

# BRITISH PACKET

## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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(No. 1505.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1855.

(Established in 1826.)

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The rumour of Lord Raglan's death from Cholera, as reported in our last, has unfortunately been confirmed. The mournful event took place on the 25th of June; and of course produced a deep sensation in England. In discussing Her Majesty's gracious Message, proposing a pension to his Widow and Son, as a tribute of National Gratitude, Lord Palmerston presented the following sketch of the services and merits of the deceased:—

"Sir,—I rise to perform one of the most painful duties which can fall to a Minister of the Crown; at the same time it is one which is not devoid of feelings of consolation, and which will, I am sure, at all times secure the sympathy of the House, and be accompanied and supported by the sanction and approbation of the country. It is the privilege of the people of a free country to share with their Sovereign in the manifestation of those feelings of gratitude and in the warmth of those acknowledgments, which are due to the heroic men who devote themselves to the military and naval service of their country, and who on foreign fields sustain the honour and dignity and maintain the interests of the nation. Other nations, which are not so fortunate in their constitutional institutions, are obliged to remain passive spectators, of those acts of grace by which their Sovereigns may acknowledge and reward the services of those who have fought and bled in their defence. But in this country, the people, through their representatives, share in the acts of their Sovereign, and that participation of the people with the Sovereign detracts in no degree from that honour which is conferred upon the Crown by acts like these, but on the contrary enhances the value of that which is done, because there is associated with the discretion and generous feeling of the Crown the sanction and assent of the representatives of the people. Sir, it has often been our lot, in this house, to see, appearing at the bar or rising in their place, men who by their heroic deeds in the field or at sea have deserved the gratitude and rewards of their country. Sir, we have heard this roof ring with the acclamations which have followed the expressions that have fallen from the chair in conveying to such persons the thanks and gratitude of their country. We have, also, frequently had to second the generous intentions of the Crown by aiding the Sovereign to bestow upon deserving men those more substantial acknowledgments which were required to enable them adequately to support that dignity which the Crown by its prerogative had conferred upon them. In the case of Lord Raglan neither of these things is, unfortunately, within our power. The ear (said the noble viscount, with emotion) which might have listened with gratitude and delight to the nation's thanks, conveyed by this House, is unfortunately now still in death. That hand, which might have received the generous acknowledgments of the country, is cold and stiff in the grave. But Lord Raglan has bequeathed to his country, not only a deep and, I trust, a long continued sense of gratitude for the services he has performed, but he has also bequeathed to his country those who were dearest to his affections, and who, I trust, will long continue to be the objects of the affectionate solicitude of his country.

If Lord Raglan had not received before the command of the army in the East, that peerage which was conferred upon him in acknowledgment of his long services in

connexion with the army—if that reward had been delayed until the conclusion of his services in the Crimea, there could have been no doubt that this House would have responded in his case, as it has done in the case of many other brave men who have acquired and earned the approbation of the Crown and the gratitude of the country; and that to that peerage would have been added that provision for maintaining the dignity of the peerage, for which so many examples can be quoted in the course of the present century. And I cannot conceive that the circumstance of that reward, when granted, not having been accompanied by the invitation of the Crown to Parliament to make this provision, will have any other effect than that of increasing the anxiety of this House to take advantage of the present communication of the Crown for the purpose of making that provision—that unfortunately now too-late provision—for the peerage which would naturally have accompanied his services.

That which I am about to propose is that a pension of £1,000 a-year should be granted to Lady Raglan for her life, and that a pension of £2,000 a-year should be granted to the present Lord Raglan, with remainder to his next heir succeeding to his title.

With regard to the merits of Lord Raglan, it is unnecessary, I think, for me to add anything to that which must be present to the mind of every man who hears me. Lord Raglan devoted, I may say, the whole of his life to the service of his country in connexion with the army. I believe that he began his career in arms in the year 1807, when he went to Copenhagen; and from that time to the hour of his death he was constantly employed, either in active service in the field or in the performance of highly important official duties at home. His life was devoted to the military service of his country. He bore, unfortunately, about him proofs too manifest of the devotion with which he was ready on all occasions to expose his life on the field of battle. But that mutilation—that honourable and glorious mutilation—in no respect interfered with the continued performance of his duties. When the command of the army in the Crimea was offered to him, he might, without any disparagement to himself, resting upon his long services—resting upon known chivalrous bravery—resting upon those glorious scenes in which he had been engaged, and in which he had borne a distinguished part—he might, upon the plea of advancing years, of physical infirmity, and of important official duties at home, have begged to be excused, and might have recommended some other and younger man, in his stead. Yet Lord Raglan with the feelings of a soldier, and being aware that—

"Where honour points the way

"The sons of honour follow and obey."—did not hesitate for a moment to accept the command offered to him; and whatever might be the exposure, the violence, and the difficulties to which he might be liable, he cheerfully resolved to make every private sacrifice—to make every personal sacrifice—and, if it were thought that his services were useful, to the last hour of his life he was ready to give them to his country and his Sovereign.

Sir, Lord Raglan, it must be admitted, had great difficulties with which to contend. After conducting his army gloriously through the perils of war, he had to conduct them through the much more difficult perils which had to be encountered—of sickness, privation, and all the sufferings incidental to a

winter campaign in a country hitherto known to our army, and whose peculiarity of climate it was scarcely prepared to encounter and to fight against. The sufferings of that winter campaign, although great to the soldier, must have been, indeed, severe to a mind like that of the general. Lord Raglan, however, had the satisfaction of seeing the army which had been reduced to a state of misery and privation during the winter, reviving with the return of spring, re-invigorated by the change of climate, and reinforced by supplies of every kind; and at last he had the satisfaction of finding himself at the head of one of the most magnificent armies, that have ever quitted the British shores and planted the standard of England in any quarter of the globe. Sir, Lord Raglan might reasonably have entertained the hope that with this army he would have planted the standard of England upon the walls of Sebastopol; and I trust that that glory is reserved at no distant period for the lot of the fortunate man who may succeed to the command of that brave band. But it must have been a deep affliction to him, and a pang to the heart of this noble soldier, to find, in his sinking and dying moments, when he must have seen that he had not long to remain in this world, that those brilliant hopes which he must have entertained would not be by him realized, and that he was doomed to pass away from this stage of existence before he had achieved the realization of the ardent hopes by the expectation of which he had been borne up in many dark hours of distress and despondency.

Sir, not only was Lord Raglan eminent for those great qualities which peculiarly belong to a soldier, for that undaunted bravery which characterizes his noble name, but he was also remarkable for qualities which peculiarly fitted him for the position in which he was placed. He had that gentleness of nature, he had that conciliatory disposition that consideration for the feelings of others which frequently and generally accompanies true courage. It was his happiness, by the manner in which he conducted his intercourse with the generals and officers commanding the troops of our allies, to cement that cordiality, and to tie and knit together those bonds of good feeling which now so fortunately connect, in the most intimate relations, armies which in less auspicious times knew each other only in the carnage of the field of battle. In that respect Lord Raglan was eminently successful, and in that respect, allow me to say, he established a high claim upon the gratitude of his country. It may, indeed, have happened that, with armies called upon to cooperate, which had previously known each other in opposition in the field of action, that jealousy, that rivalry, that conflict of opinion, those very dissensions, which sometimes arise even among officers and men of the same country, might have created feelings of coldness and of incipient animosity, which would have marred and been fatal to the great alliance which has happily been established between the Governments and nations of England and France; but to Lord Raglan's honour be it said, by his manner of conducting his intercourse with the generals, officers, and men of the French army, he inspired not only among his own men that cordiality towards their French comrades so desirable to exist, but he inspired also, in the minds of the troops and officers of France a perfect conviction that there was most entire oblivion of any difference of the past, and that from that time forward the two armies and the two coun-

tries were animated by one identical feeling, and were acting together as brothers of the same family and the same land.

I say, therefore, whether we regard Lord Raglan as a man who passed his whole life in the performance of arduous military duties, who devoted himself without reserve to the service of his country, or whether we consider him as a man placed in a peculiar position who performed the duties of that position with the most conscientious devotion, and with a success which not only did honour to him but conferred great advantage upon his country—I say, in whatever way or in whatever light you look upon it, I am persuaded this House will feel a melancholy satisfaction in acquiescing in the resolutions which I am about to propose. I am confident those resolutions, while on the one hand they testify the generous regard of the Crown for those who perform good services to the State, and prove that this House is not indifferent to the claims of those who sacrifice their lives in the service of the country, or perform great acts in defence of its policy, will, on the other, be acceptable to the people of this country; and I am also confident the people will think higher of this House, and look with more gratitude to the Crown in consequence of the resolution which I now place in the Chairman's hands

#### OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

A melancholy interest attaches to the following despatch, as being the last of the gallant but ill-fated Lord Raglan; who lived a soldier's life but was denied a soldier's death. We would have regretted his loss, had he fallen, like Nelson, on the carnage-covered field, with the shouts of victory ringing in his dying ears.

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, June 23, 1855.

My Lord,—I informed your Lordship in my despatch of the 19th inst., that I would make a more special report upon the movements of the 3d Division, as soon as I should receive the reports of Lieutenant-General Sir R. England, and the major generals commanding brigades under him.

The 1st Brigade, under Major-General Barnard, proceeded down the Woronzow road, and was placed in position on the right of the ravine, ready to co-operate with the columns of attack on the right; while the 2d Brigade, under Major-General Eyre, moved down the ravine which separates the left of the English from the right of the French advanced works, for the purpose of attacking the enemy's ambuscades, and making a demonstration on the head of the dockyard creek.

This service was performed with the utmost gallantry, and, notwithstanding that they were exposed to a most galling fire the troops maintained themselves in the position they had taken up during the day, and in the evening withdrew unmolested, leaving a post at the Cemetery, which had been one of the objects of the attack in the morning. The action having from circumstances become a most serious one, I beg, as the most satisfactory way of making your lordship acquainted with the particulars, to lay a copy of the Major-General's letter before your lordship, and to solicit your attention to the officers whose services he particularly notices, and at the same time to his own distinguished conduct.

Your lordship will perceive with concern that the loss sustained by this brigade is very considerable, and that Major-General Eyre is himself wounded; but I have every reason to hope that the injury he has received is not very severe, and will not in-

capacitate him from the discharge of his duty with the same energy and devotion as he has already applied himself to its performance during the protracted operations before Sebastopol.

Lieutenant-General Sir G. Brown, to whose able assistance I returned in my former despatch, has specially brought to my notice the distinguished conduct of Colonel Yea, who was unfortunately killed, and pays a just tribute to the great merits of this deeply lamented officer; of Lieutenant-Colonel Lysons, of the 23d; of Lieutenant-Colonel Johnstone, of the 33d; and Captain Gwilt, of the 34th, all of whom are wounded; of Major-General Codrington, who commanded the Light Division; of Captain Blackett, of the Rifle Brigade, who has lost a leg; and of Captain Forman, of the Rifle Brigade, who fell upon the occasion; and Major-General Codrington mentions the admirable conduct of Captain Turner, of the 7th Foot; Major Macdonell, of the Rifle Brigade; Lieutenant Knox, of the Rifle Brigade, who is wounded; and Lieutenant Donovan of the 33d.

Lieut.-General Sir R. England speaks highly of Colonel Cobbe, of the 4th Regiment, who commanded in the trenches of the left attack, and is severely wounded; and Lieutenant-General Bentinck eulogises the conduct of Colonel Lord West, of the 21st Foot, who assumed the command of the left column after the death of Major-General Sir J. Campbell; Lieutenant-Colonel Warre, who succeeded to the command of the 5th Regiment on the death of Colonel Cole, commanding the 17th Regiment; and of Captains Croker (who was killed), Gordon, McKinty, and O'Connor, and Lieutenant Thompson, of the 17th Regiment; and Lieutenant Shadwell Clarke, of the 21st Regiment; and Colour-Sergeant Cochrane and Sergeant Pratt, of the 17th; and Captain the Hon. J. Stuart, and Lieutenant Boisieu (who is severely wounded) and Saunders of the Rifle Brigade.

Major-General H. Jones reports most favourably of the services of the following officers of Engineers:—Lieutenant Colonel Gordon, Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman, Lieutenant-Colonel Tylden, Lieutenant Donnelly, Lieutenant Fisher, and he deeply laments the loss of Captain Jesse, Lieutenant Graves, and Lieutenant Murray, who fell upon the occasion.

I must express my obligations to Lieutenant-General Sir R. England, Lieutenant-General Pennefather, Lieutenant-General Bentinck, and Major-General Codrington, for the able manner in which they conducted their duties; and I avail myself of the present opportunity to inform your lordship that Lieutenant-General Pennefather, who was then labouring under illness, is now in so bad a state of health as to be under the necessity of withdrawing from the army. I deeply regret his departure, entertaining the highest opinion of him, and knowing his devotion to her Majesty's service.

I must not omit to mention the following officers of the Royal Navy, who particularly distinguished themselves on the 18th:—Captain Peel, who commanded the whole of the sailors employed, and is severely wounded; Messrs. Wood (severely wounded), and Daniel, who have been through the whole siege; Lieutenants Urnston and Dalryell, who are both severely wounded; and Mr. Parsons, mate, who is wounded; Lieutenants Cave and Kidd, both wounded, and the latter mortally; and Mr. Kennedy, mate.

I enclose the returns of casualties from the 18th to the 21st.

I have, &c.,

RAGLAN.

The Lord Panmure, &c., &c.

## Buenos Ayres.

The news from the seat of war, given in our last, is substantially correct. The massacre in the boat at Hango was not so complete and horrible as at first reported and supposed. The commander of the boat, the Surgeon, and others, were prisoners at Helsingfors without having suffered any personal injury. In attenuation the Russian authorities affirm that no flag of truce was visible to them; and add, that the allies have frequently had recourse to flags of ruse for improper purposes, such as to facilitate the capture of Russian vessels, take

soundings, and make surveys of the coast.

In reference to the repulse of the 18th June, we are sorry to see some mutual recriminations, the French blaming the British, and vice versa. It is admitted on all hands that some mistakes were made, which we trust will ensure the success of the next attempt. It is now known that the Malakoff tower is the key of the defence, and once fairly in the possession of the Allies, the submission or the destruction of the Town is inevitable. It must therefore be taken by a joint and concentrated attack; and on that issue may depend the fate of the siege and the war in general.

Little progress had been made in the Baltic, and we fear there is less to be expected from that quarter than from the Crimea, so far as direct fighting is concerned. It is probable, however, that a more stringent system of blockade will be enforced, so as to annihilate the commerce and cripple the resources of the enemy.

A serious riot had taken place in Hyde Park, in consequence of a bill pending in Parliament to enforce a stricter observance of the Sabbath in London. Some fifty of the ring-leaders were still in custody; but the bill had been abandoned, and the Government appeared disposed to act with much lenity.

A loan of 4 millions sterling was to be raised for the Ottoman Government, under the joint guarantee of England and France. The public securities were firm; money accommodation easy; but trade in general rather depressed. The weather had improved, and the harvest prospects were more satisfactory, than the accounts brought by the preceding Mail.

General Simpson, the new Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea, is a Scotchman by birth, and earned his laurels in India; where he is more known than in Europe. The advocates of administrative reform have nothing to object to his appointment, as he earned his successive promotion by personal merit. To maintain the *entente cordiale* of the alliance, and take the garrison of Sebastopol, are two arduous duties to be centred in one and the same person.

**HISTORICAL AND MUSICAL LECTURES.**—"Who the Ingas were, and whence they came," says Prescott Vol. 1st, page 12th, may afford a tempting theme for inquiry to the speculative antiquarian;—and again, page 37th "whence this remarkable race came, and what its early history, are among the mysteries that meet us so frequently in the annals of the New World, and which time and the antiquary have as yet done little to explain."

In the conclusion of his first lecture, on the evening of the 16th Inst., Mr Sedding, we think, satisfactorily solves the doubts, and clearly elucidates the mysteries just quoted; showing by historical citations, corroborated by oral traditions, musical legends, the general analogy of language, and similarity of customs and modes of belief, that the Ingas or Incas of America are unquestionably of Scandinavian origin; and that their predominance in the New World was long anterior to the reputed discovery of the great Genoese navigator.

On the argument deduced from the general analogy of language, we feel incompetent to offer a decided opinion; as it presupposes a knowledge both of the Celtic tongues and the Indian dialects, to which we have no pretensions. A difficulty that must apply to the majority of a promiscuous audience. But when we come to proper names, the similarity in numerous cases, and the absolute identity in not a few, furnish conclusive and incontrovertible evidence, of a common origin. The coincidences are too many, and too complete, to be accounted for by chance or accident; consequently they must have been imported either from Scandinavia into America, or from America into Scandinavia; and as no one has mooted the latter alternative, we are fairly entitled to conclude in favor of the former.

We hold one good argument sufficient; but if supplementary evidence were required, we would appeal to the existence of runic stones in America, at the date of its rediscovery by Columbus. These are still more tangible or matter-of-fact proofs, and lead exactly to the same conclusion as the similarity and identity of proper names.

Nor is the thing improbable in itself. At a time when the Norwegians could muster and man a fleet to make a hostile descent on Great Britain, an expedition westward, first to Iceland, and thence to the opposite coast of Labrador, was nothing more than might be expected of that hardy and adventurous race, familiarised from their earliest childhood with the dangers of the vasty deep.

Once landed on the Continent, their progress inland, and southward along the coast, is easily explained; as also their permanent settlement in balmy climates and fertile regions, that presented so striking a contrast with the bleakness and sterility they had left behind. Luxuriating in the choicest tropical productions, they could have no adequate motive for retracing their weary steps; and as none of the established means of intercourse then existed, they would, in course of time, gradually forget and be forgotten: and at a long subsequent period, might easily be mistaken as part and parcel of the nomadic race.

The fact of the settlement or colonization of the Northern Continent of America by tribes from the north of Europe, has long been fully admitted; and the originality, or special merit, of the lectures under consideration, is the extension of the same reasoning, with equal success, to the Southern Continent. These inquiries imply much study, enthusiastic perseverance, and anti-quarian acumen; and we heartily congratulate the author on the triumph he has achieved.

**FALSE ALARMS.**—It appears that on Thursday night the authorities were again on the *qui vive*; motive or cause as yet unknown. This state of excitement and suspense is deplorable. Of the ring-leaders in the late emente little is positively known, further than that two or three had returned to Montevideo. Flores and others supposed to be in the neighborhood of Liguierias.

## PRODUCE MARKET.

LONDON, 6th July, 1855

**DRY RIVER PLATE OX AND COW HIDES.**—The only sale is 42 sound and 3 wet damaged Hides, averaging 35 lb. together, at 84d per lb. The demand is good.

**SALTED RIVER PLATE OX AND COW HIDES.**—The market has been less animated during the month, but prices have been steadily maintained. So large a proportion of coming supplies having been sold that the transactions on the spot have been limited.

**SOUTH AMERICAN HORSE HIDES.**—There has been rather more demand for this description, and the sales reach 10,124 Hides, as follows,—sound, av. 29½ to 31½ lb. at 6s to 6s 3d, av. 23s to 24½ lb. at 4s 9d to 5s per Hide.

**SHEEP SKINS.**—For the better qualities of all descriptions there is a good demand at full prices, but inferior are very dull of sale at late rates. Sales—4,800 Buenos Ayres, merinos scoured 9½d, fine wools washed 8½d to 9d, mixed wools 6½d to 8d per lb.

**HORNS—OX AND COW** are in good demand, and full prices are obtainable for all weights.

**BONES & HOOPS.**—Shank Bones are in request and the best qualities command full prices, viz. —Buenos Ayres 25s to 27 10s. The agricultural demand for common Bones has increased for the season, and they are now very dull of sale at nominal quotation of 25 per ton. Hoofs are extremely dull of sale at 24 to 27 per ton.

**HORSE HAIR.**—The quantity offered during the month has been limited. The best descriptions of tail hair are in good demand and sell freely at full prices; mixed is in fair request.

Although the TALLOW MARKET during the month has fluctuated slightly, the price of Russian upon the whole has averaged 52s 3d on the spot and 53s 6d per cwt. for the last three month delivery. The market to-day closes firm at 1s per cwt. above those quotations. It is expected that the probable supply of Russian Tallow via Prussia next season will amount to 80,000 casks, but the present price in Russia and cost of transit will not enable it to be laid down here under 52s to 53s per cwt.

**RIVER PLATE TALLOW.**—The demand has been large both for exportation and home consumption, and good qualities continue in request at fair prices. Fair color fair

body has during the month realised 51s 6d to 53s 6d, middling color fair body 50s to 52s, rather dark and dark firm 49s to 50s, and dark and very dark greasy and very greasy 45s to 47s 6d per cwt.

**GREASE AND HORSE GREASE.**—There have been but few transactions to notice. Liquid is taken in small parcels at 40s, and some few pipes of saponified have fetched 25s to 26s per cwt.

ANNING & COBB, Brokers,  
11, Lime Street

**POSTSCRIPT.**—Since the above was printed the Public Sales to-day have taken place, and went off with considerable animation.

**RIVER PLATE TALLOW.**—Sold freely, at an advance of 1s. to 1s 6d per cwt. as compared with last Friday's prices.

## EXCHANGE.—AUGUST 25.

5 marks, dollars and Patagonas	26
Carion doubloons	345
Spanish do	634
Bills on England, per double bill	646
Currency	per dol. 2. 4-16d.
do. Montevideo	par
France, per double bill	par
United States, do.	dis. 1 p. ct.
1/2 Amerio.	par. par
Parrot doubloons, billed for clearing the week	743
Do. lowest	743
Exchange on England highest during week	65
Do. lowest	64

## MARINE LIST.

### ARRIVALS.

August 17th.  
Urania, Spanish bark, 217 tons, J. Maristany, from Havana, 17th May, Montevideo 15th inst., to E. Ochoa & Co., with 936 cases sugar, 16 do cigars, 90 do paper do, 15 barrels tobacco, 22 serouns wax, 20 pipes aguardiente, 90 quintals logwood.

August 18th.  
Menai, British steamer, J. Blow, from Montevideo 17th inst., with 12 boxes and 36 bales merchandise, 265 bags wheat, 1 package samples.—Passengers 70.

June, Danish schooner, 108 tons, W. Bohn, from Hamburg 16th May, Montevideo 16th inst., to Linau Brothers, with 7 bales cloth, 10 lasts coal, 60 planks, 62 barrels tor, 12 boxes cigars, 22 do furniture, 52 do codfish, 37 do matches, 139 do merchandise, 120 do, 260 packages and 13 casks merchandise.

Celestina, Spanish bark, 254 tons, P. Maristany, from Barcelona 5th June, Rio Janeiro 5th. Montevideo 16th inst., to Zumaran & Co., with 286 pipes, 8 half do and 40 quarter do wine, 1,450 bags flour, 5 planks.

August 19th.

Camilla, British mail steamer, from Rio Janeiro 13th Montevideo 18th inst., with the mails from Southampton.—Passengers 23.

Espresso, Sardinian brig, 242 tons, A. Ferraro, from Parnagua, 6th, Montevideo 17th inst., to B. Delfino, with 228 bags rice, 345 tercios and 1830 half do y. rba.

Ninfa, National schooner, 122 tons, B. Carbonel, from Montevideo 18th inst., to M. Ocampo, in ballast.—Passengers 80.

Asuncion, American steamer, from Rosario, San Nicolas and the Tigre.

August 21st.

Teresina, Spanish polacre, 200 tons, F. Maristany, from Pernambuco 25th June, Montevideo 17th inst., to Zumaran & Co., with 164 pipes, 4 half do and 30 fifths do caña, 30 pipes spirits, 100 barrels and 100 bags sugar, 100 barrels olives.

August 23rd.

Menai, British steamer, J. B. Schiaffino, from Montevideo, 22nd inst., with 14 boxes and 2 bales merchandise, 400 bags farina, 75 do rice. Passengers 81.

Juanito, Spanish brig, 201 tons, J. Alsina, from St. Catherine's 4th Montevideo 16th inst., to Launs brothers, 4,891 alquives farina, 120 do mani, 586 do rice, 140 mats, 10 dozen planks, 3 do boards, 19 bags coffee.

### SAILINGS.

August 17th.

Nuevo Burdeos, Paraguay steamer, for Paraguay.

Berenico, Brazilian bark of war, for Montevideo.

August 19th.

Juliano, Danish brig, for Valparaiso, in ballast, despatched by J. M. Biever & Co.

Camaua, Brazilian war steamer, for Montevideo.

Tonelero, Brazilian brigantine, for Montevideo.

August 20th.

Menai, British steamer, for Montevideo.

Relampago, Brazilian brigantine, for Montevideo.

Paca, Danish brigantine, for England, despatched by Berdier & Sons, with sercons tobacco.

August 22d.

Asuncion, American steamer, for San Nicolas, Rosario and Parana.

August 22d.

Amazonas, Portuguese barque, for Brazil in ballast despatched by J. C. Meyrelles.

A. Borsig, Hamburg brig, for Havre, despatched by Renner del Sar, with 9 tons ox hoofs, 102 bales hide cuttings, 164 do wool, 103 do and 2 half do sheep skins, 1,042 salted ox and cow hides.

August 23rd.

Annie Worral, British barque, for Liverpool, despatched by Dickson & Co., with 7,155 tins preserved beef, 2925 salted ox and cow hides, 12 tons and 4,000 bones, 532 sercons tobacco, 47 bales sheep skins, 120 do wool, 13 do hair, 7 do hide cuttings.

Ninfa, National schooner, for Montevideo.

### SHIPPING MEMORANDUM.

Arrived at Liverpool, June 10, Perseverance, hence 31st March; July 1st, Aguilas de Oro, hence 26th April; 2d, Ipswiel, hence 1st May; 3d, Queen of the Exe, hence 17th April; At Antwerp, June 12th, Carolina, hence 2d April; 16th, Trinidad, hence 13th April; at the Schelde, June 12th, Catalina, hence 1st April; at Tarragona, June 7th, Catalina, hence 1st April; at Marseilles, June 7th, Chasseur, hence 5th April. 27th, Duchesse Anne, hence 19th March; at Falmouth, July 4th, Christina, hence 6th May; Freya, hence 11th April; at Gravesend, June 10, Commerce, hence 29th March; Warrior Queen, hence 10th April; 16th, Urania, hence 30th March, July 4th, Riga, hence 14th April; at Genoa, June 4th, Eden, hence 13th March; June 26th, Victoria, hence 20th March; at Plymouth, July 6th, Emily and Annina, hence 18th April; at Barcelona, May 16th, Plorentino, hence 31st January; at Hamburg, June 16th, George, hence 3d April; at Havre, July 2d, Gil Blas, hence 26th April; Perle, hence 6th May; at the Texel, June 20th, Jenny, hence 19th April; at Cadiz, June 14th, Teal, hence 7th April; at Queens-town, June 30th, Rafaelino, hence 29th March.

### VESSELS SAILED FOR BUENOS AYRES.

From Newport, June 13th, Claudia; from Cuxhaven, June 5th, Hersilia; June 7th, Courier, from Falmouth; June 13th, Earl of Derby; from June Hamburg, 17th, Gemese, for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; from Liverpool, June 27th, Gacuba; June 20th Jan, the; July 5th, Rita; Zemara, from Deal, July 3d, Hilda Charlotte.

### VESSELS LOADING FOR BUENOS AYRES.

At Liverpool, Eliza Jenkins, Bosphorus, Blossom, Neptune, William Peyle; for Montevideo and B. A., Ann Hood, Duchess Lainsier Pick, at London, for Montevideo & B. A., Marion McIntire, Chilton; at the Clyde, Trojan; at Havre, for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, St. Francois; at Bordeaux, Colbert, for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Bella Cubana, Vaillant.

### SHIPPING LIST OF Henry A. Green, Ship Broker.

FOR LONDON.  
British bark Melody, 250 tons, Beard Master, may have room for a few bales, and will have immediate despatch.  
Consignees Messrs. Hughes Brothers. a25

FOR LONDON.  
Norwegian bark Celeritas, 240 tons, P. Starig Master, now loading, and has upward of half cargo engaged.  
Consignee A. Van Praet Esq. a18

FOR LIVERPOOL.  
Dutch bark Vryhandel, 325 tons, Leveiston Master, is a chartered vessel and has good accommodation for passengers.  
Consignees Messrs. B. Bornfield & 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, A. 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, A. Tiffin Master, a well known regular trader is now loading, and has about half cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.  
Consignees Messrs. G. Bell and Co. a25

### FOR ANTWERP.

Argentine bark Don Carlos, 300 tons, Bartells Master, well known in the trade, will sail in the course of a few days, and may have room for 15 or 20 bales.  
Consignees, Messrs. B. Bornfield & Co. a25

### FOR ANTWERP.

Danish schooner Eln, 180 tons, E. von Appen Master, has only disengaged room for about 1000 dry hides, or the equivalent in bales.  
Consignees Messrs. E. Schaefer & Co. a25

### FOR NEW YORK.

American bark O. J. Hayes, 413 tons, A. Shiverick Master, is a regular trader, and having her entire cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. Has most superior accommodations for passengers.  
Consignees Messrs. J. Eastman & Co. a11

### FOR NEW YORK.

The fine well known American ship Margaret Eliza, 548 tons, Upton Master, will sail without fail on the 20th proximo, has room for a few dry hides and bales, and has splendid accommodation for passengers to whom the best treatment will be guaranteed.  
Consignees, Messrs. Freyer Brothers. a25

### 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 FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

British bark Energy, 221 tons, Handah Master.  
Consignees Messrs. E. Lumb & Co. a18

### FOR PASSENGERS ONLY. Vessels calling in the "CHANNEL" for Orders.

British brig Perimado, 251 tons, Tyson Master.  
Consignees Messrs. Dickson & Co. a4

British brig Lady Mona, 302 tons, Ar Legg Master.  
Consignees Messrs. T. Duguid & Co. a25

Hamburg schooner Helene, 120 tons, A. Marxen master.  
Consignees Messrs J. N. Biebler & Co. a25

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

HENRY A. GREEN.  
No. 51, Calle Reconquista

### SHIPPING LIST OF H. Lezica & Sagory.

For Havre.  
Line of Packet Ships.

### FOR CETTE.

The At first class Sardinian brig Sn. Juan Bautista, Costa Master, is a chartered vessel, and will be ready by the end of August. She is a good opportunity for passengers.  
Consignees Messrs. Machain & Co. a11

### FOR BORDEAUX.

The fast sailing At French screw steamer Aquitaine, Beyssar Master, will sail for Bordeaux on the 25th September next.— This vessel fitted up for passengers is a first rate opportunity offering all the desirable comfort.  
Consignees Messrs. Lopez & Co. a11

### FOR HAVRE.

The At French ship Don Quichotte, Fontaine Master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping. She is a very desirable opportunity for passengers having beautiful accommodations.  
Consignees Messrs Llavallol & Sous. j24

### FOR HAVRE.

The fast sailing Hamburg brig Borsig, Edlar Master, will be despatched in all this month. She can accommodate yet a few Cabin passengers.

### FOR HAVRE.

The At splendid French ship Marguerite, Morin Master, has all her cargo engaged and will be ready to receive in a few days. Has beautiful accommodation for passengers.  
Consignee Mr. A. Dumoyer. j14

### FOR MARSEILLES AND CETTE.

The At well known Spanish bark, Joven Mariana, Segui Master, is now loading and will meet with quick despatch. Can admit a few bales on freight, and passengers. j14

### FOR HAVRE.

The At fast sailing Frenchship Don Quichotte, Fontaine Master, has all her cargo engaged and will be ready to receive in a few days, has beautiful accommodations for passengers.  
Consignees Messrs. J. Llavallol & Sous, j23

### FOR RIO JANEIRO.

The At Spanish polacre Teresina, Maristany master, having two thirds of her cargo engaged, will meet with a quick despatch.  
Consignees Messrs. Zumaran & Co. a25

### FOR ANTWERP.

The fast sailing At Hamburg brig Courier, Cobar master, is a chartered vessel.— Has good accommodations for passengers.  
Consignees Messrs. Fim & Co. a25

For further particulars please apply to their respective consignees or to

H. LEZICA & SAGORY.  
4, Reconquista.

### General Furniture Warehouse

No. 130 Calle Victoria.

First—BRASS, iron and german silver goods, viz: brass bedsteads, in great variety, iron bedsteads, do. do.; childrens cribs and cots in brass and iron, brass and iron sofas and couches, with or without morocco fittings, brass reclining chairs, in Morocco, velvet, and damask, brass arm chairs, do. do.; an elegant set of brass, consisting of twelve chairs, reclining chairs and couches, brass and iron hat and umbrella stands, in great variety; german silver reclining chairs, most elegant description, in morocco and velvet.

Second—FURNITURE.—The following articles are now on show, in walnut, rosewood, and mahogany. Drawing-room suits complete, in great variety, in velvet, silk, tabourette, &c.; foot-stools in great variety, hassocks, &c.; card tables, drawing room centre tables, round and octagon, sofa tables papier mache tables, brass tables with marble tops, chairs in mahogany, cane seats, horse hair seats, and imitation morocco seats american cane seat and sewing chairs, chinese cane chairs, mahogany hall chairs of five chairs of all classes, library chairs and chaise longue, in morocco, hair cloth, velvet leather and imitation morocco, drawing fancy chairs, prie dieu and Elizabethan do., in velvet; light chairs, in birch, &c., papier mache chairs; washstands, marble tops; double and single toilette tables; looking glasses, bidets, night convenience, chests of drawers, wardrobes of various descriptions, and most convenient forms, couches, baths &c., &c. Mahogany dining tables of very superior quality and shapes, for 12, 18, and 24 covers. All descriptions of dining room chairs, couches and sofas, covered in hair cloth, morocco, and imitation morocco; sideboards and chiffoniers, in mahogany and rosewood; very handsome dinner waggons; book-cases with glass doors, do. with secretary and writing desks; mahogany trays with stands, supper trays; mahogany knife and plate boxes, and every article necessary for a dining room, intruding cutlery of the best description.

Third—PIANOS from the best makers music stands, jenny linds, music stools of all kinds; the new game of races, and racine, board, complete.

Fourth—ROSEWOOD ottomans, covered with silk and velvet; divans, do. do; prie dieu chairs, and every fancy article for the drawing room.

Fifth—PAPIER MACHE GOODS, work tables of the most handsome description, fitted complete, tables in great variety, sets of trays, albums, knitting boxes, glove boxes, writing desks, envelope and fruit, bread and card baskets; tea caddies, ink stands, paper weights, work-boxes of all sizes, and a selection of chairs in papier mache suitable for a drawing room.

Sixth—CUTLERY GLASS AND HARDWARE, chests fitted complete with knives and forks, spoons, &c., suitable for families; ivory handled table knives, desert do., carving knives and forks, stag and ivory handled game carvers, german silver spoons, table, desert, and tea, very superior quality; childrens silver knife, fork and spoon, in morocco cases; superior pocket knives, razors, &c., table napkin rings of all kinds.

Seventh—GLASS assorted in great variety, in sets or otherwise, of the newest designs, viz:—decanters, quart and pint, clar-

et jugs, water jugs, tumblers, wine glasses of all kinds, for champagne, hock, &c., water carafes with tumblers fitted, sugar and butter glasses, glass plates, &c.

Eighth—FENDERS AND FIRE-IRONS, toasting forks, hearth brushes, in great variety, sets of trays of all classes, bread baskets, &c., foot-baths, shower baths, coal scuttles, &c.

nents of all kinds, gilded poles, &c., of the most handsome and modern description.  
Tenth—LAMPS.—Table, hall, desk, and shop lamps of all descriptions, chandeliers, hand lamps and bulbs eye do., bracket lamps, &c., all fitted with extra glasses and tubes, if required.

Eleventh—PLATED TEA SETTS, liquor stands, plated vegetable dishes, childrens silver spoons, knife and fork, and the following articles of jewelry, warranted of the best description.—Gold brooches in great variety ear-rings, gold pencil cases, childrens silver corals and bells, silver mounted paper knives, rings, brilliants, diamond, gold seals, pearl, &c., &c., &c. Some handsome time pieces and alarm clocks; also a splendid hall clock.

Twelfth—LINENS, CARPETS, &c.; cotton and linen sheeting, bed quilts of all sizes, towels in great variety, damask and muslin for curtains, sheets ready made, toi lette covers, &c., a splendid assortment of table linen of all kinds, table cloths of all sizes, damask table napkins, fancy table covers in great variety in silk and damask, cloth, tapestry, &c., calico of the best description, imported only for this establishment. Fine linen in pieces of 12 and 24 yards, comprising of all classes, druggat, best cut pile, best velvet pile, tapestry, &c., sofa carpets, rugs, hearth rugs, door mats of all kinds, oil floor cloth in all sizes; any room can be fitted in one single piece without any seam, floor cloth, three quarters and one yard wide, suitable for halls and stair cases.

Thirteenth—SADDLERY—Gentlemen's saddles of the very best description, complete, heads and reins both round and flat, the very best imported, silver mounted whips, &c. Fishing tackle.—The angler will find a very superior assortment here, both of rods, lines, brass reels, hooks, baits, &c., of a quality hitherto unknown here.

WANTED.—For a lady, two furnished rooms in a private English house, apply to "Hotel de Provence".

### WANTED.

Situations a middle aged man and wife, as gardener and Cook or housemaid in town or country, apply No 2 Piedad. a24-1p

### EUROPEAN HOTEL.

53, Calle Mayo.

The undersigned having taken the European Hotel No 53 Calle Mayo begs to apprise the public and his friends of Buenos Ayres that he is determined to conduct the business of the above establishment in a manner that he trusts will give perfect and general satisfaction.

His care shall ever be to provide articles of the best quality.

Breakfast from 7 to noon.  
Dinner from 3 to 7.  
A superior Billiard and Card tables.  
Beds &c &c  
Chas. P. Hicks.

### 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. aug-1f

### CONCERT OF ENGLISH MUSIC.

The Public of Buenos Ayres are respectfully informed that on Monday the 27th inst. a Vocal and Instrumental Concert will be given in the large room at No. 10 Calle Mayo, by Mr. John Silvester Stanfield. The vocal part of which, will consist entirely of British music, comprising a fully selected programme, Ballads the Glee Madrigals & by the best British Masters. Programmes of the Concert will be published in the ensuing week, and may be had at the Library of Messrs. G. & H. Mackern, where tickets for the Concert may be also had.— Price \$20. a11

### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The person who abstracted the papers belonging to the late Lieutenant Colonel, Mr. Charles Bowness, will please deposit them in the British Consulate, Calle del Parque, between Streets Reconquista and 25th of May; otherwise his name will be published, and a criminal suit instituted: bearing in mind that the necessary steps have been taken as regards London, that the rights of his lawful daughter, Dona Carolina Bowness de Accame, may not be prejudiced.

Buenos Ayres, August 8th, 1856.—a113p

### FOR SALE.

At No. 22, Reconquista, a few Kidderkins Burton's Pale Ale of very superior quality. a11—Sp

