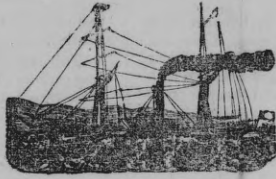


# BRITISH PACKET



## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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at No. 39 Calle Reconquista, where Subscriptions are received, and advertise-  
ments and communications may be left.  
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Consular Notices on subjects of general interest, Notices as to Public Schools, Churches,  
Hospitals, Benevolent and Beneficent Societies, &c, Gratis.

No. 1553.

BUENOS AYRES, Saturday, July 26, 1856.

Established in 1826.

### COMMUNICATED.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir,  
Please give place in your valued paper to  
the following communication and oblige

Your Most Obedt. Sc.

A SUBSCRIBER.

LIVERPOOL, 8th Nov. 1852.

R. J. Merry Esq., Buenos Ayres.

Dear Sir,

My last was dated 6th Sept. and I have now  
to acknowledge your esteemed favor of 29th  
August which although filled with very painful  
intelligence brings with it its antidote of pleasure  
as regards the promptness and judgment  
you have evinced so far in the discharge of your  
functions as my representative.

I trust that our correspondence now fairly  
commenced may be productive of a long and  
esteemed connection. I can assure you I never  
enjoy a benefit, and your assiduity in my ser-  
vice will not fail to receive my friendship and  
good will, even if it should be out of my power  
to afford you a more tangible evidence of gra-  
titude.....

My time being short I must conclude, and sin-  
cerely hoping that it may not be long before I  
see the pleasure of strolling you out from the  
English who usually staid the debarkation of  
passengers from English vessels and personally  
commencing a lasting acquaintance.

I remain, Dear Sir &c.

[Signed] GEORGE NUTTALL.

It is, I think very generally known in this  
City the active and energetic part I took on  
behalf and in the service of Mr. George T.  
Nuttall, at the time of his dissolving partne-  
rship with Mr. H. G. Colman in 1852, and which  
I have above copy of part of his letter to me ere  
he left England testifies; however unwilling  
to come before the public, his subsequent and  
inimicable behavior now compels me thus to  
fulfill, what he called a threat, I made more  
than twelve months since, that, if he dared to  
charge my account with a certain item (ex-  
plained below) I would have it published, and  
show how he gives tangible evidence of gra-  
titude!!!

Mr. Nuttall arrived from England in Feb.  
1853. I left the house in June 1854. Some  
months after, a mistake of Five Hundred dol-  
lars currency (say value five pounds sterling)  
was found in the cash account of a ship that  
I had been consigned to the house during my  
administration; in the months of October and  
November 1852 there appears in the cash book  
charged the ship within a few days twice, and  
entered in the same lines \$200 and \$200—  
\$400; in making out the ship's account cur-  
rent the first of these amounts is omitted to be  
charged, thus remaining against cash \$400 and  
the same short charged the ship. The Captain  
disputing £37 10s. of commission charged him,  
of course even supposing he saw the mistake  
would say nothing about it. When I left the  
house I made out my own account current,  
showing a balance against me, which I said I'd  
pay as soon as I could; at the end of the year  
Mr. N. takes to revising my account, turning  
and twisting it I believe in all sorts of ways,  
striking a balance wherever it shewed that I  
had in any way overdrawn my salary and char-  
ging interest thereon; one day he showed me a  
rough copy of it as he made it, and mentioned  
the \$500 which he had charged me with. I told  
him it being an error in the ship's account,  
I, as a clerk, was not responsible for it; but he  
said he could not look upon it as any thing  
else than an error in cash, as these duplicate  
payments could not possibly have been made  
and that I must have twice charged one pay-  
ment made. I then got angry and told him  
that such was equivalent to charging me with  
fraud, and that was the way in which he re-  
paid me for what I had done for him. I said  
it was strange that scarcely any one had ever  
been in the house either as partner, manager  
or clerk, who had not been charged with de-  
bauching him; but that I was neither of the  
others, and dared him to prove any such charge  
against me even to the amount of a single  
copperial. I told him to omit the item in  
my account, or if he dared to pass it to me so,  
I would publish it in the "British Packet"; he  
proposed that it should be left to the decision  
of my former employer Mr. Steward, of the  
firm Briscoe & Co. I had no objections that  
Mr. S. should decide my character but I would  
not allow such a question to be arbitrated.  
Shortly after he sent me the account with the

item altered to error in ship's account, and hav-  
ing charged compound interest he also enclosed  
a bill for the amount, requesting my acceptance  
and cash payment of interest thereon at the rate  
of one and a half per cent per month!!.....  
as tangible evidence of his gratitude!!!

I returned to him both the account and the  
bill (unaccepted of course). From that time  
I refused to speak to or have any thing whatever  
to do with him, and I had not the means to  
pay the balance I owed him, twice since has the  
same thing been repeated, he sending me note  
of account rendered and compounding the  
interest, and I returning the same in a blank  
envelope. At last following up his system of  
giving.....

tangible evidence of gratitude!!!

he called me before the "Tribunal of Com-  
merce," and in his claim against me places the  
greatest weight on the item of \$500 which he  
here dared to put as and to uphold to be an  
error in cash, as before stated; shewing plainly  
that his wish was if possible to prove me a  
thief.....

as a tangible evidence of his gratitude!!!

The Tribunal proposed its being left to Ar-  
bitration and I only would allow of this as an  
error in ship's account; Mr. N. named and I  
agreed to his friend Mr. Wm. Thompson as  
sole arbitrator between us. Mr. T. accepted,  
and I sent in my statement; he asked of me  
some explanation, which I could not easily give  
regarding the cash entries after so long a time,  
but having taken the cash book home with me,  
after an hour's work was able to make a further  
statement which at once satisfied the Arbitra-  
tor, and he has decreed that the error is not  
in cash but in ship's account, and that as a clerk I  
am not responsible for it.

I therefore owe Mr. George T. Nuttall for  
this his.....

tangible evidence of gratitude!!!

As he has failed in this instance to prove me  
a thief, I'll give him yet another chance; he  
was born in this City, and is universally known;  
I have only been seven years in this Country  
and am generally known to the Commercial Com-  
munity; I dared him before and I now dare him  
again, let him name of either natives or for-  
eigners ten first class merchants who know us  
both, and if nine of the ten do not declare  
upon their honour, that they consider or know  
me to be the most honourable or honest of the  
two I'll submit to be called..... what he  
wishes.—More, if he prefers it, let us be tried  
for honour, equity and justice by the books and  
accounts of his own house, comparing docu-  
ments from my hands during my Administration,  
and those from his during his; Vouchers  
appearing in proof of both. I know Mr. Nut-  
tall (though too late) and he should have known  
me better ere he gave such.....

tangible evidence of his gratitude!!!

R. G. MERRY.

Buenos Ayres, 16th July 1856.

Buenos Ayres, 21st July 1856.

The Editor of the "British Packet."

Sir,

I understand that Robert Merry, late a clerk  
in my house, has written a scurrilous article  
against me, which he intends to publish in your  
forthcoming paper.

I am also informed that it contains extracts  
from private letters addressed to him when my  
confidential servant!!

I shall not condescend to reply to this per-  
son; but, in order that your readers may estimate  
the exact value of his attack and the animus  
which occasions it, I have with great reluctance  
determined to publish the award of the Arbitra-  
tor (with his permission) judicially appoint-  
ed by the "Consulado," where I was forced  
to appeal to obtain payment of a debt over due  
me upwards of two years.—The following is a  
translation:—

"Buenos Ayres, 11th July 1856.

Señors, Prior and Consules.

"The undersigned, named judge arbitrator  
in the suit instituted by Messrs. Nuttall & Co.,  
against Mr. R. G. Merry for recovery of monies  
judges and decrees as follows:—

"I sentence the said Merry to pay the sum  
of \$330 m/c for goods taken from the store of  
Nuttall & Co., according to his own note  
of admission, it not being permitted to any buyer  
to place a value on the goods of others.

"With respect to the error in the account  
of the brig "Eliza," said Merry cannot be held

responsible, as it is only an error of entry  
forgotten to be passed to the debit of that ship,  
and not an error of cash; as it appears that said  
Merry has debited his private account with  
sundry sums from which he was paying  
petty cash accounts of the house, and from  
which sums it is possible that there may have  
remained a balance of \$245 7, carried back to  
his credit on 30th Nov. 1852.

"That said Merry must pay the balance of  
his account current of £112 1s 4d (without  
interest, this being the custom in analogous  
cases) within the shortest possible time, arrang-  
ing a monthly payment of one gold doubloon  
per month for the first six months from this  
date, and after that, should his circumstances  
improve, two doubloons per month, or the bal-  
ance if he is able."

(Signed) WILLIAM C. THOMPSON.

I am, Sir, &c., &c.

GEORGE T. NUTTALL.

## BUENOS AYRES

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Compared with the stirring details of the  
late war, the European news are become flat  
sate and unprofitable. The apprehended rupture  
between England and the United States now  
occupies the first place, on which the  
"Morning Post" of the 9th June, remarks as  
follows:—

As the discretion and self denial which they  
have exhibited in their conduct upon the Amer-  
ican question has deprived them of the oppor-  
tunity of bringing on one of those party con-  
tests which, even if it fail in gaining victory,  
yet, well-managed, both to an adversary and  
keeps together their own men, it is only just  
that her Majesty's Opposition should receive  
from those, whose absence of political connec-  
tion with them enables them fitly to tender it  
due recognition of the patriotic consideration  
which they have displayed. For ourselves, we  
tender that recognition freely. It is impossi-  
ble not to remark with satisfaction the great  
difference exhibited by the Parliament which  
has had to deal with the important foreign  
questions that have arisen within the last few  
years, as compared with the conduct pursued  
by those which were marshalled in party array  
by statesmen of fame and high repute in the  
preceding century. It may be said by those  
who disbelieve in public virtue, and laugh at  
the notion of progress in political disinterest-  
edness, that this better state of things is not  
the result of improvement either in the one or  
the other, but merely the consequence of a  
temporary and accidental want of cohesion in  
political parties, preventing force in action, and  
precluding unity in attack. We do not think  
so. We are disposed to regard this absence of  
party cohesion not as a passing accident, but as  
a portion of a new state of things, of which  
the course taken during the present and the  
past crisis in our foreign relations is at once an  
indication and a result. Lord Palmerston has  
neutralised party spirit, and has upset the time-  
honoured practice of governing by the ascend-  
ancy of political combinations. A public  
servant during half a century, and exercising  
sensible and important influence upon the pol-  
icy and position of his country throughout that  
period, Lord Palmerston never either delivered  
himself over in bounden allegiance to any  
party of party, not yet ever attempted, during  
any portion of his long career, to acquire  
support or conquer position by the attachment  
to himself of any political confederation.—  
Called to the highest post which a subject can  
occupy, he tendered office, without regard to  
party ties, to those who appeared to him the  
fittest men to render and give council in the  
great task of governing the kingdom, and pre-  
sented to the country a Cabinet which, what-  
ever other claims it has to support, certainly  
has not the hitherto usual one of being the  
essence of a powerful parliamentary party. In  
this respect the mode of governing adopted by  
Lord Palmerston is the very opposite to that  
referred to by Sir R. Peel, who made every move  
and composed every speech, in subordination to  
Parliamentary calculations, or with a view to  
political combination. The result of the course  
taken by Lord Palmerston is, that his Cabinet,  
tried during a most difficult juncture, has earned  
a support, independent of particular party-  
combinations, that gives his Government a ma-  
jority which enables it to act with an inde-  
pendence and fearlessness important at all  
times, but eminently so at a moment when

circumstances, perversely used by reckless  
ambition, have so complicated our relations  
with another state that the slightest accident  
may develop the misunderstanding into actual  
and open war.

All that sagacity and dignified concession  
can do for the avertence of this catastrophe has  
been done, and will continue to be done; but  
the issue depends not, unfortunately, solely  
upon us, or our Government; and although we  
doubt very much whether it is the object of  
President Pierce to push matters actually to  
the extremity which he appears to contemplate,  
it is evident that the steps which he has taken,  
and the language which has been used by his  
supporters, may produce an influence upon the  
reckless population who have drifted into Cen-  
tral America, which may induce an accidental  
collision between the subjects of England and  
the United States that will take the question  
forcibly out of the hands of both Governments,  
and render the avoidance of war no longer  
possible. In the possibility of this consists,  
in our opinion, the great danger to peace.

There is no justification for fear between the  
two countries, for to talk seriously of the on-  
slaught question as one is too absurd; but at  
the same time it cannot be denied that there is  
a considerable and stirring section of the popu-  
lation in the United States who, regarding it as  
the privilege, if not the mission, of the Amer-  
ican people to colonise and appropriate the en-  
tire of the continent of the Western World,  
from north to south and from east to west, are  
extremely sore and angry at the existence of  
the obstacles which we have placed between  
them and the annexation of Cuba, and have  
hopes, however irrational and ill founded, that  
if a war can be lighted in Central America,  
remote from the centres of European civilisa-  
tion and European power, a grand scramble may  
be brought about, out of which American ad-  
venturers may get present spoils, if not future  
and permanent acquisitions. It is with the  
spirit and passions of this class of the people  
whom he has been elected to govern, that, if  
our view of his motives and policy be correct,  
President Pierce is playing, with no higher  
object than augmenting for the moment his  
political force and maintaining a triumph over  
rival struggles for ascendancy. It is a danger-  
ous form of Government which permits to its  
chief magistrate and principal administrator  
of public affairs such hazardous political tricks,  
but we trust that the time which our own care  
and moderation has given for consideration will  
enable the American people to see the true  
position of the question, and to estimate rightly  
the immensity of the stake which they are plac-  
ing at imminent risk.

### THE INUNDATIONS IN FRANCE.

Rank second in importance, and of that  
public calamity which has called forth a dis-  
play of the noblest virtues of civilization, the  
general reader will find an adequate notice, in  
the following extract from the abovementioned  
journal of the same date:—

The inundations, however, which are now  
beginning to subside in France, have been far  
worse, both in area and in volume, than the  
memorable catastrophe of the same sort which  
happened sixteen years ago; and yet this last  
was still, throughout all that country, the sub-  
ject of anecdote and story—of many a tale  
about rescues, and many a true and actual tra-  
gedy in humble life. Nor are the consequences  
confined to the fate of individuals overta-  
ken, or of families, houses, and whole villages,  
submerged in the flood,—but affect, widely and  
permanently, the relations of property and the  
state of commerce. This present disaster,  
similar in its general character to that of 1840,  
is greater—and, indeed, much greater—than  
any in the memory of the living generation.  
The mud cottages of the peasantry, or built on  
a low basement circuit of stone, or raised on  
piles, have literally melted in "the yeast of  
waves." Hamlets are swept away; more soli-  
d edifices have been stripped of every moveable  
by the violent, all-entering torrents; and  
their furniture has been floated away; bridges  
have been carried off; roads effaced; great  
valleys are turned into lakes; great cities are  
flooded up to the second stories of the houses  
—their streets a labyrinth of surging canals,  
hoats the only vehicles of passage; the labours  
of the husbandman have perished; the hopes  
of the poor are changed into consternation;  
innumerable lives have been lost, and those  
who have escaped the fury of the waters imag-  
ined that they have before them only the ex-  
tremities of exposure and famine. The flocks,  
the horses, the herds, the stock of the poultry,

yard, the stores of the games, have been withheld in the vortex of this huge and unending devastation. Countless deeds of heroic charity, of valiant self-devotion, have interspersed the progress of the wide-spread calamity with beautiful episodes, which, when time and the strenuous prudence of the Government, aided and blessed by Providence, shall have mitigated the consequent sufferings, will be often recited in the local traditions, and will live in the recollection of the people. The Emperor of the French will himself have the foremost place in such remembrances. In part of this very region conspiracy and revolution had sought their last futile asylum, and had striven to corrupt and poison the popular mind, by painting as a heartless, self-absorbed tyrant, the regenerator of France. In 1840, a similar catastrophe had not suffered to bring King Louis Philippe among his suffering people—face to face with them, cheering, nursing, aiding, directing—leaving without stint the powerful resources of the State to meet and counteract the first losses of an event which [if the first losses can be thus overcome] may prove a permanent and inextinguishable blessing.

On the minor question that agitate more or less political circles, we can for the present offer only a condensed summary:—

Parliament has recommended its sittings after Whitsun holidays. From all appearance the work of the session is mainly accomplished. No important party debate looms in the future at present, and the Cabinet may be considered safe for some time to come.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has presented his Budget to the Commons, the main features of which are, that the country is asked to grant an additional subsidy of £1,000,000 to Sardinia, not authorized by the provisions of the act legalizing the convention with that power; and though the war estimates are £14,000,000 less than were conditionally voted three months since, there is a net deficiency of nearly £7,000,000, of which £3,000,000 are to be provided by a new loan which has already been negotiated for this week, and the remainder to be met by exchequer bills. The Budget contains no new suggestion, and was unfolded in a dull and barren speech which scarcely arrested the attention of the House.

The hands which were ordered to play in the public parks of the metropolis have been unexpectedly stopped. This has produced a considerable amount of excitement in London, which has not yet subsided. The Archbishop of Canterbury organised all his forces, and brought them to bear on the Premier, who reluctantly yielded. The Premier states that he has not altered his opinion, and still thinks that Sunday music in the Parks would contribute to the innocent recreation and elevation of the people; but, in deference to the religious convictions of a large proportion of the people he surrenders.

The French Government, no doubt, seeing the error it committed by stating its desire to gag the press of Belgium, has lowered its tone, and no serious difference is likely to arise at present between imperial France and constitutional Belgium. The Italian question is as far as ever from being solved. The Austrian concordat is producing fruit. Kossuth has raised his voice in England, and Chevalier Bunsen, the great learned German and second Prussian Ambassador to this country, has spoken in the continent. In a book entitled "The Signs of the Times," M. Bunsen analyses the concordat, and shows its true politico-religious character. He shows it to be one of the most dangerous documents ever penned, as it strikes at the foundation of human liberty, and tends to impart to the Roman Catholic Church a power far, assing the most enthusiastic dreams of Hildebrand. The existing of this concordat has contributed to the antagonism which subsists between the Pope and Sardinia on the one hand, on ecclesiastical matters, and between Austria and Sardinia on political matters on the other hand. The new treaty, which is now no longer a secret, has not only displeased Russia, but Prussia and Sardinia, as it not only guarantees the integrity of the Ottoman empire but builds a bulwark around Austria.

It is said that the Government of the Porte has asked the Governments of England and France to leave contingent armies in Turkey, until the new regulations are effected, and the Empire gets consolidated.

Lord Dalhousie has had a pension of £2,000 conferred on him, but not without evoking considerable opposition at the East India House, accompanied with severe criticism on his annexation policy.

**JUDICIAL PUBLICITY.**—It is a maxim recognised in most codes that "all men are equal before the law;" and in the British Dominions the maxim has long been converted into a practical reality. Rank, wealth, profession, personal attainments, nothing can influence the verdict of a British Jury or the sentence of a British Judge. At the bar of public justice "all men are equal;" in the strictest acceptance of the terms; innocence has nothing to fear; guilt nothing to hope.

The recent trial of the murderer Palmer forces these truths anew on our attention. The trial lasted 12 days and we may safely assert that every human means were employed to elicit and establish the truth. Seldom has such a mass of evidence been listened to with such untiring patience, and sifted with such searching scrutiny; and hence the

universal acquiescence in the impartiality of the verdict and the justice of the sentence, that gives to these public acts their august and moralizing effects. On each successive day the court-house was crowded by an impartial and attentive audience, exercising a direct and salutary influence on the culprit, the witnesses, the bar and the bench itself; and in the minute reports published from day to day, the proceedings were submitted to the ordeal of a still higher tribunal, the incorruptible verdict of the public, on the conduct of its delegated representatives. To show the importance attached to publicity in such cases, it is sufficient to remark that the report of this trial in Willmer and Smith's "European Times," occupies some twenty four closely printed columns.

This publicity, first in the proceedings of the court, and again in the public press, is the palladium of British liberty; and if other communities aspire to the same end, we cannot too earnestly impress upon them the expediency of adopting and observing the same means. A few trials conducted and reported with the publicity of that referred to, would do more to purify and moralize our courts of justice than all the theoretic prescriptions of Bello or Bentham. The Legislative Chambers publish an authorised version of their Sessions, and why should not the Judiciary adopt the same laudable practice? Is the public administration of the laws less arduous or responsible than the task of framing them?—We opine not, and uncompromisingly insist on the necessity of absolute publicity as a first instalment of judicial reform; and whilst we reserve the right of recurring to the subject, we beg leave to recommend it to the special attention of our contemporaries of the daily press.

On Wednesday, for instance, some 13 individuals, classified as "vagrants" were remitted from the district of Canuelas, and lodged in the public jail. Who are these unfortunates that have thus summarily forfeited the rights of citizenship?—What are their names?—What are the crimes with which they are charged?—What is the evidence on which they are committed?—Who are the authorities that intervened in the precognition?—To none of their questions, so natural and obvious, where the interests of the community, and the rights and liberty of individual members are concerned, no answer will be found in the columns of any of our contemporaries; and the want of such information indicates a culpable apathy on the part of the authorities and of the public, and presents a striking contrast with the trial of the murderer Palmer.

**CONFEDERATE PROVINCES.**—About the middle of the week a report got into circulation of a revolutionary movement in the Province of Santa Fé; in consequence of which Governor Cullen had been deposed and was held prisoner, while General Pablo Lopez occupied his place. As a voucher of this startling intelligence, it was even asserted that the Governor had received a private letter from San Nicolas, containing his and other details.

As no other subsequent confirmation or contradiction of the report has taken place, we must for the present place it in limbo, although we feel rather disposed to regard it as a fabrication, intended perhaps to prevent a too rapid decline in the value of ounces.

As to the differential duties nothing had been decided, and their fate in the Senate was still doubtful.

**MONTEVIDEO.**—The news are of a mixed character. The financial crisis continues, and the Minister of that department has tendered his resignation; and rumours were not wanting that others of his colleagues would follow his example.

General Venancio Flores, availing himself of the conceded leave of absence, has retired to Entre Rios; whether in disgust with his late allies, or for the purpose of extending and fortifying the alliance, does not clearly appear.

On the other hand, as an indication of vitality, the Chambers have sanctioned a custom-house law that fairly outshines us in liberality; some of the more important articles of which we shall give in our next.

Señor Magarinos has made a spirited appeal to his compatriots, in behalf of the public subscription initiated by General Escalada for the ransom of the Christian captives that exist in the power of the Pampa Indians; an act of humanity and

brotherhood that merits honourable mention.

**THE DRAG.**—As we predicted, the drag performs its duty nobly, raising at an average 200 tons of mud per hour; at which rate it must soon effect a profitable revolution at the mouth of the Boca harbour.—In the daily papers the Government advertises for estimates for prolonging the Mole 200 yards; to which we direct the attention of whom it may concern. They must be lodged on or before the 10th of August ensuing.

**PRODUCE MARKETS.**—The variations in the European Markets are so very inconsiderable, that we may refer to the report of the month of May. Salted cow hides in good request and prices firm; horse hides had advanced about 3s each; good pipe tallow brought from 46s 9d to 47s 9d.—Horse Grease ranged from 35s 6d to 37s 9d.

Exchange—July 26th.	
Spanish Dollar and Batavians	25
Port of London	263
Spanish do	263
Gold on England per London	40
Current	2 1/2
Montevideo	1 1/2 on dist.
Peru, per London	100
United States do	1 00 on dist.
Rio Janeiro	1 00 on
Patriot Banknotes	highest price during the week 87 1/2 lowest do 86 1/2
Exchange on England, highest during the week 27 do lowest do 60 1/2	

### MARINE LIST.

#### Port of Buenos Ayres.

**ARRIVALS.**  
July 17th.  
O. J. Hayes, American bark, 413 tons Elvicerik, from New York 19th May, to J. Eastman & Co., with 105 boxes nails, 11 do clocks, 15 do hardware, 2 do pills, 12 do medicines, 250 do fire crackers, 125 do tobacco, 25 do and 25 half do macerons, 75 barrels vinegar, 55 rolls cordage, 3 barrels varnish, 32 boxes blind lat, 59 do lard, 177 do and 109 barrels starch, 330 boxes and 99 half do tea, 25 dozen pails, 1,200 barrels flour, 400 do sugar, 875 do rice, 100 half do do, 61 boxes chairs, 18 do, 6 cases and 3 packages merchandise.

Rapido, Brazilian brigantine, 144 tons, F. J. Gonzalez, from Pernambuco 4th June, to Martinez & Sons, with 650 barrels and 150 bags sugar.

July 18th.  
Ferrolano, Spanish brig, 130 tons, F. B. Diaz, from Ferrol 19th April, Montevideo, 15th inst., to P. Alfar, with 1,000 bag stones, 228 ligms. 3 barrels and 1 bag rye, 1 do pine seeds, 83 barrels anchovies, 58 do sardines, 60 qq. clay, 63 boxes chocolate, 7 do preserves, 206 blocks.

Caridad, Spanish bark, 230 tons, J. Barceló, from Barcelona 16th April, Malaga 4th May, Montevideo 16th inst., to Llavallol & Sons, with 270 pipes, 60 half do and 10 quarter do red wine, 70 do Malaga do, 300 jars aguaridito, 20 bales brown wrapping paper, 50 do matting, 25 quarter casks oil, 200 barrels olives, 192 boxes, 55 half do and 209 quarter do raisins, 30 bales white paper, 500 jars oil, 100 boxes vermelli, 4 do buttons, do do almond oil, 200 packages almonds, 2 bags cummin seeds, 4 do annis seed, 20 barrels canary seed.

Plata, Bremen brig, 250 tons, M. Wencke, from Bremen 6th May, to Zimmermann & Co., with 2000 bricks, 195 hams, 400 bolls bagging, 819 boards, 148 empty demijohns, 400 barrels, 2 packages and 230 boxes merchandise, 20,50 do, 999 demijohns and 45 hog-heads liquids.

Sandada, Brazilian bark, 335 tons, M. J. de Santa Anna, from Pernambuco 24th May, to Martinez & Sons, with 1,935 barrels and 440 half do sugar.

Anna, Hanoverian brig, 169 tons, L. Friedrichs, from Rotterdam 2nd April, to Visser & Co., with 200 boxes paint, 143 do wine, 35 do cologne water, 29 do cigars, 30 do and 50 baskets pipes, 55 do cordials, 60 do prunes 60 do glass ware, 187 do and 4 cask cheese, 66 do vinegar, 60 hams, 39 baskets jugs, 90 boards, 580 bags rice, 40 half pipes gin, 20 packages cinnamon, 50 do, 315 boxes, 28 bales and 3 casks merchandise.

Quilteyre, British bark, 221 tons, J. Spence, from Liverpool 4th May, to T. Duguid & Co., with 600 bundles hoop iron, 871 do and 711 bars iron, 400 bushes, 108 bags shot, 3007 pots, 208 bundles pails, 12 casks and 80 boxes wine, 15 tons coal, 55 bundles wire, 6 pair of bellows, 318 boxes, 301 bales, 155 casks and 73 packages merchandise.

Mante, American bark, 281 tons, P. S. Saye, from Boston 15th April, to Zimmermann & Co., with 204 bales wicking, 40 do and 20 boxes domestics, 17 do shoes, 12 do oysters, 1031 barrels flour, 259 do rice, 500 do sugar, 72,000 feet lumber, 4,000 do mahogany.

July 20th.  
Mená, British steamer, J. B. Schiaffino, from Montevideo 19th inst., with 60 barrels sweet red pepper, 153 tercio yerba, 1 box merchandise. Passengers 18.

Camilla, British mail steamer, Carlewis, from Rio Janeiro 13th, Montevideo 19th inst., with the mail from Southampton. Passengers 22.

Indus, American bark, 404 tons, J. S. Berry, from Baltimore 26th April, Rio Janeiro 26th

June, Montevideo 18th inst., to Order, 3016 barrels flour.

Luisa, Spanish paque, 202 tons, J. A. from Barcelona 16th April, Tarragona 22, Malaga 11th May, Montevideo 17th inst. Llavallol & Sons, with 225 pipes, 75 do and 50 quarter do red wine, 100 do Malaga 49 do and 853 jars oil, 1 box merchandise do raisins, 94 do vermelli, 40 baskets bags peas, 2 do amissed, 100 barrels 20 do sweet red pepper, 15 do canary seed bales brown wrapping paper.

Constitucion, National steamer, S. P. from Montevideo 19th inst., with 131 wheat, 21 pipes and 16 half do lime, 16 cards, 4 do merchandise, 3 barrels flour, sweet meats, 1 machine. Passengers 72.

Romano, Oriental brigantine, 126 tons Maccio, from Montevideo 19th inst., to L. Basso, with 23,076 files, 16 mill stones, barrels rosin, 10 do sweet red pepper, 24 and 34 half do lime.

Sacramento, French ship, 502 tons, from Dunkirk 11th May, to Order, with Passengers 136.

July 21st.  
Oceanica, British brig, 273 tons, G. H. arison, from Glasgow 10th May, to T. D. X. Co., with 80 tons iron, 950 barrels glass, 65 crates earthenware, 40 casks glass, 108 barrels beer, 1 punching machine, 1 do, 3 wheels, 50 barrels Roman cement, iron pots, 3878 bars and 249 bundles iron casks paint, 10 do 272 boxes 121 bales packages merchandise, 7 do samples.

Roma, Sardinian brig, 232 tons, S. F. P. from Genoa 3rd April, Montevideo 17th inst. Guillot Bertarelli & Co., with 75 casks and boxes oil, 25 do brandy, 100 bags and 131 bales rice, 75 do canary seed, and lined, bales brown wrapping paper, 25 barrels mounds, 249 boxes dates, 18 do cheese, 4 do sardines, 2 casks mushrooms, 9 do, 47 bags and 1361 boxes vermelli, 10 soap, 6 barrels anchovies, 15 do preserves, do and boxes drugs, 15 do wine 10 do and casks liquids, 52 do chestnuts, 10 do salaz, 9 do pistacho 25 bales stockfish, 11 boxes 7 packages merchandise.

Sicardi, Sardinian brig, 255 tons, E. rando, from Genoa 4th and Santa Cruz 3rd May, to Guillot Bertarelli & Co., with 3 bales, 1 carpenter bench, 87,960 ball, 30 casks wood, 345 boxes oil, 109 do absyrd do soap, 12 barrels chestnuts, 150 do rice, do flour, 350 bales brown wrapping paper, do brandy, 100 do cord-l, 1405 do and half do vermelli, 47 barrels 2 packages and boxes drugs, 66 do merchandise, 100 boxes mouth.

Daniel Elliot, American bark, 591 tons Robinson, from Portland 5th May, to S. Hale & Co., with 413,859 feet lumber, 4 gons, 2 boxes harness, 3 do merchandise, 1 apple.

July 22d.  
Obligado, National pilot boat, 140 tons C. Nielson, from Paragua 28th June, to Paranga & Co., with 1169 tercio and half do ba, 105 bags rice.

### SAILINGS.

July 18th.  
Ora, Hamburg brig, for Calcutta, in ball dispatched by Guillot Bertarelli.

Antonito, National pilot boat, for India ballast.

July 19th.  
Peru, Spanish barque, for Lima, dispatched by Zumarán and Co., with 1826 boxes tallow.

Limá Stewart, British barque, for Montevideo in ballast, dispatched by Zimmermann & Co.

Camilla, Sardinian brig, for Genoa, dispatched by B. Dellino, with 1481 salted cow hides, 1400 do horse do, 475 do calf skin, 3900 horns-360 boxes mares oil.

Grevin de Danner, Danish schooner, for Gualeguaychu in ballast, dispatched by D. Visser and Co.

Pampero, British steamer, for Montevideo. July 20th.

Windhorst, British brig, for Gualeguaychu, dispatched by T. Duguid and Co., with 85 tercio.

July 21st.  
Inca, Brazilian brig, for Brazil, dispatched by Martinez & Sons, with 603 qq jerked 70 empty pipes.

July 22d.  
Courier, Danish brig, for Brazil, in ballast, dispatched by Rosenthal Gayen and Co.

Mená, British steamer, for Montevideo.

Constitucion, National steamer, for Montevideo.

### FOR NEW YORK.

The fine American brigantine Civilian, 30 tons, Smith master, has still room for a few do hides and bales, and will be followed by the American bark Gipsy, 295 tons. A third vessel which vessel will be ready to receive cargo in a few days.

Both the above vessels will land their cargoes to inner roads, and are to every respect most eligible opportunities. For freight or passage apply to the consignees.

Messrs Zimmermann Frazier & Co. FOR NEW YORK.

The well known regular trader, American bark O. J. Hayes, 413 tons, Schvicerik master, will be ready in a few days to receive cargo.

For freight or passage apply to the consignees Messrs J. Eastman & Co.

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

HENRY A. GREEN, No. 51, Calle Reconquista.



**WANTED.**  
A situation by a man and wife, the former a steward or gardener, the latter as cook or housemaid; they can bring the best testimonial for ability and integrity. Would have no objections to the county. Address A. B. office of this paper or 214 calle de la Reconquista, 6126-1p.

**TO LET.**  
Two or three furnished rooms, at calle Reconquista No 138. J26

**SUPERIOR BLACK TEA.**  
In half chests on sale at Messrs Edward Lamb & Co., calle Peru No. 12. J12-3p

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An English lady living in a healthy situation near the city, and who has had considerable experience in teaching, would take charge of two or three girls from 8 to 12 years of age in addition to those she has at present. The strictest attention paid to the comfort and improvement of the children it is urged to her care. For particulars apply to Mr. James Gibson No. 11 c/le Victoria or at Mr. Hastings's grocery store, No 100 calle Piedad. J26-3p

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**PASSENGERS ONLY.**  
The fast sailing clipper built American bark "Emily," Captain Eddinger, will sail for the above destination, in the course of a few days, and having very superior accommodations is a desirable opportunity for passengers who will receive the best of treatment on board. Apply to the captain, or to Messrs. Zimmerman Frazier & Co., calle Defensa No 69. J26-3p

**IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
Instituted 1800  
1 Old Broad Street & 16 Pall Mall, London.

For insuring houses and other buildings goods, wares, merchandises, manufacturing and farming stock, ships in port harbour or dock, and the cargoes of such ships; also ships building and repairing; barges and other vessels on navigable rivers and canals, and goods on board such vessels, throughout Great Britain & Ireland & in Foreign Countries.

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The undersigned beg to inform their friends and the Public that they have been appointed Agents to this Company, and are empowered to effect Insurances on dwelling Houses, warehouses, & merchandise at moderate Premiums; they will also receive proposals for Life Insurances.

The large Capital of the Company, the number and influence of its Proprietors, together with its successful management, enable it to rank with the most eligible offices in England, as regards the security and advantages offered to the Public.—This Company will always distinguish itself by its promptness in the settlement of just claims.—No charge is made for the Policy, and those insured by this Company have the unusual advantage of being covered against losses occasioned by Gas Explosions.

For full particulars apply to the Agents  
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J112 12p

**REMOVAL.**  
The undersigned Lawyer announces to his clients, that he has removed his office to calle de Reconquista No. 106.  
JOSE FRANCISCO LOPEZ.

**TO LET.**  
The spacious two story house calle 25 de Mayo No. 43, containing upwards of 20 apartments, cellar, algarve, &c. long known as the "Hotel de Paris." To see it, and for further particulars, apply at any hour of the day at calle Merced No 115. Jy 12-3p

**SEEDS AND PLANTS.**  
Sailors and others when on shore in the rivers Paraná and Uruguay may at all seasons collect a greater or less quantity of seeds and plants. These will be received and liberally paid at No. 15 calle Tecuman; where select assortments may always be found on sale. Jy 12-c-o.

A Foreigner requires two well furnished rooms, fronting the street, and near the centre of the City. A Fire grate required in the sitting room. Apply at 144 calle Piedad.

A person that can give good reference, holding a suerte de Estancia in the neigh bourhood of Colonia (Oriental State) wishes to enter into an engagement to settle from 4 to 5,000 sheep in said Estancia, the holder of the necessary sheep putting them in Colonia and the possessor of the land taking them on halves with personal attendance. Apply to Messrs Calvo Koch & Frias, Calle Belgrano, No. 84. J. 28-3 p.

**SHEEP FARM.**

It confidently recommended to invalids, as unsurpassed by any known preparation for the cure of COLICUS, HOARSENESS, and other forms of common colds; BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GROUP, CONSUMPTION in an early stage, and for the relief of the patient even in advanced stages of that fatal disease. It combines, in a scientific manner, remedies of long esteemed value, with others of more recent discovery and besides its soothing and tonic qualities, acts through the skin gently, and with great efficacy for the cure of this class of diseases.

**Stablers**  
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CHERRY EXPECTORANT  
Dr. THOMAS P. EUBANK, Essex County, Va., writes:—  
"Your Expectorant is certainly the best remedy I have ever met with for affections of the throat and lungs. I say this much, after an extensive use of it, in many mild cases, and in some also of a desperate character of long standing; id all it has done for my patients all that I could wish."  
In my own family, less than two bottles cures the wife of my overseer, (a woman of a very consumptive habit) after she had suffered for more than six months, with extreme hoarseness and a very bad cough, all the usual prescriptions having been tried without benefit. My own wife has also been quickly cured by it, of every cold she has contracted since I have had her "Good Medicine"; by me, and I intend hereafter never to be without it. Jy 19-2p  
[For sale at the Dry Store of John Eastman & Co., No. 7 Calle de Defensa.

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ENGLISH AND AMERICAN EDITIONS OF THE FOLLOWING AUTHORS.  
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**THE LONDON ASSURANCE,**  
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GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, AND VESSELS IN PORT AND IN DOCK.  
Throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in Foreign Countries.  
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**Terms of Insurance.**  
1. Private dwelling houses, having the external walls of bricks and covered with the same, or with slate, tile, metal, cement, or other incombustible materials, 7s. 6d. per cent per annum. Contents of the above, the same rate.  
2. Buildings used wholly or partly, as Warehouses, or Shops, erected and covered as above, 10s. per cent per annum. Contents the same rate.

3. Goods in private Custom House depots stores, erected and covered as above, 10s. per cent per annum.  
4. Goods in general Custom House, Stores, and vessels in port, for 12 months, 10s.; for 6 months, 7s. 6.; for 3 months, 5s.  
5. Barrack buildings, of wood, wholly or in part, if away from any crowded district, can likewise be insured, at a conventional premium.

**Conditions of Insurance.**

I. That preparatory to effecting any Insure on Houses or Buildings, the party or parties making the same, shall specify of what Materials the Walls and Roofs of such Houses and Buildings are respectively constructed, where situated, and by whom occupied; and whether as private dwellings or otherwise; whether any manufacture or hazardous trade be carried on; and whether adjoining to or in the Risk of any Building or place in which any hazardous trade is carried on; such as Steam Engines, Furnace, Kilo, Stove, Coal or other Apparatus, whereby heat is produced (common Fire Pans, and Ovens for domestic use excepted) be erected on the premises, and if so specify a particular description of the nature and construction thereof respectively; and in case any alteration or addition be made therein or therein respectively, or any hazardous articles be deposited or manufactured therein, after the Insurance thereon is effected, and notice thereof respectively be not given to this Corporation, or to its Agents, and the same be allowed by endorsement on the Policy; such Policy or Insurance will be null and void.

II. That upon the Insurance of Goods, Wares, or Merchandise, the nature and qualities thereof, and the Houses and Buildings or other places where the same are deposited and kept, shall be truly and accurately described, and likewise whether any Goods or articles of a hazardous nature be stored therein.

III. That if any Houses, Buildings, Goods, or other Property, shall be insured by this Corporation, without having been truly and accurately described, so that the nature and degree of the risk to which they may be exposed, may be justly estimated; the Policy effected, shall be null and void.

IV. That Houses, Buildings, and Goods, in Trust or on Commission, intended to be insured, must be so described and declared at the time of effecting such Insurance, otherwise the Policy will not extend to cover such Property.

V. That losses by lightning will be made good where the Property insured by this Corporation, has been actually set on fire thereby, and burnt in consequence thereof.

VI. That this Corporation will not be answerable for any loss or damage by fire, occasioned by any Invasion, foreign enemy, civil commotion, riot, or any military or nautical power whatsoever, or for loss by fire occasioned by Earthquake or Hurricane.

VII. That no allowance will be made for any property which may be destroyed or damaged by its own natural heating, nor for any property which may be destroyed or damaged while undergoing any process in or by which the application of fire-heat is necessary; neither will the Corporation be responsible for loss or damage by explosion of any kind.

VIII. That books of accounts, manuscripts, written securities, notes, bank notes, bills, stamps, and gunpowder, will not be insured by this Corporation, nor will any loss or damage in any case, or of any description be made good, when once there is a loss of gunpowder shall be deposited or kept on the premises.

IX. That watches, trinkets, jewels, pearls, plate, musical instruments, pictures, prints, and drawings; china, glass, earthenware, looking glass plates, medals, coins, sculptures, or other ornaments, will not be included in any Insurance effected by this Corporation, or covered thereby, unless the same be particularly specified in the Policy.

X. That persons who have insured property with this Corporation, shall give notice of any other insurance already made, or which shall afterwards be made elsewhere on the same property; so that a memorandum of the same may be endorsed on the Policy or Policies effected with this Corporation, otherwise such Policy or Policies shall be void, and the premium paid thereon for the current year shall be forfeited to the Corporation, and shall not be recoverable back or claimed from them.

XI. That upon the death of any person insured by this Corporation, his or her Policy and interest therein may be transferred and assigned to his or her representative or to the right of the Property insured shall belong, by endorsement on such Policy, and persons removing their goods may retain the benefits of their respective Policies, the nature and circumstances of the risk in such Policies be not altered and such removal be allowed by the Corporation or its Agents, by endorsement on their respective Policies.

XII. That persons insured by this Corporation, sustaining any loss or damage by fire, shall forthwith give notice to the Directors or Secretary of this Corporation, at their office, No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, or to their Agents elsewhere, and shall deliver within a reasonable time, to the said Directors, their Secretary, or Agents, an accurate and particular account of their loss or damage respectively, as the nature and circumstances of their respective cases will admit, and shall within the same period of time, if the same by their Oath, solemn declaration or affirmation, and that of their domestics or servants, and by the production of such books of accounts and such vouchers or evidence as may be required; and with such notices, and accurate and particular accounts, vouchers and evidence are produced, the validity thereof has been previously ascertained under the hand and seal of the Chief Magistrate of the district where the fire happened, or of the District Council, where such officer is resident, no loss or damage will be paid or made good by this Corporation.

XIII. That in every case of loss or damage for which the said Corporation shall be liable, the said Corporation shall have the option, where the Insurances may be on goods, to apply the insured with the like quantity of goods of like name sort and kind, and of equal value and goodness, with those destroyed or damaged by fire; or where the Insurance may be on houses and buildings, the said Corporation shall have the option, to rebuild or repair, and reinstate the same, and put the insured in the good and substantial condition as they were in the time when such fire happened. And, in case any difference shall arise touching any loss or damage, such difference shall be submitted to the arbitration of two indifferent persons, one to be chosen by the Policy insured, and the other by the Corporation, or its Agents, with liberty to appoint an Empire, or of them and their Empire, or of any two of them, shall be conclusive and binding to all parties.

XIV. That if any fraud or deception shall be practised or attempted, or if any false declaration or fraudulent claim or statement shall have been made or practised in effecting the said Policy or Policies, or procuring the same from the said Corporation, or its Agents or shall be made or set up by or on the part of the assured, or in or in respect of any alleged loss or damage by fire, or in respect of any account of the said loss or damage, or in respect of any account of the said Corporation, it is expressly stipulated and agreed that in any or either of such cases the Policy and Policies, and the Insurances and Insurances thereby made shall be wholly and absolutely null and void, and the assured forfeit all his or her or their right, title and interest under the said Policy and Policies, and shall not recover or claim any thing whatsoever for or in respect of such alleged loss or damage, and the premium paid on such Policy or Policies for the current year shall be forfeited to the said Corporation, and shall not be recoverable back or claimed from them.

XV. Insurances may be made for any period less than a year, and absolutely null and void, and the assured forfeit all his or her or their right, title and interest under the said Policy and Policies, and shall not recover or claim any thing whatsoever for or in respect of such alleged loss or damage, and the premium paid on such Policy or Policies for the current year shall be forfeited to the said Corporation, and shall not be recoverable back or claimed from them.

XVI. That no Insurance shall be conclusive or binding on this Corporation, unless the Premium be previously paid thereon, and persons desirous of continuing several Insurances must make their respective payments thereon, or in respect of the commencement of each and every succeeding Insurance will expire on the respective days, and the only evidence of such payments shall be the receipts of the said Corporation or its Agents.

**BUENOS AYRES.**  
Agents, Messrs, DANIEL GOWLAND & Co. J14 12p

Superior Port, Sherry, Champagne, Ale and Brandy. A small parcel of these articles will be found on sale at Calle Maypa, No. 4, J12 3p

**NOTICE.**  
The undersigned, Public Auctioneer, begs leave to inform his friends and the Commercial Community of this City, that owing to the friendly interposition of one of his friends he has again recommenced his business as Auctioneer and Commission Merchant at his usual residence Sta. Rosa, No. 68.  
MARIANO BILLINGHURST

**SOAP MANUFACTORY.**  
Saladero del Alto.  
The partnership heretofore existing between William Downes and Gustav Fuss, in the Soap Manufactory in this city dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Fuss is charged with the liquidation of all pending accounts.—Saladero del Alto June 1st, 1856.  
WILLIAM DOWNES.  
GUSTAV FUSS.

**BRITISH LIBRARY.**  
At a Meeting held lately by the Proprietor and Subscribers to this institution, the following important changes in the rules and management were agreed to in order to extend the benefit of the Library as far as possible to all classes of the community, viz:—  
To reduce the subscription to \$150 currency per annum.  
Every subscriber to become a proprietor after he has subscribed for two years.  
Measures to be taken immediately to arrange for considerable supplies of new and interesting works to come out every three months, besides Magazines and Reviews in due course.  
The Committee on making known these changes earnestly appeal to their countrymen of all classes but especially the young men in merchants' offices, to support them by at once calling at Messrs. Mackern's and entering their names as subscribers; for they believe that the establishment conducted on these principles will become one of the most useful in South America.  
A book list on the table of the Library in which the subscribers can enter any work they would wish the Committee to bring out. J14 3p

**BOOKS.**  
The Committee of the British Library have empowered Messrs. Mackern to offer for sale at low price, a quantity of well bound books—chiefly novels, series of magazines, &c. &c. J14 3p

**WANTED,**  
Two rooms unfurnished in a central situation; a note addressed Z. H. and left at this office will be attended to. J14 c.o.

**FOR SALE.**  
At the store of Bunge Bornfield & Co., Calle Defensa No. 70, a few cases of superior carpet just received from Bordeaux, also, Chartre Beque, Vieux Bequet, Château L. Bis, Chartre Marguette, in 1 dozen cases, and Champagne of the favorite brand "Comte de Meruel." J7 8p

**BRITISH LIBRARY.**  
The Committee beg to intimate to those parties who have books belonging to the Library in their possession, beyond the time allowed, that if they are not returned without delay the Committee will have to charge them with the cost of the marks, 7th June 1856. c.o.

**ON SALE.**  
At the Quinta Castillo, near the huerto de las Saucedas, 600 fine wheat orange plants of 6 and 8 years will be sold cheap to clear the ground.  
Also a neat country house to let in the same Quinta. J7 3p

**THE SUBSCRIBERS** have on sale a small quantity of Messrs. Tement's famed XX stout and best India Pale Ale in half and in whole bottles.  
BROWNELLS GREY & Co.  
Calle Naypu, No. 15 J7

**SITUATION WANTED.**  
A person well acquainted with the management of an establishment of cattle or sheep, and who will make himself generally useful, and can give the best information as to character, offers his services for the camp. Apply at No. 73 Calle Merced. m17

**FRESH SUPPLIES.**  
Just landed from the Annie Worrill.  
Outmen, mustard, pickles, currants, truckle cheese in bladder, fine table salt, in jars and small bag, 9 Glenfield's patent starch, fancy biscuits of all sorts and sizes. On sale at J. M. Noble's No. 114 calle Defensa. m29 6p

**NOTICE.**  
In the press, and will be shortly published, a practical treatise on the teeth.  
BY  
J. W. ROWLEY.  
Dentist.

This practical treatise on the teeth, contains instructions, that if properly attended to may save many months and years of agonizing pain, and a premature deformity, that is when the opening of the lips discloses no longer two pear's rows within them. People are not generally sufficiently aware of the value and importance of the teeth, but merely as regards beauty of appearance, but the enjoyment of health. Without teeth or with teeth rendered incapable of performing their functions, (which often arises from simple neglect or ignorance of the proper mode of preserving them) our food is not properly prepared for digestion which consequently becomes a study in its progress, and it is as us. as if the evils that result be here to. J28-6p

