

BRITISH PACKET

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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No. 1727. BUENOS AYRES, Saturday, January 26, 1856. Established in 1826.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The dates from London by the Southampton Mail, which arrived here on Saturday, are the 16th, Dec.—The news from the seat of war are unimportant. The general health of the army, with the exception of a few cases of cholera at Scutari, was excellent. As a proof that things are tolerably comfortable this year, a steeple chase among the Officers of the British Camp, was to come off on the 3d Dec. All parties appear quietly settled down in their winter quarters; and little said about the rumored attack of the Russians, which appears as uncertain now as their expected retreat from the Crimea.

The hopes of a peace, through the mediation of Austria and Prussia, rather gain ground; whether the wish may be father to the thought, remains to be seen. A grand council of generals, admirals and other notables, had been summoned at St. Petersburg for the purpose, it is alleged, of deliberating on the line of policy to be pursued.

General Canrobert had returned to Paris, but the result of his mission to the Northern Courts is kept a profound secret.

The difficulty between Sardinia and Tuscany had been arranged by the intervention of the British and French Governments.

Satisfactory explanations have been given to the Cabinet of Washington, respecting the object of the naval force sent to the West Indies, and all fears of a rupture have disappeared.

The arbitrary conduct of the Cuban authorities to a resident British Merchant had caused an angry feeling to originate and Lord Bowen had received very peremptory instructions to demand redress. There is little doubt it will be given; and so far from any interruption of friendly relations, it seems confidently expected that in the spring, should the war unfortunately continue, Spain will enter into the Western alliance.

The great event of the month was the visit of his Sardinian Majesty to Paris and London. His reception in both was most cordial and enthusiastic.

ENGLAND.—Parliament was summoned for the 31st Jan, for the despatch of business. It was expected H. M. would be present at the opening. The Colonial Seals have been assigned to Mr. Labouchere, and after all that has passed, it is not unlikely that Lord John Russell may re-enter the Cabinet.

The commercial and monetary crisis still continued. The general situation of the labouring classes is not altogether satisfactory. At Manchester the manufacturers proposed a reduction of wages, in which the operatives would not submit and the consequence has been another unfortunate strike. Other riotous meetings had taken place in Hyde Park, the watch word being "cheap bread and justice." Bread had advanced about 10 per cent in price. There are not good symptoms at the beginning of winter.

VISIT OF HIS SARDINIAN MAJESTY TO GENOVA AND THE 4TH DE.

Arrival at Genoa.

A guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards was stationed with its band in the vestibule, and on the entrance of his Majesty the national Piedmontese air, our own National Anthem, and "Partant pour la Syrie" were played with great effect, the whole company rising.

At this period the large hall presented a most imposing appearance, the strictest attention having been paid to the arrangements by Mr. H. L. Taylor and his colleagues of the committee.

The names of the principal guests were announced as they entered the hall by Mr. Harcourt, the City town master. Lord Palmerston, Lord Panmure, the French Ambassador, the Turkish Minister, the American Minister, the Swedish Minister, Sir Charles Napier, and the Duke of Cambridge were most warmly received.

When quiet was to some extent restored, the Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council advanced to the foot of the throne, and the Recorder read the following address:—

"May it please your Majesty,

"We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, desire to offer to your Majesty our grateful congratulations on your Majesty's arrival in this country as the honored guest of our beloved and most gracious Queen; and on

behalf of our fellow citizens, and for ourselves, we humbly tender to your Majesty the warmest expression of our gratitude for the welcome visit to our city with which you have deigned to honour us this day.

"We hail the arrival of your Majesty as a happy proof of the extension of those friendly and intimate relations which it is the wish of this people to cultivate with all nations, and which are daily drawn closer by the cordial intercourse of Sovereigns, the interchange of mutual courtesies, and the progress of unrestricted commerce.

We see in your Majesty the representative of a long line of illustrious Sovereigns, and rejoice to find the throne filled by one who, in the present momentous epoch, has joined his armies to those of France, Turkey, and England; and who has not only avowed his desire to participate in the triumph of the principles for which the Allied Powers are now resolutely contending, but animated by the generous sentiments of his Sub-Alpine people, and the tradition of the House of Savoy, has heroically thrown himself into the cause of justice and civilisation, with a resolution to persevere, until a durable peace, guaranteeing to every nation its legitimate rights, shall be obtained.

It is with solemn gratitude to the Almighty Disposer of events that we reflect upon the unbroken success which has proved the superior powers and bravery of the Allied armies and fleets, supported as they have been under almost incredible privations, by a lofty sense of the righteous cause in which they are engaged, and in which the arms of Sardinia have borne so generous a part.

"Our most gracious Sovereign and her illustrious Allies, undazzled by the splendour of repeated triumphs, and the continued progress of victory, seek no more than to vindicate the rights of nations, and secure a lasting and honourable peace.

"In the contest for this high purpose, our beloved Queen acting in concert with her Allies, may firmly rely upon the strongest and most cheerful efforts of the loyal citizens of London and of all her people, united as they are in duty and affection to her Majesty's person and Government, and in a determination to defend the cause of national independence, and of civil and religious liberty."

His Majesty the King read his reply in Italian. The following is a translation:—

"My Lord Mayor,

"I offer my heartfelt thanks to you, to the Aldermen, and to the Commons of the City of London, for the cordial congratulations which you present to me on the occasion of my visit to her Majesty the Queen, and to the British nation.

The reception that I met with in this ancient land of constitutional liberty, of which your address is a confirmation, is to me a proof of the sympathy inspired by this policy. I have hitherto pursued a policy in which it is my intention constantly to persevere.

"The close alliance existing between the two most powerful nations of the earth is harmonious alike to the wisdom of the Sovereigns who govern them, and to the character of their people. They have understood how preferable is a mutually advantageous friendship to ancient and ill defined rivalry.

"This alliance is a new fact in history, and is the triumph of civilisation. Notwithstanding the misfortunes which have weighed upon my kingdom, I have entered into this alliance, because the House of Savoy ever deemed it to be its duty to draw the sword when the combat was for justice and for independence.

"If the forces which I bring to the Allies are those of a state not vast, I bring with them, nevertheless, the influence of a loyalty never doubted, and supported by the valour of an army always faithful to the banners of its Kings.

"We cannot lay down our arms until an honourable, and therefore durable, peace has been secured. This we shall accomplish by seeking unanimously the triumph of true right, and the just desire of each nation.

"I thank you for the good wishes you this day express for my future happiness, and for that of my kingdom.

"While you thus express yourselves with respect to the future, it gives me pleasure to speak of the present, and to congratulate you on the high position attained by Great Britain. This is to be attributed to the free and noble character of the nation, and also to the virtues of your Queen."

The Royal party then repaired to the Coun-

cil Chamber, where they partook of an elegant banquet, the Lord Mayor presiding.

His Majesty returned in the same state from the City, but after passing through the Strand, proceeded through Duncannon street, past the National Gallery, Regent-street, and Piccadilly, to the mansion of Lord Palmerston, and after a brief interview with the noble Premier, his Majesty returned, via the Great Western Railway, to Windsor.

THE KING OF SARDINIA.

Yesterday (4th December) was a "great day" for the city of London. The visit of the King of Sardinia to the Guildhall, as the guest of the Lord Mayor and Corporation, was characterised by every circumstance that could invest it with interest and importance. The people did their part. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, the reception afforded to his Majesty along the route was distinguished both in numbers and enthusiasm. Hearty and spontaneous was the welcome afforded, as though each individual felt necessary to demonstrate the national feeling towards an ally who risks so much in the general cause. The ovation was in its character the same with that which some months since greeted the Emperor of the French. Within the Guildhall the preparations made to do honour to the King sustained the ancient reputation of the Corporation of the City of London. Besides the civic dignitaries, who were, *ex officio*, present, the gathering was graced by the presence of some of the most distinguished and illustrious of the land. Foreign Ambassadors, our own Ministers of State, Princes of the Blood, and groups of ladies, the flower of the beauty of England, and an army worthy the Monarch, but not less cordiality and enthusiasm which broke through forms and state must have proved even more gratifying to the man. The last visit of a foreign Sovereign to the Corporation of London was memorable as having exercised a powerful influence on public opinion, here and abroad. Naturally, the ceremony of yesterday was regarded with much interest and expectation, in the belief that the King of Sardinia would in his turn seize the opportunity to come into direct oral communication with the world. The Emperor Napoleon the Third has set a brilliant example in this respect. It is no longer regarded as a breach of court etiquette that Sovereigns should discard the old mode of speaking through their ministers, or by means of proclamations. They will now come more into direct relations with public opinion, ceasing to become such mere abstractions, but rather courting sympathy with their individual feelings and purposes. The address presented to his Majesty in the name of the Corporation and of the citizens expressed, with sufficient felicity, the general sentiments of the British people. Without being exactly "warlike" in tone— for it spoke warmly of the benefits derivable from the cordial intercourse of sovereigns, the progress of unrestricted Commerce—it yet fully sustained the avowed determination of this country to uphold the right and not to shrink from necessary war, however deplorable. It must have been a proud moment, even for a King, thus to receive thanks and approval from the authorities of the greatest city in the world, for having "heroically thrown himself into the cause of justice and civilisation, with a resolution to persevere until a durable peace, guaranteeing to every nation its legitimate rights, shall be obtained." And the people generally will not the less feel gratified that sentiments so dignified and moderate were expressed, when in their name the address declared that "our most gracious Sovereign and her illustrious Allies, undazzled by the splendour of repeated triumphs and the continued progress of victory, seek no more than to vindicate the rights of nations, and secure a lasting and honourable peace." Such a series of manifestoes, whether from princes or people, so free from the influence of the more violent passions, as that which has marked this struggle from its commencement to its present stage, is not to be found in the history of any previous war. The King's reply is like his own character—modest, firm, and chivalrous. As a tribute to those representative institutions which he has consolidated in his own country, he accepts not only the praise contained in the Corporation address, but also the general marks of sympathy showered on him since his arrival on our shores. To a continuance of the policy by which he has built and strengthened constitutional freedom in Piedmont, he solemnly pledges himself. If the war is to be continued, and therefore to be extended, such a pledge is worth more than ar-

mies to the cause of the Allies, because it touches the vulnerable point of some neutral States, and is capable of raising legions with a word. The alliance between France and England is justly regarded by the King, not merely as the offspring of a temporary necessity, but as a deliberate abandonment of a policy of rivalry, and a substitution of one of friendship. To his own share in the general compact he alludes with a becoming pride. It enhances the value of his aid that it should have been given at a time when repose and peace would have been preferable for Piedmont. "Notwithstanding the misfortunes which have weighed upon my kingdom," said the young Monarch, "I have entered into this alliance because the House of Savoy ever deemed it to be its duty to draw the sword when the combat was for justice and independence. If the forces which I bring to the Allies are those of a State not vast, I bring with them, nevertheless, the influence of a loyalty never doubted, and supported by the valour of an army always faithful to the banners of its Kings." Here we have a new manifesto to Europe, and above all, a challenge to those minor States which hitherto have maintained a neutrality, not dishonourable to them as is that of Austria and Prussia, but nevertheless untenable for any length of time. The spirited speech of King Victor Emmanuel points the moral of the appeal, or to its real character— offered by the Emperor of the French on a late memorable occasion. What excuse have those minor States for withholding their support? They have not, like Piedmont, recently suffered from domestic dissensions and disastrous foreign wars, nor are any of them, with the sole exception of Sweden, menaced prospectively with conquest. Piedmont has gone the length of taking up arms, and modestly through the King speaks of the Contingent he furnishes in the Crimea, it has already done good service and has sustained the ancient glory of the Sardinian arms. Those minor States are not even called upon to take an active part in hostilities, or to commit themselves with powerful neighbours. All they are asked to do is to pronounce between the parties, and thus assert the moral power and influence of European opinion, whichever way may turn the balance of their judgment or their preferences. Upon the question of peace his Majesty touches slightly, but firmly. "An honourable, and therefore a durable, peace"—these were the words of the Emperor Napoleon, and they are echoed by the King of Sardinia. That we shall accomplish such a peace "by seeking unanimously the triumph of true right, and the just desires of each nation," is the general belief of the people, who will cordially echo the sentiment of King Victor Emmanuel. The high esteem in which already he is held here, as well for his services to his country as for his cordial co-operation in the great cause of European international morality, will be augmented, if that be possible, by a perusal of his reply to the Corporation address, indicating as it does such true nobility, such courage and devotion, mingled with such moderation. Public opinion will affirm unanimously his worthiness to enjoy the high honour which he is this evening to receive at the hands of our gracious Sovereign, his royal hosts.

BUENOS AYRES.

AGGRESSIVE POLICY.

There are cases when the silence of a public writer, however humble the sphere in which he moves, would amount to treason, or at least misprision of treason. We find ourselves placed in that dilemma, by an article published in the *Tribuna* of the 23d instant, headed "The Minister in Campaign." The publication of the article is injudicious, and therefore to be reprobated; and any attempt to carry into effect the views and policy embodied in it, would certainly involve us in war, probably expose us to defeat, and possibly entail upon us the horrors of anarchy. It is a case directly affecting the prospects, the interests and the welfare of every resident in the State; who is therefore entitled and called upon to raise his voice in unqualified condemnation of the course recommended; a course the more seductive and dangerous from the halo of meretricious eloquence in which it is arrayed, and the brilliancy of the scattered truths, that render the surrounding darkness more appalling.

We need not examine the past causes that have prepared and led to the present result. Whatever these causes may have been, the situation in which we are placed is a stern rela-

ity, which it is impossible to disguise, and worse than useless to attempt to conceal. At the same time we think the writer might have spared some of his censorious remarks and uncharitable verdicts, especially that on the noble-minded and unfortunate Lavalle; whose heroic sacrifices in the cause of liberty and his country merit a very different reward from this foul and unfounded charge of timidity and irresolution. We were eye-witnesses of these spirit stirring times; and we believe that General Lavalle put in requisition every means within his reach, to excite the enthusiasm, the sympathies, and even the fears of his fellow-countrymen; and to account for the failure of his cause, we must penetrate deeper into the mysteries of human society and the human heart, than the author has thought fit to do in the article under discussion.

As the principal actors in the memorable events of the 14th of September and 14th July, are perfectly able, and we must suppose, ready to defend themselves, we shall not stop to comment those passages of the article; albeit they discover a profound ignorance, or something worse, of the matters referred to.

With the effective means at their disposal on the 14th Sept., to have provoked or compelled General Galt to fight, would have been an act of suicidal madness; and, however mismanaged since, the triumph of the 14th July was too complete and decisive in all its parts, to be ignored by the *ipse dixit* of any one, during the life time of the present generation.

But the infidelity, the injustice to the past, is nothing compared with the false appreciation of the present, and the erroneous inferences drawn from assumed premises; inferences held forth as the basis of our future policy.

The advice of a daring counsellor, to the Minister of War is, to cross the frontier, in pursuit of the invaders; shutting his eyes to the consequences, that every one can see must inevitably ensue. In doing so, he adds,—"We have both right and might on our side; and when a State can appeal simultaneously to these two reasons, hesitation would be a crime."

We shall not here discuss the question of right, but with a Minister Plenipotentiary, engaged so far as we yet know, in negotiations, at the Paraná, the course recommended is evidently as informal, as it would be indefensible and dangerous. After the long and bitter experience we have had of fruitless wars, or fruitless only in devastation and sacrifices, the community has a perfect right to be satisfied, that the new wars in which they are called upon to engage, are founded in justice, and that those who assume their direction are not only competent for the task but possessed of the necessary means for carrying them through with credit and success.

But the question of *might* remains; a question second in importance only to that of *right* in the eyes of the moralist, and of first and paramount importance to the mere statesman.

Has the Editor in question calculated the cost, the risks, the consequences of the course he so earnestly recommends? Has he done what the Commission of inquiry named by the Senate, purposed to do, and were prevented from doing by the resistance of the Executive? Is he prepared to take the scrutiny of a Commission of inquiry? Is he satisfied that there are available elements with which to achieve exploits that would eclipse those of the *tiudad recalcitrante* Lavalle? If he can answer these to his own satisfaction, and that of the Minister of War, let him by all means get the command on the Arroyo del Medio, with permission to cross it, as soon as he finds a sufficient number willing to accompany him.

In the meantime we venture to say that that number would be very small, far too small to advance even to the Rosario; and it would certainly be better not to talk of that kind of enterprises, till fully prepared to carry them into effect.

Depend upon it, any proposal to cross the Arroyo del Medio, in the present circumstances, would be met at least with a passive resistance; perhaps led to wholesale desertion, as happened in the recent cases of Commandant Inchaurregui, Major del Campo, Colonel Gorrión, and in presence of the Indians under the immediate command of General Hornos.

These are unsavory reminiscences; but it is necessary to silence the absurd warlike clamour of a certain journal, that speaks of our *might* as if we had the resources of a Russia at our beck. These boastful assertions may do much in provoking and precipitating a conflict; but will be found a broken reed in the hour of trial.

It matters little who may have compromised himself by a false measure or a false step; the interests and prospects of the community at large, are the considerations to be kept in view. What we require is a policy of peace and conciliation, to consolidate our institutions and develop our resources; without renouncing the right of defending ourselves if invaded or attacked; which is very different from going recklessly in quest of Quixotic adventures.

CREEDS AND MARRIAGES.

The Dioesan Bishop has declared himself unauthorised to grant the usual dispensation for the marriage of a catholic and protestant. This announcement has caused a very unpleasant sensation; for if the principle understood to be invoked in this case, be sustained as correct, it tends to cast a shade of doubt on the legality, and consequent validity, of many marriages that have been contracted in the way now repudiated by the ecclesiastical authorities. There are many such alliances in Buenos Ayres; and we need not say that it is an extremely unpleasant predicament for the parties immediately concerned.

As yet, however, the Reverend Prelate has not had an opportunity of expressing the real feelings of the particular case referred to nor of explaining his personal views and sentiments on the subject; and it would therefore be premature to hazard a decided opinion. We are not in a position either to censure or acquit this particular act.

One thing is certain, that many such marriages have been contracted in perfect good faith, and we are not aware of any practical inconveniences that could countenance or justify a departure from the established rule. In the view of our heterogeneous population, it is a positive and self-evident necessity, that no man or corporation can question or deny; and instead of drawing difficulties in the way, every encouragement and facility should be afforded to the formation of such alliances. Granting it to be an evil, there is a much greater evil in resisting; against which the Church and State are equally bound to guard.

Instead therefore of accepting or countenancing a reaction towards the intolerance and fanaticism of bygone days, we would suggest a reform in the practice now observed; reducing the formalities to their simplest form and the expenses to the lowest possible figure. In a country where a foreign legion has just been fitted out for the defence of the frontiers against the Indians, and where foreign immigration is so earnestly invited, and so urgently required, it is preposterous to speak or think of so retrograde a measure.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Tuesday 22d.—Hope deferred maketh the heart sick. Our readers have good reason to expect some information respecting the state of the invasions, and really we have nothing deserving the name to give them.

The new semi official Organ *El Orden* publishes what it is pleased to style official intelligence, in its morning issue; the amount of which is, that the Government has heard nothing from the Minister of War since his arrival at Pergamino on the 17th;—and that the rumour of information to the Authorities of Santa Fé is unfounded.

A note from the Commandant of San Nicolas of date the 19th, announces as usual, *nothing new*. If such be the profound ignorance of passing events at the fountain head, the ignorance of editors need not be wondered at.

MURDERS.—We have to report no less than three. One at San Fernando; another, Don Avellino Guzmán at Chivilcoy, the presumed culprit Hipólito Palacios; and the third, Don Pablo Gomez at San Nicolas de los Arroyos, the alleged murderer being Jose Recuro.

In all these cases the assassins are still at large. Recuro, it is said, has escaped to the Province of Santa Fé. It is needless to waste words in the comment of these occurrences, that are becoming lamentably and mindfully frequent.

ORIENTAL EXPEDITION.—It is rumored General Diaz has requested his Government in allowing expeditions to be fitted out within their territory against this State.

THE RAILROAD.—Mr. Bragge has made a survey, and given in a report on this important undertaking; and we understand there is a prospect of its being very shortly resumed, and we trust carried into effect.

ANOTHER NEW TOWN.—The Government has sanctioned the delineation of a new town at Bragado.

Wednesday 23d.—The official reports published in the *Orden* of this morning, from the Commandants of the cruisers in the river, from the Chief of the forces stationed on the South coast, and from the Chief of Polico, are all summed up in the two short words—*nothing new*.

AGGRESSIVE POLICY.—Despite the pending negotiations at the Paraná, and other weighty reasons, that we need not adduce, the *Tribuna* of this morning recommends the Minister of War to cross the Arroyo del Medio, in quest of the invaders; in other words, without preface or apology, to launch us into an open war with the Confederate Provinces. Such a course of policy would involve us in immediate and inextinguishable difficulties; and therefore we feel bound to denounce and combat it.

It is inconceivable that parties should so soon forget the untoward issue of the invasion upon Entre Rios.

SUCIDE.—This morning about 7 o'clock, Don Juan Corón, owner of the "Mercedita del Indio," Federación Street, put an end to his days by blowing out his brains with a pistol. We have heard no special motive assigned for the rash act.

THE MILITARY COLONY.—The greater part of the troops are now embarked, and it is expected the expedition will set sail this afternoon. It was rumored yesterday that difficulties had occurred with some of the officers; but we cannot vouch either for the truth or falsehood of the report. At all events it is important that the expedition proceed at once, to its destination.

MONTVIDEO.—The *Mená* arrived this morning bringing no news of general interest. The Minister of Government and Foreign Relations had tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and the portfolio handed over in the mean time. At all events it is important that the expedition proceed at once, to its destination.

Thursday 24th.—The semi official intelligence is confined to a short notice in the *Orden*, to the effect, that the Minister of War under date Pergamino the 21st, writes in complaisant terms, as to the situation of affairs in the North. To this we might add a rumour of yesterday

evening, that Costa and coadjutors had returned to some point of the Oriental coast, which would be an evident continuation of the late act of the Montevidean Government.

In a spirited communication, addressed to the "Orden," Dr. Diogenes Uquero emphatically denies any participation in the language of the political refugees at Montevideo.

MILITARY COLONY.—Colonel Olivieri and part of the Legion embarked about mid-day. One poor fellow, who had attempted to drink, was escorted to the mole in a rather unorderly like way, with arms pinioned.

Friday 25th.—News from the Minister of War to the 22d.—Still at Pergamino; apparently as immovable, as Flores is invisible. Not a word to throw light on the situation, but the "Orden," the keeper of the Government conscience, graciously assures us, that all is right.

COSTA EXPEDITION.—This has become a perfect enigma. The latest news from Montevideo leave no doubt as to their having embarked; and this is all that is positively known about them. With a war steamer and other craft cruising in the river this is unaccountable.

SWISS EMIGRANTS.—Party of these have ascended the Paraná, from the Province of Santa Fé, to introduce the manufacture of the celebrated Gruyere cheese. We wish all success to this interesting experiment; and direct the attention of our farmers to a fact that nearly concerns them.

Saturday 26th.—Of the invasion to the north the latest news are contained in a correspondence published in the *Nacional* yesterday; which says that Flores was known to be at the Cañada de Gomez, in the province of Santa Fé, bordering on the Arroyo del Medio, at the head of 200 to 300 followers. That parties had made incursions into this State, and carried off some horses; and that they are now un molested by the Authorities of Santa Fé.

The Orden speaks of a division in their ranks, and that in consequence Clavero had withdrawn from the alliance.

The Minister of War was still at Pergamino; but according to the *Express* of today, may very shortly be expected to the Capital.

Of the expedition Co. there appears to be nothing known with certainty.

According to the *Tribuna* the news from General Hornos are to the 22d. No movement on the part of the Indians; and the rumored negotiations with Yampousoy are contradicted. All rumors therefore are of a negative character; and we cannot help thinking that the ministerial reserve is greater than necessary, and perhaps prejudicial to the public cause.

LATEST NEWS.

A bulletin has just been published announcing the complete defeat of Flores yesterday, at the Laguna de Cardoso; with a loss of 40 killed and wounded, 9 prisoners and 400 horses and some arms; the casualties on the side of the Government being one man wounded, and another struck by a fall from his horse. Among the prisoners are two officers, but no mention is made of any of the chiefs.

BREVI D PACKET.—Arrives short, and none to report sale and retrospect, do will be ready at the Office, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

British Packet.

The Office of this journal is now removed to No. 50 RIVERA VERA, under the archway fronting the New Custom-house; where Subscriptions are received and advertisements and communications may be left.

All transactions prior to the present date must be arranged at the former Agency, Bookstore of Messrs G. & H. Mackern, No. 26 Calle San Martín. Buenos Ayres, July, 19th 1855.

PRODUCE MARKET.

LONDON, 6th December, 1855.
Dry River Hides and one Hides.—During the month there has been an arrival of 762 Hides, which met a ready sale, as follows, viz.:—light butts av. 22 lb at 41d per lb. No stock.

Salted River Hides and one Hides.—In consequence of the continuance of diminished supplies holders have been very low, and prices have gradually advanced 3d per rib, from our last quotations. Good heavy Hides are much wanted. Import 468 Hides. Sales 2332—heavy Ox, av. 60 to 64 lb, at 74s, av. 63 1/2 lb, at 7d per lb; light do. av. 46 1/2 to 48 1/2 lb, at 74d to 74 1/2 lb. Stock 6924.

South American Horse Hides.—The market has been steady during the month, but, as the supplies are ample, no further advance in price can be quoted. Good salted Hides of heavy av. are the most available.

Sheep Skins.—There is a fair demand for all descriptions and prices remain without alteration. Sales—65 bales Buenos Ayres, fine wools washed at 84 to 94d, medium and mixed wools washed 74 to 84, common coarse wools washed 54d to 74 per lb.

Horns.—All descriptions of Ox and Cow are in good request at late rates for heavy weights, and 2s to 3s advance for light Ox and Cow.

Bones and Hoofs.—Shank Bones are in good demand at our quotations. Common are in fair request at last month's rates. The present quotations are—Buenos Ayres Shank £6 10s to £8 7s 6d, Australian £10 to £17 17s 6d, common Bones £6 5s 6d per ton. Hoofs are unaltered in value, viz. £3 to £7 per ton.

Horse Hair.—Long hair is in good demand at full prices. Mixed and common continue without alteration. For the small quantity of white and grey colored very extreme prices were paid. Sales—78 bales 39 bags and serous, white and grey cut tails, fair 3s 4d to 3s 8d,

stump tails, fair 2s 5d, cut tails middling to fair 1s 4d to 2s 4d, stump tails, middling to good 1s 2d to 1s 4d, short 5d to 12 1/2d, Cow hair, free of skin, clean washed 12 1/2d, dusty 11 1/2d to 11 1/4d per lb.

Tallow.—The market under the influence of the cuts noticed in our issue of the 6th ult., continued to advance daily, until Russian was quoted on the 19th ult. 72s 1/2 Russian was quoted on the 19th ult. 72s 1/2 on the spot, and 73s per cwt. by January to March delivery, at which price a large business was done. Owing to increased imports and the trade having purchased freely during the rise, the market suddenly receded fully five per cent. from the above quotation. On the 28th a very large speculative demand sprang up, and a rapid improvement of 3-6d to 4s per cwt. took place, but not being supported by consumers, and rumours of peace prevailing, the market closed flat at 67s 1/2 to 68s on the spot and for January to March, and 65s per cwt. for April to June delivery.

Our Home production is in rather better supply, but it does not sell very freely at its present quotations, viz. 65s 1/2 per cwt. nett cash.

River Plate Tallow has been in moderate demand throughout the month, but it still commands extreme prices, viz. hard pure, box, 70s to 72s 1/2; good fair color fair, boxed pipe 67s to 73s; middling and rather dark color fair body and firm 66s to 71s 6d; and dark and very dark fair body 65s 5d per cwt. The sales of the month are equal to 740 pipes. Import 200 pipes. Present Stock 334 pipes against 1874 pipes at the time last year.

Grass and Horse Grass.—The sales to report are to a limited extent. Pure Liquid has realized 47s to 47s 3/4, being about last month's price. Mixed or spoiled has been difficult of sale at 34s to 38s per cwt., being a reduction of 2s 3d to 4s per cwt.

ANNING & COB.

Brokers, 11, Lime Street.
Postscript.—Since the above was in type the public sales of tallow have taken place, and went off with extreme dullness, there being scarcely any bidders.

River Plate Tallow.—B pipes and P Hides, only were sold at last week's prices, viz. 65s per cwt. for fair color firm.

Australian Tallow.—Only 34 casks of Beef were sold at 44s to 45s 6d per cwt., being a decline of 3s 3d 6d per cwt. upon prices obtained during the week.

Grass and Horse Grass.—The whole was withdrawn there being no bidders.

Russian V. C. clauses flat at 67s to 67s 6d on the spot, 67s 6d January to March, and 64s to 64 1/2d per cwt. for April to June delivery. Town Tallow 65 1/2d per cwt. nett cash, having declined 3s 9d per cwt. this day.

BIRTH.

At Samborombon, on the 18th inst. Anne, wife of John Graydon Esq. of a son.

Exchange—January 26th.

Spanish Dollars and Pesos	100 = 22 1/2
Patrol Dollar	100 = 22 1/2
Spanish	100 = 22 1/2
Bills on England	100 = 24 1/2
Bills on India	100 = 24 1/2
Currency	100 = 24 1/2
France per London	100 = 24 1/2
France per Bombay	100 = 24 1/2
India	100 = 24 1/2
Rio Janeiro	100 = 24 1/2
Patrol Dollars	100 = 24 1/2
Exchange on London	100 = 24 1/2

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.
ARRIVALS.
January 17th.

Elvira, Spanish schooner, 210 tons, J. Sastre from Montevideo 16th inst., to Llavallad 25 tons in ballast.
January 19th.

Water Witch, American war steamer, from Up the River.
Camilla, British Mail steamer, from Rio Janeiro 13th, Montevideo 16th inst., Passengers, 22.

Constitution, National steamer, S. Palanca, from Montevideo 16th inst., with 100 barrels flour, 15 boxes wool, 2 coffee mills, 5 cases chalk, 1 tubery, 3 boxes and 5 barrels flour, 50 eggs, 62 boxes and 7 bales merchandise, 1 horse. Passengers 44.

Angela, Spanish schooner, 224 tons, J. E. Suris, from Pernambuco 20th Dec., Montevideo 16th inst., to F. Sanabria, with 120 pipes, caña 20 of sugar, 700 pipes fine wool, 1000 bales and 350 half do sugar, 20 dry horse hides.
January 20th.

Miles, Hamburg bark, 250 tons, M. J. Jurgens, from Hamburg 3th Oct., Montevideo 16th inst., to Treu & Co., with 22 tins and 9 tons coal, 200 bushels, 200 casks and 1450 boxes spirits, 3 boxes lard, 25 do candles, 53 do cologne water, 50 do hardware, 149 do, 2 bales and 2 packages merchandise, 2 carriages. Passengers 5.

Lord Raglan, British bark, 177 tons, D. Gillespie, from Dundee and Dun Kirk, to Order, with 27 tons coal. Passengers 28.

Dolores, Spanish schooner, 150 tons, J. Uggell, from Montevideo 16th inst., to O. Ochoa & Co., in ballast.

Star, H. B. M.'s brig, from Montevideo, January 1st.

William Schroder, American bark, 238 tons, Stephen Upton, from Salem 1st Dec., to D. Godwin & Co., with 200 barrels flour, 100 bales merchandise, 55 packages cordage, 10 half chests tea, 70,354 feet lumber.

January 22d.

Kyle, British bark, from Dunkirk and Rio Janeiro, in quarantine.

Union, Spanish polacre, 173 tons, J. Creus, from Montevideo 18th inst., to J. C. Meyrelles, in ballast.

January 23d.

Menai, British steamer, J. B. Schiaffino, from Montevideo 22d inst., with 100 bags rice, 100 rolls cordage, 6 barrels wine, 1 do preserves, 26 boxes vermouth, 47 do, 11 bales, 1 barrel and 2 packages merchandise, 3 do samples. Passengers 70.

The following are the manifests of the underrmentioned vessels.

Industria, Sardinian pelacre, 188 tons, S. Negu from Genoa. 11th Oct., Tenerife 21st Nov., to Golfo Botarelli, with 25,000 bricks, 2250 marble tiles, 300 bales brown wrapping paper, 12 boxes vermouth, 2 do marble, 100 do absinth, 200 do brandy, 250 do oil.

Industria, Spanish pelacre, 150 tons, J. Maristany from Pernambuco 16th Dec., to Liverpool & Sons, with 370 barrels and 50 half do sugar, 150 pipes coffee.

Ulida, British barque, from Glasgow, with 600 kegs powder, 100 barrels beer, 200 tinners 1 cask grain, 50 crates earthenware, 150 barrels Roman cement, 2772 pipes, 14 heshedda paint, 30 kegs soda ash, 30 bottles vit. 140 tons coal, 15 do 2700 lbs and 200 bundles iron, 150 boxes 80 bales and 25 casks merchandise.

Albert, French ship, from Havre, with 29 boxes stationery, 6 sheep, 1 animal, 50 sets mauls, 34,000 files, 100 barrels, 78 boxes vermuth, 14 do kitch, 25 do brandy, 20 do vermouth, 25 do cordials, 10 do fruit, 25 do frontignian wine, 270 do and 62 barrels wine, 12 casks cheese, 162 baskets champagne, 85 boxes sardines, 482 do and 538 packages merchandise.

SAILINGS.

January 18th.

La France, French brig, for Montevideo, despatched by H. Lozica & Sagori, with 400 fanegas salt.

Relampago, National brigantine, for Montevideo.

January 20th.

Menai, British steamer, for Montevideo.

Manta, American barque, for Boston, despatched by Zimmermann & Co., with 3150 dry ox and cow hides, 1800 salted do do, 1600 horse do, 7000 horse, 2900 hoes wood, 1262 feet lumber, 20 fanegas salt.

Jacobus, Dutch barque, for England, despatched by Visser & Co., with 200 pipes tallow, 31,000 bones, 6000 salted ox and cow hides.

Brewster, American ship, for Rio Janeiro despatched by E. H. Foinar, with 61 barrels 8 half pipes and 11 third do tallow, 164 fanegas salt.

Amable Rosa, Spanish bark, for Havana, despatched by E. Ochoa & Co., with 3,925 qq. jerked beef, 79 dry horse hides.

Rosita, Spanish pol., for Havana, despatched by E. Ochoa & Co., with 2925 qq. jerked beef, 70 dry horse hides.

January 21st.

29 de Setiembre, National brigantine, for Genoa, despatched by B. Defino, with the same cargo with which she arrived from San Nicolas.

Constitucion, National steamer, for Montevideo.

January 22d.

Edwin, American bark, for Montevideo, in ballast, despatched by Zimmermann & Co.

Adelaide, Swedish bark, for India, in ballast, despatched by J. N. Bieber & Co.

Asuncion, American steamer, for San Nicolas, Rosario, and Parana.

Buenos Ayres, British steamer, for Paraguay and intermediate ports.

January 23d.

Mima, Swedish bark, for Brazil, despatched by Freussen a Co., in ballast.

California, American bark, for New York, despatched by S. B. Hale & Co., with 3154 salted horse hides, 1119 do ox and cow do, 5573 dry do, 129 serones and 26 bales hair, 4 do feathers, 240 goat skins, 2 do sheep do, 15 do mutton do, 2 do calf do, 214 do wool, 6483 horns, 1 hoghead ashes, 1 barrel flour.

Roman, American bark, for England, despatched by Doerjen & Co., with 292 tons salt, 22 do and 14,000 bones.

SHIPPING MEMORANDUM.

Arrived at Havre, Nov. 16, A. Borja, hence 22d Arg.; At Hull, Nov. 7, Excal, from Entre Rios; Nov. 8, Sarah Jane, hence 19 Arg.; At Montevideo, Nov. 3d, Giuseppe, hence 4th Sept.; At Paragona, Nov. 1st, Maria Llovera, hence 3d Arg.; At Gravesend, Nov. 18th Melody, hence 6th Sept.; At Antwerp, Nov. 23d, Don Carlos, hence 20 Sept.; At Liverpool, Dec. 10, Lady Bannerman, hence 10th Sept.

VESSELS SAILED FOR BUENOS AYRES.

From Genoa, Oct. 26th, Bella Portona; Nov. 15th, Lindo; From Barcelona, Nov. 30th, Francisco; From Liverpool Nov. 17th Isabella Doa; 6th, Ocean Spirit; Dec. 8th, Helena; From Montevideo, Nov. 14th, Sidon; Nov. 12th, Ocean Dec. 5th, Monte Beni; From Havre, Nov. 26th, Aurilla Marie; For Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, From Queenstown, Nov. 23d, Arroyo; (atoner) Dec. 1st, Peter Conroy; From Hamburg, Nov. 25th Bertha; For Montevideo and Buenos Ayres—From Altona, Nov. 20th, Malville; From Gibraltar, Nov. 20th, Lopez; From the Clyde, Nov. 24th, Bruce Wormald.

VESSELS LOADING.

At Liverpool, Anne Young, Favorite, Fortuna, and Water Witch; for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Wilton Work; At London, Ex-

angeist; for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Adular Naper, Kirkland;—At Havre, Dou Quicheot;—At Bordeaux Pierre Alexander; for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Index;—At Marseilles, Eduardo.

Shipping List OF HENRY A. GREEN.

FOR LONDON.

British bark Azorn, 365 tons, at Anderson master, has only disengaged room for a few salted hides and bales, and is a most superior opportunity.

Consignees Messrs. J. C. Thompson & Co. j19

FOR LONDON.

British brig John Hillman, 220 tons, Williams master, has disengaged room for salted hides and bales.

Consignees Messrs Lohmann and Co. j19

FOR LONDON.

Spanish bark, Sta. Petroulla, 293 tons, at Parapa y Abela, master, has disengaged room for salted hides and bales.

Consignees Messrs Froyer Bros. j19

FOR LONDON.

American bark Ann Hood, 312 tons, at J. Wally master, has disengaged room for salted hides and bales, with a few pipes of tallow, if offered immediately.

Consignees Messrs. T. Luguid & Co. j26

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British bark Ipswich, at 320 tons, Gallic master, a regular trader, has all her cargo engaged and shipping.

Consignees Messrs. Kerr & Grierson. j5

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British bark I. O., 232 tons, at Gattier master, has all her tallow engaged and has disengaged room for a few bales.

Consignees Messrs. J. Best and Brothers. j26

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British brig Gannet, 310 tons, Bell master, has all her tallow engaged full and has disengaged room for a few bales.

Consignees Messrs. R. Tweedie & Co. j26

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British bark Perros, 293 tons, at Goddard master, has all her tallow engaged and has only room for salted hides and bales.

Consignees Messrs. J. Best Brothers. j5

FOR LIVERPOOL.

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

Consignees Messrs. J. C. Thompson & Co. j11

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British brig May, 232 tons, at Millard, Master, has disengaged room for salted hides and bales, and will be ready to load in a few days.

Consignee Mr. S. Hoare. j19

FOR ANTWERP.

American bark Thoma, 315 tons, A. I. Schaffert master, is a chartered vessel, and has first rate opportunity for passengers.

Consignees Messrs Deuten & Co. j26

FOR ANTWERP.

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

Consignees Messrs. C. T. Gitting & Co. j19

FOR ANTWERP.

Swedish brig Hilding, 236 tons, A. I. Callig master, is a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch.

Consignees Messrs J. N. Bieber & Co. d15

FOR ANTWERP.

Handing bark Borcas, 322 tons, A. I. Jepsen master, a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch.

Consignees Messrs. B. Bornfeld & Co. d15

FOR ANTWERP.

American bark Petrol, 320 tons, A. I. Avery master, a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch.

Consignees Messrs. J. Eastmann & Co. d15

FOR ANTWERP.

Lubeck bark Redlick, 254 tons, Karstedt master, is a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch.

Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co. d15

FOR ANTWERP.

Oldenburg brig Clara Wilhelmne, 216 tons, A. I. J. Siebels master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping.

Consignees Messrs Doerjen & Co. j26

FOR ANTWERP.

Dutch bark Pantolon, 323 tons, A. I. Bruyascle master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping.

Consignees Messrs. D. T. Visser & Co. j26

FOR ANTWERP.

Belgian bark Progresso, 271 tons, at B. Vullens master, has disengaged room for bales and a few dry hides, a most desirable opportunity.

Consignees Messrs. B. Bornfeld & Co. j26

British bark Ann Best, 325 tons, at Chayne master, Consignees Messrs John Best Brothers. j19

American bark Northwood, 320 tons, at Puckham master.

Consignees Messrs E. Lamb & Co. j12

British brig John Hillman, 224 tons, at Williams master.

Consignees Messrs Lohmann Meyn & Co. j12

British brig Spinner, 186 tons, at Smith master.

Consignees Messrs W. Orr and Co. j19

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.—Vessels calling in the CHAN- NEL for Orders.

Swedish brig Skaton, 240 tons, at J. Overgood master.

Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co. n17

British brig Daring, 173 tons, A. I. J. Reed master.

Consignees Messrs Llavollat & Sons d1

American bark John Murray, 289 tons, Al. Smailly Master.

Consignees Messrs N. Green & Co. d15

British Cornucopia, 230 tons, Al. P. Jarvis Master.

American brigantine J. W. Rowland, 394 tons Al. Rowland master.

Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co. d22

British brig Sir Henry Parrell, 294 tons, Al. Patrick master.

Consignees Messrs V. F. Casares & Sons j5

British brig Cynthia, 189 tons, Al. Adamson master.

Consignees Messrs. Best & Brothers. j5

British brig Enard of Carlisle, 192 tons, Al. J. Smith master.

Consignees Messrs. E. von Sautter & Co; j5

British brig Elizabeth Wood, 245 tons, Al. Nicholson master.

Consignees Messrs J. Black & Sons; j5

British brig Britannia, 167 tons, Al. Pack. man master.

Consignees Messrs G. Bell & Co. j5

American pilot boat, Catherine Johnstone 305 tons, Al. E. Grammer master.

Consignees Messrs E. Lamb & Co. j19

American brig Kathleen, 233 tons, at J. Fader, master.

Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann and Co. j26

British brig Spencer, 185 tons, at L. Smith master.

Consignees Messrs W. Orr & Co. j26

Hamburg bark Miles, 250 tons, at J. Jurgens master.

Consignees Messrs. Trausein & Co. j26

Norwegian bark Laura, 375 tons, at A. Fude master.

Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co. j26

For Further particulars respecting the above named vessels, please apply to their respective consignees; or to

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

FOR RIO JANEIRO. Belgian brig Belizario, will be ready in a few days, and can admit a few passengers.

Consignees Messrs. Zummermann & Co. j26

FOR RIO JANEIRO. Belgian brig Belizario, will be ready in a few days, and can admit a few passengers.

Consignees Messrs. Zummermann & Co. j26

For further particulars, please apply to their respective consignees, or to H. LEZICA & SAGORY, No. 41, Reconquista.

NOTICE. By a young Frenchman, familiar with the English language, whose business as a book keeper renders him master of some leisuretime, before 9 o'clock and after 5, an accessory occupation consisting of getting some French or English scholars for either language, or of keeping any trade book. Apply to Mr. Nogret from 7 to 8 in the evening at the Colegio del Progreso, Calle de la Merced 137. j26-2p

Establishment of elementary Education for Boys. Parents are respectfully informed, that an establishment of elementary education for boys, has been opened, under the superintendance of an English Lady.

It is the custom in Buenos Ayres to place boys up to the age of ten or eleven years in girls schools, especially those of foreigners; the parents assigning as a reason "that females have more patience with young boys, and that various reasons it is not proper that young children should be educated with the more advanced."

If this be correct, (and parents are the most competent judges) it follows that in this Capital there are wanted establishments of elementary education for boys, conducted by females, as is the case in several countries of Europe; because girls' schools for boys are also attended with inconveniences.

Henceforth the Lady in question will devote herself to the elementary education of boys; in which purpose her establishment will embrace the following branches:—

Spanish, English and French, the Church Catechism; Writing Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography and History.

Private tuition to young Ladies in English, in the above establishment—Calle del Parana No. 107. j25-3p.

SAXONY SHEEP. For sale in the District of the Guardia del Monte in one or more lots as may suit purchasers, a flock of the most approved breed, and warranted of pure blood. For further particulars apply at Calle Mayo No. 14. j26-3p.

ENGLISH CHURCH SCHOOL. The annual General Meeting of Subscribers to the above School will be held in the School room adjoining to the Church, on Monday evening the 25th instant at 7 o'clock.—By order of the Committee. C. P. LEWIS, Secretary.

Seals! Seals! The scorching heat of summer being over, and autumn's spring anticipated, a good time for sowing seed, 2000 species of which can be had at No. 15 Calle Tucuman, among which is an excellent hedge shrub, preferable to the Napinda suitable for the new colony at Chivilcoy.

It is now a proper time for sending seeds to Europe for Spring Sowing.

NOTICE. Benjamin F. Vinton Esq. has retired from our firm, by mutual agreement, from the 1st inst.

SAMUEL B. HALE & Co. B. F. VINTON. Buenos Ayres, January 9, 1856. j9 19-3p

GAS. James Colquhoun and Sons, Gas engineers in all its departments, have the honour of acquainting the inhabitants of this City, that they are prepared to place the small pipes in private houses or other establishments, so as to be ready to make use of the Gas whenever the Company are prepared to supply it.

Their long experience in England and elsewhere is a sufficient voucher for their competency in the art, and having in their employ workmen of the first class, as also materials of the best quality, they can produce work superior to any thing in the Country, and for which they will hold themselves responsible to their employers.

They also acquaint the Public, that any kind of lamp that has served for oil, can be altered in their establishment so as to serve for Gas, there by saving the expense of new lamps; the charges being moderate, and a satisfactory guarantee given to parties who require such alterations.—Apply at Calle San Martin, No. 12. j9 19 co

FOR SALE. Several single numbers of British Packets for the years 1826 to 1856. 1838, 1839, 1842, 1844, and 1847. For No. 145, Calle del Parque. j9 19 co

VICTORIA HOTEL. Nos. 54 and 56, Calle Mayo. The undersigned in returning thanks to his friends and the public for their kind patronage since he commenced business in the above establishment begs to inform them that he has added extensive improvements to his premises, and hopes by strict attention to still merit a share of their patronage. Captains of vessels can be accommodated with private dining rooms. To the stranger and temporary visitor it will be his study to make it a comfortable home, and from its situation near the beach, and the commanding view from the house to both the inner and outer roads, it is peculiarly adapted for the residence of Captains of vessels. Breakfasts from half past 8 to 11 o'clock. Lunches from half past 1 to half past 2. Dinner, 3 to half past 4. Teas and Suppers according to order. Wines and spirits of the very best quality always on hand.

JOHN GEOGHEAN. d8-4c

Wanted, a few intelligent men to take charge of sheep. Those willing to engage in this way, may apply at Calle Tacuari, No. 45, or Santa Clara, No. 173. j5-3p

FOR SALE.

A steamer of 120 tons burden, oak built, coppered and copper fastened, with double machinery of 70 to 80 horse power, drawing about 5 feet when loaded, and 4 feet without cargo. This vessel has good accommodations for passengers, is in perfect condition, and has lately received new boilers. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Zimmerman, Frazier & Co., No. 63, Calle Defensa.

Dairy.

Wanted in the district of Quilmes, about 7 leagues from town an intelligent and active family, to take charge of a large dairy. It has long been established and is provided with every convenience and accommodation for carrying on a large business in first rate style. There are at present about 200 cows perfectly tame; and the number may easily be doubled. Good encouragement will be given to a most industrious family. For further particulars, apply at Recocha Vieja No. 30, or to the proprietor at the E-tancia house of Santo Domingo.

NOTICE.

The copartnership which has hitherto existed under the name of Eberhard & Co., at this place and Montevideo expires this day. The same business as heretofore will be continued under the new firm of Fels & Co., by the undersigned partners, who take charge of the liquidation of all the affairs of the extinct firm.

L. A. SCHULTZ, H. SPICKER, J. T. FELS, J. E. CLAUSSEN, A. HORNEY.

Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, December 31 1855.

SICK NURSE.

Wanted, a respectable person to attend a lady in the country. Apply at No. 20, Calle San Martin.

ENGLISH SEMINARY.

SUIPACHA, No. 21.

Joshua Negretto, Principal, assisted by two others; and by

Dupuis, Mathematics. Larsen, Latin. Roca, French. White, English and Spanish. Cadiz, Book keeping in Spanish. Jensen, " " English. Drawing. Navarro, Vocal and Instrumental music.

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

The premises afford every desirable convenience for boarders, half boarders and day scholars.

The studies will be resumed on Monday next, 7th inst.

The programme may be had by application to the Principal and the best bona fide references that can possibly be given, are the parents and guardians of the present and former scholars.

NEGROTTO.

Buenos Ayres, January 24, 1856.

N. B. An English teacher of unexceptionable character, capable of teaching the ordinary branches of primary instruction, is wanted in this institution.

ANGLO-FRENCH SEMINARY.

CALLE SANTA CLARA No. 129.

The undersigned, ex-teacher of the "English Seminary," begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that on the 23d of January next, he will open the said establishment, limited to the number of fifty scholars, and hopes that by his assiduous application he will merit a share of their protection and approbation. W. FBRODY.

NORTH AMERICAN SEMINARY.

This Institution, located in the house formerly occupied by Spencer J. Wild, Esq., No. 75, Calle Maypú, and conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Carrow, will be opened for the reception of pupils on the 7th of January.

It will consist of three departments, viz: one for infants, another for boys of advanced years, and a third for young ladies. Such alterations have been made in the apartments of the house as will afford separate and commodious halls of study for each class of pupils.

Instructions will be given in all the branches of a liberal education. The pupils will be under the constant and careful superintendance of the principal. The principals have enjoyed the best opportunities for acquiring a complete knowledge of the various educational Institutions of their own country, and their system of teaching will be the same as that which is practiced in the United States with such pre eminent success.

Special attention will be given to the instruction of native children, whose parents may wish them to acquire a thoroughly correct knowledge of the English language.

For particulars apply at the Institution, or at No. 15, Calle de la Merced.

The principals beg leave also to refer to the following gentlemen.

Thomas Armstrong, Esq., S. B. Hale, Esq., Henry Gilbert, Esq., Col. Joseph Graham, H. J. Rojas, Esq., W. T. Livingston, Esq., Dr. H. W. Kennedy.

Cure for the Foot Rot in Sheep.

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

Prepared and sold only S. Bishop, Chemist and Druggist, No. 49, Calle Defensa, opposite San Francisco Church.

To Passengers per Captain William Pile. All persons indebted to Bureau Joseph Spott for balance of passage money by the above mentioned tarque, are hereby requested to call at the house of Messrs. Best Brothers, of this City, and settle the same; otherwise, legal proceedings will be instituted against them by parties who hold a formal Power of Attorney for that purpose.

PEARL SHIRT BUTTONS of a superior quality, on sale at Calle San Martin, No. 20.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

ON SALE AT G. & H. MACKERNY'S Murray's Grammar and exercises. Do. do. abridged edition. Lennie's Grammar. Stewart's Geography. Gray's Grammar. Chambers' History of the British Empire. Melrose's Arithmetic. Mackerny's Spelling. Ollendorff's Grammar to learn Spanish. Do do. do. to learn French. Morse's School Geography. Velasquez Spanish and English Dictionary. Copy books, ruled and plain. Copy slips.

BEST SMITH'S COALS.

Now landing, Harlepool double screened nut coal, and will be delivered at purchaser's house full English ton, (3240 lbs.) One ton of this coal will go as far as one and a half of ordinary smith coal.

ALSO, now landing Newcastle iron-ore hold coals and will be delivered full one ton at purchasers house. Apply at Calle Defensa No. 20, n10-co

JOHN BLUES, corner of la Merced street and 22 de Mayo, Grocer, Tea Dealer, Wine and Spirit Merchant.

takes the opportunity of acquainting his friends and the public, that he has for sale at very moderate prices the following articles recently received from Europe, viz:—Superior black and green tea of various classes, fine flavour and lately imported refined and Havana sugar, English pickles, mustard and sauces, port and cherry wine of superior quality, cognac, brandies, and Scotch whiskey, free h English oysters in tins of wine and half pints, prime Scotch salmon in tins of one and two lbs. each. Scotch barley and oatmeal in excellent condition, split peas just arrived &c. n10-co

QUINTA FOR SALE.

The Quinta of the late James Wilde, known as the "Jardin Argentino," with 55 varas frontage, by 93 in depth, with a large and commodious dwelling house containing 13 apartments, and another small independent house. The ground is fertile and laid out and stocked with the choicest fruit trees.

For further particulars apply to John Eastman, Calle Defensa, No. 5, or Daniel Gowland, Plaza de la Victoria.

FOR SALE.

A flock of five hundred Saxony Sheep of very superior quality, warranted pure in blood of the Leicester and Negrette breed, in the District of Chuscosmas Estancia de Flores. Apply to Don Francisco Moreno, No. 71, Calle San Francisco.

NOTICE.

The undersigned beg to give notice, that the copartnership hitherto existing between them and Mr. Henry Crawford, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be continued by Messrs. John Hughes and F. H. Stock, under the previous firm of HUGHES, STOCK & Co. Buenos Ayres, Dec. 31, 1855.

ENGLISH STATIONARY.

G & H. Mackerny, have on sale at Calle San Martin No. 20, the following—Account books in every variety, Office and letter paper plain and ruled, Note paper and envelope, Steel pens, Gilt, Perry & Co., Rodgers' & Sons cutlery, Drawing paper, all sizes, Teaching paper, Sewing wax, wafers, pencils, Rules, paper knives, quills, Bills of exchange in English, Spanish and French.

Bills of lading in the same, Certificates for damaged goods, Manifold writers, Copying books and carbonic paper for do, Playing cards, Writing and copying ink, Lockstands in great variety, Copies of transfers, facturas, manifests, and re-embargoes.

Cash boxes, paper weights, letter clips, files, &c.

FOR SALE.

A handsome Stanhope printing press of French manufacture, Columbian stone, measuring 3 feet, by 2 feet 3 inches, with an elegant assortment of type and ornamental letters, appropriate for the publication of a newspaper. Apply at Calle Defensa No. 63.

Zibreria frente al Coleo gio.

Calle Santa Rosa, No. 46.

FOR SALE.

Great assortment of books suitable for Christmas day.

History of England, by Goldsmith, 1 vol. Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, 1 vol, with numerous engravings by Grandville. Byron's Poetical Works, 1 vol. Arabian Nights, 1 vol. Popular display of the Wonders, 1 vol. Buffon's Natural History, 1 vol. Friendship's Offering, 1 vol. The Bachelor's Christmas. Shakspeare's Works, and many other novels and illustrated books of every description.

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 cook, apply at 143 Calle Federación.

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 Esplanada de la Bandera, Barracas.

MERCHANT VESSELS from Sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 24th inst.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Tons, Companies, and Destinations. Lists various ships from different countries including British, American, French, Spanish, Hamburg, Bremen, Dutch, Sardinian, Libero, Hanoverian, Norwegian, Belgian, and Swedish.