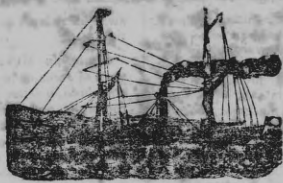


# BRITISH PACKET



## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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No. 1,560.

Buenos Ayres, Saturday, September 13, 1856.

Established in 1826.

### WEST COAST INTELLIGENCE.

REVIEW OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Valparaiso, July 15th 1856.

The events which have occupied public attention during the last fortnight are of such a local character that they do not deserve being chronicled for foreign countries. This introduction will undoubtedly seem very strange; still more so when as we noticed formerly, the election of the individuals who on the 25th inst. will meet to choose a President for the Republic, took place on the 25th and 26th of last month.

In all the South-American Republics such an epoch is full of agitation and anxiety, and a political crisis, more or less deplorable, is its almost inevitable result: in this case, on the contrary, nothing but tranquility, apathy and indifference has been shown, so that with the exception of the police, part of the militia and some of Government's officers, scarcely any other citizens have taken part in this solemn act, and the administration's candidates have been generally elected without the slightest obstacle. We will not attempt an explanation of the diverse causes which have given rise to this phenomenon, it being sufficient for foreign countries to know that both active and passive opinion have agreed in the reelection of D. Manuel Montt, actual President of the Republic, for another constitutional period of five years. This is a fact which may be considered as already accomplished, and it can be reckoned as ensuring a continuance of the tranquility we happily enjoy.

It is rumored that the cabinet will be changed as soon as the reelection is accomplished. It seems to us doubtful whether public opinion will be satisfied in this respect, notwithstanding the strength of the party whose inertness would force Government to take this step. Up to the present moment these are merely conjectures, having no other foundation than what we have observed.

In the meantime, Congress continues its sessions in the capital, discussing projects Government submits to its consideration: in general its acts are limited to an approval, seldom taking the liberty of emitting a few observations respecting details.

Still, on Saturday the 13th inst., the Minister of Foreign Affairs was questioned by Congress concerning the measure taken by the Administration respecting Chile's claims on account of the butchery of Chilean citizens in California, also as to the rumour circulating in the Country about an intended expedition which is being organized against Peru.

To the first question the Minister answered that Government had asked the Chilean consul in California for official information on which to rest its claims, and, in the meantime, the United States Representative in this Republic had sent his Government communications on the subject.

As to the second question, before public attention had been drawn to the subject, Government had sent instructions to the *Intendentes* of Valparaiso, Concepcion and Atacama, to prevent any hostile attempt against that Republic.

Certainly, a few days ago the national brig *Acaed* sailed to the South with this object, and since then it has been decided that Government's other ships shall follow her, as it is believed, with the same

purpose. In Valparaiso nothing has been heard to justify these alarms.

The treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation concluded with the United States, and of which we have already spoken in another review, was submitted to the approbation of the senate, and met with a complete approval.

On the 28th of last month another treaty was concluded by the Hon. D. Manuel Antonio Tocornal, Plenipotentiary ad hoc for this Republic, and the Hon. D. Pedro Alessandri, representing H. M. the King of Sardinia. The Council of State has already approved it, and it has passed to the Senate that this Body may exercise its constitutional attribute.

Amongst other affairs which at present occupy Congress, besides next year's budget, the following are the most important:

"The project for reforming the proceedings in verbal processes.

"The project of organization of lunatic asylums.

"The project granting 30 years privilege to the contractor for lighting the capital with gas.

"The project of a tax on inheritances in favour of public instruction, thereby reforming the actual law of obligatory donations. This project is as follows:

"Art. 1st.—From the total value represented by the deceased's property, one in a thousand shall be deducted should he leave descendants or ascendants; two in a thousand shall be deducted should the heirs be from collateral branches; and four in a thousand should the inheritance fall to strangers.

"If collateral branches and strangers should inherit in default of descendants and ascendants, two in thousand shall be deducted from the portion of the former, and four in a thousand from that share of the latter.

"Art. 2nd.—The deceased's property shall not be liable to this tax except on the amount exceeding the sum of two thousand dollars.

"Art. 3rd.—The produce of this tax shall be exclusively applied to the advancement of primary instruction, and shall be administered by the municipal bodies of the departments in which the property is located.

"Art. 4th.—The portioners shall not be permitted to make any allotment or division of the inheritance before deducting the quantities determined by this law; nor shall the notary register any deeds relative to the division of property if it is not clearly shown that said quantities have been deducted.

"Art. 5th.—The heirs and functionaries who should be found wanting in the obligations imposed by this law shall pay *mancomun et in solidum* the quadruple of the duties they have evaded.

"Art. 6th.—All former resolutions respecting obligatory donations are annulled."

It having been discovered that the Peruvian dollars and half dollars of 1855 are of low alloy, Government has issued a decree prohibiting their reception in the fiscal offices; on this account commerce also refuses to receive them for their nominal value. It is to be regretted that Peru should incur in the same fault it so justly complains of against Bolivia.

The movement in the Mint during the month of June has been as follows:

Money coined.....	\$ 104502
Bullion in process....	" 472000
Bullion on hand.....	" 249000

Advances on Bullion..	" 145000
Received on Advances.	" 23537 36
Bills issued.....	" 9000

The sum of 1000 dollars has been granted to the Bishop of Concepcion, in order to defray the travelling of a few European priests which he requires for the administration of his flock.

During this fortnight, three or four new fiscal schools have been endowed in the interior towns.

In the capital the society for promoting primary instruction has been organized; we have noticed its object in former reviews. In this noble undertaking all our literary and distinguished young persons have taken part. It already possesses a large number of active members, who all contribute to the advancement of their object with their personal efforts and a monthly subscription of 50 cents each. Schools for children of both sexes will shortly be established, and also Sunday schools for adults. The example set by the capital will undoubtedly be followed in the towns of the Republic, and the nation will reap incalculable benefits from this humane association.

Valparaiso traverses a period of lethargy, or rather of every kind of suffering. Its administration does not come up to the standard of its wants, and it therefore suffers the ills arising from neglect. Other events have also occurred to increase its uneasiness. During these last days some bankruptcies have taken place which are deeply regretted, although they by no means affect the credit of the market; on this account we have to lament a suicide arising from a too exalted sense of mercantile honour in the respectable individual whose loss is generally deplored; and all this has happened at a time when our society is justly alarmed by the delay in the arrival of the steamer from the North, which is due since the 8th inst., and our complete ignorance as to the causes of this delay. It is feared she must have met with some accident; in the meantime we continue in the state of anxiety natural on such an occasion. Government attempted to send a steamer in search of the missing vessel, but the only one in port is the *Valdivia*, of the English Company, and the Company limit their efforts to the announcement that this steamer will sail on the 16th carrying the mail for Europe as usual. If the *Santiago* has met with some misfortune it will be the fourth steamer lost by the Company on our coasts; the *Valdivia* is not in a very good state, and the Company will find some difficulty in fulfilling the terms of their contract, if they do not increase the number of vessels and improve those at present running in the line.

### THE RELATIONS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

[From the New-York Times.]

England and the United States are the only two great nations of the earth in which the people are theoretically the ruling powers, and where the popular will may impress itself directly upon the genius of the government; and the people of these two great nations, the foremost of all the world in wealth, intelligence, and power live in terms of the closest intimacy that is possible with two distinct nations. They speak the same language, read each other's books, intermarry, exchange products, borrow and lend, and trust each other to sums almost beyond computation. They visit each other continually, believe in each

other, and in all the relations of human beings, cultivate as close an intimacy as two people can. At the very thought of war they hold up their hands in horror; they recoil from the possibility of shedding each other's blood, and of rending the bonds which have been so firmly rivetted, and under which they have prospered so long, grown so mighty and been so happy. War to such people, so closely allied, and having so many interests in common, must cause unmitigated confusion and suffering. They have no desire to humiliate each other, they know too well each other's strength to have any desire to put it to the test of an actual conflict, and if let alone there never would be war between them. But the people of these countries do not in effect hold their destinies in their own hands. The men who are entrusted for a time with the direction of the machinery of government are the real rulers, and by their bungling, their carelessness or their personal ambition, they may precipitate the two nations into a bloody demoralising contest, sorely against the wishes of the people themselves." The *New-York Herald*, after speaking of the "feebleness and irresolution of Mr. Pierce's character," says—"The plain fact is that Mr. French [the Minister of the recent Nicaraguan Government] was not received because Mr. Pierce was afraid of England blustering; and Vigil was received because the same Mr. Pierce was afraid of Douglas cutting him out at Cincinnati. Both acts sprung from a cowardly, contemptible, disgraceful motive; and it is quite in keeping with both to attempt to divert attention from them by stealing a tincture of Mr. Cass's thunder, and hallooing about English aggression in Mosquito.

The plain fact with regard to Nicaragua and Central America is, that British interests there are as dead as King George of blessed memory. For Walker the crisis has passed. Henceforth, apprehension as to Walker's success becomes gratuitous and puerile. It is considered impossible by his friends that he can fail. . . . We are solicitous to rouse no over sanguine hopes, deal in no exaggeration. But strange accidents must happen if, before the close of this year, the causes we have mentioned do not invest Walker with the dominion of all Central America, from the southern frontier of Honduras to the very border of the Panama railroad. In three months under ordinary circumstances, he will be at the head of an army which would conquer not only all the Central American states, but Mexico and New Granada also if need were. There are persons who anticipate opposition from England. These must entertain a singularly contemptuous opinion of the sagacity of our transatlantic cousins. England has nothing whatever to gain by impeding the Americanisation of Central America; but as one of the two leading commercial nations of the world, she has everything to gain by the consummation of that obviously proximate event. Central America, in Yankee hands, would be worth to England ten times as much as it has been in the hands of the Spanish; and, as no Englishman has broached the idea of conquering Central America in behalf of England, this would seem to be the very thing the English ought to desire most. At bottom, no doubt, so it is. People talk and gabble about the Mosquito question and Ruanan, and the Bay Islands; but these bugbears are only kept alive as floats to buoy up sinking politicians. Nobody in England cares a straw about them. Our last accounts

were that the English had sold the Mosquitos cheap to Walker, and taken his note, payable next century; also that they were trying hard to sell Ruatan and the Bay Islands to Honduras, which thrifty state was asking a good round sum to take them. So these squabbles are sure to end."

#### ROYAL ALLIANCES.

Royal alliances seem to be the order of the day. The war being over, the offences of Prussia forgotten, the predilections of our Court for German family influence have revived, and the Prince of Prussia now reappears among us with we believe a general acceptance as the sutor of our Princess-Royal. A still more important alliance for British interests is that of Prince Oscar of Denmark with the Princess Mary of Cambridge. It was the policy of Scotland to cultivate Baltic alliances. The Orkney Islands are a dowry with a Norwegian Princess. The frontier of the Baltic, crowded with a daring maritime population, descendants of the Sea Kings and of the soldiers of Charles XII, are within a few days' sail of Scotland; and nothing can be more important for our own safety than to cultivate the closest relations with those who stand between us and the Russian frontier in the North. The people of the Baltic are enthusiastic admirers of everything British, and their commercial exchanges are of the highest value; our trade with the North being rapidly on the increase. Many rumours are afloat as to a scheme for giving large pensions with our Princesses on their marriage, it being stated that as much as 70,000 a year was to be settled on the Princess-Royal! This is quite unfounded. Prince Albert is censured for stinginess; but the fact is he has a large family, with every prospect of an increase. He knows that the days of extravagant allowance for royal children are gone by, and he saves out of his own income that his daughters may be provided for with the least tax on the public purse. In our apprehension, his frugality and providence are highly to be valued rather than censured. It is too bad that, on the one hand, royalty should be blamed for parsimony, and, on the other, begrudged the means of a generous expenditure.—*Town talk in Weekly Dispatch.*

#### THE HARROW SPEECH DAY. GENERAL WILLIAMS AND LORD PALMERSTON.

Tuesday having been fixed for the delivery of the Harrow speeches, the opportunity was embraced of inviting General Sir William Fenwick Williams of Kars to perform the interesting ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Chapel of Harrow School, which is intended as a memorial to the Harrovians who fell in the late war.

General Williams arrived from his hotel in town in an open barouche, with postillions, accompanied by Colonel Lake, Captain Teesdale, aide-de-camp to the General, and Mr Churchill, his secretary. The scene on the entry of the gallant defender of Kars was one of the greatest enthusiasm, the roads being lined with the inhabitants of Harrow and the surrounding neighbourhoods, and in several places triumphal arches of evergreens, laurels, &c., were erected.

The Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the head master, took the chair in the speechroom shortly after 12 o'clock, when the large room was crowded to excess, chiefly by elegantly dressed ladies, the learned master's immediate supporters, including General Williams, Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, Lady Russell, Madame Jenny Lind-Goldschmidt, &c.

After some slight preliminaries, the speeches were delivered and prizes awarded. The company then proceeded to the ground where the foundation stone was laid.

Dr. Vaughan then delivered a feeling and impressive address. [The Rev. Dr. then read the names of the Harrovians who fell in the late war. In conclusion, said Dr. Vaughan, "Their bodies are buried in a far land, but their names live amongst us for evermore."

General Sir William Williams then came forward, and was received with great applause. He said—my Lords, ladies, and gentlemen, Dr. Vaughan asked me to come down here to hear the speeches delivered, and I accepted the invitation feeling great pleasure in doing so, and saying that I hoped I should not be doing wrong in bringing with me some of the men of Kars. [Cheers.] In the first place here is Colonel Lake, a Harrow man, (cheers) an officer who did his duty day and night working by day and watching by night. [Applause.] Again here is Captain Teesdale, my aide-de-camp, who distinguished himself in every instance during the siege, and on the memorable 14th of September, he kept the key of the position for fourteen hours. [Applause.] And then here is my secretary, Mr. Churchill, and laying his hands on that gentleman's shoulder the gallant General said, "Come forward, Churchill," and drew him forward, he himself appearing much affected. Mr. Churchill has, continued General Williams, though a civilian, done great good in the service of his country. [Applause.] I have addressed you collectively but now I will say a word or two to the Harrow boys I see around me. It is strange that we all try to be thought well of after death, and the more we progress the more that feeling will spread. Now, of the list of names that Dr. Vaughan has read to you, of those Harrovians who fell in the war, it was my honour to know two or three of them well. Among others, there is Major-General Percour, whom I always knew to be one of the best officers; then there was Captain Pechall, who had title and fortune, was the only son, and yet preferred honour and glory to staying at home to enjoy

that; and after he had distinguished himself he was offered by his Sovereign to come and join some regiment at home, very likely her Majesty's Guards, where he might have enjoyed some rest. But no, he preferred to stay where he had gained his laurels. [Cheers.] It is impossible to pourtray the great fortitude and resignation of that noble man; and I feel sure if there had been two or three sons in that family they would have been given up to their country. I therefore hope that these examples may be borne in mind by the Harrow boys I am now addressing. [Cheers.] That they are honoured after death is not all, but they are cared for during life, for does not their Sovereign pay visits and console the poor wounded fellows when they are in the hospital? [Hear, hear.] If they die they die in glory; if they live, they live for honour and reward. [Cheers.] Then coming to the question of education, I may perhaps be permitted to say that I feel very glad to think that positions in the army are to be thrown open to public competition. Of that I am very glad, but I must observe that we have not the books to teach those who are to become candidates. I hope the press of this country will take the matter up, and have the best works on the continent translated, for without proper elementary instruction nothing can be done. I must also say, that if it is intended to do anything, we must have the help of the Government. I only came down here to lay this stone, and having done that, I shall not detain you longer. The gallant General concluded his speech by thanking them for the attention they had paid him, and the interest they had evinced in his welfare.

Three cheers were then given for General Williams, Captain Teesdale, Lord Palmerston, and Dr. Vaughan, respectively.

Lord Palmerston (an old Harrovian), having said a few words, the whole of the company then proceeded to Dr. Vaughan's residence, where a banquet was served, at the conclusion of which the numerous visitors separated.

*Something Creditable to the Russians.*—We have pleasure in being able to place upon record an incident which reflects honour upon those whom we recently encountered in the field as foes.

The capture, long disappearance unaccounted for, and news subsequently received of his death from a wound in the hospital at Sebastopol, of Major McGowan, of the 93rd Highlanders, may be remembered. The first letter received by this gallant young officer's family in the south of Scotland intimated that, lying as he then was, disabled in the Russian hospital, a remittance would be acceptable. A goodly sum was immediately forwarded. Months elapsed—no acknowledgment of its receipt was received—and apprehensions of the worst were only staved off by hopes that Major McGowan had been removed into the interior as a prisoner of war. These hopes, as in many another like instance, proved delusive. The Major did not long survive the despatch of his letter intimating his whereabouts, and containing a request for money. But to the point: Two or three weeks ago, as we learn, his relations were surprised on receiving, from a Russian source, a package containing his clothes, &c., and a cheque for the full amount they had remitted, which had arrived too late to be of use to the brave deceased. Comment on such a fact would be superfluous.—*Whitehaven Herald.*

**EVACUATION OF THE CRIMEA.**—Marshal Pelissier has intimated that from and after the 5th July the Allied Generals will cease to exercise any authority whatever in any part of the Crimea.

The Papal Legate has given the French Imperial Prince a rich casket, containing "a piece of the Saviour's cradle," which his Holiness had taken from Santa Maria Maggiore and had ornamented with a cameo, representing the Immaculate Conception.

**AN AMERICAN COMPLIMENT.**—In the Senate, lately, Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, offered a resolution, directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of authorising the issue of a register to the British-built barque *Resolute*, which was abandoned by the crew and found derelict in the Arctic Ocean by the American whale ship *George Henry*, and by her brought into the port of New London, where she is now lying, all claim to the said vessel by the British Government having been relinquished to the sailors. Mr. Mason proposed that the vessel be purchased by Government, refitted, and sent back to the British Government as a present. Mr. Foster expressed gratification at this suggestion, and id order that it might be carried out he withdrew his resolution.

**CONCEALED TREASURES IN THE CRIMEA.**—The quantity of property recovered by the Russians in platts and money from the ruins of Balaklava and its environs, is greater than could have been supposed. The chief priest of Balaklava has succeeded in finding a quantity of church plate and silver spoons, forks, jewelry, and pearls, which were hid in a well, choked up with butchers' offal. The pearls alone were discoloured. Another Russian waited on Colonel Hardings, the Commandant of Balaklava, and requested leave to look for some things he had left in his house; and, on receiving it, he entered the half ruined mansion, and removing the stone window-sill, beheld there was an iron box full of gold and silver, which he informed the Commandant, was the portion of his daughter, who was just about to be married. He said he could not trust his wife, and so he had hidden the money lest she should make away with it, and he was delighted beyond measure when he got permission to take

away his treasure as soon as he had proved his right to it.

**SHOCKING MURDER IN SPAIN.**—In the town of Jerez-de-la-Frontera, near Cadiz, in Andalusia, a crime has been committed, the cowardly and wanton inhumanity of which we can scarcely conceive. An aged and poor woman came into a grocer's shop one morning, and asked for alms. The grocer refused; and the woman asked him to give her at least a glass of water, because as she said, she was dying of thirst. "That is another thing," the grocer answered, "I will give you something delicious to drink." He then went out of his shop, and soon afterwards returned and offered her a glass of liquid, which looked like sugar and water. The woman swallowed it eagerly, thanked him and walked out, but she had not gone far in the street when she uttered frightful cries, felt as if she had a burning in her bowels, and vomited with great violence. The neighbours took her to the hospital, where it was at once discovered that she had been poisoned. She died a few minutes afterwards in the utmost agony. The grocer was arrested, and he confessed, with an impudent indifference, that he had given arsenic to the poor old beggar woman to get rid of her, because she often came to ask him for charity, and he had found her troublesome. The police have since ascertained that she was the sister of his first wife; he has had three wives who are all dead.

## BUENOS AIRES

A change has "come o'er the spirit of our dream." In 1834-53, every messenger brought fresh tidings of new struggles and new disasters, of more carnage and bloodshed; the glories of victory tarnished and eclipsed by family bereavements, and the countless miseries entailed upon society. Men had an opportunity of witnessing war in its sternest and most repulsive forms, and perhaps these salutary impressions may have given weight and efficacy to the pacific counsels that presided in the Peace Conferences of Paris.

It is in such extreme cases, when hundreds of thousands are arrayed for mortal combat, that we can see the full deformity of the monster war, or duly appreciate the blessings that smiling peace brings in her train.

But "little things are great to little men"; and in these thinly populated Republics of South America, war is if possible a still greater solecism than in France or Russia; and he that can avert or mitigate its horrors, has an equal claim to our gratitude and admiration, as the titled representations of Royalty, that signed the treaty of the 30th March.

Our readers in general, and the foreign commercial community in particular, will rejoice to learn that the misunderstanding between the Confederate Provinces and the Republic of Paraguay has at last been brought to an amicable termination, by what is technically styled a "treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation but might with equal truth and perhaps greater propriety be called a reconciliation of the estranged members of a common family.

Here then is a new triumph of diplomacy; half the merit of which, we are proud to say, is due to General Guido, an illustrious Argentine, who has literally grown grey in the service of his country, and whose merits and qualifications have too long been underrated and overlooked.

At a moment when the hot-headed and the improvident, blinded by party rancour, and personal ambition, are heaping up combustibles and fanning the flame of discord, it is consoling to see such men as General Guido, "pouring oil on the troubled waters"; and restoring to these distracted communities, the peace and concord of which they stand so greatly in need, after a fratricidal struggle of more than forty years, that has entailed upon each and all, a common inheritance of exhaustion and desolation.

The treaty in question has not been published; but it is easy to anticipate its general tenor; and we understand the only reservation for a future arrangement is the question of boundaries between the two States. We congratulate all parties concerned on so auspicious a solution of the difficulties that have so long threatened a rupture of the peace and concord that our situation so imperatively demands.

#### Latest European News.

We have news from Spain to the 20th July; at which time that unfortunate country was involved in the horrors of civil war.

The administration of General Espartaco had been succeeded by that of Odonnel, and to restore order all the Provinces of

the Nation had been declared in a state of siege, and blood had flown copiously in Madrid and other parts; and apparently the revolution had wide and deep ramifications. Several regiments of the line had fraternised with the insurgents, and the chief support of the new Government, were the National Guards of Madrid, whose fidelity in such a case, to say the least, was doubtful.

As these movements are infectious we may expect to hear of their being imitated in Italy and other parts; so that the great Eastern war may be said to have given place to a series of minor wars of a still more untoward and deplorable character. We may again look forward with anxiety to the arrival of the first Mail Packet.

#### Exciting Rumours.

It was whispered yesterday that Flores, Bustos, Lagos, and others of the same fraternity, had disembarked at the Rosario; and of course it was inferred, that they were preparing to act against us in combination with the Indians on the northern frontier.

In some of the latest papers from the Parana, we see the arrival of Flores and Bustos there noticed, but we find nothing as to their subsequent movements, and as yet we have not been able to discover any foundation for the rumour in question; at the same time it is neither impossible nor improbable.

#### Violent death.

George Ford, an American, who has latterly had a house of business near the Villa of Mercedes, was found dead by the side of a brook, a few squares distant from his dwelling. A gun was found by his side, and the body bore evident traces of a violent death; but whether inflicted by his own hand or that of another, has not yet been ascertained, and from the comparative solitude of the place, may probably remain, like so many others, involved in mystery. Deceased was in the prime of life, and we believe has no family or relatives in this country. The local Authorities have taken charge of his property, and no doubt due inquiry has been or will be made, into the circumstances of his melancholy fate.

#### Fatal accident.

A party of eleven persons were crossing the Salado, on a rather boisterous day, when the boat or raft upset, and awful to relate, ten of the number found a watery grave. As no list of names has been published, we cannot tell who or what they were; but so disastrous an occurrence is an eloquent appeal in behalf of bridges, and other means to expedite public intercourse, and save us the narration of such painful incidents; that become a direct and veritable reproach to the country and its Authorities.

With all our improvements in and around the Capital, it is desheartening to see the utter indifference and neglect of all that concerns the interests and progress of our rural districts; where the sinew and wealth of the State are in reality located. It will hardly be credited by our successors, that in the latter end of the 19th century, and at the precise time when the Theatre of Colon was being erected, Indian corn was allowed to rot at Chilicoy, because the cost of transport to Buenos Aires, was more than its marketable value, though the barrel of American flour was then quoted at 12 patacons. Incredible as they may sound these are facts; which we place on record for the benefit of the future historian; as well as an incentive to the present generation.

#### Parliamentary.

We now approach the close of the ordinary sessions, and if the pending measures are to be disposed of, the prorogable term provided for in the Constitution, will be found short for this purpose.

The measures actually sanctioned; are like "angels visits few and far between;" and which is still more particular, of very secondary importance, compared with some that are pending, and apparently destined to remain so for the present.

Of those latterly sanctioned the only one of some magnitude and deserving of notice, is the law of military pensions. It fixes the scale by which these are to be regulated; but limits the Executive in the meantime to two million current dollars annually, which we suspect will be found inadequate to carry out the spirit and principle of the law.

The Bill authorising the sale of 100 leagues of public lands has been sanc-

tioned by the Senate, but awaits its discussion in the House of Representatives; that providing for the creation of ten million of public funds, to cover the deficit of the present year, has been accepted by the Representatives, but wants the sanction of the Senate.

With our innate tendency to procrastination, the present system of two chambers, and double discussion, threatens to be very inconvenient.

### To our Subscribers.

We must apologise for various irregularities that have latterly taken place in the issue of the British Packet. We need not here detail the difficulties with which we have had to contend; suffice it to say, that they were so insurmountable, as at last to compel us to remove to another printing-office. This change has caused an inevitable delay in the issue of the present number, which we trust our readers will excuse, in view of the superior typography and workmanship, by which they will eventually be gainers.

## BRITISH PACKET.

The office of this Journal has been removed to **No. 71 calle Representantes**, in the second story, fronting the street; where subscriptions are received, and Communications and Advertisements may be left. As heretofore single numbers may also be had at the Book Store of Messrs. Van Aller and Son, **Recoba Nueva No. 72**, and any correspondence left there will be duly forwarded to the Office.

### COMMUNICATED.

To the Editor of the British Packet, Sir,

The letter from which Mr. Coleman quotes in his communication of to-day, was written in the strictest confidence: was accepted as such in writing. In publishing it, the addresser dishonored his signature, and himself, by a most disgraceful breach of trust.

The good taste, and the sense of decorum of a gentleman, would have prevented him from making use of knowledge obtained from such a circumstance, as that availed of by Mr. Henry G. Coleman to indicate, publicly, his connection with the *clique*, who are thus annoying me, and outraging your subscribers.

What I stated however in confidence, and without any expectation of seeing published, I am not the less prepared to prove; not by "public denials," "premature exposures," "respectable characters" or other such fanfaronades; but, simply by documents. But the columns of a newspaper are not the place for such discussions; and, I beg to suggest to Mr. Coleman, the propriety of his naming an arbitrator without further delay, as peremptorily ordered by the Tribunal of Commerce, on 23d ult.; after my third presentation, accusing him of contempt of court, for not having previously fulfilled its providences.

Mr. Coleman will then have an opportunity of vindicating himself from all charges, in a more creditable manner than by writing quasi factitious but incoherent bits for the British Packet.

I also avail of this occasion, to express my determination not to enter into a public controversy with Mr. Coleman, till he has paid me the sum of 27,859 dollars, to which on the 21st April, he was condemned by our first arbitrators ["without prejudice to the responsibility which will gravitate upon him from a "more detained investigation of Mr. Nuttall's "claims" Mr. Coleman, "having given only a "part of the explanations urgently required "from him, refusing to attend the meetings and "to grant an extension of time,"] and which he refuses to do, on the paltry plea, that the award was not given within the period conceded to the arbitrators; thus casting a slur upon their good faith, and impugning their integrity.

I am Sir,

Your obt. Servant  
**GEORGE T. NUTTALL.**



### Port of Buenos Ayres.

#### ARRIVAS.

September 4th.

Pepe, Spanish brigantine, 154 tons, M. Moro y Roser, from Barcelona 18th June, Montevideo 3d inst., to F. Senillosa, with 299 pipes 36 half do and 52 quarter do wine, 400 jars agardiente 22 barrels oil, 25 bales brown wrapping paper, 1 box wine, 1 do pepper, 1 do boots.

Juniper, American ship, 413 tons, J. H. Le Favor, from Richmond 20th June, Rio Janeiro 13th August, to E. H. Folmar, with 3969 barrels and 463 half do flour.

Navegante, Brazilian brig, 256 tons, J. J. Gomez, from Bahia 17th July, to F. Buxarao, with 204 pipes caña 524 barrels and 10 boxes sugar.

Imperial Marinheiro, Brazilian corvette of war, from Montevideo.

September 5th.

Victoria, Spanish polacre barque, 242 tons, E. Matas, from Barcelona 22d June, Malaga 5th July, Montevideo 3d inst., to E. Ochoa and Co., with 236 pipes 56 half do 8 quarter do and 100 jars wine, 179 bales matting, 50 bales paper, 10 bags hazel nuts, 1 trunk shoes, 200 quarter casks Malaga wine, 30 barrels pepper, 10 do peas, 14 do shot, 5 boxes almond oil, 100 do marrasquino, 150 do olive, 100 do cordials, 1 do safron, 6 do guitars, 1 do cards, 60 do soap, 1 do merchandise, 5 do chocolate, 1 do leeches, 170 do and 170 bags almonds, 300 jars oil.

Constituion, National steamer, S. Fidanza, from Montevideo 4th inst., with 14 boxes merchandise, 30 packages yerba, 118 bags wheat, 42 pipes and 5 half do line, 3 packages specie, 2105 patacones, 7 packages samples. Passengers 86.

Serafin, Spanish brig, 165 tons, Gaites, from Montevideo 4th inst., to Bunge Bornefeld and Co., in ballast.

Pampero, British steamer, D. Soutar, from Montevideo 4th inst., with 596 boxes sugar, 2 bales and 4 casks merchandise, 3 packages samples. Passengers 20.

September 6th.

Merceditas, Spanish polacre, 145 tons, P. Duran, from Montevideo 5th inst., to J. F. de la Serna, in ballast.

Tomas, Spanish polacre, 200 tons, P. Rosas, from Montevideo 5th inst., to J. F. de la Serna in ballast.

Rosa y Carmen, Spanish barque 402 tons, F. Maristany, from Montevideo 8d inst., to Ochoa and Co., in ballast.

Sword Fish, British ship, 345 tons, W. J. Robertson, from Liverpool 2nd July, Montevideo 5th inst., to C. T. Getting and Co., with 782 bars and 184 bundles iron, 9 do, hammer heads, 34 do borers, 449 do hoop iron, 5000 bricks, 100 iron pots, 15 iron castings, 10 kegs, 45 boxes and 9 casks hardware, 1 keg butter, 10 kegs, 45 boxes, and 9 casks hardware, 10 hogheads and 10 brrrels brandy, 3 bales woollens 250 tons coal, 70 barrels sod ash, 200 do Roman cement, 276 chairs, 100 barrel beer, 1 box shoes.

Stade, Hannoverian brig, 180 tons, J. Rieper, from New Castle 27th June, to C. T. Getting and Co., with 169 tons coal, 324 flag stones, 85 coils cordage, 30 packages oakum, 75 casks & 1 box paint, 2 bags corks, 10 boxes tinned, 17 casks linned oil, 10 bales sail cloth, 350 boxes soap.

Swan, American barque, 339 tons, S. C. Leiman, from Baltimore 24th June, Montevideo 5th inst., to Zimmermann Frazier & Co., with 25 bales merchandise, 100 dozens broons, 200 cans crackers, 2,332 barrels flour, 78 do rice, 20 boxes oysters, 1 do merchandise, 4 bales bagging, 53 do domestics, 20 do wine, 22 do ravens, 6 do bags.

Rufina, Brazilian barque, 305 tons, A. A. Pereyra, from Parnaquá 24th August, Montevideo 6th inst., to German da Costa & Brothers, with 605 tercios & 1,580 half do yerba.

September 7th.

Menai, British steamer, J. B. Schiaffino, from Montevideo 6th inst., with 295 bags wheat, 89 boxes sugar, 5 do merchandise, 1 do samples. Passengers 40.

Madrofia, Spanish polacre, 136 tons, R. Alsina, from Cadiz 18th June, Montevideo 6th inst., to Zumarán and Co., with 180 pipes, 32 half do and 16 quarter do wine, 20 barrels Malaga do, 80 boxes soap, 12 pipes caña, 700 boxes vermicielli 130 barrels sweet red pepper, 30 bags peas, 10 bales merchandise, 200 barrels olives, 50 do oil.

Frederick Eugénie, French brig, 167 tons, A. Louvet, from Cotte 25th June, to Gautier and Audrin, with 190 tons salt, 50 baskets, 22 barrels and 30 boxes oil, 1 do hats, 62 empty jars, 25 pipes and 48 boxes wine, 30 do and 1 55 bales champagne, 12 barrels and 10 boxes brandy, 300 do Bordeaux wine, 60 do pickles, 150 do vermouth, 80 do cordials, 150 do Madras Cherry and Muscad wine, 20 do orange flower water, 1 do merchandise, 5 do cigars, 2 do tobacco, 1 do samples, 137 do and 10 casks absynth, 19 packages paper.

Mundagués, Spanish brig, 160 tons, A. M. Zuluetá, from Cadiz 4th June, to E. Ochoa and Co. with 35 lasts salt, 257 quarter casks Malaga wine, 10 pipes red wine, 500 jars oil, 100 boxes and 22 bags almonds, 30 barrels sweet red pepper, 46 bags wall nuts, 40 do hazel nuts, 200 boxes soap, 1600 do vermicielli, 25 do pickles, 30 kegs olives, 299 bags rice, 40 bales brown wrapping paper, 11 boxes dates, 4 do silks, 2 do merchandise.

Teckler, British barque, 262 tons, A. H. Weale, from Liverpool 6th July, to Best Brothers, with 200 boxes tin, 12 bales canvass, 125 bundles wire, 50 do steel, 5 packages tea, 20 kegs nails, 77 do shot, 200 bags rice, 29 bales and 16 boxes cottons, 1876 iron pots, 6 traps, 15 bags guano, 1,746 bars and 835 bundles iron, 1250 do hoop do, 40 tons flag stones, 50 do coal, 25 boxes thread, 8 boxes gas fittings, 13 casks glass ware, 4 do and 52 baskets earthenware, 5 hogheads and 10 barrels brandy, 189 casks and 60 boxes hardware, 21 do silks, 119 do and 312 bales woollens and cottons, 84 do and 3 boxes liens, 46 do, 8 casks and 1 bale merchandise.

Bay State, American ship, 592 tons, Simmons, from Boston 26th June, to S. B. Hale & Co. with 50 bales domestics, 349,808 feet lumber, 815 barrels flour, 150 do rice.

Asumcion, American steamer, from Rosario and San Nicolas 6th inst. Passengers 13.

Giro, Spanish brig, 284 tons, S. Estapé, from Rio Janeiro 25th August, to F. Arango and Co. with 2008 barrels flour, 2 half do coffee, 1 box elixir.

Atanacia, Spanish polacre, 200 tons, F. Millet from 1o Janeiro 27th August, to F. de la Serna, with 50 bags cocoa, 26 barrels wine, 4 do beer, 40 bags rice, 21 do coffee, 80 do farina, 10 packages oakum, 3 do copper pans, 5 bags shoes, 5 tins linned oil, 150 bags and 90 barrels starch, 712 do flour, 275 do and 70 half do sugar, 310 rolls tobacco, 144 boxes 60 packages, 26 bales and 2 barrels merchandise.

September 8th.

Maria Rosa, Brazilian brig, 126 tons, F. da Costa Carvalho, from Parnaquá, 20th August, Montevideo 6th inst., to F. Arango and Co., with 777 tercios and 120 half do yerba.

Golden Eagle, British barque, 277 tons, R. Cape, from London 14th May, Montevideo 6th inst., to Drabble brothers, with 8 kegs nails, 14 bundles boards, 80 boxes wine, 26 do and 1 package furniture, 1 mangle, 1 wheel, 1 avvil, 90 pieces iron, 250 iron pots, 796 flag stones, 11 casks ink, 1 do currants, 1 piano forte, 1 package wearing apparel, 7 casks brandy, 6 do paint, 8 do and 5 boxes hardware, 80 do, 94 bales, 21 barrels and 9 packages merchandise.

September 9th.

Nantile, french barque, from Ensenada, with mules for Mauritius.

Marinho 2.º, Brazilian brig 289 tons J. P. da Silva Maltex, from Bahia 6th June, Rio Janeiro 12th August, Montevideo 7th inst., to F. Arango and Co., with 401 barrels and 33 bags sugar, 151 pipes agardiente.

Christiana Carnal, British brig, 216 tons, J. Brokenshar, from London 12th June, to T. Duguid and Co., with 4 casks & 6,200 bricks, 210 boxes oilman's stores, 1 do fans, 6 do hats, 100 tons coal, 200 barrels beer, 110 boxes and 6 casks tin, 3 do white paint, 27 do oil, 79 do coppers, 15 do paint, 14 rolls lead, 4 boxes apothicary ware, 30 bundles iron, 38 bales canvass and twine, 18 casks chains, 198 barrels rice, 8 kegs gunpowder, 26 casks, 3 boxes, and 1 bale drugs, 2 cask brandy, 2 do, 211 boxes and 28 octaves wine, 40 casks whitening, 22 do lamplack, 14 do zinc, 6 do sal volatile, 984 bars, and 76 bundles iron, 74 boxes silks, 2 do and 6 casks hardware, 1 do, 4 bales and 34 boxes merchandise.

Tentonia, Bremen brig, 242 tons, H. G. Bulding, from Hamburg 22d May, Montevideo 6th inst. to Treussens and Co., with 122 boxes coal fish, 27 do and 18 casks hardware, 1477 boards, 2 iron boats, 76 casks starch, 1 machine, 24 boxes zinc, 24 casks do nails, 433 tons coal, 120 boxes absynth, 20 do matches, 30 casks vinegar, 8 packages hams, 9 do and 4 boxes drugs, 169 do, 22 bales, 199 casks and 10 baskets merchandise.

Lavinia, British brig, 177 tons, J. Fall, from Rio Janeiro 2d August, to Frias brothers, with 1800 barrels flour, 150 bags coffee, 60 bales paper, 3 boxes merchandise.

September 10th.

Hüra, Sardinian brig, 189 tons, J. Pozzolo from Genoa 24th June, to J. Caprile, with 1250 flag stones, 215 marble mortars, 135 bales brown wrapping paper, 50 barrels canary seed, 27 do linned, 7 do cheese, 1 box pickles, 100 do almonds, 2 do essence, 200 bags rice, 850 boxes vermicielli, 11 bales cordage, 4 mill stones, 100 boxes oil, 10 pipes wine, 48 flower pots, 4 iron bedsteads, 26 boxes merchandise, 1 do cheese, 50 barrels sugar, 30 bales stock fish, 3 trunks hats, 80 qq. marble. Passengers 20.

September 11th.

Adelina, Spanish brigantine, 124 tons, M. Soto, from Vigo 15th June, Montevideo 8th inst., to Lavallol and Sons, with 6 boxes chocolate, 5 doshos, 50 pipes red wine, 100 hams. Passengers 33.

### SAILINGS.

September 4th.

Beatriz, Spanish barque, for Brazil, dispatched by F. Buxarao, with 45014 qq jerked beef, 102 dry horse hides.

September 5th.

Plata, Bremen brig, for Brazil, in ballast, dispatched by Zimmermann and Co.

John Knox, American ship, for Calcutta, in ballast, dispatched by Lind Fehr and Co.

September 6th.

Constituion, National steamer, for Montevideo.

September 7th.

Invincivel, Brazilian brigantine, for Brazil, dispatched by A. F. Ramos, with 34734 qq. jerked beef, 60 dry horse hides.

Malwina, Dutch brigantine, for Gualeguaychu, in ballast, dispatched by D. T. Visser and Co.

September 8th.

Rio Bamba, National brig of war, for Bahia Blanca.

September 9th.

Sicardi, Sardinian brig, for Genoa, dispatched by Guillot Bertarolli and Co., with 3215 dry ox and cow hides; 1123 salted do, 25-53 boxes, 225 boxes mares oil, 1 do merchandise, 19 bales wool.

Pampero, British steamer, from Montevideo.

September 10th.

Imperial Marinheiro, Brazilian corvette of war, for Montevideo.

Summer Hill, British barque, for Mauritius, in ballast, dispatched by Rennie Tweedie and Co.

Proser, French brig, for Bordeaux, dispatched by Zumarán and Co., with 7 barrels flour,

100 do salted beef, 30 boxes p. cerveses, 12 do mares oil, 74 bales wool, 170 do sheep skins, 2 do feathers, 15 do hair, 50 dry horse hides, 606 salted do, 1188 do ox and cow do, 881 dry do do.



### FOR LONDON.

British bark Anne Logan, 295 tons, A. J. Logan master, has all her cargo engaged & shipping.

Consignees Messrs. White and Co.  
FOR LONDON.

British brig Margaret and Elizabeth, 319 tons, A. J. Sanderson master, now loading, and has disengaged room for tallow, salted hides and bales.

Consignee Samuel Hesse, Esq.  
FOR LIVERPOOL.

British bark Neptune, 270 tons, A. John Lefeuve master, a regular trader, has commenced her voyage and has disengaged room for tallow, salted hides and bales.

Consignees Messrs. T. Duguid and Co.  
FOR LIVERPOOL.

Spanish bark, Hermosa Valenciana, 316 tons, A. G. Rocouff, master; a chartered vessel and will sail in October. Can accommodate passengers.

Consignees, Messrs. E. Ochoa and Co.  
FOR LIVERPOOL.

British brig Suffolk, 238 tons, A. Allen master, will be ready to load in a few days, and has disengaged room for heavy and light cargo.

Consignees Messrs James White and Co.  
FOR ANTWERP.

Lubeck bark Alma, 250 tons, A. J. Bramstedt, master, has all her cargo engaged & shipping.

Consignee to Order.  
FOR ANTWERP.

Spanish brig Clara, 152 tons, Manuel Sunico, master, has all her cargo engaged & shipping.

Consignee J. Galaraga Esq.  
FOR ANTWERP.

Danish brig Ceres, 172 tons, A. E. Holst master, a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch.

Consignees, Messrs. Treussen and Co.  
FOR ANTWERP.

Dutch bark, H. E. Susanna, 360 tons, A. J. Vanveen, master a new vessel and one of the finest in the port, will be ready to load in the course of 15 days, and has disengaged room for salted hides and light freight.

Consignees, Vicente Casares and Sons.  
FOR NEW YORK.

American bark Gipsey, tons, Mallard master, has all her cargo engaged & shipping.

Messrs Zimmermann Frazier and Co.  
FOR NEW YORK.

American ship, Margaret Eliza, 544 tons, A. J. Straut master, a regular trader, and a most superior conveyance.

Consignees, Messrs. Freyer Brothers.  
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

Vessels calling in the Channel for orders.

British brig, Lady Mona, 199 tons, A. J. Hull master.

Consignees Messrs. Gifford Brothers.

British bark, Ochertyre, 231 tons, A. J. Spenoer, master.

Consignees, Messrs Thomas Duguid and Co.

Hannoverian brig Anna, 196 tons, A. J. F. dericks master.

Consignees, Messrs. D. T. Visser and Co.

British brig Lavinia, 177 tons A. J. Fall master.

Consignees, Messrs. Frias brothers.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

British brig, Astaré 329 tons, A. Crossley master.

Consignees, Messrs. R. & J. Carlisle & Co.

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

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

### COLLECTIONS & Co.

The undersigned offers his services for collecting accounts, taking out passports permits, &c.; and hopes by strict attention to give satisfaction to his employers. The most respectable can be given. Apply at the Whaleboat Office, No. 30 Calle de Julio.

aug 30-6p  
**JOHN DONLEVY.**

### MERCANTILE COURSE.

Book-keeping, accounting, Spanish and English languages.

Theoretical and practical instruction in the above, imparted under an easy and a most accurate system, gained by long experience in teaching by

**Joseph G. Cadiz,**  
Calle Santa Clara No. 79.

Translations and other Documents executed properly.

### WANTED.

A situation, by a married man aged 30 years, without any children, as gardener and his wife as cook or house-keeper. Can give good references. Apply at Calle Piedra No. 36.

sept-1p

REPEATED ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO RENT.

One third of a league of superior land for sheep, with permanent running water on it, situated near the Higueritas in the Banda Oriental. For terms and particulars apply at Paseo Julio No. 34 & 35. Sp6-6p

FOR SALE AT CALLE MAYPU NO. 4.

Superior Port wine, in casks and bottles, Champagne, Rhenish wine, Scotch ale, and a small lot of 1st quality salted beef, in barrels. Sp6-3p

PENMANSHIP.

José Andres Garcia, professor of commercial or antiangular penmanship, engages to impart, in 15, 20 or 25 lessons a uniform, easy, and showing hand now universally patronised by the Fair sex, on account of its delicacy and elegance, and specially adapted to book keeping, epistolary correspondence etc., etc.

Mr. G. also teaches, Spanish, Arithmetic and Geography, either in private families, or at his residence No. 175 Calle Corrientes. aug30-c.o.

TO CAPTAINS & CONSIGNEES.

In deference to the interests of our maritime commerce, and at the request of several distinguished individuals, natives and foreigners, the Society of River Pilots has reconsidered their determination of extinguishing the light so long kept up gratuitously on board their ship stationed at Point Indio; and in consequence acquints the Captains and Consignees of sea going vessels, that in the meantime no alteration will take place in the arrangements at Point Indio, and that they will also continue to keep up the light on board the State Guardship, "25 de Mayo," anchored in the Outer Roads; and that in the event of any alteration in either respect, due notice will be given. aug30-c.o.

A young married couple with good recommendation wish a situation together in town, as steward and cook, landress or house work. Apply at Reconquistad street No. 181.

WANTED.

In the North American Seminary, a male and female teacher. Apply to Principal at No. 75 Calle Maypú. aug2.

ALEXANDER MARSHALL.

If still in this country, the above mentioned will hear of something to his advantage, on applying at the grocery store No. 119 Calle Defensa; add any information respecting him will also be gratefully received at the same place. aug23-6p.

SITUATION WANTED.

Two single Englishmen from one of the best agricultural counties in Great Britain wish to take sheep on shares; or to take charge of a kitchen garden with orchard and fruit trees. The most respectable references can be given. Apply to Messrs. Harris and Crews, Calle Parque No. 152. aug9-c.o.

TO LET.

Two furnished houses for single gentlemen, at the Quinta de Mrs. Stoddart, in Talcahuano street, 6 squares from the Parque to the North. aug23.

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. aug9 6p No. 5 calle Defensa.

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 so successfully 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, Bookkeeping, Music and Drawing.

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

The Principal fathers 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 Maypú, or after the 1st September at 175 Calle Corrientes.

aug2-c.o. Henry R. Nicholson.

TO LET.

1 or 2 unfurnished rooms. Apply at calle Piedad No. 274. aug2

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.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Instituted MDCCCIII.

1 Old Broad Street & 16 Pall Mall, London.

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

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SUBSCRIBED & INVESTED CAPITAL.

ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

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Prospectuses of the Company, and every information relative to Insurances may be obtained on application to

Messrs. Plover Atkinson & Co. Agents.

Buenos Aires, Calle Perú No. 83.

July 19 1856.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS.

IN 100,000 SHARES OF £ 20 EACH.

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The undersigned beg to inform their friends and the public that they have been appointed Agents to this Company, and are empowered to effect insurances on dwelling houses, warehouses, & merchandise at moderate premiums; they will also receive proposals for Life 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

BROWNE'S GREY & Co.

July 12 1856 No. 15, calle Maypú.

MERCHANT VESSELS FROM SEA IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AIRES ON THE 11TH INST.

BRITISH.					Consignees		Destinations.	
Date of Arrival.	Class.	Names.	Tons.					
Jan. 26	Bk.	Ocean Sprit	233	Kayll	Best Brothers.	Liverpool.		
June 22	Bk.	Anne Logan	245	Logan	J. White & Co.			
June 26	Bk.	Criterion	237	Ferguson	Kerr & Grierson			
July 10	Bg.	Sea Nymph	256	Harris	J. B. Vignal.			
July 16	Bg.	Lady Mona	196	Hall	Gifford Brothers.			
July 18	Bk.	Ochertyre	221	Syence	Duguid & Co.			
Aug. 3	Bk.	Neptune	287	Lefevure	T. Duguid & Co.			
Aug. 8	Bg.	Margaret Elizabeth	319	Saunderson	Samuel Hesse.			
Aug. 22	Bk.	Gaucho	307	Grayson	Tomkinson & Co.			
Aug. 23	Bg.	Suffolk	235	Alico	J. White & Co.			
Aug. 28	Bk.	Lord Haddo	292	Brotherston	Rennie Tweedie & Co.			
Aug. 26	Bg.	Astarte	227	Tosby	Carlisle & Co.			
Aug. 30	Bk.	Devonvale	283	Wyllie	Rennie Tweedie & Co.			
Aug. 30	Bk.	Marchioness of Douro	338	Moneriff	Rennie Tweedie & Co.			
Sep. 6	Sp.	Sword Fish	165	Robertson	Getting & Co.			
Sep. 7	Bk.	Tickler	142	Weale	Best Brothers.			
Sep. 8	Bk.	Golden Eagle	277	Cope	Drabble Brothers.			
Sep. 9	Bg.	Christiana Carnall	216	Brokenshar	Duguid & Co.			
Sep. 9	Bg.	Lavinia	177	Fall	Frias Brothers.			

AMERICAN.					Consignees		Destinations.	
July 17	Bk.	Gipsy	265	Mallard	Zimmermann Frazier & Co.			
July 18	Bk.	Manto	281	Savage	Zimmermann Frazier & Co.			
July 27	Bk.	Three Brothers	263	Sharrif	E. Snillos.			
Aug. 8	Bk.	Rainbow	242	Hughes	Holmar.			
Aug. 18	Sp.	Margaret Eliza	548	Strout	Freyer Brothers.			
Aug. 17	Bk.	John Carver	268	Nichols	Rodger Brothers.			
Aug. 22	Bk.	Z. D.	311	Baxter	Hale & Co.			
Aug. 23	Bk.	Grape Shot	345	Clark	E. H. Folmar.			
Aug. 23	Sp.	Antelope	507	Clark	Von Sautter & Co.			
Aug. 24	Rk.	Fidel Wave	361	White	J. Barth.			
Aug. 26	Bk.	Miguelon	152	Savory	Folmar & Co.			
Aug. 26	Bk.	Kate and Alice	182	Savory	T. B. Coffin.			
Aug. 26	Bk.	John Gardner	487	Schia	Hale & Co.			
Aug. 26	Bk.	William Schroder	298	Upton	J. Gowland & Co.			
Aug. 28	Bk.	Constance	384	Chandler	Bronholm.			
Aug. 29	Bk.	Mary Broughton	322	Bowers	Zimmermann Frazier & Co.			
Aug. 30	Bk.	Hamilton	273	Webster	Zimmermann Frazier & Co.			
Sep. 4	Sp.	Juniper	512	Le Favor	Folmar & Co.			
Sep. 6	Bk.	Swan	339	Leiman	Zimmermann Frazier & Co.			
Sep. 7	Sp.	Bay State	562	Simons	Hale & Co.			

FRENCH.					Consignees		Destinations.	
April 6	Bk.	Henri et Louise	192	Soques	Gautier & Audrin.			
May 18	Sp.	St. François	153	Nimont	Binauld & Lafourcade.			
July 26	Bk.	Industrie	129	Gelle	E. C. Thompson.			
Aug. 2	Sch.	Compadrito	84	Lennie	E. D. Risso.			
Aug. 8	Sp.	Nouvelle Antoniette	539	Herya	Charavel.			
Aug. 9	Sp.	Georgina	466	Morin	Dunooyer.			
Aug. 22	Bk.	Marie	250	Rouvier	Teisserenc & Co.			
Aug. 27	Bk.	Coriolan	210	Pertus	Dunooyer.			
Aug. 28	Sp.	Frederick	357	Venard	Dunooyer.			
Sep. 7	Bg.	Frederick Eugénie	167	Loubet	Gautier & Co.			
Sep. 9	Bk.	Nautile						

SPANISH.					Consignees		Destinations.	
May 13	Bk.	Cefiro	125	Puig y More	A. Riestra & Sons.			
June 11	Bk.	Margdalena	262	Aguerre	Ochoa & Co.			
July 4	Bk.	Sirena	300	Botet	Zumarán & Co.			
July 14	Pol.	Rosario	171	Durrall	Marlinez & Sons.			
July 18	Bg.	Perrolano	130	Diaz	P. Alvaro.			
July 18	Bk.	Caridad	250	Barceló	Llavallol & Sons.			
July 20	Pol.	Luisa	202	Alsina	Llavallol & Sons.			
July 25	Bg.	Clara	152	Smico	J. Galaraga.			
Aug. 2	Bk.	Merceditas	203	Pant	F. Senillosa.			
Aug. 9	Bg.	Cacique	190	Austrich	Martinez & Sons.			
Aug. 16	Pol.	Drota	180	Nerre	Arango & Co.			
Aug. 17	Bg.	Soberano	412	Colomé	E. Ochoa & Co.			
Aug. 18	Pol.	Venturita	180	Maristany	Costa & Co.			
Aug. 16	Pol.	Amalia	212	Beltran	Dickson & Co.			
Aug. 18	Bg.	Pirro	212	Guardiola	Llavallol & Sons.			
Aut. 24	Bg.	Felipe	220	Coll	Llavallol & Sons.			
Aug. 24	Pol.	Calipso	220	Oliver	Llavallol & Sons.			
Aug. 20	Bg.	Pepito	171	Botet	F. Senillosa.			
Aug. 26	Bg.	San José	230	Gali	F. Arango & Co.			
Aug. 26	Pol.	Celestina	175	Gileta	Machan Brothers.			
Aug. 28	Pol.	Sofia	224	Garriga	F. Senillosa.			
Aug. 28	Bg.	Centinela	214	Guisandi	Llavallol & Sons.			
Aug. 28	Pol.	Esperanza	180	Abril	Llavallol & Sons.			
Aug. 28	Sp.	Union	216	Garrido	S. Soriano.			
Aug. 30	Bk.	Hermosa Valenciana	390	Rocaufol	Ochoa & Co.			
Sep. 4	Bgn.	Pepo	154	Mora y Roset	Senilla.			
Sep. 5	Pol.	Victoria	212	Matas	Ochoa & Co.			
Sep. 5	Bg.	Sarfin	165	Gaites	Bungo & Co.			
Sep. 6	Pol.	Merceditas	145	Duran	La Serma & Co.			
Sep. 6	Pol.	Tomas	200	Ruses	La Serma & Co.			
Sep. 6	Bk.	Rosa y Carmen	402	Maristany	Ochoa & Co.			
Sep. 7	Pol.	Madrona	136	Alsina	Zumarán & Co.			
Sep. 7	Bg.	Mundaques	160	Zulueta	Ochoa & Co.			
Sep. 7	Bg.	Ciro	234	Estape	Arango & Co.			
Sep. 7	Pol.	Acacia	206	Millet	De La Serma.			
Sep. 11	Bgn.	Adelina	124	Soto	Llavallol & Sons.			

BELGIAN.					Consignees		Destinations.	
Sep. 3	Bg.	Pauline	221	Hausson	Zimmermann Frazier & Co.			

SARDINIAN.					Consignees		Destinations.	
Feb. 10	Bg.	Concezione	132	Chiazza	B. Delino.			
May 14	Bg.	Feliz	260	Carnogio	Repetto & Co.			
July 17	Bg.	Giuseppe	181	Raggio	Viale & Co.			
July 21	Bg.	Roma	232	Pozzo	G. Bertarelli & Co.			
Aug. 6	Pol.	Union	242	Furmento	B. Delino.			
Aug. 16	Bg.	Apollo	210	Pagliano	Caprile.			
Aug. 22	Bk.	Duca di Genova	205	Fegari	Caprile.			
Aug. 24	Pol.	Abdul Mejid	286	Prozola	Viale & Co.			
Aug. 26	Pol.	Marina	139	Pezzolo</				