

# BRITISH PACKET AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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(No. 1502.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1855.

(Established in 1826.)

## BUENOS AYRES.

### Monthly Retrospect.

In our last we exhausted the catalogue of doleful terms, in the persuasion that our commercial difficulties had reached their climax. We spoke of a dull and limited demand, low prices, uncertain collections, and dubious prospects for the future. As the prolongation of an evil is a necessary aggravation of it, we must now add, that all these are felt with increased and increasing intensity.

The conspiracy, and other political events developed in the latter days of June and the beginning of July, brought the local demand to a dead fix; and it is not in a week or two that commercial men recover from the stupor of such occurrences. Of itself July is one of our dullest business months, and on this occasion it approaches as nearly as may be to a perfect blank. During the last days there were some inquiries for the Interior Provinces; but the amount effected is really insignificant.

The arrivals, in a certain acceptance have been very moderate; but as things at present go, we repeat that any addition to the existing stocks is a positive evil, both to the importer and the retail dealer. The deposit stores, not only here, but at Montevideo, the Rosario, and elsewhere, are crowded with goods, that must in general be cleared off to avoid accumulated expenses, and prevent their deterioration; and whilst fresh stocks must encounter this accidental but formidable competition, they aggravate the very evil to which they are exposed. The fact of excessive overtrading is established beyond all question or controversy; and parties must prepare to pay the penalty with a good grace, and extricate themselves from the dilemma by a course of rigid abstinence. As the disease may be traced to repletion, we must allow the digestive organs an opportunity of recovering their healthy action.

**ARTICLES OF DAILY CONSUMPTION.**—The only difficulty in this department, is a misunderstanding between importers and wholesale revenders, as to the terms of credit to be allowed in their transactions. The terms hitherto have been one, two and three months, which the revenders consider inadequate, and ask instead two, four and six months; which the importers seem determined in the mean time to resist.

As this movement originated with the second hand dealers, we may infer that the general market is tolerably stocked and assorted; for it is well known, that when supplies are scanty, no one need attempt to dictate conditions to the importers; and they in their turn must also yield a little when the supplies are abundant. We have no faith, therefore, in the efficacy of combinations and counter combinations; for the course of the market, and the state of the demand at any given period, will solve the problem with little reference to or dependence on the will of individuals, to whichever of the classes they may belong.

This misunderstanding has had the effect of producing a momentary paralysis in certain transactions; but nothing to lower prices in favor of consumers. In the retail department prices continue exorbitantly high; presenting a notable contrast with the dry goods market. Beef and bread, sugar and rice, with imported eatables and drinkables of all kinds, maintain Californian prices; and the wonder is, in view of the

Amount of Produce shipped from the Port of Buenos Ayres from 29th June to 31st July 1855.

	GREAT BRITAIN	FRANCE	GERMANY HOLLAND BELGIUM	ITALY	SPAIN	HAVANA	UNITED STATES	BRAZIL	BOURBON	TOTAL OF JULY	TOTAL OF JANUARY TO JUNE	GRAND
Number of vessels	8	3	4	1	2	2	3	6	1	30	233	263
Tonnage	2024	871	884	242	305	882	709	1302	370	7089	54830	61919
<b>ARTICLES.</b>												
Beef, jerked casks		15				6792		12886		19675	166518	186195
" preserved casks										15	811	826
Bones	198560		4500							208050	1823350	2026400
Do. tins	29		14							43	632	672
Bone ash tons										170	365	355
Feathers, bales										9	128	128
Guano, tins											1001	1001
Hair, bales	99	67						34		200	15394	17394
Do. seroons and bags	61							32		93	695	788
Hide cutting, bales										54	1104	1188
Hides, ox & cow, salted	6717	2498	6243	1555	309			4580		2193	272632	294548
Do. do. dry	250	8656	1497	952	15741		37	16317		39	6680	41208
Do. horse do.			12	181				118		61	14703	15344
Do. do. salted	16393	3810	500							20413	44573	65286
Horns, ox and cow	7341	10900	22730	3000	4023			34000		81746	771919	853765
Horns, tons											1664	1664
Skins calf, bales											96	96
" dozens											423	423
Do. deer, bales											62	62
" dozens											28	28
Do. goat, bales		9	4							15	205	220
" dozens								406		406	5284	9344
Do. nutria, bales	6										85	91
Do. do. dozens											1069	1069
Do. sheep bales	36									238	2721	2869
Do. do. dozens											704	704
Do. slauk calf, bales			9		6					15	62	77
Do. do. dozens											839	839
Wares Grease, pipes	55							308		363	614	974
Do. do. boxes	500							100		841	3288	4119
Tallow, pipes	4224							981		521	8213	8734
Do. boxes											3523	3523
Tobacco, boxes and seroons	3281							171		3452	2766	6208
Wool, bales	163	943	673	89				618		2476	186512	211574
Do. seroons and bags			1					22		29	605	628

rack rents exacted for dwelling-houses, how the common ty contrive to make both ends meet.

We sometimes hear a complaint of high wages, as a draw-back on the spirit of enterprise; at others a sort of boast of high wages, as an incentive to immigrants. The first we hold to be unfounded, and the second fallacious. With house-rents, and the ordinary articles of subsistence at the present rates, the wages of unskilled labor are relatively low; and a considerable advance is inevitable, or a new destination must be given to the masses congregated in and around the Capital. At all events, the purveyors of the market for the last two years, have had no reason to complain; and with the likelihood of an increasing population and demand, their prospects are bright and inviting.

**EXPORT PRODUCE.**—The decrease in the amount exported is notable. The saladeros have been doing next to nothing, and owing to the bad roads, the arrivals from the country districts have been very limited; the greater part having come from the littoral Provinces and Paraguay.

There are no stocks of any consideration on hand, and we see little prospect of improvement for at least the next three months. Of the ensuing clip of wool, some sales have been made at what are considered extreme rates; but the transactions are too few to establish a current price.

It appears from our export table, that only a small proportion of our produce is at present dispatched for Great Britain and France; Spain and the United States taking a decided lead.

**POLITICAL ASPECT.**—To afford our readers an opportunity of judging for themselves of the prevalent cordiality, we insert the following documents, of undoubted authenticity, and semi-official origin and authority:—

"The Special Prosecutor."

BUENOS AYRES, July 21st, 1855.

To Dr. Don Ireneo Portela.

In the formation of the process confided to me I find myself under the disagreeable necessity of requesting you will reply con-

scientiously and upon your word of honor to the following questions:—

1st. Whether you bespoke any Chiefs, Officers, or private individuals, to attend in the gallery of the Senate, on the night of the Varela question; and if so, who they were, and for what purpose?

2d. Whether you offered any rewards, or directed them to be offered, and if so, what were these rewards, and why were they offered?

3d. Whether you employed any person or persons, to collect people to be taken to the Senate, and if so, who were the parties commissioned, and what was the object of these people?

4th. Whether you know Major Juan Henestrosa; and if so, whether you gave him instructions for the aforesaid night, and whether you promised him any reward, and in this case, what were the rewards, and what the orders and instructions?"

God preserve you many years.  
 NICACIO DE BIEDMA.

"Citizen Ireneo }  
 Portela. }  
 To Lieutenant Colonel Nicacio de Biedma,  
 Special Prosecutor, &c.

BUENOS AYRES, July 25th, 1855.  
 The first, second and third questions which the Public Prosecutor says he finds himself under the painful necessity addressing to me, I consider disrespectful; and they remind me of the farce of the duel, in which I was denounced as a witness when Minister of Government; with the difference that the Prosecutor in that case, did not find himself under the painful necessity of interrogating me; respecting, probably, the character with which I was then invested. Or can it be, that the Prosecutor has resolved to prefer an indictment against me for my acts as Minister of Government? In view of the vagueness and undefined character of the questions, I cannot see the references it is wished to rectify, stated and set forth in a distinct manner, as regards persons and things. I would therefore be justified in returning the series of questions, to be reformed in a becoming manner by the Prosecutor, avoiding such questions as, whether when Minister, I offered rewards, and for what purpose; because such ques-

tions are offensive to the Minister of Government, to whom they are really addressed, although at present I am nothing more than a private individual. The mere fact of doing so depresses the functionary to whom they are addressed, and gives matter for calumny and falsehood, considered a free industry in our country, so long as the Judges are not appointed, and the laws established for their punishment. And in this respect the press coincides with the interrogatory the Prosecutor finds himself under the painful necessity of addressing to me. I would also be entitled to return the interrogatory, that another Prosecutor might draw up the references, it is wished to rectify; because the actual Prosecutor cannot deny, that on the days immediately preceding the stormy sessions of the Senate, he proclaimed aloud in public places, that the Government to which I then belonged had violated in his own person three articles of the Constitution; and consequently may be supposed wanting in the severe impartiality, which the law prescribes in the exercise of the functions that have been confided to him.

As regards the fourth question, relative to Major Juan Henestrosa, I will condescend to reply, that I am surprised to see the Prosecutor doubt as to whether or not I know him, and I cannot fancy the reference which the Prosecutor wishes to rectify by it. Nevertheless, I will say to him, that, having had no kind of intercourse with him, I merely heard the Governor speak of him after the first session of the Senate, in relation to the following incident. "I am about to speak to you of an event," said he, "of which I did not choose to acquaint you, before adopting the resolution to which it might have given rise. I was informed," continued His Excellency, "that Major Henestrosa had reprimanded an individual, seizing him by the beard, or the breast, in the gallery of the Senate house, for having exclaimed, down with the Minister; and having been told that this individual was a dependant of the Ministry of War, I called Huestrosa to ascertain the fact, and dismiss the employée; but he has assured me that what took place was not with an employée, but with some other person, I believe a barber." It is possible that this declaration may afford some light to the Prosecutor. I

will also remark in passing, that a responsible person informed me, that certain men of color, who were in a shop opposite the bakehouse of Mr. Villanueva, said, when he was passing, about eleven at night, that they had been taken to the gallery of the Senate, to shout down with the Minister. For though the new Criminal Code of Spain respecting political offences, is not in force as regards us here, it is well to bear in mind its theory. It says "the assemblage of armed people, either to prevent the meeting of the Chambers, or to impede their sessions or deliberations, or to over-awe any of the legislative bodies, by either restraining their liberty, or attacking the security of their members is direct conspiracy." The whole city having been witness of what took place in the Senate, where the voice of the President could not maintain order, where the Ministers of the Executive Power, were insulted and held up to ridicule,—how could the Prosecutor conceive the absurdity, that the Executive Power might have prepared these outrages, which had for their object a mutiny, so long announced by the public journals? But perhaps the Prosecutor refers to the second night; and even in this case he should be more explicit in his questions; for is it conceivable, that the Government, which had on its side the sedate opinion of the country, and the public force to make itself respected, and to enforce respect to the laws and the Constituted Authorities, should have recourse to the ignominious means of bribing its own Chiefs, which is either the offensive truth which the Prosecutor seeks to establish by his interrogatory, or the offensive falsehood which the interrogatory tends to propagate. All I can say, with my characteristic frankness, is, that on quitting my office, and meeting Commandante Don Estevan Garcia, in the apartment of the Aides de Camp, I considered it my duty to say aloud to that valiant and modest soldier of liberty, that he should attend at these sessions, to hear the defence of the Government, so long insulted and basely traduced; and even this was after the first uproarious session.

In order to furnish the Prosecutor, officially, with all the data that may serve to explain the conspiracy he is engaged in tracing, I feel bound to tell him, that I had long ago heard General Hornos say "that he himself had been twice called upon to make a revolution against the Government; and that he had replied that he would sooner break his lance and absent himself from the country, if he had any cause of serious displeasure, than have anything to do with such machinations and iniquities." The noble character of the General will not allow him to name the parties; but I am certain that he will not deny the fact, as I also am, that it was not Flores or any such that had the daring to do this, for the General himself would have punished them in the act.

I might also add something respecting another intrigue, in which the actual Minister of War was made to figure, and of which the Governor is informed. But the Prosecutor must be persuaded that I do not consider him entitled to question me, respecting my acts as Minister, and that it is merely from deference, and above all to defend myself from calumnious insinuations, that beated a triumph on another occasion in consequence of the steps taken to establish the truth; that it is only to appeal opportunely to the public conscience, against this interrogatory, so much in keeping with the calumnies of the public press; merely to show to the Prosecutor two truths whilst he was in quest of only one—or rather I should say, to show the truth divested of all intrigue, that I have allowed myself to say so much.

Should the Prosecutor wish further or clearer rectifications, in reference to Members of the Executive Power, I must tell him that here Citizen Portela ends, and that it is elsewhere he must ask for the Minister Portela; a Minister who never had recourse to stratagems and intrigues, who never proceeded but with the express orders of the Governor in all his acts, and who never issued any order that did not emanate from him. That the fact of being questioned separately, suggests the idea, under a semblance of candour, that he has acted or ordered, betraying his confidence; an idea I repel with all the vehemence of my abhorrence to traitors,

whatever mask they may assume. It is on the ground of this separation of the Governor and his Minister, studiously invented by the ambitious, against the express letter of our Constitutional right, that calumny has made her triumphal march, and conceived the iniquitous design of undoing me; as the Governor himself has heard from the mouth of a respectable member of the Senate, that when it suits the plans of the factious to appeal to the letter of the law for the purpose of undoing the Governor himself, (whom they affect not to attack, whilst they calumniate his Ministers,) they will then invoke not the practice, but the letter of the law.

I therefore find myself under the necessity of not continuing my silence, self-denial, and contempt of the ambitious in favor of the ambitious themselves. If there be not in the Ministry of which I formed a part, any Minister that will assume the responsibility, or rather that will hold himself conjointly responsible for the truth, dignity and frankness wherewith we always acted in the most perfect accord, His Excellency, the Governor can answer for me so far as I am concerned as Minister; it is his province to rectify what the Prosecutor still wishes to have rectified, as for example, the offering of rewards. It is true that the Minister of War though perfectly conformable with the Government in the resolution adopted in relation to what the Prosecutor styles the Varela question, did not deign to take any part with his colleagues in that discussion; it is true that the actual Minister of Government, at that time a member of the Senate, hardly emitted an opinion on this affair; maintaining in the conflict, the reserve which his convictions imposed upon him, and therefore I cannot expect much interest in what concerned that period; but as regards the Minister of Finance, there was no reserve; there can be nothing therefore, which the Prosecutor wishes to know, respecting which he may not be informed by him the same as by myself. How is it then, that having retired to private life, after so many bitter disappointments, after so many fruitless sacrifices, after having suffered alone in the breach of truth, and the lawful right of the Governor of the State to sustain his Ministers, all the fury of defamation, when I abandoned that post for reasons not unappreciated by the sensible portion of the community,—how is it, I repeat, that I am followed to the hearth of domestic life, as if still required to serve as a pretext to the plans of the most unblushing ambition? Human passions in general are satiated when they have attained their object, but political passions, recognise no bounds, they are insatiable, and alone endowed with this infernal tenacity of which I am the victim. Leave me then, Mr. Prosecutor, in private life. It is the Governor who is entitled to speak without being calumniated, it is the Governor who has sufficient authority to cause the truth that proceeds from his lips to be respected, whilst calumny pursues me when I keep silence, and lies in wait for me when I speak. I have no other resource but resignation, and the suffering entailed upon me by a conscientious discharge of my duty, because I have not placed myself under the protection of the public journals, to put forth fallacious deceptions in my behalf. I cannot quit this subject without disabusing the mind of the Prosecutor of certain prejudices that begin to be insidiously propagated in the public. Well, then, the public journals treat of the recognition as if they had seen it with more or less felicity, as their conductors are more or less initiated in the intrigue, on purpose to show that I have not seen what I ought to see. I must tell the Prosecutor that I have seen very clearly, that for the bad and the intriguers there are no forbidden arms in politics, that there is no public order, no internal peace, that there is nothing to moderate their aspirations, so long as they do not occupy the highest posts. Behind what ought to be despised, I have seen very distinctly what ought to be feared. Accordingly, in the discussions in the Senate no consideration detained me. I have no error to rectify, in having selected men to go to the gallery, because I bespoke no one; and Majors Vila and Henestrosa having met me the second night without any previous concert on my part, on coming out of my house on my way to the Senate, I requested them to excuse me, as I was in the

act of passing to the Senate, and that I chose to go absolutely alone. Provided the Prosecutor has seen the calumnious aspersions preferred against me by the three asterisks in the "Nacional," the author pretending not to be cognizant of the facts, I must tell him that I have no further regret than to see my name under the pen of infamous defamers, which is no joke, but a sorry truth for me and for the country. I consider myself on this occasion, entitled to oppose the force of truth to the abuse of falsehood. Truth never requires innocent victims. The bad often require them to justify their iniquitous designs.

But the people of Buenos Ayres are generous, & I doubt not behold with indignation this gross and tenacious persecution, and as I purpose to publish this exposition, the Prosecutor will allow me to remind him, that whilst I was in the Ministry, I always bore in mind the words of the first General and the first politician of the age, on the occasion of two Irish R. figures whom the Senate of Hamburg proposed to surrender; albeit I am not yet wholly surrendered to my enemies. "Nothing but virtue, truth and valor can save States, cowardice and crime inevitably destroy them." These words of the First Consul inspired greater hopes in France than all the victories of the warrior. This also has been and is my political creed, truth, like the light, descends from heaven, and it is vain in man to attempt to extinguish it.

IRENEO PORTELA.

So much for our social relations; and it must be confessed, that in both documents we discover an amount of party exacerbation on the one hand, and active intrigue, bordering on conspiracy on the other, that we would not feel warranted in holding out the prospect of very settled or prosperous times. The only really good symptom, is an apparent reluctance, on the part of our rural population, to have any thing to do with these detested revolutions; from which they have suffered so much, and from which they have nothing but crude disappointments to expect. If they adhere to this sound policy, we may gradually outgrow the revolutionary mania, which has so long been the bane and scourge of all the South American Republics.

INTER-PROVINCIAL RELATIONS.—Judging from the programme of Dr. Alsina, we may expect some steps towards a reconciliation with the sister Provinces. It is probable that a special Mission may be despatched to the Paraná for this purpose; and as both parties have had time to see and feel the inconveniences of a temporary separation, we foresee the probability of some amicable arrangement. As an indication of a fraternal spirit, we hail with satisfaction the arrival of two youths from Entre Rios, to partake in the benefits of the Ecclesiastical Seminary; and the official notes exchanged on the occasion, are as cordial and conciliatory as can be desired. Upon the whole we think the difficulties with the interior Provinces are much less formidable than than the party pretensions that unfortunately prevail among ourselves; and which this acrimonious tone of a section of the public press, tends rather to foster than allay.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.—We can hardly be said to have any thing that deserves the name. We learn from the late Message to the Legislature, that the French Minister has presented a rather long list of reclamations, for losses sustained by French subjects, and that some questions on the point of citizenship have been referred to the French Government.

In two recent notes, one of the 21st May, and the other of the 6th July, the agent of the London bondholders presses their claims with some urgency; and seems disposed to interfere with certain financial combinations affecting the public lands, which he considers mortgaged, as a security for the repayment of said loan.

We should be pleased to hear of an amicable arrangement with both these gentlemen; for such questions, especially the loan, only become more difficult and formidable from delay.

But the question of most immediate concern, is the right of foreign Vessels of War to navigate the waters of the Paraná. The questions unfortunately pending between the governments of Brazil and Paraguay may bring this point to a speedy issue; and we cannot help looking forward to it with some apprehension, the more as the personal views of the Minister of Foreign Relations are partly known, and perhaps do not altogether coincide with those of the Authorities of the Confederate Provinces. Hence two dangers threaten, an external rupture, and an internal excision; the presumed divergence of opinion inciting to the rupture, and the rupture in its turn, fomenting the excision.

#### LATEST FROM THE AZUL.

Señor Martinez, the captive of the Indians had escaped, and reports that the Caciques had decided on another invasion; which had perhaps been delayed in consequence of his escape.

DISTRICT OF CAÑUELAS.—One alleged murderer was reprieved by the authorities of the above district on Wednesday; but we are credibly informed that, during the last few weeks, no less than seven murders have been perpetrated; the greater number of the victims being Basques. Assuming it to be true, and we have no reason to doubt the veracity of our informant, it is absolutely horrifying. It is a state of things that cannot and must not be tolerated. What inquiries have been instituted? What redress made to relatives and survivors? What guarantees against similar outrages are afforded for the future? The very same is ominous; as if such things may happen as a matter of course, in the suburbs of the Capital, and under the nose of the Government, without exciting any sensation, or calling forth any measure or effort of repression. Human life is too sacred to be trifled with in this manner.

Meanwhile, the emphasis of the insecurity of property reach us from all quarters; and we chance to know that a strong representation, numerously signed by parties of the highest respectability, have been, or will very shortly be presented to the Government. In our next we shall treat of this subject more at length.

POPULAR ENTERTAINMENTS.—We call attention to the series of lectures by Mr. Scudling, the first of which takes place on the evening of the 9th inst., when we trust he will elucidate and establish what appeared obscure though interesting to the classic Precent. We bespeak him a candid hearing and an impartial verdict.

#### EXCHANGE.—AUGUST 4.

5 shillings 6 pence	214
10 shillings	334
Spanish do.	834
Bits on England, per doubloon	65
Currency	2 3/16
do. Minorca	1/2
France, per doubloon	818
United States, do.	dis. 1 p. c.
Per January	par. par.
Patrol doubloons higher price during the month	25 1/2
Do. lowest	347
Exchange on England highest during week	65
Do. lowest	65

#### EXPORTS.—AUGUST 2.

Bull, ox & cow hides, and calf skins, duty 2 dol. each	
Dry Matadero, narrow without bulls, 28, 4 30 lbs. peso of 25 lbs.	22 1/2 4 38
Dry Matadero, narrow ox and cow, 22 lbs. peso of 35 lbs.	52 4 52 1/2
Dry Matadero, narrow without camp, 25 pesos of 37 lbs.	52 4 52 1/2
Hides for Spain, 25 lbs scarce	53
Do. N. America, 21 1/2 25	
Pounds	51 4 51 1/2
Hides of all staves, from carts, 125 4 127 1/2	
Do. of low weights, say average 17 lbs scarce	52 1/2
Hides calf skins, say 7 lbs scarce	51
Ox hides, salted, 60 4 65 lbs. per 60 lbs scarce	42 1/2 4 43
Cow hides, salted 50 4 55 lbs. per 60 lbs scarce	43
Duty 1 dollar each	
Horse do. each dry	208
Do. do. salted " of 32 1/2 35 lbs. rls. silver " rls. sil.	10
Duty 4 per cent. of valore	
Moneta, dry, 1/2 dol. duty, each, peso 25 lbs.	61 rls.
Duty 3 doll.	
Sheep, washed, mixed, per 30 lbs common	45 4 50 cy.
Duty 4 per cent. of valore	
Nitrate, per lb.	4
Wool, duty 28 per arroba silver	
Ordinary, dirty per 25 lbs.	20 4 22
Ordinary, washed	35 4 42
Mestic, dirty	35 4 40
Do. washed	45 4 70
Fine, dirty	45 4 70
Do. washed	85 4 110
Flea	
Cordova, baled, rls. silver	28 4 28 1/2
Entericos washed baled	18 4 19
Horse hair, duty 2 doll. per arr.	
Do. Short, arroba	80 4 85
Do. mixed do.	95 4 110
Do. long do. nominal, 1868	
Cow hair, clean	85 4 90

Animal oil or tallow melted or raw 1 d. 1.	
Tallow, with grease, arroba reals silver.	21 4 22
Tallow, pure arroba reals sil. (a)	23 4 24
Hide cuttings, parra-sq. baled	52 4 62
Horns, duty, 4 9/10 Oz, mill pan, 1450 4 1600	
Inferior do.	700 4 750
Do. Cow.	450 4 600
Ostrich feathers, duty 4 d. 10.	
Long black, lbs. 1000.	4 4 44
Long black woven.	7 4 8
Do. white woven.	7 4 8
Do. white loose.	8 4 9
Jerked beef, duty 25 c. 1/2.	63 dol. 1/2
Bones, shin & marrow 4 qts.	130 4 140
Mar's grease, cy. 8 (b)	30 4 31
Goat skins, per dozen.	21 c. 4 22
All the produce of the Argentine Provinces free of duty on their exportation.	
All the above prices as silver are based on 17 1/2 per oz. Excepting Salt Horse Hides and Jerked Beef, which are \$16 to the oz.	

(a) All prices of Tallow nominal.  
(b) Without casks.

### DIED.

On the 26th ult., PETER MANSELL SCHMIDT, aged 48, a native of Guernsey, and many years a Branch Pilot of the River Plate.

### MARINE LIST.

#### ARRIVALS.

July 27th.

Menai, British steamer, J. B. Schiaffino, from Montevideo 26th inst., with 10 boxes and 5 bales merchandise, 2 trunks books, 305 bags wheat, 300 do farina.

July 28th.

Magé, Brazilian war steamer, from Montevideo 27th inst.

Antonio, National pilot boat, 190 tons, J. Avenenti, from Montevideo 27th inst., to Bernal & Carrega, with 40 barrels sweet red pepper, 26 do, 56 quarter casks and 64 octaves wine, 100 boxes vermicelli, 6 do silks, 2 do guitars, 9 do cards, 200 do shot, 3 baskets champagne, 150 tons stone, 499 hand grenades, 236 bags rice, 739 do coffee, 10 boxes cordials, 39 do merchandise. Passengers 23.

Romano, Oriental brigantine, 126 tons, D. Maccio, from Montevideo 27th inst., to E. D. Rizzo, with 340 bags farina, 90 tons coal, 1 keg starch.

Drotea, Spanish polacre, 180 tons, T. Ferré, from Montevideo 27th inst., to E. Ochoa & Co., in ballast.

July 29th.

Juliane, Danish brig, 189 tons, H. Oestman, from Hamburg 27th April, Montevideo 27th inst., to J. M. Bieber & Co., with 48 boxes and 8 bales merchandise, 88 boxes hardware, 520 bars iron, 25 flag stones, 3 boxes leeches, 1 do drugs, 84 do furniture, 1 do perfumery, 1 do snuff, 2 do sardines, 2 do prunes, 3 bales oakum, 22 demijohns cherries, 2 do barley, 25 boxes codfish, 1 do soap, 2 pianofortes, 1 stool, 2 boxes veneers, 2 packages wood, 160 boxes tin, 18 boxes and 2 baskets spirits, 15 casks brandy, 45 dozen wicker baskets.

Johanna Elise, Hamburg bark, 280 tons, Wyburg, from Hamburg 11th May, Montevideo 23d inst., to P. E. Hartenfels, with 93 boxes and 8 packages furniture, 3 casks, 37 hales and 16 boxes merchandise, 25 casks spirits, 4 boxes porcelain, 17 do perfumery, 3 do cigars, 15 casks zinc, 110 h. xes glassware, 1 do jewelry, 30 casks wine, 4009 boards and planks, 19 lasts coal, 54 bundles wicker work, 139 do baskets, 12 boxes earthenware, 25 casks rosin, 1 box musical instruments, 300 demijohns gin, 25 boxes codfish, 13 do wine, 28 packages drugs.

San Juan Bautista, Sardinian polacre, 218 tons, J. M. Costa, from Genoa 2d April, Montevideo 28th inst., to Machain Brothers, with 200 bags zumac, 10 boxes and 2 packages merchandise, 2 cheese presses, 2 boxes cinnamon and vanilla, 7 boxes perfumery, 3 boxes maces and balls, 12 do bricks, 300 marble steps, 50 boxes do slabs, 17 do do, 3 do cheese, 1 do soap, 1 bag cochineal, 21 hats, 1 bag silk, 1 do gum arabic, 1 do velvet, 1 do handkerchiefs, 500 do and 28 tins oil, 3563 slates, 5 packages copper, 4 bales blue paper, 150 do brown wrapping do, 3 packages merchandise.

Eiguigkelt, Hamburg bark, 221 tons, H. Storm, from Hamburg 1st April, Montevideo 26th inst., to P. E. Hartenfels, with 66 boxes, 6 bales, 1 hoghead and 1 package merchandise, 17 planks and 47 packages mahogany, 5 do do veneers, 145 boxes furniture, 31 do fire arms, 1 box jewelry, 65

kegs nails, 41 1/2 sa's coal, 2267 flag stones, 2276 demijohns gin, 125 bundles iron hoop, 386 spars, 2459 boards and planks, 31 casks wine, 7 boxes provisions, 1 barrel flower, 1 box hardware, 1 package newspapers, 4 boxes toys, 1 do mirrors, 3 do conifs, 3 do pianofortes, 8 do patent leather, 2 baskets drugs, 3 boxes with 1 printing press, 16 do glassware, 1 do cigars.

Celeritas, Norwegian bark, 246 tons, H. Stang, from London 14th April, Montevideo 26th inst., to A. Van Praet, with 45 casks shot, 640 flag stones, 250 rolls cordage, 265 casks ale and porter, 116 packages machinery, 19 casks and 325 kegs paint, 42 tons coal, 4 casks oil, 40 do zinc, 200 barrels pitch, 173 boxes, 21 casks and 72 packages merchandise.

Amable Rosa, Spanish bark, 255 tons, A. Carrua, from Montevideo 23d inst., to E. Ochoa & Co., in ballast.

July 31st.

Vitonosa, Sardinian barque, 283 tons, Vensenuento, from Genoa, 7th March, Montevideo, 28th inst., to J. Caprielle, with 10,000 tiles, 8000 marble do, 17 quarter casks, 1 barrel and 100 boxes oil, 28 bales brown wrapping paper, 215 boxes pru. e., 12 bales stock fish, 21 cheeses, 10 barrels chesnuts, 10 pipes aguardiente, 10 do white wine, 361 do and 40 half do red wine, 1 box do, 1 do vermicelli, 1 do chocolate and sweetmeats.

August 1st.

Aquitaine, French steamer, 317 tons, Seignac, from Bordeaux, 8th June, Rio de Janeiro, 18th July, Montevideo 31st inst., to M. Lop z & Co., with 78 casks, 250 barrels, 50 half do and 1606 boxes wine, 58 do sardines, 270 do fruits, 10 do paper, 21 do cordials, 67 do abayuh, 3 do preserves, 2 do snuff, 1252 do and 70 baskets empty bottles, 2 do ink, 18 casks vinegar, 28 packages merchandise, 48 barrels and 29 boxes brandy, 6 casks a d 6 tanks oil, 1 cask, 1 barrel and 3 bags sugar, 2 do coffee, 2 bales tobacco, 1 package tea, 1 barrel rum, 6 do salt fish, 24 do salt beef, and a quantity of coal.

August 2d.

John Ritson, British barque, 305 tons, J. Tiffin, from Liverpool, 21st June, to G. B. H. & Co.

#### SAILINGS.

July 28th.

Menai, British steamer, from Montevideo.

July 30th.

Magé, Brazilian war steamer, from Montevideo.

July 31st.

Prosper, French brig, from Montevideo, in ballast, despatched by Zumaran & Co.

August 1st.

Eliza, Sardinian polacre, for Fray Ventos, in ballast, despatched by J. Caprielle.

August 2d.

Camilla, British mail steamer, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, with the mails for Southampton.

Partisan, American barque, for the United States, in ballast, despatched by Becker, Preuss & Co.

### SHIPPING LIST

OF  
Henry A. Green, Ship Broker.

#### For London.

British bark Santiago, 255 tons, at Cook Master, has all her cargo engaged, and will sail in a few days.

Consignees to Order. a4

#### FOR LONDON.

British bark Melody, 250 tons, Beard Master, has three fourths of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch.

Consignees Messrs. Hughes Brothers. j14

#### FOR LONDON.

Norwegian bark Celeritas, 240 tons, P. Sterig Master, has already a portion of her cargo engaged, and will be ready to receive in a few days.

Consignee A. Van Praet Esq. a4

#### FOR LIVERPOOL.

British bark Annie Worrall, 320 tons, Grimsditch Master, has two thirds of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch.

Consignees, Messrs. Dickson & Co. j14

#### FOR LIVERPOOL.

British brig Favorite, 277 tons, Webster Master, has already cargo on board, and having a considerable quantity engaged, will have quick despatch. Can admit a few tons of salted hides.

Consignees Messrs. R. & J. Carlisle & Co. j28

#### FOR LIVERPOOL.

Dutch bark Vryhandel, 325 tons, Leveiston Master, is a chartered vessel and has good accommodation for passengers.

Consignees Messrs. B. Bonefield & Co. j28

#### FOR LIVERPOOL.

British brig Lady Bannermann, 247 tons, Knowles master, has disengaged room for a few tons of salted hides and light freight

Consignees Messrs A. & S. Santamaria. j28

#### FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hamburg brig Heimath, 235 tons, at Day Master, is now loading, and has half cargo engaged, this vessel is British built and a first rate conveyance.

Consignee J. C. Meyrelles Esq. a4

#### FOR LIVERPOOL.

British Bark John Ritson, 300 tons, at Tiffin Master, a well known regular trader and will be ready to receive cargo in the course of 15 days.

Consignees Messrs. G. Bell and Co. a4

#### FOR ANTWERP.

Argentine bark Don Carlos, 300 tons, Bartells Master, well known in the trade, has only room for about 50 or 60 bales.

Consignees, Messrs. B. Bonefield & Co. j14

#### FOR ANTWERP.

British brig Corbiere, 227 tons, at Vibert Master, is a Chartered vessel and will have quick despatch. This vessel has superior accommodations for passengers, and will sail in a few days.

Consignees, Messrs. T. Tomkinson & Co. j23

#### FOR NEW YORK.

American bark O. J. Hayes, 413 tons, at Shiverick Master, is a regular trader, and having her entire cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.

Consignees Messrs. J. Eastman & Co. j7

#### FOR NEW YORK.

American bark Miguelon, 182 tons, at Savony Master, has all her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch. This vessel has superior accommodation for passengers.

Consignees H. J. ropes Esq. j28

#### FOR NEW YORK.

American bark Kate & Alice, 300 tons, Thorp Master, may have room for 50 or 60 bales.

Consignee J. Barth Esq. a4

#### FOR BOSTON.

American bark Oceanus, 240 tons, T. Moore Master, is a well known trader, and has disengaged room for about 50 bales.

Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann & Co. a4

### FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

Vessels calling in the "CHAN- NEL" for Orders.

British brig Perimade, 251 tons, Tyson Master.

Consignees Messrs. Dickson & Co. a4

Danish schooner Paca, 118 tons, at Johansen Master.

consignees Messrs. F. Bardier & Co. a4

For Further particulars respecting the above mentioned vessels, please apply to their respective consignees; or to

HENRY A. GREEN,  
No. 51, Calle Reconquista

#### SEEDS WANTED.

Seeds of trees and shrubs of all kinds which scamen may collect, in their leisure time on the banks of the Entre Rios rivers, say about One Ounce of each, will be received and paid for, at No. 77 Calle de la Reconquista. j28-2p

#### WANTED.

To purchase the following British Packets No. 8, 23d Sept, 1820; No. 44, 7th May 1829; No. 301, 20th May 1832; No. 886, 12th August 1843. Apply at No. 145, Calle del Parque, or at Messrs. Mackerns', Calle San Martin, No. 20. jy28

#### IDIOMA FRANCES.

Lecciones particulares por un profesor de la Universidad de Paris, Libreria de la Victoria, Calle del Perú j14 4p

#### REMOVAL.

The house of Messrs. D. T. Visser & Co has been removed from No. 66 Calle Mayo, to No. 61 Calle Belgrano. j14 3p

#### FINE CUT TOBACCO.

The undersigned has just received a large assortment of the above, which he offers for sale at moderate prices, at his cigar store Calle Defensa, No. 31.

FRANCIS MARRASO,

#### SILKS AND GLOVES

Cleaned at Calle Esmeralda No. 6.

jy28 3p

#### SHEEP. SHEEP.

For sale in the partido of San Vicente, a lot of 1000 fine mestizo Sheep. For further particulars apply at No. 61, Calle Belgrano j14-3c

#### SEED WHEAT.

To growers of grain.

A small prime lot just landed can be had at John Eastman & Co's, Calle Defensa, No. 51. jy27-6c

### COMMERCIAL AGENCY OF THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Buenos Ayres, July 23, 1855.

The undersigned, Commercial Agent of the Argentine Confederation in this City, begs to state, for the information of the mercantile community, that the Government of the Confederation has decreed as follows.

1 All vessels, troops of carts, or trains of mules, which may be despatched, loaded for the Confederated Provinces must take an exact manifest of the goods of their lading certified by this Agency. Said manifest, the form of which in blank will be furnished by the Agency; in which must be expressed all the packages, with their marks and numbers, class of merchandise, and weight or measure of same; and which must be filled up and signed by the party despatching as well as by the Captain or Patron of the vessel [by the owner or Capataz of the troops of carts or train of mules as may be] will be compared by the Commercial Agent with the general manifest which may have been given by this Custom House, and which the party despatching will present to him for that purpose.

2 Should the lading of a vessel be destined for various ports, a separate manifest of the same kind will be required for each.

3 All vessels, troops of carts, or trains of mules, which may be despatched for the Confederated Provinces in ballast or empty, must take a certificate of the same from this Agency.

Plaza de la Victoria, No. 7,  
DANIEL GOWLAND.

#### NOTICE.

We the undersigned having settled & liquidated all matters of accounts pending between the late Mr. Patrick McLean & the firm of Parlame Macalister & Co., in this City, do hereby give notice that Mr. Robert Macalister is duly authorized, to recover and pay, all claims, in favor of, or against the late firm, with the exception of certain accounts, specified in the agreement made, and which will be recovered by Mr. Edward Lumb and M. James Steward, curators of the estate of said deceased.

Buenos Ayres, July 19, 1855.

Robert Macalister,—for William Parlame, James Tweedie—Duncan Wright, by his Attorney Robert Macalister—Edward Lumb—J. Steward. jy23

#### NOTICE.

A female servant lately arrived from England, is desirous of obtaining a situation as cook or housekeeper, such parties paying her passage money. She would not object to bind herself for the term of three years. A note addressed to Z., and left at the Library of Messrs. G. & H. Mackern, No. 20, Calle San Martin, will be attended to. a4-1p

TO LET.—Three or four furnished rooms, at Calle Reconquista, No. 138. a4-c

THE CREDITORS of the late firm of Anderson, Weller & Co., and Anderson, Macrae & Co., are hereby requested to call at Messrs. Gifford & Brothers, No. 106 Calle Piedra, to receive a dividend on or after Monday 7th inst.

ROOMS TO LET.—Furnished or unfurnished, at Calle Mayo, No. 153. aug4-c

#### FOR SALE.

A great variety of ornamental plants of all sizes; which will be disposed of at extremely low prices, to disoccupy the ground. Apply at No. 15, Calle Tucuman. aug3-1f

