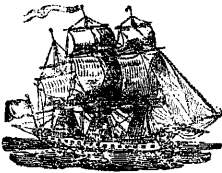


# British Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.



No. 543 ]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1837.

[VOL. XI.

### BUENOS AYRES.

In another part of our paper will be found a full translation of the communication from the Government to the House of Representatives, upon the financial affairs of this Province; or what in plain English would be called "the Budget," and "the ways and means" to cover the deficit noticed therein. It has rarely been our lot to present a more important document to our readers; and we think it will be read with great interest by all who are in the least connected with this country.

The list of the public establishments in this city, inserted amongst the official documents, is also extremely interesting. It is the first time that any such statement has been published.

His Britannic Majesty's packets are, by a new regulation of the British Admiral at Rio Janeiro, to remain in the port of Montevideo 24 hours, more or less, after their arrival there from Rio Janeiro. This added to the 48, their stay on returning from Buenos Ayres, and allowing a week for the voyage to Buenos Ayres and back, gives to the Montevideoans 240 hours to prepare their correspondence,—whilst Buenos Ayres has only 72, with no allowance for Sundays and holidays.—The inconvenience this system causes, is most serious.

The mail by H. B. M.'s packet Spider, could not be embarked on Monday last, in consequence of the boisterous weather; and on Tuesday, after the mail was on board, a boat belonging to the packet was obliged, from bad weather, to return to shore.

Don José Joaquín Pérez Mascayano, appointed Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Chili to the Argentine Republic, arrived at Beech's Hotel in this city, on Wednesday last, from Chili; accompanied by Señor Carlo Bassini, who, in January and February 1835, made so great an impression in Buenos Ayres by his performances on the Violin, which obtained for him here the name of Paganini the second.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 11th inst., contains a communication giving a detail of the Federal *funcion*, celebrated on 8th ult., in the town of Santos Lugares de Rosas, upon the occasion of the opening of the new church there. It states, that the town of Santos Lugares de Rosas, like others in the country districts, is indebted to the paternal zeal of General Rosas, the Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, for the erection of temples appropriated to the purposes of Divine worship.—That on the eve of the 8th ult., all the houses in the said town were simply but elegantly adorned and illuminated. On the 8th, after the benediction of the church (which was superbly decorated), a solemn Mass was performed, and an eloquent Sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. Miguel García, in which he exhorted the congregation to render praises to the Most High for the erection of that sacred temple, and to implore the continuance of Divine aid for the national cause of Federation, in which is identified the prosperity and even the existence of the Republic, and of religion itself. That the enlightened Magistrate who now presides over the destinies of this country, is not only the Illustrious Restorer of its Laws, but also the Restorer of the Sanctuary of the God of the country, and its religious institutions.

In the front of the church, a guard of honor, composed of citizens, under the command of General Lucio Mancilla, and the battalion of Marines commanded by Colonel Mariano Moza, were drawn

up. The portrait of General Rosas was placed on a triumphal car. After church service, a number of persons adjourned to a banquet, at which toasts were given in honor of the Federation,—the Illustrious Restorer of the Laws,—the Heroine of the Federation, *Della Encarnacion Ezeurra de Rosas*,—extermination to the Unitarian Club, and all the ferocious, traitorous Unitarians. In the evening, balls and other festivities took place; the ladies who attended wore the Federal device.

### Official Documents.

Buenos Ayres, January 10, 1837.  
28th year of the Liberty, 22nd of the Independence, and 8th of the Argentine Confederation.

The period having expired in which the killing of Nutrias was allowed in all the territory of the Province; the Government has ordered and decreed:—

Art. 1. It is permitted in the present year 1837, to kill nutrias (receivable skins,) in the uninhabited portions of this Province, south of the line which runs by the Sierra del Volcan, Tandil, Pueyocelel, Tapalquen, Laguna Blanca, Fuerte Mayo and Federacion.

2. It is also permitted on the islands of the Parana, in this Province, and the country around south of the Salado, where the proprietors or leaseholders give consent thereto.

3. Let this be published. ROSAS.  
The Under-Secretary of the Home Department,  
Agustin Garrigós.

A note, dated 27th ult., from Dr. Mariano Medrano, Bishop of this Diocese, to the Government, states that he has, in conformity to the desire expressed by the latter in its note of 7th ult., taken the necessary measures that the clergy under his jurisdiction should impress upon their congregations, in their sermons, &c., the necessity of upholding the national system of Federation, &c. &c. The Rev. Bishop adds, that from the circumstance of his being in the country, he was unable sooner to reply to the note of the 7th.

A decree, dated 10th inst., appoints Don Manuel Murrieta to be a member of the Directive Committee of the Hospital for Men, in the room of Don Juan Vibot, resigned, in consequence of his other avocations not permitting him to fulfil the duties of the office in question.

A note to the Government, dated 30th ult., signed by Justo Garcia Valdez, Pedro A. Plomer, Marcelino Gonzalez, Francisco P. Almeida, José Joaquín Almeida, and, on the part of Dr. Lepper, by Justo Garcia Valdez,—states their acceptance of office as members of the Directive Committee of the Hospital for Men, to which they had been re-appointed by the decree of 17th ult.; and expresses their thanks to His Excellency the Governor, for the confidence he had reposed in them, which, in the exercise of their official duties, they would do every thing in their power still to merit.

A note, dated 27th ult., from Don Bernardo Victoria, Chief of Police, to the Government, states that Señores Eusebio Medrano, Manuel Irigoyen, Pablo Hernandez, Nicolas Mariño, Manuel Medrano, Pedro Vela, and Sebastian Oñaderra, had been elected Directive Committee of the department for the Nightly Watch, for the year 1837; and that the elected are attached to the Federal system, &c. &c.

The Government, under date 10th inst., forwarded a note of approval of the above-mentioned election; and requested that its thanks be given to the retiring Committee, for the gratuitous service they have rendered the country.

The Message of the Government of the Province

of Corrientes, to the House of Representatives of said Province, on its opening the Sixth Legislature, was published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of this city, of 9th inst. It is dated Corrientes, 6th ult., and is signed by the Governor thereof, Rafael Atienza. It is extremely long, and contains congratulations on the continuance of domestic tranquility, and the firm consolidation in the Province of the representative republican Federal system. That after the political storms which have raged in the Argentine Republic, a salutary calm has succeeded; that uniformity of action and principles now guide the Governments of the Confederation; and that the Government of Corrientes being amongst the first in the Republic to declare for the system of Federation, it congratulates itself to see this opinion so generally acted upon in the other Provinces. That to the exertions of the Governors of the littoral provinces of Buenos Ayres, Santa Fé, and Entre-Ríos, those illustrious Champions of Federation, the province of Corrientes is indebted in great part for the prosperity it at present enjoys.—The Message proceeds to notice the recent events in the Brazilian province of Rio Grande, and in the Oriental State of the Uruguay; and then enters largely into the domestic concerns of the Province.

Three official documents recently issued by the Government of the Province of Salta, on local matters, were also published in the *Gaceta* of 9th.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 11th inst., contains a proclamation from Don Nazario Benavides, Governor of the Province of San Juan, dated 10th November last, addressed to the inhabitants thereof, congratulating them upon the "total destruction of the Unitarian traitors who had endeavored to overthrow the legal authority in the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay." The proclamation concludes with the words—"Viva la Confederacion Argentina!"—"¡Mueran los Unitarios!"

List of the Public Establishments whose licence have been revised by the undersigned Chief of Police, for the last year, 1836, in the City of Buenos Ayres and the suburbs thereof:—

Shops for Linen and Woolledrapery,	
Jewellers, &c. &c.	348
Importers' and Dealers' Warehouses,	358
Pulperias, (shops in which wine, spirits, provisions, and other articles, are retailed),	568
Coffee-Houses,	9
Billiard do.,	26
Hotels,	14
Taverns,	2
Eating-Houses,	28
Confectioners,	35
Shops for Liqueurs,	13
Apothecaries,	29
Booksellers,	6
Milliners,	9
Shops of Artisans, viz., tailors, shoemakers, &c. &c.	286
Flour Dealers,	38
Bakchouses,	38
Barracas, (hide and produce warehouses),	44
Livery Stables,	13
Coachmakers,	6
Manufactories of common earthenware,	2
Auction Rooms,	3
Bandolas, (Pedlars' Stalls),	6
Timber Yards,	33
Coaches and Gigs,	51
Carts,	823
Tennis Courts and Skittle Alleys,	6
Green-pits,	2
Cook-Grocers,	247
Workshops of all sorts,	24

Buenos Ayres, January 7, 1837.

BERNARDO VICTORIA.

The Message goes on to state, that in order to provide for the falling off of the receipts, two millions of dollars, in Exchequer Bills, were issued on 16th May last, which to a certain point realised the objects proposed. That in various parts within the Capes of the River Plate, goods were transhipped for the Buenos Ayres market, so that this city, which in other times was the emporium of the commerce of the River Plate, was reduced to the state of a mere consumer; to counteract which, the decree of 4th March last, imposing an additional duty upon goods thus transhipped, was issued. The suppression of the National Bank is then noticed; that it was an establishment which had caused great injury to the Province, and to the Republic generally; that its capital was all a fiction, and that its issues were used by the Unitarian faction in aid of their efforts to impose upon the country their ominous yoke. A variety of remarks follow, in proof of the assertion of the injurious tendency of what was once the National Bank.

The Estimates are given at a sum of 18,315,124 dollars, 7½ reals, including the payment of the floating debt. That the revenue for the year 1837, might be calculated at twelve millions of dollars, leaving a deficit of 6,315,124 dollars 7½ reals.

That in all its calculations the Government would ever bear in mind the London loan; which it will hasten to compound as soon as the stipulations which may be entered into can be fulfilled.

In our extract from the Message last week, we should have noticed, under the head of "Government Department," that it is stated the Government had not yet got an exact register of the population, produce, &c. &c. of the country; it had however ordered that every year the Justices of Peace, both in town and country, should take an exact list of the population. Some obstacles had presented themselves to this measure, which the Government had overcome, from the confidence which so necessary a proceeding inspired. From the list of 1836, although not correct, it being the first essay, it would seem that the population of the Province of Buenos Ayres consists of 170,000 souls. In the mean time, care is taken that in the Official Register, and in the public journals, the data appertaining to the revenue, commerce, navigation, &c. &c. of the Province be published, in order to serve as a reference now and hereafter.

The Message is signed by

JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS.  
Felipe Arana.—José María Rojas.

Buenos Ayres, January 1, 1837.

28th year of the Liberty, 22nd of the Independence, and 8th of the Argentine Confederation.

THE EXECUTIVE POWER,

To the Honorable Representation of the Province.

MESSIEURS REPRESENTATIVES,

The perusal of the Message will have informed you of the state of the Province. The Government has there manifested, that in consequence of the reforms and savings which have been effected, the revenue is more than sufficient for the exigencies of the service in an ordinary state. In 1837, in consequence of the domestic debt, interest, and estimated extraordinary disbursements, there accrues a deficit, which it proceeds to state. The revenue of the Province in the present year, will in all probability amount to twelve millions; and as the estimates amount to 18,315,124 dollars 7½ reals, it leaves a deficit of 6,315,124 dollars 7½ reals.

The interest on the public funds, that on the treasury bills, the loss on the discount of custom-house bills, and the return duties, amount to 4,121,199 dollars.

The pressing debt amounts to 5,465,200 dollars in treasury bills; 1,068,466 dollars 1½ reals, arrears to April 1835; 1,775,982 dollars 4 reals, debt contracted since May 1835, to the present

date; and 800,000 dollars which should be added for other disbursements, and the payment of debts which may be claimed,—form a total of 9,129,648 dollars, 5½ reals.

The capital of the treasury bills which bear interest at one and a half per cent. per month, and that which private individuals employ in the discount of custom-house bills at one per cent. per month, amounts to 10,000,000 dollars.

From which it would appear:—

1. That the deficit is something more than one half of the revenue.
2. That more than one third part of it being employed in the payment of interest, and in the operations of the Treasury and Collector-General's office, there only remains at the disposal of Government, for the ordinary and extraordinary expences of 1837, less than the other two third parts.
3. That the debt of the Treasury, in bills and otherwise, paralyzes in a great measure the course of public and private business.
4. That the said capital of 10,000,000 of dollars of private individuals, absorbs in the payment of its interest and discount, one million and a half; something more than the ninth part of the ordinary revenue.

These serious considerations have determined the Government to take a resolution worthy of the country, of a good system of finance, and of the prosperous circumstances in which the mass of the population is placed. When the present Governor had the honor to receive the helm of State, he reckoned upon the aid of Divine Providence, and the co-operation of all his fellow-citizens; but he never expected to perform so many prodigies. He thought, indeed, to save the Province from the brink of the precipice, and in the best possible mode from the disorder introduced into every branch of the administration, and especially in that of finance. He considered the immense debt, so disproportioned to our revenue; the disorganization in values introduced by the Bank paper; and all that accumulation of difficulties now in a great measure overcome. Thus it is, Messrs. Representatives, that the Government has calculated the estimates for the present year, detailing in it all the necessary expences of the service, with a view to cover them; for it is convinced, that if it is wished to preserve independence and internal order, it is absolutely necessary to make all the necessary disbursements for the attainment of these ends.

After the foregoing information and remarks, it only remains to designate the means to pay all, without injury to any one; and to leave the Government free and unincumbered to go on without difficulty, and to enter into other arrangements of no less importance.

These means, Messrs. Representatives, which ought to suffice for all, is the creation of a capital of seventeen millions of dollars in public Stock; creating at the same time, for the payment of its interest (amounting to 1,020,000 dollars), a revenue equal to this sum; and appropriating according to law, for a settled sinking fund on this same revenue, the sum of 170,000 dollars per annum, which forms the hundredth part of the capital. For this the Government has held in view that it is necessary to perfect our system of public credit, making for the first time a special appropriation for the payment of the interest and redemption of the capital whose creation is solicited. Otherwise, it were to make bad worse.

As regards the said revenue which is to be created for the payment of the interest of the seventeen millions, and the fund for its redemption, the Government is of opinion that in place of levying a new contribution, it will be sufficient to arrange the direct tax, and the stamp impost. In the year 1825, it produced 97,103 dollars 5½ reals, in specie, which is about seven hundred thousand dollars current money; when it had only been established four years, each person making arbitrarily a declaration of his capital, and paying according to his will. At the present moment it produces much less, caused by the depreciation of the currency (in which case is the stamp impost), and the imperfections of the law itself. The Government will endeavour to remedy these, with due prudence. In the meantime, the produce of both contributions, and in their default, the general revenue, will provide for the payment of the interest, and sinking fund.

Another indispensable condition to obtain all the objects which the Government proposes, is that the Stock shall not be negotiated at less than sixty per cent.; and this condition can be fulfilled to general advantage.

The public funds, in the past months, when the distress in the Treasury was not felt in the market, maintained a price of from 70 to 75.

The pressing debt, in its greatest extension, amounts, as has been shown, to 9,129,648 dollars 5½ reals; and as the seventeen millions whose creation is proposed, sold at 60 will produce 10,200,000 dollars, it is clear that as soon as the Government commences to receive money from the negotiation and to redeem with it the treasury bills and other debts, and suspends the discount of custom-house bills, not being under the necessity of making this sacrifice, the ten millions which individuals employ therein cannot find for the greater part better investment than in the public funds; whereby the latter will return at least to the price of 70 to 75; and further on, when the Government shall have withdrawn from circulation all the treasury bills, they will rise to 80 and upwards; such an advance will be natural.

The benefits which the proposed operation will effect, are incalculable.

The Government commences to relieve itself from the payment of an afflicting debt, which does not give it time to think on objects of the greatest importance to the public prosperity.

By paying all the creditors of the Treasury, it places in movement various individuals who are languishing in inaction, and others who need their money to foment their industry.

The old proprietors of public funds, and those who acquire the new ones, must all make considerable gain.

The decrease of interest on money, is a necessary consequence of the extinction of the treasury bills, which bear one and a half per cent. per month, and with it the value of the funds must augment.

At the same time, the public funds will afford a secure investment, with reasonable gain, to the real monied interest, and to foreign capital.

The Treasury will not appear like a bank for discounts; and the Government will cease to give the pernicious example of consuming the revenue in anticipation.

The present situation of the public funds, and the sinking fund, is as follows:—

PUBLIC FUNDS.	
	6 per cent. 4 per cent.
In circulation, - - -	\$ 1,281,824 6¼ - 17,762,040 7¼
Corporations and charitable endowments, - - -	121,810 14 - 205,092 2½
Remaining unclaimed, - - -	10,807 6¼ - 7,499 0½
	<u>\$ 1,414,032 6 - 17,974,572 2½</u>

The 4 per cent. Stock, calculated at 6 per cent., is - - -	942,088 4
	<u>\$ 18,917,265 6¼</u>

SINKING FUND.	
The two-hundredth part, appropriated to the capital of 4 per cent., amounts in the year to - - -	\$ 10,000 0
The interest of the capital of 4 per cent. redeemed, - - -	23,438 2
The hundredth part appropriated to the capital of 6 per cent., amounts in the year to - - -	253,600 0
The interest of the capital of 6 per cent. redeemed, - - -	443,124 6
	<u>\$ 730,163 0</u>

Six per cent. Stock, and sinking capital, which will exist after the proposition of the Government be admitted:—

SIX PER CENT. STOCK.	
Stock existing, - - -	\$ 18,950,599 6¼
New creation, according to the project, - - -	17,000,000 0
	<u>\$ 35,950,599 6¼</u>

SINKING CAPITAL.	
Present fund, - - -	\$ 730,163 0
The hundredth part which corresponds according to law to the new creation, - - -	170,000 0
	<u>\$ 900,163 0</u>

It follows, then, that the sinking fund on commencing its operations after the new creation, is more or less the fortieth part of the capital: which amounts to more than double the fixed sinking fund with which all the creations of 6 per cent. Stock to which the hundredth part has been appropriated, have commenced. Therefore, the circulation of Stock cannot be superabundant in the market, since the sinking fund will always be in a state to take off what is superfluous.

Another inestimable advantage which arises from the proposed operation is, that besides the saving which accrues in the payment of the interest of the Stock at half per cent., in place of one and a half per cent. which the treasury bills bear, and of that which must be made by not discounting the custom-house bills; the interest of the Stock and its redeeming capital which we are going to pay, serve to extinguish the debt; whilst the enormous interest which we are now paying only serves to ruin us, leaving a great

part of the debt in existence. Which the following demonstration proves:—

Interest which the Treasury now pays per annum, and loss of assets in the discount of Custom-house bills.	
To Public Credit, for the Stock previously created, . . . . .	\$ 1,563,199
Premium of one and a half to the Treasury Bills, . . . . .	1,200,000
Loss on the discount of Bills, . . . . .	336,000
	\$ 3,401,199

The operation of creating the seventeen millions of Stock being effected, it would pay—

To Public Credit, for the Stock previously created, . . . . .	\$ 1,563,199
To the same, for the new creation, . . . . .	1,020,000
For the hundredth part appropriated as the fixed sinking fund to this creation, . . . . .	170,000
	3,055,199

Producing a saving of . . . . . \$ 346,000

Another consideration ought to be noticed here. The Government, in arranging the estimates for the present year, has allowed them some extension, principally in finance, in case any unforeseen expenses should occur; conceiving that when thus entirely disembarassed it will be a guarantee to credit.

The estimates for each Department, are as follows:—	Dollars.	cts.
Foreign Affairs, . . . . .	618,774	4
Home, . . . . .	1,744,962	1 1/2
War, . . . . .	6,006,978	2 1/2
Finance, . . . . .	9,144,700	7 1/2

Amt. of general estimates 18,315,124 7/8  
And adding to this sum 3,405,200 0 of Treasury Bills,  
Makes a total of \$ 23,780,324 7/8

But the negotiation for the seventeen millions of Stock being effected at 60, it will follow that the resources in 1837, to meet the expenses and debts expressed in the estimates, and to provide for the treasury bills, are as thus:—

Ordinary Revenue, . . . . .	\$ 12,000,000	0
Produce of the seventeen millions of Stock, at 60 per cent., . . . . .	10,200,000	0
Augmentation in the produce of the direct tax, and stamp impost, . . . . .	1,100,000	0
Mean produce of the sale of public lands, . . . . .	3,288,340	2
Saving in the payment of interest, and discount of custom-house bills, . . . . .	346,000	0

Total resources, . . . . . 27,324,340 2  
Estimates, and payment of Bills, . . . . . 23,780,324 7/8

Overplus, . . . . . \$ 3,544,015 24

This sum will not remain unemployed; it will have a very urgent destination, and it is to prepare the way for changing the circulation of the discredited notes of the extinguished National Bank. Without effecting this object, which doubtless is the most important of all our financial matters, it is impossible for the Government to think of the payment of the London loan. But as soon as the circulation be re-established, and with it the natural value of things, there exists a great capital in public lands, which can be sold, or a domestic loan contracted upon them, to reimburse that of England by compounding with the creditors.

Such is, Messrs. Representatives, the project and plan which the Government considers necessary to follow, to untie the knots with which our country is entangled. And in consequence of all that is stated, it has the honor to propose to Messrs. the Representatives, the following

**PROJECT OF LAW.**

- Art. 1.—The Government is empowered to negotiate within the Province, the sum of seventeen millions of dollars of 6 per cent. Stock, conformable to the law of 3d November, 1821.
- 2.—It shall not be sold at less than 60 per cent.
- 3.—That there be specially appropriated to the payment of its interest and redemption: first, the direct tax; second, the stamp impost; and third, the general revenue.

God preserve Your Hon. House many years.  
**JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS.**  
**JOSE MARIA ROJAS.**

"Twelfth Day," (6th inst.), was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres. There were no twelfth-day *funciones* in the evening.

The 6th inst. was the birth-day of Dr. Don Gaspar Rodrigo de Francia, Dictator of Paraguay; upon which day (so report says) he completed his 84th year. He is stated to have been 15 in the year the Jesuits were expelled from Paraguay, in 1708.

Bathing.—The bathers in the river lately, of both sexes, have been numerous.

**THEATRE.**

On 6th inst. was performed, for the benefit of Señor Caton, the comedy of "La Posada." The plot.—A libertine husband, after an absence of many years, returns to Madrid from South America, and takes up his lodgings at the hotel in which resides his wife and daughter, but he does not recognise either of them. They, however, know him. He makes love to his daughter, and asks her to give him some keepsake. She presents him with the portrait of her mother; this leads to a satisfactory explanation.

During the evening there was singing by the Señora Bigatti, and a gentleman Amateur. Both sung with taste. The gentleman's voice appears to be a tenor, with good lower tones; he was much applauded.

There were two ballet dances. The first, "a Chinese dance," was amusing; it was accompanied with music from the Opera of the Cenerentola. The Chinese, however, are not a dancing nation. Upon one occasion when a Mandarin attended a ball on board a British vessel of war at Canton, he seemed surprised that the officers danced; and asked why they did not leave that labour to their servants.

Previous to the farce, there was a capital exhibition of tight-rope dancing by a young lady; and a burlesque attempt at the same, by the Clown, to the music of the air of "Marlborough."

The house was crowded in every part, and the heat excessive. In the boxes were, the daughter of His Excellency the Governor, and other members of his family, (they were visited in their box during the evening, by Mr. Maudeville, Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. Majesty); the Señora Monasterio, and daughter; Don J. A. Barbosa, Jun., and lady; the Bolivian General Armaza, and lady, &c. &c.

On 8th, Quintana's tragedy of the "Duque de Visco," (Castle Spectre). Señor Casacuberta was not so effective in the dream scene as we have heretofore seen him. Señor Quintana has been praised for the fine language of this said scene; it is however nearly word for word with that in the "Castle Spectre," written by Monk Lewis, many years before the "Duque de Visco" saw the light. Perhaps the Spanish author and the English one hit upon the same idea, with this difference, that the latter was first.

In the farce, three learned men are summoned before the Alcalde, by their washerwoman, they

having neglected to pay their washing bill. The Alcalde noting their poverty, advised the washerwoman to accept the payment offered, viz., a *funcion*, which the three professors proposed to get up for her amusement, in which lectures would be given in Philosophy, Astronomy, and Geology.

The house was very thinly attended, owing to the intense heat.

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**WILLIAM BUTLER,**  
**TAILOR,**

No. 73, CALLE DE LA UNIVERSIDAD,  
BEGS 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 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.

**Copartnership.**

MESSERS. 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 Copartner, the business in the two places will be continued under the same Firm, for account of the Subscribers; Messrs. Francis Halbach, and Charles Rodewald, continuing to sign per procreation.

Buenos Ayres, 31st December, 1836.

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

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

THE 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 amplesness and correctness of its information, to make it correspond, as far as possible, to the interesting object for which such publications are designed.

**FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS**

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 12th OF JANUARY, 1837.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig Caraboo, Fell, . . . . .	Charles Taylor & Co., . . . . .	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Frisk, Whiteway, . . . . .	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co., . . . . .	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Cora, Hamilton, . . . . .	McCrackan & Jamieson, . . . . .	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sea Nymph, Smith, . . . . .	Horne & Alsogaray, . . . . .	Loading for London.
Brig Asia, Bloomfield, . . . . .	Lafone, Barker & Co., . . . . .	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Louisa, Abell, . . . . .	Ferdinand Delisle, . . . . .	Loading for Halifax.
Brig Eve, Key, . . . . .	Lafone, Barker & Co., . . . . .	Montevideo, to load for a port in England
Brig Nautilus, Grayburn, . . . . .	Brownell, Stegmann & Co., . . . . .	Discharging.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Barque Caroline, Balchen, . . . . .	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., . . . . .	Loading for Havana.
Brig Abby M., Hutchinson, . . . . .	Daniel Gowland & Co., . . . . .	Loading for Havana.
Brig Harriet, Cooper, . . . . .	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., . . . . .	Loading for Havana.
Brig Orleans, Atkins, . . . . .	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., . . . . .	Discharging.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Barque Henri & Louise, Gautier, . . . . .	Blanc & Constantin, . . . . .	Loading for Cete and Genoa.
Brig Mont Cheri, Brouzon, . . . . .	John Best, Brothers, . . . . .	Loading for Cete and Genoa.
Brig Philadelphie, Maressal, . . . . .	Guerin, Seris & Co., . . . . .	Montevideo to load for Havre de Grace.
<b>DANISH.</b>		
Brig Hiram, Wardinger, . . . . .	Lafone, Barker & Co., . . . . .	Loading for Havana.
<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>DUTCH.</b>		
Galliot Juliana, Poodts, . . . . .	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., . . . . .	Discharging.
<b>SPANISH.</b>		
Brig Restaurador, Puig, . . . . .	Jacobo Paravicini, . . . . .	Loading for Havana.
<b>PORTUGUESE.</b>		
Schr.-brig Cardada, Carvalho, . . . . .	M. A. Ramos, . . . . .	Brazil.
<b>SARDESIAN.</b>		
Schr.-brig India, Merciano, . . . . .	F. Livalloni, . . . . .	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Polacre San Antonio, Gallo, . . . . .	Dowdall & Lewis, . . . . .	Brazil.
Polacre Petis, Pierangiole, . . . . .	Zumaran & Treserra, . . . . .	Discharging.
Brig Trafalgar, Scarzolo, . . . . .	M. S. de la Maza, . . . . .	Loading for Cadiz.
Brig N. S. de la Misericordia, Rocatagaitie, . . . . .	Amadeo, . . . . .	Discharging.
Brig Laura, Colombino, . . . . .	Horne & Alsogaray, . . . . .	Discharging.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Brig Eloisa, J. C. Souza, . . . . .	M. A. Ramos, . . . . .	Brazil.
Zunaca 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 Hermanos, Diaz, . . . . .	M. A. Ramos, . . . . .	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Union Feliz, da Silva, . . . . .	J. P. Carneiro, . . . . .	Brazil.
Brig Independente, Maia, . . . . .	J. S. Monteiro, . . . . .	Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.—None.

AT ENSENADA.

British barque Castries, Mondel, to Nicholson, Green & Co., loading with mules for the West Indies.  
Danish ship Dioskuren, Wolff, to C. H. Andersen, loading with mules for Bahia.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

The Sardinian polacre whose arrival on 6th inst. was noticed in our last, is the Tetis, Angel Pierangiole, from Cadiz 3d November, Montevideo 5th inst., with wine, paper, &c., to Zumarán & Terrera. Passengers, 13 Friars, and 6 Clergymen.

January 7.—Wind W. N. W.

Arrived, Sardinian brig Trafalgar, Francisco Scarzolo, from Rio Janeiro 25th ult., with 1034 alquieres salt, sugar, rice, &c., to Manuel Saenz de la Maza.

National schr.-brig Emilia, John Bucan, from Santos 22d ult., with 112 barrels and 1577 bags sugar, coffee, &c., to Nelson Hartwig.

January 8.—Wind W. N. W., veered to S. at night. Arrived, Oriental schooner Aguila Segunda, Manuel Soriano, from Havana 27th September, Montevideo 6th inst., with sugar, yerba, specie, &c., to Alejandro Martinez.

Sardinian brig Nra. Sra. de la Misericordia, Juan E. Rocatagliate, from Genoa 24th September, Gibraltar 18th October, Montevideo 6th inst., with general cargo, to Luis Amado.

January 9.—Wind E. S. E., nearly a gale all day. Arrived, Portuguese schr.-brig Caridad, Miguel Alvarez Machado de Carvalho, from Rio Janeiro 17th ult., Montevideo 6th inst., with sugar and rice, to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.

Sardinian brig Laura, Jacomo Colombino, from Rio Janeiro 17th ult., Montevideo 6th inst., with 6870 alquieres salt, to Horne & Alsugaray.

January 10.—Wind N., veered to E. in the afternoon. Rain nearly all day. Arrived, Whale-boat (of the line of whale-boats) Primera, from Montevideo 8th inst.

January 11.—Wind E.

Arrived (in the evening), Brazilian brig Independente, Joaquin Antonio Maia, from Santos 25th ult., with sugar, &c., to Juan Sousa Monteiro.

American brig Orleans, Ephraim Atkins, from Portsmouth (N. H.) 7th November, Montevideo 9th inst., with lumber, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Dutch galliot Juliane, Frederick Poodts, from Island Mayo 15th November, with 50 moyos salt and 300 baskets gin, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

British brig Nautilus, Thomas Grayburn, from Liverpool 31st October, with general cargo, to Brownell, Stegmann & Co. Passenger, Mr. Patrick Macauley.

British brig Eve, James Keay, from Liverpool 20th October, Montevideo (where she discharged part of her cargo), 10th inst., with general cargo, to Lafone, Barker & Co.

Sailed, (before sun-rise,) H. B. M's. packet schr. Spider, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro. Passengers for Montevideo, Captain James Phillips, and Mr. Alexander Rodger.

(In the afternoon,) Brazilian brig Carolina do Sud, Antonio José Diaz Labrador, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 500 barrels flour of this country, 600 quintals jerked beef, 25 asses and 6 horses.

National schr.-brig Providencia, José Scarzolo, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 1520 quintals jerked beef, 175 barrels flour, 111 barrels and 111 sacks walnuts, 150 boxes raisins of Mendoza, 32 pipes with about 1200 arrobas tallow, 150 boxes candles.—(The whole of the above cargo is the produce of this country.)

The Carolina do Sud, and Providencia, anchored again at night, some miles from the Outer-Roads, from strong head wind.

(During the night,) National packet schooner Luisa, Muratori, for Montevideo.

January 12.—Wind S. S. E., variable. Slight rain in the morning. Arrived, Whale-boat Dos Hermanos, (of the line of whale-boats,) from Montevideo 10th inst.

January 13.—Wind W., strong.

No arrivals. Sailed, British brig Lorina, Robert C. Magub, for Montevideo to load for a port in England, despatched by Alfred Barber, with—return cargo—10 tons coal, 239 paving-stones.

American barque Caroline, George Balchen, for Havana, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 6629 quintals jerked beef.

Whale-boat Primera, (of the line of whale-boats) for Montevideo.

Vessel posted to sail.

On 14th inst.—Relampago, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

The Brazilian zumaca Guadalupe, from Rio Grande bound to Montevideo, and consigned to Señor Gradin, with yerba and timber, was lost on the night of the 6th inst., on Punta de Carreta, near Montevideo. Captain and crew saved. Assistance was despatched from Montevideo, and part of the cargo has been saved.

Vessels passed Point Indio.

On 4th inst., at 5 A. M., Wind N. W.,—Jenne Charles, hence 3d. On 7th, at 1 P. M., Wind N. W.,—Nile, hence 6th.

Arrived at Liverpool.

October 18.—British brig Sarah, Wrightson, hence 14th August.

At Antwerp.

October 14.—British barque Mona, Rowland, hence 31st July. 28.—French brig Nouveau Perseverance, from Montevideo.

At Cádiz.

September 27.—French brig Confluence, Autié, hence 24th June.

At Cadix.

September 21.—Sardinian ship Eolo, Gianello, hence 10th July, Montevideo 25th ditto.

At Bourdeaux.

October 20.—French brig Deux Edouards, from Montevideo.

At Havre de Grace.

October 6.—French barque Napoleon, Rabardie, from Montevideo.

At New York.

October 28.—American ship Leonidas, Frazier, hence 30th August.

At the Mauritius.

June 14.—Swedish brig Systranne, Hallberg, from Enseneda 25th April.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.

14th ult.—Sardinian schr.-brig Delfino Victorioso, from Montevideo 18 days.

21st.—H. B. M's. packet Seagull, from Falmouth 4th November, with the mail for the River Plate.

21 Oriental polacre Amor Paternal, Golso, hence 20th November.

21 American brig Canning, Davis, from Montevideo 12 ds. 22d.—Brazilian schr.-brig Caboclo, Da Cunha, hence 5th ult.

21 Brazilian zumaca Neri, from Montevideo 14 days.

Sailed from Rio Janeiro.

20th ult.—H. B. M's. packet Maguet, with the mail forwarded hence 16th November, by H. B. M's. packet Spider.

Arrived at Montevideo.

30th ult.—Sardinian brig Orient, José Viale, from Valparaiso 1st October, Rio Janeiro 15th ult., with 30,000 hard dollars, cocoa, &c., to Capurro & Co.

31st.—Sardinian brig Industria, from Bahia 4th ult., to Capurro & Co.

21 American brig Tim, Knowles, from Rio Janeiro 21st ult., with 2000 alquieres salt.

1st inst.—British brig Cesar, Martiga, from Lanzarote, with wine, to Capurro & Co.

21 Oriental brig Montevideo, from Rio Janeiro 19th ult., with 245 alquieres salt, &c., to Bertran & Co.

21 Oriental schr. Virginia, from Rio Janeiro 10th ult., with 1800 alquieres salt, wine, &c., to F. Juanico.

21 Brazilian patache Pampero, from Rio Janeiro 25th ult., with yerba.

21 Sardinian polacre Fiametta, Lorenzo Vigo, from Rio Janeiro 20th ult., with wine, cocoa, &c., to Capurro & Co.

21 Brazilian patache Buen Jesus, from Rio Janeiro 19th ult., with 1600 alquieres salt, &c., to Figueira.

21 Brazilian patache Bom Fin, from Santos 21st ult., with sugar, &c.

6th.—British brig Tietis, Gill, from Island Sal 16th November, with 102 moyos salt, to Lafone & Co.

4th.—Brazilian schr.-brig Adelaide, from Parnagua 24th ult., to Costa, with yerba, &c.

9th.—Oriental schr. Bella Teresa, Barboro, from Rio Janeiro 26th ult., with tobacco, &c., to Capurro & Co.

10th.—Argentine brig Bella Juanita, from Rio Janeiro, with wine, to José Gestal.

21 Oriental brig Restaurador, from Santos.

21 Brazilian patache Defensor Fells, from Bahia 17th ult., with 1500 alquieres salt, &c., to Buxare.

Sailed from Montevideo.

5th inst.—British brig Tiemis, Le Bas, for London.

It was not known what Packet would bring the December Mail from Falmouth, for the Brazils and River Plate.

Vessels on the Berth at Liverpool, on 1st November.

FOR BUENOS AYRES. Brig Itana, Captain A. Sanderson, to sail immediately.

Brig Mary Jones, Captain Fishley.

FOR MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES. Brig Sisters, Captain H. F. Sutton, to sail 10th November.

Brig Traveller, Captain Pallot.

RIO GRANDE.

The Montevideo journal Universal, of 10th inst., on the authority of letters from the frontiers of the Brazilian Province of Rio Grande, states that there has recently been an encounter between the forces who sustain the civil war in said Province; but that it was of little import, inasmuch as each party retired to their previous positions. It is said that the revolutionists lost 60 men in this affair: the loss of the Government troops is not mentioned. The report that Captain Grenfell, of the Brazilian navy, had been captured by the revolutionary party in Rio Grande, appears to be without foundation.

The Retreta, on Saturday evening last, was well attended; but the band was lazy, and only played two tunes. The streets around the Plaza de la Victoria, were thronged with ladies "shopping."

The Alameda, on the evening of "twelfth-day," was numerously attended. Some lovely females graced the promenade. But why do they not discard the bonnet?—particularly in this hot weather.

THE WEATHER has been variable during the week,—thermometer 68 to 87; and until the rain of Tuesday, the heat and dust were intolerable, particularly on Sunday last.

Died.

On 8th inst., Mr. JAMES JOHNSON, many years proprietor of a tavern on the bench near the Alameda. On 8th inst. died 50, the REV. DR. JOSE MARIA TERRERO. The deceased was one of the Representatives of this Province, Director of the Public Library, and Canon of the Cathedral Church of this City. On 24th October last, at Liverpool, aged 43, Mr. WILLIAM HARDISTY, formerly a Merchant in Buenos Ayres.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Real Sherry Wine.

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY, just arrived, in quarter casks, perfectly clarified, and clarified. For Sale per quarter-cask, or in quantities to accommodate Purchasers, at extremely moderate price, attesting its quality.

Calle de la Reconquista, No. 26.

Notice.

RECENTLY ARRIVED, and are now Selling at No. 94, Calle de la Victoria, a large and beautiful assortment of COLOURED WORSTEDS, proper for Rugs; with Canvass and Needles for the same.

To Let.

ONE OR MORE NEAT DRY ROOMS, forming the upper story of a house in an eligible situation in this city, are to let to GENTLEMEN, with the use of extensive Azoteas which overlook the whole City, the country around, part of the Inner and the whole of the Outer Roads of the Port. For particulars, enquire at the Commercial Rooms, No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo. N. B.—Spanish and English spoken in the house.

For Sale or Hire.

AN EXCELLENT MANGLE, on reasonable terms. Please apply at No. 94, Calle de Canguito.

Situations Wanted.

A MAN AND HIS WIFE are desirous of obtaining a situation as COOK and STEWARD in an English Family. The most unexceptionable reference as to character can be given from their last place.—Please inquire at No. 125 1/2 Calle del Perú (late Calle Florida).

Notice.

AN ENGLISHMAN of sober habits, who can give unquestionable references as to character, and having a Wife, wishes to engage himself to take charge of a flock of Sheep, by receiving an interest in their increase.—Apply to Mr. JAMES BLACK, near the Church of Santo Domingo.

"The Age," of 9th October, and "Atlas," of 23rd October, 1836.

THE above Journals are requested to be returned to No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

PRICES CURRENT.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Doubletons, Spanish, Do. Patriot, Plata macquinia, Dollars, Do. Patriot & Patucones, Bank Shares, Exchange on England, Do. on Rio Janeiro, Do. on Montevideo, Do. on United States, Hides, Ox, best, Do. country, Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs., Do. satted, Do. Horse, Nutria Skins, Chinchilla Skins, Wool, common, Hair, long, Do. mixed, Jerked Beef, Tallow, melted, Horns, Flour, (North American), Salt, on board, and Discount.

The highest price of Doubletons during the week, 121 dollars. The lowest price, 116 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon Eng. and during the week, 7 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto 7 1/4 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRADEN, Responsible Editor.