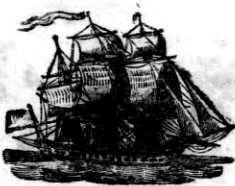


British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.



No. 371.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1833.

[VOL. VIII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

Accounts from Catamarca state that political affairs in that Province, do not present a very flattering aspect. The Commandant-General of the country districts, Don Felipe Figueroa, had assembled a force in order to overturn the Government. The Governor (Sr. Arambaré,) had collected some militia to oppose him; whilst the Governor of Tucuman (Heredia) had endeavoured, without effect, to mediate between the disputants. Several Chiefs of the Government party had got together troops, and had attacked and routed the revolutionists. Sr. Figueroa escaped, but the greater part of his escort were made prisoners. The Government of Tucuman was still endeavouring to bring about a peace.

Extract of a letter from Tucuman, dated 23d ult.

"Señor D. Pablo Rosquellas, and his amiable family, left this for Salta on 16th inst., (after 3 months stay.) Their departure is universally regretted. A few days before leaving, he gave a tragedy, with the help of his talented son, and a few amateurs. The dresses were elegant, and *Pabito* was truly interesting.

"The news current at present is, that the Government of Salta must keep a sharp look-out in order to prevent a revolution in that province."

A communication from the army of General Rosas, dated 14th inst., states that the Cacique Yanquiman, who murdered Captain Rodriguez at the post-house, has been taken prisoner in an encounter with the troops of Commandant Miranda. The Cacique Peinan, has likewise been sent in prisoner by the vanguard. There are now with the army, 600 captive Indians, of all ages.

We have had the honor to receive a letter from Señor D. Tomas de Iriarte, dated 23d inst., enclosing two copies of a prospectus for the purpose of publishing by subscription the Letters of Lord Chesterfield to his Son,—translated from English into Spanish, by Señor Iriarte. We regret that want of room, this week, prevents our noticing the work more fully. In the mean time, we shall be most happy in receiving the names of subscribers thereto.

On the 25th inst., the *Diario de la Tarde* commenced giving extracts from the leading articles, &c., of the daily papers of this city, similar to the practice followed by various London journals.

It is reported that the elections which have been so long postponed, will take place on Sunday next, 6th October.

The late American schooner *Harriett*, (so long under detention in this port,) was sold by public auction, at the Marine Office, on Thursday last, by order of the authorities. She was purchased in the sum of \$900 dollars (currency), and is to be placed under the flag of this Republic, and called the *Chulechuel*.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Among the documents which accompanied the Note which the Government directed to the House of Representatives, under date 2d ult., upon the state of the negotiation with Great Britain relative to the Falkland Islands, is the following

RESOLUTION.

"*Buenos Ayres, 24th July, 1833.*—The Ministers of the Home Department and of War, having assembled in the Hall of H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province, at the request of the Minister of Grace and Justice, charged with the Department of Foreign Affairs; this gentleman stated, that by the last packet he had received a note from Dr. Manuel Moreno, Minister Plenipotentiary of this Republic, in London, informing him that the Government of H. B. M. had recognized the invasion which had been made by surprise and force of arms, of the dominion and possession of the Falkland Islands, belonging to the Republic. The Minister produced a note from Señor Moreno, directed to Sir George Shee, under secretary of State for foreign affairs, requesting information, in the name of the Government, if that of H. B. M. had ordered the dislodgment of the garrison of Buenos Ayres in the Falkland Islands, which had been effected by the sloop-of-war *Clio*; and if it had authorized, or do recognize, the declaration which the said officer is said to have made relative to the dominion of those possessions. The Minister also shewed the answer which H. M.'s principal Secretary of State gave to this note, on 27th April of the present year, which states that the proceedings of the Captain of the *Clio*, took place in consequence of instructions given by the Government of H. B. M. to Admiral Baker, Commander-in-Chief on the South American station: that the said Admiral had made known these instructions to the Legation of H. B. M. in Buenos Ayres. The Minister charged with the Department of Foreign Affairs, stated, that having on 16th January asked explanations upon this affair of the British Legation, he received for answer that it could not give them, for want of instructions to that effect. That in consequence of the last intelligence, surprised that the Chargé d'Affaires kept a profound silence upon this subject, he (the Minister,) had again addressed him, on 12th July; and the Chargé d'Affaires had answered, in a note of 13th inst., that he had instructions from his Court to inform the Minister of Foreign Affairs, with respect to the proceeding of the Captain of the vessel of war of H. M. at the Falkland Islands, that the British Government had on this occasion only exercised its full and undoubted right.—The aforementioned communications were read, and their references; and in continuation, the Minister charged with the Department of Foreign Affairs, explained that there could not be the least doubt of the decided resolution of the British Government, to sustain at all hazard the violent occupation which it had taken of the Falkland Islands: that the Republic, under present circumstances, could not make use of any other right than that of remonstrance; that it had therefore ordered the Argentine Legation in London, that it should not omit the adoption of any conducive measures,—that it should endeavour to render available every means of conviction, with the Representatives resident there from the Governments of the other maritime nations, whose interests may be threatened by an occupation so violent, as has already been done through the Ministry, with respect to the other States of the New World; but that he considered that the stay of the Minister in London would be embarrassing and difficult, because should the British Cabinet decline to answer for its acts upon the subject in question, he would consider himself slighted; wherefore, in order to acquaint him, by the next

packet, with what is most suitable to the dignity and honor of the Republic, he implored the assistance of the wisdom and counsels of the Ministers, to proceed correctly in a particular in which the integrity of the territory of the Republic was dismembered, and the Province despoiled of this part which belongs to it. After these observations were made, the gentlemen present unanimously agreed that the Argentine Legation should remain in London, energetically reclaiming, by all those means which the rights of nations establish, the possession of the Falkland Islands on the part of the Republic, and manifesting clearly its incontestable right thereto, until obtaining, if possible, the concurrence in submitting it to the arbitration of a strong Power; taking care to inform the Government without loss of time, of any result that it may obtain, in order that the corresponding resolution may be passed. The Minister charged with the Department of Foreign Affairs, likewise proposed that it would be expedient to inform the honorable House of the state of this negotiation, as it might think proper to give some directions, or make some remarks to the Government, which may assist it in its march; and this proposition was unanimously agreed to. The Minister charged with the Department of Foreign Affairs, likewise manifested the influence which might be produced in this negotiation, by the Legations named to the United States and to the Empire of Brazil, who still remain in this city; and it was agreed that the former should proceed to its destination as soon as the funds of the State would permit: with which concluded the present resolution, which was signed by Señores BALCARCE, *Victorio Garcia de Zubiga*, *Manuel V. de Maza*, *Henrique Martinez*."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES.

A secret sitting was held on Saturday last, at the request of the Government, which, according to report, was for the purpose of taking into consideration a Note from the Government, stating the great difficulties under which the treasury at present labours.

The discussions, during the week, have been upon the estimates. At a sitting on 25th, Señor Mancilla said that he hoped that under the name of reform, it was not intended to render destitute a number of employés, without compensation for years of services.

The House admitted the project of the Government in general, upon the estimates; and it was intended to take the details of it into consideration on 27th inst.

Official Documents.

The election of the Señora Da. Cipriana Obes de Bonavia, as *inspectora* of the female orphan College, in place of the Señora Da. Maria del Rosario Azeuena, has been approved of by the Government.

A decree dated 23d inst., orders the establishment of a Society, to be called *Consejo de Beneficencia pública*, who are to direct and inspect the male schools appertaining to the State, both in town and country, &c. &c. The gentlemen named to form the Society above-mentioned, are, Señores Dr. Tomas Manuel de Anchorena, Rev. Dr. Valentin Gomez, and General Tomas Guido.

BRITISH THEATRICAL FUND.

Buenos Ayres, September 17, 1833.
24th year of the Liberty, and 18th of the Independence.

"To the Lady President of the Beneficent Society.

"The undersigned, in fulfilment of a resolution adopted by the gentlemen connected with the British Theatrical Fund,* at a meeting held on the 9th inst., has the honor to address the Lady President of the Beneficent Society, requesting her acceptance of the accompanying small donation of four hundred and eighty-four dollars, three reals, amount of the balance remaining in hand of the aforesaid fund on the cessation of the primary object of its establishment. The before-mentioned gentlemen, in determining upon the appropriation of the said balance, conceived that they could not apply it in a manner more meritorious and at once consistent with the original design of the fund; thereby placing it at the disposal of the philanthropic institution over which you preside, in which they acknowledge the strongest claims to the sympathy and co-operation of all the admirers of its commendable efforts in behalf of the fair sex, and of the community in general.

"The undersigned, in performing the pleasing duty which has devolved upon him, only regrets that the humble offering which he is charged to present, is not more worthy the distinguished object for which it is intended; and in thus expressing himself, he has the thorough conviction of being the faithful organ of the sentiments of all the gentlemen connected with the British Theatrical Fund.

"God preserve the Lady President many years.

"T. G. LOVE."

BENEFICENT SOCIETY.

Buenos Ayres, September 18, 1833.
24th year of the Liberty and 18th of the Independence.

"To Mr. T. G. Love,

"The Beneficent Society has received the note under date of yesterday, which Mr. T. G. Love has been pleased to address to it, accompanying the sum of 484 dollars 3 reals, amount of the balance remaining in hand of the British Theatrical Fund, which the gentlemen connected therewith have had the kindness to devote to the philanthropic institution over which the Society presides.

"The Beneficent Society has accepted this present, and directed it to be applied to the public object which the donors have had in view. At the same time it has enjoined the undersigned to convey to those gentlemen, through the medium of Mr. Love, whom she has the honor to address, the expression of its warm feelings of gratitude for an act of generosity, alike honorable to them for the philanthropic spirit and noble disinterestedness which it evinces, as for the laudable solicitude which it manifests in favour of a charitable institution.

"In discharging this duty, the undersigned has the honor to salute Mr. Love with her highest consideration.

"PASCUALA BELAUSTEGUI DE ARANA.
"Pilar Spano de Guido."

BRIG PROMPT.

We have received, from Montevideo, the following particulars respecting the loss of the above-mentioned vessel:—

She got on shore at 2 o'clock in the morning of 24th ult., on the beach of Garzon, (this side of Cape St. Mary,) having at the time all sail set, and going before the wind. Two men almost immediately jumped overboard: one reached the shore, the other was drowned. The vessel sunk, part of her deck having been torn up, bulwarks stove, &c. &c.; the passengers, and some of the

* Messrs. Whitaker, Baskerville, Beech, Fay, Thomas Quan, Vincent, and Love.

crew, sought refuge in the main-top; but the main-mast went by the board, and those in the top were drowned. The Captain (Barney) and two or three seamen, were in the fore-top.

The place in which she was wrecked, is not more than 80 yards from the beach; but the surf is generally very great there; and at the period of this shipwreck, and for some time afterwards, it was not possible to launch a boat. The persons in the fore-top were plainly descried, protected by the fore-topsail, which was flying, and wrapped in some sails with which they had covered themselves. The Justice of Peace, and the Alcalde of the district, came upon the beach with ten militiamen, to take care of the goods which had been washed on shore. A commissioner from the Consulado of Maldonado afterwards arrived, with orders to take possession of every thing appertaining to the wreck. A British sailor swam from the shore to the wreck, but was unable to return, having hurt his arm.

Next morning, the weather being calm, three Englishmen who had just arrived on the beach, launched the Prompt's pinnace, which had floated on shore: they proceeded to the wreck, and brought to shore the captain, carpenter, and the man who had swam on board; one man remaining in the top, being so weak as not to be able to stir, having been badly bruised when the vessel was stranded. A reward was offered to some sailors on the beach (mostly British,) of 50 patacons each, if they would proceed and save the man in the fore-top. Accordingly, the Prompt's pinnace put off, but was soon sent up into the air by a heavy sea, and those that were in her gained the shore with difficulty, by clinging to the boat. One of them endeavoured afterwards to swim off, but was obliged to return in consequence of the strong current. In the meantime, the cries of the poor fellow on the fore-top could be distinctly heard on shore, at times calling for water, and to save him or he should die. Nothing however could be done, until a whaleboat which had been sent for arrived; a line was then carried and made fast to the wreck, and a raft constructed with some timber and empty pipes; but as this was going off with two men, it was struck by a sea which upset it, and as they were then near the wreck, the men let go their hold and endeavoured to swim thither: one of them succeeded, the other was drowned. After considerable difficulty, the man in the top was brought on shore by the sailor who had swam to the ship.

The agent of Lloyds' arrived, with authority to take charge of all appertaining to the wreck; to which the Consulado of Maldonado, after some difficulty, acceded. Efforts were then made to save the cargo, the weather being fine; but the parties had been only two days at work on the wreck, when a strong *pampero* came on, and entirely destroyed her deck, tore up her pumps, and the remains of the main-mast, broke away many of her beams, and she sunk so deep in the sand that nothing more could be got from her.

Property valued at about £3000, has been saved; and accounts from various quarters say that it would have been more than twice that amount, but that some unwarrantable interference took place in the matter.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE
BUENOS AYRES TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

ARTICLE I.—This Society shall be called the BUENOS AYRES TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

2.—Any person subscribing this Constitution, shall be a member of the Society.

3.—The members of this Society believing the use of distilled spirits to be, for persons in health, not only unnecessary, but hurtful; that they are the cause of forming intemperate appetites and

habits; and that while continued, the evils of intemperance can never be prevented; do therefore agree to abstain from their use, excepting for medicinal purposes; and in all suitable ways to discountenance the use of the same in the community.

4.—The officers of this Society shall be a President, a Vice-President, an Executive Committee, and a Secretary, who is to act as treasurer.

5.—The Executive Committee shall consist of five, who shall have the general superintendance of the concerns of the Society.

6.—It shall be the duty of the Secretary to record all the proceedings of the Society, and keep a list of its members.

7.—There shall be an Annual Meeting of the Society, on the first Wednesday evening in September.

8.—This Constitution may be altered at any Annual Meeting, by two-thirds of the members present.

9.—Any member of the Society is at liberty to withdraw from the same, on giving written notice of his intention to the Secretary.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir,—I am heartily glad to see that an attempt is making to check an evil which is continually hurrying away some of our countrymen resident in these parts, to their audit; and even though the attempt should be a perfect failure, (which it can scarcely be,) it is well worth making, and deserves the support of every friend of humanity or morality. It is true, there are many other vices in society which require to be assailed and opposed; but intemperance is not only an evil in itself, but leads the way to every other crime, and in making an attack upon this vice, we attack the whole body of sin. I do not expect to see any great immediate results from the attempt alluded to; but so great is the encouragement to be derived from the success of similar attempts both in North America and Great Britain, that I cannot but hope, if the scheme be actively pursued, it will in time produce a great melioration in the habits of our countrymen around us. No person, making the most favorable calculations, could have supposed that such results as have taken place in those countries, could have been accomplished by means so simple; and if they have produced so much good there, why may not some measure of good be expected from the adoption of them here; especially if the more temperate and respectable part of the foreign community can be prevailed upon to give them their support. I do hope, therefore, that the more correctly thinking and benevolently minded, who cannot but feel it to be a duty to discountenance the causes and practices of intemperance by every suitable way, will allow no scruple, no prejudice, no unworthy motive to influence them to withhold their sanction and support; but that all will unite, as in a column, to march against a foe that stands opposed to all social happiness and moral excellence, and that is thinning our ranks in a very perceptible manner. Shall we, Mr. Editor, admit an evil—a great and alarming evil,—and use no means to remedy it? Shall we deplore the dreadful results of this evil, and yet make no effort to check the progress of them, especially when the means proposed of doing so are so simple, so safe, so harmless? No risk is run; no sacrifice is required; no question as to whether the good to be expected may not be overbalanced by the evil which may follow; if no good be done, no harm can be done: so that there is every reason why we should co-operate in such a work. And if even the most temperate man would but consider what has been the seductive influence of ardent spirits to level the loftiest statesman, the most erudite scholar, and the most amiable and accomplished of men; he will surely see ample reason, for his own safety as well as the good of others, for discountencing the use of what may ultimately prove as ruinous to himself, as it has done to multitudes of others, of much higher pretensions, and less liable to give way to temptation. The celebrated Dr. Johnson, it is said, abandoned the use of strong liquor, because he could abstain, but could not be temperate—Every man may abstain; but no man who indulges in the use of ardent spirits, can be certain that he will always be temperate—such is their insidious nature: it is our wisdom, therefore, to imitate this great moralist's example, and entirely abandon the use of them. When the abuse of

any thing so greatly exceeds the use, every man of good sense should be concerned to do all he could to stop the circulation of so dangerous a commodity. These are some of the reasons upon which I have joined the Temperance Society, lately established in this city; and I strongly urge them on the consideration of my countrymen, in the hope that they also may be induced to enrol their names as members. A. G.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,—In the communications which have appeared in your *Packet*, on the subject of Temperance, I observe that each party has quoted Scripture in support of their arguments. Now for my part I would rather let the Bible alone in this matter: I would not endeavour to instruct or inform youth by any reference to the family secrets of the Misses Lot, and their father; or the chamber scene of Madame Potiphar. By taking detached passages from Scripture, it is possible to pervert the original text so as to make the reading suit any particular purpose; and much diversity of opinion exists even among the learned, as to the correct interpretation of many parts of that sacred book. What would be the idea upon the Songs of Solomon, taken in the common acceptance of the words in which they are translated? Therefore, without ransacking scriptural works to prove the evils of drunkenness, let us examine the writings of philosophers and physicians. Is there one of them that recommends drinking?—Do not all medical men, when they find a patient suffering from intemperance, warn him of the fatal consequences?—Is not intemperance the primary cause of more diseases than the columns of your paper could contain, if they were put in print? Such being the case, how infatuated must those be, who, with the knowledge of these facts, continue to follow a system so dreadful! What says Shakespeare on this subject, (a later authority than Solomon.)—

“O thou invisible spirit of Wine, if thou hast no name to be known by, let us call thee—Devil. O! that men should put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains! . . . to be no a sensible man, by and by a fool, presently a beast!”

Drunkenness is a gulf “from whose bourn no traveller returns,” and where fame, fortune, hope, health, and life perish. No one pities the drunkard who lies expiring in the street, and many have thus perished even without assistance. And is it possible that custom has so stultified our feelings, as to make us insensible to the advice of those who are endeavouring to persuade us that intemperance is an evil? The company of a drunken man should be shunned. If he insults you, he will plead want of recollection as an apology: he shakes you by the hand at one moment, and at the next he seeks your life. All well-wishers to society have desecrated upon the pernicious effects of intemperance; and yet, until the present time, no plan has been adapted to check the evil. Temperance Societies combine both example and precept; and I trust that the “Buenos Ayres Temperance Society” will be the means of bringing some individuals back to their former good habits and respectability in society, as well as producing peace and comfort in private families. Surely those who are engaged in this praiseworthy employment, will not long be treated with the obloquy and ridicule which have been so unparalytically heaped upon them since the thing has been commenced in this city. No; reflection and reason will prevail, and the advantage of temperance be appreciated.

I scarcely need allude to the well-known fact, that in the United States, and in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, nearly one million of persons have renounced the use of ardent spirits. This, at least, will prove that the formation of the Societies in question are not visionary schemes.

I am, Mr. Editor, one who is making the
EXPERIMENT.

THROWING THE LASSO.—ARCHERY.—Last week a curious display of skill in these arts took place in an enclosed field near Hampstead. Throwing the lasso is the means used for catching wild horses in South America. The lasso is a thong of untanned hide, from 15 to 20 yards long, with a noose at one end, the other fastened to a girth on the horse rode by the person who is to throw the lasso, who having fixed on the horse to be captured, gallops as close to his destined captive as possible, and watching his opportunity, casts the lasso over him with astonishing dexterity, and secures him. In the representation last week, the performer, Señor Gomez, who has passed a considerable portion of his life among the wilds

of Colombia, appeared dressed in the genuine costume of a South American hunter, on a horse caparisoned after the Spanish fashion. A young bull was then turned out, and the rider galloped round the arena several times in pursuit of the terrified animal, and at length casting the lasso over its horns, he suddenly reined up his steed, and the bull fell as if shot. The Señor then alighted, and driving his horse before him round the enclosure, he cast the lasso over his flocks with similar dexterity. A contest in archery succeeded, and was continued for three days. The competitors were—Señor Gomez, as a South American Chief; an Englishman, as a Sherwood forester; and a Highlander, in the uniform of the Royal Edinburgh Archer Guard. The prize was an elegantly chased gold arrow. At the close of the third day's shooting, the prize was adjudged to the American Chief.—(*Court Journal*, for June.)

OLD AND MODERN ENGLAND.—There is nothing now to keep alive the energies of the people: it is all hopeless and unbroken poverty. The splendour of the rich is only for themselves:—there are no halls of hospitality, no feasts for the poor, no common dancing and music, no songs and minstrels, no Christmas carols, no pomp of arms, and banners, and tilts, and tournaments; much luxury, but no plenty; much pomp, but no solidity.—(*Fraser's Magazine*.)

THE LATE MR. KEAN.—In the second year of his London triumph, an elderly lady, whose sympathy had been excited by his forlorn condition in boyhood, but who had lost sight of him in his wanderings till his sudden starting into fame astonished the world, was induced, on renewing their acquaintance, to pay a visit of some days to

him and Mrs. Kean, at their residence in Chartist-street. She made no secret of her intention to evince the interest she felt in his welfare, by a considerable bequest in her will; but, on accompanying Mrs. K. to the theatre to see him perform *Luke*, she was so appalled by the cold-blooded villainy of the character, that, attributing the skill of the actor to the inherent possession of the fiend-like attributes he so consummately embodied, her regard was turned into suspicion and distrust. She left London the next day, and dying soon afterwards, it appeared that she had even altered the testamentary disposition of her property, which had once been made in his favour, and bequeathed the sum originally destined for him to a distant relative, of whom she knew nothing but by name.—(*Ibid.*)

At the opening of the Adelphi Theatre, Edinburgh, in June last, a poetic address was spoken by Mr. Murray, from which the following is an extract:—

“KEMBLE is gone, and now the tragic scene
Bewails her latest master—KEAN;
That meteor eye—that fierce volcanic mind,
Which revelled in the passions of mankind;
Sprung the bounds of art, and greatly rash:
‘Twas nature reading Shakespeare by the flash
Of the red lightning! All is fled—
All still—all silent—numbered with the dead.
KEAN sleeps beneath the monumental stone,
And Richard, Shylock, and Othello is gone.”

EPICRAM FROM THE GREEK.

A fool, one night, put out the light,
Being bit by many fleas;
“For now,” says he, “you won't see me,
“And I shall sleep at ease.”

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 26th OF SEPTEMBER, 1833.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH		
Ship Tyrion, Cunningham, Brig New Holland, Thompson, Brig Philomela, Sprott, Brig Floraville, King, Brig Thales, Isbister, Barque Esk, Dixon, Brig Wave, Bellard, Brig Liverpool, Gomp, Brig Albert, Snowden, Brig Fairy, Stephens, Barque Hevelya, Bondle, Brig Caroline, Broad, Brig Icaui, Lacy,	Horne & Alsogaray, S. Lezica, Bros. Parlane, Macalister & Co. Rennie, MacFarlane & Co. Zumarán & Tréssera, De Kon & Co. Lafone, Robinson & Co. Rodríguez, Bros., Hugh C. Smith, Parlane, Macalister & Co. Lafone, Robinson & Co. Rodger, Reed & Co. Horne & Alsogaray.	Loading for Cowes for orders. Loading for Liverpool. Loading for Liverpool. Loading for Liverpool. Loading for Liverpool. Loading for Brazil. Patagonia. Loading for Liverpool, via Montevideo. Discharging. Discharging. Liverpool. Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Amazon, Lefavour, Ship Hamilton, Langdon, Brig Panama, Yarnold, Schooner-brig Margaret Ann, Mott, Brig Coraeta, Beard, Brig Orient, Ellis,	Daniel Gowland & Co. John Langdon, Dorr, Reinck & Lees, Daniel Gowland & Co. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Davison, Dorr & Co.	Loading for Havana. Loading for Havana. Loading for Brazil. Loading for Havana. Loading for Philadelphia. Loading for Baltimore. Loading for New York.
FRENCH.		
Brig Godfrey, Hugues, Brig Joseph, Lamond, Brig Claire, Simonet, Brig Pomone, Guichon,	Cornet & Prat, Braullo Costa, Cochard & Co. Aymes, Bros.,	Loading for Havana. Loading for Bourdeaux. Loading for Havre de Grace Discharging.
HAMBURG.		
Barque Courier, Hinrichsen,	S. Lezica, Bros.	Loading for Cowes, for orders.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig Piccolo Giorgio, Dellepiane, Polacre Concordia, Anzaido, Polacre San José, Revello, Ship Gloria, Bava, Polacre San José, Goriera, Zamacca Agula, Colombino, Polacre Carlo Feliz, Buzzozini, Ship Aurora, Rizzo, Brig Colombo, Ardito,	Pedraibes & Cabot, Pedro A. Pioner, Pedro A. Pioner, Amadeo & Caprile, Amadeo & Caprile, Pedro A. Pioner, Pedro A. Pioner, Pedro A. Pioner, J. Gestal,	Rio Janeiro. Cadiz, Barcelona, and Genoa. Loading for Cadiz, Barcelona, & Genoa. Loading for Cadiz and Genoa. Loading for Barcelona and Genoa. Loading for Cadiz, Barcelona, & Genoa. Loading for ports in the Mediterranean. Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona. Discharging.
NEAPOLITAN.		
Brig Ferrer, Castellano,	Pedraibes & Cabot,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Eloisa, Meirelles, Brig Nra. Señora de Ayuda, Peña, Schooner-brig Novo Yeral, Pacheco, Schooner-brig Piranga, Diaz, Brig San José Americano, Matoso, Schooner brig Cacique, Oliveira, Zamacca Pensamento Feliz, Labrador,	Pedro A. Pioner, José Gestal, A. M. Pinto, M. A. Ramos, C. J. Moreira, M. A. Ramos, M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Rio Janeiro. Paragna. Rio Grande. Santos. Brazil. Paragna. Brazil.
PORTUGUESE.		
Brig Saudade, Cardoso,	M. A. Ramos,	Uncertain.
GERMAN.		
Barque Mary, N. Evelyn,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
AUSTRIAN.		
Brig Principe Bathiany, Emile,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.
TUSCAN.		
Brig Esperanza, Shepherd,	Davison, Dorr & Co.	Loading for Malaga.
DANISH.		
Brig Teresa, Skroder,	Rodríguez, Bros.,	Patagonia.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Brig Saake, (16 guns,) Captain William Robertson.
AMERICAN.—Corvette Natchez, (18 guns,) Captain John F. Zantlinger.

