

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

N^o. 608.]

Buenos Ayres, Saturday, April 14, 1838.

[Vol. XII.]

Buenos Ayres.

We have no news from the Interior, and very little other news except indeed the following continuation of the

Operations of the blockading vessels.

7th inst.—At 7 A. M. a stern gun was fired from L'Expeditivo and a signal hoisted, which was answered by a bow gun from the Dassas, both immediately lowered boats and proceeded towards 7 or 8 small craft, which had left the Boca and were proceeding to the Parana, for wood, &c. They were all ordered back with the exception of a launch under the Oriental flag, called "El Paquete de Colonia," she had on board two or three passengers and was allowed to proceed to Colonia. It is now understood that the blockaders will not allow small craft under the flag of the Republic to sail hence: and this appears to have been the first occasion of their acting upon this resolution.

8th.—The Oriental packet schooners Rosa and Eufracia arrived this morning from Montevideo, and anchored close to the blockading squadron in the outer roads, according to the decree or order of the French Admiral Blanco, dated Montevideo 4th inst. This document is in tenor—

1.—Said packets are only to convey letters and passengers.

2.—Passengers are only to have the luggage which may be absolutely necessary.

3.—Said packets must anchor close to the blockading squadron—mail and passengers to go on shore in the packets' boats or in shore boats.

4.—The violation of any one of the conditions above stated will be considered as a flagrant violation of the blockade, and be attended by the confiscation of the vessel in which it may occur.

"The flag ship" Dassas, fired a gun at 9 A. M. to bring the Rosa to.

At mid-day the Adjutant of the Port, Don Juan F. Seguí, embarked in one of the boats of the Marine Office and went on board the Dassas with despatches.

9th, 10th, 11th and 12th.—Nothing new.

13th.—The blockading vessels had this day their colours half mast, (like good Catholics,) and the broad pennant of the Dassas (Commodore's ship), was also half masted in commencement of the day—*Good Friday*. (Two balandras (one last night the other this morning,) from the northward were turned back by the blockaders. A French armed boat we are told appeared off the *Conchas* yesterday.

The blockaders would have a dull time of it were it not for their adventures with the balandras and other small fry: they have not even to fear that a pop gun will be fired at them, consequently in bad weather they make all snug and lie at anchor with top masts struck—*tant mieux*. It was however otherwise with the Brazilian blockaders, they were ever kept upon the move from war vessels of almost every description, (including a portion of privateers,) manned by an enterprising race—the major part being British and American seamen.

The Commodore of the blockading squadron is Captain Hypolito Dagueneu. He has his broad pennant at the main of the Dassas.

ORIENTAL STATE.

The Montevideo journals which we have received to 6th inst., contain no very particular news. A decree dated Montevideo 2nd inst., states that in consequence of the Spanish government having ordered that Oriental vessels

be received in Spanish ports on the footing of other friendly nations—the same shall be practised in the ports of the Oriental Republic as it regards Spanish vessels; and the decree of 6th January, 1834, which provided to the contrary is therefore abrogated.

Mr. Samuel Lyons and his amiable lady and family, quitted Buenos Ayres on Thursday last—*for ever*. They sailed for Montevideo in the polacre "Sempre to Stesso," thence it is their intention to proceed to the Island of Jamaica, (via Havana,) in the British brig William Waters. They embarked about 9 o'clock in the morning of Thursday, and were accompanied to the place of embarkation by many friends. Mr. Lyons came to this country in the year 1825, from which period we may date the commencement of our friendship—a friendship which time will never efface.

The old Theatre, (as it may now be called) opens to-morrow evening for the season, under the name of *Teatro Argentino*, with the same performers as it had at the close of the last season, including Señor Casacuberta and his lady Doña Manuela. The Manager has inserted a long advertisement in the daily papers, promising that every exertion shall be made to merit public approbation, both as it regards the selection of plays and the general management of the scene. The house has been cleaned and repaired.—Señor Renáig Navarro is appointed to lead the Orchestra, and Señor Casacuberta Stage Manager and *Director de la Compañia Porteña Dramatica*. This is all as it should be—there is nothing like opposition (as we once before observed)—the public will be the gainers by it.

The performances of to-morrow are announced as being in honor of the anniversary of the installation of the *Justre Restaurador de las Leyes*, as Governor and Captain General of this Province; the play selected for the occasion is in five acts, entitled *El Que de conspirar*. The characters in the piece and the performer who are to represent them are specified in the advertisement—this too is an improvement.

The performance is to commence at 7 o'clock. Prices as heretofore.

The new Theatre in the calle de la Victoria is nearly finished, and is we hear to open in the ensuing month. It is called *Teatro de la Victoria*. We wish it success, if it be only for the coincidence of its bearing the name of our young Queen.

The following notice has been published in the Daily papers.

The Mint hereby gives notice, that taking into consideration the quantity of Bank notes which still circulate in the country districts, without bearing the mark *Renovacion*, the exchange of which has been prevented by divers circumstances, it has prorogued the term for the exchange of said notes to the 30th of April of the present year.

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

The proceedings in the House of Representatives of the Province on its sittings of 26th ult., were inserted in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 6th inst.

From official notices to the Chief of Police, it appears that on the 3rd and 5th inst., 66 dogs were killed in this city and its environs.

Correspondence between the Government of Buenos Ayres and the French Authority resident in this City.

(TRANSLATION.)

Continued from our last.

Consulate General of France in Buenos Ayres.

Buenos Ayres, 22nd December, 1837.

To the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Buenos Ayres, charged with those of the Argentine Confederation.

SEÑOR MINISTER,

The undersigned Consul of France, charged *ad interim* with the Consulate General of France in Buenos Ayres, is under the painful necessity of informing Your Excellency that he has just learned that one of his fellow citizens, Monsieur Salvat Garrat, residing at the Guardia de Lujan, has been incorporated in the militia. It is necessary to add this new fact to those of which the undersigned has complained in former notes to the Argentine government, which are yet unanswered. It is the more disagreeable to the undersigned to take official notice of this act, when he at the same time conceives it his duty to forward to the government of Buenos Ayres, a decree issued by the government of the Republic of the Ecuador, which concedes to France until the conclusion of a treaty of navigation and commerce, the privileges, franchises and immunities, conceded or to be conceded to the most favoured nation.

The undersigned reiterates to Your Excellency the protestations of his most distinguished consideration.

The Consul of France charged *ad interim* with the Consulate General.

AIMÉ ROGER.

(After the insertion of the decree above-mentioned, the correspondence continues as follows.)

Consulate General of France in Buenos Ayres.

Buenos Ayres, 5th January, 1838.

To His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the government of Buenos Ayres, &c. &c.

The undersigned Consul of France, charged *ad interim* with the Consulate General of France in Buenos Ayres, having only received an evasive answer to the notes which by formal order he more than a month since addressed to the administration of Buenos Ayres, finds himself under the necessity of protesting against a silence offensive to the government of His Majesty the King of the French and to demand officially its immediate cessation.

France only entertains towards Buenos Ayres sentiments of friendship; it does not ask or exact any thing contrary to the dignity of a people it esteems: it only claims for itself the laws of justice and national rights, which other nations enjoy who have not given the Argentine Confederation greater testimonies of good will, and who are neither more powerful nor more generous: she considers the abuse of power as odious; but after having during late years given the Republic sufficient proofs of moderation, France would consider its dignity compromised should she longer tolerate these evidences of an hostile disposition which nothing can justify.

The undersigned notwithstanding trusts that the government of Buenos Ayres will in the end adopt sentiments more in unison with the rights which international law, policy and interest point out to nations; but if he does not receive an answer to this last reclamation which he addresses to Your Excellency, he will not expose himself to another want of attention,

and will await in silence the consequences of a state of things now become intolerable; consequences which in despite of his most ardent wishes and repeated efforts, he has not been able to avoid.

The undersigned has likewise the honor to inform Your Excellency that Monsieur Casca-Hipolste Baclo, expired yesterday at seven o'clock in the evening, from the sufferings of a long imprisonment, the causes of which are as yet unknown to the undersigned, and that he finds himself under the necessity of providing an asylum for the family of this unfortunate, reduced now to the most complete misery.

The undersigned requests Your Excellency to accept the assurances of his high consideration.

The Consul of France, &c. &c. &c.

AIME ROGER.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Buenos Ayres, January 8th, 1838.
29th year of the Liberty, 23rd of the Independence,
and 9th of the Argentine Confederation.

To the Consul charged *ad interim* with the Consulate General of France in this city.

His Excellency the Governor of the Province, charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, has taken into consideration the note which the Consul under date 30th November last, addressed to the undersigned.

(The Minister here recapitulates the heads of the note in question, and then proceeds.)

A statement so unexpected as that made by the Consul charged *ad interim* with the Consulate General of France, of the painful surprise which His Majesty the King of the French experienced on reading his exposition which could not have been caused by the pretensions of the Argentine government, because it has none in regard to the affairs to which reference is made, but of a just and well founded resistance to exorbitant pretensions totally at variance with the rights of nations; and of the hope which His Majesty had entertained that this government would in practice depart from those principles upon which are founded the laws of the country, by which using a liberality towards foreigners unknown in any part of Europe, they are permitted without any previous treaty, not only to traffic with this Republic, and the free ingress and egress of those who are transients, under the guarantee of the rights of nations which are observed in the most civilized nations of the world, but also that they may with the same liberality establish themselves in it, and by this very act forming a part of the Argentine family with all the civil rights conceded to the natives, and consequently become by a principle of rigorous justice and social necessity subjected to burthens of an equal nature. A statement so unexpected, after six or seven years have elapsed since the correspondence which took place at the end of the year 1830, between this government and the Consul General of France, in view of the manner in which this terminated, relative to the mode in which Frenchmen established in this country should be considered, in view of the silence and acquiescence during all this time of the Consuls General of that nation as it regards the principles which the government of this Province charged with the Foreign Affairs, then as now and ever will sustain, and above all in view of the conformity and particular satisfaction with the policy of this government towards foreigners, made in a public and official manifesto by the late Marquis de Vins de Peyssac, Consul General and the first Chargé d'Affaires of France, could not otherwise than put in conflict the mind of His Excellency the Governor.

His Excellency on reverting to these circumstances is unable to perceive the motive or foundation of the surprise experienced by His Majesty the King of the French, nor of the expectation which the Consul says he had entertained; and His Excellency conceives that if in the year 1831 His Majesty had considered the laws and dispositions of this Republic relative to foreigners who had established themselves freely in it to be contrary to the rights of nations, he would have then made the corresponding reclamation through the medium of a minister or diplomatic agent sent *ad hoc* as according to the practice of nations, ought to have been done, inasmuch as such reclamation is not confined to one or more particular cases of those which are under the Consular inspection, but to demand the desisting from and va-

riation of the general principles which regulate the economy and domestic policy of this Republic relative to the circumstances which constitute a domiciliation in it.

He likewise conceives that in case His Majesty did not consider necessary an Envoy *ad hoc* he would have confided this reclamation to the Marquis de Vins de Peyssac, Consul General and first Chargé d'Affaires of France to this government, taking advantage of the state of tranquility and repose in both States to discuss with that attention and serenity an affair in which the spirit of justice only ought to preside, relative to the mutual rights of each State by reason of its sovereignty and independence; and that His Majesty would not have suffered so many years to elapse in order to confide it to a Chargé *ad interim* of the Consulate General of France, without any credentials, and under circumstances in which from the notoriety of facts, he must have supposed this government to be wholly occupied with weighty attentions the most vital and urgent to all the Republic; and much less that the Consul should accompany the reclamation with such imperative indications of urgency and promptitude verbally communicating them to the undersigned as confidential.

Persuaded then as is His Excellency the Governor, of the magnanimous sentiments which preside over the policy of His Majesty the King of the French, of his justice and moderation towards other friendly nations, whatever be their weakness or power, he cannot in any manner recognise the mission or special charge which the Consul charged with the Consulate General of France in this city, assures having received from His Majesty without presenting other credentials than his mere word.

Neither does he conceive it his duty to enter into correspondence relative to the reclamation which forms the object for which the Consul pretends to be invested, it being an affair terminated in the year 1830 according to the principles which this government sustains, as a consequence of having demonstrated its justice and liberality in an unanswerable manner, as the Consul may see in the notes of 8th and 23rd November, and of 11th December of the same year, addressed to the Consul General of France, certified copies of which are annexed—numbered 1, 2 and 3.

In them it will be seen that the principles professed by this government are as follows.

1.—That each nation ought to be left in tranquil possession of the liberty which nature has given to it, to each one belongs the right of judging for itself as it regards what may be requisite for its happiness and prosperity, and it offends no one by using this right in order to obtain these important blessings, which form the end of all society.

2.—That in consequence of this liberty, each nation has the right to permit or not the free ingress and simple residence of foreigners according to the opinion it may form of the evils or benefits arising therefrom.

3.—That it likewise depends upon its will to grant them liberty to establish themselves in it.

4.—That this liberty being purely gratuitous, the nation may impose the conditions under which it concedes it.

5.—That it may likewise stimulate them to the use of it by means of other concessions which may be advantageous to it.

6.—That by the sole act of foreigners using freely the general permission granted them, without exacting any other requisite, they submit voluntarily to the conditions imposed, as in the same manner they acquire the benefits therein promised them.

7.—That consequently, if by the free use they make of this permission they lose their nationality, this loss has nothing of force in it, since it emanates freely and spontaneously from themselves, neither is it the effect of the law which offers them these advantages which they have chosen to accept but their own free act in accepting it.

Conformable to these principles, so clear, simple and luminous, which without offending good sense cannot be classified as contrary to the rights of nations, the Consul will observe that the government of Buenos Ayres charged with the Foreign Affairs, in the resistance it has opposed to the unfounded pretensions of the Consulate General of France, and which it will ever oppose to such as may reproduce them, is so far from reviving the obsolete dogma of feudalism, that on the contrary its intention is to prevent strangers from subjecting to servitude Ar-

gentine citizens on their native soil, and therefore it does not permit foreigners placing themselves above the laws of the country, to whose indulgence and liberality they are indebted for the liberty of establishing themselves in it, to consider themselves as aliens in the place of their residence and by a caprice the most unjust and inexplicable, desire to enjoy all the civil rights conceded to the natives, exonerating themselves from burthens of an equal nature, increasing in their behalf the social guarantees by allowing their superior advantages to the native citizen, not only on account of these exemptions but likewise for the deprivation of privileges which the native would suffer in proportion to the exceptions made in favor of the foreigner.

The Consul will bear in mind that the government of Buenos Ayres, considering as domiciled in the country the foreigner who voluntarily establish himself in it, adopts him as a member and subject of the society amongst whom he has chosen to reside, in the same manner as the other individuals in it; leaving him at full liberty to change this domicile whenever he may think proper; by which so far from making him a serf or subject to the owner of the land, (that kind of servitude as practised in Europe being unknown in the Argentine Republic,) and obliging the French voluntarily established in the Republic to renounce their nationality, it exercises towards them and foreigners in general more liberality than the French government does with those who establish themselves in France. For as Monsieur de Real observes in his work entitled *La science du gouvernement*, volume 4, chapter 7, section 1, it is a principle established by all laws, taught and followed by all authors, that the real domicile is the place in which a person has the principal portion of his property, and that the best proof of the intention in matters of domicile is the fact of the habitation; by an anomaly that France may have deemed it convenient to adopt, all this is even insufficient for a foreigner to become domiciled there, it being also necessary to submit the government for a declaration or license which may or may not be granted. It is very different in the Argentine Republic—there by the mere act of a foreigner establishing himself in any of the forms ordained by our laws, conformable to the common and natural mode in which individuals are accustomed to establish themselves in all States, he is from that moment considered as domiciled, without any other requisite than the notoriety of his establishment, and without any other proof than this of his intention and will, because where facts are thus so obvious, words are of little importance, and when these are in contradiction they can only be classed as the productions of bad faith, &c.

The Consul will bear in mind that conformed with the laws of the other States of Europe regarding this matter, the liberality of the Argentine government becomes more conspicuous; these laws notwithstanding they were dictated in feudal times and not altered to render them in unison with those lately promulgated by France, it is not known that she has made the least reclamation on that score, doubtless acknowledging the just principle, that those States as well as France, exercise their right to preserve their old laws, or vary them as suits their respective interests.

The Consul charged with the Consulate General of France, will in fine observe that the government of Buenos Ayres, in the matter in question does not use towards France any neglect contrary to the bases of universal justice, and that consequently it has no reason to allege on this account the want of treaties as General Santa Cruz has done. That if it has indicated their non existence, it has been only to record that France as it regards the Argentine Republic has none of those rights which are only acquired by treaty; and therefore that it is so much the less relevant to the present negotiation, that France may have desired in vain the conclusion of a treaty, as that the Republic may have resisted it, considering it detrimental to its interests, particularly after the repeated lessons the new States of America have received that the weak can never take sufficient precautions against the strong; and as Wattel says in his work on the rights of nations, book 2, chapter 1, paragraph 16, "Sad experience shows us that the greater part of nations, only endeavor to strengthen and enrich themselves at the expence of the others, and to rule over and oppress them and should occasion serve to subjugate them." Notwithstanding until the

present moment, the Argentine government has not the least cause of complaint nor suspicion against His Majesty the King of the French, and as the undersigned has before said it is persuaded of the noble sentiments which actuate His Majesty, his justice and moderation towards other friendly nations, whether weak or powerful; nevertheless the policy of all governments is exposed to a thousand inevitable vicissitudes, and it is the duty of every nation to guard against evils that may afflict friendly States.

In consequence therefore of the reasons expressed by order of His Excellency the Governor and Captain General of the Province, charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Argentine Confederation, the undersigned has also received orders to manifest, as he now does, to the Consul charged with the Consulate General of France, that this government does not recognise in his person the special mission that he says he has received from His Majesty the King of the French, for the reclamation he has made in his said note; that neither does it consider itself bound to enter into discussion upon the object which it embraces, and hopes that the Consul, limiting himself exclusively to acknowledging the receipt of this answer, will cease farther to press in any manner the said reclamation, with the understanding that His Excellency the Governor is resolved to maintain with the Consul the most profound silence upon the subject, without deviating in the least from the principles he has sustained, on which are founded the laws of the country relative to foreigners established in it.

This answer which His Excellency the Governor wishes to be laid before His Majesty the King of the French, he confidently trusts will be heard without displeasure by His Majesty, in case he be duly and correctly informed of the motives upon which it is founded. But if unfortunately the contrary be the case, and it should result therefrom that the good understanding which exists between both countries be interrupted, the Argentine Republic notwithstanding the infinite regret which this event as melancholy as unexpected will cause it, must yet sustain at all risks the inviolability of its most essential rights upon a matter which in its opinion is absolutely unquestionable, and regarding which if the pretensions put forward by the Consulate General of France are admitted, it will not only imply the renunciation of its sovereignty, independence and dignity, but reduce the native citizens of the Confederation, to a more oppressed and degraded condition than that to which they were subjected as Colonies under the dominion of Spain.

God preserve the Consul many years.

FELIPE ARANA.

The documents marked 1, 2 and 3, noticed in the above note, are—

1.—Copy of a note dated Buenos Ayres, November 8th, 1830, from the then Minister for Foreign Affairs, Don Tomas Manuel de Anchurra, to the Consul General of France, Monsieur de Mendeville, in tenor, that the government of Buenos Ayres in calling upon foreigners domiciled in the country to serve in the militia duly put in practice its incontestable right, otherwise the foreigner would have an undue advantage in being able to attend to his professional pursuits, whilst the native was performing municipal duties—thus the latter taken from his occupation would be deprived of the means of subsistence and in many cases utterly ruined.

2.—Copy of a note from the same to the same, dated Buenos Ayres, November 23rd, 1830, in reply to one from the Consul General of France, dated 15th of same month. The Minister in this note observes that when the law of 10th April, 1821 was passed, ordaining that foreigners domiciled in the country should serve in the militia, the Province was not bound by treaty with any nation, and the government had the right to prevent the ingress of foreigners if it thought proper or dictate the condition under which they should be admitted. That the government might if it pleased suspend the provisions of this law in favor of one or more foreigners without offending the rest; consequently whatever be the motive which influenced the government to exempt the British and North Americans from militia service, the other foreigners as well as natives have no legal motive to be exonerated from the obligation in question. The Minister enters into detail upon the subject, quoting various authorities including

the French code of laws in support of his argument.

3.—Copy of a note from the same to the same, dated Buenos Ayres, December 11th, 1830, in reply to one from the Consul General of France, of 26th of the preceding month. The minister argues at length upon the same topic, averring amongst other observations, that if a Frenchman who has resided a long time in this Province, and who possesses nothing in France and every thing here, and at the same time follows his profession as an agriculturist, mechanic, or is engaged in retail trade, or in fact depends for his subsistence and fortune in this country upon the pursuits here spoken of—having no connection as it regards mercantile transactions between France and this State, he is then according to the laws of nations, and to articles 102, 103 and 105 of the civil code of France, a domicile of this Province, and by article 17 of the same code, also in conformity to the unanimous voice of all authors upon the subject, he has lost his qualification as a Frenchman and becomes subject to this government—therefore the Consul General of France is not authorised to afford him Consular protection.

The Minister in another part of this note comments upon an observation of the French Consul General, that to compel Frenchmen to serve in the militia and exempting therefrom British and North Americans is an arbitrary and unjust proceeding. The Minister denies this inasmuch as it does not affect the commercial relations between France and Buenos Ayres, and that the individuals thus called upon to serve in the militia, are to all intents and

purposes denizens of this country. That a proceeding which has been approved of by the community and the House of Representatives of the Province can never be considered as arbitrary and unjust, it being a demonstration of gratitude. That the generous conduct of the United States of North America and England is well known to all the world; they were the first to recognise the independence of the Republic, and it is owing to them that the country is placed in a more imposing position than it otherwise would have been. It cannot therefore be extraordinary that the government as a proof of gratitude to their first friends and benefactors, should exonerate from militia service the North Americans and British domiciled in the country. The Consul General of France may rest assured that upon this matter the rank and power of a nation is of no import, but that which is of importance are the titles which render them creditors to the gratitude of the Republic, the Province of Buenos Ayres as well as the other Provinces, being indebted to the United of North America and to England for considerations which they have not obtained from France nor any other nation.

To be continued.

Advertisement.

Wanted as Nurse.

A Respectable elderly or middle aged woman, accustomed to the care of children. Apply at No. 97, calle de Belgrano.

MERCHANT VESSELS			
In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 12th of April 1838.			
Vessels and Captain's Names.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
British.			
Brig Eliza Heywood, Heywood.....	225	M'Cracken and Jamieson.	Loading for Falmouth for orders.
Brig Oscar, Barrett.....	172	Ferdinand DeBisie.....	Loading for London.
Brig Hebe, Field.....	193	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Helen Anderson, Anderson.....	203	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Sophia, Brown.....	358	John Best, and Brothers.....	Loading for Quebec.
Barque Fama, Wright.....	218	Alfred Barber.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Spila, Scott.....	181	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Cowes for orders.
Brig Alcione, B. metz.....	199	Briscoe, Twyford & Co.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Ship Kingston, Muelan.....	431	Lafone, Barker & Co.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque A pla, Turner.....	217	M'Cracken and Jamieson.....	Loading for Rotterdam.
American.			
Ship Robin Hood, Nickerson.....	395	Daniel Gowland & Co.....	Loading for Rotterdam.
Brig Tenedos, Ellis.....	245	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Boston.
Ship Gardner, Jackson.....	346	John Best and Brothers.....	Montevideo to load for Antwerp
Brig Arctic, White.....	231	Daniel Gowland & Co.....	Loading for Baltimore.
Ship Roanoke, Harris.....	310	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Philadelphia.
Barque Wahan, W. Bartlett.....	298	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for New York.
Brig Water Witch, Norris.....	167	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Brig Trufalgar, Kemard.....	160	Daniel Gowland & Co.....	Loading for Brazil.
Ship Nile, Hepburn.....	403	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for New York.
French.			
Barque Olinde, Foure.....	320	Guerin, Seris & Co.....	Island Bourbon with mules.
Brig Uut, Merel.....	182	C. R. Horne.....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Hermine, Soret.....	192	Guerin, Seris & Co.....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Barque Oceano, Audibert.....	299	Nicholson, Green & Co.....	Island Bourbon with mules.
Spanish.			
Brig Fortuna, Lozada.....	250	Rezaval and Brothers.....	Loading for Cadiz via Montevideo.
Hamburg.			
Barque Johanna, Meyer.....	280	C. H. Anderson.....	Loading for Cowes for orders.
Schooner brig Carl Heinrich, Valentine.....	150	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Brig Alcion, Schlaikier.....	146	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Swedish.			
Brig Union, Olson.....	190	C. R. Horne.....	Loading for Rotterdam.
Dutch.			
Ketch Van Speyk, Vanderwind.....	142	M'Cracken and Jamieson.....	Loading for Havana.
Galliot Triton, Zweers.....	159	M'Cracken and Jamieson.....	Montevideo to load for Holland.
Barque Five Brothers, Poodts.....	274	Bunge, Hutz & Co.....	Loading for Havana.
Bremen.			
Brig Siegmund Cesar, Hilder, Jun.....	350	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Bremen.
Belgian.			
Brig Windhond, Kurds.....	204	Bunge, Hutz & Co.....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Camilla, Wagener.....	162	Bunge, Hutz & Co.....	Montevideo to load for Havana.
Brazilian.			
Schooner brig Cacique, Olivera.....	173	M. A. Ramos.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schooner brig Gertrudes, Viana.....	153	J. B. Soriano.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Zumaca Estrella Brillante, Alves.....	116	M. A. Ramos.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Oriental.			
Brig Amor Paternal, Gotuso.....	112	Felipe Llavallol.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Rapido, Labrador.....	226	Viera and Timoteo.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schooner brig Furioso, Machin.....	164	C. Galeano.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schr. brig Bella Oriental, Araujo.....	89	M. A. Ramos.....	Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Corvette Camille, 20 guns, Commandants Pierre Louis Hermenegilde Guillevin. (Capitaine de Fregate.)

Corvette L'Expeditive, 18 guns, Captain Pierre Halay.

Brig Daasas, 22 guns, Captain Hypolito Dagueuet.

Brig Alerte, 22 guns, Captain Charles Olivier.

