

British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 345.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1833.

[VOL. VII.]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

By LAVALLE & MACOME,
At the house of Mr. Thomas Fair, No. 4, calle
de Cochabamba.

ON Tuesday and Wednesday next, 2d and 3d April, will be sold at Public Auction, an extensive and elegant assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., being the property of a Gentleman who has left the country,—consisting of

A grand Piano Forte; Sofas, Sala Tables, Card do.; Work Tables, Chairs, Carpets, Chimney and Looking-Glasses, Dining Tables, an excellent Clock, Bedsteads and Mattresses, Counterpanes and Blankets, Chests of Drawers, Washboard-Stands, Fenders and Fire-irons; two China Tea sets, one China dessert set complete, a small China dinner set, one blue ditto; ParLOUR and bed-room Candelsticks, two sets of Trays, plated Liqueur and Cruet Stands, ivory handled Knives and Forks, Kitchen Dresser, Tables and utensils; a good Mongie; Books, chiefly Scott's Novels, &c. &c.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

EDUCATION.

HAVING removed to a more central and larger house, I am enabled to receive as boarders, day-boarders, or day scholars, two or three Children (if males) not exceeding 9 or 10 years of age: Instruction, Latin Grammar, Spanish do., English and French languages, Geography, Writing, and Arithmetic. Or in case of not obtaining said number of boys, two or three Girls of any age, who can be instructed in any or all of said branches: they will also be taught Needle-Work by Mrs. Bradish and Mrs. Simley, who will take special care that they be kept in the path of Christian morality. If they are to be instructed in any of the other accomplishments of youth, viz.: Singing, Dancing, Drawing, &c., or any other of the European languages, they will be taught by select masters, which will be an additional charge.

I continue teaching said branches of scholastic science in private families; as also Book-keeping, by single and double entry.

HENRY THOMAS BRADISH.

Calle del Peru, No. 155.

Merchants may be accommodated with a very spacious and dry Almacén.—Wanted to hire, a good Piano Forte.

TO LET,

And be entered on immediately.

A PRODUCTIVE Chacra, about 4 leagues from town, with an excellent and secure House, 13 squares of Peach Mount, an immense quantity of timber-wood for bakers, 20 milch Cows, two Carts and Oxen, a manada of Mares and Horses. Apply at Mr. Portis', Calle de la Piedra, No. 123.

N. B.—For Sale, about 20 tons of meadow Hay.

NOTICE.

PETER ROSENBLAD respectfully informs the Public, that having lately arrived from London, he has commenced business, as

Tailor, and Habit-Maker,

at No. 9, Calle de la Paz; where he hopes, by strict attention to business, aided by his long experience in London, to share a part of the public patronage.

N. B.—Regimentals and Uniforms made up at the shortest notice.

NOTICE

To Owners and Masters of Vessels, and the Public at large.

JAMES BROWN & CO. most respectfully beg leave to state, that they have taken possession of the Wooden House on the Beach, in front of the Alameda, where they promise to supply Fresh Beef, of the first quality, at six dollars per quarter. Also, fresh and salt Pork, Sausages, Mutton, Tripe, fresh and salt Tongues, and Vegetables of every description, according to the season: also live-stock, &c. &c. on the shortest notice. The Advertisers being liable to very little expenses, offer the above-mentioned articles at the lowest prices; and being determined to do every justice to the public, they hope to meet their patronage.

ALEXANDER M-GAW

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the House formerly known as the SUN TAVERN,

No. 5, Calle del 25 de Mayo,

where, he trusts, liberal Board and superior Lodgings, upon moderate terms, together with a choice assortment of Wines and Spirits, will insure him a share of public patronage.

JUST ARRIVED,

And on Sale, Calle de Moyhu, Nos. 14 & 16.

FURNISHED blister and shear Steel, of excellent quality; smoothing, Jack, trying and long Planes, and Plane Irons; Braces and Bits; panel, ripping, brass-back and hand Saws; billet Saws; metal and breaking out web Saws; two and three feet Rules, English and Spanish measure; Carpenters' jobbing baskets; a variety of Hinges for doors; Grindstones, Vices, Anvils, Smiths' Bellows; Spur Wheels in sets suitable for presses, cranes, &c.; Tug irons; Well-pullies; Butchers' cleavers; brown Beer jugs; Kitchen ranges; Roman Cement; Mastick; Blunderbusses, brass barrel, with and without bayonet; self-acting Tape Measures, in brass cases, English and Spanish measure; block-tin Dish Covers, in sets, &c. &c. &c.
Also, Porter in casks.

BUENOS AYRES.

The expedition against the Indians is soon to commence active operations; the contingents of troops of the different provinces are in motion, and the central division, under the command of General Ruiz Huidobro, has already obtained an important success. It seems that the Indians, in number 800, meditated another incursion into the province of Cordova; but on the 16th ult. they were attacked by the division above-named, who killed a number of these savages, and those which fled were closely pursued by a squadron of the Auxiliaries of the Andes. The division appertaining to the Province of Buenos Ayres, commanded by General Rosas, marched on 23d inst. from El Monte. General Quiroga is to command the troops of the interior provinces.

The House of Representatives of the Province of Buenos Ayres, after a long discussion, has come to a decision on the petition of Mr. Samuel Fisher Lafone, to do away with all civil impediments to the intermarriage of Catholics and Protestants; and at a sitting on the 26th inst., passed the following decree:

“The Government is authorized, in the case of Mr. Samuel F. Lafone and Doña Maria Quevedo, or in any case of a similar nature which may occur, to grant a dispensation of the impediments which were established by the civil laws, in order to the celebration of marriage between Catholic and Protestant individuals.”

Among the members who spoke on the occasion, were the following:—Señores Vidal, Anchorena, Insiarte, Baldomero Garcia, Miguel Garcia.

In general, they argued upon the policy of discontinuing the present impediments; that the altered situation of the country demands it, as the law which it was now sought to abrogate was made at a time when there were scarcely any foreigners here.

In the *Lucero* of yesterday, are the particulars of a speech which was to have been spoken by Dr. D. Miguel Garcia, on the day on which the House closed the debate upon the above question. Señor Garcia speaks in the most decided terms against the abrogation of the existing impediments. In our next, we shall give some extracts from this document.

Notwithstanding the discretionary power which has been given to the Government, there still exist ecclesiastical impediments to the intermarriage of Catholics and Protestants, which we believe has been in no instance dispensed with by the present Prelate.

The Session of the Legislature of the House of Representatives, was closed on Thursday evening last, after a prolonged term. There was, however, no “speech from the throne;” the fact was simply announced by the President: previous to which a ballot took place of those members who are to retire, to be substituted by members newly returned. The election will soon take place.

An Academy, under the auspices of the Government, and of the President of the House of Representatives, is about to be opened in this city, in order to teach the Art of Short-hand Writing. A meeting, connected with this subject, was held on 22d inst., which was attended by several persons of distinction, and at which General Guido presided. Señor Escobar, professor of the science above-named, made a luminous harangue upon the occasion, stating the advantages that must accrue by making the said Art more generally known here.

MONTEVIDEO.

Accounts from the above city to 24th inst., still speak of the probable recommencement of civil strife in the Oriental State; and aver that the adherents of General Lavalleja, on the frontiers of Brazil, and in other parts, are making every preparation for that purpose. Moreover, that the Indian Lorenzo, with a small party of men under his command, is already in the field. The Government at Montevideo, it is stated, is prepared to meet any attempts that may be made by the revolutionists.

RIO JANEIRO.

We have received periodicals of the above city, to the 12th inst. The elections for Electors of Deputies (every parish chooses 16 electors, who in their turn choose the Deputies,) had taken place at Rio Janeiro. The *Caramurá* party obtained a large majority, which is accounted for by the principal part of the inhabitants being naturalized Portuguese, or Brazilians *adoptivos*. In the country districts, it was expected the result would be very different. We hear that the Portuguese or *Caramurá* party were extremely overbearing during the elections: they would not allow any of the *moderado* party to remain in the Churches, where the tables for receiving the votes were placed. The Church of Sta. Ritta was the scene of a base attempt on Señor Evaristo's life; he however fortunately got out of their hands, owing to his neckcloth having become loose, and at that moment a reinforcement of *moderados* arrived, and thus enabled him to get home in safety. It was feared that Evaristo would eventually fall by an assassin's hand, a martyr to his patriotism. Many in Rio Janeiro are of opinion, that the Portuguese by such conduct are cutting their own throats, and that if the *moderados*

were to give the word, every Portuguese would be sent out of the country. Should the *caramurus* get the upper hand of the *moderados*, the latter will assuredly join the *exaltados*, or Radicals, with whom they are at present on bad terms, on account of the interference of the *moderados* after the 7th April, when the *exaltados* were going to banish every Portuguese from the country: yet the latter are now crying down the *moderados*. The *exaltados* are willing to join the *moderados* again, but on condition that they be allowed the reins of Government; to this the latter will not agree, but would no doubt do so rather than allow the *caramurus* to prevail. If the *exaltados* should once get the upper hand, it is thought scenes may happen similar to those at Bahia, when the Portuguese, to avoid being butchered, were obliged to go to sea 300 or 400 in a vessel. It will be in vain then to call for the protection of the *moderados*, (so called by the *exaltados* for their interference after the Revolution.) Notwithstanding the great efforts of the *caramurus*, it was not supposed there would be any change in the Government: the latter was expected to have a majority, all well-wishers to the country and all respectable Brazilians being in their ranks.

Business at Rio Janeiro, during the disturbances of the elections, had been almost stopped. Exchange upon England was getting up, and might be quoted at 35*d*. The coffee crop in Brazil this year promises to be immense. Twenty years ago, coffee, as an export, was scarcely thought of: in twenty years more, there will probably be coffee enough grown in Brazil, to supply all the world. The sugar planters there are, on the contrary, losing money. The accounts from Europe relative to the sugar markets, were very discouraging; and notwithstanding the recent overflowing of the river Parahiba, along which all the sugar in the province of Rio Janeiro is grown, and which has destroyed all the Campos crop for this year, sugar has not risen in price. The whole of the low country about Campos, including a part of the town, were for some days completely under water: great damage has been sustained, and several lives lost.

BURNING OF THE BRITISH SHIP HIBERNIA, AT SEA.

The British convict ship *Sotus*, arrived at Rio Janeiro lately, on her way to New South Wales, having picked up at sea the remains of the crew of the *Hibernia*, from Liverpool, with emigrants bound to Van Dieman's land; which vessel was destroyed at sea, under the following circumstances:—

She sailed from Liverpool in December last, with 232 emigrants. On the 5th of February, in lat. 4, 40 S., long. 20, 30, at 11 A. M. the second mate went to the store-room to draw off some spirits, and was preparing to return on deck, when by some means he stumbled, and the lighted candle fell into the bucket of spirits, which immediately ignited and dreadfully burnt the mate, who in his confusion overturned the bucket, and thus the burning liquid was spread all over the store-room, and communicated the flames to several casks of spirits in the said room. The flames spread so fast, in spite of every effort to prevent them, that at 1 P. M. all hope of saving the ship or property was abandoned. The master ordered the boats to be hoisted out; but the fire had increased so much that only a small quantity of provisions could be got at. The boats, being crowded with people, shoved off from the ship's side. The master would not leave the ship, but continued his exertions until the flames were

coming through the hatchways, when he and the first mate threw themselves overboard, and shortly after the fire reached the rigging and spread from mast to mast. The boats had dropped astern for the purpose of saving as many lives as possible, and among those picked up were the master and first mate, quite exhausted by their great exertions to get the fire under. Being loaded almost to sinking, the boats now left the ship; containing—the long-boat 53 persons, pinnace 17, and jolly-boat 10. It was resolved that the master should take charge of the long-boat, the first mate of the pinnace, and the boatswain of the jolly-boat, and proceed to Pernambuco. Two compasses had been saved, as also the captain's chronometer, sextant, and a few charts, and the mate's quadrants saved by a cabin-boy. At 5 P. M. they left the wreck, which was now burned almost to the water's edge. Numbers of unfortunates had in despair climbed the bowsprit, and other parts of the ship where the fire had not yet reached: the scene was shocking and heart-rending, from the impossibility of giving them any assistance.

The boats left with scarcely sufficient provisions to keep those in them alive, and damaged likewise by the salt water. Some fresh water had also been saved, but this was carried off by the pinnace, which deserted her companion in misfortune in the most shameful manner. The first mate, and a cabin passenger called Atkinson, lay the blame of this proceeding to each other; each saying the other proposed to him to leave the long-boat to her fate. The jolly-boat had been previously separated from her consorts.

The long-boat had made but little progress on the 10th of February, by which time all in her were so debilitated from fatigue and thirst, that they lost all hope. The boat, too, was leaky, and required eight men to be constantly bailing her. A highly respectable gentleman (Mr. Ridley,) died of exhaustion and want of nourishment.

On the 11th they desisted a sail, which they made repeated signals to. These, however, would not have been perceived, had it not fortunately happened that a man was at the mast-head putting up a vane. At half-past 5 P. M., they were received on board the *Sotus*, which immediately changed her course for Rio Janeiro; and the unfortunates were treated, during the passage, with every kindness and attention. Ten minutes after being alongside, the boat sunk.

They arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 20th of February; and the *Isabella*, from the Mediterranean, arrived on the 21st, with the crew of the pinnace, who scarcely (at least some of them,) deserved such good luck. The jolly-boat was still unheard of; so that out of 232 persons, only 69 have escaped.

A spirited subscription was immediately got up at Rio Janeiro, and in a few days upwards of seven thousand milreas were collected among the British merchants, and nearly a thousand among the clerks, and something too among the ship-captains; amounting, in all, to about £1,350 sterling. This is really a very handsome sum, considering the limited number of British in Rio Janeiro, compared with Buenos Ayres, or other ports along the coast. The natives would have subscribed, but they have the Campos subscription to provide for.

Several of the sufferers by this lamentable conflagration, were respectable people who were taking out their all. One gentleman lost £1500. They were to be forwarded on the 14th inst., by the British Consul, on Government account, to their original destination, in the *Adelaide*, of

Dundee, whose captain (Clarke,) is highly spoken of. The conduct of the captain of the *Hibernia* has been much praised by every one; he and his second mate go in the *Adelaide*. The Captain and Doctor of the *Sotus* have also been greatly eulogized for their humane attentions. We have heard a number of distressing particulars which occurred when the *Hibernia* was on fire; of parents endeavouring to save their children, and self-devotion in various individuals.

We cannot allow to pass unnoticed the truly humane conduct of the English Ladies at Rio Janeiro, upon this melancholy occasion. They formed what might be called a working-party, at the head of which was Mrs. Jordan, (daughter of the late Consul-General, Fennell,) and their efforts contributed greatly to the comforts of the unfortunate females of the *Hibernia*, by making up clothing, &c. for them.

Mr. Platt, Consul of this Republic at Rio Janeiro, had been seriously ill, but was getting better, to the great satisfaction of his friends, and of all those acquainted with his many amiable qualities.

We received by the packet *Cockatrice*, London journals to 5th January. They of course could not convey us any political news, having previously received, by the *Mazepa*, English newspapers to 12th January. The Rio Janeiro papers (which we have received to 12th inst.) contain the latest intelligence from Europe, brought to Rio by the barque *Judith*, from Liverpool 19th January. The following is a summary of their contents:—

The King of Holland seemed inclined to agree to the propositions for peace made by England and France, with some modifications.

A great fire took place at Liverpool on the 14th of January, the damage occasioned by which is estimated at £250,000.

Ireland was stated to be in great agitation, and 20,000 additional troops were to be sent there from England.

Sir Stratford Canning was expected at Madrid, from London and Paris, to treat upon the affairs of Portugal.

The French General Solignac, arrived at Oporto on the 1st of January, and had taken the command of Don Pedro's army. Great expectations were entertained by the Pedrites, that under this General offensive operations would be immediately undertaken against the Miguelites; the latter continued at intervals to bombard Oporto: a shell had fallen in the Custom-house, which set it on fire, and a good deal of English property was consumed. General Solignac was about to attack some of the Miguelite batteries, which had so effectually enforced the blockade of the Douro. Renewed efforts were making in England and in France, to support Don Pedro, by sending him reinforcements of men, money, and stores. Upon the whole, his cause (to use a Stock-Exchange term) was said to look "a shade better."

The negotiations between Turkey and Egypt had been again broken off, and Ibrahim Pacha, with his army, was in full march towards Constantinople, from which city he was distant only 300 miles. It was thought that Russia and England would interfere to make peace between the parties.

The French King had reviewed his army, which had been lately occupied in reducing the Citadel of Antwerp; and bestowed rewards upon the officers and soldiers.

Count Alexis de Saint Priest, was appointed Ambassador from France to the Court of Brazil.

We have been favoured, by way of Rio Janeiro, with journals of New York to 18th January; from which we are happy to learn, that the dispute between the General Government of the United States, and South Carolina, was likely to terminate amicably. The Congress was occupied in discussing the articles of a new Custom-house Tariff, which it was supposed would give satisfaction to all parties.

The civil war in Mexico had concluded, a treaty of peace having taken place between the contending parties.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,

You will much oblige me by the insertion of the following in the *British Packet*, and I think it will prove of some interest to the generality of your readers.

Yours truly,

A SUBSCRIBER.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—RIO DE JANEIRO.

The half-yearly general meeting of the Proprietors, was held on the 31st January, 1833, at the Rooms of the Institution, and the Report (of which an abstract is annexed,) was read by the Secretary. After some regulations regarding a proposed change of newspapers, and other objects of minor importance, had been discussed, Mr. McKay rose and proposed,—“That Sunday being an improper day for the Reading-room of this establishment to be open, it should henceforth be shut on that day.” In bringing the measure before the meeting, he begged to remind the gentlemen assembled, and especially his young friends, of the profanation of the Sabbath of which they were guilty in their attendance here on the Lord’s day. The blessing of God had hitherto attended this institution, but that it could not reasonably be expected much longer, if they continued to infringe Divine laws. He expected to leave the country shortly, but he nevertheless felt it his duty to speak his sentiments on the present occasion. He then proceeded to comment at some length on the fearful consequences of a first dereliction from the path of duty; and concluded by saying, that though the whole body of the supporters of the institution were to set themselves in array against him, he should feel himself bound to press the measure which he had now brought before the meeting, and in case it should be decided against him, to enter his most solemn protest against the whole proceeding.

Mr. Ker, in seconding the motion, observed, that Mr. McKay had spoken so eloquently on the subject, that little remained for him to say. He would however beg of the meeting to consider attentively the force of the arguments adduced, and to act in that manner which was most becoming to Christians.

Mr. Southam rose to oppose the motion. He observed, that in the remarks which had been made by the very worthy and respectable gentlemen who had just spoken, much stress had been laid upon what was styled the profanation of the Sabbath. He hoped, however, that without subjecting himself to the imputation of levity, he might be allowed to question the justice of the charge, and to read that portion of the Decalogue on which he presumed their argument was founded. The words of the Commandment were as follows:—“Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labour and do all thy work; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy man-servant nor thy maid-servant, nor thy cattle, nor the stranger that is within thy gates.”

“Now, gentlemen,” continued the speaker, “what is work? Is the perusal of newspapers and other periodical literature, work?—In my own estimation, certainly not; and I think I am warranted in considering my own opinion the general one: otherwise, there would be no occasion to close the Reading-room on a Sunday, for nobody would come near it. People generally get enough of work on the other six days of the week.” He then proceeded to observe, that in matters of religion, it was his impression that people ought to look rather to the spirit than the letter of the law; and that it was very doubtful whether the measure, if carried, would produce any beneficial effect. They might close the Reading-room, but they could not close the Billiard-rooms over the way. (applause.) People could not be compelled into morality. It should also be borne in mind, that the young Englishmen resident in the city were utterly deprived of society, and that consequently their means of obtaining either amusement or instruction were consequently very limited. There were individuals who were more happily circumstanced, but they ought to be the very last to attempt to deprive his friends and himself of almost the only means of improvement which they possessed.—(here the applause became so deafening, that the orator was obliged to pause for a few seconds.) “The whole proceeding,” continued he, as soon as order was reestablished, “reminds me most forcibly of the concluding stanza of an old

doggerel song, which to the best of my recollection runs as follows:

“On a Sunday, when he dines,
The rich man has his wines,
And the visits, and the gossip, and the scandal of the quality;
But a poor man cannot share
A cracked fiddle in the air,
But offends all sound morality!”

Mr. Ormrod also addressed the meeting at some length, in opposition to the measure. He deprecated in strong terms, interference with the opinions of others; and observed that those who did not approve of the practice of reading newspapers on a Sunday, were not called upon to appear at the Reading-room on that day.

Great applause also succeeded the conclusion of this address; and the sense of the meeting being evidently against the measure, Mr. Berthon proposed that the motion of Messrs. McKay and Ker should be withdrawn, and the meeting adjourned; which was seconded by Mr. Gregg.

Mr. Ormrod proposed as an amendment, that the sense of the meeting should be taken; and Mr. Pacy seconded the measure. After some desultory conversation, and a few remarks from the Chairman, Mr. McKay’s motion, “That the Reading-room be closed on Sundays,” was put to the vote, and lost by a very large majority.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of a new Committee for the ensuing six months, after which a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Read, the Secretary, and to Mr. Darbyshire, the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

The London newspaper *Age*, is very facetious upon the “Deformed Parliament,” as it terms the present reformed Parliament; and says, that it does not see any objection to Jack Gully the pugilist being a member thereof, as he will be able to detect the so-FIRST-ry and so-FIRST-ications of the men who will meet in the new arena. The same paper also contains a burlesque letter from Tom Crib, to Lord Grey, declining his Lordship’s offer of a seat in Parliament. It commences as follows:—“My dear Lord and old Crony: I’m d—d if you make me a member of your precious radical parliament;” and then goes on to state, that “Jack Gully isn’t so particular: he calculates that if he does ‘the professional Ring duty,’ by tipping all troublesome customers the *argumentum ad hominem*, that he shall be made *The Right Honorable John Gully, with a seat in the Cabinet.*”

Mr. Stultz, the famous Master-Tailor, of London, died in December last. The *Age* has a long article to his memory, commencing as follows:—“The Emperor of Tailors is defunct,—the

Great Mogul of Schneiders is gone! The Fates, with their unrelenting sheers, has snipped his thread of life; grim Mortality has cabbaged him; he is cut out from the list of mortality; Death has at last stultified Stultz.”

Don Mariano Balcarce, and his Lady, (the daughter of General San Martin,) arrived in town on Monday last, from France, by way of Montevideo.

The 25th inst., (*Lady Day*,) was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres. H. I. M’s. corvette *Bertioga*, fired a salute in the morning, and at 1 P. M., and at sun-set, in honor of the day. The weather being extremely fine, the streets were crowded with promenaders.

NEW BRITISH CEMETERY.

The Committee appointed at a General Meeting of British residents, for carrying into effect the plan then approved of for the formation of a new British Cemetery, beg to inform the Subscribers, and the British public in general, that a Quinta has been purchased in a very convenient situation on the Western boundary of the City; and they have contracted for surrounding the same by a strong brick wall, which is already in process of erection.

The Committee are however sorry to state, the Subscription List does not yet present a sum total sufficient to defray the expense of walling in the ground and erecting the Chapel and necessary buildings, even with the aid expected from the British Government; and they therefore again beg earnestly to press the subject on the attention of their countrymen of all denominations, assured that in a matter so nearly concerning the whole British community, and aware as all are of the absolute necessity of providing a new Burying-Ground without delay, the appeal will not be made in vain.

Gentlemen who have already entered their names, will have the goodness to pay the amount subscribed as soon as possible, to the Treasurer, Mr. John Harratt, No. 142 Calle de la Piedra; and any Member of the Committee will be happy to receive new Subscriptions.

COMMITTEE.

Rev. J. Armstrong, Rev. William Brown,
Mr. James Barton, Mr. John Harratt,
Mr. John Downes, Mr. J. Whitaker,
Mr. D. Lamont, Mr. Samuel Bishop.

Buenos Ayres, 16th March, 1833.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 28th OF MARCH, 1833.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &C.
BRITISH.		
Brig Iris, Pagan,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Cludia, Cowan,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Hannah Moore, Geo. Moore,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Discharging.
Schooner Apprentice, Cadenthead,	Lezica Bros.,	Loading for London.
Schooner-brig Mazepa, Wilson,	Diekson & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Schooner-brig Corsair, Wetherhead,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Ship Shenandoah, Rose,	Hodgson & Robinson,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Orient, Ellis,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for New York.
Ship Lucy Ann, Upton,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Loading for Boston.
Brig Apasia, Hoodless,	Rezaval Bros.,	Malaga, and ports in the Mediterranean.
Brig Weston, Thomas Weston,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Discharging.
Brig William, Martin,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
HAMBURG.		
Barque Gloria Deo, Tiedeman,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig General Americano, Barboro,	Rezaval Bros.	Discharging.
Brig Misericordia de Dios, Magnone,	Alejandro Martinez,	Loading for Cadiz and Genoa.
Polacre Virtud, Gazolo,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Cadiz and Genoa.
Polacre Estela Matutina, Morice,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona.
Polacre Aurora, Stula,	Amadeo & Caprille,	Genoa.
Polacre Temistocles, Chevasco,	Cornet & Pratt,	Loading for Bahia.
Brig General Fiametta, Saconi,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Cadiz and Barcelona.
NEAPOLITAN.		
Polacre-barque Dolorata Anima del Purgatorio, Savatton,	Rodriguez & Co.	Discharging.
TUSCAN.		
Brig Esperanza, Sheperd,	Davison, Dorr & Co.	Montevideo.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Bella Juanita, Pereira,	J. Gestal,	Brazil.
Brig San Jose Americano, Matoso,	C. J. Moreira,	Parnagua.
Brig Rufina Graciosa, Olivera,	M. A. Ramos,	Parnagua.
Schooner Adalaida, J. M. del Valle,	C. M. Huergo,	Santos.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Corvette Pylades, Captain Edward Blackley.
BRAZILIAN.—Corvette Bertioga, Captain Manson.

At ENSENADA.—French barque Trident, Thebaud, to Blanc & Constantine, loading with mules for the Island of Bourbon.

