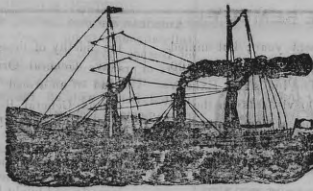


BRITISH PACKET



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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(No. 1501.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1855.

(Established in 1826.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

HISTORY OF THE VIENNA CONFERENCES.

The papers relating to the conferences at Vienna on the Eastern Question have been laid before Parliament. They consist only of the official protocols and memoranda, and contain a full record of the various propositions made by the several powers. We must content ourselves with a short summary of the transactions, which we extract from a leader in *The Times*:—The Conference was opened at Vienna on the 15th of March by a speech from Count Buol, who was unanimously placed in the chair. This address was an exhortation to peaceful and conciliatory sentiments among the plenipotentiaries; but it contained the important declaration that "the Emperor of Austria had made up his mind on the indispensable conditions of peace, and that nothing—not even the most serious consequences—would prevent his Majesty from scrupulously adhering to the engagement which he had contracted with his allies." These conditions are the well-known Four Points, which had been communicated to the Russian Envoy, who declared that he adhered to all the principles laid down (including the putting an end to the Russian preponderance in the Black Sea), and was ready to adopt them as a point of departure for the negotiations. This definition was agreed to by France and England, who remarked that these principles were to be regarded as beyond discussion, and that the application of them alone remained to be determined. The order of the discussion was then fixed to take,—1, the Danubian Principalities; 2, the navigation of the Danube; 3, the limitation of the power of Russia in the Black Sea; and, 4, the status of the Christian subjects of the Porte.—The Russian Ministers (after an ineffectual attempt to obtain the admission of Prussia to the conference) consented to the complete and permanent abrogation of the treaties formerly existing on the subject of the Principalities between Russia and Turkey; and the future condition of those provinces was to be settled by a solemn act of the Porte, providing for the maintenance of all the privileges and liberties of the Moldo-Wallachians and the Servians, under the amicable sanction of the Great Powers. All exclusive protection was to be abolished, and the Russian Plenipotentiaries showed a singular but laudable zeal that the franchises of the people in these provinces should in no wise be abridged. The definite arrangement of a scheme for the administration of the Principalities was referred to a committee, which was to wait for further instructions from Constantinople.—The question of the Danube navigation was in like manner settled without much difficulty. Russia protested that she had never contested or opposed the commercial freedom of the river, and that the obstacles which had arisen proceeded from natural causes only; to which remark Baron Prokesch drily replied that, although he in no respect questioned the good intentions of the Russian Government on this subject, it unfortunately happened that the results were inconsistently at variance with her professions. On the 26th of March the Plenipotentiaries arrived at the discussion of the third point, upon which Count Buol proposed that the Ministers of Russia and of Turkey should in the first instance be requested to state to the conference the means by which they proposed to give effect to this general stipulation.—This proposition was assented to by France and England, but declined by Prince Gorts-

chakoff, who stated that he was not in a condition to take the course suggested, and an adjournment was agreed upon for the purpose of allowing time for Ali Pasha to arrive from Constantinople, M. Drouyn de Lhuys from Paris, and further instructions from St. Petersburg. Austria urged the expediency of proceeding in this interval of time to the discussion of the fourth point, and Russia strongly supported this opinion; but the French and English Envoys were ordered by their respective Governments to abstain from discussing the last point until the third had been settled. On the 17th of April the conference resumed, in order to learn the result of the reference to St. Petersburg. Prince Gortschakoff at once declined to accept the offer made him at the former meeting, and to originate any proposal; but he added that Russia was prepared to take into her serious consideration any means which might be proposed, provided they were not of a nature to infringe on the rights of sovereignty of the Emperor of Russia in his own dominions. Upon this announcement M. Drouyn de Lhuys expressed his regret that after eighteen days delay, the Russian Plenipotentiaries had no better communication to make to the conference; he therefore proposed that the allied powers should immediately meet to agree upon a proposition; and he ended by asking Prince Gortschakoff whether Russia would consider her rights of sovereignty infringed if she deprived herself of the liberty of building an unlimited number of ships of war in the Black Sea? To this home question Prince Gortschakoff replied that "Russia would not consent to the strength of her navy being restricted to any fixed number, either by treaty or any other means." This declaration virtually settled the main question, and terminated the negotiation in a few days. In addition to the cessation of the naval preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea, the third point was to provide for a closer connection between the Ottoman empire and the general system of Europe. To effect this arrangement a clause was drawn up by M. Drouyn de Lhuys, which bound all the powers to respect the independence and territorial integrity of the Ottoman empire, and to guarantee in common the strict observance of this arrangement. On this point Prince Gortschakoff at once refused to attach to this guarantee the significance of a positive or active guarantee of the Turkish territories—a most significant proof of the real spirit in which the Russians engaged in these negotiations. Pressed, however, at last to explain more fully the views of the Court of St. Petersburg, since it had already rejected the means proposed for the attainment of the third point, Prince Gortschakoff read a paper on the 21st of April to the Conference, in which he attempted to show that Turkey was exposed to no danger from the naval forces of Russia, and ended by declaring that Russia would not object to a revision of the Treaty of 1841, for the purpose of opening to the military flag of all nations the passage of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. That is literally the only concession which Russia announced her intention to make on this subject—a concession, indeed, made at the expense of Turkey rather than at her own. It was followed by another suggestion, of closing the Straits at the pleasure of the Porte; but these schemes were obviously worthless and impracticable that nothing remained for the British and French Plenipotentiaries but to refuse to discuss them, and to declare that

their powers and instructions were exhausted. The Russian envoy, nevertheless, continued to insist with extraordinary impudence that he had redeemed the pledge of his Government by making several propositions for the solution of the difficulty; but the only value of those propositions in our eyes and in the eyes of Europe, is the demonstration they contain that Russia will not, until she be compelled, consent to give any guarantee for the territorial independence of Turkey, the breach of which would constitute an immediate *casus belli* between herself and all the other great powers; and that Russia will maintain, as long as she is physically able to do so, that aggressive position in the Black Sea which has been the sole cause of the present war. Count Buol terminated the Conference, as he had opened it, by declaring that, in the opinion of the Court of Vienna, the plan proposed by M. Drouyn de Lhuys and rejected by Russia was complete and effectual, and that the counter-propositions of Russia were not so, and could not be considered as embodying principles proper to be introduced into a complete and general system of policy. These words leave no doubt as to the cause of the failure of the negotiation, and throw the whole burden of the fresh rupture on the Russian Cabinet.

THE MOVEMENT FOR ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM.

Briefly and comprehensively, the movement is an attack upon political parties, an attempt to obviate the natural consequence of party government. So far, the experience of the last few years would augur well for any movement in this direction, because the domestic history of the last few years is one long expression of the national feeling that Whig and Tory are obsolete terms, having no relation whatever to the actual facts of our society, and remaining only as a dead weight, which prevents our attention being effectively turned to those facts. These years have terminated in a pure party administration, which is the completest *reductio ad absurdum* that any theorist could demand to render his demonstration irrefragable. The movement has the advantage of being—all the better for being perhaps unconsciously—in harmony with the broad contemporaneous tendencies of historic evolution. But our apprehension is that the promoters of the movement are in danger of not clearly perceiving this fact, therefore of not boldly facing it, therefore of ultimately succumbing to it when they do perceive it. It is an advantage that a movement of this sort should not be the work of theorists, perceiving a growing tendency in history, and trying to anticipate the working of facts; but it would be a great disadvantage that the promoters of the movement, when facts have urged it upon them from some special point of view, should remain ignorant of the wider meaning their movement assumes when viewed in relation to the universal field of political and social facts. So, we repeat, the movement in an attack on the past management our affairs by party, and a protest against the continuance of their management in the same hands. A revolution this of the most serious and at the same time of the most hopeful character—a revolution that effects not the form but the substance of Government; and resting on the broad fact that the nation is no longer, if it ever was, made up of political parties, but that these parties are mere wind-windulations on the surface of the great water, whose tides are governed by quite other and superior influences, and ebb and flow in quite other directions.

It is obvious that our statement of the real tendency of this movement is true, because no one can deny that the distribution of offices has hitherto in this country been arranged mainly, if not entirely, by the exigencies of political parties, and it is against this distribution that the movement is directed. Accidentally, it takes the form of a protest against the monopoly of the chief offices of the state by the members of a few titled families, who fill the subordinate departments with their connexions, wherever the work and ability demanded of the occupant of office are not commensurate with the emoluments to be received. It is not, however, the rank of the holders of these offices that is the ground of objection. Any one who knows the English people must be well aware that, even in paribus, they would prefer a man of rank for almost any office, and certainly for the higher state offices. Nor it is any desire to hold such offices themselves that draws forth London traders from their counting-houses to spend time and money in agitation. Most of the leaders in this movement could not afford to take Government offices; and throughout the country few among the many who clamour against the present system have any ambition or desire for Government employment. The objection is against the business of the work turned out, the manifest and proved incapacity of those who direct and those who perform it. It is this and this alone that has roused a practical nation, with plenty of private and profitable business on its hands, to demand that a change shall be made, and the public work be given to those who have ability and will to perform it satisfactorily. The Minister who thinks to meet this movement by any impertinences reflecting on the democratic and plebeian jealousy of aristocracies, will show little of the capacity or sense the occasion demands. It is a national call for good service. If the aristocracy can supply that good service, they will be the class of all others to whom the nation would willingly look; but, whether from aristocrat or plebeian, good service, ability, and energy, are the qualities the nation demands from those whom it entrusts with the honours and duties of administration.

THE QUEEN'S GOODNESS TO A VETERAN.

On her Majesty and Prince Albert, some time back visiting Chatham, for the purpose of examining the invalided soldiers who had returned from the Crimea, amongst the wounded she noticed one to whom, from his soldierlike appearance, as well as seeing his arm off from the socket, her Majesty was induced to put several questions.—'What's your name?' 'Breeze your Majesty.' 'Where did you lose your arm?' 'At the battle of Balaklava.' 'Poor fellow! I hope they'll believe well to you.' 'What regiment did you belong to?' 'Prince Albert's 11th Hussars, where I served as sergeant the last twelve years,' was the sergeant's reply. Her Majesty instantly turned round to the Prince, saying, 'My dear, you must do something for him,' and bidding to Sergeant Breeze in a most gentle manner, said, 'you shall not be forgotten.' Shortly after her Majesty's return to Windsor, she gave orders that Sergeant Breeze should receive five shillings a week out of her private purse, had him also appointed one of the Yeomen of the Guard, and a pension of two shillings per day for life.

HOPE FOR IRLAND.—The Earl of Carlisle, at a banquet given by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, said he knew from the most authentic sources that at the present period the

peace of the island is hardly anywhere seriously disturbed—that crime has sensibly diminished—that agriculture is undergoing systematic and scientific enlargement—that ways are higher, and that there is rather an under than an over supply of candidates for employment—that the task of the ministers of justice is materially diminished, and that schools for instruction and temples for the Divine worship are multiplied, and that the services of those who minister within them are sedulously and reverently attended to.

BUENOS AYRES.

We have now little to expect by the ensuing Mail, but a general confirmation, and perhaps partial rectification, of the unwelcome news that have reached us *via* Lisbon and Rio Janeiro. We still hope there may be some exaggeration, and the versions that have reached us are not exempt from contradictions; but that the Allies have sustained a repulse in their attack on the Malakoff tower and the Redans, we fear must be admitted. The following details are from the *Jornal do Commercio*.

On the 18th of June, after a formidable bombardment on the two preceding days, the British carried the Redans by assault, and the French the Malakoff tower; but found themselves exposed to so destructive a fire from other points of the fortifications, and from the Russian Squadron anchored in the harbour, that they were compelled to abandon the positions they had gained; retreating to the opposite side of the Tchernaya. In these operations the French are said to have lost 36 officers, and 1544 men killed, with 96 officers and 1644 men wounded. The British 18 Officers and 144 men killed, with 1058 wounded; making a total of some 5000 *hors de combat* on the part of the Allies. Among the superior officers killed, Generals Brunet and Sir John Campbell. It is added that the official despatches had not been published, though the dates from London are to the 3d and from Paris to the 4th of July; a delay not easily accounted for, with the rapid communication now existing, and the natural impatience for explicit information, that hardly any Government, in Great Britain at least, would dare to withhold.

Down to the 29th of June, no further engagements had taken place; which shows that the Russians were not in a position to follow up the partial advantages obtained.

The cholera had reappeared in a violent form, both in the City and the besieging armies. Among the more notable victims, Lord Raglan and General Eastcourt; whilst Generals Brown, Pennyfather and Codrington are reported as suffering from an attack of the same. Some Russian prisoners report 15,000 cases in the City of Sebastopol between cholera and typhus fever.

50,000 men from France and 13,000 from England, were about to embark for the Crimea.

General Simpson had succeeded Lord Raglan in the command-in-Chief of the British forces in the Crimea.

Further advantages had been gained in the Sea of Azoff; and Captain Lyons, son of Admiral Lyons, had died, in consequence of wounds received in an attack upon Tazauroz.

As an embellishment to a tale, dark enough in itself, it was current here for a few hours, that General Marmora had fallen, and that General Canrobert was suffering from cholera. Both reports, we are happy to say, appear utterly unfounded.

In the Baltic, the operations had been confined to the bombardment of Sweaborg and Hango.

The fortifications of Cronstadt are supposed to have been considerably strengthened and no less than 46 infernal machines had been discovered in the neighbourhood; one of which exploded, close to the "Exmouth," wounding severely Admiral Seymour and two other officers.

The French Chambers were opened, by the Emperor in person, on the 2d July. He announced his determination to support the rights and honor of France; that his intended visit to the Crimea was abandoned; and that he had no extraordinary con-

scription for the present year; but hinted the necessity of an additional loan of £80 million of francs. The Industrial Exhibition attracted 100,000 visitors on the 1st of July; although the arrangements are not quite completed. The attendance of foreigners had not been so great as was expected.

ENGLAND.—The motion of Mr. Layard on administrative reform, tantamount to a vote of censure or want of confidence in the Ministry, was negatived by an overwhelming majority, the votes being 359 against only 46 in favour.

Mr. Roebuck had submitted the report of the Special Commission; and given notice for the 3d of July, of a motion for a vote of censure on all the members of the late Aberdeen administration. As this will include Lord Palmerston and many of his present colleagues, it is likely to share a fate similar to that of Mr. Layard.

Lord Palmerston admitted the fact of a convention with the Circassians for the occupation of Anapa.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.—Austria had disbanded 100,000 men, and was about to disband 80,000 more; which would reduce her standing army to 400,000.

Prussia declined all solidarity as to the treaty of the 2d December, and declared her purpose of adhering to her policy of neutrality.

ITALY.—An unsuccessful attempt had been made on the life of Cardinal Antonelli, by a hatter named Defacilis; which was supposed to imply the existence of a conspiracy; in consequence of which a number of suspected parties had been apprehended. From this excitement His Holiness had been indisposed, but was hopefully convalescent.

SPAIN.—The last basis of the Constitution was sanctioned on the 30th June. Espartero remained at the head of the Administration. The Carlist rebellion was quashed for the present.

APPREHENDED EMEUTE.

We scarcely know in what terms to speak of the affair of Saturday last; and perhaps the best thing would be to follow the example of a morning contemporary, "El Orden," that has hitherto made no allusion to the occurrence.

The only facts known are, that on the afternoon of that day, General Hornos was despatched, with a small force towards Palermo, and the north coast; in the evening the National Guards were cited; and towards midnight, orders were issued by the Police to illuminate the fronts of houses: precautionary measures that seemed to indicate the apprehension of some real and imminent danger.

The only fruit of this nocturnal vigilance was the apprehension of two or three stray individuals, who could not give a satisfactory account of themselves; a feat that might be achieved more frequently, were the serenos to make an occasional detour in the suburbs of the Capital.

We should have mentioned, that Commandant Muratori was sent up the river, with four or five armed whale-boats; and according to the "Tribuna" of yesterday, had written to the Government from Zarate, stating that he had found no indication of any movement, and that he was about to return, with the force under his command.

During this painful excitement, the Government has maintained a strict secrecy and reserve; which has been censured, and with some show of reason. The National Guards require a different treatment from veteran troops; and to render their cooperation effective, they must be satisfied as to the reasonableness and urgency of the demands made on their services.

Besides, the uncertainty alluded to, giving rise to grotesque rumours, more exciting and prejudicial to the public cause than a full and distinct knowledge of the facts. The *os ditis* of the past week furnish a striking illustration. At one time Flores and Bustos had landed somewhere to the North, and Rosas y Belgrano and Reyes to the South. At another Flores and Co. were besieged by Commandant Muratori, in one of the Islands of the Paraná. Next the forces under Commandant Rodriguez had disbanded, and doubts were circulated as to

the fidelity of those under Colonel Mitre. Nay, General Oribe had arrived at the head of an armed force, and, as the grand climax, General Rosas might daily be expected at his heels!

People of sense and reflection would estimate these at their proper value; but their effect on the mass is not to be overlooked, and might have been obviated by a simple statement of facts. Real dangers are less formidable than the creations of a dis-tempered imagination. Even we have been led to theorise on a matter that perhaps only merited a passing remark; whilst we feel that "the multitude of words only darken counsel."

ACQUITTALES.—It affords us much pleasure to report, that Thomas Clark, who was committed to prison on the suspicion of having murdered his wife, has been fully and honourably acquitted of the foul charge, and in consequence set at liberty.

ANOTHER CASE FOR INVESTIGATION.—We have heard of a murder that took place on the 10th inst., at the Estancia of the late Mr. Kaufman near Chascomus. The victim is said to have an Irishman named Kiernan, and the culprit a country-man of the deceased, whom we abstain from naming on mere hearsay. What we reclaim in all such cases, irrespective of nationalities, is a rigid inquiry and impartial justice.

DIED.

Suddenly, on the 16th inst., of serous apoplexy, FREDERIC KAUFMANN Esq., still in the prime of life. Deceased has resided in this country for upwards of twenty years; where by steady application to business he amassed a large fortune, and lived endeared to a circle of attached friends, by his amiable dispositions and sterling integrity.

EXCHANGE.—AUGUST 18.

8 Banks, Dollars and Patagonians	34
Barrot (Bombay)	346
Spanish do	6250
Wills on England, per double bill	65
Currenty	per doll. 2. 3-16d.
Do. Montevideo	par
France, per doubloon	813
Do. States, do.	div. 1 p. ct.
Do. Janeiro	par
Patriot doubloons, highest price during the week	345
Do. lowest	345
Do. Do.	65
Do. Do.	65

EXPORTS.—AUGUST 2.

Bull, ox & cow hides, and calf skins, duty 2 dols each, cy.	
Dry Matadero, narrow without	bulls, 28 4 30 lbs
Do. pesada of 25 lbs	52 4 58
Dry Matadero, narrow without	par
cow, 22 lbs, pesada of 35 lbs.	" "
Dry Matadero, narrow without	27 lbs. 62 4 52 1/2
Hides for Spain, 25 lbs scarce	53
Do. N. America, 21 4 25	
Pounds	4 51 4 51 1/2
Hides of all weights, say average of 17 lbs scarce	125 4 127 1/2
Hides calf skins, say over 7 lbs scarce	52 rls.
Ox hides, salted, 60 4 65 lbs. per 60 lbs scarce	42 4 48
Do. cow hides, salted, 50 4 55 lbs. per 60 lbs scarce	43
Duty 1 dollar each.	
Horse do. each dry cy.	208
Do. do. salted, 1 of 32 4	
35 lbs. rls. silver, rls. ch.	10
Duty 4 per cent. ad valorem.	
Nonata, dry, 1/2 dol. duty, each, pesada 35 lbs.	21 rls.
Duty 3 dols.	
Sheep, washed, mixed, per 30 lbs common	45 4 50 cy.
Duty 4 per cent. ad valorem.	
Wool, duty 25 per arroba	4
Ordinary, dirty per 25 lbs.	20 4 22
Ordinary, washed "	25 4 42
Mestizo, dirty "	25 4 40
Do. white, washed "	65 4 70
Fine, dirty "	45 4 60
Do. washed "	85 4 110
Frog	
Cardova, baled, rials silver.	28 4 28 1/2
Entrinas, washed, baled.	18 4 19
Horse hair, duty 2 dols. per arroba.	
Do. Short, arroba do. scarce.	80 4 85
Do. mixed do.	95 4 170
Do. long do.	1808
Cow hair clean	85 4 90
Animal oil or tallow melted or raw 1 dol.	
Tallow, with grease, arroba rials silver.	21 4 22
Tallow, pure arroba rls. sil. (a)	22 4 24
Hide cuttings, garras, qal; baled	52 4 62
Horns, duty 4 0/10 Ox, mil pm.	1450 4 1500
Inferior do.	700 4 750
Do. Cow.	450 4 500
Ostrich feathers, duty 4 0/10.	
Long black lbs loose	4 4 44
Long black woven	7 4 8
Do. white woven	7 4 8
Do. white loose	8 4 9
Jerked beef, duty 28 qd.	41 dol. sil.
Bones, shin & marrow 4 0/10.	130 4 140
Mar's grease	38 4 31
Goodness, per dozen	21 c. 22

All the above prices as silver are based on 178 per oz. Excepting Salt Horse Hides and Jerked Beef, which are \$16 to the oz.

All the produce of the Argentine Provinces free of duty on their Exportation.

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

MARINE LIST.
ARRIVALS.
August 9th.
Energy, British bark, 221 tons, A. Hannah, from Liverpool 3d June, to E. Lumb & Co., with 16 boilers, 100 stores, 146 bundles spades, 155 do wire, 443 do and 2,887 bars iron, 40 grind stones, 1038 iron

pots, 250 casks, 666 boxes, 224 bales and 38 packages merchandise.

William Schroder, American bark, 238 tons, E. Upton, from Salem 23d May, to D. Gowland & Co. with 400 barrels flour, 150 bales brown shirtings, 36 boxes matches, 76 chests and 75 half do tea, 215 bales wick, 40 boxes merchandise, 200 kegs white lead, 300 dozen brooms, 100 do pails, 50 nests tubs, 3,000 feet lumber 500 don-blons.

Giulia, Sardinian bark, 253 tons, L. Pariz, from Marseilles 15th May, to B. Delino, with 80,000 tiles, 10 packages drugs, 150 barrels salt, 30 packages soda ash, 100 boxes olives, 2 do and 311 barrels Ro-an cement, 40 do log wood, 12 pipes, 15 half do and 12 quarter do agardiente, 20 pipes, 10 half do and 5 quarter do wine, 40 barrels vinegar, 75 boxes frontignion wine, 25 do prunes, 17 do fruits, 27 do almonds, 125 do cordials, 50 do Bordeaux wine, 12 do mustard, 16 do hats, 67 do and 5 barrels oil, 1 do and 144 boxes orange flower water, 132 do and 1 barrel vermouth, 1 do and 40 boxes absynth, 81 do, 20 bales and 18 packages merchandise.

Petro II, Brazilian brig, 261 tons, T. Agnese, from Parnagua 29th July, to J. C. Meyrelles, with 712 bags rice, 86 do farina, 56 dozen cedar planks, 819 tercios and 426 half do yerba, 2 barrels merchandise.

General Green, American bark, 245 tons, J. E. Davidson, from Charleston 31 April, to J. M. Bieber & Co., with 3085 pieces lumber, 1 bale brown shirtings.

August 10th.

Atahayador, Spanish brig, 265 tons, M. Pages, from Barcelona 9th May, Cadiz 6th June, Montevideo 8th inst., to Lavallol & Sons, with 332 pipes and 33 half do wine, 14 bales brown wrapping paper, 500 boxes raisins, 1 package and 7 cases books, 1,500 do vermicelli, 209 jars agardiente, 3 bales merchandise, 40 do white paper, 30 barrels wine, 90 bales matting, 16 bags semola, 84 barrels sweet red pepper.

Lady Mona, British brig, 196 tons, J. Legg, from Glasgow 18th June, to Thomas Duguid & Co., with 2 bales woollens, 10 do candle wick, 10 do and 20 cases wool len and cott'ns, 14 bales and 27 boxes muslins, 65 boxes thread, 5 bales haberdashery, 232 box s7 packages and 10 bales cottons, 76 crates earthenware, 1938 iron pots, 144 trunks, 16 jars vitriol, 40 casks soda ash, 50 tons coal, 3333 bars and 191 bundles iron.

Social, Brazilian brig, 225 tons, J. A. Diaz, from Rio Janeiro 21st July, to Frias Brothers, with 8 quarter casks, 22 boxes and 5 barrels wine, 229 bags farina, 100 kgs lard, 150 bags pepper, 500 demijohns gin, 4 quarter casks, 21 barrels and 55 fifth pipes treacle, 800 barrels flour, 100 boxes codfish, 150 rolls tobacco, 4 boxes saddles, 103 bags coffee, 1 box and 1 cask merchandise.

Relampago, National brigantine, 123 tons, J. Barboro, from Montevideo 9th inst., to M. Ocampo, with 8 tons coal, 234 boxes flag stones, 1 do shirts, 50 quarter casks sweet wine, 70 do dry, 100 bales saddle wick, 34 boxes and 60 rolls tobacco, 40 bales paper, 40 barrels rice, 8 nests tubs, 50 quarter casks rum, 250 fatness lime, 1 package musical instruments, 24 boxes chairs, 2 barrels blacking, 40 do flour, 187 boxes fire crackers.

Jenny Jones, British bark, 455 tons, H. Carry, from Rio Janeiro, 2d, Montevideo 9th inst., to De Lisle Brothers, with 3000 tons coal, 1000 barrels flour, 571 do sugar, 490 bags farina, 1000 jars gin, 349 rolls and 50 balés tobacco.

August 11th.

Mary Jane, American bark, 346 tons, Joseph W. Richardson, from New York 12th May, Montevideo 9th inst., to Zimmermann Frazier & Co., with 307,872 feet lumber, 14,000 pickets.

Marina, Sardinian brig, 152 tons, A. Donegri, from Genoa 2d June, Montevideo 9th inst., to order, with 73 barrels oil, 103 pipes and 25 barrels wine, 401 boxes vermicelli, 780 bales brown wrapping paper, 3 boxes hats, 40,700 bricks, 2 boxes sewing silk, 3 do velvet, 2 trunks lace, 3 boxes shoes.—Passengers 47.

Graciosa Fanny, Sardinian brig, 202 tons, J. Bollo, from Genoa 27th May, to J. Naon, with 110 marble slabs, 10,000 flag

