

British Packet



ARGENTINE NEWS.

AND

No. 373.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1833.

[VOL. VIII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The summary of the news of the week, which we have inserted, has not left us any space for remarks.

Accounts from Chili state, that on the 12th July last, another conspiracy against the Government of that Republic was discovered in the capital. The President had requested the aid of the legislature, in order to destroy every germe of these revolutionary movements.

The Chili newspaper *Araucano*, contains some strong language and severe strictures upon the conduct of the U. S. ship *Lexington*, at the Falkland Islands, which it denominates as one of the most scandalous abuses of force which has ever been witnessed. The part which Mr. Baylies took in the negotiation which followed, is also minutely scrutinized by the said paper, and highly censured.

It appears by a communication from the Commander of the Chili division of troops, destined to co-operate with that of this Province in the expedition against the Indians, that the weather has not permitted his division to pass the Cordilleras; but he expected to effect this object in the months of August and September. It seems that the runaway Indians who were defeated by the army of General Rosas, have been promised to be joined by 500 of the Chili Indians, and that after making a combined attack on General Rosas, they intend, during the Summer, to attack the provinces of Chili. The Commander of the division of that Republic, expresses his confidence of defeating this design; and the belief is entertained, that this assistance will make up for the want of co-operation in the provinces here.

SAN JUAN.—General Quiroga has arrived at San Juan, completely re-established in health, and was received with great demonstrations of respect. He was accompanied by his escort, and by the Rev. Manuel Lima, and the medical professor Napoleon Benetti.

Lieut.-Colonel Castillo, who headed the late revolutionary movement in the province of Cordova, and who had sought refuge in San Luis, was claimed of that Government by General Quiroga, and has been conducted prisoner to San Juan.

The Government of San Juan has manifested its ardent desire to assist in the operations against the Indians, and made preparations to that effect; as also that of Tucuman:—but that of Mendoza has stated its inability so to do, for want of resources; in consequence of which, General Quiroga, as Commander-in-Chief, has ordered the right division of the army to retire, and he himself was about to return to Rioja: so that, as regards the provinces, the expedition against the Indians is for the present abandoned. The Government of San Juan has expressed its regret that an enterprise so truly beneficial and patriotic should be thus suspended.

SANTA FE.—A public School for the instruction of youth, has been established in the city of Santa Fé, under the title of *Gimnasio Santafesino*.

The Governor of Santa Fé, (Estanislao Lopez,) on the 26th ult. surprised and routed a strong party of the Chaco Indians, killing a number of them, making several prisoners, and capturing a quantity of cattle, &c.

General Huidobro, shortly after his arrival in Buenos Ayres, was placed under arrest, preparatory to his trial by a Court-Martial, supposed upon the charge of having taken part in the late political movement against the Government of Cordova.

MONTEVIDEO.

Señor Vasquez has resigned office as General Minister of the Oriental Republic; and it is supposed that Dr. Llambi will be appointed Minister of the Home Department, Foreign Affairs, and Finance; and General Oribe, to the War Department.

Official Documents.

Buenos Ayres, September 25, 1833.

24th year of the Liberty, and 18th of the Independence.

The Government being informed that in the application of the decree of 1st October, 1829, placing without the pale of the law the contracts made for a certain term in order to give and receive specie, or public funds, for a determined value in current money, and prohibiting, in respect to them, the admission of demands in the Courts of Justice; proceedings have taken place sometimes, upon the mistaken notion that only those demands are excepted which might occur between the first contractors: has ordered and decreed,—

Art. 1. It is declared that the first Article of the decree of 1st October, 1829, not only comprehended the demands which might be made by the first stipulators of the contracts therein expressed, but also those which may be brought forward by the purchasers, or to whom they may be transferred.

2. The Judges, and Tribunals, shall proceed in future, in the cases which may happen, conformable to that which is provided in the preceding article.

3. Let this be published.

BALCARCE.
Gregorio Tagle.

Communications from Señores Tomas Guido, Valentin Gomez, and Tomas M. de Anchorena, addressed to the Minister of the Home Department, state their acceptance of the appointment made by the Government in their persons, to form the Committee under the title of "*Consejo de Beneficencia Publica*."

A communication from the Government, dated 1st inst., addressed to the House of Representatives, states, that it is a duty imposed upon it to give a general estimate of the expenses of the Province; and requests the House to sanction the project of law annexed to the communication, authorising the Government to invest in the or-

inary and extraordinary expenses of the Province, the sum of 1,300,000 dollars, in each of the remaining months of the present year.

A decree dated 4th inst., contains a variety of election regulations. Article 9, says that the soldiers of the line are to continue in their quarters during all the day in which the elections take place; the chiefs, officers, sergeants, and corporals, are only to vote in the parishes in which they are quartered; and the officers are on no account to oblige the sergeants and corporals to vote, much less to head them; and that the moment they have voted they are to retire to their quarters. Art. 10 provides the same for the militia. Art. 11 says, that all the military, without exception, who intend to vote, must proceed to the hustings unarmed.

[The *Gaceta Mercantil*, of 10th inst., stated that the allowing corporals to vote, is a direct infraction of the law passed by the House in the year 1827. The Government has since issued an order, repealing that part of the decree, stating it was inserted by mistake. Corporals, therefore, are not allowed to vote.]

The Government, on the 2d ult., issued a Circular, prohibiting the sending of cows to the army of General Rosas, on the plea that it injured the produce of the country.

The Justice of Peace of the district *del Monte*, (Santiago Salas,) addressed the Government upon the occasion, stating the hardship of the case; that many individuals had made voluntary offers of cattle for the use of the army in question, supposing that the Government might be hostile to the expedition; and that the present prohibition would give some appearance that hostility did prevail towards their illustrious fellow-citizens, who were now facing every danger, and the rigour of a severe climate, in order to give security to and augment the produce of the country.

The Government replied to the above on 7th inst., stating that the decree was issued in consequence of the complaints of various individuals; but that, under all the circumstances, it had ordered the said decree to be revoked.

A notice dated 10th inst., states that the Minister of Foreign Affairs will transact the business of the Home Department, during the indisposition of the Minister thereof.

On looking over the English newspapers brought by the brig *Barbados*, we can find but little intelligence except what relates to Portuguese affairs. "The Belgian Question" was still unsettled. The Queen of Belgium has been "brought to bed," and has presented her royal husband with a son and heir, who, it is stated, will be baptized under the title of "Prince Royal."—"The three glorious days of July," have been celebrated with great splendour in Paris: more than one hundred thousand troops, including the National Guards, were under arms in that city upon the occasion. The affair passed off quietly, although some dread had been previously entertained that the republicans would make an attempt at disturbance.

In the United Kingdom, tranquillity prevailed. The bill for the emancipation of the Jews, had been rejected in the House of Lords. Among the deaths lately in Britain, we have to notice that of the Duke of Sutherland, and Mr. Wilberforce: the latter was 74 years of age.

With respect to the occupation of Lisbon by the

arms of Don Pedro, various opinions are expressed in the English papers, according to the line of politics which they espouse.—Thus, the ministerialists are in raptures upon the occasion; averring that the affair is now settled,—that the usurper (Miguel,) is done for,—that the whole country has declared against him, and welcomed their lawful Queen, Doña Maria, with enthusiastic acclamations; and that France and Great Britain will no doubt formally recognize her as Queen of Portugal.

The Tories "tell another tale," and say that Miguel has been most shamefully treated and calumniated,—that he has had to fight France and England, the governments of both countries having supported his antagonist with men, money, and arms,—that the King of the French has advanced cash from his own private purse to forward the cause of Don Pedro, and that should Doña Maria be firmly seated on Portugal's throne, it is intended that she shall marry the son of the said King of the French (the Duke de Nemours.) That England, in her crusade in favour of liberal principles, is made "the cat's paw" of the wily Frenchman,—that Miguel would have beaten fifty Don Pedros, had the latter not been supported by two powerful nations, and a horde of mercenary troops; but should the latter be withdrawn, the Portuguese would instantly eject a Sovereign forced upon them by foreign bayonets.

A meeting has been held in London, proposing a vote of thanks, &c., to Admiral Napier, for taking Miguel's fleet. Sir Francis Burdett, and others of his political friends, were the chief orators upon the occasion.

One of Miguel's line-of-battle ships (the *Don John*.) struck her colours without firing a gun, the crew having refused to fight. The other (the *Rainka*.) was carried by boarding, after a stout resistance. Two corvettes escaped.

On the 25th of July, D. Miguel's army, under the command of General Bourmont, made an attack upon Oporto, but was repulsed by the Constitutionists, after ten hours hard fighting. The latter acknowledge to have had 800 killed and wounded, (among the former was Colonel Cotter,) and say that the Miguelites lost 2000 men, and, moreover, were disheartened in the extreme, and disgusted at serving under General Bourmont.

It was reported, that upon the recognition of Doña Maria, the British Government would immediately send a strong force to Portugal, to support her authority, in fulfilment of existing treaties.

The triumph of Don Pedro seems now to be tolerably certain, supported as he is (at least indirectly,) by powerful foreign governments, and having, besides, determined followers of all countries, who have nothing to hope for except from complete success.

The cause in which Don Pedro is engaged may be praiseworthy: our opinion of him, however, as an individual, is "poor indeed." We should feel little honour in drawing a sword in his favour; indeed, we never call to mind the secret instructions, dated Rio Janeiro 21st April, 1830, which he forwarded to the Marquis de Santo Amaro, in Europe, and which we published in our *Packet*, N^o 271, without feeling towards the heartless author of them something even beyond contempt.

CONVENTION of EDITORS.

"The Convention of Editors of Newspapers, recently assembled in Columbus, Ohio, was not regularly organized, the number present being considered too small for the transaction of business to any useful purpose; but before separating, they addressed a circular to their brethren throughout the State, to ascertain their views relative to the expediency of a session at some future day. They are of opinion, that several benefits may result from such a meeting. The conductors of

the several papers, by forming a personal acquaintance with each other, will be led to cherish feelings of mutual good will, and personal respect. Regulations, designed to elevate the Press in the opinion of the public, may be introduced, of which the most important would be those which tend to inculcate a regard for courtesy, and the rights and happiness of all. Arrangements for mutual aid and co-operation, in matters relating to the interests of the Press, may also be agreed upon."
(*American paper.*)

We should be delighted to see something like the above take place among our angry Editors here. Why will they not shake hands, and nobly exclaim,—“Brother, brother, we are all in the wrong!”—and finish the dispute by singing and putting into practice the advice (unless, indeed, they belong to the Temperance Society,) given in Sheridan's glee of—

“A bumper, a bumper, a bumper
Of good liquor—will end this contest quicker
Than Justice, Judge, or Vicar:
So fill the cheerful glass.”

CHURCH FESTIVALS.

San Francisco de Asis.—The unsettled weather, and rain, considerably interfered with the celebration of the above day; that is, the attendance at the Church of San Francisco was not so numerous as heretofore, and the customary procession through the streets did not take place. The interior of the Church, however, was extremely brilliant, and the High Altar splendidly adorned and lighted. We were present for more than two hours at the Vespers, on the evening of the 3d inst., and did not quit until 10 o'clock, at which hour the organ responded to the last *Amen*. We left the Church even then with regret, wishing, “that like the dying swan, our life might end in music.”

We have some claims on *San Francisco*, inasmuch as we have contributed, for several years, in aid of the expenses of his festival. These contributions have been made through the medium of our good-humoured friend, Friar Andres, who, until this year, never failed to call upon us for this annual tribute, and a trifle for himself to purchase snuff. We thought he must be dead, or indisposed; and therefore felt considerable pleasure upon seeing him at the Vespers, seated on an antique chair. Although close to him, he did not appear to notice us; and we began to surmise that Friar Andres, inside the Church, and Friar Andres outside of it, were two different persons;—like some Skippers, who are excellent fellows on shore, but terribly stiff and consequential at sea. We, however, wronged the good Friar: he soon recognized, and shook us heartily by the hand, offering us snuff which he declared was genuine Spanish, and made eager enquiries respecting the health of *Doña Clara*, and *Doña Panchita*; hinting, at the same time, that he had been promoted, and was no longer a mendicant Friar asking *limosna*; and was anxious to show us all the curiosities of the Church.

Friar Andres belongs to the order of San Francisco, and is domiciled in the Monastery here. In appearance and costume, he is all that one can fancy of a friar of 600 years back—he is a Spaniard by birth, and about 80 years of age, but extremely active and fond of a joke, and has, we believe, been in this country nearly 45 years; report states, that in his younger days he had served on board a Spanish man-of-war.

Festival of Nuestra Señora del Rosario.—This festival has always been looked up to here, with considerable interest: it happens, too, at the Spring time of the year, when, poets say, the mind is in a greater degree disposed “to religion and love,” than at any other period; and surely it cannot be profanation to combine one with the other. Great pains were taken this year to render it more imposing than ever, and the Lady of the

Governor officiated as the *Señora Mayordoma* upon the occasion.

On the evening of the Vespers, the Church of *San Domingo* presented a scene which we have never before witnessed:—the *patio* in front of the Church was surrounded with ornamented palisades, of those which appeared in the Plaza de la Victoria, on the festival of the 25th of May. These, and the exterior of the Church, were illuminated; and from both floated national flags, and those of various nations. Military music was stationed inside the palisades, and after 8 o'clock cannon were discharged from the *patio*, and a profusion of rockets and other fire-works. Some of the latter ignited a quantity of loose powder, whereby an artilleryman was seriously injured.

The interior of the Church presented a truly gorgeous and dazzling scene,—“a blaze of splendour.” The High Altar was magnificently lighted and decorated, as also the others; and the floor of the Church was overlaid with rich carpets. The attendance was immense, especially of ladies, the evening being delightfully serene; and a crowd lingered about the Church to see the fair ones pass and repass. It was, indeed, a scene of no common interest to a stranger:—the number of beautiful women entering and leaving the “Holy Temple,” the roar of cannon, fire-works, ringing of bells, and sounds of military music, all combined to render it imposing.

On the morning of the 6th, High Mass was celebrated, and a Sermon preached by the Friar Espinosa, which was not concluded until a quarter past three in the afternoon. The Governor was present, and various of the civil and military authorities, officers, &c. All the world of Buenos Ayres seemed to throng to this festival; but the greatest order prevailed, and the police-officers exerted themselves to give every facility to the ingress to, and egress from the Church. Cannon, &c., were discharged as before.

The *Noeua* at San Domingo, has continued on every evening of the week; the altars presenting the same brilliant appearance, and the congregatory part very great, particularly of females.

The *Señora Mayordoma* of the festival of Santa Rosario, of the last year, was the Lady of the then Governor (Rosas); and the ladies (who are the best judges in such cases,) aver that although the display upon the present occasion has been most superb, yet that great taste was evinced in the adornments of the preceding year.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,—The columns of your useful journal bear testimony to at least one benefit resulting from the establishment of a Temperance Society here: the free and full discussion of the subject. This will do good, whatever be the fate of the Society. Truth, like murder, “will out;” and whatever brings it before the world, confers a benefit on its inhabitants. If the principles of Temperance Societies will not bear the most rigid scrutiny to which their enemies can subject them; if they do not come off triumphant from the field of fair, manly discussion, sober investigation, and sound reasoning, I, for one, shall abandon the cause. More than this: if the *professed* friends of temperance who oppose the Society, will point out any improvement of which it is susceptible, the adoption of which will tend more to promote the great end in view, I will as cordially advocate the suggestion as though it originated with a friend to the Society; and I do firmly believe that in both these points I should be sustained by every member of the Society.

While I say this in all good faith to the enemies of Temperance Societies, I wish it to be well understood that we do not consider ridicule to be reasoning, assumption to be argument, nor the heaping up of reproachful epithets, to be sober, manly discussion. We shall not be moved a hair's breadth from our position, by sneers and sarcasms and hard names, though the whole bat-

tery of Billingsgate be opened upon us; nor shall we be driven from the field of discussion, by any fear of the "logical blows" our opponents are about to deal out to us, or of the "knock down arguments" they have in store for us. We shall see this matter out. If vanquished in open, honorable discussion, we will strike the flag of entire abstinence from ardent spirit as a drink, and permit a rum-bottle, a drunkard's phiz, or whatever emblem our opponents choose, to be hoisted in its stead. If our cause prevails,—if sober reason, common sense, and fair fully tried experiment declare for us,—we shall expect that the candid, and sober, and philanthropic of our opponents will renounce their opposition, and not only permit our banner to float unmolested, but enrol themselves under it.

To avoid all difficulty which may arise from overloading your *Packet*, Mr. Editor, with this matter, I would further propose that, if you prefer it, we will be at half the expense of an *extra sheet*, devoted to this subject, of the dimensions which our opponents may choose, and to be published weekly, or less frequently, as they may prefer, so long as they choose to bear the other half. The selection of articles for the said extra, to be left to yourself, or to be made by the parties respectively, either anonymously or under their own proper signatures.

So much for preliminaries. May I now beg your indulgence in a few remarks on some of the articles which have appeared in your columns.

In the *Packet* for September 28th, *Experiment* informs us that "each party has quoted Scripture in support of their arguments," and follows up his remark by some not very respectful allusions to the Bible, as a code of moral instruction. Now the *fact* is, so far as I can understand their language, that ONLY the opponents of the Society have quoted Scripture in support of their arguments." If I am mistaken, let the error be pointed out. What connexion "Madame Potiphar" has with Temperance Societies, is beyond my comprehension. There seems a strange propensity in some imaginations to wander into such themes, whatever be the subject in hand. If any one chooses to write a biography of this lady, or a commentary on the Song of Solomon, or to extol the morals of Shakespeare above the Bible, I shall not question his right to do so; but I protest against the *experiment* of interweaving such lucubrations with a defence of Temperance Societies. The two things are entirely independent and distinct. If a man cannot defend the cause of temperance without giving us a dissertation on the evidences of Christianity, or pouring contempt on the sacred volume, he had, at least in my judgment, better let it alone: if the cause prospers, it will be

"Non tunc auxilium, nisi talis defensoribus."

That a "Rum Spirit" should effervesce a little at the temperance movement, is not to be wondered at. It is quite a thing of course, that when the "craft is in danger," the whole troop of

Black spirits and white, blue spirits and grey,

should gather round the "tea kettle," as in olden time they did around the "bubbling cauldron" of Heracle; the "contents" of which, by the way, were far less destructive of human happiness and life, than the "cup's contents." And if, in the process of their incantations, they can get possession of the starboard hand of some "jolly tar" whose senses are for the time off duty, they may be expected not only to make the

Pot boil, and caudron bubble,

but to throw the froth and scum thereof in the face of the Temperance Society; though I verily believe, should "honest Jack," when in his sober senses, know the use the hags had made of his "unconscious clay," he would blush to his fingers ends, and forswear their company for ever. Such productions, from such sources, excite no surprise and need no reply.

I wish I could say as much of the article of *Nemo*, with which it was my intention chiefly to have occupied my paper when I sat down. When a sober, intelligent, educated man, sets himself professionally to give an "impartial examination" to a measure claiming to be a remedy for one of the greatest public evils of the age,—when the validity of this claim has been admitted, after seven years experiment, by hundreds of thousands in England and the United States, including the most distinguished statesmen and philanthropists, as well as the most eminent members of the clerical, medical, and legal profession,—when thousands of manufacturers and dealers in the article, have, on deliberate conviction, renounced it; and tens of thousands of ship masters, owners of furnaces, factories, and other large establishments, have excluded it from their premises,—when it has been banished utterly from

the army, and is being so from the navy of the United States, as a plague and a curse,—and when evidence of these facts is not only before the public, in reports published with the sanction of names as responsible and respectable as any in England or the United States, but when it is, to some extent at least, in the hands of the writer himself,—we expect something more of that man, than groundless assumptions, dimsy sophisms, state reproaches, and unwarranted insinuations. That the article in question contains *nothing* more, I shall not now affirm: that it contains all these in no small abundance, I do affirm, and with your leave, Mr. Editor, will *prove in detail*, if the affirmation is questioned.

Buenos Ayres, October 2d, 1833. E. W.

UNION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

THE Proprietors of the *Union Library and Reading Room*, and the Public generally, are informed that the said establishment has been recently REMOVED to the Altos

Between Nos. 61 and 63, Calle de la Piedad.

The Managing Committee would improve this opportunity to attract the attention of the Public towards this Institution, in the confident belief that it only needs to be known, to receive from the reading community that cordial support which they flatter themselves its capabilities of extensive usefulness really deserve.

As it is yet in its infancy, the LIBRARY cannot boast of being very extensive, the present number of volumes not exceeding five hundred—in these, however, are comprised standard works in every class of literature; and it is believed they will be found to have been se-

lected with care and judgment. This department will be continually augmenting, as the surplus revenue of the Institution is applied quarterly towards the purchasing of new Books, among which are included such of the periodicals of the day, both in England and the United States, as are most distinguished for their literary and scientific excellence.

In addition to the LIBRARY, there is connected a READING ROOM, which the Committee have made arrangements to keep supplied with very copious files of British and American gazettes (besides the papers of this city), so that they feel assured that it will at least equal any similar establishment in this city, in the variety and regularity of its foreign intelligence. The moderate sum of Fifty Dollars, at which the Shares were originally fixed, is presumed to be within the compass of their means for whose benefit the Institution was primarily organised—that is, the *Mechanics* of this city; but those who may not desire to become proprietors of the Institution, will be admitted, on being proposed by a Shareholder, to all the privileges of the LIBRARY and READING ROOM, on the payment in advance of Twelve Dollars, per quarter.

As it is certain that no one will contest the obvious utility of this association, it is to be hoped that a want of sufficient patronage may not operate towards impeding the advancement of an undertaking which lays claim to so many unquestionable advantages, without demonstrating a single objectionable feature.

The Committee would assure the Shareholders of the present good prospects of the concern; and at the same time respectfully solicit of them their cordial co-operation in disseminating amongst their acquaintance such particulars in regard to the Society, as cannot be easily detailed in this advertisement, but which, if more generally known, would doubtless operate towards increasing the number of their Subscribers, and, of course, the prosperity and value of the Institution.

(By order of the Committee)

JAMES C. HART, Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, October 12, 1833.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 10th OF OCTOBER, 1833.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig New Holland, Thompson,	S. Lezica, Bros.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Philomela, Sprott,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Floraville, King,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Thales, Isbister,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Esk, Dixon,	Dickson & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Livorno, Cooper,	Rodriguez, Bros.,	Patagonia.
Brig Alert, Snowden,	Hugh C. Smith,	Loading for Liverpool, via Montevideo.
Brig Fairy, Stephens,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Helvelyn, Roadie,	Lafove, Robinson & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Caroline, Broad,	Rodger, Bred & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Jeani, Levy,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Loading for Cowes for orders.
Brig Sarah, Sadler,	Bertram, Delisle & Co.	Havana.
Brig Patriot, Guild,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Liverpool.
Brig Cleopatra, McLean,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Brig Hortensia, Reed,	Duguid,	Discharging.
Brig Barba los, Christian,	Alfred Barber,	Discharging.
Brig Malvina, Thornton,	Lacordelle,	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Ship Hamilton, Langdon,	John Langdon,	Loading for Havana.
Brig Heroine, Snowden,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Philadelphia.
Brig Cornelia, Beard,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Baltimore.
Brig Orion, Ellis,	Davison, Dorr & Co.	Loading for New York.
Brig Edward, Calder,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Havana.
Brig Bardet, Smith,	Groce, P.acock & Morgan,	Discharging.
Brig Albert, Dayton,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Discharging.
Barque Hortensia, Massicot,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Brig Godeford, Hugues,	Cornet & Prat,	Loading for Havans.
Brig Joseph, Lamand,	Braulio Costa,	Loading for Bourdeaux.
Brig Claire, Simonet,	Cochard & Co.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Pomone, Guichon,	Aymes, Bros.,	Loading for Havre de Grace, via M. Vide
BREMEN.		
Barque Mary, N. Ruyter,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Havana.
DANISH.		
Schooner-brig Comet, Studing,	J. J. Klick,	Havana.
HAMBURG.		
Barque Courier, Hinrichsen,	S. Lerica, Bros.	Loading for Cowes, for orders.
Galliot Carle Heinrich, Yurjens,	Mohr & Ludovici,	Discharging.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig Piccolo Giorgio, Dellepiane,	Pedralbes & Cabot,	Rio Janeiro.
Polacre Coacordia, Analdo,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Cadiz, Barcelona, and Genoa.
Polacre San José, Revello,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Cadiz, Barcelona, & Genoa.
Ship Gloria, Bava,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Cadiz and Genoa.
Polacre San José, Gortlera,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Barcelona and Genoa.
Zumaca Aguilá, Colombino,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Havana.
Polacre Carlo Felix, Buzzolini,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for ports in the Mediterranean.
Ship Aurora, Rizzo,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona.
Brig Colombo, Ardito,	J. Gestal,	Discharging.
Polacre Marquez Gropallo, Croze,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.
NEAPOLITAN.		
Brig Ferrer, Castellano,	Pedralbes & Cabot,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Elisa, Meirelles,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Nra. Señora de Ayuda, Pelfa,	José Gestal,	Parnagua.
Schooner-brig Novo Yeval, Pacheco,	A. M. Pinto,	Rio Grande.
Schooner-brig Piranga, Diaz,	M. A. Ramos,	Santos.
Brig San José Americano, Matoso,	C. J. Moreira,	Brazil.
Schooner-brig Cacique, Oliveira,	M. A. Ramos,	Parnagua.
Zumaca Pensamiento Feliz, Labrador,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
Brig Rufina Graciosa, Oliveira,	M. A. Ramos,	Parnagua.
PORTUGUESE.		
Brig Saudade, Cardozo,	M. A. Ramos,	Uncertain.
AUSTRIAN.		
Brig Principe Bathiany, Emile,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.
TUSCAN.		
Brig Esperanza, Shepherd,	Davison, Dorr & Co.	Loading for Malaga.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

AMERICAN.—Corvette Natchez, (18 guns.) Captain John P. Zanzinger.

