

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 351.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1833.

[Vol. VII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

With this Number concludes the Quarter of The British Packet.

In consequence of some remarks in the *Diario de la Tarde*, conveying an idea that a quantity of false copper money had got into circulation in this Province, the President of the Bank has issued the following Notice:

NATIONAL BANK.

"The undersigned President of the National Bank, has perused an article signed *Muchos*, in the *Diario de la Tarde* No. 582, and an editorial one in the same periodical, No. 583, both referring to the distrust which the public now feel, that false copper money has been clandestinely introduced; and it being necessary to remove an alarm so unfounded, the undersigned conceives it proper to state, that having, in conjunction with the late Minister of Finance, and some employes, examined various copper money in which some difference was observed in the thickness and in the engraving, they found them all genuine, and emitted by the Bank. The only difference noticed was the distinct dyes and plates of copper, which from necessity had been used.

"Neither is it probable that false copper money similar to that issued by the Bank, will be introduced here; because it offers no advantages to speculators proportionate to its costs, and the state of Exchange, nor to the risks which they would run of detection.

"In fine, the amount of Bank copper money now in circulation, is 400,320 dollars, which sum, not to be augmented on account of the emission having ceased, must circulate exclusively in this Province; as it has been depreciated in the Oriental State of the Uruguay, whither it was taken, and whence it has now returned.

"JOSE J. DE GARMENDIA."

A Committee of the House of Representatives of the Province of Buenos Ayres, is at present engaged in examining the returns of the late election.

The contest in the journals of this city upon the above subject, is still carried on with great vigour.

Don Domingo Cullen, Minister of Government of the Province of Santa Fé, has arrived in Buenos Ayres.

An officer of H. B. M's. surveying barque *Beagle*, arrived in town a few days since, from Montevideo, (we believe with Despatches,) and has since returned.

The preparations and subscription for the *Fiestas del 25 de Mayo*, go on rapidly, and every thing denotes that they will be celebrated this year with considerable splendour.

A Prospectus of a new periodical, to be called *El Patriota Bonaerense*, has been circulated. It is intended to be published at the *Imprenta de la Libertad*, No. 58 Calle de Cangallo, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; price four dollars per month.

A long and interesting Memorial has been presented to the Government of Montevideo, written by Monsieur Charles Henri Pellegrini, Engineer, relative to the erecting of a new Mole, and the consequent formation of a secure and sheltered harbour in the bay of Montevideo. M. Pellegrini has evinced in this Memorial, that he perfectly understands the subject upon which he treats; there is nothing obscure or "far fetched," and the matter-of-fact details are at once important and convincing: we have perused it with much satisfaction. It states, that in the year 1831, the number of foreign vessels, from sea, which entered the port of Montevideo, were:—North American, 80; British, 46; French, 29; Brazilians, 61; Sardinians, 35; Dutch, 2; Tuscan, 2; Neapolitan, 1; Bremen, 1; Chilian, 1; Austrian, 1; Hamburg, 1; Russian, 1; Portuguese, 1; Danish, 1; Swedish, 1;—in all, 264. And that in the same year, there were likewise 127 entries of Argentine vessels, and 200 of Montevidean.

M. Pellegrini has resided for some time in Buenos Ayres, where his talents, as an artist, were in high request.

MONTEVIDEO.

No journals of the above city have been received since our last. The *Universal* of the 30th contains the official despatch of Colonel Pozolo, relative to the events at Cerro Largo, which led to his capitulation to the force which had made an irruption from Rio Grande. We have in former numbers published the details of the above affair.

CHILI.

We received a few days since, by a passenger from Chili, the periodical *Mercurio de Valparaiso*, to 26th March. It seems that a question had been raised in Chili, similar to the one which was a short time since agitated here, relative to the obedience which the Canons of the Cathedral are to pay to the Vicar Apostolic.

A decree of the Government of Chili states, that the Dean and Ecclesiastical Cabildo, and the other Church authorities, must yield implicit obedience to the Reverend Bishop and Apostolic Vicar.

PERU.

A proposal having been submitted to the Peruvian Congress, by D. Sebastian Martins, to navigate steam boats on the rivers Huallaya and Marañon, to the Ocean, the Congress has approved of the said project, and given Señor Martins the exclusive privilege of conducting the steam navigation for a fixed period, and under certain regulations. Great expectations are entertained of the benefits to be derived from it, particularly if the Peruvian Government should succeed in negotiating a treaty of Commerce with Brazil; and should the undertaking succeed, the probability is hinted that it will give room for others upon a larger scale, on the great rivers which have their rise in the Cordilleras of Bolivia and

Peru, and traverse the most fertile territories in South America, and after joining the Amazon and Grand Para, lose themselves in the Ocean.

The Congress of Peru has also abolished the old laws which fixed the interest of money at a certain rate.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have been favoured with the "*South African*," and the "*Zuid Afrikaan*," two journals published at Cape-Town, Cape of Good Hope, in the English and Dutch languages; those we have in our possession are from January to March last. Cape-Town can also, we believe, boast another periodical; thus making three in all. During our abode there in the year 1820, it had only one small Official Register;—but "the Schoolmaster has been abroad" since that period.

The *South African* is published twice a week; its politics are ministerial. It avers, in one of the numbers we have received, that the Cape of Good Hope is "the best of all possible places," possessing a salubrious climate, fertile soil, mild seasons, and no Cholera Morbus; moreover, that the crops of the year 1832 were healthy and abundant, and that none but demagogues could be dissatisfied with the ruling authorities.

The *Zuid Afrikaan* declares the above assertions to be nearly all flummery;—that the wheat crop of 1832 has been barely an average one—barley below a middling one—and oats a total failure; and that the present situation of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, is any thing but prosperous. That the conduct of the British Government towards the Colonies will in time wholly alienate the affections of the colonists from the mother country; that if the Government wish to get rid of the colonies they have only to say so, and that there is a Power in Europe which has both the means and will to protect them.

The two journals above-mentioned, "quarrel in print" most lustily; and in these disputes, religious topics are mingled with political ones. The *Zuid Afrikaan*, and its correspondents, complain of priestly interference; and say, that if Great Britain loses her colonies, she will have chiefly to thank the Missionary Societies. In its number of March 15, it states, that "the Wesleyans have collected from the pious people of Graham's-Town, within the last fourteen months, nearly two thousand pounds sterling; yet they are continually complaining of the hardness of the times, and can, notwithstanding, manage to support a battalion of priests." The *South African* combats its political adversaries with spirit, and more than hints that they are desperate men, "whom their o'er-cloyed country vomits forth."

From the language of the periodicals, it would seem that a great deal of party spirit prevails among the British at the Cape of Good Hope. The poor Dutch *Africana*, it is said, looks quietly on, except that now and then he "takes up his pipe and cries—Ya."

[COMMUNICATED.]

"We learn from Peru, that Colonel J. O'Brien quitted Lima in December last, in order to explore that extensive Indian country situated between Cusco and La Paz, and which has not been travelled over by any European since its conquest by Pizarro. We also hear that the object which the Colonel has in view, is nothing more than to collect and preserve specimens of birds, quadrupeds, and other rare objects which cannot be met with in any other part of the globe. There have been many writers on Peru, *viz.* Messrs. Basil Hall, Miers, Stevenson, Miller, and others: some of these authors have 'fought their battles o'er again,' others have talked of what they have heard but have never seen, and have scarcely spoken of the coasts of the countries upon which they write. Captain Head, too, galloped over the *pampas* of Buenos Ayres, and favoured the world with an account of his gallop; but as yet we do not know of any person who has crossed the Andes to visit those beautiful countries which lie on what may be called the back settlements of Peru, bordering on the inlets of Brazil. The route the Colonel intends to take, is first by way of Arequipa to La Paz, to visit the valley of Yungas, and the gold mines of Lepuni; thence to the mountains of Carabaya, a distance of 800 miles; thence to the lakes of Ticaeaca; after which he proceeds to the interesting country of Apolobamba, where he proposes to remain during the rainy season: next he designs to visit the vallies of Paucotambo, and on the year following hopes to arrive at Cusco: the whole distance he thus proposes to travel being upwards of four thousand miles; and we sincerely wish him health to the end of his journey. The Peruvian Government have tendered him every assistance, and any resources he may call for from the Indian Caciques with whom they have influence, and from the Prefects, Governors, &c. The Colonel also takes with him a fine young man, (an Indian, who is grandson of Tupacamarca,) and who speaks the Inara and Quichua languages. Probably it might be said of Colonel O'Brien, that no one has travelled so much in South America: he has, in fact, for the last twenty years, been almost solely occupied in one pursuit or other in the regions in question. He visited, in the year 1829, all the Indian territories southward of Buenos Ayres, as far as the Cordilleras on the west side of Patagonia; and he now makes a journey through the worst of climates, and dangerous countries, where there is absolutely no food for man except what his gun may produce. The Colonel has, during the last year, collected and preserved every thing of any value as curiosities of the bird species, found in the Cordilleras of the Andes, from the *condor* to the *picafior*.

"We have also been informed, that the celebrated botanist, Mr. Mathews, (who left England some time since, and visited the islands of Otaheite,) has returned to Lima; and in order to increase his invaluable collections, he has set out again on his travels, but in a different direction from the route of Colonel O'Brien. He (Mr. Mathews,) goes by way of the Serra Pasco to the vallies of Guanico, proposing to return by the banks of the Amazon, until he arrives at the vallies of Xaujo and Tarma. Mr. John M'Lean, of Lima, accompanies him; so that, in a year or so, we may expect some useful and interesting information from those two enterprising Hibernian travellers."

IRELAND.

The state of Ireland occupies the greatest portion of the public attention, not only in England,

but in every part of the United Kingdom. Mr. O'Connell, the "great agitator," as he has been termed, and those who advocate his opinions, say that they will not rest satisfied until the Union be repealed; while, on the other hand, the Government have declared in Parliament, that they never will consent to the dismemberment of the Empire which repeal would occasion, and that to preserve the Union they will "fight to the death." The Ministers seem supported upon this subject, by nearly the whole of the reformed House of Commons; for on one or two questions in which Mr. O'Connell has divided the House, only 28 to 30 voted with him, and 300 to 400 with the Ministers. This immense majority seemed unexpected by Mr. O'Connell, evincing, as it does, the fixed determination of the reformed House to support the Government. He (Mr. O'Connell,) it was observed, had lately become more reserved or guarded in his speeches in the House of Commons, owing, it was said, to the great majorities above noted. He said that in wishing the repeal of the Union, he never for one moment desired to sever Ireland from British connection, convinced that they must stand or fall together. Mr. Macauley said, that a repeal of the Union would aggravate ten thousand fold all the evils under which Ireland at present suffers.—"Suppose (said he,) the one legislature voted an address in favour of peace, and the other declared for war, what would ensue? Did they suppose that there were to be at all foreign States with which we maintained diplomatic relations, two ambassadors, one for England and the other for Ireland?—the executive Government in one and the same person, and the legislative in two bodies."

Strong bodies of troops were under orders for Ireland; and the East-India Company had offered their regiments to garrison the Tower of London, in case the regular troops there should be wanted for Ireland.

In *Blackwood's Magazine* of January last, is a long article upon Ireland. The writer (a Tory,) affirms that it is *misgovernment* which has caused all the miseries of Ireland; but not the misgovernment of England, but of their own factious demagogues: and that if the intentions of nature are not thwarted by her own demagogues, Ireland will become the great emporium of British export to the countless millions of the new world, and render the West of Ireland the scene of as great commercial activity as the Severn or the Mersey; that nature has forbidden us to sever the connexion which subsists between England and Ireland,—they must swim or sink together.

The English papers lately received, give extracts from the life of the late Lord Exmouth. The following is the manner in which Captain Jeremiah Coghlan, uncle to Lieut. F. R. Coghlan of H. B. M's. packet *Hornet*, is spoken of in the said biography:

"We cannot here follow him (Lord Exmouth,) through all his active services, and his twenty frigate actions; but we must hasten to 1796, when his intrepidity was manifested in the highest degree by the talent, bravery, and perseverance with which he saved the lives of 500 persons from the *Dutton*, East-Indiaman, which, in a dreadful gale of wind, was wrecked on the rocks under the Citadel of Plymouth, which distressing event introduced to Lord Exmouth's notice, and to the service of his country, one of our most gallant officers, Jeremiah Coghlan. This gentleman, now a Captain and a C. B., and well known for his eminent services, his seamanship, and his discretion, was then only the mate of a transport brig; he hastened in his boat to assist

the brave Pellew, who was accompanied from the shore only by Edsell, the Port Admiral's Midshipman. Coghlan and his boat's crew (four in number,) saved a hundred of the frightened wretches of the *Dutton*, and Pellew never forgot his services: he solicited him to join the navy, and he would befriend him: he at once knew the value of the man, and he was not deceived.—Pellew showed his discernment, and the navy now possesses a gem which otherwise it could not have boasted of."

The late Admiral Sir Thomas Foley, was one of those who possessed the early friendship of Nelson; and commanded the *Elephant*, 74, at the battle of Copenhagen, in 1801, on board which ship Nelson shifted his flag from the *St. George*, during that sanguinary conflict. Of Captain Foley's services, in his dispatch to the commander-in-chief, Sir Hyde Parker, Nelson observes: "To Captain Foley, who permitted me the honour of hoisting my flag in the *Elephant*, I feel myself under the greatest obligation; his advice was necessary on many important occasions during the battle." In the midst of this well-contested action, Captain Foley observed—"They tackle-to in good style, and seem to be brother bull-dogs." When the signal thirty-nine was made by Sir Hyde Parker to discontinue the action, Nelson betrayed great emotion, and it was to Captain Foley that he exclaimed, in that mood of mind which sports with bitterness,—“Leave off the action now! d—n me if I do. You know, Foley, I have only one eye, and have a right to be blind sometimes;” and then putting his glass to the blind eye, observed,—“I really do not see the signal.” The gallant band of heroes (of whom the deceased was one,) who commanded ships which composed the fleet at the battle of the Nile in 1798, which were considered the *elite* of the British navy, are fast quitting the stage of life. The following only now survive: Lord de Saumarez, Sir B. Hallowell Carew, Sir David Gould, Sir D. E. Darby, and Sir T. M. Hardy, who commanded the *Mutine* brig.

The following are extracts from the two last numbers of the *London Metropolitan*—

"We once knew an old woman who had sixpence given to her; and what do you think it was for, good reader?—it was for minding her own business; and in our opinion she deserved it. We only wish that this nation of ours would become a candidate for the same honorary testimonial; but at present it appears to attend to the concerns of every other part of the world, to the total disregard of our own. Home has no interest with us; sweet home is as hackneyed in our hearts, as it used to be about the streets by the ballad singers. All our views are foreign—all our ideas are foreign—all our attention must be directed to the distance. It would appear as if we never designed to make use of our eyes, but through the medium of a telescope. Poor laws, corn laws, commercial laws, defiance of all laws, and every subject of vital importance immediately under our noses, are all unheeded; we keep our eyes fixed upon the telescope, that we may pry into the affairs of other people; in short, we never shall receive sixpence for "minding our own business." * * * * *

"Have we not, moreover, two non-interventions to occupy our attention, one between those two rogues, Pedro and Miguel, in Portugal, and the other between Belgium and Holland; and are not these modern non-interventions the most troublesome and expensive affairs in the world? If every thing appears quiet abroad, are we not in a state of restlessness, until, like some amateurs, we can make up a fight between two pugilists; like him, paying the stakes down out of our own pocket, and like him, diddled by the parties, who have agreed before hand which shall win? Are we not like an old gossip, who runs about from house to house, meddling with the affairs of her neighbours, and neglecting all her necessary domestic arrangements? Notwithstanding the lessons we have received, we take

no heed, we still keep the telescope to our eyes; and most dearly do we 'pay for peeping.'

Upon the affairs of Portugal, the *Metropolitan* says:

"In Portugal there exists at this moment a powerful party, both of Ultras and Liberals, who are personally hostile to the emperor. To his ambition they one and all attribute the loss of Brazil, the brightest jewel in their country's crown; and the mass of the people, incapable of separating truth from error, give implicit credence to the charge; to which the presence of hundreds, who were reduced from splendid affluence to abject penury by that fierce crusade against every thing European, (that after the declaration of independence raged as furiously in Brazil as in Spanish America,) goes far to give a strong colouring of probability; while the recollection of the defeats sustained by the veteran legions of Portugal, from the raw, undisciplined, and despised Brazilians, still rankle in the bosom of the army, and constitute a powerful mass of odium towards Don Pedro,---a feeling which has been used with consummate skill by the Apostolics. It will, we hope, be needless to say that none of these allegations have any foundation in truth. The example of Spanish America prepared the revolution of Brazil: unable to resist the tide of events, the emperor wisely led the movement, as the only means of preserving that immense empire to the House of Braganza---a measure that had the secret approbation of his father, the late King Don John VI. The charge might with greater justice be laid at the door of the Cortes, who rivalled those of Spain in outraging the feelings of the Colonies, and in insultingly their deputies."*

The article then states that Don Pedro has been all along deceived by the men who at present surround him; he was deceived first as to the extent of his party in Portugal, so much so, that the very names of the regiments that would join him on his landing, were in the mouths of every one.

* Whenever a Brazilian Deputy rose to speak in Cortes, they were generally assailed from the galleries with, "Hear the monkey," "Listen to the mulatto," &c. &c.---*Metropolitan*.

The following very interesting piece of advice was to our knowledge given by the housekeeper of a maiden lady of thirty, who, at last, had thoughts of entering into holy bonds:---"Take my advice, and never marry, ma'am. Now you lay down master, and get up dame. I married a cross man of a husband, and the very first week of our marriage, ma'am, he snapped me because I put my cold feet to his'n. You don't know men, ma'am, so well as I do."---(*Metropolitan*.)

Women walking.---Many people labour under an unaccountable delusion, imagining in their hallucination, that a Frenchwoman, for instance, or even an Englishwoman,---nay, some in their madness have been heard to say that a Scotchwoman---has been known to walk. Egregious errors all! An Irishwoman of the true Milesian descent, can walk a step or two sometimes; but all other women, fair or brown, short or tall, stout or thin, only stump, shuffle, jig, or amble. None but a Spaniard can walk.---(*Blackwood's Magazine*.)

We have been favoured by a friend at Rio Janeiro, with journals of the United States to 25th February: they do not contain any particular news.

To the Commander of "the British Packet."

Sir,---As a Subscriber, I beg you to be so obliging as to see embarked on board of your vessel ere she sails, the following article:

I have sacrificed my better judgment to my passion, For which the Imp will stew me after his own fashion; He plainly sees I am neither brazier, coppersmith, nor plumber,

Alas! if my man fall me, I am but a crack'd old rummer!

SUSAN HUGHES,

An Original Poem;

HUMBLY DEDICATED

FROM THE WESTERN BANK OF THE RIVER PLATE,

To that Original Poet

"ON THE THAMES FAIR SIDE,"

THOMAS HOOD, Esq.

SUSANNA WAS AS chaste a maid
As e'er by man was chased;
And many a man, of many a trade,
His views on Hughes had placed.

In Phœnix-alley she abode,
The phoenix of the spot;
In brief---in Beef, called a-la-mode,
A livelihood she got.

Each beef eater became her suitor;
But each Sue sued in vain:
She gave, indeed, warm plates of pewter,
But with them, cold disdain.

Such lots of sighers sought relief
From Hughes! But said their lot!
She used them like her shins of beef:
Lots did they went to pot.

Luke Long, long longed Sue his to be;
He gold beat in Long-acre;
Called her his duck,---less ductile she
Feared he for gold might take her.

Will Wheelwright hoped he might be heard:
"My wheel," he sighed, "Oh seal!"
"Kneer," cried she, when he spoke the word,
"Begone, and spoke your wheel!"

Hard by, in Hart-street, strait she hit
A heart she'd not assuage;
Though commonly the lamps Wick lit
On Common-garden stage.

His heart diseased, too soon was he
Disordered in his lights;
No wonder that Melpomene
Delivered ill o' nights.

Her hand, most ardently implored
Our host of the Blue-Boar:
"I'm bored," she cried, "all day at board,
"And will be bored no more."

The well-bred Frenchman, who French bread
Supplied at Susan's house,

Called her his "leetle loaf," and said,
"O-ven you'll be mine spouse!"

'Soft as the dough from leaven ascends,
'His garlic accents rose;
'His kissing-crust he warmly tends,
Besides---"toute sorte de chose."

"No sheers need I, nor will I mess
'With you;"---the crusty soul
Cried to this flower of politesse,---
'Did you in riches roll?"

Young Ram the butcher's chops did water,
For Hughes to be his rib:
'By all the victims that I slaughter
'(And ne'er my tongue did fib.)

"You hold," loved he, "at stake my life!"
But she contemned his moans,
Although he begged she'd be his wife
Upon his marrow bones:---

Crying, "Ah Eves,---be Mrs. Ram!
'Let hit the parson pound us;
'And year by year, lamb after lamb
'Shall skip and play around us."

Daily there stopped at Susan's door
A friend of Sir Frank Freeling:
'Amongst lettered men he bore the bell,
And it, at five, did he ring.

Posted within, his beef he took;
And ere, and while he fell-to,
His suing eyes ne'er Sue forsook:
He longed to bare this bellie too.

Sue's beef was fat, and fat was Sue;
And he (though no post thinner);
Loved fat, both dressed and undressed too;
So he resolved to win her.

'To win her to his tender arms,
'Unnumbered projects came;
'And praise her undoubted charms,
'And manifest his flame."

Music to Poetry's akin:
And he could ring and rhyme;
With verse supplied a magazine,
A-verse to waste his time.

Inspired at once by A-la-mode,
His maker, and the Muse;
The Postman, musing, thought he owed
An Ode to Susan Hughes.

The ODE in our next.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 9th OF MAY, 1833.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Clutha, Cowan,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Schooner Apprentice, Cadenhead,	Lezica Bros.,	Loading for London.
Schooner-brig Mazepa, Wilson,	Dickson & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Camerton, Hewitt,	T. Carlisle & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Gondolier, Rhodes,	M'Cracken & Jamieson,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Bonafide, Brown,	Kelshaw, Wilson & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Ann Wise, Hoodless,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.	Loading for Liverpool, calling at Mvideo.
Brig Perseverance, Lanham,	John Appleyard,	Loading for Liverpool.
Schooner-brig Hawk, Somerville,	S. Lezica, Bros.	Discharging.
Brig Sarah Birkett, Cook,	Dickson & Co.	Discharging.
Schooner-brig Intrepid, Grayson,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Angerstein, Bouch,	George Lord,	Discharging.
Brig Patriot, Guild,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Aspasia, Hoodless,	Rezaval, Bros.	Loading for Valparaiso.
Brig Weston, Thomas Weston,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Loading for Boston.
Brig Montevideo, Farran,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Loading for New York.
Brig Amazon, Hugg,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Baltimore.
Schooner-brig Margaret, Baker,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Brig Stephen, W. Lord,	Darison, Dorr & Co.	Loading for Philadelphia.
Brig Amanda, York,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	New York.
Schooner Lady's Return, Gore,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Discharging.
Brig Monument, Eaton,	Darison, Dorr & Co.	Discharging.
Ship Glide, Binnt,	Howard & Ridgway,	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Brig Hermoine, Soet,	Garnier, Broe.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Barque Louisa, Gautier,	Dejean,	Discharging.
HAMBURG.		
Barque Gloria Deo, Tiedeman,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Hamburg.
Brig Johannes, Riedsick,	J. J. Klich,	Loading for Hamburg.
Cutter Leopold, Ebbens,		Discharging.
BREMEN.		
Brig Catherine, Wessels,	S. Lezica, Bros.	Loading for a port in Europe.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig General Americano, Barboro,	Rezaval Bros.	Loading for Cadix, and ports in Mediter.
Polacre Virtud, Gazolo,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Cadix and Genoa.
Polacre Estela Matutina, Morice,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Cadix and Barcelona.
Polacre Temistocles, Cherasco,	Cornet & Pratt,	Loading for Bahia.
Brig General Fiametta, Sacconi,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Cadix and Barcelona.
Brig Americano, Pella,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Cadix and Barcelona.
Brig Empireo, Pilagua,	Botet & Co.	Discharging.
NEAPOLITAN.		
Polacre-barque Dolorata Animadel Par-	Rodriguez & Co.	Discharging.
gatorio, Savattan,		
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Bella Juanita, Pereira,	J. Gestal,	Brazil.
Schooner-brig Maria Rosa, Caballeiros,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
Zumaca Alianza, Vasconcellos,	M. A. Ramos,	Paraguaya.
Schooner-brig Maria, Chohn,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRAZILIAN,---Corvette Bertogta, Captain Manson.

