real.  
The last will be sold by retail at 7 reals the dollar, and by wholesale at moderate prices. These candles will be found superior in whiteness, brilliancy and duration, to any manufactured here.

### FOR SALE,

AT No. 60, calle de la Catedral, opposite the Bank.  
Quince marmalade  
Red currant jelly  
Red currant jam  
Strawberry jam  
Fine Durham mustard  
Pickles  
Capers  
Dr. Staughton's bitters  
Westphalia hams  
American crackers  
Havannah segars, superior quality.

### TO LET.

THE House, No. 137, calle de Venezuela. It has 27½ varas in front, towards the street, built on both sides the passage, and 13 rooms, with azotea, two large patios and all the necessary offices, a corridor, and a covered stair case leading to the spacious azoteas. The owner of the said house resides at No. 142, calle de las Piedras.

He has on sale at the Store of the said house, No. 140, some real carlon wine, in pipes, half do and quarter do, and white wrapping paper.

### HOT AND COLD BATHS

TO be had at Fauch's Hotel.

### PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish, 115 $\frac{1}{2}$  a 116 $\frac{1}{2}$  dollars each.  
Do. Patriot, 114 a 114 $\frac{1}{2}$  do. do.  
Plata Macuquina, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  a 6 $\frac{1}{4}$  dollars for one.  
Spanish Dollars, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  a 7 $\frac{3}{4}$  dollars each.  
Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  a 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  do.  
6 per cent. Stock, 51 a 60 per cent.  
Bank Shares, 153 a 154 dollars each.  
Exchange on England, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  a 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  per dollar.  
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 158 a 160 p. ct. prem.  
Do. on Monte Video, 350 do. do.  
Do. on the United States, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  dollars, per U. S. dollar.  
Hides, Ox, best, 32 a 33 dollars per pesada.  
Do. country, 30 a 31 do. do.  
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs., 27 a 29 do.  
Do. salted, 24 a 24 $\frac{1}{2}$  pesada.  
Do. Horse, 9 a 10 dollars each.  
Nutria skins, 14 a 23 dollars per dozen.  
Chinchilla, 40 a 48 do.  
Wool (common,) 6 a 7 dollars per arroba.  
Hair, long 31 a 32 dollars per arroba.  
Do. mixed, 18 a 21 do. do.  
Jerked Beef, 10 a 11 dl per quintal.  
Horns, 450 a 720 dollars per mil.  
Flour, (North America) 60 a 62 dols. p. bbl.  
Salt, 9 a 10 dollars per fanega on board.  
Discount, 2 a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.  
The highest price of Doubloons, during the week 118 dollars. The lowest price, 113 dols.  
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ . The lowest do. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

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once its security and the interest of commerce.

The administration of the public revenue has preserved its regularity. The expenses of collecting and administration has not exceeded  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The produce of the revenue collected in the preceding year 1830, amounted to twelve millions fifty-five thousands and forty-nine dollars of our current money. This has been sufficient to cover the ordinary expenses of war, and the considerable debts resulting from preceeding engagements, leaving besides deposited in the sinking fund a sum of one million and forty-nine thousand seven hundred and thirty three dollars, and in the different treasuries one million three hundred and fifteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-six; so that the deficit, which in December, 1829, amounted to fifteen millions three hundred and eighty-one thousand five hundred and ninety-seven dollars and four reals, was reduced in December 1830, to thirteen millions five hundred and forty-two thousand and eighty-eight dollars five reals. Without the melancholy necessity of making preparations of defence, the Province would have had to count upon an overplus of more than three millions of dollars applicable to the great object of bettering our circulating medium, and promoting and protecting the productive industry of the country. There would have been made important savings, and the Government would have had the satisfaction to propose with security a reduction in the imposts of the Custom-house, whose weight presses so heavily upon the peculiar interests of the Province. But the war which threatened in the former year has been realized, in the present, the expenses have increased, the fountains of riches have diminished, it has been forced to have recourse to extraordinary means to meet these new exigencies. For this reason it has not been able definitively to adopt any plan to re-establish and consolidate our exterior and interior credit. All that prudence dictates as best to prevent that evils increase, and to prepare the elements which are to serve hereafter; and this is what the Government has endeavoured to effect. It regrets to inform you that for want of funds it has not yet satisfied the debts of the Province contracted in the year 1829, which by the law of 15th November, of the past year 1830, you ordered to pay the poor citizens whose property had been entirely destroyed in the war, which the Province sustained against the anarchists; and confidently expects that the necessary means will be provided to fulfil it.

In the midst of circumstances as deplorable as difficult the Government has proceeded with the most severe circumspection. It has only listened to the imperious voice of necessity, applying prompt and efficacious remedies to the evils which required it. It is flattering to it to acquaint you, that in order to surmount the obstacles and resistance which at each step have presented themselves, it has generally limited itself in the use of the extraordinary powers to the temporary banishment, or detention of some individuals. With equal moderation it will act for the future, unless that some imminent danger menace the existence of the country, and it protests to you, that when tranquillity is entirely restored it will divest itself with the greatest pleasure

of this power, which makes in a manner the weight of authority odious.

The Minister of finance will immediately present the accounts of the last year, and the estimate of the expenses for the present. The Government hopes that the Representatives will provide sufficiently the means which are indispensa-

ble to it, to cover the expenditure of the service of the Province.

*Tomas Manuel de Anchorena.*

*Marcos Balcarce.*

*Manuel J. Garcia.*

To the hon House of Representatives, of the province of Buenos Ayres.

Buenos Ayres, 20th May, 1830.

## FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 26th OF MAY.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &C.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Ship Tyrian, Cunningham, Barque Byker Bruce, Brig Elizabeth, Mc Gaa, Brig Prompt, Dickenson, Brig Swan, Moore, Brig Louisa, Lenfesty, Barque Susannah, Walker,	S. Lezica Bros. Charles Tayleur and Co. John Harratt and Sons. M'Crackan and Jamieson, Duguid, Holland and Co. Miller, Stewart and Co. S. Lezica Bros.	Loading for Liverpool do do. do do. do do. do for Havannah. do for London. Mauritius, with mules.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Ship Henry Hill, Hoyt, Brig Wanderer, Dickenson. Schr. b. Patsey B. Blount, Scott, Brig Neptune, Butler, Do Brilliant, Creighton, Do Mary, Robinson, Do Sicily, Bridges, Ship Exchange, Mezick, Schooner George, Keating, Ship Caroline, Cloutman, Schooner-brig Volador, Fitch, Brig Draco, Bangs, Do Hontouia, Marshall, Ship Thomas Gibbons, Baldwin,	Davison, Dorr and Co. Dorr and Reinck. Zimmerman, Frazier and Co. Noble, Gowland and Co. Zimmerman, Frazier and Co. do. Charles Tayleur and Co. Noble, Gowland and Co. Davison, Dorr and Co. Zimmerman, Frazier and Co. Zimmerman, Frazier and Co. do. Noble, Gowland and Co. do.	Loading for Malaga. do for New York. do do. do do. do do. do for Bremen. do for Gibraltar & Malaga do for Bahia. do for Boston. do do. Discharging. do. do. do.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Brig Hermine, Soret, S. Courrier des Indes, Mourgues Do Auguste, Coutard, Do Adele, Barrey,	Garnier Bros. Sebastian Lezica Bros. Bertram Chambers and Co. Blanc and Constantine.	Ldg. for Havre de Grace do do. do do. do for Havannah.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Brig Eloisa, Celli, Do Buen Amigo, Maggiolo, [(late National brig Triunfo), Polacre Virginia, Vaccaro, Schooner-brig Fortuna, Agosto, Brig General Fiametta, Sacconi, Schr. Elisa Constancia, Agustine,	Duguid, Holland and Co. J. Gestal. P. A. Plomer. Antonio Rodriguez. P. A. Plomer. J. B. Agustine.	Loading for Gibraltar, do for Genoa & Cadiz. do for Cadiz. Rio Janeiro. A port in Europe. For Sale.
<b>DUTCH.</b>		
Brig Constant, Van Schie,	S. Lezica Bros.	For a port in Europe.
<b>RUSSIAN.</b>		
Brig Moscow, Viuet,	P. A. Plomer.	Discharging.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Scher. Pensamiento Feliz, J. [A. de los Santos, Barque Fluminense, Santiago, Zumaca Fortuna, Cruz, Brig Eolo, Pereira,	Pedro Plomer. J. Gestal. J. C. Moreyra. J. Gestal.	Uncertain. Loading for Brazil. St. Catherines. discharging.

## FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

### BRITISH.

Brig Algerine, Captain William Henry Martin.  
Packet Calypso, Lieutenant Peyton Commander.  
Packet Goldfinch, Lieutenant Walkie, Commander.

### AMERICAN.

Sloop of war Vandalia, Captan Kennon.

### FRENCH.

Brig Aigrette, Captain Thavenet.

### BRAZILIAN.

Barque of war San Christoval, Captain Petra.