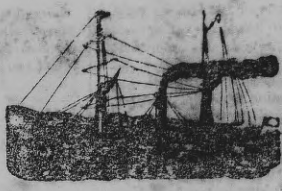


# BRITISH PACKET



## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

Printed at N. 39, Calle Reconquista, and published every Saturday at 2 o'clock p.m. at No. 39 Calle Reconquista, where Subscriptions are received, and advertisements and communications may be left.  
 Price \$40 per Quarter, delivered in Town by the Carriers, and \$45 per Quarter when remitted to any Foreign Port by the Office, it being understood that they will be punctually forwarded by every opportunity.—Single number \$1.

Advertisements received and inserted till Friday at noon, with the greatest care and attention, at the following rates.—Not exceeding six lines, one insertion \$3; and each subsequent insertion 12 cents. Those exceeding six lines, 4 cents 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, Hospital, Benevolent and Beneficent Societies, etc., Gratis.

No. 1557. BUENOS AYRES, Saturday, August 23, 1856. Established in 1826.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

**UNITED STATES.**—With the approach of the Presidential elections, the spirit of party is once more on the *qui vive* and the question of slavery is the favorite topic of the stump orators. The following extracts will show the bearings of this important question, which may eventually lead to a dismemberment of the model Republic.

#### PRO-SLAVERY FANATICISM.

The Richmond *Enquirer* takes to task the Southern journals which have the candor and courage to condemn the outrage upon Senator Sumner. It says:

We have no patience with those mealy-mouthed Pharisees of the Press. Why not speak out and declare at once that you are shocked by the "brutality of a slaveholding ruffian."

In the main, the press of the South applaud the conduct of Mr. Brooks, without condition or limitation. Our approbation at least is effusive and unreserved. We consider the act good in conception, better in execution, and best of all in consequence. These vulgar Abolitionists in the Senate are getting above themselves. They have been humoured until they forget their position. They have grown saucy, and dare to be impudent to gentlemen! Now they are a low, mean, scurvy set, with some little book-learning, but utterly devoid of spirit of honor or a pack of fears. Intrenched behind "privilege," they fancy they can slander the South and loath its representatives with impunity. The truth is, they have been suffered to run too long without collars. They must be shamed into submission. Sumner, in particular, ought to have nine and thirty every no ring. He is a strapping fellow, and could stand the cowhide beautifully. Brooks frightened him, and at the first blow of the cane he hellowed like a bull. There is blackguard Wilson, an ignorant Natick collier, swaggering in excess of muscle, and absolutely dying for a beating. Will not somebody take him to hand? Hale is another huge, red faced, sweating scoundrel, whom some gentlemen shoo'd kick and kick until he abuses something of his impudent talk. These men are perpetually abusing the people and representing the South for tyrants, robbers, ruffians, adulterers, and what not. Shall we stand it? In the absence of an adequate law, Southern gentlemen protect their own honour and feelings. It is an idle mockery to challenge one of these ruffians. It is equal to useless to try to disgrace them. They are insensible to shame, and can be brought to reason only by an application of cowhide or gutta serena. Let them once understand that for every vile word spoken against the South, they will suffer so many stripes, and they will soon learn to behave themselves like decent dogs.

### COMMUNICATED.

#### TRANSLATION.

We, the undersigned arbitrators, named by Mr. Jonathan Downes and Mr. George T. Nuttall in conformity with the bond entered into by them on the 14th January 1856 and the prolongation of the same, dated 16th February same year, both annexed, and by which they have submitted to our decision certain differences relative to the settlement of accounts of loans, made by the late Mr. George Nuttall to Jonathan Downes, between the years 1838 and 1842.

Having seen & examined the accounts, memorials, & other data presented by each & proceeding conscientiously, in good faith, & as impartial judges, informed ourselves of the nature of the matters & claims submitted to our examination. We find that between the years 1838 & 1842, Downes & the late George Nuttall transacted business together, in the purchase & sale of produce & merchandise, & loans of money on interest, part of the latter under guarantee of exchange, & part without such guarantee.

These accounts, doubtless from a misconception of the proper mode of statement, have been mixed up together, & have led to such errors that, in order to arrive at a just comprehension of their respective merits, it becomes indispensable to separate and analyse them.

We shall begin with the produce & mer-

chandise accounts in which Downes is credited with the cost of

1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856
Apr 10	Apr 10	Apr 10	Apr 10	Apr 10	Apr 10	Apr 10	Apr 10	Apr 10	Apr 10	Apr 10	Apr 10	Apr 10	Apr 10	Apr 10	Apr 10
500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
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With the separation of these items the acct. will be found to consist of \$3,000 lent Downes at interest under guarantee of Exchange at 50 per cent. on 21st Nov. 1832, \$7,000 under the same conditions Dec. 1833; 10,000 dol. without guarantee on 25th Oct. 1840; interest on these sums, and various differences in Exchange, arising out of payments made to acct. of guaranteed loans.

As we consider this latter virtually a Sterling account bearing interest at the rate expressed in the respective receipts, in the same standard of value as the principal, it will be properly stated by reducing the items to sterling thus

1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856
Nov 21	Nov 21	Nov 21	Nov 21	Nov 21	Nov 21	Nov 21	Nov 21	Nov 21	Nov 21	Nov 21	Nov 21	Nov 21	Nov 21	Nov 21	Nov 21	Nov 21	Nov 21	Nov 21
3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000
7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000
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13000	13000	13000	13000	1														

care their hides," I beg to make the following statement of facts.

In the year 1852 the house of George Nuttall and Co., Liverpool, of which I was the sole surviving partner, suspended payments, and I left Liverpool, for Buenos Ayres under a "Letter of licence" to liquidate, or to continue the business; the decision being left to my own judgment.

After my arrival here Mr. Downes being about to leave for England, requested me to become his agent. Not aware that this would involve me in the conduct of lawsuits and other difficult business I consented. But on being afterwards informed that this would be required from me, I desired Mr. Downes to choose some other attorney, and I stated to him that with the difficulties I had to contend against it would be injudicious in me to identify myself with such matters which probably would fall upon me additional emitties.

On his consenting however to leave the most serious case to arbitration I did not withdraw my promise.

[The suit consisted of a demand upon an English House for the sum of 1500 pounds, which afterwards being left to the decision of arbitrators, with whom Mr. Downes expressed himself satisfied, was decided in full against Mr. Downes.]

A few days before leaving Buenos Ayres Mr. Downes also brought me an account current, showing a balance against my late Father, of \$ 6151 2 rials and demanded payment! Surprised at these particulars I stated to him that I should examine them, and if I found them correct he should be immediately paid; but if as I had reason to believe, he was still indebted to my Father, on account of the many advances with which he used to assist Downes, I should as certainly exact payment.

Except for this circumstance into which Mr. Downes' capidity betrayed him, the existence of his debt to me would never have been established, or even discovered.

I now beg to make the following extracts from my memorial to the arbitrators, who afterwards decided the question, as they bear immediately upon the "mysterious letter" described by Mr. Downes, out of which he has not had the courage to publish more than the address.

"I request your careful attention to a copy of my letter of Jan'y. 1st 1854, addressed to Mr. Downes, to be opened after leaving Rio Janeiro. I am particular in mentioning this, as Mr. Downes attaches considerable importance to the proceeding, attributing most sinister motives to it, and I wish it to be known how I acted.

"Having thoroughly satisfied myself that Mr. Downes was indebted to me nearly 40,000 doles, [demonstrated by the analysis of accounts which I enclosed in my letter.] I reasoned thus:

"I am now in serious difficulties; this sum belongs to my creditors; regard less therefore of family considerations I must adopt all justifiable means to secure it.

"If I now claim from Downes and he refuses to pay as heretofore, I must prevent him from leaving the country, and commence an action at law.

"As however I could not make up my mind to this course, and knowing that if I did not adopt energetic measures my claim would hereafter be weakened; I determined to pursue the course I have referred to; because I judged that as the accounts were now separated, analysed and presented in a comprehensive and incontestable manner, Mr. Downes could not, for one moment, question the justness of the demand he had brought upon himself, and would hasten to discharge it; in which case, my end would be attained satisfactorily to both parties, and without a breach of friendship, or acts which, as relatives, we might afterwards regret.

"If on the other hand my expectations were not realised, I should then have in my possession property which if needful could be made available to induce him to leave the matter in dispute to reference.

"How my hopes of an amicable settlement have been frustrated, and how difficult it has been to persuade Mr. Downes to consent to an arbitration, a perusal of the correspondence from 15th to 26 December 1855 will show."

On Mr. Downes arrival in England he

replied to my letter of 1st January 1854, and entered into lengthy explanations. These were disproved. He then took up new positions, and as they were disproved, he at last—and not till then—made the declaration which he has published, and which he has sworn to before the Mayor of Liverpool.

But fortunately I have been able to meet him—not with assertions, nor with oaths; nor with a simple receipt which became merely collateral evidence. My case has been proved step by step, by documents, and he has been convicted by his own correspondence; by his own accounts; and last and not least, by his own receipts—as the arbitrators award completely proves.

Mr. Downes adopted another line of defence, of which I will spare him the publication.

Finally he wrote me ambiguously, that if I would only return him the 20th October 1840 receipt, and the accounts current "I should gain far more than by arbitration" etc. etc. etc.

I closed this last outlet of escape, by saying that,—adopting the hints and innuendos thrown out by him, I was willing to accept a post obit for \$50,000, secured upon the quinta, as a settlement of all claims; by which means he might avoid the arbitration he was so averse to— for during the period of our discussions, I constantly urged upon him the propriety of leaving the matter in dispute to reference—I also continued to employ his funds, and remit them as directed, until finding that there was no possibility of an amicable arrangement, I wrote as follows, on 2 August 1855.

"After arrival of the mail of 20th November, or at the very latest, the December mail, I cease to be your representative."

"Until you consent to leave my claim upon you to the decision of parties, who shall arbitrate between us, I shall retain in my hands the funds of yours which I now hold."

There were circumstances which, without necessarily being alluded to by the arbitrators, bore strongly upon the point at issue—inasmuch as they proved the absolute inability of Mr. Downes to pay the money on the date which he swore to viz, Saturday the 18th July 1841, (a day which never existed, as the 18th Jan. 1841 selected a Monday, for its "strange eventful history.")

First.—It will be seen by the accounts that on the 2d and 27th of the same month he received further loans from my father—without interest—say \$28,722 4 rials; moreover the 1828 loan was still—and up to July 1841—unpaid.

Second.—In the year 1832 my father received a power of attorney from Mr. Downes' former partner in England—authorising him to recover the sum of £1,000. This amount Mr. Downes was unable to pay, and he mortgaged his saladero. It was not until the 18th February 1841 (3 days after another advance of \$10,000 from my father) when having sold that property, the first instalment was paid into my father's hands in liquidation of that mortgage.

Third.—In the conduct of the lawsuit previously alluded to, and which terminated against Mr. Downes in October last year; I had occasion to see documents by which it was established, that in the year 1838 Mr. Downes mortgaged the produce in his saladero to the house in question, receiving 90 day bills from them for \$48,000, for which he agreed to pay 2 1/2 per cent Com, and 2 1/2 per cent on each successive renewal, to which, if we add the current discount of the day, say 18 per cent per annum, would amount to 30 1/2 per cent for the first year, and 28 p. c. per annum for the succeeding ones!! This account was not finally balanced until the year 1842.

Now if these facts, all of which are substantiated by documents are not a sufficient answer to Mr. Downes' calumniations, I have nothing more to say.

I have in conclusion only to correct an inaccuracy in Mr Mackinlay's letter. The reduction of my claim from compound to simple interest was made by me, at the suggestion of my arbitrator; when I withdrew the claim of \$50,000 and substituted that which was awarded in my favor.

To your readers an apology is also due, as the publication of personalities and private quarrels, in which they cannot have the least interest, is surely forbidden by the general voice; but while the press is made the medium of declamatory

calumnious attacks on me, I must use it also to reply; though I enter my humble protest against a system repugnant to good taste and decency.

I am, Sir,  
Your Obedt. Servant,  
George T. Nuttall.  
Buenos Aires, 18th August 1856.

[Copy.]  
Buenos Aires, 29th August 1855.  
Mr. Jonathan Downes,  
Edgewood, Newport.

Dear Sir:  
In consequence of a communication from John Nuttall with reference to our dispute, I have determined upon making you the following proposal for an amicable settlement, by which the arbitration you seem so much averse to may be avoided, yourself and my aunt in no way inconvenienced, and what are essentially family affairs confined to their proper circle.

My account is as follows, viz:  
Account rendered 30 Dec  
ember 1854 due in cash \$14,461 mps.  
Interest to 30 Sep. 1855 as  
per agreement 18 p. c.  
per annum say 1/4 of a year  
13 1/2 p. c. .... 6,003  
\$20,464 E. E.

Give me a post obit for this amount secured on the quinta, & I will accept the same as a discharge of all my claims, remitting you immediately those funds which in my last I stated that I should hold until you agreed to an arbitration, & the result was established.

From the tenor of certain hints & innuendos contained in your penultimate letter, I conclude that this arrangement will not be disagreeable to you; and although by right & justice & law, I am entitled to receive the amount of my claim in cash now, I am willing to sacrifice in many years of interest to obtain in an amicable manner what belongs to me by right, in a way which will give you no inconvenience, and leave you no ground of excuse for refusing to settle with me. This offer is without prejudice.

Waiting your reply, I remain,  
Yours truly  
George Nuttall.

[Copy.]  
Quinta de Castilla, Monday 6th August 1856.  
Mr. George T. Nuttall,  
Sir:

On Saturday I received your note dated the 29th July, and really from your strange conduct towards me, I ought not to be surprised at anything you may say; you mention Mr. Gowland's name most improperly. I heartily wish that your character stood as high as his does, then you would not need to be afraid of exposure in public print. I have told Mr. A. . . . (whom I have desired to hand you this letter) how you can avoid being exposed by me.

With regard to a settlement (even yet an amicable one) betwixt you and myself, you have nothing at all to do, but to make a determination to act uprightly for the future; you will find in the long run that honesty is the best policy.

It is said that when a man is sinking, he will eat at a straw. I suppose that was the case with you when I started for England, and left you my apoderado. Now you are rich and can afford to be honest.

I am &c.  
Jonathan Downes.

[Copy.]  
Quinta de Castilla, Friday 6th August 1856.  
Mr. G. T. Nuttall,  
Sir:

It being a rainy day, and I cannot attend to my peaceful occupations in the Quinta, I will try to amuse myself, by writing a long letter to you, something in the way of your long letter of the 25th July, but with this difference that I shall not imitate you in making statements that have no foundation in truth.

Yesterday I could not complete my first exposure of you in time for tomorrow's British Packet; Mr. H. not being here to give his consent to his name appearing in a public exposure. I hope he will be here next week, but if he is not, his initials will do, and there will be

no further delay, so you have another week to breathe.

The following as far as I can judge, present will be the course I shall take, my exposure of you,  
Saturday the 10th. History of a . . .  
for \$ 10,000  
currency.

" 29th. Copy of my letter  
you of 4th A . . .  
and one or two  
your letters to . . .  
" 30th, perhaps yours  
1st June, &c. &c.

Thus by the next packet, I hope discussion will be concluded, so that relations in general, and your credit [if you have any] in particular, may be for themselves how the case stands between us.

Some persons who do not know me, ingratulate and insolence I have received at your hands, may think that I ought not to have exposed so near a relation; but I can tell you that if you were your own brother or my own son, I should think it a duty owed to the public to expose such a monster of ingratitude, charging you with ingratitude, I need bring to your recollection how I have served to you in assisting you in effecting an arrangement with Mr. McCann, when you came here in 1844, to bring the partnership to a close.

In your dispute with Mr. Coleman, need not say of what essential service was to you, and Mr. Merry, Mr. Coleman, and Mr. John Nuttall will testify how he let them 200 ounces to meet a payable that an aunt, and keep your horse on a legs; taking Mr. Thomas Gowland's Bill on various shopkeepers; some of which were at long dates, and which I did not see the money for till after the robbery was over, without mentioning what I was in interest, you may have some idea what I lost in replacing those ounces.

I do not like to speak so much of myself and against you, but your amiable help me to do it. I may mention how I sent you in the year 1852, a bill of lading for a cargo of 250 tons of select bone ashes, and I desired you to have 60 pounds insured on the cargo, and by your want of attention to my instructions you ordered M. Sses, Morris and Co., the insurance brokers to insure 600 pounds or a interest may appear, thus making it an open policy.

You remember how the ship founder ed at sea, and that Morris and Co., refused to pay the 600 pounds, alleging that as the policy was an open one, and in the depressed state of this market for Bone ash, the cargo would not have netted 600 pounds, but on condition of deducting 270 pounds that you owed them, they offered to allow 525 pounds for the cargo, which your agents and my agents mutually agreed to accept, knowing that you were in difficulties.

You know that I told you by letter, and when I came here that I should never have the right of charging you with any part of the 75 pounds which I lost by your blunder in this insurance case, if you had not made the demand on me for the old receipt, when the French were making peace with Russia.

And lastly, when I was about to take my departure for England, and I leave you with all confidence to act for me, I never could have thought that human nature could have been so depraved as for one man to treat another as you have treated me, and in the end you will find you have been penny wise and pound foolish.

Since writing the foregoing I am thinking it will do also for public print, and the sooner the better.

I must tell you that I have not done with you concerning the stone account of your Father's, that I paid you when you came here to settle Mr. McCann's affairs in 1844, 2056 doles. 11 years interest at 1 1/2 per cent, would be something charged over in your account, that I need not further allude to. Really your excuse of not being able to find the "Auxiliary" Books, as you call them, to clear up this matter, when others say you have those books, makes it look so bad that I might in justice apply to it as a term it appears to merit, but out of respect to the memory of your excellent mother; I will not use that term at present.

I am thinking what your creditors, if there are any yet unpaid, will say when they see your letter of the 30 August of last year in print; wherein you say



my account is as follows viz,  
I fancy I hear something like the annexed dialogue  
Yours etc, etc, etc.  
Jonathan Downes.

The *Andon* is in the parlour reading the *British Packet*--He gets up, and walking to the door, calls out to his better half, who is in the pantry.

Mistress, Mistress!  
Well, well, what hurry!

Why this George Nuttall turns out to be a queer subject, I have just got the *British Packet*, where an uncle of his has published and exposed him. It seems he had the impudence to ask his uncle to give him a post obit.

A what, a postobit, what's that, something to bite a post take care he does not make a post of you.

No my dear, a post obit is a document or obligation to pay a sum after death, that would be inconvenient to pay when living.

Well I know all that; must we wait till the uncle dies!

No no I see his drift; if he can persuade his creditors into a clearance, he calculates to have that to fall back upon; or if he be made a bankrupt, it would in the same way answer his purpose; but I perceive what he is about, and I will see to him; he ought to have been cleared so well, not Nuttall. I wish I had him in one of our workshops, I'd screw him.

And what is the amount of this grand post obit?

Only 50,000 dollars or £500, for what 15 or 16 years ago was 10,000 dollars, or £100.

They seem to get money very easily at Buenos Aires.

Oh! I know that; he makes 15 per cent all the year round, and he only talks of allowing five.

Don't you wish you may get that? Have they not to make oaths to debts at Buenos Aires?

No, they have the old Spanish laws, where oaths are not required in lawsuits; it is all done by writing; and the most unscrupulous can often make the stronger case, because not being under the restraint of an oath, he will say anything.

Had you not better send a power to the uncle; he may perhaps wish to put the screw on, in his turn?

I am just thinking of that, I want to run down to Liverpool, I will see Mr. M; he is married to a relation of his, and will know all about him. If I find he is a man of any substance, and can be trusted, I will send him a power.

Don't send a power of goods, as you did to Mr. Screw--all, as you call him, or perhaps you may be screw'd both ways.

TRANSLATION.

Infamous conduct of Capt. Sanderson of the British brig *Ocean* despatched from this Port, about the beginning of the present month.

To the Editor of the "National."

This vessel according to the declaration of the Captain himself and that of Mr. Green ship broker, obtained an order for a pilot, giving her draught of water 13 feet of Burgos; but about the end of his voyage, the Pilot D. Francisco Bourd, who was on board, had occasion to observe that said vessel drew 14 feet of Burgos, and in consequence demanded from the Captain an order upon the Consignee of the vessel for the payment of the difference, amounting to twenty silver dollars. When near point Andio Captain S. made the Pilot descend to the Cabin, requesting him to sign a receipt for the twenty silver dollars, that he was going to pry him, showing him an ounce of gold and 4 silver dollars upon the table. The receipt being signed and in possession of the Captain, he seized the money and thrust it into his pocket, telling the Pilot at the same time to begone at once from the vessel, as the boat of the guardship was now alongside. All this was done in the most brutal manner, and using language not fit to be repeated before the public, which shows the complete degradation of Captain Sanderson. Orders have been sent to have this act published in England, that the owners of the "Ocean" may not be robbed of the 20 silver dollars of which

Captain Sanderson swindled the Pilots in so disgraceful a manner.

Some fancy they see in this extraordinary proceeding, the first fruits of the decree of the 30th July last; without taking into account that it is therein provided, that the Regulations and Tariff which the Pilots may establish, shall be remitted to the "Capitania del Puerto," which shows that however liberal and impartial the Government may have chosen to appear, it cannot fail to make both the Pilots and the Captains comply with their respective obligations.

The most lenient punishment established in support of that leave Pilots, with regulations obligatory in such cases as the present, is the double of the pilotage that would correspond to the draught of water; which the authorities are bound to exact, applying it to establishments of beneficence, or to improvements of the port. It is also understood, that should the Pilot discover the deception before sailing, he is bound to disembark, and in case it should be necessary to measure the draught of the vessel, the expense of that operation must be defrayed by the party who caused it.

(Del Nacional)

BUENOS AIRES

The sinister rumours that had reached us, via Rio Janeiro, respecting the probability of a rupture between England and the United States, gave a certain importance to the arrival of the present mails; and the delay of a single day was the cause of some disappointment. So far, however, the news are satisfactory; and no one seems now to believe in the possibility of a hostile collision, one of the difficulties are arranged, and the others are postponed indefinitely, and will doubtless be left if necessary to the arbitration of a neutral power. The latest opinion seems to be that Lord John Russell and Lord Elgin would proceed to Washington as special Commissioners; and in the event of their being unable to effect an amicable arrangement, that the good offices of some mutual friend will then be put in requisition. The friends of humanity on both sides of the Atlantic, will rejoice in this solution of the ominous question.

ENGLAND--The aspect of internal affairs is satisfactory. The weather latterly had been genial, and the prospect of an abundant harvest, tended to keep the provision market easier than might have been expected after the scarcity of last year.

In the manufacturing districts hands were fully employed, which is to say in other words that they are pacific and orderly.

The public was kept in a constant state of excitement, by the daily arrival of troops from Crimea, and the consequent reviews that have taken place, at most of which Her Majesty attends in person, and shows a truly princely munificence in rewarding the distinguished services both of officers and privates. B. sides pensions and promotions, the hero of Kars and others have been honoured by Her Majesty's command to sit for their portraits, for the collection being formed for Her Majesty's gallery.

With the exception of a profound political agitation in Italy, the news from the Continent are unimportant, and for the present we can only give a very condensed notice of them.

River Plate produce was in good demand, and prices buoyant at last months quotations.

FRANCE.

The Council of State has adopted a bill granting an income of 20,000 francs to the children of King Louis Philippe's daughters.

The injury done to the crops by the late inundations is estimated at 150,000,000 £, of which 30,000,000 £ are referable to the mulberry trees for silkworms. In that amount are not included the damage done to houses, the loss of cattle, utensils, etc., or the injury done to railroads.

An imperial decree propagates the bill for modifying the Customs duties on French colonial sugars lately adopted by the legislative body.

A letter has been received in Paris from the Duchess of Saxa-Cobourg (Princess Clementine), announcing in the most positive manner, her refusal of the grant

of 200,000 francs accorded by the Emperor. She is, I believe, the only surviving daughter of King Louis Philippe to whom in this act applies. The Duchess indignantly repels the intimation that she or any one on her behalf, ever determined any favor of the kind from the present French Government.

In Paris, on Wednesday, the legislative body voted, by 185 against 36, the law for the dotation of the daughters of Louis Philippe. The session closed with cheers of "Vive l'Empereur." The current law is postponed to next session.

An Imperial decree declares that flax and hemp tow, for making sails, shall be added to the list of articles allowed to be imported free.

Cardinal Wiseman has arrived in Paris.

SPAIN.

We are in receipt of despatches from Madrid to the date of the 29th ult. The Insurrectionists in Valladolid have been brought to trial, and an order executed, which it is believed will not be the last, has taken place. There have been disturbances at Badajoz. The rioters burned the circus, but order has been restored.

Intelligence received from Valencia mentions that of the insurrectionists, only women had been executed, and four incendiaries had been shot in that district.

A despatch from Madrid, bearing date the 1st inst., mentions that on that day the Cortes would be prorogued.

Advices dated Madrid, the 21 inst., state that the origin of the movements and disorders in the provinces is still enveloped in mystery. In Castile all is now in a state of perfect tranquillity. The Civil Governor of Valladolid has been dismissed from his post by the Government.

ITALY.

We learn from letters dated Milan 21st ult., that a movement on a large scale, indeed, on the whole line of the Italian Peninsula, is in course of preparation. This movement is attributed to Mazzinian agency, in order to anticipate another movement of a more constitutional character. The Mazzinian party fear, no doubt, that Italy will be taken out of their hands if the moderate leaders, who look up to Sardinia for liberation of their country, act before them; and they seem determined to strike a blow at once in their own fashion. Copies of incendiary proclamations, exciting to pillage, and assassination, are circulated throughout Italy.

Loc. L. The news of the week have been confined to rumours, for the certainty of which we cannot vouch. Among these the more prominent were a coup d'etat at Montevideo by Gen. Oribe, and that D. Juan Manuel Rosas might be expected there very shortly. These ridiculous as they are, have had the effect of giving the money market a lift, as will be seen by referring to the price of ounces.

Of the on-sings at the Paraná we are kept conjecturing in the dark.

MARRIED.

On the 6th inst., Christopher Frederic eldest son of Capt. John Woodgate of Everton Liverpool, to Rosella Adela, eldest daughter of Don Antonio Llandi, merchant of this City. 1p.

Exchange--As per Plan.

Spanish Dollars and Patacones	35
Peru Dollars	32
Spanish do	315
Bills on England per Doubloon	42
Peru money per Doubloon	2 1/2
France per Doubloon	fr. 87 1/2
United States do	2 1/2
Rio Janeiro do	2 1/2
Patrol 2 shillings sighted pending the work	37
do lowest	30
Exchange on England, highest during the week	61 1/2
do lowest	61 1/2

MARINE LIST

Port of Buenos Ayres.  
ARRIVALS.  
August 13th.  
Ceres, Danish brig, 240 tons, E. E. Holst, from Newcastle 16th May, to Teussain & Co, with 212 tons coal.  
Naidea, Danish privateer of war, from Montevideo.  
August 16th.  
Apollo, Sardinian brig 210 tons, A. Pagliano, from Genoa, 20th May, to J. Capon, with 153 boxes oil, 1 do preserves & do 4 barrels cheese, 99 bags tea, 29 pipes wine, 693 boxes

vanilla, 7 do essel, 1 do and 1 cask medicines, 3 packages and 24 boxes merchandise, 35 do soap, 25 qt oil, 120 bricks, 2 cartons, 500 bales brown wrapping paper, 13 pieces tea, 34 chairs, 1 cask and 1 do wine, 1 do brandy, 69 barrels cork and 100 ice mouldings, 2 packages paper, 4 iron spades.  
Droeta, Spanish privateer 180 tons, T. Nerre, from Bahia, 14th July, to E. Arango, with 244 pipes agriculture 315 barrels sugar, 100 bags cocoa, 500 bundles piassaba, 2000 coco nuts.  
Andia, Spanish privateer,  
Assunion, American steamer, from Panama, Rosario and San Nicolas. Passengers 26.

August 17th.  
Pampor, British steamer, D. Soutar, from Montevideo 16th inst, with 8 barrels sugar, 1 do peas, 8 baskets champagne, 2 bags cinnamon, 4 barrels olive, 20 pipes oil, 1 iron chest, 4 pipes 2 half do 13 quarter do and 15 boxes wine, 20 do ice crackers, 13 do soap, 4 do and 12 do merchandise, 50 do rice, 81 tercos yers in 3 packages machinery, 16 boxes eggs. Passengers 57.  
Sabarona, Spanish brig, 412 tons, J. C. Aon, from Santander 7th June, to E. Ochoa & Co, with 2088 barrels flour.  
Amistad, Brazilian barque,  
August 18th.

M. Greyet Eliza, American ship, 548 tons, W. Street, from New York, 12th June, to Freyre Street, with 200 barrels Roman cement, 10 do lignum, 500 do rice, 1266 do flour, 1781 do and 50 h of do rice, 534 do and 535 boxes starch, 100 do tobacco, 285 do tea, 50 do lard, 20 do matches, 50 do do lard, 400 packages wine, 4 boxes cigars, 1 do books, 18 do merchandise, 1 keg containing 1989 Mexican dollars.  
Barrutia, Spanish privateer, 180 tons, G. Mastey, from Montevideo 17th inst, to Germanista Costa 2 brothers, in ball st.  
John Curves, American barque, 298 tons, Nicholas, from New York 5th June, Montevideo 12th inst, to Radger Bros, with 10,775 pickets, 216,540 feet lumber.

ALEXANDER MARSHALL  
If still in this country, the following information will be of something to his advantage, on applying at the grocery store No 119 Calle De San Pedro any information respecting him will also be gratefully received at the same place. Aug 23 6p

Shipping List  
OF  
HENRY A. GREEN,  
FOR LONDON.  
British bark Mullan, 311 tons, A. A. Scott, master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping.  
Consignees Messrs Parlane Graham & Co.  
FOR LONDON.  
British bark A. de Lezo, 205 tons, at J. Long master, is now loading and has discharged from her cargo 10 tons of hides and 1 ton  
Consignees Messrs White and Co.  
FOR LIVERPOOL.  
British bark Criterion, 213 tons, at J. Ferguson master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping and will have quick despatch.  
Consignees Messrs Kerr & Grierson.  
FOR LIVERPOOL.  
British bark Neptune, 270 tons, at John Liferve master, regular trader, has commenced her cargo and has discharged from her cargo, and will have quick despatch.  
Consignees Messrs T. Duguid & Co.  
FOR ANTWERP.  
Lubeck bark Alms, 250 tons, at Branstadt master, is now loading and has discharged from her cargo half cargo.  
Consignee to Order.  
FOR ANTWERP.  
Spanish brig Clara, 15 tons, Manuel Sones master, is chartered vessel, and will sail in the course of 30 days.  
Consignees Messrs J. G. Gallaraga Esq.  
FOR NEW YORK.  
American bark, Gipsy, 100 tons, Malbird, now loading in the inner roads and a most superior opportunity.  
Messrs Zimmermann Frazer & Co.  
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.  
Vessels calling in the Cf. AN.  
N.B. for Orders.  
British brig Sea Nymph 245 tons, at J. Harris, master.  
Consignees Messrs G. Bell & Co.  
British brig, Lady Mary, 160 tons, at Hall messrs.  
Consignees Messrs G. G. & Bros.  
British bark Oelderberg, 224 tons at Spencer, master.  
Consignees Messrs Thos. Duguid and Co.  
Hannoverian brig Anna, 186 tons, at L. Fredecks master.  
Consignees Messrs. D. T. Visser & Co.  
For further particulars respecting the above mentioned vessels, please apply to their respective consignees or to  
HENRY A. GREEN  
No. 51.

