



though wounded through the arm, he again supplied himself with ammunition, and being concealed until the proper moment, joined the second advance, which however, was also unsuccessful. This determined man was still undismayed, and having procured a squire he succeeded a third time in reaching the inner side of the Redan, anxious as he declares to be present at "the taking" and having deliberately set to work in the midst of the deadly shot of the enemy, he dug a pit, established himself within it, and kept up an incessant fire upon the Russians, varying his efforts by frequently rushing forward and charging with his bayonet; all efforts to hold the position gained proving useless, and having received a second wound, he eventually retired under the orders of the gallant soldier whose daring self-possession at that awful moment has placed his name so gloriously before the world. What are the rewards to be conferred upon this Guardsman, Goodram?

**COMMUNICATED.**

To the Editor of the British Packet.

DEAR SIR,

As the British Packet is the only Journal published in the English language in this City, I shall feel much obliged by your inserting in the number for the present week the accompanying address to our fellow Countrymen residing here that they may have in their own language some directions how they should act in case we may unfortunately be visited by the Cholera.

By complying with the above you will confer a favour on

Your very Obedient Servant,  
J. C. NELSON.

We the undersigned Physicians and Surgeons would feel that we should be guilty of great want of feeling, and dereliction of duty, did we not address our fellow countrymen residing in this City and Territory of Buenos Ayres, now that we are threatened with being visited by that terrible malady the Cholera Morbus.

We therefore come forward to advise you respecting the measures we consider necessary for you to adopt and the precautions you should observe towards the evitator or at least mitigation of that disease, as well to allay your fears, and direct you in providing those articles which are considered necessary, that you should have at hand, in case that you may unfortunately be attacked by it.

You will naturally be most desirous of being instructed respecting the materials of your daily food what you should eat and what you should drink, as well as those substances which should be avoided as tending to cause bowel complaints, these anxieties we have endeavored to satisfy in the following short code of instructions which we give to you not only as our own experience, but as the result of the most scientific investigations of the various distinguished bodies who have been commissioned by the leading Governments of Asia, Europe, and America.

The Faculty are still divided in all parts of the world as to the contagious or non contagiousness of this disease; this, however, is a matter not requiring discussion here, as one fact is admitted by all, namely: that Cholera is propagated by some morbid poison carried in the atmosphere, and the grand object of the physician is, to endeavor to maintain the body in such a state of healthy action, as to be able to resist the inroads of this miasma.

Like other contagious or miasmatic poisons the favorite haunts of this poison seem to be in low damp parts of cities, deficient in ventilation and drainage, where a redundancy of the putrid fermenting eliminations of large communities are stagnant, emitting offensive and poisonous gases, the very Miasma of contagion and miasma.

With this knowledge, you will be impressed with the necessity of selecting positions sufficiently elevated to afford ample drainage for your habitations, and that their construction shall be such as to afford an abundance of good and fresh air.

In Europe it is a singular fact that the Jews have in a great measure escaped this dire scourge, and may have been the explanations and attempts to account for this exemption. Some attribute it entirely to the use of olive oil in conjunction with very pure vinegar and lemon juice in their food, but to us the most rational explanation is their extreme care in the selection of the animals slaughtered for their use, their great observance of cleanliness in their persons and cooking utensils, their abstinence from spirituous liquors, and in fact, their moderation and temperance in all respects.

It is notorious that Cholera has committed its greatest ravages among persons of intemperate habits, who have paid little attention to their general health, and of reckless dispositions. With this knowledge, it is incumbent upon all who wish to adopt precautions, to observe temperance and extreme cleanliness in their persons and premises, and where there are any noxious exhalations from sewers or sinks to endeavor to correct them by the means hereafter mentioned.

River bathing in fine weather ought to be practiced by all parties young and old. The morning is the best time to bathe; the circulation is then less excited, the pores less open from exercise or perspiration, and the stomach empty. No person ought to bathe with a full stomach, or immediately after a meal.

Great attention should be paid to the state of the bowels and the other secretions, and when necessary suitable medicine ought immediately to be taken for the relief of any of the organs which do not perform their functions in a healthy manner.

With respect to your food, you ought to be particular in the selection of your beef and mutton, to see that it is well bled and free from

blemish and perfectly sound, whether boiled or roast it ought not to be overcooked, the same remarks hold good in respect to fowls.—Pork such as is found in this market ought not to be used as food under any circumstances.

Fish ought to be perfectly fresh but it would be better not to use it in warm weather being so exceedingly liable to spoil and then it invariably affects the stomach and bowels.

Vegetables such as onions, peas, beans, pumpkins and potatoes when properly cooked are wholesome and nutritious but they never should be eaten after they have been cooked any considerable period, a circumstance not observed in this Country.

Salads are wholesome when prepared with good oil and vinegar and pepper, the oil ought always to be in excess—cucumbers ought not to be made use of.

Tea and Coffee are usually prepared are wholesome diluents and beverages.

Wine good sound Carbon is certainly the best common wine to be found in the country; it ought always to be used diluted with fresh water or water boiled and allowed to cool which is decidedly the most preferable way of using the River Plate water.

French Wine when sound is excellent, but it is so liable to become acid that great care should be observed in making use of it.

Ale and Porter are alike liable to ferment in the stomach and ought to be used with great caution.

Fruit good ripe fruit is at all times wholesome, when taken in moderation and not mixed in the stomach with articles which have a tendency to ferment, such as ale, porter, milk, acid, wine, &c.

Stewed fruit with cloves, cinnamon &c., is wholesome in fact fruit is provided by nature in all parts of the Globe for very wise purposes as usually from its mild acid qualities it has a tendency to purify the blood, and also possesses in many instances strong antiseptic properties.

Having enumerated the principal articles of food which are in daily use, we have only to observe, that every person should be most particular in ascertaining that the articles they purchase and prepare for their food, are in a fresh and sound condition, as the least decomposition has a tendency to fermentation which in respect to diet should be most cautiously avoided, as being the great promoter of Diarrhoea and all its fatal consequences.

With respect to the articles you should use as disinfecting agents we recommend the following: as that which is in use in all the London Hospitals, common salt, four ounces black oxide of manganese, one ounce strong sulphuric acid, one ounce of water, two ounces mix the acid and the water and pour it over the other ingredients in a saucer, this must be placed in a pot of hot sand, in using this you must remove all curtains from bed and windows, indeed these articles ought not to be used at a period like the present, place the above mixture in any apartment to be fumigated and shut it up while the fumes are rising, say an hour or two, it then should be thrown open and a strong current of air allowed to pass through it, all the house should be subjected to these fumigations at least once a week.

Dry lime ought to be daily sprinkled over the privy and sink and a solution of Chloride of Zinc, one ounce in a bottle of water, ought to be sprinkled over the floors at least twice daily. These means will destroy contagion and remove fetid smells and exhalations.

It would be well to have fumes constantly rising in the patios or zaguan.

All who can afford it ought to possess themselves of a slipper bath, and the means of heating water sufficient for a full bath, as in weather unsuited for river bath, they could have a bath in the house, besides the hot salt water bath, is a necessary part of the treatment of certain stages of cholera.

We also recommend persons residing in retired positions to be provided with some Laudanum, Sulphuric ether, and at least an arrobe of common salt [Lisbon] the latter article ought to be provided by every household.

We also recommend that camphor bags be worn by all parties, young and old.

As Cholera is usually ushered in by diarrhoea as a premonitory symptom, we must urgently recommend all persons so affected, to make immediate application for medical relief.

A. DICK,  
J. C. NELSON,  
C. CONINGHAM,  
DUCHESSAIS,  
CROSBIE.

Buenos Ayres, January 4, 1856.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,

It having been intimated to me that I am expelled the Methodist Episcopal Church by the Rev. G. D. Carrow on a charge of being a "liar" I crave permission through your columns to show the origin of the charge, the illegality of the court and the injustice of the sentence.

Nineteen of the male members of the M. E. Church, that is all of them, but two or three who have attained to manhood, signed a remonstrance to Mr. Carrow, calling his attention to what they considered wrong in the hope of removing all hindrances to the cordial co-operation of Pastor and people.

Mr. Carrow denied the allegations and demanded proofs in writing which were furnished him. He said that an indispensable condition to an amicable arrangement was the withdrawal of the document. Some consequently withdrew their names, thinking it most conducive to harmony and peace, others thought such a course inconsistent while the Pastor maintained the ground, that the remonstrance was false and unfounded. Two of the latter besides

myself were then fixed upon by him and formally cited before a Committee presided by himself to answer certain charges.

On making our appearance Mr. C. informed us that he had selected three persons to form the Committee to try us and that moreover it devolved on him to act as our accuser and our judge! As the law of the Methodist Church secures to its members the right of trial by the city thus shielding them from the infliction of personal or private reprobation on the part of the Pastor we refused to submit to Mr. Carrow's barefaced piece of despotism, especially as one of the three designated himself by his virulence against us, having declared that we were to be expelled. Another not a member of the M. E. Church had no right on such a committee according to the law of the Church. And the third declined signing the remonstrance on the ground of his being absent from Buenos Ayres for some time.

On Mr. Carrow's refusal to acknowledge our right of trial by the Society, we declared our intention of appealing to higher ecclesiastical authority and withdrew. Mr. C. threatening to try us in our absence and we are informed the farce was actually enacted. The Judge accuser furnishing no doubt satisfactory evidence to the Committee of his own selection by whom we were of course found guilty! It will be borne in mind that the charge of being a "public liar" is founded on having signed a remonstrance and refusing to withdraw it that all whose names are upon that document are equally responsible and that it is gross injustice to single out any individual and attempt to fix the brand of being a "public liar" upon his character under cover of a mob trial.

Your Obedient Servant,

WILLIAM JUNOR.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have been informed, that we are not to be allowed to rent a seat in the Chapel. This is in union with the rest. He might have saved himself the trouble, but revenge is sweet to some, and they sip it little by little.

**BUENOS AYRES.**

**LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.**—By the May that arrived on Saturday, we have dates from Liverpool to the 16th November, that is a week later than last Southampton Mail.

The general news are of little interest. The momentary crisis continued both in England and France, with a corresponding quota of difficulties and failures. Trade rather dull and little movement expected before the spring. Discount at the Bank of England continued at 6 per cent; and will probably be raised to 6 1/2 until the drain of the precious metals continued. Grain showed a slight upward tendency, and the pressure of the times on the working classes was rather severe.

Immense numbers had visited Paris during the last days of the Universal Exposition; so many that Punch speaks of it as an invasion; fortunately it was a pacific and friendly one. Among other distinguished personages, we see the names of Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge.

**PRODUCE MARKETS.**—We have not seen any quotations of hides and wool but follow in the London Market, is quoted at 73s. for December and 73s 6d. for January to March.

**THE WAR.**—Down to the 12th November, no operation of importance had taken place in the Crimea. Preparations were being made by the Allies in Sebastopol for attacking the northern fortifications held by the Russians. It was thought the Russians would risk a general action, before the winter set in, and before attempting to retreat from the Crimea.

The allied army enjoyed excellent health, and were chiefly engaged in preparing their winter quarters.

The Emperor Alexander had made a visit to Nicolaiev and the Crimea, and had set out on return for his Northern Capital via Moscow.

Rumours of new negotiations for peace; but the hopes of a successful issue appear very faint.

**YET ANOTHER INVASION.**—In noticing the Official Bulletin, that recounted the invasion of Flores on the 21st Dec., with the spontaneous dispersion, and mysterious disappearance of its followers, we frankly avowed that said document appeared to us far from satisfactory, recording our doubts in the significant question, is all danger past?

Two short weeks have returned an explicit and painful answer to that question. The defeat, the capture and the flight of the invaders, have ended in their reappearance in a more formidable attitude.

Correspondence received yesterday from the North, leaves no doubt that Flores was in the neighbourhood of Pergamino, at the head of 200 men at least! It is fittingly worth celebrating in circles of such ephemeral duration; and it proves to demonstration, that the evils under which we labour are fast becoming of a chronic, and we had almost added, an incurable character.

With invasions repeated at the short interval of two weeks, it is impossible that any State can prosper; hardly possible that it can continue to exist. It is a social phœnomenon; an anomalous state of things, that demands immediate and serious attention.

**CHOLERA MONSIEUR.**—It is known that this fearful scourge of humanity, has made a near approach to us. Its ravages on the frontier of Brazil, bordering on the Oriental Republic, have been considerable. It is to be hoped we may be spared the merciful providence of God, but as rational and accountable creatures, we are bound to use timely measures of precaution, and also to be prepared to act calmly and deliberately, should it unfortunately reach us.

In the mean time its violence appears to have abated; but it would be absurd to conclude that the danger is past. The object of the preceding communication is not to create alarm, but rather to prevent it; and we feel bound publicly to thank these professional Gentlemen, in the name of our community, for their considerate attention.

**LATEST NEWS.**

Of the invasion to the North nothing farther has transpired.

This morning (Monday) there is a rumour that Costa, Omos and Bonites, with some 84 men, have laid out to the South; and it is added that the Minister of War is to leave with some force in the pursuit. We fear these rumours are not altogether unfounded.

**THE BRITISH PACKET.**

The enlarged size of our sheet, preliminary to other reforms we hope to effect will be admitted, we trust as a sufficient apology, for the unavoidable delay that has taken place in the issue of the present number, and for some slips and omissions that we need not specify.

**Married.**

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Carrow, Mr. H. S. Sanders, to Mary Jane daughter of the late Mr. H. Gwynne.

**DIED.**

On the 3d inst., at his residence on the Barracosa Road, aged 70 JOHN SMOLEY, a native of Thury, in Wiltshire, England, universally respected during a residence of more than 30 years in this country, as an active, intelligent and a faithful man.

**Exchange, - January 12th.**

Spanish Dollars and Ditto on London	234
Portuguese Ditto	332
French Ditto	332
Bills on London per London	40
Currents	2 1/2
do. per London	2 1/2
do. per Buenos Ayres	42
do. per Montevideo	42
do. per Rio Janeiro	200
do. per Bahia	200
do. lowest	240
do. highest	332
Exchange on England, highest during the week	do
do. lowest	do

**MARINE LIST.**

**Port of Buenos Ayres.**

**ARRIVALS.**

January 21.

Relampago, National brigantine, from Montevideo, to Ocampo & Esquivel with 295 tercios yerba, 600 Gonzales linen, 30 barrels starch, 25 boxes gin, 30 barrels flour, 17 pipes, and 6 casks spermaceti.

Belizaro, Brazilian brig, 232 M. Santa Santos, from Paranaque 19th Decr, Montevideo 31st ult, to Zombaro & Co, with 1906 tercios and 125 half do yerba, 11 dozen botadores.

Valliant, French ship, 249 tons, Lescour from Bordeaux 18th Octr, to Mancilla & Vidal with 20 casks aguardiente, 50 do spirits, 25 boxes champagne, 20,000 bricks, 200 baskets beer, 1 coach, 2 stoves, 4 barrels corks, 100 boxes asphalt, 20 do preserved fruits, 200 do cordal, 35 do muscadel wine, 20 barrels vinegar, 347 do and 851 boxes wine, 25 dovermouth, 105 do sardines, 138 do and 4 bales merchandise.

January 24.

Menai, British steamer, J. P. Schiaffino, from Montevideo 2d inst., with 32 boxes merchandise, 1457 cannon balls. Passengers, 26.

Constitution, National steamer, S. Pizana, from Montevideo 2d inst., with 10 tercios yerba, 20 barrels flour, 3 trunks wearing apparel 1 barrel and 42 boxes merchandise. Passengers 80.

Duque da 3a Brazilian brig, 156 tons, F. M. Bastos, from Paranaque 14th Decr, to F. Arango & Co, with 3001 tercios yerba, 295 boxes rice.

January 4th.

O. J. Hayes, American barque, 413 tons, Shiverick from New York 18th Novr, to J. Eastman & Co, with 6 boxes tobacco, 2 iron frames, 2 wheels, 50 barrels resin, 607 cts steel and 126 half do tea, 828 bundles pickets, 632 pine boards, 141 dozen nails, 170 do brooms, 264 nests tubs, 100 barrels whiskey, 274 boxes chairs, 470 bundles lumber, 130 packages agricultural implements, 91 do 827 boxes 8 bales and 100 casks merchandise, 700 do roman cement.

Ciudad Bellair, American brigantine, 349 tons, J. Gibbs, from Liverpool 4th Novr, Montevideo 3d inst., to A. Barber, with 23 casks 1 crate and 71 boxes hardware, 2542 iron pots, 50 bundles wire, 55 kegs nails, 33 d shot, 70 barrels beer, 50 bundles steel, 8 do spits, 12 baskets oil, 3 casks turpentine, 213 bundles hoop iron, 11 crates earthenware, 9 casks paint, 154 do iron crates, 39 bales 273 boxes 21 kegs and 3 packages merchandise.

Buen Jesus, Brazilian brig, 224 tons, J. Cardoso, from Santos 10th Decr, Montevideo 2d inst., to Llavallol & Sons, with 959 barrels sugar, 117 bags rice, 80 rolls tobacco, 10,800 pieces firewood.

29 de Septiembre, Nation I brigantine, from San Nicolas, to B. Delino, with produce bound to Genoa.

Francis Partridge, American barque, 264 tons, J. D. Brington, from Baltimore 25th Octr, to A. Black & Co, with 1600 barrels flour, 150 do whiskey, 100 do resin, 170 do and 25 half do rice, 75 rolls cordage, 5 iron chests, 50 dozen brooms, 19 boxes tobacco, 50 d turpentine, 500 tons crackers, 820 axes.

Onda, British barque, 371 tons, A. Mairn, from Glasgow 27th Octr, to J. C. Thom, & Co, with 120 tons coal, 142 boxes and 20 do and 38 bales merchandise, 264 pipes, 22 casks for oil, 94 crates earthenware, 1573 iron pots, 50 barrels Roman cement, bales carpeting.



January 5th.

Antonio, National pilot boat 190 tons, J. Avenioli, from Montevideo 4th inst., to Bernal & Carrega, with 28 barrels sweetmeats, 20 do brandy, 430 do Roman Cement, 194 boxes vermicelli, 1 pipe and 2 half do oil, 8 casks patat, 50 dozen brooms, 200 bundles slate, 148 casks and 53 boxes wine, 3600 tiles, 2 casks 37 bales and 29 boxes m.e.c.a. dize, 110 do ab-synth, 60 do brandy, 21 do fruits, 10 do sa-dines, 6 do prunes.

Dos Amigos, Spanish barque, 213 tons, J. Isasi, from Rio Janeiro, 23d Dec to Llavallol & Sons, with 1263 barrels flour, 301 bags do, 58 do grains.

January 6th.

Sofia, Spanish pilot boat, 224 tons, A. Garriga, from Barcelona 14th Oct, Montevideo 4th inst., to F. Saullola, with 385 pipes 30 half do 20 quarter do 31 barrels and 51 boxes wine, 430 do soap, 100 barrels flour, 20 bales brown wrapping paper, 20 rolls cordage.

Menni, British steamer, J. B. Schafflin, from Montevideo 2th with 6 boxes 7 bales and package merchandise. Passengers, 60.

Romano, Oriental brigantine, 126 tons, D. Maccio, from Montevideo 4th inst., to E. D. Risso, with 279 tercios 275 half do 408 packages and 55 serons yerba, 15 bales tobacco.

Catherine Johnston, American pilot boat, 308 tons, E. W. Cramer, from New York 2d Nov., to E. Lumb & Co., with 205,291 feet lumber, 300 doubletons.

W. G. Lewis, American barque, from Bahia, in quarantine.

Paca, Spanish brigantine, from Rio Janeiro to E. Ochoa & Co., in quarantine.

Draka, Spanish brigantine, from Pernambuco, to Martinez & Sons, in quarantine.

Dauntless, British brig, 231 tons, Reeves, from Montevideo 2th inst., to Hughes brothers, in ballast.

January 8th.

Nuevo Pepito, Spanish brig, 226 tons, L. Estapé, from Montevideo 5th inst., to Martinez & Sons, in ballast.

Palkoa, Spanish pilot boat, 224 tons, A. Austria, from Barcelona 18th Oct., Temeriffe 21st Nov., to Martinez & Sons, with 271 pipes 34 half do 16 quarter do and 1 barrel wine, 399 jars oil, 37 barrels sweet red pepper, 12 bales brown wrapping paper, 20 barrels flour, 149 serons tiles, 25 dozen mats, 59 bales matting, 75 boxes cod-fish, 4 do saffron, 50 bales white paper, 1 box merchandise, 1 do books, 4 do seeds, 7 do almond oil.

Abeona, British brig, 186 tons, P. Eason, from Liverpool 14th Sept., Montevideo 5th inst., to J. Stewart, with 492 boxes iron, 536 flag stones, 5 tons coal, 9 boxes steel, 16,800 bricks, 4 casks Roman cement, 1 do 49 boxes and 54 bales merchandise.

Corine, Spanish brig, 193 tons, A. Fallada, from Barcelona 28th Oct., to S. Soriano, with 175 pipes 50 half do and 29 quarter do wine, 113 bags rice, 50 barrels almonds, 750 jars oil, 50 bales white paper, 100 do brown wrapping do, 150 boxes vermicelli, 15 do almond oil, 50 dozen mats, 200 bales matting, 6 boxes guitar strings, 20 barrels wine, 10 do vinegar, 6 boxes cards, a quantity of earthenware.

John Hillman, British brig, 225 tons, G. T. Williams, from Hamburg 28th Oct., to Lohmann Meyn & Co., with 200 boxes candles, 5 barrels Roman cement, 100 demijohns barley, 2101 pieces lumber, 39 boxes cod fish, 19 do 19 barrels and 2 bales dross, 45 tons coal, 6 boxes cologne water, 300 do 300 baskets and 2100 demijohns oil, 6 iron bars, 27 barrels and 238 boxes merchandise.

Venutria, Spanish pilot boat, 180 tons, G. Maristany & Sola, from Barcelona 11th Sept., Montevideo 7th inst., to Llavallol & Sons, with 234 pipes 20 half do and 49 barrels wine, 100 jars annis seed, 6 packages and 2 boxes merchandise, 300 strings garic, 40 bales paper, 200 serons tiles, 250 packages cordage, 100 do fish, 100 do vermicelli.

Talavera, American barque, 446 tons, B. S. Menthev, from Portland 10th Nov., to H. J. Ropes, with 225,478 feet lumber, 3 boxes containing a carriage.

January 9th.

Ann Best, British barque, 335 tons, A. Cheyne, from Cadiz 5th Nov., to Best bros., with 222 lasts salt, 2 boxes silks.

SAILINGS.

December 31st. William Wood ile, American barque, for Calcutta, in ballast, dispatched by S. B. Aale & Co. January 1st.

Susan Soble, American brigantine, for New York, dispatched by Litch, Rossi & Stolz, with 3049 dry ox and cow hides, 7100 horses, 9 bales feather, 27 do do wool, 107 do rags, 2 do calf skins, 2 do do stank do do, 23 do and 163 serons hair.

Floresta, Spanish pilot boat, for Entre Rios, in ballast, dispatched by Llavallol & Son. January 21.

Tacuari, Paraguay war steamer, for Paraguay. Cananari, British mail steamer, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro with the mail for Southampton. January 2d.

Golden Eagle, British barque for London, dispatched by Trevescent & Co., with 229 1/2 pipes tallow, 136 bales wool, 23 do nutria skins, 11 do sheep do, 3 do hide cuttings, 24 tons and 10,000 bones, 33 bales hair, 317 1/2 salted ox and cow hides.

Ella Bremen ship, for India, in ballast, dispatched by A. Black & Co. Blossom British brig, for England, dispatched by R. Kerr, 7290 salted ox and cow hides, 200 pipes mares grease, 10 tons and 63,000 bones.

Abbott, British barque, for England dispatched by J. Eastman & Co., with 273 tons ashes, 31 do and 8000 bones. January 4th.

Celle, Hanoverian barque for Antwerp, dispatched by J. N. Bieber & Co., with 1533 dry ox and cow hides, 3416 salted do, 5 bales stank calf skins, 510 do wool, 4 do hide cuttings, 5500 horses.

Men, British steamer, for Montevideo. January 5th.

Constitution, National steamer for Montevideo. January 6th.

Gaucha, British Barke, for Liverpool dispatched by R. and J. Carlisle, with 5484 salted horse hides, 1993 do ox and cow do, 71 pipes tallow, 263 do and 200 boxes mares grease, 147 serons tobacco, 32 bales hair, 19 do and 32 serons hide cuttings, 2 half pipes salted tongues, 3 packages merchandise, 59,800 bones.

Asuncion, American steamer, for San Nicolas and Rosario. Athens, American brig, for Liverpool, dispatched by S. B. Hale & Co., with 374 tons ashes, 47 do and 15,000 bones, 4 barrels flour.

Mungo Park, American brigantine, for Paysanin, in ballast, dispatched by D. Govland & Co. January 8th.

Pampero, British steamer, for Paraguay and intermediate ports. Acacia, British steamer, for Montevideo. Santa, Spanish schooner, for Havana, dispatched by E. Ochoa & Co., with 2,336 qq. jerked beef, 50 dry horse hides.

January 9th.

Von Brock, Danish brig for London, dispatched by Getting & Co., with 1031 salted horse hides, 1209 do ox and cow do, 35 tons bones, 5 bales hair, 132 do sheep skins, 23 do hide cuttings, 46 do wool.

Clementina, Spanish pilot boat, for Havana, dispatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 2460 qq. jerked beef, 50 dry ox and cow hides. January 10th.

General Pinto, National war steamer, for Esenada.

Shipping List OF H. LEZICA AND SAGROY.

FOR LIVERPOOL. British bark Crusader, 311 tons, A. I. Williams master, has all her tallow engaged and can only room for salted hides and bales.

FOR ANTWERP. American bark Ithone, 315 tons, A. I. Schaffroets master, is a chartered vessel, and has first rate opportunity for passengers.

FOR ANTWERP. British bark J. Lokey, 200 tons, A. I. Lakep master, now on her second voyage, is a chartered vessel and will have quick dispatch.

FOR ANTWERP. Swedish brig Hilding, 236 tons, A. I. Calne ling master, is a chartered vessel and will have a quick dispatch.

FOR ANTWERP. American bark Patrol, 320 tons, A. I. Avery master is a chartered vessel and will have quick dispatch.

FOR ANTWERP. Dutch bark Pantalon, 333 tons, A. I. Bruynsels master, has disengaged room for a few bales and dry hides.

FOR NEW YORK. American bark California, 191 tons, at Higgins master now loading and has a considerable portion of her cargo engaged.

FOR NEW YORK. American bark Mary Broughton, 322 tons, at Bowers master, has disengaged room for a few tons of light light freight.

FOR VALPARAISO. American bark Huntington, 385 tons, at Bal-durn master, will sail in the course of 15 days, and has room for a few tons of cargo.

FOR VALPARAISO. American bark Ann Hood, 378 tons, at L. Wady master.

FOR VALPARAISO. American bark Northwood, 320 tons, at Piek-lam master.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY. Vessels calling in the CHANNEL for Orders.

FOR LONDON. American bark St. Mary's, 279 tons, H. M. Fiken master, has only room for a few bales.

FOR LONDON. British bark Azore, 308 tons, at Anderson master, will be ready to receive cargo in the course of a few days; it has disengaged room for salted hides and bales and is a most superior opportunity.

FOR LONDON. British bark Lewis, at 330 tons, Gallie master, a regular trader, has all her cargo engaged and shipping.

FOR LONDON. British brig Elizabeth Jenkins, 337 tons, A. J. Dean master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping.

FOR LONDON. British brig E. O., 252 tons, at Cutler master, has all her tallow engaged and has room for salted hides and bales.

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FOR LONDON. British brig E. O., 252 tons, at Cutler master, has all her tallow engaged and has room for salted hides and bales.

Shipping List OF HENRY A. GREEN.

FOR LONDON. British bark June Anna, 392 tons, at Morton master, has all her cargo engaged and will sail in a few days.

FOR LONDON. Consignee Saturnino Soriano. M-Kleuburg bark Frederick & Louise, 300 tons, at J. A. Brackering master, a most superior first class vessel, has all her cargo engaged and shipping.

FOR LONDON. Consignee Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co. American bark St. Mary's, 279 tons, H. M. Fiken master, has only room for a few bales.

FOR LONDON. Consignee Messrs. Trevescent & Co. British bark Azore, 308 tons, at Anderson master, will be ready to receive cargo in the course of a few days; it has disengaged room for salted hides and bales and is a most superior opportunity.

FOR LONDON. Consignee Messrs. Drabble Bros. & Co. British bark Neptune, 280 tons, A. I. Lefouree master, a well known regular trader, has all her cargo engaged and shipping.

FOR LONDON. Consignee Messrs. R. Tweedie & Co. British schooner B. Spontis, 216 tons, at Gison master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping.

FOR LONDON. Consignee Mr. S. Hesse. British bark Lewis, at 330 tons, Gallie master, a regular trader, has all her cargo engaged and shipping.

Diary. Wanted in the district of Quilmes, about 7 leagues from town an intelligent and active family, to take charge of a large dairy.

FOR SALE. A handsome Stanhope printing press of French manufacture, Colombian style, measuring 3 feet, by 2 feet 3 inches, with an elegant assortment of type and ornamental letters, appropriate for the publication of a newspaper.

Required. For a small family a short distance from town a Cook, either male or female. Or a man and his wife, the former as a gardener, and the latter as a cook, apply at 143 Calle Federacion.

To Let. Two rooms furnished or unfurnished with or without attendance: Apply at 230 Calle Peru.

Notice. All persons having any claim, or otherwise indebted to the late Mr. Simons are requested to present their accounts on or before the 19th inst., to Mr. Benjamin Simons, in front of the Equina de la Banderita, Barracas.

Cook & Steward. Wanted by a single gentleman a cook and steward who thoroughly understands his business, and who can bring testimonials of character &c.

