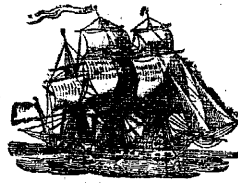


British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 385.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1834.

[Vol. VIII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The explanatory expose of the Finance projects, inserted in our number of this day, will be read with much interest. We forbear, at present, from making any remarks thereon. It is necessary however to state, that several communications have appeared in the daily papers, impugning the projects in question; chiefly upon the plea of the inexpediency of adding to the funded debt,—the doubt if the revenue would be sufficient to meet the additional charges,—and that the least that would be required for the circulating medium of this Province, would be six millions in specie.

We had not space in our last, to remark upon the decree inserted in that number, respecting the marriages of individuals professing different religious creeds; and indeed we cannot now notice it so fully as we could wish. We most sincerely hope it will be modified; for in our opinion it tends to place foreigners who do not happen to be of the favoured religion, in a most unpleasant and degrading point of view. How in God's name can strangers, perhaps 6000 miles distant from their native country, produce witnesses, documents, and vouchers properly attested, to prove that they are unmarried?—and how abhorrent is the idea, that in the most delicate action of one's life—that of marriage—the intended nuptials must be published for six days in the daily papers, thus exposed to the jees and sneers of the ignorant,—that Timothy Stubbs, proposes to marry Deborah Snooks, &c. &c. &c.

We feel confident that the Government never intended to hurt the feelings of foreigners of any description, and that some alteration will be made in the decree in question.

The brig *Emma* brought London papers to 19th October. A civil war raged in Spain, between the partisans of Don Carlos, and those of the Queen Regent.

Captain Ross, and his companions, who left England in 1829, upon the expedition to the Arctic regions, arrived in London in October last. They had lost their vessel, and were extricated from their dreary situation in the icy regions, by the *Isabella*, whaling ship.

THE WEATHER, during the week, has been alternately hot and cold,—the thermometer as high as 81, and as low as 66.

"Have you heard the argument,—is there no offence in it?"—(Hannie.)

Señor Cuiabras has advertised for his Benefit, on 5th inst., a play called "*Washington, or the British Prisoners*." In the "bill of the play," he says that it must not be supposed that it contains any offensive allusions to the noble-minded sons of Great Britain; on the contrary, it depicts them in as heroic a high as even the great Washington himself; and in the scenes of the play, the generous Washington always expresses his high estimation of the British nation. We have been honoured with a visit from Señor

Culebras, in which he not only reiterated the above sentiments, stating that he would not for a moment lend himself to any thing that could offend our countrymen, but he at the same time left us the play in question, to peruse.

It is printed in Spain, and certainly the argument is highly flattering to the British character. The piece opens at the conclusion of the revolutionary war. The British troops had not however quitted the American soil, and there is a love affair between Mr. or my Lord Seymour, and a Miss Louisa: but a wicked man called Lord Butler, is also enamoured with Louisa, and he deplores that he "should have resisted the beauties of the three kingdoms, to fall into the chains of a Pennsylvania chit." Butler turns out to be a terrible scamp, and procures the assassination of one Colonel Wilson. The British officers, indignant at such conduct, deliver themselves up to Washington, in order to draw lots that one of them may die, as an atonement for the death of Wilson. The lot falls upon Seymour, who manfully prepares to meet his fate; indignantly rejecting all idea of escape, which Louisa proposes to him. In the "nick of time," Butler is taken, and ordered for execution; he is callous to the last, and declares he will "die game." Seymour (who is a great favourite with Washington,) is released, and all ends happily "as a marriage bell." In the play, the words Delaware, Maryland, Philadelphia, and New-York, often occur.

We sincerely wish that Señor Culebras may have a good house, for we have heard that he is an intelligent and an excellent man, and is decidedly a respectable actor. He is among our first remembrances of Buenos Ayres, although until this day we never exchanged a single word with him.

Official Documents.

A communication from the Government, dated 18th ult., addressed to the Inspector General of the State Schools, (Señor Saturnino Segurola,) requests an exact statement of the present condition of these establishments. The said Inspector, on the 23d, rendered a report thereon.

PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.—At a sitting on 24th ult., the following elections took place, which have been sanctioned by the Government, viz.:—as President,—Señor Manuel H. de Aguirre; Vice-President,—Señor Justo Garcia Valdez. Of the *Consejo Directivo*, Señores Diego E. Zavalata, Pedro Plomer, Francisco Piñeiro, Laureano Rufino, Manuel Arrotea, and Dr. James Lepper. Secretaries,—Señores Manuel Irigoyen, and Joaquin Almeida.

The Committee of the Bank Directors, Señores Matias Irijoyen, Daniel Gowland, and Juan de Victoria, forwarded to the Government, on the 20th ult., for its approval, a resolution as to the future operations of the National Bank; which the Government replied to on 23d, to the effect that it was necessary to adopt some general and positive plan respecting the Bank, and that notwithstanding the moderation of the demands of the Directors in order that the establishment should continue, yet that it was impossible it could do so in the present condition of the treasury.

A decree, dated 28th ult., contains further regulations respecting the outstanding Treasury Bills, noticed in the decree of 12th November last.

A decree dated 30th ult., orders that all the Public Offices of the Province shall in future be closed on New Year's Day.

Dr. Francisco Mier having offered his services, gratis, to attend the provisional Military Hospital which is about to be established in the suppressed

Convent of the Bethlehemites: the Government, under date 31st ult., accepted the offer of Dr. Mier, and returned him thanks for his patriotism and disinterestedness.

A decree, dated 31st ult., appoints General Felix Alzaga, Counsellor General of the Poor, and Minors, for the year 1834.

A decree, dated 1st inst., appoints Señor José Arenales, as President of the Topographic Department.

A notice from the War Office, dated 30th ult., states that a party of the dispersed Ranqueles Indians, instigated by hunger, had seized some cattle in the fields of the Fort de la Esquina; but peremptory orders had been given to pursue and destroy these marauders.

The Government, under date 24th ult., has ordered that in future the garrison of Patagonia shall consist of 300 cavalry, and 100 infantry; that of the Argentine Fort, 400 cavalry, and 100 infantry; reducing those of Forts 25th May, and Federación to 100 men each; 25 for that of Tapalquen, and 50 for that of Arroyo Azul.

A communication to the Minister of War, from Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas, dated Rio Colorado, 12th ult., states that he had ordered the different divisions under his command, to recognize General Juan José Viamont as Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres; and requested for himself, and in the name of the army, to salute His Excellency, trusting that the God of the country would render his public career prosperous.

Several communications, dated 24th ult., were addressed by the Minister of War, to General Rosas. They chiefly relate to the operations against the hostile Indians. One of these communications contains a Circular which the Minister had addressed to the Governments of the Provinces of Mendoza, Cordova, and San Luis, stating that the right and centre divisions of the army, which were to have acted against the Indians, having retired, it was impossible to complete the proposed enterprise, therefore some of the provinces might still be exposed to the partial incursions of these savages. The Circular proposes that General Rosas be empowered to come to some understanding with the hostile tribes, which may prevent further aggression; that in such a negotiation, every thing was to be expected from his knowledge and influence, and also from the terror of his name among these barbarians.

Another of these communications notices the repeated visits of foreigners to the South coasts of this Province, not only for the purpose of surveying them, but to investigate the territorial productions, &c. &c. That these circumstances have attracted the attention of the Government, who have reflected upon the policy of extending the population to the South of Patagonia. That the Bay of San José appears an important point in this respect. The Government therefore request General Rosas to give them all the information he may have acquired during the late campaign, upon the subject in question.

A notice from the Treasury, dated 31st ult., states that the Government has revoked Article 44 of the Regulation of the Resguardo, dated 18th July, 1832, which requires that the addition to the manifests be only for articles whose united value may not exceed 400 hard dollars; that in future, additions or corrections can be made to the manifest, for any quantity, within the term of 24 hours, as the said article states.

The cuirass and sword of the famous Cacique Chocorri, has been ordered to be placed in the Museum, as one of the trophies of the honorable campaign made by General Rosas.

MEMORIAL

Of the MINISTER of FINANCE, explanatory of the Projects laid before the House of Representatives.

The Government, in presenting to the Legislature a series of Projects intended to resolve the most vital questions of the public finance, and consequently of the riches, security, and prosperity of the country, have complied with their primary duty. What now remains, is to explain their ideas, and present a faithful picture of the situation of things; which is the object of the present Memorial, drawn up by the Minister of Finance.

At present, and for a long time past, the salaries and expenses of the various departments of the administration, exceed the receipts, at the rate of 7000 dollars per month, current money. The Bank has fallen into disorder: the circulating medium, amounting to nearly 16 millions, loses by exchange six-sevenths of its written value: the domestic public funds, which have quadrupled since their establishment in 1821, amount to more than the equivalent of 13 millions and a half of 6 per cents.: the dividends, and correspondent annual redemption of the foreign loan of a million of pounds sterling, are unpaid since the commencement of 1828, and now amount to nearly 400,000 pounds sterling: the last monthly accounts give a floating deficit of more than 17 millions of dollars; and the interest of the debts which are contracted by discounting the promissory notes of the treasury, doubles, in a period of less than four years, the capital borrowed. This is in truth a frightful picture: it is necessary, nevertheless, to contemplate it as calmly as possible, and to make every effort to stem the torrent, which, if neglected, will overwhelm the public fortune, and with it, that of the citizens. It is not intended to investigate the causes which have reduced the treasury to this state, neither is it of much importance so to do; the present object being to fix the attention, in order to remedy the evil such as it is, without losing sight of it until it be effected.

Partial and palliative measures are quite out of the question: 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 domestic and foreign. It is true, the whole of this cannot be effected at the same moment; but a plan of a homogenous nature might be resolved upon and adopted, the execution of its various parts to follow in a determinate order.

For the better understanding of the divers obligations which now press upon the treasury, it is necessary to separate the debts which have been funded, from the others, and reduce one and the other to the same denomination of money, so as to sum them up respectively.

The practice of calculating the debts contracted in the public funds, by their capitals, does not give a correct idea of their amount. The capitals, even in the very act of contracting the loans, and in their transfer from one individual to the other, as well as in their definitive redemption by the debtor, are nominal, variable, and uncertain; consequently, they at no time offer a secure basis in order to calculate their amount. That which is in reality owing for these class of debts, is an annual quota, or perpetual rent; until the State, at prices always fluctuating, gradually purchase the Stock from those individuals who wish to dispose of it.

The perpetual annual rent at present owing, is as follows: 65,600 pounds sterling for dividends, redemption, and commission, (1 per cent.,) in London; and in Buenos Ayres, on dividends and redemption, 1,305,000 dollars, current money.

The Legislature, in sanctioning the London loan, agreed to value the pound sterling at 5 hard dollars. According to this, the £65,600, would amount to 328,000 dollars, in specie. At par, according to the fine silver contained in both monies, it would only be 306,133 dollars; but the exchange fluctuates always, and against the Government, when they have to remit.

When the funds of the country were created, the dividends were paid in hard dollars: at present they are paid in bank-notes, whose value scarcely exceeds a real of silver, per dollar. It is therefore obvious, that in case the circulation of metallic currency be re-established, (indispensable for the good arrangement of the revenue, and consequent prosperity of the country,) it would not be just, nor would it be possible, nor even can the major part of the fundholders pretend, that the 1,305,000 dollars per annum which is now paid in paper, should be then paid in specie. There are innumerable fundholders, natives and

residents of this country, who have acquired a dividend of 60 dollars, by lending the Government 500 dollars, whose intrinsic value has been about 70 metallic dollars; how could they then put forward pretensions for 60 metallic dollars per annum, with a principal of 70? The foreigner is purchasing every day a like rent of 60 dollars with 13 pounds sterling, the value of which scarcely exceeds 60 hard dollars; and could he have made the purchase expecting one day or other to have an annual dividend equal to the total of the principal invested? The only equitable exchange to specie now is, to pay to each of the primary fundholders according to the scale established by the law of 30th April, 1828, relative to the payment of debts contracted in specie among individuals previous to the 9th January, 1820; and to those who have acquired Stock since that date, at the rate of its intrinsic value at the time of acquiring it. (Project No. 1.) There is reason to believe, that if this just basis of exchange be adopted, the annual dividends of these domestic funds will not exceed 320,000 dollars in specie.

Passing now to the debts which have not been funded, that of the most consideration which presents itself is that of the circulating medium, or Bank Notes. This, in fact, has become a debt of the Treasury to the public holding notes, the amount of which in circulation, according to the last report from the Bank, is, with the copper, 15,732,948 dollars 3 reals. This money circulates with so much rapidity among the population, that scarcely any individual will have acquired the part he now possesses, when the value of each dollar exceeded that of 1 and $\frac{2}{3}$ of a real in silver. It would therefore be equitably withdrawn from circulation (allowing something for frauds and other possible losses,) with two millions and a quarter of dollars in specie. (Project No. 2.)

The debt which follows, and which is intimately connected with the preceding, is the compensation due to the Shareholders, in the inevitable case of the National Bank being abolished. (Project No. 3.)

The public exigencies obliging the Bank to extend the emission of notes, without having a proportionate capital to support it, has undermined the establishment; and the notorious internal robbery it has suffered, with the frauds which are suspected, (and which can only be contradicted on the extinction of the notes,) deprive it of those resources in public opinion, indispensable in order to re-edify it with advantage to the public and to the shareholders.

But it is equally certain that a compensation is due to the Shareholders, because they have had no part in the causes which have ruined their establishment; and because whatever may have been these causes, and notwithstanding that they have not participated in them, they will always have to suffer, in their quality of partners, the three-fifth part of the losses. The mode which is preferred and detailed in Project No. 4, is the most in conformity with the present means and resources of the country.

Recognizing, then, the notes in circulation as a debt of the Treasury to the public, and extinguishing the Bank Shares held by the Government, in conformity with the Projects Nos. 2 and 3, the Treasury will remain in possession of the property of the establishment. It is unnecessary to explain the expediency and necessity of the Legislature authorizing a respectable Committee, and organizing an Administration, composed of the President, Cashier, Treasurer, and Secretary of the Bank, to superintend provisionally the discounts, and the renewal of the notes, and proceed according to the instructions given to them by the Minister of Finance, as it regards the new guarantees which it may be thought proper to exact for the discount of bills.

The remainder of the floating Treasury debts, ought not to exceed more than half a million value, in Custom-house bills, and good and bad ones of the Bank, the balance in the Treasury, Receiver General's office, and the rest of the floating credits.

In the years 1822, 23, 24, and 25, the salaries and expenses (in metallic money,) amounted ordinarily (excluding the dividends and redemption of public funds,) to 841,758 dollars: and in the civil and military departments, to 933,195; making a total of 1,774,953 dollars. At present there is no reason to suppose that after the metallic circulation be re-established, they will exceed the above sum. On the contrary, if among other things be considered the substantial amelioration of our frontiers, the principal cause of a considerable military establishment, a great diminution in this branch ought to be calculated upon. But, notwithstanding, let 1,800,000 dollars be considered as the amount of the general expen-

	Pounds sterling	Hard Dollars.
For the London dividends of 6 years back,.....	393,600	1,638,200
For the exchange of Bank Notes in circulation,.....	535,715	2,500,000
For the excess of the floating debts over the credits,.....	15,309	71,400
	944,615	4,408,200

And the dividends, redemption, and annual expenses of the Administration:—		Hard Dollars.
For dividends and sinking fund of Buenos Ayres, including the exchange of Bank Shares,.....		300,000
For dividends, and London sinking fund,.....		368,133
For salaries, and expenses of the administration,.....		1,800,000
		2,468,133

Whence it results, that 4,408,200 hard dollars are necessary in order to free the Treasury of its debts; and besides, 2,468,133 hard dollars per annum, in order not to contract other new ones.

But before treating on the resource which may offer itself to arrive at this desirable state of finance, it is proper to present some important items:—

	Dols.
From the 1st January, 1831, until July 1833, the ordinary annual expenses have been, in current money,.....	13,931,000
In which time the ordinary annual revenue has been,.....	10,241,000
Balance, to the debt of the ordinary year,	2,790,000

We will now put in a clear point of view the effective metallic power which this mass of paper of more than 13 millions of dollars, in an ordinary year has supplied the Government.

The dividends paid in Buenos Ayres, forms about an eleventh part of the total mass: those of London—0: the salaries (first with 50 per cent., and afterwards with 100 per cent., extra) about three-eleventh parts: and the expenses about seven-eleventh parts.

In the payment of dividends, a dollar in current money supplies the place of one in metallic; in the salaries, 1 and $\frac{2}{3}$ does the same office; and in the expenses, whether they be domestic or foreign, in produce of the Province, or foreign products, or of the sister provinces, the value of a metallic dollar varies from 4 and a half, to 7 and a half, current money; the mean average of which may be taken at 6 for 1. It results, then, that the thirteen millions, thirty and one thousand paper dollars, have, in the hands of the Government, supplied the place of

	Hard Dollars.
In the dividends,.....	761,306
In the salaries,.....	1,118,877 2
In the expenditure,.....	534,551 5
	2,414,734

So that it may be affirmed that, with little difference, the expenditure at the present day is at the rate of 2,500,000 effective, or hard dollars.

What consequences ought to be deduced from this?—That a circulating medium, in notes inconvertible into specie at sight, is fatal to the prosperity of the country: that from year to year it throws it back more and more: that it places its commerce on the worst possible footing: that the great and sudden fluctuations in the exchange against gold, silver, and bills, leaves public and private property without calculable value: that it paralyzes all mercantile transactions on credit: that it keeps aloof foreign capital: that it disables the Government and the Legislature from forming and sanctioning the estimates with any degree of accuracy: that the attaching to this injurious but only circulating medium, distinct values when it is employed in paying the fundholders, employes, or commercial men; and another value still different from those, in the settlement of old standing debts among private individuals, presses upon the resources of families like a most onerous contribution, unequal and unjust; rendering it absolutely impossible for the State to satisfy its obligations contracted by the foreign loan; because, even were it possible to fix the exchange at the rate in which it is at the present moment, the creation of 13 and a half million of dollars would be necessary to effect the operation. But it is known that the necessity of procuring any large quantity of gold, silver, or bills, causes them to rise, (as in every other article,) and 26 millions might perhaps be expended before the remittance could be completed; leaving the dollar reduced to the value of 3 pence, and sometimes to 0; but, notwithstanding, it is indispensably necessary to fulfil these obligations, or to renounce all credit. Finally, that credit alone can liberate the Treasury from the debt which oppresses it, and the country from the two plagues which pa-

ralyze it,—*exorbitant interest*; and a circulating medium convertible into specie.

This assumed, we will now proceed to investigate if the authorities have means to re-establish credit, and new and more solid guarantees to offer. Have they, in effect, motives sufficient to induce the contractors to make us a second supplement of consideration, on view of the non-fulfilment on our part for six successive years?—or can we apply with success to other contractors, in default of the first?

We shall see, afterwards, that there will be no want of means, or guarantees: let us first examine the disposition which we may rationally expect to find in the contractors. The only two motives which could induce the original contractors, or the present holders of Stock, to subscribe to a foreign loan, are, in some, the hope to sell their Stock at a profit; in others, the desire to receive a greater annual interest than their capitals will produce in the funds of their own country: in this respect they have been disappointed since the year 1827; their dividends have not been remitted, consequently their Stock has no price in the market. It is natural, therefore, that they would joyfully coincide in whatever plan may be adopted and sanctioned with due solemnity, in order to terminate these evils. It appears, besides, that in the midst of the great losses which they have suffered, they have always done us the justice to believe that bad faith has not had the least part in this failure to make remittances; and they will find the confirmation of this belief in the fact, that in the midst of so many changes of Government, *de facto* and *de jure*, constitutional and discretionary,—all have uniformly respected the sinking fund established here in 1821; the which has continued its operation, without the least interruption, in spite of the public necessities, and which at present has redeemed more than the equivalent of 4 and a half millions of 6 per cent. Stock. They will see in our circulating medium, the *only obstacle* which there is to remove: they will see, that it will be as utterly impossible to effect the remittances whilst the Bank Notes remain as they are, as it would be for a vessel to traverse the Atlantic Ocean with sails composed of the said notes: they will see, finally, that nothing is required of them but what is absolutely necessary to remove that *only obstacle*.

As the public is not generally acquainted with the form in which the London loan was contracted, and which is very different from that of the public Stock of Buenos Ayres, it will not be superfluous, before closing this article, to explain it in a few words. Two thousand Shares, or Bonds, of 500 pounds sterling each, were issued, each one with a schedule of interest annexed, corresponding to all the dividends to be provided for in every six months (January and July,) from the date of the loan until it should be finally redeemed; for which object, £500 per annum was appropriated. The sinking fund had obtained 46 of the said Bonds, with their correspondent schedules, when the remittances were interrupted; so that 1954 Bonds remain at present in the hands of individuals. We must observe likewise in this place, that the English funds at the present moment scarcely yield an interest of 3½ per cent. per annum. Now then, the operation which can be proposed, after the authorization of Government, in conformity to Project No. 5, is the following:—To create two thousand more Bonds of the same tenor, (their dividends payable in April and October):—46 of these Bonds shall be deposited in the sinking fund, in order to foment its operations, and as a small manifestation of the wish to compensate in some manner for the non-fulfilment in this respect since 1828. The other 1954 Bonds shall be delivered to the holders of the old ones, who shall respectively deduct from each Bond £180 for the six years' back dividends, and remit £282 per bond to Buenos Ayres, to cancel the Notes of the National Bank.

This operation would give them, on the sums really advanced on both loans, about 7 per cent.; which is more than double the interest produced by the funds of their own country; and the solidity of the guarantees which will accompany this supplement, will bring the old Bonds, which now remain without value, against circulation, and give them; with the new ones, a distinguished place in the scale of foreign loans which have been raised, and whose Bonds circulate in London. Should the owners of the existing Bonds, to whom the honour of the country requires the first application be made, so admit a plan so advantageous to both contracting parties; there will not be wanting in Europe others who will find great interest in the negotiation.

from weighty debts; and by the Legislature voting 2,712,266 hard dollars per annum, it will be fully enabled to pay the dividends, and domestic and foreign sinking fund, in each three months, with scrupulous punctuality; and satisfy every expenditure of necessity, utility, and decorum, in this form:—

For the dividends in the foreign funds, at the fixed exchange of 70 hard dollars for each 15 pounds sterling.....	Dols. 580,000
For £10,000 per annum, for the sinking fund, at the same exchange.....	40,000
For agency.....	5,000
	612,266
For dividends and redemption of the public funds of Buenos Ayres.....	300,000
For salaries, and expenses in the departments.....	1,800,000
	2,712,266

Thus exhibited the data which appear sufficient to enable a correct opinion to be formed of the plan and operations comprised in the series of projects submitted to the Legislature, to restore the circulating medium, and the credit of the Province, they will naturally concur to make known the advantages of the last Project, whose object is to present especial guarantees to the Bond holders of the loans, and to all the citizens, as it regards the exact and punctual fulfilment of the legislative measures of finance; and to prevent, in a positive manner, abuses and impositions which are almost inevitable in the ever variable circumstances of the new States.

But whatever opinion be formed respecting the plan which the Government has preferred, in order to remedy the very serious evils which overwhelm the Province, it has the unquestionable right to claim the aid and free censure of all the

citizens, and the frank and firm co-operation of the wisdom of each one of them.

Buenos Ayres, December 23, 1833.

MANUEL JOSE GARCIA.

NOTE.—The six Projects referred to in the preceding Memorial, were inserted in our last number.

NEW YEAR'S DAY was, by special order, kept as a close holiday this year in Buenos Ayres, notwithstanding that it had, by a former resolution, been struck off the list of "red letter days."—Bands of music serenaded in the *patios* of various houses during the day, for the double purpose of welcoming the New Year, and collecting, by way of recompense, a little of the paper currency before it be all "called in."

ALAMEDA.—This promenade was brilliantly attended on the evening of New Year's Day, including a crowd of fashionable fair; and the military music, stationed on the azotea of the Marine-Office, was heard to great advantage, the weather being calm and fine. They performed selections from *Tancredi*, the *Gazza Ladra*, and the *aria of the Tirana*. On Sunday last they also exhibited; but the visitors were few, owing to the high wind.

☞ The conclusion of the Protest respecting the Falkland Islands, is from necessity postponed until next week.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 22 OF JANUARY, 1834.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Alert, Snowden,	Hugh C. Smith,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Fairy, Stephens,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Patriot, Guild,	Horne & Alsogaray,	Loading for London.
Brig Medora, Caudlish,	Salisbury, Davis & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sultana, Rogers,	Davidson, Dorr & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Hannah, Barrell,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Elizabeth, Morgan,	Rodger, Bred & Co.	Loading for Liverpool, via Montevideo.
Brig Livorno, Cooper,	Rodriguez & Co.	London or Liverpool.
Brig Ritosa, Dillon,	Rodger, Bred & Co.	Loading for Liverpool, via Montevideo.
Brig Galston, Guthrie,	John Appleyard,	Discharging.
Brig Emma, Gething,	Lafone, Robinson & Co.,	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Albert, Dayton,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Discharging.
Ship Paracute, Titcomb,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Loading for Boston, via Montevideo.
Barque Stella, Curtis,	John Landon,	Loading for New York.
Barque Brothers, Hill,	Rodger, Bred & Co.	Cape de Verdes.
Schooner-brig Margaret, Baker,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Havana.
Ship Virginia, Hewitt,	Lavalle & Macome,	Loading for New York.
Brig Poutney, Mouat,	Grogan, Peacock & Morgan,	Baltimore.
Brig Mechaute, Ritchie,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Brazil.
Brig Maine, Hinckley,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Discharging.
Brig Gertrude, Freeman,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Discharging.
Barque Talent, Cotting,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
Schooner-brig Meator, Peterson,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Baltimore.
Brig Montevideo, Farran,	Dorr, Reincke & Lees,	Loading for New York.
Brig Stephen, Lord,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
Brig Caroline, Warnack,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Philadelpia.
Ship Carolinean, Doughty,	Davidson, Dorr & Co.	New York.
Brig Abby, M. Ingersoll,	Grogan, Peacock & Morgan,	Discharging.
Brig Mexican, Butman,	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Discharging.
HANOVERIAN.		
Brig Graf Munster, Deetjen,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Havana.
BREMEN.		
Brig Alwina, Kortlang,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Havana.
DANISH.		
Brig Charlotte Maria, Frost,	Bertram, Delisle & Co.	Brazil.
Ship George Frederick, Decker,	J. J. Klick,	Loading for Bahia.
Brig Teresa, Skroder,	J. J. Klick,	Discharging.
HAMBURG.		
Ship Colombia, Zydeveldt,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
DUTCH.		
Brig Hollander, Boyesen,	Bertram, Delisle & Co.,	Havana.
Brig Phoenix, Vesser,	Lezica, Bros.,	Discharging.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre San José, Revello,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Genoa.
Brig Colombo, Ardito,	J. Gestal,	Loading for Genoa.
Polacre Marquez, Gropallo, Croze,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Loading for Genoa.
Brig Trinito, Daguinto,	Davidson, Dorr & Co.	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Polacre San Juan Bautista, Andreotti,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Discharging.
Schooner-brig Espartano, Galeano,	Pedro A. Plomer,	In quarantine.
Brig Arlequino, Migulline,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Eloisa, Meirelles,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Rio Grande.
Brig Nra. Señora de Ayuda, Peña,	José Gestal,	Parnagua.
Schooner-brig Maria, Bugia,	R. Costa,	Discharging.
Zumaca Rio Jacny, Baudera,	C. Galeano,	Brazil.
Brig Bella Juanita, Gonzales,	J. Gestal,	Discharging.
Schooner-brig Danubio, Cardoso,	M. A. Ramos,	Santos.
Zumaca Alianza, Vasconcelos,	M. A. Ramos,	Santos.
NEAPOLITAN.		
Brig Vesuvio, Lauro,	Amadeo & Caprile,	Discharging.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

December 28.—Wind S. E., strong.

Arrived, American ship Carolinian, Doughty, from New York 16th October, Montevideo 26th inst., with 270 barrels flour, and a general cargo, to Davison, Dorr & Co.

American brig Abby, M. Ingersoll, from Salem 29th October, with 986 barrels flour, rice, tea, sugar, starch, cigars, &c., to Grogan, Peacock & Morgan.

Brazilian brig Bella Juanita, Gonzales, from Bahia 24th ult., Montevideo 26th inst., with caña, sugar, &c., 43 doubloons and 440 hard dollars, to J. Gestal.

Brazilian schooner-brig Danubio, Cardoso, from Santos 13th inst., with 1006 bags sugar, to M. A. Ramos.

Brazilian yuzaca Alianza, Vasconcellos, from Santos 14th inst., with sugar, to M. A. Ramos.

December 29.—Wind E., strong.

Arrived, American brig Mexican, Butman, from Baltimore 5th October, Montevideo 27th inst., with 2300 barrels flour, 50 tierces rice, and 11 bales, &c. of domestic goods, to Daniel Gowland & Co.

British brig Emma, Gethling, from Liverpool 23d October, with general cargo, to Lafone, Robinson & Co.

Sardinian schooner-brig Espartano, Galeano, from Cadiz 4th November, Montevideo 27th inst., with wine, &c., to Pedro A. Plomer.—(She was placed in quarantine.)

National schr. Star of the South, (Pilot-boat,) from a cruise in the river, and sailed again. The Mary was under weigh this evening.

December 30.—Wind E.—heavy rain.

Arrived, Sardinian brig Arquidino, Miqueline, from Genoa 30th October, Montevideo 28th inst., with 2400 bags wheat, paper, &c., and 130 patacones, to Amadeo & Capri.

Sailed, American schooner-brig Mary, Evans, from Philadelphia, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 4113 dry hides, 1140 salted do., 54 bales with 1188 arrobas wool.

French brig Aimable Lucette, Barbedienne, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Guerin, Son, Seris & Co., with 6941 dry hides, 16,100 horns, 63 bales with 1176 arrobas horse hair, 2 do. with 100 arrobas wool, 1 do. with 50 vicuña skins, 1 do. with 50 sheep skins, 1 case with 100 hare skins, 1 lion do., and 1 tiger do., 11 cases with articles of natural history, 2 cases with 260 hare skins, 2 chinchilla do., 4 deer do., 1 horse do., 2 nutria do., 1 fox do., 1 case with 99 veils, 140 lbs. copper, 50 leather chests. *Passengers*, Madame Bizet and son, and Madame Ruel; *Messieurs* Moulin, D'Aussat, Gardey, Tortere, Urrutigaray, and Monsieur Clerc and wife.

December 31.—Wind S. S. W.

Arrived, Oriental schooner-brig Caroline, A. Sheaffe, from Puerto Alegre 21st inst., Rio Grande 26th, with 791 tierces yerba, 14,600 oranges, &c., to Daniel Gowland & Co.

Sailed, Sardinian brig Bella Niña, Caxiola, for Brazil, despatched by Pedro A. Plomer, with 975 quintals jerked beef, and 32 arrobas wool.

(At night.) British brig Rainbow, Simms, for Montevideo to load for Cork, for orders, despatched by Horne & Alsogaray, with 55 cases, &c. of dry goods. *Passengers*, Mr. Samuel Lafone, Lady, and servants, Messrs. Wilson, John Galt Smith, Moorfield, &c.

January 1.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 2.—Wind S.—rain.

Arrived, Oriental packet schr. Rosa, Moratorio, from Montevideo 31st ult., to C. Galeano.

January 3.—Wind S.—strong.

Arrived, American brig Sophia, Watson, from Tarragona 7th October, Gibraltar 19th do., Montevideo 1st inst., with wine, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.—(She was placed in quarantine.)

Vessel posted to sail.

On 5th inst.—Patriot, for London.

The Fairy, for Liverpool, and Parachute, for Montevideo, intend to sail this day.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The French barque Prosper, has been sold. The American brig Hyperion, Jenney, which got on shore at Colonia on 19th ult., was got off without damage on 25th. The brig Montgomery, Nickerson, cleared at Baltimore on 1st November, for Montevideo and Buenos

Arrived at Liverpool.

October 12.—British brig Cameron, Hewitt, from Buenos Ayres 20th July.

At Torbay.

October 14.—British schooner Racer, Kail, from Buenos Ayres 17th August.

At Cork.

October 12.—British brig Sarah Birkett, Cook, from Montevideo 2d August, and sailed immediately for Antwerp.

At Haerle de Greece.

October 8.—French barque Hirondelette, from Montevideo 8th August.

13.—French barque Paraguay, from Montevideo 23d July.

At Baltimore.

October 20.—American ship Draper, Hillert, from Buenos Ayres 10th August.

At Salem.

October 12.—American brig Cambrian, Goodhue, from Montevideo 21st August.

Arrived at Montevideo.

16th ult.—Sardinian polacre San Francisco, from Bahia. 19th.—Oriental schooner-brig Bella Union, from Rio Janeiro.—American brig Sophia, Watson, from Tarragona and Gibraltar, with wine, to Zimmermann & Co.—American brig Cherub, Murdoch, from Boston 23th September, Santiago 4th November, general cargo, to Davison, Dorr & Co.—Sardinian polacre San Antonio, from Pernambuco.—Sardinian polacre Concordia, from Marseilles.

20th.—American brig Charles, Derereux, from Isle May 6th November, with 120 mynas salt, to Dorr, Rincke & Lees.

21st.—Sardinian brig Ippontene, from Genoa.—Sardinian brig Rio de la Plata, from Malaga, with wine, to Davison, Dorr & Co.

23d.—American brig Latona, from Philadelphia 1st November, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 2100 barrels flour, &c.—Sardinian schr.-brig Felicidad, from Gibraltar.

24th.—American brig Mary, Smith, from Baltimore, with 1500 barrels flour, &c.—Zimmermann & Co.—French brig Nonvau Perseverance, from Bordeaux, with 130 passengers.—American brig Putaw, from Philadelphia, with 2159 barrels flour, &c., to John Gowland.—Danish brig Vigilante, Emerich, from Rosas, (Catalonia).

26th.—French brig Androgine, Coulois, from Marseilles, 60 days. She struck on the English Bank, and lost her rudder.

27th.—Brazilian polacre Concepcion, from Rio Grande. 29th.—American brig Artie, from Baltimore 30th September, with 2640 barrels flour, and 330 hams, to James Noble.—French brig Deux Freres, from Havre de Grace 25th October. She touched upon the English Bank.—Danish brig Sampson, from New York 24th October, with 2350 barrels flour, to Zimmermann & Co.

30th.—Sardinian polacre La Ciudad de Genoa, from Tarragona 24th October, with wine.

Sailed from Montevideo.

15th ult.—American brig Eliza, for Salem.

23d.—British brig Packet, Cross, for England.

24th.—Bremen Barque Jason, for Havana.

26th.—H. B. M's. packet Hornet, for Rio Janeiro.

On the 1st inst., John Tamiene, second mate of the British brig Fairy, in this port, fell overboard from the said vessel, and was drowned.

BOAT RACE.—On Saturday last a sailing match took place between two shore boats, (*Cacique*, and *Dos Hermanos*.) They sailed round the Guard-Vessel in the Outer Roads, and returned to shore. The *Dos Hermanos* was the victor, and her crew were received, on landing, with a salute of "crackers."

The newspaper *Diario de la Tarde*, was published, on the 2d inst., on an enlarged scale.

Jack, the in-kneed Negro,—or rather, whose knees have an ungainly inclination to be too intimate with each other,—was (for a wonder,) sober on New Year's Day; and when thus, he is extremely wellbred. During "the height" of the Alameda, on that day, he took his station near the Guard-house, and offered chairs to those individuals who bear a place in his esteem. In this class, it seems, we have the honor to be.—He handed us a chair with infinite grace; for which, Mr. Jack, "you have our thanks."

Married.

On the 21st ult., at the British Episcopal Church, Mr. GEORGE BUTTERFIELD, to Miss ELIZA A. H. SCOTT, both natives of England.

Yesterday, at the British Church, Mr. HIRAM CROOME, a native of Ireland, to Miss AGNES CAMPBELL, a native of Scotland.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Members of the BUENOS AYRES TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, and others disposed to aid its objects, are respectfully requested to meet at the Rev. Mr. TORREY'S CHAPEL, on Friday evening, the 7th of January, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers, and formally organizing said Society. The Members are particularly desired to attend. January 1st, 1834.

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 on 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 Brilliants 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 Candelsticks, with chased silver edges, 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 Penknives, Razor Strops, Scissors, &c. Also, a few fine Ivory Combs, Tooth Brushes, &c. A few Pocket Thermometers, of Fahrenheit and Beaumur; 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 REMOVED his Boot and Shoe Store, from No. 45, Calle de la Paz.

To No. 30, in the same street, (Adjoining the Commercial 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 workmen, 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. 30.

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 returned.

Champagne and Stone Bottles wanted, for which two dollars per dozen will be given.

NOTICE.

WARWICK INGLIS, having succeeded to the business of ZEPHOLSTERY and CABINET MANUFACTORY, lately carried on by WILLIAM INGLIS & BROTHERS, in Calle de la Piedad, No. 132, (half a square from Calle de Florida,) respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he will continue the same in future on his own exclusive responsibility; and hopes for a share of their patronage, which he will endeavour to merit, by strict attention to the orders he may be favoured with.

Old Mattresses, Chairs, Sofas, and Furniture of all kinds, repaired to look like new. An assortment of Wool, Curled Hair, and Straw Mattresses, also, Beds, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Dressing-Glasses, Dining and Card Tables, Marquesas, accots, with and without mosquito nets.

Venetian Blinds of all kinds made and repaired; also, an assortment of Trunks constantly on hand.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish.....	1234	—	124	dollars each.
Do. Patriot.....	119	—	119	do. do.
Plata mancuana.....	67	—	74	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish.....	15	—	15	do. each.
Do. Patriot & Patrones.....	7 5-16	—	7 7-16	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock.....	32	—	32 5/8	do. per cent.
Bank Shares.....	(no transactions.)	—	—	do. each.
Exchange on England.....	7 1/4	—	7 1/8	per pice per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro.....	340	—	345	do. p. p. dol.
Do. on Montevideo.....	7 1/8	—	—	do. p. p. patacon.
Do. on United States.....	7 1/2	—	—	do. p. U. S. dol.
Hides, Or. best.....	30	—	35	do. per patacon.
Do. country.....	25	—	29	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 26 lbs.....	25	—	29	do. do.
Do. salied.....	20	—	23	do. do.
Do. Horse.....	11	—	12	do. each.
Nutria Skins.....	45	—	48	do. per dozen.
Chinchilla Skins.....	(none.)	—	—	do. do.
Wool, common.....	14	—	15	do. per arroba.
Hair, long.....	25	—	35	do. do.
Do. mixed.....	15	—	24	do. do.
Yellow, Ref.....	13	—	14	do. per quintal.
Tallow, melted.....	11	—	12	do. per arroba.
Horns.....	550	—	590	do. per mil.
Flour, (North America).....	60	—	—	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board.....	12	—	13	do. per fanega.
Discount.....	1 1/2	—	3 p. c. p. month.	

The highest price of doubloons, during the week, 124 dollars. The lowest price 119 dollars. The highest rate of exchange upon England, during the week, 7 5-16 pence. The lowest ditto, 7 1/8 pence.

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No. 19, Calle de Charabuco. Price Eight Dollars (arreyre) per Quarter.—Single numbers, 5 cents.

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