

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 \$4.

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 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, etc., Gratis.

No. 1558.

BUENOS AYRES, Saturday, August 30, 1856.

Established in 1826

BUENOS AYRES

MONTHLY RETROSPECT.

A retrospect of August, with its leafless trees and dirty roads, is a sorry matter at the best; and on the present occasion a variety of causes have conspired to render it as dreary and depressed as can well be imagined.

The weather has been more unsettled than usual, with a succession of drizzling rains, that has rendered our paved streets nearly impassable for the unfortunate pedestrian, and our unpaved roads in the suburbs wholly so for traffic purposes. We are literally besieged by mud and mire; a state of helpless isolation, that should furnish a powerful argument in behalf of Mr. Brugge and a system of railroads, as the only remedy for a state of things that has become disgraceful and insupportable.

We may safely affirm that during the last four months, the City of Buenos Ayres alone, has paid more in the enhanced price of provisions and other necessaries subject to land carriage, than would have made a railroad to Chilvico; whilst the estancieros have lost as much in the reduced value of their produce, and the enhanced transport of all imported necessaries, as would have made another to San Vicente or the Salado, in a direction for Dolores.

This negative prodigality is more injurious and deheartening than the hue and cry of a deficit in the budget; that finds so loud an echo in the precincts of the exchange, and threatens nothing less than an administrative crisis.

We certainly felt surprised and scandalized on learning that the system of retrenchment was initiated by the Government's suspending the payment of a paltry monthly subscription to the Western Rail road!

Instead of subscribing to this dastardly and shortsighted economy, we maintain that Railroads, gas works, water works, Customhouses, and other reproductive enterprises, might in the hands of the Government or the Municipality, and in conjunction with the Bank, be rendered the most powerful levers of progress, a prolific source of revenue, and the direct means of a monetary regeneration; but of this more anon.

In reference to manufactured goods the transactions of the month have been insignificant.

The demands of the local market, as is customary at this season, have been confined to eking out assortments; for which purpose the import and wholesale stores are miserably ill prepared; albeit many of them hold heavy stocks. Illand wretchedly ill assorted themselves, they can do little in helping to assort others. How long this anomalous state of things is to continue, we cannot tell, but as long as it does continue, constituents may expect doleful advice from their agents, and the Minister of Finance draw tighter and tighter the strings of the public purse.

With our late weather and present roads, intercourse with the country districts has virtually been suspended; and in consequence many minor privations have been, and are being borne by our stalwart peasantry, that do not admit of compensation or redress in the balmy days of summer.

Besides being an inconvenience to individuals, such privations are a direct and positive loss to commerce, and fortunately commerce can in no case suffer without the public authority coming in for its full share. We say fortunately, for it is one of the best guarantees of good government, arising from the very nature and constitution of human society; which has happily been compared to a chain, every link of which has a relative and mutual dependence, so that—

... "Whatever link you strike,
Tenth or ten-thousandth breaks the chain
(alike)."

The welfare of others would be a slender check or tie; and hence the Author of Society, in his wisdom and goodness, has superadded self-interest as a collateral guarantee. No doubt the Public Authorities would be great gainers in the long run, by investing a few millions in the formation of railroads, and thereby affording additional facilities to intercourse. It would help to dissipate the gloom and horrors of a deficit.

For the Confederate Provinces, especially during the earlier part of the month, something was done; but the principal dealers have been keeping aloof, as if deterred by the uncertain operation of the differential duties.

Amount of Produce shipped from the Port of Buenos Ayres, from 1st to 28th August 1856.

	GREAT BRITAIN.	FRANCE	GERMANY HOLLAND (Belgium)	ITALY.	SPAIN.	HAVANA.	UNITED STATES.	BRAZIL.	PACIFIC.	M. U. R. T. I. C. S.	TOTAL OF AUGUST.	TOTAL OF JAN. TO JULY.	GRAND TOTAL.
Number of Vessels.....	2	2				2	5			1	12	250	372
Tonnage.....	592	991				469	1213			300	3376	65936	69312
ARTICLES.													
Beef, jerked, quintals.....						7171					7171	158140	160812
Beef, preserved, casks.....		333									333	1075	1498
Hams.....	45180										45180	809240	854010
Do. tanned.....												1740	1740
Bone ash, ton.....												6052	6052
Feathers, bales.....											5	116	129
Guano, tons.....												184	184
Hair, bales.....	81	5					111				197	1730	1927
Do. serons & bags.....	29						92				121	846	967
Hide cuttings, bales.....	18	12					59				89	990	1079
Hides, ox and cow, salted.....	11820	4887					6786				23493	310115	333608
Do. do. do. dry.....	58	8905					33991				35884	455051	491535
Do. do. salted.....		150					56				206	1379	1585
Horns, ox and c.w.....	19025	12830					10820				42215	610442	651657
Horns, tons.....												561	561
Skins calf, bales.....		1									1	25	26
Do. do. dozens.....												912	912
Do. deer, bales.....												4	4
Do. do. dozens.....													
Do. goat, bales.....		1	14				12				27	185	212
Do. do. dozens.....													
Do. nutria, bales.....		19					7				26	127	153
Do. do. dozens.....												13	13
Do. sheep skins, bales.....	71	355									426	3684	4110
Do. do. dozens.....												43	43
Do. stork calf, bales.....													45
Do. do. dozens.....													733
Mares green, pipes.....	35	135					39				109	2464	2574
Do. do. dozens.....	133										153	417	4570
Tallow, pipes.....	67	324									75	181	9533
Do. boxes.....		150									1023	5177	6205
Tobacco, boxes and serons.....	146										146	1402	1638
Wool, bales.....	69	701									1187	26581	27718
Do. serons and bags.....		22					376				22	146	168

This untoward uncertainty, operates on the provinces in precisely the same way as the bad roads on our rural districts; and were it possible to present our statesmen and rulers with a true and faithful account of the losses occasioned by their blundering policy, we fancy they would be startled and ashamed at seeing its practical results.

For the Republic of Paraguay, there has been a limited demand, but nothing to redress the languor and stagnation that form the characteristic features of the month under review.

In these circumstances we could very well have dispensed with the stock to public confidence, occasioned by what we can hardly term anything else than the fraudulent bankruptcy of Mr. Beceyro; whose liabilities amount to 20 or £40,000, in real transactions, without entering into the mysteries of his betting book at the exchange. Opposite this formidable amount, his available assets may be set down at nil, and we understand there are few British or German import houses that do not come in for greater or less share of the loss. Meanwhile the gentleman has made himself scarce, and though a handsome reward has been offered for his apprehension, we believe no clue has been obtained as to his where abouts; so that the probability becomes every day stronger that he has escaped with his ill gotten gains.

Fortunately such occurrences are rare in this market, for were it otherwise no confidence could survive such rude shocks; and it will require a few weeks or months before so unexpected and disagreeable an impression is obliterated.

Importations have been very moderate, and the complaints of bad assortments are louder and louder.

For articles in demand there is a tendency to improvement in prices; and most look forward with some confidence to the ensuing month, should no political occurrence take place to mar the prospect.

ARTICLES OF DAILY CONSUMPTION.—The arrivals have been frequent and heavy, but apparently not more so than the necessities of the market require.

Rice is the article that has declined most; a natural consequence of the exorbitantly high rates at which it kept for a length of time.

Rum or caña is also in languid demand, and to realize sales holders must abate somewhat of their late pretensions.

Sugar is firm and likely to remain so till the fate of the crops in Brazil is certainly known. The consumption is immense, and it is hardly possible to overstock the market.

Spanish wine, though abundant, continues firm, and being also an article of immense consumption, a very short term is required to restore the equilibrium of the market.

Gin is in good demand, and may be considered a safe article of investment.

American flour—Suffice it to say that the price on board ranges from 11 to 12 patacones; and as a ruzour has got afloat, that in some localities our wheat crops have suffered much from the copious rains of this winter, there is every prospect of a brisk demand and high prices till January 1857; a comfortable reduction for flour keepers.

From the intransigent state of the roads many of the country stores are swept and garnished; consequently there is a general expectation of a brisk demand from that quarter as soon as the intercourse is restored.

EXPORT PROSPECT.—Under this head we have no important variation to note since our last. Our saladeros continue in temporary abeyance; and the comparatively small quantity of produce collected in the rural districts, can with difficulty be brought forward in the present state of our roads. In consequence there has been a felt scarcity, a brisk demand, and buoyant prices; and no stocks of any kind allowed to accumulate, with the exception of a few pipes of tallow.

We need not hazard any opinion as to the extent of future supplies. These may be influenced by circumstances we cannot foresee or appreciate, and on which it would perhaps be improper to speculate at the present conjuncture.

THE WOOL MARKET.—We are now only about a month from the commencement of the wool harvest and we understand some sales have been effected at prices ranging from 8 to 10 per cent higher than those of last year, extravagantly high as they were deemed.

Though rather rainy, the winter has upon the whole been mild and favourable; and as every care and precaution are now taken, both for the preservation of the animal and the quality of the fleece, we may safely answer for the superior condition of the ensuing clip. Sheep breeding is the department of our rural economy that has made the most progress, and to which we can look forward with the most unqualified satisfaction.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ASPECT.—Under neither head can we announce any decided symptoms of improvement during the past month.

In the negotiations with the Indians, we are not aware that any real progress has been made; and what is more serious, we suspect little or nothing has been done in organizing a force adequate to resist or repel them in the event of new incursions.

The deficit in the revenue for the current year is still unprovided for; for though the bill authorizing the creation of ten million of public funds has been sanctioned by the Chamber of Representatives, it has not yet been taken into consideration by the Senate; and we may even add, that its fate in the latter is still problematical.

We cannot comprehend the object or utility of this delay, in view of the urgency with which it was recommended to the Legislature by the Executive. In the note of transmission the Government draws a sufficiently alarming picture of the financial situation; and that our readers may form their own judgment we transcribe a few of its leading paragraphs.

"The Executive Power. Buenos Ayres, August 4th 1856.

"To the Honourable General Legislative Assembly.

"The Executive Power finds itself compelled to apply anew to Your Honourable Corporation, to manifest the urgency of providing for the deficit that must result for the present year, between the ordinary and extraordinary expenses voted by the General Assembly, and the ordinary revenue of the Exchequer, as set forth in detail in the note which it had the honour of addressing to you with date the 7th of June last.

"Of the two projects which the Government addressed to you for the purpose of covering the deficit, the most important has not yet been taken into consideration; the amount placed at its disposal amounting approximately to 1,900,000 dollars, has already been expended in the ordinary attentions of the past month.

"The balance in the Treasury on this date only reaches the sum of 1,600,000 dollars, and from this must be paid the Military List of the forces in Campaign for the past month, the assignments and fixed payments to the public Offices for the current month, and other expenses already due, which can hardly be discharged with the balance in question; the Government consequently remaining without any immediate resources to meet the ordinary expenses of the current month, except the ordinary revenue, which at this season, of the year is very limited, and consequently towards the end of the month it will probably find itself unable to meet its most urgent compromises."

See, See, &c.

Now it must be confessed that the tone of the preceding is rather lugubrious; and justifies the public in drawing certain inferences, not the most favourable to the prospects of the Administration.

Taking the contents of this note as the basis of our judgment, we are almost compelled to admit the possibility, the probability of a financial crisis, and if to that we add the apparent apathy of the Senate, the matter presents itself in a still worse light.

The note in question has undoubtedly had its effect upon the money market, and it is the grand barometer that indicates the internal and external credit and prestige of the Government.

During the last twelve months, our circulating medium has undergone a depreciation of full 30 per cent, taking the precious metals as the recognised standard; and we candidly believe that this owing wholly to the apprehension of some internal difficulties or external complications.

COMMUNICATED.

To the Editor of the *British Packet*.

Sir,

Mr. Jonathan Downes' publication of 23d inst., has rendered me deeply susceptible to the degradation of being connected with a man who, so lost to all sense of shame, thus invites public contempt.

It is a feeling that will be participated in by all who have the misfortune to be related to him, and I regret that, even in self defence, I should aggravate the stigma.

Your readers having seen proofs of Mr. Downes' inability to adhere to the truth, I should be wanting in self respect were I again to condescend to refute the calumnies now put forth in your paper. Nevertheless my respectable parties who may have the curiosity to see documents bearing upon all the cases distorted by Mr. Downes are welcome to call upon me.

With respect to the inferences drawn by him from my letter of 30th Augt. 1855, I have little to say. Every man has a right to form his own opinions. That those expressed by Mr. Downes are sincere, I firmly believe; as they are exactly what might be expected from a man, who brought an action to recover £1500 where the result proved he was owing upwards of £2500, who claimed £6154 where he was indebted £97,958; and who, although in the decline of life and quite independent of such assistance as my Father formerly rendered him in the hope of evading the payment of this to him; yet, sum, did not scruple to perjure himself before the Chief Magistrate at Liverpool; and lastly, who afraid of meeting on his own merits the new demand I have upon him, now before arbitrators; seeks to prejudice their minds against me [who never did him a single wrong that that of asking for my own] by the basest fabrications that his vindictive spirit can give utterance to.

In fact such is the moral turpitude displayed by Mr. Downes that it becomes a matter of interest whether a cast of his head should not be obtained for the benefit of craneologists. There can be no doubt, that such a cast, accompanied by Mr. Downes' late letters and publications, would in the hands of a professor develop some new and singular combinations, which would contribute very materially to the advancement of phrenological science.

I leave the suggestion in your hands; and I request that you will repeat this letter at the foot of every future publication by Mr. Downes; as it is the only notice I shall take of anything and everything that he may say with the object of injuring me: except it be in an English court of Justice.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedt. Servant,

GEORGE T. NUTTALL

Buenos Ayres, 25th August 1855.

P. S.—In Mr. Downes' great thirst for publishing private letters, I am surprised that he has not produced mine of 1st January 1854, or 12th March, 16th June or 12th August 1855; but he promises one of the 1st June 1855, which I will thank you to head with the following extract from his reply.

Edgmond Newspaper, 8th September 1855.
"I duly received your letter of 1st June. You may rely upon it that what you mention to me as a secret will be kept so profoundly."
(signed) JONATHAN DOWNES

Buenos Ayres, 27th August 1855.

To the Editor of the "*British Packet*"

Sir,

I beg to hand for publication this week a letter addressed by Mr. George T. Nuttall to me, dated 1st June of last year, and my letter to him of 14th of this month.

I felt great reluctance to be forced to expose his letter of the 1st of June, because I was afraid it would injure and expose him more than I wished. But I was quite taken by surprise in seeing in the *British Packet* of Saturday a confession by G. T. Nuttall, that "in the year 1852 his house (as he calls it) suspended payments and he left Liverpool for Buenos Ayres under a letter of licence." This is news to me. I never heard a word about it before. It is a very different tale when he came here. It unfortunately happens that he was prone to tell untruths then, as he is now. On looking over his remarks in your last paper, I examined them one by one, and I can positively declare that there is not one stated fairly, but grossly perverted and misrepresented; and I am so ashamed of him that I regret having appeared with him in print.

It is remarkable that it is when good comes from

evil! Having passed 29 years at Buenos Ayres I thought that I should be compelled to return again so soon; but such is the prosperity of this country under a good, peaceful and progressive Government, that I can now realize my property in lands, houses and cattle at three times as much as I could three years ago.

I remain, Sir

Yours respectfully
Jonathan Downes.

Quilota, thurs evening 14th August 1856.

Mr. George T. Nuttall.

Sir:

You cannot think how anxious I am at the last hour, that your letter of the 1st. of June of last year should not appear in print, but I fear there is no remedy.

What do I care for 20,000 dollars, only for the pleasure of seeing with good grace you can disgorge a little; besides if you would settle with me in a fair way, and like a man of business, you owe me much more than that amount: to say nothing of the old receipt of 20 October 1846.

You know that I want to give twenty thousand dollars to the public Charities, including 5,000 to the fund for liberating the captives from the Indians, if you would like that these gifts should appear in your name, we can easily arrange that.

You have fleeced me so hard that I cannot afford it this year; receiving from you 22,400 when I ought to have received \$72,100, and Latham's bill for £200.

Now I shall never receive one farthing of this £200, at least I do not expect to receive a farthing, and I cannot help blaming you, although you know I never blamed you before, for taking a bill from a house whose credit was blown at the time; and you knew that there were houses of undoubted stability drawing at the same time.

I am thinking what a fine prospect there is for those who have money to employ in discounting—there will be very heavy killing at the saladeros—the cattle never were in finer condition, and will be fat and ready very early, say by the 1st October; just as they were in 1825, when I began to kill, and there has only been a little season like that and since. I shall not be surprised to see discounts at 24 & 3 per cent per month, none of your 18 & 24 per cent per annum, like last summer.

I hope my wife will bring me three hundred pounds net, by breaking up our establishment in Shropshire; and although the new furniture cost me, &c., cost me near £200, I can soon make it up, and fret no more about it. It is true our expenses coming by the packets, &c., will cost a good deal, but we must be content.

Speaking of discounts, I could draw upon my agent in Liverpool for what I paper money would appear a pretty round sum; but if he should fail I amongst the papers and documents of the thousands of pounds of transactions we had together when he was here, and he should find one that he might think would be more useful in his pocket than in mine, and make a claim against me, and tell me that he will hold those shares of mine in the railways, till his just, right and lawful claims are settled, how foolish I should look! It is true he might perhaps be content to take a "post obit."

I intended to have sent you a clean copy of this, but it is Friday morning. The *Ataldea* is just come, and I must go with him to examine a pile of salted hides, where we expect to find two that some dirty thief or thieves took on Monday night from the backs of two of my best tame oxen—fleecing customers these also.

If a wise thought should come into your head for once, go to Mr. R. with \$20,000, and show him this note, and take his receipt for \$20,000, to be handed over to Mr. Jonathan Downes, to be applied to charitable purposes.

Yours &c.,

Jonathan Downes.

Buenos Ayres, June 1st 1855.

Mr. Jonathan Downes.

Edgmond, near Newport.

Dear uncle:

In this affair I have made no progress since my last; but I regret to say my advocacy of the case has involved me in most serious difficulties, & I sincerely regret I ever had anything to do with it. Whatever their motive may be, or how they intend to exercise their power, I do not know; but when I went to insist upon their determining with me the basis of the arbitration bond, they presented to me an unpaid acceptance, due to one of my English creditors, and intimated indirectly of course, that if I adopted any disagreeable measures towards them, I must look for the same. Now, although I never had, or should ever entertain any intention of evading the payment of those debts, which C—entailed upon me, and of which he so adroitly humbugged J. N. and Mr. M. to clearing him from liability there upon the arrangements I made with my creditors in England would have enabled me gradually to have work'd out of but this distressing occurrence completely destroys the arrangement, because if N..... attempt to force me into a preferential payment of the Bill they hold, I shall be compelled to wind up here and return to England; because if I can tide over this affair, I shall not have occasion to alter the "inventor of my way," but if it were known generally I might have greater difficulty in getting over it. I confess I am puzzled how to act; as I am at a loss to understand how they came by the Bill at all; but I strongly

suspect that having known of my difficulties in England, at the time I came out, they have, finding me in charge of the Lawsuit, looked up some of my creditors and induced one of them to let them have something to hold over me "in terror." However I have frankly and straight forwardly told them how I stand, and I have let them see that this affair will not deter me from doing my duty towards the interests I represent in the matter of the Law-suit; therefore I am satisfied they will not take steps against me, to prevent my going on with the suit, but whether they will do so to revenge my pertinacity, of course I cannot say; but I cannot help again repeating my regret, that I ever took charge of the matter, and which I am afraid is going to be my downfall, but which I cannot in honor draw back from at the favorable point to which I have conducted it.

By next packet I shall hand you the balance amounts, remitting any balance which may be due.

I remain, Dear Uncle,

Yours very truly,

GEORGE NUTTALL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRUE NOBILITY!—A MOMENTOUS DECISION!

All work, even cotton-spinning, is noble. Work is alone noble! "Be that here said and asserted once more," so Carlyle says. But we must remember that there are degrees in nobility. The highest nobility is the nobility of beneficence. An honest man, says the poet, is the noblest work of God. We have no hesitation in extending the apothegm. The noblest work of God is the man who is not only honest, but who does the greatest good. The greatest of all temporal blessings is Health. And as the mental condition is controlled by the physical, the effects of Health can hardly be regarded as terminating with a mere temporal benefit. Then who is the greatest of all human benefactors? He, obviously, who enables us to restore Health that has been deteriorated, and to preserve Health that is good. The secret of restoring and preserving Health has been the greatest aim of the modern philanthropist, as it was the philosopher's stone of the ancient alchemist.

That secret has been discovered, its discoverer proving himself thereby not only the greatest philosopher, but the greatest philanthropist the world ever saw. The question, "Who is he?" has been asked by millions, and answered to them; and they have responded. Professor Holloway has conferred more blessings on humanity, than have all the *so-called* social reformers and pseudo-philanthropists of the world ever saw. The fame of his Pills and Ointment has penetrated to the remotest corners of the earth, and their use has diffused health and all the happiness that follows health over countless households. From the icebound coasts of Lapland, to the sunny shores of the Mediterranean, from the hoary summit of the Ural mountains to the Eastern shores of the Atlantic, there is not a city, town or village of note, in which the name is not well known. The missionary takes little else in his medicine chest; the sailor or never needs a more varied supply for his. They are peculiarly adapted to the diseases incidental to the American climate. They have never failed here or elsewhere. Friends we indulge in no exaggeration; they are true, and we state what we know to be true. If you are ill try these medicines, and then say whether our statements are baseless. We are confident of your decision.—*Boston Bee.*

Holloway's Ointment and Pills—Lacerations of the flesh, bruises, and fractures, occasion comparatively little pain or inconvenience when regularly lubricated or dressed with Holloway's Ointment. In the nursery it is invaluable as a cooling application for the rashes, excoriations, and scabious sores to which children are liable, and mothers will find it the best preparation for alleviating the torture of a "broken breast." As a remedy for cutaneous diseases generally, as well as for ulcers, sores, boils, tumours, and all scrofulous eruptions, it is incomparably superior to every other external remedy. The Pills have a reputation for the cure of dyspepsial liver complaints, and disorders of the bowels, co-extensive with the range of civilization.

BIRTH.

Here on the 29th inst., the Lady of Capt. James P. Thurburn R. N. of a daughter.

MARRIED.

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

Exchange—August 23rd.

Spanish Dollars and Patenasas	78
Paris Double Bank	25
Espana do	270
Bills on England per Double Bank	70
Currenty per perdit	2 3 d
do do Montevideo	2 3 d
France per Double Bank	88
United States do	4 00
Rio Janeiro do	11 00
Patriot Double Bank highest price during the week	771
do do do	348
Exchange on England, highest during the week	69 0
do do do lowest	69 0

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

ARRIVALS.

August 16th.

Amalia, Spanish polacre, 202 tons, P. B. tran, from Bahia 20th July, to D. Clarkson & Co. with 265 pipes 27 half do and 81 barrels cañ, 10 barrels sugar.

August 17th.

Amistad, Brazilian barque, 261 tons, J. L. rias, from Pernambuco 15th June, to Manu da Sousa, 1750 barrels sugar, 100 pipes agave, 200 pipes sugar.

August 18th.

Pirro, Spanish brig, 212 tons, P. Guardiola, from Barcelona 5th May, Malaga 1st June, to Llavallol & Sons, with 87 pipes caña, 95 do and 10 half do red wine, 300 quarter do Malaga do, 200 packages tiles, 18 do cordage, 5 do and 6 boxes merchandise, 40 do soap, 1800 jars oil, 25 barrels peas, 20 do pepper, 150 do olives.

August 19th.

Constitution, National steamer, S. Fianza, from Montevideo 18th. with 94 tercios yerba, 30 pipes lime, 2 bags mustard, 1 barrel vanilla, 1 do pork, 1 box soap, 14 do merchandise, 2 packages samples. Passengers 45.

August 20th.

Menni, British steamer, J. B. Schiaffino, from Montevideo 19th inst., with 7 boxes merchandise, 11 tercios yerba, 21 barrels wine, 1 do cigars. Passengers 25.

August 21st.

Camilla, British mail steamer, Clewley, from Rio Janeiro 13th Montevideo 20th inst., with the mail from Southampton. Passengers 13.

Constancia, Brazilian 223 tons J. M. Barbosa, from Rio Janeiro 3rd inst., to Martinez & Sons, with 475 bags coffee, 400 do and 50 barrel sugar, 100 do starch, 760 lbs tobacco, 132 pipes aguardiente, 1 box merchandise.

August 22d.

Gaicho, British barque, 337 tons, H. Grayson, from Liverpool 7th June, to Tomkinson & Co., with 20 barrels canvas, 400 bags & 300 barrels rice, 100 do salt, 33 barrow wheels, 330 braziers, 14,370 bricks, 1 weighing machine, 17 bundles tires, 12 kegs nails, 5 barrels and 1 box stoneware, 160 do almonds stores, 10 do silks, 5 casks gas fixtures, 18 sugar stores, 10 bales corks, 12 casks and 4 boxes apothecary's ware, 2 do and 2 casks wine, 4 boxes cheese, 20 tins, 2401 bars and 130 bundles iron, 29 tons coal, 471 flag stones, 30 curbs do, 172 bales and 127 boxes woollens and cottons 4 do and 56 bales linens, 27 do 100 boxes 5 packages and 4 casks merchandise, 121 do and 81 boxes hardware, 201 bundles spades, 400 do hoop iron, 3 packages samples. Passengers 9.

Mario, French barque, 250 tons, P. Rouvier, from Mareelles 10th June, to Teisserenc Vallet & Co., with 100 pipes and 300 boxes wine, 10 tanks perfumery, 2 boxes do, 4 barrels sugar, 99,950 bricks, 10 barrels and 700 boxes asphalt, 800 do vermouth, 252 do cordials, 50 do maraschino, 512 do muscatel wine, 60 do kirch, 25 do mustard, 100 do preserved fruits, 50 oranges flower water, 103 do and 3 barrels oil, 35 do and 380 boxes brandy, 18 do and 18 packages merchandise.

Suffolk, British brig, 283 tons, C. Allen, from London 25th May, to J. White & Co., with 59 tons coal, 30 boxes 6 casks and 7 bales drugs, 150 boxes pickles, 50 barrels oil, 6,000 bars and 1081 bundles iron, 250 bundles oil, 20 casks solder, 340 iron pots, 100 stoves, 1 carriage, 4 coops fowls, 1 manilla, 18 boxes wine, 68 do tea, 2 bales yarn, 210 boxes oilman stores, 591 Ag stores, 130 bundles wire, 80 do spades, 65 barrels beer, 17 casks and 5 boxes hardware, 57 do and 4 casks merchandise.

Duca di Genova, Sardinian barque, 205 tons, C. Figari, from Genoa 28th March, Montevideo 19th inst., to J. Capilla, with 4 jars and 1 box sausages, 8 jars and 5 barrels salted beef, 130 boxes asphalt, 100 do oil, 88 casks wine, 30,000 tins, 2 boxes essence, 1 do sweetmeats, 1 do medicines, 2 do anchovies, 1 do and 1 bag nails, 2 jars and 1 tin mushrooms, 140 bales brown wrapping paper, 4 packages chestnuts, 80 rolls and 15 qq cordage, 15 do oakum, 11 do iron, 2 chains, 6 bales stockfish, 3 barrels 1 basket and 4 boxes cheese, 1 package soap, 16 bales. Passengers 123.

August 23d.

Z D, American barque, 311 tons, J. Barj ter, from Boston 1st June, to S. B. Hale & Co., with 200 barrels rosin, 100 tar, 100 do pitch, 200 do flour, 755 do rice, 200 do sugar, 200 boxes starch, 1 do printing types, 50 do and 17 bales domestic, 220 rolls cordage, 77,845 lbs lumber, 112,750 shingles, 800 green stones, 18 boxes 1 package and 2 casks hardware.

August 23d.

Lord Haddy, British barque, 292 tons, J. Brotherton, from Glasgow 6th June, to Rennie Tweedie & Co., with 1023 gas pipes, 4 ploughs, 50 tons coal, 1774 iron pots, 100 barrels roman cement, 147 flag stones, 1000 bricks 11 boxes thread, 355 barrels beer, 102 crates earthenware, 1900 kegs gunpowder, 1 cask wine, 1 gas metre, 1 gas governor, 2 boxes gas fixtures 3 casks glass ware, 1 punching machine, 3 wheels 57 tons 2045 bars and 436 bundles iron, 200 boxes 32 bales 11 casks and 2 packages merchandise, 6 do samples.

Grape Shot, American barque, 345 tons, E. H. Clark, from Philadelphia 27th June, to E. H. Polmar, with 500 boxes starch, 34 do cordils, 2 do muskets, 213 do and 13 half do crutts, 10 do blacking, 40 do vinegar, 545 do rice, 1500 do flour, 100 bags pepper, 200 kegs lard, 2 packages merchandise.

Autelope, American s'ip, 507 tons, E. H.

TO LET.

Two furnished rooms for single gentlemen at the Quinta of Mrs. Stoddart, in Tabacuano street 6 squares from the Parque to the North. Aug 23-

NOTICE.

To CAPTAINS AND CONSIGNEES OF VESSELS.

The Society of River Pilots of the Plate has determined from and after the first of September ensuing, not to kindle the light they have so long maintained at their own expense, on boatslip at Point Indio, in expectation of an answer to the proposals submitted to the Government so far back as 1852: the light meanwhile, without any compensation to this Society, serving vessels convey to this Port by the pilots of another State, who have engrossed a large proportion of the traffic. Aug 23 Op

TO LET.

Two or three furnished to us, Calle 25 de Mayo No. 7. Aug 16 Sp

NOTICE.

In the press and to be soon published in three numbers to appear in the Brit. Packet of the 16th, 23rd and 30th of this month.

No. 1.—Will contain an interesting history of a receipt of 40,000 pagos currency.

No. 2.—Several private letters with severe strictures on the sin of ingratitude.

No. 3.—More letters &c.

The English community in Buenos Ayres have always deservedly stood high for integrity and fair dealing.

The author of this little work has other objects in view than to warn unsuspecting persons against unfair dealing, and to withhold the good name and credit of his countrymen, so that if a block sheep makes his appearance he may meet with the exposure he deserves. Aug 16 Sp

HOTEL DE LAS NACIONES EN EL ROSARIO.

Da. A. Rodriguez proprietors of the above Hotel, begs to inform the Public that he has lately made various improvements in his establishment and solicit their patronage.

The house is situated in the calle San Lorenzo near the barracks, where there is a beautiful view of the Parana, and has great pains to study the comforts of Travellers, making the moderate charge of fourteen rials silver daily for bed room, breakfast and dinner, including wine. a 9 Sp

IRON CHESTS.

Very strong, solid and heavy of various sizes, and of the BEST PATENT, are on sale at moderate prices, in the store of JOHN EASTMAN & Co No. 5 calle Defensa. a 9 Sp

NORTH AMERICAN SEMINARY.

The Principal of the above Institution having been engaged in the tuition of youth for more than 20 years in various countries, and having a familiar acquaintance with the system or success fully pursued in the United States, from which country he has just arrived; has taken charge of this Establishment, which has been reorganised and will be conducted with all the ability and energy, which long experience and success will enable him to diffuse into all its departments.

In addition to the usual branches of a thorough English education, the course of study will include Latin, French, Spanish, German, Mathematics, Book-keeping, Music and Drawing.

In the young ladies department, special attention will be given to the polite and ornamental branches.

The Principal flatters himself that from long experience in teaching English to Spanish children, he will be particularly adapted to the Spanish youth of this City, who are desirous of learning that language.

Excellent and ample accommodations are made for the reception of boarding pupils, who will be under the constant supervision of the Principal.

A programme &c., can be obtained on application to the Principal, at No. 75 Calle Maypu, or after the 1st September at 175 Calle Corrientes. Aug 2-c-o HENRY R. NICHOLSON.

WANTED.

A situation by man and wife, the former as steward or gardener, the latter as cook or housemaid; they can bring the best testimonials for ability and integrity. Would have no objections to the country. Address A. B. office of this paper or 214 calle de la Reconquista. a 23 P

TO LET.

Two or three furnished rooms, at calle Reconquista No 138. J 26

SUPERIOR BLACK TEA.

In half chests on sale at Messrs Edward Lamb & Co., calle Peru No. 12. J 23 Sp

BOARDERS FROM THE COUNTRY.

An English lady living in a healthy situation near the city, and who has had considerable experience in teaching, would be in 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 entrusted to her care. For particulars apply to Mr. James Gibson No. 11 c/o Victoria or at Mr. Hastings's grocery store, No 100 calle Piedra. J 23 Sp

TO LET.

1 or 2 unfurnished rooms. Apply at calle Piedra No. 274. Aug 2

FOR BALTIMORE.

The fast sailing clipper built American bark "Emily," captain Echberger, 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. Zimmermann Frazier & Co., calle Defensa No 69. J 33-3 Sp

SHEEP FARM.

A person that can give good reference, holding a suerite 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 & Frías, Calle Belgrano, n.º 84. J. 23-3 P

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated INDOOR 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 hulls and rigging, luggers and other vessels on navigable rivers and canals, and goods on board such vessels, throughout Great Britain & Ireland & in Foreign Countries.

FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE. SUBSCRIBED AND INVESTED CAPITAL.

ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

MARTIN TUCKER SMITH, Esq. M. R. Chairman. THOMAS G. BARCLAY, Esq. Deputy Chairman. James G. C. Bell, Esq. Daniel Millard, Esq. Robert G. S. Bevan, Esq. Charles Nelson, Esq. A. H. Bracquet, Esq. John Scott, Esq. Charles E. Cobb, Esq. J. Rusley Palmer, Esq. Andrew Colville, Esq. Henry Harris, Esq. George H. Carter, Esq. Henry J. Finckh, Esq. Henry Davidson, Esq. George Ross, Esq. Arch Hastie, Esq. M. P. W. R. Robinson, Esq. Samuel Alibon, Esq. William Smith, Esq. William Spall, Esq.

THE DIRECTORS.

Charles Carr, Esq. James G. Barclay, Esq. George Bell, Esq. Joseph Bell, Esq. George H. Carter, Esq. Joseph Stewart, Esq.

AUDITORS.

James Beaud, Esq. Joshua Lockwood, Esq. E. H. Chapman, Esq. R. Twining-Jones, Esq. Sir John Kirkland.

THE AUDITORS.

SIR CHARLES RUGGE PRICE, Bart. Prospectuses of the Company, and every information relative to Insurances may be obtained on application to Messrs FLOWERS ATKINSON & C. AGENTS-Buenos Ayres, Calle Peru No. 89. J 19-15p

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital TWO MILLIONS, in 100,000 Shares of 200 each.

TRUSTEES—JOHN SNOW, Esq., and JOHN EASTON, Esq.

DIRECTORS, &c. IN LIVERPOOL. Charles Turner, Esq., Chairman—John Bransley Moore, Esq., M. P., and Ralph Bowdler, Esq., Deputy Chairmen.

Michael Becher, Esq. Richard Houghton, Esq. George Becher, Esq. Edward Robinson, Esq. Thomas Becher, Esq. Roger Lyons Jones, Esq. Michael Bondfield, Esq. James Lawrence, Esq. David Cannon, Esq. Robert M. Andrews, Esq. Thomas Porter, Esq. W. J. Morrison, Esq. Robert Edmond Harvey, Esq. Francis Maxwell, Esq. James Johns, Esq. William Smith, Esq. Thomas Dixon Harby, Esq. John Teer, Esq. George H. Bowdler, Esq.

AUTHORS—William Etherington, Esq., and John Dickinson, Esq. SURGEON—Hugh Hall, F. R. S. SURVEYOR—Samuel Hoare, Esq. SOLICITOR—Septimus Becker, Esq. MANAGER AND ACTUARY—Henry M. M. Dova, Esq.

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 Insurance.

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

BROWNELLS GREY & Co. j 12-12p No. 15, calle Maypu.

SOAP MANUFACTORY.

Saladero del Alto. The partnership heretofore existing between William Downes and Gustav Fuss, in the Soap Manufactory is this day 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.

MERCHANT VESSELS from Sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 28th inst.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Tons, Consignees, Destination. Includes vessels like Ocean Sprite, Maitland, Anna Logan, Criterion, Sea Nymph, Lady Mona, Ochiterra, Oceanica, Summer Hill, Neptune, Margaret Elizabeth, Guacho, Suñik, Lord Haddo, Astria.

AMERICAN.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Tons, Consignees, Destination. Includes vessels like California, Early, Gipsy, Manto, Indus, Three Brothers, Jim Knox, Rainbow, Margaret Eliza, John Carver, Z. D., Grape Shot, Anelope, Fidel Wara, Miguelon, Kate and Alice, John Gunter, William Schroder, Constance.

FRENCH.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Tons, Consignees, Destination. Includes vessels like Henriette Louise, St. Françoise, Prosper, Industrie, Nantile, Compadrito, Nouvelle Antoniette, Morgana, Marie, Carolan.

SPANISH.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Tons, Consignees, Destination. Includes vessels like Elvira, Cifro, Magdalena, Chulo, Sirena, Mensagera, Pol. Rosaria, Perrolano, Cardada, Luisa, Clara, Mercedesita, Cacique, Dorotea, Soberano, Ventura, Amalia, Bruno, Felipe, Caipito, San Jose, Celestina, Sofia.

SARDINIAN.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Tons, Consignees, Destination. Includes vessels like Conzezione, Feliz, Giuseppe, Roma, Sicardi, Union, Apollo, Duca di Genova, Abdul Mejid.

BRAZILIAN.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Tons, Consignees, Destination. Includes vessels like Copernico, Bgn. Alberto, Tonelero, Princesa, Con cigno, Convergencia, Inveceval, Bgn. Rapido, Saudado, Penguin, Tamega, Amistad, Constancia, Pedro, 2.º, Anibal, Principe Alfonso, Planeta.

DANISH.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Tons, Consignees, Destination. Includes vessel Ceres.

HANNOVERIAN.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Tons, Consignees, Destination. Includes vessels Norge, Anna.

HAMBURG.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Tons, Consignees, Destination. Includes vessels Daniel Ross, Teresia Oscar, Hampden, Amazon, Maria.

BREMEN.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Tons, Consignees, Destination. Includes vessels Plata, Herschell.

LUBEK.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Tons, Consignees, Destination. Includes vessels Alma, Malvino, H. E. Susanne.

DUTCH.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Tons, Consignees, Destination. Includes vessels Joaze, Vaarven.