

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 374.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1833.

[VOL. VIII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The following Official Document has been published:—

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Buenos Ayres, October 15, 1833.
24th year of the Liberty, and 18th of the Independence.

To the Executive Power of the Province:

Art. 1. During fifteen days from this date, none of the journals which are published in the Province, or which may be published in that period, shall insert any article except those of a scientific, literary, or mercantile nature.

2. The publication of Official articles, or foreign news, is excepted from the preceding article.

3. The Printers and Editors who transgress what is stated in the preceding Articles, shall be fined, for each one, in the penalty of 4000 dollars for the first offence; or in default thereof, to one year of military service; and double for the second, and so on progressively.

4. What is stated in the preceding Articles, likewise applies to all publications in loose sheets.

5. The cognizance of the violation of this decree, and the application of the penalties which it imposes, shall be under the charge of a Judge of the First Instance, in summary judgment; instituted by the Fiscal agent; the interested party being cited and present.

6. In case of Appeal, the Judge in appeal cases will proceed in the same summary manner, and his sentence will be decisive.

7. The prosecutions instituted by the State Fiscal, prior to this date, shall be quashed.

8. Let this be published.

GUILLELMO PINTO, President.
Eduardo Lahitte, Secretary.

In conformity with the provisions of the above decree, we forbear from making any comments upon passing events, and refer our readers to the official documents which we have inserted:

The Report of the Conciliatory Commission was published yesterday afternoon: we have not room to give particulars of it.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES.

A communication, dated 9th inst., was sent by the Government to the House of Representatives, to the following effect:—

That as soon as the Government perceived the mischief which the abuse of the liberty of the Press had caused not only this capital, but in every part of the Province, it seriously occupied itself with the means of suppressing an evil so serious, and which is at once an enemy to the true liberty of the Press, and in opposition to the civilization of the country.

That for this important object, the Government had held several Cabinet consultations, and had had various measures in view; but at the same time they presented difficulties to obtain the desired end,—some, from not being feasible under the circumstances of the unexampled fury to which a loose had been given by the periodical writers, and which had produced such an extreme excitement in the public mind,—others from their insufficiency, and from the great inconvenience that would accrue to put them in execution.

That the Government had at first deemed it prudent to forbear taking any measures against the excesses of the Press, until the House had reformed the law upon the liberty of the Press: it had, however, on 2d July, ordered the Fiscal to take such measures as were within the attributes of his office, against the infractors. In the meantime, the Government, and particularly the Chief Magistrate of the Province, had been assailed in

the most injurious and calumnious manner, by the Press.

That under such great difficulties, the Government had done every thing in its power to prevent the evils and the danger which threatened the public tranquillity, from the unbounded liberty displayed by the periodical writers. In effect, the Fiscal has commenced a prosecution against some of the journals; and the Government is convinced of the urgent necessity of providing efficacious means to restrain the phrenzy of the writers in question, which has had the effect of putting the city and the country in such a state of conflagration, as seriously to threaten the public peace.

The communication concludes by requesting the House to give this important affair its preferent consideration.

On the 12th inst., about mid-day, the Government forwarded a communication to the President of the House of Representatives, requesting him to convoke the Members, in order that the House might take into its consideration an affair of a serious and important nature, the particulars of which, the Government stated, it would forward within two hours.

In consequence of this convocation, the House assembled at 5 o'clock on the same afternoon, and continued with closed doors, deliberating upon the communication forwarded by the Government, until 11 at night. The result was the nomination of a conciliatory Commission, of the following tenor:—

That the Representatives of the Province had read and seriously considered the contents of the note which the Government had sent; and animated with the sacred interest which the preservation of the public peace, now so unfortunately threatened, required, they believed they fulfilled their duty in occupying themselves, as they had now done, in a permanent sitting; in order to procure the object in question, it being as primary as it was necessary, and to guarantee the public rights.

That they abstained from investigating the origin of the calamity which the Government announced, not from depreciating its importance, but from the necessity of preventing ulterior consequences.

That in so doing, they act in accordance with the high mission they have received from their constituents, and with the duty imposed upon them to maintain entire the laws, the public authority, and individual liberty. Following, therefore, upon this pacific system, they believed they thus satisfied the public exigencies, and effected all that rigorous justice can demand. That they in consequence address to H. E. this note, declaring that the firm and decided wish of the Representatives is, that the Government, under the circumstances which it has manifested, should not make use of armed force, or take the offensive against the citizens who, taking up arms, have presented themselves in an alarming attitude, until a Commission, composed of Señores Nicolas Anchorena, Juan José Cernadas, Tomas Guido, and Manuel José Garcia, which the House had just named, should endeavour to persuade the said citizens to lay down their arms and return to their pacific employments, under the safeguard of the laws, and the authority interposed by the Representatives of the Province. In order that no one should be molested for any public event anterior to this date.

The communication concludes by stating, that the Commission would leave this city on the morrow (Sunday morning); at 8 o'clock; and requests H. E. in the mean time to adopt all those measures within the sphere of his attributions, which he may deem necessary to maintain public order.

The above is signed by,—Manuel Guillermo Pinto, President; Eduardo Lahitte, Secretary.

The House of Representatives was again convoked on the 14th inst., and a note was read from the Government, dated 14th, stating that the seditious were actively and openly employed against the legal authority: that they had despatched a party to depose the military commandant of Ensenada, and take possession of the armament there; and at sun-rise that morning, had proceeded en masse to the cliff of the Convent of San Domingo, breaking the line of their first position, without the previous knowledge of the Government; thence they went near to the Hospital for men, headed by Bernardino Cabrera, who, eight days before, had been released from the public prison; that he committed many excesses, taking away horses belonging to the Government, preventing some drives of cattle from entering the town, and spilling milk intended for the use of the city, &c. &c. That the Government, who is alone responsible to maintain the public tranquillity, could not remain inactive; that the House must be aware of the necessity of instantly stifling all attempts at sedition; that toleration, under such circumstances, might plunge the country into irremediable evils; and that the Government was disposed not to omit any means within the sphere of its attributions, to suppress the anarchy which prevails.

The House of Representatives later 15th inst., communicated above; stating that when they advised the Government not to take the offensive against those citizens who were in arms against the legal authority, until the answer of the conciliatory Commission had been received, they had no idea that it should be taken as an absolute prohibition for the Government to exercise that authority which was necessary to maintain the public peace; and that the present communication had been referred to a Committee, &c.

Official Documents.

A communication, dated Luján, 13th inst., from General Juan Izquierdo to the Minister of War, states, that on receiving the Minister's note ordering him to proceed with his regiment to the capital, to support the authority, which was threatened by the troops of Captain Benavente, he had instantly issued the necessary orders; and notwithstanding that he was scarcely convalescent from a severe illness, he would, at the sacrifice of his health, do every thing in his power, whatever might be the mode of conveyance, in order to place himself at the head of his men.

The Governor, on the 15th inst., issued a Proclamation, addressed to the inhabitants of the Province, to the effect, that if in times of tranquillity it be necessary for the Executive to act so as to give confidence to the people, and security for the preservation of Constitutional liberty, it was more than ever so at the present moment, from the scandalous insurrection promoted by some deluded men. The proclamation then notices the note sent by the Government to the House of Representatives upon the subject, and states that if the admonitions of those elected by the people have no effect, then the Government will take means in order that the laws be respected, peace re-established, and the liberties and rights of the Province protected.

PROCLAMATION.

The Governor and Captain General of the Province, to his fellow-countrymen.

"CITIZENS!—The enemies of order and public tranquillity, those furious demagogues who for so long a period have been engaged in exciting sedition and in promoting the subversion of the constitutional system, have succeeded in realizing an anarchical movement against the fundamenta!

Laws, and against the Chief Magistrate of the Province.

"*Fellow-Countrymen!*—The Government has dictated all the necessary measures, in order that tranquillity may be preserved without alteration: be assured it shall not be disturbed with impunity. Among the means which it has adopted, it has addressed a note to the Hon. House of Representatives of the Province, in order that, taking this most important event into its sovereign consideration, it may dictate other measures which it may deem more efficacious.

"Above all, the Government counts upon public opinion for its principal support; and for its first prop, the co-operation of its fellow-citizens.

"JUAN RAMON BALSARCE."

Buenos Ayres, October 12, 1833.

PROCLAMATION.

"*Patricios of Buenos Ayres!*"

"The undersigned General has just been appointed, by the Supreme Chief of the Province, to the command of the corps of *Patricios* of Buenos Ayres. In accepting this honorable employment, I feel myself animated with the most flattering hopes, because I find myself at your head in order to defend the public liberties, and sustain the empire of the laws.

"The welfare of the country is threatened by a small portion of men, who, straying from the path of honour and of virtue, pretend to trample upon the laws, and overturn the legitimate authorities. The opportunity which now presents itself to you is brilliant, in order to prove the justice with which you have known how to merit the honorable name of *Patricios*: you go to defend the authorities created by the law, to place public tranquillity: this rights, and assure the source of the greatest pride to you.

"*Fellow-Patriots and Friends!*—Let us hasten to save the country, and to re-establish the salutary power of the laws. Subordination and respect to the constituted authorities, ought to be the basis of our march. That will conduct us to victory, crowning us with the blessings of our fellow-patriots; and this is all which your friend and fellow-citizen can recommend and exact of you.

"FELIX OLAZABAL."

RIO JANEIRO.

The degraded state of the Brazilian copper currency, has lately caused considerable confusion in Rio Janeiro. Most of the shops in that city were closed on the morning of the 30th ult., in consequence of a combination; but to avoid disturbances, they were re-opened on the 2d inst. Many of the shop-keepers refuse copper altogether, and others receive it at half its value. The Government had issued several manifestos upon the subject, which had the effect of pacifying in a degree the minds of the lower classes; but it was doubtful whether individuals, or the nation, would ultimately have to bear the loss. Great exertion was made by the Rio shop-keepers, to pay the foreigners with copper: this, however, was successfully resisted; and it is stated to be the only circumstance on record in which the merchants of Brazil's capital acted unanimously. This state of things must cause great disquiet to the Government of Brazil; and they are blamed by the unthinking, for the faults of their predecessors. The lamentable state of the currency, is one of the many disastrous consequences of the war with the Argentine Republic; but the origin of the evil is overlooked, and the unreflecting join in censuring a Government that is crippled hand and foot, and only because it cannot afford instantaneous relief.

A publication of the Budget has recently taken

place in Rio Janeiro, which accounts in a very satisfactory manner for the present distribution of the revenue. Considerable retrenchment had been made in the war department, and the annual amount of 1,000 *contos*, formerly paid to the ex-Emperor, has been saved to the nation; but nearly all the difference was absorbed by the enormous amount now paid for the interest of the bonds issued in payment of the *prize claims*: this is another consequence of the unfortunate war with this Republic. The amount annually allotted for the prosecution of public works, and for the amelioration of the prisons, has been increased; and a larger sum allotted for the purpose of promoting public instruction in the provinces.

A company, at Rio Janeiro, was trying to get a license for a line of steam-packets along the coast. It was supposed, however, that it would fall to the ground, not for want of pecuniary support, but from the prejudices of the Assembly, who want to insist that *all* the persons connected with the management of the affair, shall be Brazilians,—and this could not be for a moment assented to.

The steamer for Messrs. Inglis & Co., on the Amazon, as also those which Mr. Platt is getting out to ply on the bay of Rio, there was no doubt would be allowed by the Assembly, as Mr. Platt is a Brazilian citizen, therefore they cannot object on that score; and the one on the Amazon was much required.

With such opportunities for steam navigation as Brazil presents, it is surprising that steam-boats should be so little used there; in fact we believe that that of the Government, which is now rotting, is the only one which has seen service in Brazil. We have heard it stated that the introduction has been prevented, in some degree, by the prejudices of the *Patricios*, who are now the most influential persons in the Empire of Brazil; and that some of them absolutely think that the British want to take the country from them. Nine-tenths of these Portuguese are said to have left Portugal when mere lads, sent to seek their fortunes; and most of them, by strict parsimony, &c., have become men of property. The rising generation of Brazilians are generally free from prejudices of the above nature, and are glad to see foreigners and foreign improvements in their country.

Exchange on England, at Rio Janeiro, was on 3d inst., at 40d. The rise in cottons in England, had not made much impression on the prices of British manufactures, owing to the great stock on hand, bought in England at old prices. Coffee and sugar, however, had risen in proportion to the bright prospects in Europe.

The Americans have lately driven the British completely out of the coffee market, by always buying above them; and hitherto the speculation has been successful. A private letter from Rio Janeiro, dated 3d inst., in speaking upon this subject, says:—"Veremos if they make a mole or a mountain this year;—they deserve success for their spirit. Six years ago, the average number of American vessels was about 6 a month; and some of these were small schooners, sent here for sale, or for the purpose of breaking the Buenos Ayres blockade. Now, there are four times that number, principally large ships, with flour, wine, and domestic goods, which they exchange for coffee, and draw on England for the balance of the value between their inward and outward cargoes, which is great. The house of Birkhead & Co., transact more than half of this business, and must have realized a great fortune. They are likewise doing a great deal in the China trade, and some rich cargoes have arrived here in American bottoms. In domestic goods, they

are almost rivalling the British, notwithstanding the many disadvantages they labour under."

CHILI.

We have been favoured with the journal *Mercurio*, of Valparaiso, to 13th ult. Another conspiracy against the Government of Chili, had been discovered and suppressed, in the capital of that Republic, in the commencement of the last month. Some discharged military officers are stated to have been at the head of it.

The rains, during the last winter, have been equally copious in Chili, as in this country; and the roads were for a period in a manner impassable, particularly that from Santiago to Valparaiso.

The Chilean brig *Intrepid*, Captain John Gordon, (an Englishman,) from Talcahuano, with a number of passengers, was wrecked in August last on the coast of San Antonio (Chili.) Twenty-eight of the dead bodies had been washed on shore,—some of them bore the marks of mortal wounds. One (supposed to be that of the boat-swain,) had the throat cut. The fate of the remainder of the persons who were on board, was not ascertained, and the boats of the wreck were missing.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Without wishing, Mr. Editor, to contribute to the overloading of your *Packet*, especially as you receive and carry certain goods freight free, yet as I am desirous of forwarding a small case to your correspondent *Nemo*, I trust to your well-known generosity to admit it on board. The friends of Temperance Societies do not by any means object either to well-meant scrutiny, or direct opposition; being well assured that not only the end which they have in view, but the means by which they propose to accomplish it, will well bear the test of both. The end, is what the whole world admits to be good; and, as to the means,—admit, if you please, that the success of them is somewhat problematical; yet give them the trial, in order that we may possess what *Nemo* deems necessary to warrant the use of them, *viz.*, "the evidence of experience." For if, like him, all determine to wait for such proof before they can be induced to co-operate in the scheme, there will be an end at once, not only of all reformation of the vice of inebriety, but, as a consequence, of all melioration in the general state of society, so far as it depends upon the use of means hitherto not tried or proved. The means are, indeed, simple; but let them, before they be condemned, be tried: the friends of the cause ask no more.

But ardent spirit, *Nemo* says, "is known to be highly advantageous." How? "It diffuses a general heat throughout the system, quickens the circulation of the blood, and counteracts the listlessness of exhaustion." It imparts strength, no doubt; but it is in the very same way that a brain fever bestows upon exhausted nature an artificial or forced, but destructive, strength: for the drinking of ardent spirit is followed by a violent action upon the nervous and muscular system for a time; but when this subsides, then comes a collapse, and a lassitude, corresponding to the previous unnatural exertion. Until, therefore, I hear any person recommending a brain fever as a means of improving the strength, I shall not be inclined to recommend the use of ardent spirits for the same purpose, and on the same grounds.

But it seems that no particular vice must be singled out for attack more than another; so that if I be beset by half-a-dozen enemies, and one of them is a great overbearing fellow, not only stronger than, but exercising a most unlimited sway over the rest, I am not, if I can, to attack him in the first place, or I must not call him by a harder name than any of his companions. I suspect, if *Nemo* were so beset, he would think somewhat differently. And though I am no more a friend than himself to what he calls "the knight-errantry of morals,"—much less am I a friend to ostentation; yet I do not call that, "dignified virtue," which "shrinks from observation," when the benefit of our fellow-creatures requires a different line of conduct; and even he will not question the propriety of its being, at least, sometimes necessary to let the light of our example shine before men.

As to the debasing tendency of Temperance

Institutions, it is a tendency, not arising out of themselves, but from the debased nature of man. If mankind were that noble race of *reflecting beings*, always perceiving the *line of demarcation between right and wrong, between the use and the abuse of a thing*, which *Nemo* would infer it to be, there would be no necessity for such Societies; and if that "full-grown, manly and independent virtue," which is so much wanted, could be produced by a word, or by more noble rather than by more humble means, I might also pray to be delivered from "leading-strings" as well as others; but when I see that the noblest piece of creative workmanship is brought to maturity by a gradual course of the simplest means—often of the most humbling and debasing tendency; I cannot but infer that a single attribute, or virtue, of man, may be matured by a similar process: and so long as I see that a child is taught to walk by the help of "leading-strings," I shall see no impropriety in making use of them to assist the child in virtue, until, by *conviction, reflection, and habit*, he become able to walk alone. There is such a thing as being more nice than wise. If we mean to do good, the true springs of human conduct must be studied; and we shall often find, in nature as well as in art, that the simplest causes are productive of the greatest effects. I do not myself look for any great *immediate* results from Temperance Societies; but I do perceive in them the germe of a gradual and ultimate amendment of the present habits and customs of society. This stands to

reason, even though not a single confirmed drunkard be reformed; for if only temperate men, or men accustomed to drink spirits in moderation, can be generally prevailed upon to abstain from the use of ardent spirits, the demand for them will decrease, and, as a consequence, the price of the article, after a time, will increase; and in proportion to the obstacles thrown in the way of obtaining them, will the evil of spirit-drinking diminish. If also the habit of vicious drinking be contracted, not at once, but by degrees; then, if men upon whom the vice is now only creeping, will but consent to abstain, a decrease in intemperate habits must necessarily follow, as the present race of drunkards is carried off the stage, and which a very few years will accomplish. And as to the effects of influence—and who has not some?—they are too well known to require notice. If, then, men in general will but abstain from the use of spirits, and those who do abstain will only use their influence, be it more or less, to induce others to follow their example, it is impossible to say what might not be the effect produced in the course of a few years, by the adoption of the system in question; and I will hope that "public" or human "benevolence," is not that poor, weak, imperfect principle, which will set at nought an attempt to benefit generations of human beings, merely because it comes in contact with a little "personal gratification." If it do, let it not be misnamed, *benevolence*; but rightly called, *selfishness*.

ALIQUIS.

Brig Prompt.—We have received from Montevideo the following note, containing further particulars respecting the loss of the above-mentioned brig:—

"At 2 o'clock, A. M., (24th August,) when blowing a heavy gale of wind from S. S. W., accompanied with fog and rain, the *Prompt* at that time under two reefs in the topsails, foresail, and one reef in the trysail; larboard tacks, close upon a wind; and immediately the danger was seen, called all hands and hoisted the brig in stays; and in the act of staying struck, with the brig's head to S. S. W., and stern to N. N. E.; that is, the head is in for the land. If the bows had been in for land, in our opinion great part of the crew might have gotten on shore from the flying jib-boom.—(Signed,) THOMAS BARNES, late master of the brig *Prompt*.—R. Atkinson, Carpenter."

We hear that the body of Mrs. Jackson, and four of the seamen of the *Prompt*, have been washed on shore, and were buried near the beach of Garzon.

Quick Passage.—The American brig *Sophia* & *Eliza*, Read, arrived at New York, from Montevideo, in the short space of 35 days.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrived at Cork, July 8; and at London, July 20.
British brig *Hannah Moore*, Moore, from Montevideo, May 5.

At Cadiz.

July 1.—Sardinian brig *Misericordia* de Dios, Maguone, from Buenos Ayres 17th April.

At Rio Janeiro.

On 23d ult.—Brazilian brig *Santo Domingo* Eneas, from Montevideo 7th ult.

30.—H. B. M's. packet *Brisels*, from Falmouth 9th August, with the mails for the River Plate.—[She called at the Northern ports of Brazil.]

Arrived at Valparaiso.

August 19.—British barque *Mary* and *Ann*, Bartlett, from Liverpool 99 days.—(The cook of the above vessel was drowned during the passage.)

21.—French barque *Izambert*, from Rio Janeiro 58 days, *caicaco*, from Bourdeaux 127 days.

French brig *Havre*, from Guayaquil.
American brig *Richard Alsop*, Taylor, from Cadiz 109 days.

American brig *Lady Adams*, from Baltimore 120 days.

American ship *Pagoda*, from Boston 117 days.
American brig *Leonidas*, from New York 117 days.

22.—American brig *Amos Palmer*, from New York 116 days.

23.—British barque *Kent*, Clark, from Paita.
American ship *Commerce*, from New York 90 days.

25.—British brig *Laura*, from St. Catherines 63 days.

26.—American ship *Averick*, from Paita.
September 10.—H. B. M's. ship *Tyne*, from Islay.

Arrived at Montevideo.

On 6th inst.—Brazilian schooner *Francisca* Vigilante, from Cananea.

9.—Brazilian *zumaca* *San José Americano*, from Rio Grande.

American brig *Rolla*, from Rio Janeiro.

12.—French brig *Phaeton*, from St. Maloes.

13.—Sardinian polacre *Nra. Sra. de la Guarda*, from Genoa, and St. Catherines.

Bremen barque *Wanderer*, from Cupe de Verds.

It was not known what packet would bring the September mail from Falmouth, for the Brazils and the River Plate.

H. B. M's. ship *Challenger*, (28 guns,) Captain Michael Seymour, was daily expected at Rio Janeiro, from England.

The U. States' corvette *Lexington*, was to sail from Rio Janeiro, for the River Plate, about 6th inst.

The British barque *Ajax*, with flour and an assorted cargo, and British brig *Sultana*, with rum and sugar, were to sail from Rio Janeiro about the 10th inst., for the River Plate.

The American ship *St. Peter*, from Boston bound for Valparaiso, out 52 days, was spoken on the Equator, long. 23, 20 W., about 1st ult., by British brig *Medora*.

The British brig *Favorite*, Christie, from London 18th July, bound to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, sailed from Deal about the 23d of same month.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 17th 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 Thalets, Isbister, | Zumaran & Treserra, | Loading for Liverpool. |
| Barque Esch, 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 Helvellyn, Roadle, | Lafone, Robinson & Co. | Isle of France. |
| Brig Caroline, Broad, | Rodger, Bred & Co. | Loading for Liverpool. |
| Brig Iseni, Lacy, | Horne & Alsogaray, | Loading for Cowes for orders. |
| Brig Sarah, Salfer, | Burman, Deislie & Co. | Loading for Havana... |
| Brig Patriot, Guild, | Horne & Alsogaray & Co. | Loading for Havana. |
| Brig Coquetta, McLean, | Duguid, | Ile of France. |
| Brig Hortensia, Reed, | Alfred Barber, | Discharging. |
| Brig Barba los, Christian, | Lacordelle, | Discharging. |
| Brig Malvina, Thoroton, | | |
| 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 Orient, Ellis, | Davison, Dorr & Co. | Loading for New York. |
| Brig Edward, Calder, | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. | Havana. |
| Brig Bardett, Smith, | Grogan, Peacock & Morgan, | Havana. |
| Brig Albert, Dayton, | Daniel Gowland & Co. | Discharging. |
| Barque Hortensia, Massicot, | Daniel Gowland & Co. | Discharging. |
| Schooner Lady's Return, Gorre, | Dorr, Reincke & Lees, | Discharging. |
| Schooner Cicero, Janvier, | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. | Discharging. |
| Brig Troubadour, Raines, | Grogan, Peacock & Morgan, | Discharging. |
| Brig Hyperion, Jenney, | Daniel Gowland & Co. | Discharging. |
| FRENCH. | | |
| Brig Godfrey, Hugues, | Cornet & Prat, | Loading for Havana. |
| Brig Joseph, Lamaud, | 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. Video. |
| BREMEN. | | |
| Barque Mary, N. Ruyter, | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. | Havana. |
| DANISH. | | |
| Schooner-brig Comet, Studing, | J. J. Kieck, | Havana. |
| HAMBURG. | | |
| Barque Courier, Hinrichsen, | S. Lezica, Bros. | Loading for Cowes, for orders. |
| Galliot Carl Heinrich, Yujens, | Mohr & Ludovici, | Discharging. |
| SARDINIAN. | | |
| Brig Piccolo Giorgio, Dell'epiano, | Pedraibes & Cabot, | Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona. |
| Polacre Concordia, Ansaldo, | 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 Barcelona and Genoa. |
| Polacre San José, Gorlera, | Pedro A. Plomer, | Loading for Havana. |
| Zumaca Aquila, Colombino, | Pedro A. Plomer, | Loading for ports in the Mediterranean. |
| Polacre Carlo Feliz, Buzzolai, | Pedro A. Plomer, | Loading for Cadiz and Barcelona. |
| Ship Aurora, Rizzo, | J. Gestal, | Discharging. |
| Brig Colombo, Ardito, | Amadeo & Caprile, | Discharging. |
| Polacre Marques, Gnapallo, Croze, | | |
| NEAPOLITAN. | | |
| Brig Ferrer, Castellano, | Pedraibes & Cabot, | Loading for Rio Janeiro. |
| BRAZILIAN. | | |
| Brig Eloisa, Meirclles, | Pedro A. Plomer, | Loading for Rio Janeiro. |
| Brig Nra. Señora de Ayuda, Peñ, | José Gestal, | Parnagua. |
| Schooner-brig Novo Verbal, 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, La brador, | M. A. Ramos, | Brazil. |
| Brig Rufina Graciosa, Oliveira, | M. A. Ramos, | Parnagua. |
| PORTUGUESE. | | |
| Brig Saudade, Cardoso, | M. A. Ramos, | Rio Janeiro. |
| AUSTRIAN. | | |
| Brig Principe Bathiany, Emile, | Amadeo & Caprile, | Discharging. |
| TUSCAN. | | |
| Brig Esperanza, Shepherd, | Davison, Dorr & Co. | Loading for Malaga. |

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Packet *Hornet*, Lieut. F. R. Coghlan, Commander.
AMERICAN.—Corvette *Natchez*, (18 guns,) Captain John P. Zantzing.

