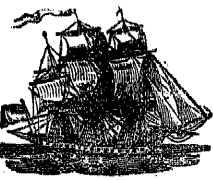


# British Packet



AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.



No. 542.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1837.

[Vol. XI.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

The opening of the Fourteenth Legislature of the Province, took place on 1st instant. His Excellency the Governor opened the Session in person, and was accompanied to the House of Representatives by his Ministers, and a guard of honor. The streets and buildings in the neighbourhood of the House, were decorated with laurel, silks, &c., and poetical effusions analogous to the occasion were circulated. The colours at the Fort and Marine-Office were displayed, and at 2 o'clock, being about the period when His Excellency entered the House, a salute was fired from the Fort. His Excellency was attired in full uniform as Brigadier-General, with sash, medal, &c. Bands of music were stationed in front of the House, and in the evening there were illuminations.

### MESSAGE

TO THE

### FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE.

Buenos Ayres, January 1, 1837.

25th year of the Liberty, 22nd of the Independence, and 8th of the Argentine Confederation.

To the Honorable Representation of the Province.

#### MESSEURS REPRESENTATIVES,

Before all things, the Government renders to the Supreme Being the most reverent thanks for the singular protection which he has visibly dispensed, and continues to dispense, to the Province of Buenos Ayres, and to the Republic in general. This is a truth so evident, that the proofs thereof result in the detail of its administration, which on this important day it submits to the judgment of the Honorable Representatives who compose the Fourteenth Legislature.

#### DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The foreign relations with friendly States, and the interior with the Provinces of the Confederation, continue to present the same picture of amicable intercourse which I had the satisfaction to announce at the opening of the preceding Legislature.

His Majesty the King of Great Britain, having called elsewhere the Minister Plenipotentiary who resided in this city, has accredited near this Government, charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Confederation, a new Minister in the same character. He has been acknowledged, and is now in the discharge of his mission.

The British claims are now nearly all satisfied. But that Government has not done any thing to satisfy the Republic for the unjust capture and arbitrary confiscation of the Argentine schooner *President*, with two prizes, on the coast of Africa, by the British vessel of war *Black Joke*. Notwithstanding the last reclamations of the Argentine Minister upon this affair, forwarded on 9th April and 8th August, 1832, and various applications made in succeeding years to procure a definitive answer, nothing has to this moment been obtained: although, in the month of June last, the said Minister reminded of this notorious delay Lord Palmerston, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of His Britannic Majesty, and the latter made a memorandum in writing of the affair and promised to give an answer without delay, the silence of the British Government has been still the same. But that of the Republic intends not to desist from this claim, after having been so punctual in satisfying the British indemnifications.

The difficulties experienced in the acknowledgment of the Marquis de Vins de Peysac, as Chargé

d'Affaires of His Majesty the King of the French, having been overcome by the honorable vote of 12th March last, the Government proceeded to his acknowledgment. But when it received unequivocal proofs of the friendship and esteem which this able diplomatist professed towards it, and when it flattered itself that they would tend to draw closer our friendly relations with the French nation, it had the profound grief to be officially informed of his sudden death, which happened in a month after his acknowledgment. It was just to honor his memory, and correspond to the particular considerations which his person merited. Funeral honors, and other demonstrations due to friendship, were therefore decreed. Until His Majesty names the person to replace the late Marquis de Peysac, the Vice-Consul of the said nation resident in this city has been recognised as such, and fulfils the functions of the Consulate-General of France.

The Government being informed of the attempt committed in Paris against the life of the King of the French and of the Princes his sons, and of the happy frustration of the horrible attempt: expressed to His Majesty the satisfaction it experienced that the valuable life of the monarch of a nation who had given proofs of his friendship to the Argentine Confederation, in the acknowledgment of its independence, had been saved from the assassin's blow. This expression of the friendly sentiments of the Government, has been met, on the part of His Majesty, in the most noble and satisfactory manner.

A disagreeable occurrence took place with Mr. John Tarras, named Consul-General to this Republic by His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, occasioned by an injurious proceeding on his part, against the dignity and respect due to the supreme authority. The Government, officially informed of it, declared him unfit to be allowed to exercise any function or public charge near the authorities of this country.

In fulfilment of the decree of 20th October, 1834, which ordained that no Consul, whether general or particular, nor any other class of commercial agent of States or Nations who have not acknowledged the Independence of the Argentine Republic, be received; the Government suspended the admission of the Consul-General named by His Majesty the King of Sardinia to this Republic, until the said nation should have made the acknowledgment in question.

After the difficulties which were experienced in the year 1835, to realise the diplomatic mission to the United States of North America, in order to claim reparation for the insult and injury inflicted on the Republic by the Captain of the sloop-of-war *Lexington*, who, in the midst of the most profound peace, invaded in an atrocious manner our colony of the Malvin Islands (Falkland Islands), and that the Government had named to discharge it, its Minister Plenipotentiary in London, new obstacles which presented themselves have impeded the fulfilment of it, notwithstanding the earnest wish of the Government to comply with this duty. The said Minister having manifested that from illness it was impossible for him to undertake the voyage which the mission demanded, and that for the same cause he wished for leave to return to this city, the Government could not but admit his excuse, and resolved to appoint another person in his place. Under those circumstances having received intelligence which appeared to be correct, that the said Minister of the Republic, in London, notwithstanding the excuse which had been admitted, was preparing to proceed to the United States; it found itself obliged to suspend all proceedings until it obtained official advices: and as these, when obtained, led to the belief of the correctness of the said intelligence, it thought he would be able to undertake the voyage to discharge the mission to which he was appointed. When the Government relied

on this idea, it was subsequently informed by the said Minister of the resolution he had taken to return to this country, to the bosom of his family, in consequence of his illness. This complication of unexpected circumstances, has caused the delay in the announced mission to the Government at Washington. That of the Republic promises that as soon as possible it shall take effect.

It must add respecting the said colony, that notwithstanding Lord Palmerston, Secretary of State of H. B. M. for Foreign Affairs, promised, in the month of June last, in a conference with the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic, to consider the reply of 20th December, 1834, so as to come to some decision upon it as he had been requested, he has not as yet done so. The said negotiation, therefore, remains pending; the Government, in fulfilment of its duty, will never abandon it; always animated with the honorable effort to claim from the justice of Great Britain, the unquestionable right of the Republic to said Islands, and the competent reparation.

The Government, disposed to send to the Court of Brazil the Minister Plenipotentiary to conclude the definitive treaty of peace between the said Empire and this Republic, after the last announcement to your Honorable House in this respect, suspended the said diplomatic mission, at the request of the Chargé d'Affaires of said nation. It will take effect on the first opportunity.

The Government of the Republic of Chili accredited in class of Confidential Agent to that of this nation, to fulfil a commission upon affairs of reciprocal interest, a person who arrived in this city on his route to Europe in the service of the said Government. Recognised in that character, and having discharged his mission, he proceeded to his destination.

The Government, with the laudable end of preserving the good understanding which exists between the Oriental State of the Uruguay and this Republic; and also to guard against the incessant efforts which turbulent men, who can only figure in disorder, taking advantage of the vicinity of both States to occupy themselves in disfiguring the most trifling matters and in promoting criminal ones, with the principal end of disturbing and compromising the friendship of their respective Governments; has accredited an Agent Commissioner, *ad hoc*, near the said Republic. He will at once, in those cases in which it may be necessary, in its name make all the communications and explanations which are expedient and may be required of him. By this means the good understanding between both States is facilitated.

In the said Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, a rebellion against the laws and legitimate authority of the country took place, headed by Rivera, Lavalle, and other Unitarians, who are notorious for their perversity. The Government could not be indifferent to such a proceeding in a band of wicked men, always ready to continue in the career of their enormous crimes. All the Provinces of the Confederation immediately declared themselves, with the energy and dignity becoming the national honor. They uniformly authorised the Government charged with the Foreign Affairs, in order that placing itself in communication with Brigadier Estanislao Lopez, Governor of the Province of Santa Fé, it should acquit itself freely and with full powers. The littoral Provinces took up arms as a measure of precaution, and facilitated the necessary co-operation and aid. All the Republic manifested to the Oriental Government, the sincerity of its friendship, its ardent desire that satisfaction might be made to the laws by the extermination of the mutinous band, and its disposition to combat it in case it were necessary. These efficacious good offices, have contributed to the triumph of the laws and the re-establishment of peace in that neighbouring and friendly Republic.

## Official Documents.

A memorandum, dated 31st ult., states that the Government, in consequence of the opening of the 14th Legislature of the Province, and in consideration of the arduous labours of the public employes during the year, and latterly in particular, allows them to devote 1st, 2nd, and 3rd January as holidays.

A note, dated 31st ult., from General Agustín de Pinedo, Inspector-General, addressed to the President of the House of Representatives, states that he has received orders from His Excellency the Governor, to inform the President that a guard of honor, composed of Federal citizens, will be placed at the disposal of the Hon. House on the day of its opening the sessions of the 14th Legislature, on 1st January, 1837. The General adds, that having thus complied with the orders of His Excellency, he may be permitted to observe that the said citizens had voluntarily enrolled themselves for the service in question, at once to evince their homage to the Representation of the Province, and to the wise and patriotic march of the Administration of His Excellency Brigadier-General Juan Manuel de Rosas, Governor and Captain-General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, and Illustrious Restorer of its Laws.

A note to His Excellency the Governor, dated 31st ult., from Señores Agustín Ravelo, Joaquín María Ramiro, and Martín Santa-Coloma, composing the committee of the guard of honor to the House of Representatives on its opening on 1st January, 1837, states that they have made an arrangement for an escort of Federal citizens to attend His Excellency from the Fort to the House of Representatives; and entreats His Excellency to accept the proffered service.

LIVERPOOL, 30th September, 1836.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,

I have just read your *Packet* of 2nd July, and observe you wish to be informed whether the story of "A Night near Monte Video," extracted from the "*Forget-me-Not*," is founded upon facts.

The event which I have no doubt it alludes to, is the murder of Lieut. Finch, when in company with Lieut. Cochran. They had been out shooting, and the murder was committed in the road leading from the "Casa de Soler," or "de la Paraguaya," to the "Aguada," and was near a small brook not far from the Quinta afterwards built by the late Mr. James Noble.

The circumstances are much exaggerated.—Lieutenant Cochran arrived in the evening at the American Hotel in Montevideo, where I was staying. It was not late. He was slightly wounded, and had thrown away his fowling-piece, jacket, &c. Search was made for the body of Lieutenant Finch that night; but the account of the spot given by Lieut. Cochran was so confused it could not be discovered. It was found next morning by some milk-boys coming into town.

General Lecor set on foot enquiries to find out the murderers; the enquiry was conducted by Dr. Obes;—and to these gentlemen, as well also I believe to Commodore Hardy, the names of the murderers became known.

Lieutenant Finch was buried with public and military honours, outside the Campo Santo. All the English residents, &c., attended the funeral. No assassin was found lying wounded near Lieut. Finch. The affair occurred in 1820.

I remain, Sir,

Yours respectfully,  
A CONSTANT READER.

Accounts have been received from Portugal to 27th October, by way of Rio Janeiro. Political matters in Portugal were in a very critical state, and the throne of Queen Doña Maria would seem to rest on a very frail foundation. The British squadron in the Tagus, upon the apprehension of commotions in Lisbon, had taken a somewhat hostile attitude, which had caused the Portuguese Ministers to remonstrate with the British Ambassador, and British Admiral; who replied, that the position the squadron had assumed was for the protection of the persons and property of British subjects, in case any riot should occur in the city. The Miguelites in Portugal were in high spirits, expecting a reaction in their favor; and in some places had commenced revolutionary movements, which however were soon suppressed,

and the ringleaders taken. Don Miguel had left Rome, and, it was thought, would soon make his appearance amongst his partizans in Portugal.

It is said that Don Carlos, with a strong division of his army, had entered Malaga, and that he was joined there by 1000 men.

Report states that an attempt has been made to assassinate the Emperor Nicholas of Russia; that his Adjutant was killed by his side, and that the Emperor, in the confusion, had his arm dislocated.

We received by the brig *Lorina*, from Montevideo, our Lloyd's List, London Price Currents, and French and Spanish journals. They were left in Montevideo by mistake. The Magazines, &c., are yet wanting.

Since writing the above, we have received the Magazines, &c., from Rio Janeiro.

### PERU AND CHILI.

Amongst the official documents in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of this city, of 24th ult., is a note dated Lima, 30th August, 1836, from Señor José de Ríglas, Consul-General of the Argentine Republic in Peru, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Buenos Ayres, upon the affairs of Chili and Peru; as also the "Circular," dated Lima 17th August, 1836, relative to the new organization of Peru, which was forwarded to the foreign agents residing in Lima, by order of the Protector (General Santa-Cruz).—The answer thereto of Señor José de Ríglas, dated 20th August, in which he says that by anticipation he has to express the gratification the Argentine people will feel at the good offices of H. E. the Protector, and their ardent desire that the new organization of Peru will establish its tranquillity, &c.

Don Felipe Arana, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Government of Buenos Ayres, under date December, 1836, addressed a note to Señor José de Ríglas, to the effect: that the Government of Buenos Ayres felt highly displeased at the answer given by Señor Ríglas, on 20th August, to the Circular in question; that he had, in a matter of serious import, ventured to express an opinion which he was not instructed nor authorised to do by the Government of Buenos Ayres; that his duty was merely to acknowledge the receipt of the Circular, &c. &c. The Minister adds, that the Government of Buenos Ayres conceive it to be somewhat extraordinary that the official notes it receives from Señor de Ríglas, are not regulated in conformity to the decrees of 3d November, 1832, and 22d May, 1835.

The note dated on board the brig *Aguiles*, August 24, 1836, from Señor Ventura Lavalle, Chargé d'Affaires of Chili, to Señor José de Ríglas, complaining of the conduct of the Peruvian Government, in ordering him so precipitately away from Lima, forcing him from his house by means of an armed force, &c. &c.; and the reply of Señor de Ríglas thereto, are also inserted in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 24th inst.

A LIST OF FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS, (excepting those of the Oriental Republic,) which have arrived in the Port of Buenos Ayres, From the 1st January, to 31st December, 1836.

BRITISH, - - - - -	49
BRAZILIAN, - - - - -	39
AMERICAN, - - - - -	37
SARDINIAN, - - - - -	21
FRENCH, - - - - -	19
DANISH, - - - - -	9
SWEDISH, - - - - -	6
SPANISH, - - - - -	6
HAMBURG, - - - - -	5
BREMEN, - - - - -	4
DUTCH, - - - - -	2
BELGIAN, - - - - -	2
TUSCAN, - - - - -	1
<b>Total, - - - - -</b>	<b>200</b>

The *Gaceta Mercantil* was published on Sunday last, and contained 96 pages. The contents, besides ordinary matter, consisted of the accounts of the Treasury and Receiver General's office of the Province of Buenos Ayres, for the period of upwards of a year. Ninety-six pages for a daily paper!!—Hide your diminished heads ye ponderous journals of London!!—The *Gaceta Mercantil* of Buenos Ayres has beaten ye out of the field.

The *Gaceta* was not published on the 2d inst. That of Wednesday (4th), contained eight pages.

The public offices were closed on 1st, 2nd, and 3rd inst., in consequence of the holidays accorded to the employes by the Government.

Dr. Lepper, and the Hon. Edward John Upton, left town at 3 o'clock in the morning of 30th ult., for Santa Fé. They were accompanied by two military officers, and an escort; three carriages were in the train. The object of the Doctor's journey is to visit General Estanislao Lopez, Governor of the Province of Santa Fé, who is said to be seriously indisposed with the liver complaint.

His Britannic Majesty's ship *Imogene*, Captain Henry William Bruce, sailed on 29th ult. from Montevideo for Rio Janeiro. She was nearly two months in the Outer Roads of this port, having arrived on 23d October, and sailed 18th December. We trust the *Imogene* is satisfied with Buenos Ayres. Her officers bear with them the esteem of all who had the pleasure of their acquaintance here. Captain Bruce, in particular, was regarded with much interest, from his distinguished services (he was in the battle of Trafalgar), portly person and bearing, and pleasing manners. He often reminded us of Byron's

"Chieftain, who majestic walks."

We possibly may never see him or any of the *Imogenes* again: may every happiness attend them.

*United States ship Eric, Commodore James Renshaw.*—The *Eric* left us on Saturday last. Her frequent visits to Buenos Ayres (this being we believe the sixth,) will have enabled her officers to form a tolerably accurate idea of the Buenos Ayrean residents, both native and foreign. We had the happiness to be acquainted with most of the *Eric's* officers, and cannot let this opportunity pass without thanking them for the many kind attentions with which they honoured us. We can assure them that their unassuming and amiable manners have gained for them numerous friends in Buenos Ayres. We shall ever think of the *Eric's* with respect and esteem.

Captain Grenfell, of the Brazilian navy, is said to have been taken prisoner near the town of Rio Grande, in the Province of that name, by a party of the revolutionists. The Captain (so report states,) had gone on shore in order to obtain provisions, unconscious that an enemy was near.

A banquet was laid out in a building contiguous to the house of His Excellency the Governor, on 1st inst., for the guard of honor which had attended the House of Representatives on its opening the session of the 14th Legislature. In the evening the said guard was at a ball in the house of His Excellency, which was kept up with spirit until a late hour on the following morning. The guard consisted of nearly three hundred persons. The greatest order and enthusiasm prevailed at the entertainments above-mentioned. A profusion of rockets were discharged during the night from the immediate vicinity of the scene of diversion, which, we are told, produced a splendid effect when viewed from the Inner and Outer Roads of the Port.

The new Sala Argentina, which commenced its career on 27th September, 1835, under the direction of Don Francisco Maldonado, was on 31st ult. discontinued.

"Open locks, whoever knocks."—*Macbeth.*

The practice of knocking at doors on Christmas eve, to summon people to the "*Añisa de gallo*," which had in a manner become obsolete, was this year revived. The knocking continued the whole of the night.—the operators seemed determined that none should sleep. At midnight, High Mass was celebrated at the College Church: the congregation was numerous.

The *Retreta*, on the evening of 24th ult., was brilliantly attended. The band played from notes held by drum-boys and others, with lights. They performed the "*L'usciami non l'usceto*," from *Taurelli*, and the beautiful air at the conclusion of the Opera of the *Centrotola*.

The *Alameda*.—The uncertain weather lately has caused the *Alameda* to be very thinly attended. The watering of this promenade seems to have been entirely neglected this season.

THE WEATHER during the last fortnight, has been strongly characteristic of the variable climate of Buenos Ayres. At times it was absolutely cold, and winter clothing generally assumed. On Saturday last the thermometer was at 88,—on the following day 70,—and on Monday, 64; since which, it has been about 70. The dust, until the storm and rain which marked the close of the last year, was extremely annoying.

**Bathing.**—The bathers in the river, on Saturday evening last, were very numerous, including a portion of ladies, with their attendants.

We have observed more ladies on horseback this season, than on any previous one; and chiefly attired in riding-habit of English fashion, with round hat and veil. On almost every evening fair equestrians, in ordinary dress, with head uncovered, attended by cavaliers, traverse the streets, their steeds at a walking pace. A party of them, on the evening of 24th ult., grew up in the Calle de la Victoria, to hear the music of the *retrocta*.

**THEATRE.**

On 1st inst, was repeated the play of "Luisa, ó el Desagravio," for the benefit of the Señora Eleonora Bigatti. We have before noticed the plot of this piece; to which we have only to add, that Señor Casacuberta, as the roguish lawyer, played excellently well; and so did the Señora Funes, as the aunt of Luisa. Señora Bigatti sang two *arias*, one from the Opera of "The Lady of the Lake," the other from "Semiramis," and took part in a duet with Señor Viera, from "Elisa y Claudio." She was much applauded. Her voice is not one of great compass, but she sings with taste and ease; she does not attempt much, and therefore succeeds. Some of the wind instruments in the Orchestra were miserably deficient this evening.

Señor and Señora Caton, danced the "Minuet de la Cour."

In the farce which followed, a married lady who suspects her husband of inconstancy, puts in force a plan to discover if her suspicions be well founded, which proves to be the case. She reproaches him, and he having no excuse to make, says, like the school-boy culprit when found out, "Pray forgive me this time, and I'll never do so any more." She, like other fond women, forgives him.

The house was extra lit, and tolerably well attended. The National Anthem was sung previous to the commencement of the performance.

His Excellency the Governor was present. He came on foot to the Theatre, attended by his Aide-de-Camp, Colonel Corbalan, and entered the State box about 10 o'clock. His Excellency was attired in full military dress, as Brigadier, with sash, medal, &c., and looked extremely well. He was visited in his box during the evening by Mr. Mandeville, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty.

In the boxes were, the Bolivian General Armaza and his lady; the Señora Monasterio and daughter; Señor J. A. Barbosa, Jun., and lady; M. Blas Despouy and family, &c. &c.

The Clown to Astley's Amphitheatre in London (Mr. Price), lately threw twenty-nine summersets successively,—a thing never before known in the annals of gymnastics.

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**WILLIAM BUTLER, TAILOR.**

No. 73. CALLE DE LA UNIVERSIDAD.  
**B**EGS leave most respectfully to inform his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has commenced business as above; and hopes by strict attention to such orders as he may be favoured with, to merit a share of their patronage.

**Notice.**

**A**N ENGLISHMAN who has resided several years in this country, and who possesses a tolerable knowledge of the Spanish Language, is desirous of engaging himself as an Assistant in a Barrea, Saladero, or Rural Establishment, in which situation he would, to the full extent of his abilities, make himself generally useful to his Employers.—Further particulars may be known on application to the Editor of the "British Packet."

**Notice.**

**A** YOUNG MAN recently arrived from England, is desirous of obtaining a situation; preference would be given as Under Clerk in a Merchants House.—Address A. B., Commercial-Rooms, No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

**Co-partnership.**

**M**ESSRS. NALBRO' FRAZIER and BENJAMIN HARTLEY withdrawing this day, by previous arrangement, from the Firm of ZIMMERMANN, FRAZIER & Co., in Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, and Mr. BENJAMIN W. FRAZIER having joined the same as Co-partner, the business in the two places will be continued under the same Firm, for account of the Subscribers; Messrs. Frazier, Halbach, and Charles Rudewald, continuing to sign per procurator.  
 Buenos Ayres, 31st December, 1836.

JOHN C. ZIMMERMANN.  
 BENJAMIN W. FRAZIER.  
 ANTHONY LYNCH.

**Notice.**

**J**AMES STREET respectfully informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that on Monday, 2d January, he opens his Establishment of FONDA, in Calle Restaurador Rosas, No. 47; where, by his great experience and application to business, he hopes to merit their support.

ES Dinners sent out on the most moderate terms.

**For Sale,**

**A** LARGE AND STRONG LATHE, fit for turning either Iron or Wood.—Apply at No. 263, Calle de Representantes, (formerly Fern.)

**Buenos Ayres DIRECTORY, FOR THE YEAR 1837.**

THEIR first sheets are in Press, and the whole will be published by the beginning of the New Year, or as soon as all the necessary materials for its completion are collected. In getting up this work, the plan proposed is of a more comprehensive nature than any hitherto attempted in this city; it being the Editor's intention, by the amplexness and correctness of its information, to make it correspond, as far as possible, to the interesting object for which such publications are designed.

**SHIPPING MEMORANDA.**

The water-logged American brig *Elvira*, and the lumber, &c., which remained on board, have been sold for 13,000 dollars, currency.

*Vessels passed Point Indio.*

On 28th ult., Wind S. E.,—at 8 A. M., Nova Aurelia, hence 24th; at 2 P. M., Joseph, hence 27th; at 6 P. M., Caratena, hence 6th; at 8 P. M., Elisa, hence 26th.

On 30th, at 1 P. M., Wind N. W.,—Alicon, hence 29th. On 31st, at 6 P. M., Wind N. W.,—Laura, hence same morning.

*Arrived at Valparaiso.*

October 14.—British brig *Louisa*, from Matanzas 60 days. 30.—British barque *Colonist*, from New York 46 days. November 1.—American barque *Indes*, from New York 140 days.

2.—British barque *Tyrian*, Cunningham, from Liverpool 120 days. Belgian brig *Flora*, from Antwerp 101 days.

4.—British ship *Delhi*, Herbert, from Montevideo 38 days. British brig *William Rushton*, from Liverpool 120 days. British scho. brig *Brigand*, from Rio Janeiro 51 days.

5.—Hamburg brig *Maria Elisabeth*, from Hamburg 120 days. 6.—British brig *Jack Tar*, from Paraguaya 36 days. 10.—British brig *Maria Walker*, from Liverpool 86 days.

20.—American ship *Harriet* (waler), from Nantucket 119 days. Danish barque *Albina*, from Paraguaya 47 days.

21.—British brig *Ann*, from Rio Janeiro 60 days.

*Arrived at Rio Janeiro.*

7th ult.—Argentine schooner-brig *Casualidad*, Tudury, leave 14th November. Sardinian polacre *Nra. Sra. de la Guardia*, from Montevideo 15 days.

*Arrived at Montevideo.*

26th ult.—Brazilian zumaeca *Nova Sociedad*, from Rio Janeiro 9th ult., to Costa. 28th.—Danish brig *Fanny*, from New York 26th August, Cape de Verdes 1st October, with 174 muros salt, to Zimmermann & Co.

*Sailed from Montevideo.*

29th ult.—P. R. M.S. ship *Euogene*, Captain Henry W. Bruce, for Rio Janeiro.

**MARINE LIST.**

**Port of Buenos Ayres.**

*Sailed, on 29th ult.*—National zumaeca *Luisa*, Luis de Pena, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with about 1000 quintals jerked beef, 200 dry hides, 509 horns, and 200 arrobas tallow.

December 21.—Wind N. W., shifted to S. S. E., at night, nearly a gale, heavy rain.

No arrivals. *Sailed, (early this morning.)* United States ship *Eric*, (24 guns), Commodore James Reishaw, for Montevideo.

Also,—British brig *Laura*, Thomas Crockley, for Liverpool, despatched by Villatte, Wilson & Co., with 3550 salted hides, 30 dry hides, 27,164 horns, 10,600 shin bones, 52 half-pipes with 1385 arrobas tallow, 56 bales with 1335 arrobas wool, 185 do. with 1528 quintals hide cuttings.

(This afternoon.) *Whole-boat Primera*, (of the line of whole-boats,) for Montevideo.

January 1.—Wind S. S. E., nearly a gale. Arrived, British brig *Lorina*, Robert Magub, from Liverpool 20th October, Montevideo (where she discharged part of her cargo.) 30th ult., with general cargo, to Alfred Barber. Passengers from Liverpool, Mr. James Ritcher, and Ann, his wife.

Passenger from Montevideo, Mr. Samuel Lee. Whole-boat *Dos Hermanas*, (of the line of whole-boats.) for Montevideo 30th ult.

National-schr. *Itati*, from Montevideo 30th ult., in ballast.

Brazilian schr.-brig *Cuatro Hermanas*, Antonio Alves Diaz, from Santos 10th ult., with 1167 sacks and 186 barrels sugar, 84 rolls tobacco, to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.

January 2.—Wind S. S. E., strong in the afternoon. Arrived, Sardinian schr.-brig *Indio*, Bartolo Marcian, from Genoa 7th October, Montevideo 30th ult., with general cargo, to Felipe Lavallol.

Sardinian polacre *San Antonio*, Cayetano Gallo, from Santos 21st ult., with 1098 bags sugar, &c., to Dowdall & Lewis.

January 3.—Wind E. N. E. Arrived, French brig *Philadelphie*, Sophie Marcell, from Havre de Grace 26th September, Montevideo (where she discharged part of her cargo.) 2nd inst., with general cargo, to Guerin, Seris & Co. Passengers from Havre de Grace, Messieurs Lagouanelle and Ranaud. Passengers from Montevideo, Messieurs A. Coquetiau and A. R-boul.

Sailed, French brig *Jeune Charles*, Eugene Abraham, from Havre de Grace, despatched by Poulcel & Co., with 3800 dry hides, 669 salted do., 5 tiger skins, 400 lbs. old copper, 10 fanegas salt, 12 bales with 290 arrobas ostrich feathers, 2 do., with 246 doz. nutria skins, 1 do. with 786 horn plates, 8 do. with 160 doz. sheep skins, 3

**FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS**

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 5th OF JANUARY, 1837.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig Carabon, Fell, .....	Charles Tayleur & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Frisk, Whiteway, .....	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Cora, Hamilton, .....	McCrahan & Jamieson, .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sea Nymphe, Smith, .....	Rorie & Alsogaray, .....	Loading for London.
Brig Asia, Bloomfield, .....	Lafone, Barker & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Lorina, Magub, .....	Alfred Barber, .....	Montevideo, to load for a port in England
Brig Louisa, Abbott, .....	Ferdinand Delisle, .....	Discharging.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Ship Nile, Hepburn, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for New York.
Barque Caroline, Balchen, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Abby M., Hutchinson, .....	Daniel Govland & Co., .....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Harriet, Cooper, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for Havana.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Barque Henri & Louise, Gautier, .....	Blauc & Constantin, .....	Loading for Certe and Genoa.
Brig Mont Cheri, Bronzon, .....	John East, Brothers, .....	Loading for Certe and Genoa.
Brig Philadelphie, Mercat, .....	Guerin, Seris & Co., .....	Montevideo to load for Havre de Grace.
<b>DANISH.</b>		
Ship Dioskuren, Wulff, .....	C. H. Andersen, .....	Bahia, with mules.
<b>SWEDISH.</b>		
Barque Susan, Grill, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for New York.
<b>BELGIAN.</b>		
Galliot Maria, Solter, .....	Bunge, Hutz & Co., .....	Loading for Antwerp.
<b>SPANISH.</b>		
Brig Restaurador, Puig, .....	Jacobo Paravicini, .....	Loading for Havana.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Schr.-brig Indio, Marcian, .....	F. Lavallol, .....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Polacre San Antonio, Gallo, .....	Dowdall & Lewis, .....	Brazil.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Brig Eloisa, J. C. Souza, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Carolina do Sud, Labrador, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Zumaeca Estrella Brillante, Pereira, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schr.-brig Valiente, M. T. da Silva, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schr.-brig Cuatro Hermanas, Diaz, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.

**FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.**

BRITISH.—Packet *Spider*, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander.

**AT ENSENADA.**

British barque *Castries*, Mondel, to Nicholson, Green & Co., loading with mules for the West Indies.

bales with 173 arrobas horse hair, 51 do. with 1227 arrobas wool. *Passenger*, Monsieur Julien Robergean.

Sardinian polacre Cesar Augusto, Pedro Ferraro, for Genoa, despatched by Friede Llavallol, with 7270 dry hides, 30 quintals dried beef, 10 do. old copper 1 box with 250 straw hats, 4 boxes prussian blue, 20 lbs. ostrich feathers, 130 arrobas wool (loose), 69 bales with about 1600 arrobas wool, 5 do. with about 65 doz. sheep skins. *Passengers*, Señores Domingo Bianquiere, Agustin Bisso and brother.

Danish schr.-brig Fides, George Mathiesen, for Montevideo to load for Antwerp, despatched by C. H. Andersen, in ballast. *Passengers* for Montevideo, Señor Jacinto Tallaferra, Mr. Malcolm Shannon, and a Brazilian gentleman.

The above three vessels were detained several days in the Inner Roads, owing to the low tide.

January 4.—*Wind N., hazy, shifted to S. S. W. at night. Arrived*, National packet schr., Luisa, Muratori, from Montevideo 3d inst., to Carlos Galeno.

British brig Louisa, Edward James Abell, from Bahia 17th ult., with 100 tons salt, sugar and cocoa, to Ferdinand Delisle.

January 5.—*Wind E., shifted to W. in the afternoon. Arrived*, H. B. M.'s packet schooner Spider, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 24th ult., arrived at Montevideo 3d inst., sailed thence 4th, with the mail of the packet Seagull, from Falmouth 4th November. *Passengers* from Rio Janeiro, Don Manuel Moreno, Minister Plenipotentiary from this Republic to the Court of London, and servant; and from Rio Janeiro to Montevideo, Don Manuel Bernardos Velho da Veigo, and servant.

(In the evening.) Danish brig Hiram, Christian L. Wardinger, from Bremen 28th September, Island Sal 29th November, Montevideo 3d inst., with 1400 fanegas salt, and general cargo, to Lafone, Barker & Co. Sailed, Whale-bont Das Hermanos (of the line of whale-boats), for Montevideo. Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Schiaffino, for Montevideo.

January 6.—*Wind E., hazy. Arrived*, Brazilian brig Union Feliz, José J. da Silva, from Santos 15th ult., with sugar and tobacco, to José Pereira Carneiro.

And a Sardinian polacre. Sailed, Americansh Nile, David Hepburn, for New York, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 9429 dry hides, 20,000 horns, 26 pipes with 1040 arrobas tallow, 26 barrels with 650 gallons neat's-foot oil, 256 bales with 5764 doz. sheep skins, 183 do. with 5516 arrobas horse hair, 92 do. with 2154 arrobas wool, 21 do. with 368 doz. goat skins, and the pony "Billy Button," late of the Circus of Buenos Ayres.

Danish ship Dioskuren, John Henry Wulff, for Esenada to load with mules for Bahia.

### Message to the Fourteenth Legislature.

(Continued from first page.)

Unable to view with indifference the political march which the President of Bolivia has adopted, nor the just complaints which the Provinces of the Confederation have against him, founded on irrefragable documents in the possession of the Government of this Province, enough to justify them in every point of view; it was under the disagreeable necessity of informing the person who had been Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General of Bolivia in Brazil, and who announced himself as being appointed to this city in the same character, that under such circumstances, and for the motives expressed, the passports he requested for Cordova could not be granted to him.

Subsequently, the said Government of Bolivia has accredited a Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General near that of this Province, who has not been recognised; because it is not in this character, but in that of Charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Confederate Provinces, that it constitutes and admits public ministers and agents. In acting in this manner, it has waived the incomptibility which it observed in the copy of the credentials, near the person charged with the supreme authority, with the class of investiture in which the aforesaid has been accredited.

#### INTERIOR.

The Provinces enjoy that internal tranquillity which their heroic sacrifices for the cause of Federation merit. The Unitarians being expelled from all parts of the Republic by the uniform exertions of the Confederate Governments, the ominous power of these disnaturalised Argentines has disappeared. The Provinces march in the path of that prosperity which a favorable epoch holds out to them.

The criminal cause against the barbarous as-

sassins of the Illustrious Brigadier-General Juan Facundo Quiroga, his Secretary and retinue, continues its course in accordance with the formalities established by law. The complication of the various persons concerned in it, has produced the unavoidable delay which has taken place. It has now arrived at a stage when justice will soon perform its duty.

The Message then proceeds to notice the occurrences which have taken place in the Provinces of Salta, Jujui, San Juan, and Catamarca; all of which our readers were before acquainted with.

#### GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

"Of all the interior affairs of the Province belonging to this department, that which doubtless merits the preferent attention of the Executive, is the Administration of Justice; but it is one which also presents the greatest difficulties to suit it to the necessities of the country. Without tranquillizing the public mind, uniting the necessary datas, and disembarrassing the Government of an accumulation of dominant labours, it is impossible to proceed to the arrangement of our legislation, so as to accommodate it to the circumstances and new position in which the Province is placed. Nevertheless, however imperfect be the means, it is necessary to adopt some which the state of things urgently demands. Fraudulent bankruptcies have been made an object of speculation, creditors defrauded," &c.

The Message then enlarges upon this subject, and says:—

"Offenders are pursued in all the vast extent of the Province, by the local authorities, and seized in their haunts. The present Governor generally takes their cases into consideration himself, in order that some salutary examples may secure the repose of families, and respect to property. The results correspond to these labours. The country is now inhabited with safety; and you may be assured that by this measure, and the support which has been given to religion, crimes in the Province have been considerably reduced."

The arrival of a small number of Jesuits in Buenos Ayres is noticed; in tenor,—That the Government bearing in mind that the Company of Jesus had rendered many and important services to these Provinces,—that one of the objects of its institution is the education of youth,—that its colleges have been re-established, with public utility, in nations the most free,—and that whatever were the pretended motives for their expulsion from this country, circumstances are at present very different: the keys of their old residence in this city have therefore been delivered to them, in order that they may inhabit it in community, according to their rule.

Under the head of "War Department," it is stated that the regiments of the line, and militia, are in the best possible state. That the expedition against the Indians, in the years 1833 and 34, had liberated the country from their formidable incursions, which for three centuries had desolated the frontiers and interior. That those which remained of said tribes had sought refuge in the most secret places, whence they from time to time come out for the purpose of robbery, stimulated by hunger and misery. That they are pursued in all directions; and notwithstanding their numbers have been augmented by 800 Chilian Indians who mutinied at Bahia Blanca, and might join the Araucanos of the Cordillera; it is gratifying to note that from the effects of the expedition the Indians had lost more than 20,000 of their best warriors, and more than one thousand of them had perished in the year 1836.

Under the head "Finance Department," is noticed the efforts the Government has made, and still makes, to satisfy the State creditors. The modifications in the Custom-house law, in favor of agriculture and industry; that their beneficial effects have already been felt, and that the exportation of wheat and flour to foreign countries had commenced. The efforts made by the Government to satisfy the floating debt, and diminish the rate of interest, and the many difficulties it has had to combat on this occasion, are fully detailed.

That the Government would have been borne out in their calculations, and the receipts sufficient to meet all expences, leaving even an overplus, were it not now apparent that some unatural Argentines had committed the crime of crimes—that of endeavouring to bring foreign arms into the bosom of their country. In such circumstances, it became a duty to be prepared; and this has caused considerable expence. Added to which, the Government punctually pays monthly the salary of the civil and military list: all adds to the press upon the treasury. That the commerce of the country had suffered from the anarchy which took place in the year 1833: that the market had been glutted with goods, so that the port of Buenos Ayres, in the months of April, May, and June last, found itself in a manner deserted. That doubtless the will of the Province to deposit the whole of the public power in the person of the present Governor, had at first made an unfavorable impression abroad, as proving the critical situation of the country. That it was necessary to wait, in order that subsequent events should restore confidence to those who traded hither.

We regret that the remaining part of our summary of the Message must be deferred until next week;—as also the note of the Government to the House of Representatives, proposing the "ways and means" to cover the deficit in the budget.

The following Project of Law is submitted to the House:—

That the Government be authorized to negotiate in the Province, the sum of seventeen millions of dollars, of 6 per cent. Stock. That the said Stock cannot be sold at less than sixty per cent. That there be appropriated for the payment of the interest and redemption of the new Stock: 1st. The Direct Tax,—2nd. The Stamp Impost,—3rd. The General Revenue.

Don Manuel Moreno, Minister Plenipotentiary from this Republic to the Court of London, landed on Thursday last from H. B. M.'s packet Spider. The Governor's coach was in waiting to receive and conduct him to his residence. He was conveyed to shore in the Captain of the Port's boat, in which was the Captain of the Port; and was saluted by the packet, on his leaving her, with eleven guns.

#### Bled.

On 31st ult., aged 26, Miss MARIA TWYFORD, sister of Mr. C. H. Twyford, Merchant of this city. On 9th September last, at Arequipa, in Peru, aged 33, Mr. THOMAS EASTMAN, Jun., son of Mr. Thomas Eastman, of Buenos Ayres.

#### PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	104 a	121	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	110 a	117	do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	63 a	74	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	73 a		do. each.
Do. Patriot & Patucoines, 7 5-16 a	73		do. do.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	a		do. per cent.
Bank Shares,.....	a		do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	71 a	74	pence p. dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	300 a		dls. p. ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	71 a	74	p. patacon.
Do. on United States,.....	76		do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	27 a	28	do. p. pesada.
Do. country,.....	22 a	24	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs. ....	24 a	26	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	20 a	20 1/2	do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	3 a	4	do. each.
Natria Skins,.....	3 a	4	do. per lb.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	34 a	35	do. per dozen.
Wool, common,.....	81 a	13	do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	40 a	42	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	23 a	27 1/2	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	13 a	14	do. p. quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	10 1/2 a	11	do. p. arroba.
Horns,.....	160 a	650	do. per mit.
Flour, (North American),.....	a		do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	11 a	13	do. p. fanega.
Discount,.....	1 1/2 a	2	p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 121 dollars. The lowest price, 116 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 74 pence. The lowest ditto, 71 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDEE, Responsible Editor.