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[Vol. VIII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

FINANCE.

Buenos Ayres, December 23, 1833.

34th year of the Liberty, and 18th of the Independence.

Messrs. Representatives of the Province.

The Government has the honor to submit six projects for the consideration of the Hon. House. The 1st relates to the arrangement of the Public Funds of Buenos Ayres.—The 2d, to the notes and copper money of the Bank, called the National Bank.—The 3d, to the National Bank.—The 4th, to the Shares of said Bank.—The 5th, to a Loan.—The 6th, to the formation of a Junta of Inspection and Guarantee of the Public Revenue, and of the fundholders of the consolidated debt, both interior and exterior. These series of projects, constitute the general plan for the reconstruction and arrangement of the revenue of the Province.

In the state to which this has come, any palliative, or partial measure, would be insufficient. It is indispensable to adopt one which simultaneously embrace the receipts of the Exchequer, and their inversion,—the Bank,—the circulating medium,—and the funds, both interior and exterior. The Government believes that although the whole of this cannot be put in practice at the same moment, yet that a plan of a similar nature ought to be resolved upon and adopted, and that the execution of its various parts should follow in a determinate order. In crisis so great, there will of course always be found conflicting interests, and pretensions of persons, corporations, or societies; but the supreme interest of a benefit of the first order, which will accrue to the community at large, is predominant; its attainment will alone compensate for all partial inequalities, and abundantly make amends for all sacrifices. To take definitively away from our soil this injurious mass of paper money, inconvertible into specie, is the first and only principle of good for our country,—there is the point from which all operations tending to re-establish credit, equalize our revenue, foment our commerce, and place our country in the road to prosperity, must commence. Without this, the Government considers as febrile dreams, whatever project may be invented.

The Government expects from the Hon. Representatives, to whom the glory appertains of exerting their influence over the destinies of the country in times of conflict and danger, that, animated with the grand and noble courage of patriotism, they will exert, without delay, all their knowledge and authority to the achievement of so vital an undertaking.

God preserve the House of Representatives many years.

JUAN JOSE VILAMONTE.
Manuel J. Garcia.

No. 1.—CONSOLIDATED PUBLIC FUNDS.

Art. 1. All the Public Funds of Buenos Ayres shall be consolidated in one, of 6 per cent.

2. A credit shall be opened in favour of each holder, in the book of the administration of the Funds, for the total amount of the Stock that he has; and a certificate thereof shall be given, expressing the quantity; and so in future for the entire amount of each transfer.

3. The 4 per cent. Stock shall be transferred to that of 6 per cent., at the rate of three thousand of the former, for two thousand of the latter.

4. As soon as the re-establishment of the circulating medium in specie be effected, the 6 per cent. Stock shall be exchanged, upon the bases detailed in the following article, in one consolidated metallic fund of 6 per cent.

5. The holders of Stock prior to the 9th January, 1826, shall have, in lieu of the actual sum, the four-seventh part of it in the consolidated

metallic fund. Those who acquired Stock in the remainder of the said year of 1826, shall have the three-seventh part thereof in the consolidated metallic fund. Those who acquired Stock in the years 1827, 28, and 29, shall have the two-seventh parts thereof in the consolidated metallic fund; and, finally, those who acquired stock in the years 1830, 31, 32, and 33, shall have one-seventh part in the consolidated metallic fund.

6. When the circulating metallic medium be re-established, the Sinking Fund shall be cancelled; and from that period a hundredth part of the consolidated metallic fund shall be sunk.

GARCIA.

No. 2.

Art. 1. The notes and copper money of the National Bank, amounting to 15,732,947 dollars, 3 reals, is acknowledged as a public debt.

2. They shall be withdrawn from circulation at the rate of seven paper or copper dollars, for one in specie; and until the operation be completely effected, they shall be received in the above proportion in the Treasury, and in all the Public Offices of the Province.

3. The present law confirms that of 30th April, 1828, respecting all debts which having been contracted among private individuals prior to 9th January, 1826, should remain without being satisfied at the time of the re-establishment of the metallic circulating medium.

GARCIA.

No. 3.

Art. 1. Conformable with the resolution of the last meeting of Shareholders, of 26th August last, the Company of the National Bank shall be dissolved from the 31st December of the present year.

2. The 15,000 shares standing in the name of the Government, shall be cancelled.

3. Of the 10,999 shares which remain, belonging to private individuals, those likewise can be cancelled whose owners may prefer to the exchange in Public Funds, which is provided for by the present law, to satisfy with them like amounts in bills of exchange, or promissory notes, which may exist undiscounted in the Bank; each share being valued at the rate of 200 dollars, current money.

4. The present President of the Bank, with the Cashier, Treasurer, and Secretary, shall remain in commission, with the same emoluments, and make out an exact account of the state of the Bank at the time of the dissolution of the Company, and forward it to the Government.

5. An Administrative Commission, replacing the functions of the Directors, shall superintend the renovation of notes whilst they remain in circulation; and in the discount of pending bills, at the periods, and with the guarantees which may be agreed upon; consulting the convenience of the debtors, and the security of the State.

6. The Administrative Committee shall be composed of the Vice-President of public credit, and of the most distinguished men of property natives of the Province, which the Government shall name.

7. The Government, by means of the Minister of Finance, will give the necessary instructions to the Administrative Commission, in order to the more exact fulfilment of the obligations of their charge.

GARCIA.

No. 4.

Art. 1. A list of the actual Shareholders of the Bank, shall be forwarded to the Government, and shall be deposited in the administration of public credit, with a specification of the dates of acquisition of their respective shares.

2. Each Share, having a certificate at foot from the President and Cashier of the Bank, the date in which it passed to the name of the interested, shall be recognized, in the administration of pub-

lic credit, as a Share of 400 dollars in the 6 per cent. Stock, and shall be paid the correspondent dividend from 1st January, 1834.

3. As soon as the metallic circulation be re-established, these Bank Shares shall be respectively transferred to the consolidated metallic fund of 6 per cent., upon the same scale of dates and proportions which is established by Article 5, of the law of the Consolidated Public Funds.

GARCIA.

No. 5.—OF THE LOAN.

Art. 1. The Government shall be authorized (under the bases detailed in the second and following articles,) to contract with the same contractors, and in default of them, with any others in Europe, in the best possible mode, and which may not infringe upon the limits of the two objects inseparably connected,—1. That of satisfying or consolidating with the principal of the present debt, the amount of the dividends of the past years, and which amount (with the quota destined for redeeming,) to 390,000 pounds sterling.—2. To withdraw from circulation the current paper and copper money, amounting to 15,732,947 dollars 3 reals, at the rate of 7 dollars current money for one in specie, and which amounts to 2,247,563 dollars 7 reals.

2. The principal of the actual debt, with the necessary augmentation in order to obtain the objects expressed, must not exceed 2,000,000 of pounds sterling; whose interest shall be, as at present, 6 per cent. per annum.

3. Thus as the present dividends become due in the months of January and July, the new ones which will correspond to the augmentation, will become due in the months of April and October.

4. The dividend warrants, according to the dates that they respectively become due, shall be admitted as money or bills in the Custom-House; as also in satisfaction of any other debt due to the Treasury.

5. The amount and list of the dividends, shall be kept by the administration of public credit, to whose office shall be forwarded, from that of the Receiver General, all the warrants which have been received during the quarter, with money sufficient to complete the payment of the correspondent dividend.

6. In the months of January, April, July, and October, a general meeting can take place of the fundholders of the consolidated metallic fund of Buenos Ayres, as well as those of the London Loan, or their agents duly authorized, to watch over the fulfilment and stipulations in respect to both funds; naming from among them one or two committees, in order to simplify their operations, and render an account thereof.

7. In order to obviate, in the payment of the dividends, all variation in exchange between pounds sterling and hard dollars, a constant rule shall be established that 15 pounds sterling of each dividend warrant shall be equivalent to 70 dollars specie; a proportion approximating to the grains of pure silver which both classes of money contain.

GARCIA.

No. 6.

Art. 1. There shall be established, in a building contiguous to the House of Representatives, a permanent Junta of Inspection of the funds and public revenue.

2. The Junta of Inspection shall be composed of the President of the Administration of Public Credit, of a member of the Committee of Finance of the Hon. House, appointed by it, and one of the principal citizens possessing landed property, and property in the funds of this country or foreign funds, who shall be elected by the fundholders of the country, and by the foreign fundholders, or by their attorneys.

3. The Junta of Inspection shall intervene, in the mode which shall be established by a special

(For continuation, see last page.)

The committee appointed to examine into the state of the University, addressed a long note to the Government, dated 4th inst., enclosing various drafts of decrees, and entering into a variety of particulars relative to the establishment in question.

The above was replied to on the 17th, in which the Government returned thanks to the committee for the important services they had rendered the country, and approving the different drafts of decrees which they had presented.

The Government, under date 21st inst., has ordered a fine of one hundred dollars to be levied on those vessels which commit the abuse of warping themselves by the buoy of the wreck of the ship Twenty-fifth of May.

The Philanthropic Society, under date 22d inst., has appointed a committee composed of Dr. James Lepper, Señores Cosme Argerich, Juan Carlos Rosados, and Domingo Banegas, to visit the General Hospital for men; and Señores Justo Garcia Valdez, and Manuel Ortiz Easualdo, to visit the public prison.

Buenos Ayres, December 20, 1833.
24th year of the Liberty and 18th of the Independence.

In order to avoid the evils which experience has shown as arising from the facility with which marriages of individuals professing different religious creeds are celebrated,—being oftentimes effected in a clandestine manner before incompetent Ministers, and afterwards dissolved from the mere private will of the contracting parties, to the serious detriment of public morals, and of the offspring; producing at times cases of bigamy, invariably prohibited among civilized people, and often frustrating other espousals, and prior compromises, in defiance of the laws in these primary transactions of society,—and it being necessary to determine the order of procedure in the other civil acts of the same individuals of different creeds residing in this country; the Government has ordered and decreed:—

Art. 1.—All Ministers of public worship dissenting from the Roman Catholic religion, at present residing in, or who may hereafter arrive at this Capital, shall present, through the Minister or Consul of his nation, if there be any, or by himself, the documents accrediting his capacity and destination, together with the respective passport from whence he proceeds.

2.—Being acknowledged in the capacity of such Minister of the creed to which he belongs, his name shall be inscribed in a particular register, to be called, *The Register of Ministers of public worship, of the different religious sects existing in the Province*;—which inscription shall be noted in all the documents.

3.—The Ecclesiastics appertaining to foreign Legations, and who are accredited as such in the suite of the said Legation, are excepted from the above.

4.—Every Minister of public worship, of a creed dissenting from the Roman Catholic religion, who may exercise any function of his Ministry without having made the foregoing manifestations, and omitted his public qualification, shall be punished according to the nature of the offence, and agreeably to the laws; and there resulting no injury to a third person, he shall be ordered immediately to leave the country.

5.—All individuals of the different religious creeds existing in this country, with the exception of the Roman Catholic religion, whether they be foreigners or citizens, who desire to contract matrimony among themselves, must present themselves, and request permission for so doing, of the President of the Chamber of Justice; before whom they shall produce proofs of being unmarried, with witnesses, documents, and vouchers, properly attested. A special Notary,

who shall be named by the Government for the purpose, shall be the actary in these cases.

6.—Having, in the opinion of the Magistrate, given sufficient proofs, the intended marriage shall be published for six successive days in the public papers.

7.—If in six days after the last publication, no impediment appears, the Judge shall cause the license to be granted by a decree, an attested copy of which shall be furnished to the party, in order that he may apply to the Ecclesiastic who is to perform the ceremony.

8.—The contracting parties shall give notice of the day of the celebration of the marriage, to the Notary, in order that he may attend to attest it; and the said Notary shall certify the act in the record of the proceedings, and the name, country, age, and creed of the contracting parties, shall be entered in a register, to be entitled, *Civic Register of Marriages of individuals belonging to divers religious faiths*.

9.—The marriages of foreign Roman Catholics among themselves, shall be regulated only by the forms established by the civil and ecclesiastical laws existing in the Province; but they shall be registered in a book, under the title of *Civic Register of Marriages of foreign Catholics among themselves*. The Curé who celebrates the marriage, must forward a copy of the entry to the person in charge of the register.

10.—Those who contract marriage without these formalities, shall be deprived of all right of action which the laws establish in behalf of married persons, and shall not be heard as such in any tribunal of the Province, whether civil or ecclesiastical.

11.—The children of parents belonging to divers religious faiths, with the exception of the Roman Catholic, shall be inscribed in a register, entitled, *Civic Register of Births, appertaining to divers religious faiths*.

12.—The parents shall take care to forward the correspondent notice to the register office.

13.—A register shall likewise be kept, in which shall be inscribed the names, age, and sex of those who die, whether citizens or foreigners, appertaining to divers faiths, with the exception of the Roman Catholic religion: the title thereof shall be, *Obituary Register of individuals belonging to divers religious faiths*.

14.—The parents, executors, relations, or person in charge of the dwelling of the deceased, shall communicate the decease of the person, expressing his or her quality, and the rest of the circumstances related, to the person in charge of the register; and the same obligation is imposed upon the Directors of the hospitals.

15.—The different registers established by the present decree, shall be under the care of the Notary expressed in Article 5, who is especially charged with this branch, and who shall enjoy as emoluments the dues which shall be determined in a separate tariff.

16.—Certificates which may be required of marriages, births, or deaths, shall be given by the person in charge of the registers, gratis, on stamped paper.

17.—The person in charge of the registers, shall forward, every three months, the correspondent statistical account to the department charged with this branch.

18.—The Minister of Government is charged with the execution of this decree, which shall be published in the usual manner.

VIAMONTE.
Manuel J. Garcia.

A notice from the office of the Minister of Government, dated 24th inst., states that Señor Pedro Callejas has been appointed as the special Notary mentioned in the foregoing decree.

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.)

The first glance at the convention of the 22d of January, 1771, suggests peculiar reflections. The Spanish Government protest, in this solemn instrument, that the restitution of Port Egmont is not to operate to their prejudice, and reserve to themselves their rights to the sovereignty of the islands. His Britannic Majesty's Government, in the precise act of answering this instrument, and of accepting it, do not advert to that clause. Is not this admitting the reservation with which Spain invested herself? At least this silence was not the way to resist or invalidate her claim; and it really appears that the opportunity, or perhaps the necessity, of answering it by a counter-reservation, could not be more natural or more obvious, considering all the circumstances of the case. This gives birth to a very strong suspicion that, below the surface of this transaction, there was something mysterious, but without of so much importance, that it affected and decided the nature of the convention. Hence it was that it had scarcely seen the light, when it excited the astonishment of a no less wary and accomplished statesman, than the illustrious Earl of Chatham, when, on the 6th of February in that year, he made a motion for laying before the twelve judges, the following questions:—

“1st. Whether, in consideration of law, the Imperial Crown of this realm can hold any territories or possessions thereunto belonging, otherwise than in sovereignty?”

“2dly. Whether the declaration or instrument, for the restitution of the port and fort called Egmont, to be made by the Catholic King to His Majesty, under a reservation of disputed right of sovereignty, expressed in the declaration or instrument stipulating such restitution, can be accepted or carried into execution, without derogating from the maxim of law before referred to, touching the inherent and essential dignity of the Crown of Great Britain?”

On the other hand, could it have been credible that a convention which apparently left two rival jurisdictions on the same spot, was formed, or was ever intended to be permanent?

Whence could have originated the persuasion common to English historians, geographers, and other writers of the time, who agree uniformly, and with express reference to the convention of the 22d of January, 1771, that *Great Britain ceded the Malvin Islands to Spain*? Can they all be in error? Is it possible that national historians, treating *ex professo* of the restitution of Port Egmont to Great Britain, would call it neither more nor less than a *cession of all the Falkland Islands to Spain, on the part of England*, if such had not been really the case?

The Undersigned might here make numerous citations from those authorities which afford evidence of the cession; but he will confine himself to the mention of one production of that period, also English, which pointedly clears up the mystery attending the convention of the 22d of January. “Anecdotes of the Right Honorable William Pitt, Earl of Chatham,” Vol. iii., chap. 39, states,—

“While Lord Rochford was negotiating with Prince Masserano, Mr. Stuart Mackenzie was negotiating with Monsieur François, Secretary to the Embassy of France at the Court of London. At length—about an hour before the meeting of Parliament, on the 22d January, 1771,—a declaration was signed by the Spanish Ambassador, under French orders, and a French indemnification, for the restitution of Falkland's Islands to His Britannic Majesty, but the important condition upon which the declaration was obtained, was not mentioned in the declaration. This condition was, that the British forces should evacuate Falkland's Islands as soon as convenient after they were put in possession of Port and Fort Egmont. And the British Ministry engaged, as a pledge of their sincerity to keep that promise, that they would be the first to disarm.

“Two days after the Spanish Ambassador had signed the declaration, he received orders of recall; but his fate was like that of Mr. Harris; in a short time afterwards he received orders to remain.

“In the month of February, 1771, the Spanish Minister at Madrid hinted to Mr. Harris, the intention of the Spanish Court to require, of the British Ministry, a perfection of engagements as they were understood. Mr. Harris's despatch containing this hint, was received by the Minister

on the 4th of March. Three days afterwards, the Spanish messenger arrived, with orders to Prince Masserano to make a positive demand of the possession of Falkland Islands, to the King of Spain. The Spanish Ambassador first communicated his information of these orders to the French Ambassador, with a view of knowing if he could concur with him in making the demand. On the 14th they held a conference with Lord Rochford on the subject. His Lordship's answer was consonant to the spirit he had uniformly shewn. The reply from France was civil, but mentioned the family compact. The answer from Spain did not reach London until the 20th of April. In the mean time, the Ministers held several conferences with Mr. Stuart Mackenzie. The result of the whole was, the English set the example to disarm; and Falkland's Islands were totally evacuated and abandoned in a short time afterwards, and have ever since been in the possession of the Spaniards."

"This disclosure, which, by the rules of impartial criticism, cannot but be allowed to have considerable weight, is confirmed, with respect to the cession or relinquishment of the Malvinas on the part of England, by two despatches from the Spanish Minister Arriaga, who signed the order of the 7th February, 1771, for the restitution of Port Egmont; and who, on the 9th of April 1774, told the Viceroy of Buenos Ayres, and the Governor of the Malvinas, that the Court of London had offered to abandon the establishment in the great Malvina, which was the same with Port Egmont. Authentic copies of these despatches, taken from the archives of Buenos Ayres, where the originals exist, are in the possession of the Undersigned, who believes them to be of sufficient importance to require that he should cite them literally:—

"By the annexed copy of a despatch, you will be acquainted with the information this day given to the Governor of the Malvinas, relative to the offer of the Court of London to abandon the establishment which they made in the great Malvina, of which, by order of the King, I apprise you, that you may on your part make dispositions for its fulfilment.—God preserve you many years.—*Aranjuez, 9th of April, 1774.*
(Signed.) "DON JULIAN DE ABRAGA."
"Sr. Don Juan José Vertiz."

"OFFERS being made, as they are, by the Court of London, to relinquish the settlement made by them in the great Malvina, withdrawing thence the few troops and inhabitants who were there; the King desires that you be made acquainted with this matter, in order that you may consequently observe, with due prudence and caution, whether the English do, in fact, abandon the said settlement, without undertaking to form any other in the immediate vicinity: and that, having ascertained that they have done that in the terms set forth, you will, from time to time, renew your exertions to make sure that they do not return to that quarter, informing me most precisely of whatever may occur at present, or at any future time. Which instructions I communicate to you by His Majesty's order, to be exactly complied with, until, on a future opportunity, a more complete idea be given of all that pertains to this subject.—God preserve you many years.—*Aranjuez, 9th April, 1774.*
(Signed.) "DON JULIAN DE ABRAGA."

"P. S.—Until further advice which I shall address to you, you are not to deviate from the letter of the instructions I now give you; nor allow any one to proceed to the said relinquished settlement, except those whom you send for the purpose on which they are ordered."

"To the Governor of the Malvinas."

In fact, on the 22d of May, 1774, three years after the restitution, we see England peacefully withdrawing her settlement from Port Egmont, without any one having compelled her to this step, and without the occurrence of any new altercation, or violence. The former dispute was terminated; and it would be an anachronism to confound this voluntary egress, with the ejection in 1770 by the expedition of Bucearelli. The fact, then, of this pacific abandonment, comes singularly in support of the reality of the cession, or, as some English writers explain it, the fulfilment of the contract by each party; for "the Spaniards fulfilled their engagement by restoring Port Egmont, and the English fulfilled theirs by abandoning it after such surrender."
(To be concluded in our next.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES.

At a sitting on 21st inst., a communication, dated 20th inst., from the Government, was read. It stated, that notwithstanding the Executive was occupied in preparing a project of law for the sanction of the Legislature, in order to reward those brave officers and soldiers who, by their exertions, have extended and given security to the frontiers; yet it could not delay presenting to the House a project, intended as a monument

of honor and gratitude to the worthy general who commanded upon the occasion. The said project of law proposes,—That in consideration of the eminent services of the citizen Brigadier-General Juan Manuel de Rosas, who has conducted and brought to a glorious termination an enterprise which has extended and secured the frontiers from the depredations of the Indians; that as a premium of honor and gratitude, the Island of Chouchele, on the Rio Negro of Patagonia, be ceded in perpetuity to him and to his heirs.

A long communication, dated 20th inst., was then read from Señor Tomas Manuel Anchorena, containing a history of his public life, and a wish to resign his seat in that House, to which he had been elected. The latter was not admitted.

The House sanctioned the 1st article of a motion of Señor Nicolas Anchorena, that within the period of ten days, an account shall be rendered of all the monies, bills, &c., issued from the Treasury, from the 11th October to 4th November last. And at a sitting on 23d inst., the 2d article was sanctioned, requiring an account to be laid before the House of all commissions, both civil and military, which were issued in the period above named.

RIOJA.—A communication from the Governor of the Province of Rioja, (Jacinto Rincon) dated Rio, 13th ult., addressed, "To H. E. the Restorer

of the Laws, Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas," encloses a resolution of the House of Representatives of that Province, passed at a sitting on the 12th ult., to the following purport:— That the House, profoundly penetrated with the sentiments and desires of the citizens to perpetuate the memory of the illustrious Argentine to whom the restoration of their liberty, which had been usurped by armed despotism, is owing; and grateful for the hospitality which he had shown to one of the most distinguished of their sons, (General Quiroga), whom the fortune of war had obliged to seek refuge in Buenos Ayres; and for the zeal evinced by General Rosas to unite the provinces in the bonds of friendship, and to liberate the frontiers from the depredations of the Indians:—The House therefore orders and decrees, that on the day of the publication of this decree, a solemn Mass be performed in the Church of La Matriz, to render thanks to the Almighty for the visible protection with which he has favoured the efforts of Brigadier-General Juan Manuel de Rosas, in defence of the rights of the country, and also in the war against the Indians. That in every year, on the same day, the said Mass shall be repeated; and that in all the official communications in which the respected name of Brigadier Juan Manuel de Rosas be mentioned, the clause shall be added of "Restorer of the Laws."



FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 20th OF DECEMBER, 1833.



VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Alert, Snowden,	Hugh C. Smith,	Loading for Liverpool, via Montevideo.
Brig Enry, Stephens,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Patriot, Guild,	Horne & Alsogaray;	Loading for London.
Brig Medora, Candlish,	Salsbury, Davis & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sultan, Rogers,	Davison, Dorr & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Hannah, Barrett,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Elizabeth, Morgan,	Rodger, Bred & Co.	Loading for Liverpool, via Montevideo.
Brig Rainbow, Simms,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Montevideo and Cork.
Brig Livorno, Cooper,	Rodriguez & Co.	London or Liverpool.
Brig Risoun, Dillou,	Rodger, Bred & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Gaitou, Guthrie,	John Appleyard,	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Albert, Dayton,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Discharging.
Ship Parachute, Titcomb,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Loading for New York.
Barque Statira, Curtis,	John Langdon,	Loading for New York, via Montevideo.
Schooner-brig Mary, Evans,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Philadelphia.
Barque Brothers, Hale,	Rodger, Bred & Co.	Boston.
Schooner-brig Margaret, Baker,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Havana.
Ship Virginia, Hewitt,	Lavalle & Macome,	Discharging.
Brig Poultney, Mout,	Grogan, Peacock & Morgan,	Baltimore.
Brig Mechanic, Ritchie,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Brazils.
Brig Maue, Hincley,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Discharging.
Brig Gertrude, Freeman,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Discharging.
Barque Talent, Colting,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
Schooner-brig Mentor, Peterson,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Baltimore.
Brig Montevideo, Farran,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Discharging.
Brig Stephen, Lord,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Caroline, Warneck,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Brig Aimable Luette, Barbedienne,	Gnerin, Son, Seris & Co.	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Barque Prosper, Darlan,	Bianc & Constantin,	For Sale.
HANOVERIAN.		
Brig Graf Munster, Deetjen,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Havana.
BREMEN.		
Barque Mary, N. Ruyter,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Brig Alwina, Kortlang,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Havana.
DANISH.		
Brig Charlotte Maria, Frost,	Bertram, Dellsle & Co.	Brazils.
Ship George Frederick, Decker,	J. J. Klicke,	Loading for Bahia.
Brig Teresa, Skroder,	J. J. Klicke,	Discharging.
HAMBURG.		
Ship Colombia, Zudevidt,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
DUTCH.		
Brig Hollander, Boyesen,	Bertram, Dellsle & Co.,	Havana.
Brig Phoenix, Vesser,	Lenica, Bros.,	Discharging.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre San José, Revello,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Genda.
Brig Colombo, Ardito,	J. Gestal,	Loading for Genoa.
Polacre Marquez Gropallo, Croze,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Genoa.
Brig Bella Niña, J. B. Coziola,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Brazil.
Brig Trunfo, Deguino,	Davison, Dorr & Co.	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Polacre San Juan, Bautista, Andreotti,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Eloisa, Meirelles,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Rio Grande.
Brig Nra. Señora de Ayndá, Pells,	José Gestal,	Pernambuco.
Schooner-brig Maria, Bazia,	R. Costa,	Discharging.
Zumaca Rio Jacny, Bandera,	O. Galeno,	Brazils.
NEAPOLITAN.		
Brig Venutio, Lauro,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.
AMERICAN.—Schooner Enterprise, (12 guns) Captain Downing.

(Continued from first page.)

regulation, in the revenue, and other receipts of the Treasury; likewise in the remittances which must be made to the Treasury general, in virtue of the estimates sanctioned, to the Administration of Public Credit, and to the Agent or Agents of foreign shareholders, for their dividends, and redemption of the Stock.

4. A general account shall be made out, in a tabular form, of the receipts, disbursements, and remittances; with a specification of the public revenue, interior and exterior, in circulation and sunk; so that at first sight, the Minister of Finance, the Members of the Finance Committee, and others who may have authorization to that effect, may be informed of the exact state of the Treasury.

5. The Junta of Inspection shall make out a circumstantial list of the Credits of the State, of the estates, and public lands, with a respective valuation; so that the Minister, or the Committee of Finance, or any member of the Hon. House, may ask for the sale of them, whether to increase the receipt, alleviate the taxes, or accelerate the redemption of the circulating revenue, as may be most convenient.

6. Notwithstanding that the receipts ought to equalize with the expenses of each year, there will always be inevitable inequalities from month to month; to remedy which, the General Treasury may emit, with the intervention of the Junta of Inspection, promissory notes, numbered, and in value 500 dollars each, at 30, 60, or 90 days, as far as the fulfilment of the amount of the sanctioned monthly estimates, and no more.

7. The notes spoken of in the preceding article, shall bear interest of one real per day, in order to be introduced more readily and commodiously into circulation.

8. Neither the Minister, nor the Junta of Inspection, shall emit promissory notes or bills, except in the quantity and form expressed in articles 6 and 7, without the special authorization of the Legislature. GARCÉS.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

December 21.—Wind N. E.

Arrived, American schr.-brig Mentor, Peterson, from Baltimore 3d November, with 1100 barrels flour, tobacco, starch, &c. &c., to Daniel Cowland & Co.

Sardinian polacre San Juan Bautista, Andreotti, from Malaga 23d September, Montevideo 19th inst., with wine, olives, &c., to Pedro A. Plomer.

American brig Montevideo, Farran, from New York 16th October, with 775 barrels flour, and a general cargo, to Dorr, Reincke & Lees. Passengers, Messrs. Samuel D. Lees, George J. Fairfield, Adison Dorr, O. J. Hayes, J. Fontage, and John Wixsen.

Sailed, H. B. M's packet schooner Hornet, Lieut. F. R. Coghlan, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro. Passenger for Rio Janeiro, Mr. John Black. Passengers for Montevideo, Dr. James Bond, and Lady.

National schr. Star of the South, (Pilot-boat) on a cruise in the river.

December 22.—Wind S. E., strong.

Arrived, Dutch brig Phoenix, Vesser, from Barcelona 22d September, Salo 9th October, Montevideo 20th inst., with wine, paper, coffee, butter, &c., to Lezica, Bros.

Brazilian zamaca Rio Jacuy, Bandera, from Montevideo 21st inst., in ballast, to Carlos Galeano. Passenger, Mr. J. E. Fasnacht.

Sailed, American brig Sarah, Buckmar, for Boston, despatched by Dorr, Reincke & Lees, with 6557 dry hides, 5 bales with 620 doz. outria skins, 3 do. with 69 arrobas horse hair, 4 bales with 111½ dozen combs. Passenger, Captain Davis.

National brig Parana, Jovemantino, for Patagonia, despatched by Davison, Dorr & Co., with a general cargo. Passengers, Master Barreiro, the Lady of Señor Julian Rusquellas, &c. &c.

Both the above vessels anchored again to the E. from strong head wind.—The packet Hornet, which sailed yesterday, was in sight this day.

December 23.—Wind N. N. E., shifted to E. in the evening.—heavy rain at night.

Arrived, Gun-boat No. 7, from Martin Garcia. Sailed, Oriental packet schr. Aguila Segunda, Cuneo, for Montevideo.

The Hamburg barque Duncan, was under weigh this afternoon, but anchored again to the S., from head wind.

The American brig Stephen, was in sight this evening.

December 24.—Wind N.

Arrived, American brig Stephen, Lord, from Philadelphia 7th October, with 100,000 feet plank, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

American brig Caroline, Warnack, from Philadelphia 3d August, Montevideo (where she discharged part of her cargo.) 22d inst., with general cargo, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

United States' schooner Enterprise, (12 guns.) Captain Downing, from Rio Janeiro 7th inst., Montevideo 22d.

Sailed, Hamburg barque Duncan, Withrock,

for the Cape de Verds, despatched by Davison, Dorr & Co., in ballast.

December 25.—Wind W., shifted in afternoon to S. E., strong.

No arrivals or sailings. December 26.—Wind N. N. E.

No arrivals. Sailed, American brig Sophia & Eliza, Read, for Cape de Verds, despatched by Dorr, Reincke & Lees, in ballast.

British brig Cleopatra, M'Lean, for Valparaiso, despatched by Daniel Cowland & Co., with a general cargo of effects. Passenger, Señor Juan Santos.

Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Bisso, for Montevideo.

December 27.—Wind N.

No arrivals. Sailed, Bremen barque Mary, Ruyter, for Havana, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 6052 quintals jerked beef.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The Brazilian cutter Firmeza has been sold, and is now under the flag of this country.

The Mary, for Philadelphia, and Aimable Lucette, for Havre de Grace, are expected to sail this day.

Vessel used to sail.

On 31st inst.—Fairy, for Liverpool.

THEATRE.

Report avers that "there is a screw loose" in the new management. Be as it may, a variety of performances have taken place during the week. On the 25th, Matrimonio (Adolf and Clara) was repeated. Señor Quijano has talent, and always seems in earnest,—it is a pity his voice is so deficient. He danced the boleros with the Señorita Montes de Ora; he has a good dancing figure, but not so the Lady. The boxes, on this evening, contained "a sprinkling" of fashion.

EXECUTION.—On Saturday morning last, Juan Monson was shot, and afterwards suspended upon a gallows for 8 hours, in the Plaza del Comercio, for the murder and robbery of Señor Juan Gonzales.

A salute of 21 guns was fired on the 25th inst., by the United States' schooner Enterprise, which was returned from the Fort by a like number.

ALAMEDA.—The boisterous weather on the afternoon of Sunday, and on that of Christmas day, caused the fashionables to keep away from this promenade. The band, however, performed on both days.

THE WEATHER has been variable throughout the week, and at times sultry, the evenings cool. Thermometer from 70 to 80.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.—On Christmas eve, the bells of the different Churches of this city rang a merry peal. Some joyous—or perhaps we ought to say, some pious joys, traversed the streets until the following morning, keeping up an incessant knocking at the different doors, to the high gratification of the nervous part of the community. We believe it is a Spanish custom, meant probably to call upon sinners "to watch and pray." It had become in a manner obsolete here, until this year. At intervals also during the night, the music of the guitar, flute, &c., were heard in the streets.

At 12 o'clock at night, High Mass was celebrated at the Cathedral, the College Church, and at that of San Juan, in order to welcome and to "sing the glories of the new-born King."

The congregation was numerous, particularly of females; the night being moonlight, and calm.

All the villages in the neighbourhood of town were on Christmas day thronged with visitors, especially San Isidro, and the Punta of San Fernando. Coaches were in great request, but the major part attended a caballo. Altogether, Buenos Ayres has passed a "merry Christmas," to which the fine weather mainly contributed.

Accounts from the army of General Rosas, to 14th inst., have been received; which state that not the least vestige of Indians is now to be found from the Camp as far as the Cordilleras. The result of the campaign has been:—

Christian Captives recaptured from the Indians, 348
Indians killed in the different encounters since the opening of the campaign, amount to more than 1000
Those who have perished from hunger, including children, about 1000
Indian prisoners of both sexes, 1400

ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNION LIBRARY & READING-ROOM.
A GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHARE-HOLDERS, will take place on Thursday evening next, 2d January, 1854, at half-past 1 o'clock.
By order of the Committee.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. LEYS & MOLLISON have just received from ENGLAND,
A choice collection of Watches, Jewellery, &c., comprising Gold, Silver, Hunting, Lever, and Chronometer Watches; Ladies' Watches, with chains and seals en suite, &c. &c.; also, a few Ships Chronometers, by the most approved London makers.

The JEWELLERY is of the most splendid description; consisting of Rings, Brooches, Breast-pins, Earrings, &c., of Brillants of the first water; suites of Pearls; Turquoises, and other precious stones; Gold Chains, Keys, and Seals, elegantly chased; Gold and Silver Watch-guards; Patent Pencil-cases, &c.; plated Candlesticks, with chased silver edging, with or without branches; Silver and Tortoise-shell Spectacles, with assorted Pebbles and Glasses.

They have also received by the same opportunity, a first-rate assortment of Town-made CUTLERY; comprising Razors of all classes, superior three-blade Pen-knives, Razor Strops, Scissors, &c. &c. Also, a few fine Ivory Combs, Tooth Brushes, &c. A few Pocket Thermometers, of Fahrenheit and Beaurmurr; Night and Day Telescopes, &c. &c.—To be sold on most reasonable terms, at

No. 25, Calle de la Universidad,
(Near the Plaza de la Victoria.)

NOTICE.

M PARKER respectfully informs his Customers, that he has REHOPED his Boot and SHOE STONE, from No. 45, Calle de la Paz,

To No. 39, in the same street,
(Adjoining the Comarceral House of Messrs. Dorr, Reincke & Lees.)

where he will be happy to wait on all who choose to favour him with their orders. An assortment of ready-made Boots and Shoes, will be always kept on hand, manufactured of the best materials, and by the first-rate workman, which will be sold as low as can be bought in the city.

Children's Boots and Shoes made to order.
Calle de la Paz, No. 39.

NOTICE.

TWO PICTURES having been taken from No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo—one representing Mary Queen of Scots, and the other, a French Family,—it is hoped that the parties who have taken them will have the kindness to return them.

SUPERIOR GINGER POP.

MANUFACTURED BY JAMES CARR, No. 16, Calle 25 de Mayo.—Warranted not to injure the most delicate constitution.—Price, SIX DOLLARS per DOZEN, (delivered,) bottles retained.
Champagne and Stone Bottles wanted, for which two dollars per dozen will be given.

PUBLIC SALE OF BOOKS.

THE SALE OF BOOKS at J. J. ARRIOLA & Co's. Auction-Room, which commenced on the 12th inst., will be continued on MONDAY, 30th current, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

SALE BY AUCTION.

On MONDAY, 30th current, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Will be Sold by Public Auction,

By J. J. ARRIOLA & Co., Calle del Perú, No. 21, THE BARRACA, and L. AND S. adjoining, situated in the Plaza de las Sauxas, known formerly as the "Quinta de Lezica;"—comprising nearly a quadra, with a commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, &c. It is in every respect a desirable situation for the staking of Hides, and other country business. A plan of the ground may be seen, and all necessary information will be given, on application as above.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubleons, Spanish,.....	123	—123½ dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	119	—119 do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	65	—71 do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	71	— do. cash.
Do. Patriot, & Pataciones,.....	71	— 77-16 do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	52	— 52½ do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	(no transactions)	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	74	— pence per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, (no transactions).....	dols. p. ct. prm.	
Do. on Montevideo, 7-1-16.....	do. p. patacon.	
Do. on United States,.....	74	— 75 do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Oz, best,.....	32	— 35 do. per pesado.
Do. country,.....	28	— 29 do. do.
Do. weighing 23½ lbs.,.....	29	— 27 do. do.
Do. salted,.....	30	— 23 do. do.
Do. Harro,.....	11	— 12 do. each.
Yucra Skins,.....	48	— 50 do. per doz.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	40	— 40 do. do.
Wool, common,.....	13	— 13½ do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	29	— 32 do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	15	— 23 do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	14	— 15 do. per quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	11	— 12 do. per arroba.
Horns,.....	350	— 950 do. per mil.
Flour, (North American),.....	60	— 65 do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	11	— 12 do. per fanega.
Discount,.....	12	— 3 p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doubleons, during the week, 123½ dollars. The lowest price 118 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England, during the week, 74 pence. The lowest ditto, 74 pence.

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