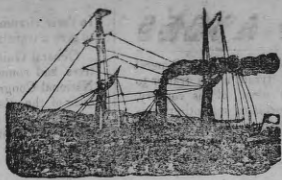


BRITISH PACKET

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.



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Advertisements received till Friday at noon, and inserted with the greatest care and attention, at the following rates.—Not exceeding six lines, one insertion \$4; and each subsequent insertion 12 rials. Those exceeding six lines, 4 rials per line for the first, and 2 for each subsequent insertion. Notices from the National Authorities, Consular Notices on subjects of general interest, Notices as to Public Schools, Churches, Hospitals, Benevolent and Beneficent Societies, &c., Gratis.

No. 1556.

BUENOS AYRES, Saturday, August 16, 1856.

Established in 1826.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

England.

Convict William Palmer—
Department during the trial—
Sentence of condemnation—
Subsequent department.

DEPARTMENT DURING THE TRIAL.—A long and successful career of crime seems to have blunted the moral feelings of this inexcusable culprit, rendering him inaccessible to the opinion of his fellowmen, while the fallacious hope of eluding the justice of Heaven but amongst the inhabitants of this lower world" blinded him to the real danger of his awful situation.

The self-possession of Palmer throughout the trial was marvellous. He was constantly sending notes to his solicitor and counsel in reference to the progress of the case, a sacking their opinion of the evidence, and freely expressing his own—sometimes in a manner anything but solemn. His observations also extended to the jury, whose personal appearance he criticised, and from certain peculiarities they displayed drew inferences as to the chances of acquittal. In reference to one of them, who had something of a Quaker-like appearance, he wrote to his solicitor, "Do you think that broad-collared fellow will ever hang a man?"

The prisoner, who exhibited some slight pallor and the least possible shade of anxiety upon the return of the jury to the box, almost instantly recovered his self-possession and his demeanour of comparative indifference. He maintained his firmness and perfect calmness after the delivery of the verdict, and when the sentence was being passed he looked an interested, although utterly unmoved spectator. We think we may truly say that during the whole of this protracted trial his nerve and calmness have never for a moment forsaken him.

During the absence of the jury there was one little incident, full of significant import, which awakened marked attention, viz. the entrance into court of the Rev. J. Davis, chaplain of Newgate, who took his seat upon the bench near the seats of the judges, in full canonicals, ready to pronounce the final "Amen" when sentence of death should be pronounced, if the jury convicted the prisoner.

The jury re-entered their box at 25 minutes to 4, after an absence of one hour and 17 minutes; and the prisoner, who had been removed upon the retirement of the jury, was placed in the dock at the same moment.

The buzz of excitement which ran round the court on the re-appearance of the Jury was instantly hushed by the formal question of the Clerk of the Arraigs, who asked, "Gentlemen of the Jury, are you all unanimous in your verdict?"

The Foreman.—We are.

The Clerk of the Arraigs.—How say you, gentlemen, do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty?

The Foreman (rising, and in a distinct and firm tone).—We find the prisoner guilty.

The Clerk of the Arraigs: Prisoner at the bar, you stand convicted of murder; what have you to say why the Court should not give you judgment to die according to law?

The question is one of a formal nature, and the prisoner made no answer.

The learned judges then assumed the black cap; and

The Lord Chief Justice pronounced sentence in the following terms.—William Palmer, after a long and impartial trial you have been convicted by a jury of your country of the crime of wilful murder. In that verdict my two learned brothers, who have so anxiously watched this trial, and myself entirely concur, and we consider the conviction altogether satisfactory. The case is attended with such circumstances of aggravation that I will not dare to touch upon them. Whether this be the first and only offence of this sort which you have committed is certainly known only to God and your own conscience. It is seldom that such a familiarity with the means of death should be shown without long experience; but for this offence, of which you have been found guilty, your life is forfeited. You must prepare to die; and I trust that, as you can expect no mercy in this world, you will, by a repentance of your crimes, seek to obtain mercy from Almighty God. The act of Parliament

on which you have been tried, and under which you have been tried, and under which you have been brought to the bar of this court, at your own request, gives leave to the Court to direct that the sentence under such circumstances shall be executed either within the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court or in the country where the offence was committed. We think that for the sake of example the sentence ought to be executed in the county of Stafford. I hope that the terrible example will deter others from committing such atrocious crimes; and that it will be seen, whatever art, or caution, or experience, may accomplish, that such an offence will surely be detected and punished. However destructive poison may be, it is so ordained by Providence, for the safety of its creatures, that there are means of detecting and punishing those who administer it. I again implore you to repent, and to prepare for the awful change which awaits you. I will not seek to harrow up your feelings by an enumeration of the circumstance of this foul murder; but I will content myself now by passing upon you the sentence of the law, which is,—that you be taken from hence to the goal of Newgate, and be thence removed to the goal of the county of Stafford, being the county in which the offence for which you stand convicted was committed, and that you be taken thence to the place of execution, and be there hanged by the neck until you be dead, and that your body be afterwards buried within the precincts of the prison in which you shall be last confined after your conviction, and may the Lord of Heaven have mercy on your soul!

The Chaplain said, "Amen," and the response, in a low tone, but audibly, was repeated all over the court.

The prisoner did not seem at all affected, while the awful sentence had been pronounced; but, on the contrary, there was a sort of sneering expression on his countenance. The moment the Chief Justice had concluded, the prisoner turned round, and walked hastily away from the dock, and descended the staircase leading to the prison.

The Lord Chief Justice then addressed the jury, and said that he had to tender them his most warm thanks for the manner in which they had performed the arduous duty that had been cast upon them. They were most of them, no doubt, engaged in business; and the long detention they had undergone must have caused them very considerable inconvenience, if not loss. He could only hope that they would be rewarded by the approbation of their own consciences, and the approval of their country.

Mr. James then applied to the court to order that all the forged bills that had been produced should be impounded, and placed in the charge of the officer of the court.

The Lord Chief Justice said—Let it be done. His Lordship said he thought it right, before the court separated, to express his thanks to the sheriffs for the admirable arrangements they had made for the preservation of order and regularity during this important trial. Everything had been done that could be required, and he begged to render his thanks to them, and to the City of London, for the pains they had taken to preserve order.

Before the judges left the court they signed a warrant for the removal of the prisoner to Stafford Gaol, and an order to the sheriff of that county to carry out the sentence.

REMOVAL OF PALMER TO STAFFORD GAOL.

On Tuesday night (June 10) the convict, W. Palmer was taken from Newgate in a cab to the Euston station in charge of two gaulers, and thence conveyed to Stafford gaol by the 8 o'clock train, which would arrive at Stafford about 12 o'clock.

When the cab which contained the prisoner and his keepers drove into the yard of the Euston Station the prisoner alighted and walked through the large room on to the platform. He was immediately recognised by some persons who had seen him in court, and the news of his being at the station spread rapidly. In a few moments there was a tremendous rush through the station to the platform, and in an incredibly short space of time the prisoner was the object of general curiosity, although the fact of his removal had been kept as secret as possible. He walked rapidly to the train, with a gaoler on each side, followed by the crowd which had collected. He wore a cloak and a cap, and was, we understand, fettered to one of his gaulers by the leg at a m. He was placed in the middle compartment of a first-class carriage, a gaoler being on each side of him.—

When he was seated in the carriage the crowd surrounded the window, eager to catch a glimpse of one who had attained such an unenviable notoriety. This was evidently annoying to Palmer, and the blind of the carriage window was drawn down, much to the disappointment of the curious. He looked as cool and collected as during the trial.

EXECUTION OF PALMER.

The Sheriff has received the warrant fixing Saturday, 14th of June, for the execution of Palmer.

The Universal Agricultural Exhibition at Paris.

The Palace of Industry is again open, and filled with wonders of a different description from those which excited so much admiration in 1855. At noon on Sunday the public were admitted, and the greatest surprise was caused at the metamorphosis which the building had undergone. The boarded floor has been removed, and the whole of the vast transept transformed into a beautiful garden, presenting a magnificent collection of the choicest flowers. The oxen and cows are placed in stalls neatly arranged under the gallery all round the building, and nothing can be more interesting than the whole display. The cleanliness which prevails everywhere must be seen to be credited, and far from any disagreeable smell arising from the assemblage of so many cattle, what principally strikes the spectators is the peculiar odour of the breath of the cows, proverbial for its sweetness.

Proceeding round towards the right on entering by the grand entrance, the first thing that strikes the eye is a collection of pure Durhams sent by England. They are 120 in number, 50 males and 60 cows. Some of these animals are of the greatest beauty, and several would surely be sold for any price. Next come a number of Devon, then some Herefords, and a considerable number of Airshires. These last named occupy a great portion of the western end of the building. There is besides a large collection of animals from Galway, Yorkshire, and Suffolk. The Airshires without horns, are almost all black, without a single spot of white. Near them are a number of cattle from Ireland, of which the small race from Kerry seemed to attract most attention. Next come the breeds of Holland, which occupy the remaining portion under the western gallery; next are those of Switzerland, which are very fine, especially those of Berne and Schwytz; and then are to be seen those of Germany and Hungary. Above the Swiss stalls are suspended the bells and collars which the animals wear—the former very large, and the latter splendidly ornamented. What is particularly curious in this part of the exhibition is the number of Swiss, Tyrolean, Transylvanian, Galician, Hungarian, and other peasants, who have brought the animals to Paris, and who wear their national costume. The Hungarians are particularly remarkable—they wear white trousers so long and wide that they almost resemble petticoats, and have immense moustaches. Next, in going round the building, are to be seen the various races just in vogue in France—the Norman, Charolais, and Limousine being of extraordinary beauty.

Owing to the number of cattle sent, it has been found necessary to construct stalls outside; and they are chiefly occupied by specimens of Hungarian breeds, which are almost wild, and of singular appearance. Near these sheds, are those occupied by sheep and swine. The number of animals of the bovine race brought from foreign countries is about 750, and those exhibited by France about 380. The ovine race is represented by about 700 animals; of which England exhibits 253, and France 238. The English have, above all, endeavored to improve their breeds of sheep, as they have their horned cattle, for the flesh; whereas in France the contrary is the case; the flesh being considered as a mere accessory, the primary object being the wool. The Dishley, Leicester, Kent, with long wool, and the South downs with short at present exhibited at the Palais, prove that the English have completely attained their object. As to the porcine race, there are 134 animals exhibited, and it was generally a matter that those from England had a marked superiority.

The decoration of the building has been exceedingly simple, merely consisting of flags of various nations from the roof, and wreaths of flowers along the front of the galleries. The great piece of ornamentation is the fine collection of floors, and the view from the gallery above on the beautiful garden in the centre of

the building and on the crowds promenading below was a most varied and interesting one.

On Saturday the Emperor and Empress paid a visit to the Palace of the Exhibition, about four o'clock, when the jurors had just finished their labours. Their majesties made a minute inspection of the animals in the principal buildings of the Palace. They appeared to take great interest in the different breeds exhibited, and were most courteous in their demeanour towards all connected with the Exhibition, and those in charge of the animals.

To the Editor of the "British Packet"

Sir,

Will you have the goodness to give publication to the following brief history of a receipt for ten thousand dollars of paper currency, and oblige yours respectfully.

A Subscriber to the "British Packet," since its commencement, in 1826.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Take care when you pay the money for a receipt for money, to have the original receipt destroyed.

The undersigned having suffered from a want of this precaution, is anxious to warn others that they may not be caught in the same snare.

On the 20th of October 1840, when Admiral Macau was here negotiating peace with Governor Rosas, I happened to mention to my brother-in-law the late George Nuttall then residing in this City, that I was very anxious that peace should be made, that I had 1,600 cattle at pasture waiting for salt to cure the hides. He said that he had ten thousand dollars he should like to get some interest upon, as it would take three months before freights would get settled reasonable, and he should then invest his money in salted hides. I said that my saladero was full of produce and in a month I would return it any day. The following receipt passed between us:—

Buenos Ayres, 20th Oct. 1840.

Received of Mr. George Nuttall ten thousand dollars currency to be retained when required, and in the meantime to bear interest at one and a half per cent monthly.

\$10,000

JONATHAN DOWLES.

On the 18th of the following January wanting two days of the three months, I took Mr. Nuttall the money, paid it to him in the parlour, he said he would take the money and put it in the iron chest in the store and bring the receipt. He shortly returned to me in the house; he said he could not just then lay his hand on the receipt, but that he knew it was in the drawer, and he could find it me another day when I called. I said, as it was a simple transaction and settled, he could destroy the receipt when he met with it.

He was the last man I should have suspected of retaining a receipt for any ulterior purpose, and I am quite certain and satisfied, that at the time he had no intention to deceive me. He little thought what trouble, vexation and money that receipt would cost me sixteen years after.

When I was about to start for England by the packet of 1st Jan. 1854, from the opinion I had formed of Mr. G. T. Nuttall's abilities, and he being my wife's nephew,—not doubting his integrity, and trusting that his own good sense would convince him that honesty was the best policy, I made and constituted him my lawful attorney, with full powers to act in all my affairs as if I was myself present, and I deposited in his hands one hundred gold ounces and thirty-two thousand dollars currency, in all about £550, to be employed in discounting until I gave him further orders.

As I sat on the deck of the Thames packet steaming out of the harbour of Rio, a mysterious letter was handed to me by the purser of the ship, directed "Jonathan Dowles Esquire" to be delivered to him after leaving Rio.

What could this mean, on opening it I found to my utter astonishment that it was a letter from G. T. Nuttall, with a demand against me for the amount of a receipt for ten thousand dollars, dated 20th Oct. 1840, and interest for thirteen years, amounting to thirty-seven thousand dollars, and this from the man I had a fortnight ago constituted my attorney. I found I had made a precious choice of an agent. Still I had some hopes that with due explanations I could bring him to reason; these hopes were vain, he gave me to understand by his letters of July and August last year, that he was determined not to give up any part of my money, until he was paid the amount of the old receipts

BUENOS AYRES AND THE PROVINCES OF THE RIVER PLATE



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY. Translation of a letter from Baloo Saralige Chetty...

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR DROPSY. Extract of a letter from the Rev. Octavio Martin...

WONDERFUL CASE! DEATH REVERSED. Copy of a letter from Chas. Smith, Esq., of Benares...

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These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints. Ague, Indigestion, Asthma, Jaundice...

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway 244 Strand (near Temple Bar, London)...

ANGLO-FRENCH SEMINARY. CALE SANTA CLARA No. 129. The undersigned, ex-teacher of the "English Seminary," begs leave to inform his friends...

NOTICE. By the last mail from England, a letter returned for postage was received here, directed to Port Natal, South Africa...

Libreria frente al Coleo gio. Calle Santa Rosa, No. 46. FOR SALE. Great assortment of books suitable for Christ mas day.

ENGLISH SEMINARY. SUIPACHA, No. 24. Joshua Negretto, Principal, assisted by two others; and by Dupuis, Mathematics, Larsen, Latin, Roca, French.

The most satisfactory proof of the efficient or ganization of this institution, is the unexampled patronage uninterceptedly awarded to it notwithstanding the unflinching execution of its salutary regulations.

SITUATION WANTED. An Englishman who understands his profession in all its departments, offers his services as a garden-er; or would accept of a situation as door-keeper in a respectable family.

It is also found an excellent remedy to destroy maggots occasioned by the fly, and forms an excellent dressing to ulcerated wounds arising from them.

Tarpaulins. Ready made of nine yards long and six wide also six yards by four at moderate prices.

Historical Brochure. A Sketch of the civil and political history of Buenos Ayres, since the battle of Monte Caseros, by...

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TO THE PUBLIC. M. Bossenex, dancing master, engages to teach in a limited period and for a stipulated sum, parties desirous of economizing time, from their occupations or any other motive; the less strict private. He also gives instructions to youth of either sex, in colleges or public seminaries, or in his own residence, as may suit their convenience.

MERCANTILE COURSE. Santa Clara, No. 79. Book-Keeping and accounting taught, both in Spanish and English extensively. Spanish and English explained thoroughly. Day and evening classes.

NOTICE. Strayed or fled from the District of Quilmes it is supposed towards the camp, a lad o about ten years of age, called Robert Anthony of English extraction but also speaks the Spanish-Fair complexion, dark eyes, fair hair, and has a scar on the face hand. He lived latterly in the family of Mr. John Barclay.

ROOMS TO LET. A parlour and bedroom at No. 133 calle de la Reconquista. yy 12-5p.

JUST RECEIVED. A small parcel of real Hollands, a small quantity of excellent Brandy and Scotch Whiskey.

WANTED. In the North American Seminary, a male and female teacher. Apply to Principal at No. 75 Calle Morán. Aug 2

THE Cosmopolitan Sanitorium. 26, CALLE TUCUMAN, 26. Physicians and Proprietors, Private Residents. Dr. Leslie, Calle 25 de Mayo 58

Regulations. 1st.—That the establishment shall be visited at least once a day by each Physician. 2d.—That the three Physicians shall meet, at least, once a week to consult upon all matters of importance.

Common Wards \$20 per day, Middle do 30, Private Rooms 50. m3—c.o.

MERCHANT VESSELS from Sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 14th inst.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Name, Tons, BRITISH, Consignees, Destinations. Includes entries for Ocean Sprite, Ann Logan, Criticon, etc.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Name, Tons, AMERICAN, Consignees, Destinations. Includes entries for California, Lombardine, Emilio, etc.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Name, Tons, FRENCH, Consignees, Destinations. Includes entries for Henri de Louis, Louis Gracoux, St. Francois, etc.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Name, Tons, SPANISH, Consignees, Destinations. Includes entries for Paen, Celvira, Colina, etc.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Name, Tons, SARDINIAN, Consignees, Destinations. Includes entries for Concezione, Feliz, Giuseppe, etc.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Name, Tons, BRAZILIAN, Consignees, Destinations. Includes entries for Copernico, Alberto, Touleho, etc.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Name, Tons, DANISH, Consignees, Destinations. Includes entries for Colan, Eibern Snare.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Name, Tons, HANNOVERIAN, Consignees, Destinations. Includes entries for Norge, Ansg.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Name, Tons, HAMBURG, Consignees, Destinations. Includes entries for Daniel Ross, Teresa Oscar, Hampden, etc.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Name, Tons, BREMEN, Consignees, Destinations. Includes entries for Von Viseko, Plata.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. This World-Renowned Medicine, which has obtained such celebrity in all parts of the Globe, in the cure of COUGH, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, INCURABLE CONSUMPTION, and other affections of the Chest and Pulmonary Organs...

Prepared and Sold in Boxes and Tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, No. 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Important Testimonial. Copy of a letter from the late Colonel Hawker, (the well known Author on Guns and Shooting.)

Longparis, Hamlet, near Whitechurch, Hants, Oct. 21, 1816. Sir,—I cannot resist informing you of the extraordinary effect I have experienced by taking only a few of your LOZENGES...

I am, Sir, your humble servant, H. HAWKER. To Mr. Keating, 79, St. Paul's Church Yard.