

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 579.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1837.

[Vol. XII

BUENOS AYRES.

This lateness of the hour at which the Chili mail arrived, precluded us from giving in our last number a comprehensive compendium of the intelligence received by this conveyance. However, as we then stated, the information is not of a very important character.

The execution of the Quillota mutineers took place on the 4th July. The following were the individuals who suffered the awful penalty:—

Ex-Col. José Antonio Vidaurre.
 Ex-Lieut. Col. José Antonio Toledo.
 Ex-Capt. Santiago Florin.
 “ Narciso Carvallo.
 “ Raimundo Carvallo.
 “ Daniel Forlius.
 Ex-Sub Lieut. Carlos Ulloa.
 Corporal Luis Ponce.

Pursuant to the terms of the sentence of the Court Martial, the head of the culprit José A. Vidaurre, was placed on a pole in the plaza of Quillota, and the right arm of Santiago Florin was affixed to another on the spot where he murdered the unfortunate Minister of War Don Diego Portales. Some others of the accomplices, we believe, had been transported to Juan Fernandez.

The blackness of Vidaurre's crime is severely but justly animadverted on in the *Mercurio* of Valparaiso. The deceased Minister had been his most generous benefactor, and was so deceived by the repeated assurances of his protegee's gratitude, that notwithstanding the warnings he received from his friends, he continued to shower upon him his favors. Even the day before the mutiny, he made a present to him of his favorite horse and a handsome sword he had just received from Europe, as likewise of a richly embroidered military cap. The grateful return was to load him the next day with irons and cast him into a loathsome dungeon, where he was stinted in meat and drink up to the moment when he fell at the hands of a base subaltern. A relation of Vidaurre, a brevet Lieutenant Colonel of Artillery (Don Juan Vidaurre), who gallantly distinguished himself in the action against the mutineers, aware of the ignominy which must attach to that name, applied to the Government for leave to change his. This petition was granted, the Government allowing him and his descendants to append the adjective *leal* (oyal) to their surname.

The intelligence we gave respecting overtures of peace from General Santa Cruz, has not, we observe, been confirmed by the daily papers of this city. We have, however, seen letters from Valparaiso, in which the fact is stated as one generally credited there. Probably the basis of the proposal is of a nature not to merit serious attention. The expedition from Chili was to sail about 20th August. General Blanco Encalada was to command both the naval and military forces. General Lafuente, formerly President of Peru, was to lead the numerous Peruvian emigrants who were to take a part in the enterprise of liberating their country from foreign domination. General Gamarra had tendered his services, but it appears the offer was not accepted. His original coquetting with Santa Cruz, and his subsequent wavering which led to the disaster of Yanacocha, have undoubtedly counselled this determination.

A spy from General Santa Cruz had been arrested in Copiapó. He was the bearer of communications written in cyphers.

Two decrees were published by the Protector in June last, the one directing letters of marque to be issued against the enemies of the styled Peru-Bolivian Confederation, and the other or-

dering that the indemnities which the Government might decree for the losses sustained by public and private property in the present war, should be deducted from the amount of the Chilean claims against Peru.

Information of the declaration of war by the Argentine Confederation, appears not to have reached Lima up to the 24th June last. At least the organs of the Protector up to this date, wish to persuade the people, that the Buenos Ayren Government highly disapproves the conduct of Chili in this great international question. In all probability they will have had reason before this time to alter their tone.

Monsieur Dannery, French Consul General to the Republic of Chili, died at Santiago, the Capital of that Republic, on Friday 14th July inst, at 7 in the evening.

A mail arrived on Wednesday evening last from Tucuman. Private letters by this conveyance from Jujui, report on the authority of a respectable individual who arrived on 25th July in the latter City from Suipacha, that a Bolivian battalion consisting of 600 men (formerly belonging to the army of the late General Salaverry,) had mutinied at Santiago de Cotagaita in Bolivia; killed their Colonel and were marching towards this Republic. It was however, probable, that before arriving on the frontiers, they would be attacked by the Bolivian troops despatched in pursuit of them from Tupiza, Suipacha and Talina, under the command of Generals Brown and Molinacoli, the result of which was hourly expected at Jujui.

It was also reported, that the Government of Jujui was about to send a body of troops to protect the battalion in question.

We observe by the Montevideo journals, that Henry Sinclair, late in charge of the guard ship Sarandi, at this port, who absconded from that vessel with two of his prisoners on the night of 5th inst., has arrived at Montevideo by way of Colonia; as also the two individuals above noticed.

ORIENTAL REPUBLIC.

We receive Montevideo papers to 20th inst., they contain no political news of interest. We have translated the following from the *Universal* of the 14th.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
 Montevideo, September 9th, 1837.

Excellent Sir,
 It is with the most profound grief that I have to inform Your Excellency, that the Almighty has been pleased to take to himself, H. B. Majesty the late King William IV.

His Majesty expired at Windsor Castle on 20th June, at 12 minutes after mid-day, to the great affliction of the Royal Family and all classes of His Majesty's subjects.

Her present Majesty was proclaimed Queen on 20th June, under the title of Victoria.

I have the honor to be Excellent Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

THOMAS SAMUEL HOOD.

Consul General of H. B. Majesty.

To His Excellency Don Juan Benito Blanco,
 Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Government replied to the above under date Montevideo 11th inst., expressing its regret at the decease of a monarch with whom the Oriental Republic had ever maintained the most cordial friendship, and which it trusted would continue with the August Princess who had succeeded him; and expresses a hope that

she may render happy the great nation whose destinies are confided to her care.

That the Government rendering the homage due to the memory of their great and good friend, the late King William IV., had ordered that from mid-day on 12th inst., the colours at the Fort be hoisted half-mast high, and a funeral salute fired of a gun every quarter of an hour, to be followed by a salute of 21 guns in honor of the accession of Her Majesty.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.
 MR. EDITOR.

The grand question now agitated in England is:—What party will our young Queen incline to:—*Conservative Tory* or *Destructive Whig*? The following Anagram will, I hope, be prophetic.

VICTORIA REGINA.

A *Virgin Tory*.

The three remaining letters, *a c e*, seem to indicate that she is, at least, *within an ace* of being what her own interests and the welfare of her country require that she should be.

A *CONSERVATIVE*.

Donations to the Government in aid of the war with General Santa Cruz.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 18th inst., contains a note from Don Estanislao Peña, Justice of Peace of Pergamino, dated 11th inst., with a list of individuals of that district, who have made a donation of 125 horses.

The same journal of 19th inst., contains a note from Don Gabriel Ferreira, Justice of Peace of the parish of Scorro, dated 14th inst., with a list of individuals of said parish, who have subscribed 1,291 dollars 3 reals, and 2 hard dollars.

Also a note from Don Mariano Romero, Justice of Peace of Las Conchas, dated 11th inst., with a list of individuals of that district, who have subscribed 442 dollars and 7 horses.

The same journal of 20th inst., contains a note from Don José Marzano, Justice of Peace of the parish of San Miguel, dated 11th inst., with a list of individuals of said parish, who have subscribed 6,114 dollars.

The reply of the Government to these notes follow in due order.

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

The decree of 28th November 1836, ordering that the heads of the various public offices shall forward to the Government, the estimates for each year on the 1st of October &c. &c., was republished in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 19th inst.

As also a note from the Government, calling the attention of the parties concerned, to the decree in question &c. &c.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 21st inst., contains the particulars of the disbursements &c., for the repairs of the Church of San Juan, the residence of the Capuchin nuns in this City. The said disbursements amounted to 4,000 dollars, which sum was provided for by charitable donations, and handed over by the Lady Abbess of the Convent to Señor Estevan Migoni, who contracted to perform the work in question.

Extracts from English journals.

THE QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE.

It is not a little remarkable that among the parties to the quadruple alliance there should be no less than three female sovereigns, neither of whom exceeds the mature age of eighteen—namely, the Queen of England, Spain, and Portugal. The fact is unprecedented in the annals of diplomacy. Verily the King of the French will have enough to do to keep his young allies in order.

CHANGE IN LEGAL FORMS.

The accession to the throne of a female has caused divers changes in legal forms and appellations. Thus, the king's bench is called the queen's bench; king's counsel, queen's counsel; the legal form "our sovereign lord the king," becomes "our sovereign lady the queen;" and we have heard of some learned civilian having changed the terms in the date of a writ for "in the year of our Lord," to "in the year of our lady."

The personal appearance of the Princess Victoria is, in point of stature, a trifle beneath the ordinary height of ladies of her age, or rather of her youth; and, in other respects, partaking of the prominent orbicular and ingenious form and pressure appropriate to our royal family, rather than any different peculiarity pertaining to the features and shape of her German ancestors. The princess always appears, both at home and abroad, in a dress of striking neatness; and thus presents an example, which we hope will have some influence with those fashionable mothers of the land, who appear to study the utmost gaudiness in the costume of their junior daughters, as though preparing them, both by day and night, for some fancy ball, or some picnic assembly of all nations and habits of the world. In selecting masters to superintend the different branches of education of the princess, a decided preference has been given to native professors. The disposition of the princess would seem, by her face and manners, to be good, very good; and the little information we have gleaned of her behaviour at home, where, we presume, royal as well as subject children are less artificial than abroad, leads to this welcome conclusion.

Great preparations are making at new Buckingham palace, in finishing the state apartments, and arranging the costly furniture, as it is expected that after the interment of his late majesty, her majesty Queen Victoria will hold her first drawing-room at the new palace, instead of St. James's, and make it her town residence. The queen dowager, after the funeral, will leave Windsor Castle for Bushy park, where she passed so many years of peaceful happiness with her late lamented consort; and Marlborough house, Pall-mall, which was voted to her by parliament, with a pension of £100,000 per annum, will be her town residence.

ROYAL MARRIAGES.

An impression very generally prevails, that there is some law which prohibits British sovereigns and other members of the royal family from intermarrying with British subjects, but the impression is without foundation. The only legislative enactment on the subject of the marriages of members of the royal family being what is called the royal marriage act, which imposes no such restriction, and which was passed upon the occasion of two of the brothers of George III. having married contrary to his wishes. In consequence of these marriages a bill was introduced into parliament, and subsequently passed, enacting that none of the descendants of "the late king" (George II.) except the descendants of such princesses as might marry foreign princes, should marry without the king's consent before the age of twenty-five; but that any of these descendants wishing to marry contrary to the king's pleasure, after having signified their desire to the privy council, might, on the expiration of twelve months, enter into marriage, unless both houses of parliament addressed the king against it.—It is quite obvious they place no restriction on the marriage of the reigning sovereign.

Among other anecdotes which are in circulation illustrative of the nobleness of mind and

kindness of heart of our youthful SOVEREIGN, one—which we have every reason to believe—strikes us as eminently beautiful. The first act of Her MAJESTY'S Queenly life, was writing that letter to QUEEN ADELAIDE, which breathed the purest and tenderest feelings of affection and condolence, and evinced a spirit of generosity and consideration which has obtained Her MAJESTY'S golden opinions. Her MAJESTY wrote that letter spontaneously, and having finished it, folded and addressed it to "Her MAJESTY the QUEEN."

Some one at hand, who had the right to make a remark, noticing this, mentioned that the superscription was not correct, for that the letter ought to be directed to Her MAJESTY the QUEEN DOWAGER. "I am quite aware," said QUEEN VICTORIA, "of Her MAJESTY'S altered character, but I will not be the first person to remind her of it."

The sailors in Her MAJESTY'S navy are bad hands at making out names. The *Belleophon* is always the Billy-ruffian—the *Hron-delle*, the Iron-devil—the *Parrmigan* is the Te-migant, and the *Nautilus* the Naughty-lass, and so on *ad infinitum*. When the QUEEN was proclaimed at Portsmouth, one Jack, with a two foot tail to his head and a "ne quad nimis" in his mouth, cried out the moment the ceremony was over—"There, I told you so—she won't have none of the Radicals—the call her Queen WHITE-TORX, and that's a Conservative all the world over."

An almanack published in the year 1736, has the following very remarkable predictions, which have been fulfilled to the very letter:—
"By the power to see through the ways of heav'n,
In one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven,
Will the year pass away without any spring,
And on England's Throne shall not sit a King."

Anecdotes of His late Majesty William IV.

With respect to the statement which has appeared in the papers as to the remarks made by his late Majesty, when the tri-colour was presented to him, on the part of the Duke of Wellington, on Sunday (18th June last), the following, we have it from authority, were the actual words, or as nearly so as it is possibly to repeat them, which our late revered Sovereign did make use of on this highly interesting occasion:

"Tell the duke," said his Majesty to the bearer of the Waterloo trophy, by the presentation of which his Grace of Wellington holds the tenure of Stratfieldsay—"Tell the duke I wish I could have received this flag at his house, and have seen him once more preside at his dinner among the diminished ranks of his brave associates. I am very ill, I know, but I hope it may please God to carry me through this day, as I should grieve to think that my death should cast even a momentary gloom upon a day which is so bright in the annals of my beloved country."

The three brothers, George, Frederick and William, received a weekly stipend from the hands of their royal mother, which they were at liberty to expend agreeably to their several tastes or inclinations—a mode well calculated to illustrate the tendency of individual genius.—At four years of age Prince William purchased a ship—perhaps the first act of free-will he exercised—and for some time he scrupulously appropriated his weekly allowance to the necessary completion of the embellishment, rigging, and furnishing his vessel. When the gallant craft was deemed sea-worthy, the Prince's maiden experiment in navigation was appointed to take place in a large swimming-bath at Kew Palace, and the Prince of Wales and the Bishop of Osnaburg (afterwards Duke of York) were invited to be present. When the ship was fairly launched on the miniature waters, Prince William, with an enthusiasm natural to his rest for the exhibition, expatiated with childish fondness upon certain parts of the nautical arrangements, and a slight contention, originating in some puerile difference of opinion, gradually arose between the brothers. As the dispute increased, the Prince of Wales haughtily reminded his younger brother, that, however, assured he might be of the correctness of his assertions, he should at least utter them with more temperance before his future Sovereign. "Well, George," retorted the young sailor, the blood

mounting to his cheeks, "who knows but I may be King as well as you; I'm sure I look as like a King as Frederick does a Bishop.—And if ever I should become a King, I'll have a house full of ships, and no other King shall dare to take them from me!"

About ten years ago Mr. P—— was appointed Vice-Consul at Hayti. He had not long continued to discharge the duties attendant in that capacity when he was suddenly seized with an attack of the yellow fever, prevalent in that climate, and at the expiration of a few days he died. With his death all emolument ceased, and in consequence of his not possessing any property save the income attached to his appointment, his widow and four young children were thrown comparatively helpless on the world, without the means of support. Mr. P—— was a man who had long served the country, and was formerly in Buenos Ayres as Vice-Consul, and by the manner in which he subsequently discharged the duties that devolved on him when in Hayti, he became very popular, so much so, indeed, that the merchants and residents caused a monument to be erected to his memory, and on the departure of Mrs. P—— and her family, the President, General Boyer, strongly recommended her by letter to the attention of the British Government. On her arrival in England, in a very weak and delicate state, with scarcely the means for six months' support, she was advised by some of her friends to memorialize Lord Palmerston, stating the position in which she was placed, and resting a hope, although the widows of Consuls are not provided for in the form of a pension or in any other way, that in her particular case, and in consequence of the long services of her husband, upwards of 25 years, His Majesty's Government would be pleased to forego the usual course, and remunerate her, since she had no other source on which to depend. After various fruitless exertions to see the Foreign Secretary (Lord Palmerston), she eventually gained an interview with him, when his Lordship told her that he was sorry he could not concur with her wishes, still less could he hold out any hope that he could in any way serve her, since it would be forming a precedent for future applications. She was then advised to address the King, and his secretary, Sir Herbert Taylor, having been a friend to her husband, she determined on going to Brighton, where the Court then resided; and, calling on Sir Herbert at the Palace, acquainted him with the object of her visit. After some conversation the secretary went into His Majesty's closet, and before many minutes had elapsed returned to Mrs. P—— with the pleasing intelligence that His Majesty had been pleased to allow her a certain sum, adequate to the wants of herself and children. After thanking Sir Herbert Taylor for his attention, and at the moment she was about to retire, Mrs. P—— thus addressed the Secretary:—"May I beg, Sir Herbert, if I am not soliciting too much, to ask one more favour! My health is greatly impaired, and I am now, in consequence of residing in a hot climate, added to the loss of my husband, reduced to such a very delicate state that I may not live many months; the pension His Majesty has so kindly granted me will cease should I die; can you, by any possibility, have it transferred to my four children, who have no support but that?" "I really cannot promise you that much," replied Sir Herbert, smiling, "but I will speak to His Majesty on the subject," at the same time retiring for that purpose, and on his return to the lady told her he was happy to say the King had been pleased to grant her request, by which 100l. out of the pension granted was transferred equally between the children for life, and before Mrs. P—— had arrived in London she found an order had already arrived at the Treasury to pay her the necessary amount when due. This is only one of the many instances that may be cited to prove the kind and disinterested feeling of the late King towards those in difficulty—a trait that will cover many imperfections, and one which, if followed by his successor, will, while it confers honour on them, command the love and respect of the subjects they govern.

The British in Buenos Ayres, are now generally attired in mourning for the late King William IV.

Shipping Memoranda.

Rear admiral C. B. Ross, is to succeed Sir G. Hammond, in command of the British squadron in South America, and was to proceed to Rio Janeiro in the President 52, having Captain J. Scott as her Commander.

The brig Florence, was to sail from London for Buenos Ayres, on or about 5th August last.

H. B. M's brig Sparrowhawk, (16 guns,) Captain John Shepherd, sailed from Rio Janeiro 16th ult., for the Falkland Islands. She will thence proceed to the River Plate.

A party of Marines, to consist exclusively of mechanics and artificers, has been selected at Portsmouth for service at the Island of Ascension, which situation is selected as the head quarters of the future Commander-in-Chief of the British naval force on the South Atlantic station; including the Cape of Good Hope, Brazil and Africa. One of their first duties will be to erect a house for the Admiral.

The Chilean barque Esperanza, M. H. Sergeant, from Rio Janeiro to Valparaiso in ballast, was in danger on 23rd June last, 25 miles south of the port of Valparaiso. Her Captain M. H. Sergeant, was drowned in endeavouring to land. The Esperanza arrived at Valparaiso 25th June, all safe.

The French barque Pletes, (Themisand, from Guayaquil to Santander and Bourdeaux, with cocoa, put into Coquimbo 3rd July last.

The British barque Norfolk, was lost in a gale at San Antonio, Chili, 7th July last, with 8000 fangus wheat on board. Crew saved.

The French ship Loire, which got on shore at Valparaiso on 27th May last, and got off next day by boats from H. B. M's ship Blonde, was sold at Auction at Valparaiso on 10th July for 5,020 dollars, bought by the Chilean Government for a transport.

The British whaler Beaver, was also sold at Auction at Valparaiso same day, for 3515 dollars.

The Chilean schooner of war Colocolo, had not on 1st August last, returned to Valparaiso from New South Wales, where she took General Freire in exile.

British ships of war in the Pacific on 1st August last, &c. &c. &c.

Stao, 46 guns, Commodore Thomas B. Sullivan, on a cruise to Coquimbo, Cobija, Arica, Islay and Callao.

Imogene, 26 guns, Captain Henry William Bruce, was to sail from Valparaiso, on 5th August, for Marquesas, Society, Pitcairns and Sandwich Islands. Acton, 26 guns, Capt. Right Hon. Lord Edward Russell, was to leave Valparaiso about the middle of August, for Arica and Callao, to sail for Rio Janeiro and England on 1st November next.

Rover, 18 guns, Captain Charles Eden, repairing damages at Valparaiso, which she received in a gale in said port.

Cleopatra, 26 guns, Captain, the Hon. George Grey, was at Callao.

Harrier, 18 guns, Captain W. H. H. Carew, was at Arica.

Bastisek, 6 guns, (ketch.) Lieut. Gordon G. Macdonald, sailed on 30th July from Valparaiso for Arica and Callao.

ARRIVED AT VALPARAISO.

June 22nd.—British brig Adelaide, from Sidney, New South Wales.

25th.—Chilean barque Esperanza, (late Sergeant,) from Rio Janeiro 65 days.

29th.—French barque Y. Lemau, from Rio Janeiro 65 days.

“ French barque Lydia, Legendre, from Bourdeaux 112 days.

“ French ship Delina, Rauger, from Havre de Grace and Teneriffe 118 days.

30th.—American barque Pearl, Sweetin, from Boston 105 days.

July 1st British barque Cigar, Smith, from Liverpool 112 days.

3rd.—American ship Canada, Hicks, from Rio Janeiro 40 days.

“ British brig Hero, Allen, from London 126 days.

14th.—H. B. M's ship Imogene, Capt. Bruce, from Rio Janeiro 47 days.

17th.—American whaler Swift, Foley, from New Bedford 158 days.

18th.—Hamburg ship George Canning, Krabbe, from Hamburg 149 days.

19th.—Hamburg barque Diana, Kruse, from Hamburg 149 days.

“ British barque Edvalden, M. Keen, from Sidney, New South Wales, 47 days.

“ British whaler Susan and Selah, from Sidney.

29th.—French whaler Valant, from Coquimbo 105 days.

We well remember the tall manly figure of Lord Henry, when he landed from the Ranger on the day of his arrival, and the crowd which followed him along the beach conceiving him to be Lord Ponsonby. The latter did not land until the following day.

Lord and Lady Ponsonby quitted Buenos Ayres on 31st July 1823, in the frigate Thetis, Captain A. B. Bingham, in company with the sloops of war Sapphire, Captain Henry Dundas, and Heron, Captain the Hon. F. Grey; and under salutes from the British vessels of war and the Fort.

A DESIRABLE LOCALITY.

In New South Wales, an old maid is a much rarer animal than a black swan. The fair emigrants from England, no matter what their age or condition, are snapped up at once. It is even asserted, that they receive offers of marriage through a speaking trumpet before they leave the ship! What a glorious country for those unfortunates who have passed the eventful period when they wonder who they will have, and, arrived at that, when they wonder who will have them.

A NEW WORD.

An official order, published in a New England newspaper, calls upon certain persons to pay up their “*behaviours*” (arrears), before the ensuing court-day.

Advertisements.

THOMAS TUCKER, TAILOR &c.,

No. 56, Calle de la Piedad.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has an assortment of very superior prime merinos, in black, and several fashionable shades of claret, browns &c., for summer frock coats and trousers; a neat and select assortment of summer quiltings &c. &c., and he shall be careful to add such goods to his present stock as may be suitable for the summer. Every article will be executed in the best manner as to workmanship, fashion &c., on reasonable terms.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

PASSENGERS ONLY.

The British barque MONA, Capt. Hugh Rowland, will sail for the above port about 30th inst., and has excellent accommodations for Passengers.

Apply to the Consignee,

D. FEIPE LLAVALLOL

Foreign Merchant Vessels

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 21st of September 1837.

Vessels and Captain's Names.	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
British.		
Brig Catherine, Toay.....	Dickson & Co.....	Loading for Antwerp.
Brig Europe, Bride.....	Parlane, Macalister & Co.....	Loading for Valparaiso.
Brig Tintern, Thorp.....	Cornwell, Stogmann & Co.....	Loading for Rotterdam.
Barque Mona, Rowland.....	F. Llavallot.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Inca, Harrison.....	Nicholson, Green & Co.....	Island of Trinidad with mules.
Brig Hannah, Barrell.....	R. and J. Carlisle.....	Loading for Rotterdam.
Brig Bella Fortena, Pyott.....	Parlane, Macalister & Co.....	Loading for Falmouth for orders.
Barque Colonist, Cowman.....	Anderson, Weller & Co.....	With mules for the West Indies.
American.		
Brig Cedric, Doyle.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Loading for New York.
French.		
Brig Achille, Mazel.....	B. Herand.....	Loading for Cotto.
Brig Cyclope, Lafon.....	Cornet and Prat.....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Aimable Lucette, Faisant.....	Bunge, Hutz & Co.....	Loading for Rotterdam.
Barque Phenix, Lescau.....	Guerin, Seris & Co.....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Spanish.		
Barque Isabel Segunda, Barcelo.....	Zumaran and Treserra.....	Loading for ports in the Med'anean
Brig Veloz, Puig.....	Zumaran and Treserra.....	Loading for ports in the Med'anean
Sardinian.		
Brig Trafalgar, Scazzolo.....	M. S. de la Maza.....	Loading for Cadiz.
Brazilian.		
Schooner Brig Gertrude, Viana.....	J. B. Soriano.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Zumaca Estrella Brillante, Alves.....	M. A. Ramos.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.

Foreign vessel of War.

BRITISH. Ship Samarang, (28 guns,) Capt. William Broughton.

AT ENSENADA.

British brig Blucher, Heron, to Nicholson, Green & Co., loading with mules for the Island of Trinidad.

American brig Atlantic, Montagu, to Zimmermann, Frazier, & Co., loading with mules for the West Indies.

