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AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1833.

[VOL. VIII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

Our columns have lately been so much occupied with political affairs, and official documents, (which, of course, must always have the preference,) that we have been unable to speak of various interesting publications which have lately appeared in this city, and also upon other "local matter;" all of which we shall take the first opportunity of noticing.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the death of Governor Dorrego, at Navarro, the Civil and Military Authorities, &c., wore crape upon the left arm, in pursuance of the decree to that effect. The flags at the Fort, Marine-Office, and those of the National vessels in the harbour, were hoisted half-mast, and the columns of the *Gaceta Mercantil* displayed mourning emblems.

El Monitor.—The first number of a new daily paper, under the above title, was published on the 11th inst., at the State Printing-Office, No. 19, Calle de Chacabuco. The Prospectus was written in a plain and unpretending manner, and very much to the purpose;—stating, that the situation of the country demands more than ordinary circumspection on the part of the public writers, in order not to inflame the passions, but rather to moderate them. That the first essays of *El Monitor*, must of course be regulated by the restrictions placed by the House of Representatives upon the Press; but the moment those are removed, its labours will take that latitude compatible with existing laws, &c.

The continuation of the daily proceedings (to September last,) of the army under the command of General Rosas, has been published. It is interesting, as showing the discipline of the troops, and the complete rout of the Indian enemy.

The chief part of the cargo of the Portuguese brig *Saudade*, which sailed from this port on 7th inst., for Rio Janeiro, consists of *Asses*. We hear that at present there is a great scarcity of these animals in this country. We know not whether it ought to be a motive of consolation to us, that *Asses* are still more scarce in Brazil.

FUNCIONES AT SAN ISIDRO. PUNTA CHICA, and SAN FERNANDO.

Early on Sunday morning last, General Pinedo, accompanied by Lt.-Colonels Quezada, Hidalgo, Gonzalez, and Santacoloma, Majors Ovalle, Pons, and a number of officers and citizens of the country districts, arrived at San Isidro. At 11 o'clock they proceeded to the Church, where High Mass was celebrated; at the conclusion of which they adjourned to the Girls' School, and witnessed the presentation of premiums, by the Señora de Marco, to those of the pupils who have excelled in reading, writing, embroidery, &c. This scene excited much interest, and all the spectators were surprised at the progress made by these young females.

The Señor General, after this exhibition, went with his *cortège* to the Punta Chica, (between

San Isidro and San Fernando,) where they partook of a sumptuous dinner at the house of a Portuguese gentleman, (Señor Joaquin de los Santos.) Among the company was the Justice of Peace of San Isidro. The toasts were appropriate, and the Band of General Rolon's regiment enlivened the scene by their excellent performances. The evening's amusements finished with a Ball, at which a considerable portion of the ladies of the Punta of San Fernando assisted.

On Monday, General Pinedo, and his *suite*, attended another splendid dinner, at the house of the Justice of Peace of the Punta of San Fernando, (Señor Demetrio Villarino.) A number of citizens were present, and in addition to other officers, were Lieut.-Colonels Gonzales, Hernandez, and Garay, Majors Sanchez, LaMadrid, and Santos.

After paying due honours to the table, the General and guests retired to the town of San Isidro, where another Ball took place, which was kept up until day-light on the following morning. The fair ones of San Isidro mustered strong upon the occasion; and in the group were various ladies of Buenos Ayres, transient visitors at the charming *cadroit* of San Isidro.

General Pinedo, &c., arrived in town on Tuesday morning, delighted with their excursion, and at the great order and happiness which were diffused throughout.

SANTA FÉ.—Señor Domingo Cullen, has been appointed Provisional Governor of the Province of Santa Fé, during the absence of the Governor *propietario* (Estanislao Lopez,) with the expedition against the Indians who threaten that Province.

Official Documents.

A communication, dated Santa Fé, 1st inst., from the provisional Governor of that Province, addressed to the Government of Buenos Ayres, congratulates them on the election of General Juan José Viamont as Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres. That the honorable and patriotic qualities which have distinguished the public career of General Viamont, gives every reason to hope that their common country will receive from his influence the benefits it so much needs, and a termination at length put to its misfortunes. That he feels the most lively satisfaction in offering his congratulations to General Viamont, and to the people of Buenos Ayres, on an election which assures the tranquillity of the Province, and which has caused such flattering expectations in all parts of the Republic. That Santa Fé will make every effort to preserve and draw closer the friendly ties which now unite the two Provinces, and religiously fulfil its compromises so solemnly contracted.

A communication has been received, of similar import to the above, dated Cordova, 22d ult., and signed by the Governor *interino*, (José A. Reina,) who offers congratulations, in his own name and in that of the Province of Cordova; and expressing his hope that the Almighty will bless

the government of General Viamont, with days of honour and glory.

A communication, dated 6th inst., from the Government to the House of Representatives, states, that in its efforts for the welfare of the country, it ought always to rely upon the decided and constant cooperation of the Legislative Body: that it has seen with regret a fortnight elapse since the new Representatives of the City have been elected, and they have not as yet been incorporated with the House: that such proceedings may compromise the credit of the Government, and even affect the public guarantees. It therefore entreats the House to make exertions commensurate with the exigencies of the country.

A note from the Government, dated 12th inst., reminds the Provisor and Vicar-General of the decree of 11th December, 1832, for the celebration of religious rites to the memory of H. E. Manuel Dorrego, in order that the said decree may be strictly fulfilled.

A note from the Minister of War, dated 2d inst., to the Commandant of the Park of Artillery, notices the various abuses which prevail in that establishment, and requests him to report upon the means of bettering it, &c.

The Minister of War, in a communication to the Inspector General, dated 2d inst., requests that he will communicate to General Rosas, that the Government highly appreciate his indefatigable activity; and that they have the well-founded expectation that the result of his exertions will be of incalculable advantage to the province.

A notice from the Home Department, dated 3d inst., states that the Government have appointed a committee, consisting of the President of the Medical Board, Dr. Justo Garcia Valdes, and the Medical Professors, Doctors Cosme Argerich, Thomas Lepper, Diego Alcorta, and Miguel Rivera, to report upon the plans and memorial presented by the Engineer of the province, for the construction of a new Hospital; and in respect to the architectural parts of it, they have appointed the architects, Señor Felipe Semilosa and Mr. Richard Adams, to report thereon.

A decree, dated 3d inst., states that the Government taking into consideration the injury which coasting vessels, and commerce in general, sustain from the present practice of the Guard Vessel in the Inner Roads visiting them, notwithstanding that they have, before leaving the Riachuelo, been visited by the Resguardo. It is therefore ordered, that in future no coasting vessel despatched from the Boca del Riachuelo, bound to any part of the River Plate, Parana, or Uruguay, shall be stopped by the Guard Vessel. In case, however, that circumstances should occur in render it necessary to detain any coasting vessel, a special order for that purpose must be obtained from the Captain of the Port, who must immediately inform the Minister of Marine of the motives which impelled him to this act.

A note, dated 3d inst., was addressed by the Minister of Marine (Tomas Guido,) to the Captain of the Port, inclosing the preceding decree, and stating that the Government had now removed one of the principal things which fettered the coasting trade: that they were most anxious to foster a branch of commerce so important to the country, and also so perilous to those engaged in it; and desirous of giving every impulse and facility to the Argentines employed therein, they would listen to any suggestions for its improvement, which experienced owners of coasting vessels, or others, might offer. A legal and just preference must of course be given to those of the natives of this Republic who might wish to dedicate themselves to the trade, and this without infringing upon the liberal principles professed by the Government.

A note, dated 5th inst., from the Minister of the Home Department, (Manuel J. Garcia,) to the Engineer of the Province, states that the Government desirous of putting into execution the decree of 14th February, 1828, in order to unite the ground of the Botanical Garden with the Cemetery of the North, requests that he will proceed as soon as possible to fulfil article 4 of said decree.

A circular, dated 5th inst., from the Minister of the Home Department, to the Justices of Peace of the Country Districts, states, that the Government aware that in various towns of the country the primary instruction of youth has been neglected in the Schools: the Justice of Peace, in conjunction with the Caré and a respectable inhabitant, are therefore requested to examine into the affair, and to report thereon.

A note, dated 5th inst., from the Minister of Marine to the Captain of the Port, requests that he will take immediate measures in order to the filling up of the three deep holes which the said Captain of the Port had notified as existing in places on the river side frequented by bathers, and therefore highly dangerous.

A note, dated 6th inst., from the same to the same, states that the Government had made every effort in order that the public should receive their letters from the Post-Office, with regularity and despatch: that it behoved the Captain of the Port to exert himself all in his power, so that no delay might take place in disembarking the mails from sea, particularly those by the Montevideo packets. It is now often the case, that on hearing the gun fired by those packets on anchoring, people crowd to the Post-Office, and not immediately obtaining their letters, attribute it to want of zeal in the public offices. It is therefore ordered that the visit boat shall in future leave the shore the moment the packets enter the Inner Roads: by this method much time will be saved, and the letters distributed soon after the anchoring gun has been fired.

A note, dated 6th inst., from the Minister of War to the Inspector General, states that great abuses prevail as it regards the number of orderlies in the service of officers. He is therefore to take care that the ordinances in this respect be strictly complied with, and that the soldiers thus improperly employed do return to their quarters; one orderly man only being allowed to each general officer, and Colonel.

A note, dated 6th inst., from the Minister of the Foreign Department to that of the Home Department, states that the Government having decided to put into execution the buoying of the banks of the River Plate, in order to facilitate the navigation thereof, and to remove the dangers caused by the want of proper marks on those banks, the necessary vessels have been ordered, and every line has been lost: he therefore requests

that the Minister of the Home Department will forward to him the result of the labours of the committee which had been appointed for the same object by the Tribunal of Commerce, in pursuance of a decree of 28th February, 1832.

A communication, dated 6th inst., from the Minister of the Foreign Department, to that of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, states, that the quantity of vessels which frequent the River Plate, owing to the augmentation of commerce, requires that both the Oriental Government and that of this Republic should put in practice every measure used by civilized nations, in order to facilitate the navigation of the river. That the Government of Buenos Ayres are at present occupied in order to realize the project of buoying the Ortiz and Chico Banks, from Point Indio to the anchorage of this city; but that the complete fulfilment of the work depends upon placing a floating light about 6 miles E. of the English Bank. If the President of the Oriental State will join in the expense of placing the said light, an arrangement might take place relative to the duty to be imposed on national and foreign vessels, in order to provide for its preservation; and under such circumstances, the Government of Buenos Ayres have no doubt that the House of Representatives of the Province of Buenos Ayres, would authorize the paying of half the permanent cost thereof, to forward a measure so much called for by civilization, humanity, and the wants of both States.

A communication, dated 6th inst., from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to that of the Bolivian Republic, acknowledges the receipt of the note of the latter, of 15th August last, which states the wish of the Government of Bolivia to draw closer the friendly ties which unite the two Republics. That the Government of Buenos Ayres, charged with the foreign affairs of the Argentine Republic, feel the same sentiments; and in order to give every facility to commerce, they had ordered an additional mail to be made up for Peru; and the one which now leaves this city for that country, to proceed to the confines of the province of Salta, and thence return with the mail from Bolivia.

The Committee appointed to examine into the state of the Public Library, have made a report thereon, dated 4th inst., to the Minister of the Home Department; from which it appears that it had fallen into great confusion and decay; that at the time Señor Moreno had the management of it, the Library consisted of 17,000 volumes, but that at present there were only 16,000.

A notice, dated 9th inst., from the Captain of the Port's office, states that in future the said Office will be open from 8 o'clock in the morning, until 3 in the afternoon.

Reinstatement of the Philanthropic Society of Buenos Ayres.

This imposing ceremony took place on the 8th inst., in one of the halls of the Government House, in the Fort. The members composing the said Society attended, consisting of the following gentlemen:—Señores Diego E. Zavaleta, Pedro Planer, Justo Garcia Valdez, Miguel Escuti, Joaquin Almeida, Manuel Irigoyen, Antonio Páez, Manuel Arrotea, Manuel Ortiz Escudado, Manuel H. Aguirre, Manuel Obligado, Lucio Mancilla, Cosme Argerich, Manuel Rivero, Juan Domingo Bargas, Juan Miguens, Francisco Sarate, Juan Carlos Rosado, Francisco Diñeco, and Dr. James Lepper.

The Minister of the Home and Finance Departments (Manuel J. Garcia) made a luminous address upon the occasion. He concluded on the divine nature of charity: that it is the dis-

tinctive essential of the holy Christian religion, whose moral is to love one another.

After a feeling and excellent harangue, the Minister retired; upon which the meeting proceeded to elect a President, Vice-President, and Secretary. The result was as follows:—

President, Manuel H. de Aguirre;—Vice-President, Justo Garcia Valdez;—Secretary, Manuel Irigoyen.

A variety of Official Documents, dated 28th ult., and 2d inst., relative to the slaves who have been lately serving in the army, &c., were published on 11th inst.

Buenos Ayres, December 2, 1833.

The undersigned, Consul of Belgium, has the honor to address H. E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to announce his return to this city, from Montevideo, and his resumption of the Consulate of Belgium; Mr. Robert M'Donnell consequently ceasing in the provisional discharge of the functions thereof.

The undersigned takes this opportunity to salute H. E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs, with his highest consideration.

FERDINAND DELISLE.
To H. E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs }
of Buenos Ayres. }

Buenos Ayres, December 4, 1833.

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

To the Consul of Belgium, Mr. Ferdinand Delisle.

The undersigned Minister has been informed, by the note of the Consul of Belgium, of 2d inst., of his return from Montevideo and resumption of the Consulate of Belgium; Mr. Robert M'Donnell consequently ceasing in the provisional discharge of the functions thereof.

The undersigned has the satisfaction to salute Mr. Ferdinand Delisle upon the occasion.

TOMAS GUIDO.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Buenos Ayres, December 6, 1833 }
24th year of the Liberty and 18th of the Independence.

The Government, considering that the prohibition to export bullion is now devoid of any reasonable object, has ordered and decreed:

Art. 1. The regulations relative to the free exportation of gold and silver, which existed before the prohibition, are restored to their full force and vigour.

2. In the exportation of bullion, the formalities and requisites prescribed by the decree of 15th July last, respecting the exportation of coined gold and silver, shall be observed.

3. Let this be published.

VIAMONT.

Manuel J. Garcia.

PROTEST

Of the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United Provinces of the River Plate, at the Court of London, relative to the assumption of the dominion and possession of the Falkland Islands, by His Britannic Majesty.

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

Respecting the original discovery, there remains to be noticed two opinions not devoid of force: the first is that of Monsieur de Bougainville, chief of the French colony in the Malvinas, who, in the printed account of his second voyage to them, observes,—"I believe that the first discovery can be attributed solely to the famous navigator AMERIGO VESPUTCI, who, in the third voyage that he made for the discovery of America, explored the northern coast of them in 1502. He certainly did not know whether they formed part of an island, or of the continent; but from the route that he followed, from the latitude to which he attained, and even the description which he gives of the island, there is no difficulty in deciding that it was that of the Malvinas."

The other opinion is that broached by the British Naval Chronicle, of 1809, which states, that "although the discovery of the Malvinas has been attributed to Davis, they were very probably seen by Magellan, and others who followed him."

To finish here the controversy, namely, if as nation whatever could produce other titles to the Malvinas than first discovery, unsupported by actual possession,—it is clear that Spain, during the period now under consideration, is the only one who could justify any species of right to what may be deemed necessary points; or outwards of the continent, and immediately contiguous to its territory; and it was more reasonable for Spain to keep the point adjacent to her American coasts,

than to forego her claims, in favor of another power separated by three thousand leagues of ocean. At least the Malvinas, until then, might be looked upon as being without an owner. *res nullius*.

It may be further inferred from the foregoing, that there exists no positive or satisfactory proof that English navigators were the first who discovered those islands.

Having settled the first point of this enquiry, namely—the primitive discovery of the Malvinas, unfollowed by occupation,—we now come to the second, that is to say, their formal occupation from 1764 to 1774, and the consequent dispute between Spain and England. From a doubtful and questionable title, that of—the first discovery,—we pass on to a real title, firm and manifest, that of—first possession;—and here occurs, in an authentic manner, the proof that the people by whom the first European settlement was made, and possession first taken, were the French.

Monsieur de Bougainville, Colonel of infantry, and Captain in the French navy, was the first founder of a colony in those islands, with the leave and under the sanction of Louis XV. He sailed from St. Malo on the 15th of September 1763, and arrived at the islands on the 3d of February 1764, when he found them totally destitute of inhabitants, and without any traces of ever having been cultivated. Having caused houses to be built for his colonists, together with a warehouse and a small fort on the easternmost island, which was afterwards called *Port Louis*, or the *Port de la Soledad de Malvinas*, he, on the 17th of March, erected an obelisk, under which was deposited a medallion of his Sovereign, bearing an inscription commemorative of the event. He returned to France in quest of farther aids for the enterprise thus begun; and early in 1765 revisited that colony, which thrived unmolested; but at length he had orders from his Court to deliver it to Spain, which orders he complied with on his third voyage to the Malvinas, in 1767. The details of all these circumstances are extant in the work of that officer, entitled—“*Voyage autour du Monde, par la frigate du Roi, la Boudeuse, et la Flûte l'Etoile, en 1766, 1767, 1768, et 1769.*—Paris, 1771.”

Spain, who had complained of the establishment in the Malvinas, and who regarded it as intrusive, did nevertheless respect the possession, and the title of first occupant (*favor possessionis*) vested in the French Government; nor was the cession of the colony negotiated without stipulating for a considerable sum, as an indemnification; the payment of which is certified in a receipt signed by *Monsieur de Bougainville*, on the 4th of October, 1766.

By this instrument, *Monsieur de Bougainville* acknowledged to have received from Spain, six hundred and eighteen thousand one hundred and eight livres, thirteen sous, and eleven deniers, to reimburse the St. Malo company their expenses in forming their settlements in the Malvinas; and it is worthy of passing remark, that more than half that sum, or 62,625 dollars, was received in bills paid by the treasury of Buenos Ayres.

Meanwhile, in England, where, it would appear, nothing was known of that French colony, *Commodore Byron* was sent, in 1765, a year after the settlement of *Port Louis*, to take the islands in the name of His Britannic Majesty; but this officer did no more than enact some pretensive ceremonies in *Port Egmont*. In 1766 he was succeeded by Captain *Macbride*, who, with a military force, landed at that place, and built a fort. Now it is quite clear that the arrival of this expedition, under Captain *Macbride*, at one of the Malvinas, is the epoch at which British occupancy began, and that this was subsequent to the occupancy of the French. In other words, the French had anticipated, by two years, the English settlement—not with flags and salutes, but—with inhabitants, habitations, and actual culture. The fact, then,—supported by historical evidence of the most authentic character, and even by English authorities—is, that the first occupancy belongs indisputably to the French.

In what manner the concurrent parties (the English and the French,) behaved towards each other, is apparent from the testimony of *Monsieur de Bougainville*, in his before-cited work, chap. iii., p. 52 to 53, where he says,—“Yet, as we have just observed, *Commodore Byron* had come, in the month of January 1765, to reconnoitre the Malvinas islands. He had touched at the west of our settlement, in a harbour which we had already denominated *Puerto de la Cruzada*, and had taken possession of those islands for the crown of England, without leaving there any inhabitant. It was not until 1766, that the English sent a co-

lony to settle in the *Puerto de la Cruzada*, which they had named *Port Egmont*; and Captain *Macbride*, commandant of the frigate *Jason*, came to our settlement in the beginning of December of the same year. His pretension was, that these lands belonged to the King of Great Britain; he threatened to make a forcible landing if continued resistance was opposed to him; paid a visit to the commandant; and, on the same day, put to sea.”

“Such was,” he adds, “the state of the Malvinas Islands when we delivered them up to the Spaniards, whose original right was thus corroborated by that which we incontestably derived from the fact of our being the first occupants.”

The Court of Spain appointed *Don Felipe Ruiz Puento*, to receive the Malvinas from the French authorities, in virtue of the before-named convention, and in virtue of orders to the same effect from His Most Christian Majesty. *Puento* announced his arrival to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, *Don Francisco Bucciarelli*, in a despatch of the 25th of April, 1767, stating that on the 27th of March the forms of the cession had been fulfilled.

(To be continued in our next.)

THE WEATHER.—The heat, on Sunday last, was extremely oppressive,—thermometer 86 in the shade. In the evening, however, the wind shifted to S., bringing with it clouds of dust, and slight rain. On Monday, winter clothing was generally worn, the thermometer being at 66, and at night, 62; since which it has averaged 70, with some delightful days.

A friend writes to us from Tucuman, that the climate there, in Summer, is very changeable;

that in the month of October last, the thermometer, in the city of Tucuman, ranged as high as 91, and as low as 58.

Various “pleasure parties” were caught in the sudden storm of Sunday last. A “water party,” among whom were several *damas*, were obliged to remain on board ship, in the Inner Roads, until Tuesday. A fair *Porteña* was among them. She should have had her guitar with her, and then her warblings, with this accompaniment, might have “stilled the storm.” At any rate, it would have

“Tuned the softest serenade
That'er on Plata's waters played,
At midnight, to *Porteña* maid.”

Señor Rosquellas, and family, left Jujuj in October last, for Peru; promising their numerous and admiring friends, that they would soon return among them.

We have been favoured with newspapers of the United States, to 1st October; from which it appears that the *Cholera Morbus* was making shocking ravages in Mexico; and that in the city of Mexico alone, 14,000 persons had died of the disease, out of a population of 180,000. It had even suspended the operations of civil war, from the mortality it occasioned among the troops of the contending parties.

ERRATA.—In our notices of Chili, last week, we by mistake inserted Arica as of that country, instead of pertaining to Peru.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 13th OF DECEMBER, 1833.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Alert, Snowden, Brig Fair, Stephens, Brig Icon, Lacy, Brig Patriot, Guild, Brig Cloacopa, McLean, Brig Barbara, Christian, Brig Medora, Candler, Brig Favorite, Christie, Brig Sultana, Rogers, Brig Hannah, Barrell, Brig Elizabeth, Morgan, Brig Rainbow, Simms, Brig Livorno, Cooper,	Hugh C. Smith, Parlane, Macalister & Co. Horne & Alsogaray, Horne & Alsogaray, Daniel Gowanlock & Co. Alfred Dwyer, Salisbury, Davis & Co. Horne & Alsogaray, Davison, Dorr & Co. Parlane, Macalister & Co. Rodger, Bred & Co. Horne & Alsogaray, Rodriguez & Co.	Loading for Liverpool, via Montevideo. Loading for Liverpool. Loading for Coves for orders. Loading for London. Loading for Valparaiso. Pacific, to load for Europe. Loading for Liverpool. Permanco, (in ballast.) Loading for Liverpool. Loading for Liverpool. Loading for Liverpool, via Montevideo. Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Albert, Dayton, Brig Troubadour, Raines, Ship Paaschute, Titeomb, Brig Sarah, Buckmar, Brig Sophia, Eliza, Read, Barque Statia, Curtis, Schooner-brig Mary, Evans, Barque Brothers, Hale, Schooner-brig Margaret, Baker, Ship Virginia, Hewitt, Brig Poulney, Mout, Brig Mechanic, Ritchie,	Daniel Gowanlock & Co. Grogan, Peacock & Morgan, Durr, Reincke & Lees, Durr, Reincke & Lees, Durr, Reincke & Lees, John Langdon, Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Rodger, Bred & Co. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Lavalle & Macome, Grogan, Peacock & Morgan, Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging. Loading for Baltimore. Loading for New York. Loading for Boston. Discharging. Loading for New York, via Montevideo. Loading for Philadelphia. Boston. Havana. Discharging. Discharging. Brazilis.
FRENCH.		
Brig Aimable Lucette, Barbodienne, Barque Prosper, Darlan,	Guerin, Son, Seris & Co. Blanc & Constantin,	Loading for Havre de Grace. Discharging.
HANOVERIAN.		
Brig Graf Munster, Deetjen,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Havana.
BREMEN.		
Barque Mary, N. Kayler, Brig Alwina, Kortlang,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana. Discharging.
DANISH.		
Brig Charlotte Maria, Frosel, Ship George Frederick, Decker,	Bertram, Delisle & Co. J. J. Klok,	Brazilis. Loading for Bahia.
HAMBURG.		
Ship Colombia, Zydevelde, Barque Duacan, Witbroek,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Davison, Dorr & Co.	Loading for Havana. Discharging.
DUTCH.		
Brig Hollander, Boysen,	Bertram, Delisle & Co.,	Havana.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacore San José, Revello, Brig Colombo, Ardito, Polacore Margara Giropallo, Croze, Brig Balla Nika, J. R. Cociola, Brig Triunfo, Dagnino,	Pedro A. Plover, J. Gestal, Amateo & Caprile, Pedro A. Plover, Davison, Dorr & Co.	Loading for Genoa. Loading for Genoa. Loading for Genoa. Loading for Brazil. Loading for Rio Janeiro.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Eloisa, Meirelles, Brig Mrs. Schotta de Ayuda, Pelfr, Schooner-brig Maria, Bagia, Cutter Firmeza, Coelho,	Pedro A. Plover, José Gestal, R. Costa, M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Rio Grande. Pernambuco. Discharging. Discharging.
NEAPOLITAN.		
Brig Vesuvio, Lanza,	Amateo & Caprile,	Discharging.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Ship *Sabine*, of the *British Navy*.

