

BRITISH PACKET

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

Printed at No. 39, Calle Reconquista, and published every Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M. at No. 30 Recocta Vieja, where Subscriptions are received, and advertisements and communications may be left.

Price \$40 per Quarter, delivered in Town by the Carriers; and \$45 per Quarter when remitted to any Foreign Port by the Office: it being understood that they will be punctually forwarded by every opportunity.—Single Number \$4.

Advertisements received till Friday at noon, and inserted with the greatest care and attention, at the following rates.—Not exceeding six lines, one insertion \$3; and each subsequent insertion 12 rials. Those exceeding six lines, 4 rials per line for the first, and 2 for each subsequent insertion. Notices from the National Authorities, Consular Notices on subjects of general interests, Notices as to Public Schools, Churches Hospitals Benevolent and Beneficent Societies, &c, Gratis.

No. 1528.

BUENOS AYRES, Friday, February 1, 1856.

Established in 1826.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

In the following articles from the *New York Daily Times* of the 27th November, we have an American view of some of the leading European questions.—

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.—The present attitude of the British Government towards that of the United States, on the apparently simple question of illicit recruiting, marks an era in the progress of the British nation. There is nothing in the request for the recall of Mr. Crampton to warrant the truculent resentment which the British Ministry has shown during the last six weeks through its appointed and accredited organs of the London press. This is, at least, no cause of the war panic which those instruments of governmental policy have so industriously exerted themselves to excite. British ministers have before now been peremptory and summarily dismissed—and that too by the United States when a feeble nation—without producing wars or rumors of wars. A few years since, the weak government of Narvaez expelled Mr. Bulwer from Spain for some offence, if not too light to be named, too trifling to be investigated; and yet no war was spoken or dreamed of.

Nor is there anything affording colorable pretext for a belligerent retort in Attorney-General Cushing's letter to his legal subordinate; for we are informed upon unquestionable authority, that before, or as soon as those letters reached London, there were placed in the hands of the ministers, letters from the Secretary of State far more indignant in their tenor, and far stronger in their condemnation of Mr. Crampton's proceedings, than anything which has appeared from Mr. Cushing's pen. When those letters are published nothing more will be heard of Mr. Cushing's affront to the British Government.

But if our information is correct, it will shortly appear that Lord Palmerston has very solid and substantial reasons for getting into a great passion with the United States on this question, and for resorting to that common expedient of British State policy while under his guidance—bluster and menace.

In the first place it is expected that several leading Governments of Europe will arraign Great Britain on the same charges which have been preferred with such resolute vigor by the United States. Prussia and the Netherlands certainly will do it, and they will be apt to copy very closely the precedents set them by this Republic; for in those countries the offence against the sovereignty and dignity of the nation has been more open than here. Not only have British agents been arrested and convicted for recruiting, illegally, Dutch and Prussian subjects, but complaints have been made on Government authority that the same agents have bribed and enticed away the soldiers belonging to their armies.

The course adopted towards the formidable naval power of the American Union may become a very significant admission to those comparatively defenceless Governments. But should our demands be complied with—should satisfactory explanations be given—or should Mr. Crampton be recalled, the difficulties of the controversy with other countries having the same cause of complaint, will be proportionately increased, and demands for redress may possibly swell into inconvenient reclamations for indemnity. The diplomacy of the United States on occasions of this kind has more than once before guided the policy of European nations. None of them refused to pay the Algerine tribute until we set the example of replying to the demand by bombarding the Corsairs in their strongholds. All Europe has submitted, for ages, to the preposterous claim of Danish tribute for the privilege of entering the Baltic, until this Government proved its purpose of resisting it, and now all Europe appears inclined to unite with us in so rational a course.

THE FUTURE OF THE CHINA.

We have examined the English papers with great care, ever since the Allies landed in the Crimea, for some information as to the intended disposal of that portion of the Empire after they shall have got complete possession of it. But we have not been able to discover any indications of the Crimean policy of England and France in regard to the territory which must ere long, become their joint property. They will be in the position of the man who drew an elephant in a raffle. They cannot give the prize to Turkey, because she would not hold it, and even England herself would be hard put to it to keep possession of it without the assist-

Amount of Produce shipped from the Port of Buenos Ayres, in January 1856.

	GREAT BRITAIN	FRANCE	GERMANY HOLLAND BELGIUM	ITALY	SPAIN	HAVANA	UNITED STATES	BRZIL	PACIFIC	MAURITIUS	TOTAL
Number of vessels	19	4	4	3		6	7	4	1	1	49
Tonnage	4485	1119	1277	743		1289	1860	555	335	500	12136
ARTICLES											
Beef, jerked, quintals						19754		6982			26736
Beef, preserved, cases		336		75							401
Bones	45300										45300
Do. tons	388			12							400
Bone ash, ton	1391										1391
Feathers, bales							9				9
Gum, tons											99
Hair, bales	106	98	9	10							336
Do. screws and bags	2			48			236				286
Hide cutting, bales	55	90	125				69				345
Hide, ox and cow, salted	41511	3073	8729	500			7885				61698
Do. do. dry	2162	9942	6665	13468			100		140		69532
Do. horse do.		50				205					205
Do. do. salted	19990	772					4154				24916
Horns, ox and cow	42962	51908	48250				39085				176805
Horns, tons				244							244
Skins calf, bales				5							5
Do. do. dozens				1162							1162
Do. deer, bales											
Do. do. dozens											
Do. goat bales		7						23			30
Do. do. dozens											
Do. nutria, bales	23						15				38
Do. do. dozens											
Do. sheep skins bales	250	575	40	105			2				972
Do. do. dozens		10									10
Do. shunk calf, bales	3						3				6
Do. do. dozens		118		1162							2354
Mares grease, pipes	819	83									902
Do. do. boxes	609		100	576							1285
Tallow, pipes	1794	2		8				18			1730
Do. boxes	283								434		697
Tobacco, boxes and serous	969		135	10							1114
Wool, bales	82	1928	1604	153			1279				4956
Do. serous and bags	4										4

99 mules, 2 mares, 1 cow, 160 fleeces, 184 bales, 100 lbs.

ance of France, and a joint occupancy would be an extremely difficult business to manage. France might be willing enough to keep the Crimea, as her share of the plunder, but England would hardly consent to such an arrangement. The *Manchester Guardian* some time since suggested that the best disposition that could be made of the Crimea would be to give it to Sardinia; but that small power would require the assistance of both France and England to allow her to keep it. There would be no peace while any other nation than Russia held the Crimea, unless the holder possessed the power to keep the Russians at bay. For the present, the French, English, Turks, and Sardinians have not been able to drive the Russians out of the Crimea, and though we entertain no doubts that they will finally succeed, yet it is very clear that neither of them, single-handed, will ever be able to keep possession of it, unless Russia should quietly submit to have this important member of her empire dismembered from her body, of which we do not believe there is much probability. But, whatever may be the future fate of the Crimea, it is quite certain that France and England are putting off to the day thereof the evil question of its future possessor. At present it is a point of honour with them to dispossess Russia, and when that point shall have been attained, and it must be sooner or later, then will come the real tug of war. The silence of both the English and the French press in respect to the future occupancy of the Crimea, is rather ominous for the permanency of the alliance which now exists; there is evident disinclination to discuss the question, and both parties are alike aware to avow their sentiments, whatever they may be. It would be fatal to any English Minister to resign such a splendid acquisition to France, and it would be equally fatal to the French Ruler to yield it up to England. The Emperor of Russia may find some consolation in the loss of that important portion of his empire, in knowing that it will infallibly prove an apple of discord to the powers that will have despoiled him of it.

BUENOS AYRES.

Monthly Retrospect.

In the department of manufactured goods, January opened with a fair demand for the local market; and though subsequently checked by the invasions, and rumours of invasions, that form so prominent a feature in the month under review, more has really been done than we were entitled to expect in the circumstances.

In the demand for the interior Provinces, on the contrary, there has been very little done, as usually happens during the month in question, the unsettled state of our political relations may

& have added a deeper shade to the gloom. But it is not so much the loss of a single month that we now regret, as the impenetrable obscurity and painful uncertainty, that becloud the future.

For Paraguay the principal articles in demand have been war steamers, guns, ammunition and other war like stores, with hardly any thing done for the necessaries and comforts of domestic life. She has at last got into the unhappy track of the other South American Republics; and in her preparations for war all her available resources are absorbed; while the arts of peace languish, and with them the civilizing influence of foreign commerce.

Prices in general have not improved, and the stocks on hand are too large to expect such a result for some time. The importation during the month has been moderate; more moderate than the numbers of arrivals would seem to indicate; as many brought rough cargoes of little intrinsic value. In our actual circumstances we would consider heavy importations a great calamity, both to the importer and the local dealer. Some articles are urgently required to make up assortments; but these should be selected with extreme caution, and care taken that no unnecessary additions are made to the enormous overstocks that already exist, not only here but in the other markets of the river Plate; with very doubtful prospects in the meantime of an active circulation.

The money market has been stringent; and that added to the limited movement renders the collection of outstandings a rather arduous task. In short we cannot offer any congratulations on the general state or prospects of our dry good market.

Articles of daily consumption.—The arrivals during the month have been heavy, especially from Spain and the United States. The stocks on hand now must be heavy; but the system of deposit is a sort of safety valve, that renders it difficult to ascertain the extent of the overstock; and enables the importers to keep up the wholesale prices better and longer than they could otherwise do. Still with the exception of sugar the great articles of consumption have given way, and are realized with difficulty even at the reduced rates; and were the stocks in deposit forced into the market, we are persuaded a much greater reduction would be inevitable.

The consumption in the city, we should fancy has rather diminished owing to the pressure of the times and the shifts to which many families are exposed to make ends meet. On the contrary, the country customers are flush of money and can afford to take with them not merely the necessaries of life as in days of yore, but its substantial comforts and some of what are reckoned luxuries. As they are now frequenting the town with their wool and other produce,

for which they receive exorbitant prices, they also spend freely, and give a salutary impulse to business, for which importers and retail dealers have good reason to be thankful.

In this class we have had one of those sudden transformations that are to be met with only in young countries. In the course of a very few years many hovels have been converted into snug cottages; the necessaries and comforts of domestic life. She has at last got into the unhappy track of the other South American Republics; and in her preparations for war all her available resources are absorbed; while the arts of peace languish, and with them the civilizing influence of foreign commerce.

The market during the month presents no new aspect, and we need not enter into details, as it would be a mere repetition of what we said in our last.

Export Produce.—The Saladeros have been active during the month, and the quantity of produce despatched is very considerable. No stocks are allowed to accumulate; and the extreme scarcity of paper money has in part tended to check the spirit of speculation. Owing to the prime condition of cattle on the one hand, and the insecurity of our rural establishments on the other, we suspect the number of animals being slaughtered is much greater than a judicious management would warrant. This however is a consideration for the future, and for the present we simply refer to our prices current.

Social and Political Aspect.—Instead of emitting any private opinion we shall give a series of the latest official documents and leave such to draw his own conclusions.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

The Minister of War }
in Campaign.

Head Quarters in March, Jan. 28, 1856.
To H. E. the Governor of the State Dr. Don Pastor Obligado.

I have the honour to acquaint Y. E. that the h rde of adventurers headed by Flores, amounting to about 240 men, that were encamped in the desert, outside the settlements of Medina, have this day been completely routed.

Having obtained certain information as to the position of the enemy, and of the means at their disposal, I determined to march against them, and at half past two last night, we resolutely advanced upon their positions. At six this morning we came in contact with their outposts near the Laguna de Cardoso, and these having fled, our vanguard consisting of the Division 25th of May, under the command of Major Don Antonio Lorente, followed up the tract of the fugitives to the neighbourhood of the enemy's camp, situated on the opposite side of a valley; but the parallel columns, that formed the bulk of the Division, having appeared at the same time on the summit of the

...they took themselves to precipitate flight, whilst our forces were still disengaged from their positions about a league and a half, in view of which I ordered Major Don Jose E. Ruiz to place himself with the Division Junin, in line with that of the 25th of May, both vigorously attacking the enemy's rear, that at that moment took possession heights, feigning to conceal their reserve on the opposite eminence.

Majors Ruiz and Llorente have conducted themselves to the satisfaction of all their comrades; as also the squadron of Arceites, that protected the pursuing party, under the command of Captain D. Ventura Velez.

After a pursuit of six leagues, our pursuing forces began to press hard on the enemy's rear, several skirmishes taking place; the results of which, according to the reports I have received up to the present moment, viz. 2 p.m., are about 40 of the enemy killed and wounded; 9 prisoners, including two officers; 400 horses, and some armament consisting of canes with knives attached and blunderbusses, having fallen into our hands.

The pursuit was continued for 10 leagues, and lasted 6 hours, at trot and gallop. The first party dispersed was that of Flores himself, 4 amala escaped bare-backed, and Prida (alias lat-nose) seems to have been wounded.

It affords me much satisfaction to recommend to Y. E. the Chiefs, Officers and troops of this Division, both during the time of action, and in the ordinary service; as also the intelligence displayed by Colonel D. Wenceslao Pannero, in preparing the elements that have secured the triumph, and for the punctuality wherewith my orders have been fulfilled.

That of the guide, whom I shall afterwards mention to Y. E., is also deserving of special notice, and contributed efficaciously to the issue of the enterprise; discharging commissions at the risk of his life, and penetrating several times into the enemy's camp; as was also done by the other guides.

On our side we have had only one wounded by a ball, and another stunned by a fall from his horse.

I congratulate Y. E. on this triumph, which affords another proof that the public order of Buenos Ayres is unsailable so long as guarded by the arms of her sons.

I shall in due course forward to Y. E. the other details should they be worthy of transmission.

God preserve Y. E. many years
BAROLOME MITRE.

Ministry of War
and Marine.

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 26, 1856.

To the Minister of War and Marine in Company, Colonel D. Bartolome Mitre.

His Excellency the Governor, by whose order I have the honor of addressing your Honour has been informed with the greatest complacency of Your Honour's note of date the 25th inst., in which you acquaint him that on said day the horde of adventurers headed by Flores, amounting to about 240 men, encamped in the desert about the settlements of Medina, were completely routed; the result of this glorious triumph being 40 of the enemy killed and wounded, and 9 prisoners including 2 officers; 400 horses and some armaments having fallen into our hands. Concluding with a recommendation of the Chiefs, Officers and troops that compose that division; the intelligence wherewith Colonel Pannero has prepared the military elements that secured the triumph, &c., and the special mention of a guide who had efficaciously contributed to the attainment of said triumph; and has directed the following reply to be made to Y. H.

That the Government, after deciding to place Y. H. at the head of that Division, to attack the audacious anarchists in their haunts, always reckoned on your valour and the gallantry of our brave Chiefs, Officers and soldiers, for a complete triumph over said anarchists, as the result now proved.

That Y. H., to whose judicious dispositions the result of this action is mainly to be ascribed, and that Colonel Pannero and the other Chiefs Officers and troops, have acquired a new claim to the esteem of the Government and your fellow-citizens, and has the satisfaction of so declaring through the medium of Y. H.

That the Government in due course, and in accordance with Y. H., will take into consideration the estimable services of the guide, whom you mention, that they may be duly rewarded.

And in the last place, it reciprocates Your Honour's felicitations, and trusts Y. H. will do the same in its name to the whole of that Division.

God preserve Y. H. many years,
ALEJANDRO ROMERO
Under-Secretary.

The Government
of the Province.

Santa Fé, Jan. 25, 1856.

To H. E. the Minister Secretary of State for the Home Department Dr. Don Santiago Derqui.

At 6 p.m. this Government received the note and copy which the Political Chief of the Rosario remitted to it; certified copies of which I remit to Y. E.

By it Y. E. will see that a group of forces of the State of Buenos Ayres, violating the rights of the Argentine Confederation and the honor of this Province, has invaded the territory of Santa Fé, penetrating the distance of about three leagues into the Department of the Rosario, on this side the Arroyo del Medio. A proceeding of this kind has been the more inexplicable and provoking to the undersigned, in that the Most Excellent National Government is aware of the perfect neutrality that

the undersigned has observed in the quarters of the Buenos Ayres, and the energetic measures he has frequently taken to avoid these incursions upon the State, which he has regarded with horror.

In view of such an aggression as that which has been perpetrated by the invading forces of Buenos Ayres, the undersigned will start within two hours, in the hope of reaching the Department of San Gerónimo before day break, to place himself at the head of the forces of that Department, which he has already ordered to be assembled, and proceed on to the Rosario, to hurl the invaders from the Province, or perish with all its elements and its sons in so sacred an enterprise.

By the Decree, a certified copy of which I also enclose, Y. E. will see that I have delegated the Government in the person of my Minister General; trusting that the Most Excellent National Government will deign to transmit both to him and to the undersigned the orders it may see fit to impart.

Please submit all this to the knowledge of H. E. the Vice President of the Nation, and accept my respect and esteem.

God preserve Y. E.

JOSE M. CULLEN,
SENIOR GONZALEZ.

Rosario, Jan. 24, 1856.

To Dr. Don Severo Gonzalez, Minister General of Government.

With the haste dictated by the honor of the Province, and the imminence of the Confederation, iniquitously pursued by a column of about 1000 armed men from the Province of Buenos Ayres, that were violating the refugees that have been cut to pieces, I hasten through the medium of Your Honour to acquaint H. E. the Governor of so unprecedented an outrage, that H. E., should he think fit may transmit it to the Most Excellent National Government.

Meanwhile I am engaged in imparting the orders that I consider necessary to save the responsibility of the Department and of my Government, and the honor of the Most Excellent National Government; duly acquainting Y. E. of the results obtained.

God preserve Y. H. many years.

NICACIO OR SO.

Cantonment 1st of May, Jan. 24, 1856.

To the Political Chief of the Department, Don Nicacio Oroño.

At 1 p.m. I received positive information that the refugees from Buenos Ayres have been completely routed by a force belonging to that State, and that the latter followed up the pursuit of them into the territory of this Province, and have reached as far as the Arroyo del Sauce, according to a despatch just received.

I this moment despatch my escort in observation of them, and await the other forces of the cantonments that have orders to assemble this night at trot and gallop, for the purpose of driving them by force out of the Province, should they still be in it.

All of which I participate to Y. H. for your information and government.—I am told that the General Forces with other Chiefs have taken this direction.

God preserve Y. H. many years,

SANTIAGO OROÑO.

Santa Fé, Jan. 25th, 1856.

To the Commandant of the National Guard of Cavalry of San Gerónimo, Don Silvestre Febre.

In the act of receiving this you will proceed to assemble all the forces under your command, with the greatest activity and without loss of a moment, to march to the Department of Rosario to avenge the outrageous insult offered to the honor of the Argentine Confederation and to this Government, by a group of the forces of the state of Buenos Ayres, that violating every respect and principle of justice, has invaded the territory of that Department.

This grave incident is sufficient to make you comprehend the serious responsibility that will weigh upon you should there be the slightest negligence in the execution of the present order. I set out immediately for that quarter where I hope to arrive in the morning, and then place d. at the head of the forces you have assembled, I will continue my march to the Rosario, without omitting sacrifice of any kind to vindicate the honour of the Province.

This Government expects from you patriotism and sense of duty a punctual and prompt obedience to these orders.

God preserve you,

JOSE M. CULLEN.

COSTA INVASION.

We have given at length the documents that relate to the defeat of Flores; for the present we must confine ourselves to an outline of the sister enterprise, the Costa invasion. The defeat of the first took place on the 24th the invasion of the latter on the 27th ult.

After all the vigilance of our steamers and other cruisers in the river, Costa and his companions reached Zarate on the 27th; effected a landing, and took the town by surprise depositing the Justice of Peace, and naming another in his stead, as an act of local sovereignty.

By some strange coincidence he at once found an ample supply of good horses, and daringly penetrated into the interior. We heard incidentally of his

passing the Cañilla del Señor, and on next news were that he was in undisputed possession of the Villa de Lujan. At this time according to all accounts, the force of Costa amounted only to 200 men; partly negroes and partly Spanish Basques. Down to this period none of the gauchos or very few appear to have joined him.

Of his proceedings in Lujan we have not yet heard any thing; but on the approach of Colonel Conesa's force he cleared out, taking a southerly direction, as if for Lobos or Chascomus. In a communication received by the Government about 1 p. m., Colonel Conesa says that the cavalry would be despatched in their pursuit; and nothing more transpired during the day.

DEFEAT OF THE INVADERS.

About 11 p.m. an abundant discharge of rockets from the Police, announced important news. On inquiry we were told that the invaders had been routed; Ramon Bustos killed, Costa prisoner, and many others including two Englishmen, one of them a George Wills, styled a Lieutenant of Artillery, and his Adjutant whose name is not given.

The "Tribuna" of this morning reports Costa also killed; which the "Orden," in part confirms, adding that there were 12 or 14 officers prisoners. As we must get out for the sailing of the "Camilla" we cannot give or await further details.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Monday 27th.—The Official Bulletin, which we have given at length for the satisfaction of our readers, affords matter for grave reflection. The fact of an armed force entering the territory of the Confederate Provinces, may be made a pretext for serious reclamations, and the question is whether we are fully prepared to carry out the new line of policy initiated.

A confidential correspondence from the Minister of War to H. E. the Governor, published in the "Orden" of Sunday, makes some unpleasant revelations, in particular that Eugenio Bustos had gone to the Rio de la Plata, to take charge of some Indians of the force under Baigorria. We are not aware that any news have arrived later than those brought by the special courier of Saturday.

INVASION COSTA.—The War steamer "General Pinto" made a half hour visit on Saturday afternoon, and started anew in the direction of Montevideo. The object of this movement has not transpired. She is cruising in watch of the expedition.

MOVES MARKET.—The news of the dispersion of Flores sent ounces down to 334; but they very shortly rallied and closed on Saturday at 337 1/2. To-day they commenced at 334 and after a trifling oscillation closed at 336 1/2. We have no great faith in our Exchange as a political barometer.

Tuesday 29th.—News arrived late last night that Costa had at last landed at Zarate, and taken possession of the town. In consequence there was an immediate movement in the military department, and during the night or early in the morning Colonel Conesa started with his battalion for the North. The militia forces, under the command of Colonel Garcia, who had just been released from duty, were again called up; and part of the National Guards were cited for the service of the Capital. We may expect important news from Zarate in the course of this night, as the invaders seem shut up without any chance of escape.

The Minister of War also arrived in town in the course of the evening; which gave rise to a variety of rumors. It was at first said that he was unwell; but the current report this morning was, that he would again return to the North.

Private correspondence from the Rosario speaks of a very angry feeling on the subject of the invasion, which is not unlikely; but we have not been able to ascertain the truth of the reports. Public attention is entirely engrossed by these topics.

The steamer *Asuncion* had just arrived, and confirms the reports alluded to above. Don Juan Bautista Peña has arrived in the "Asuncion"; and things to the North are very gloomy.

January 30th.—Nothing farther known, with certainty of the Costa invasion. A person who arrived yesterday, said he had seen them in the neighbourhood of the Capilla del Señor. Suppose the number to be about 200 mostly negroes, headed by Costa, Benites, and one of the Bustos. That they had about 800 horses and were tolerably armed.

INDIANS.—A report prevailed yesterday that Dr. Dick's estancia had been plundered and destroyed by the Indians. The Doctor received a letter to that effect; but it appears to be a forgery. No confirmation of the report has been received, and it may therefore be set down as false.

Mission Priya.—Not a word has transpired as to issue of the Mission. It was said last night that General Urquiza had declared war against us; but we have not been able to find any foundation for the report.

THURSDAY 31st.—Yesterday about mid day it became known that the invaders had penetrated as far as the Villa de Lujan and taken possession of the town. It caused a lively sensation; and was accompanied in rapid succession by a number of conflicting reports.

Our notice of the number seen at the Capilla del Señor, turns out to be substantially cor-

rect. They appear to have gained some advantage over a detachment of the force under the command of Major Forest, and they speak of two men killed. They also seem to have had good luck in getting an immediate supply of horses.

The "Tribuna" says that Colonel Conesa was within two leagues of Lujan, which was held by a party of cavalry under Benites, the infantry being encamped outside the town. A courier from San Isidro that arrived at 11 last night, said the guns had been heard in the direction of Lujan.

The Minister of War left about 4 o'clock p. m., since which nothing has been heard of his movements.

The Justice of Peace of Zarate had been re-established in his post, and there seems a concentration of forces from all quarters; and if Costa has in reality only some two hundred men the affair should certainly be brought to a termination this day.

No further news from the North since the arrival of the Minister of War.

By the latest news from the Azul, all was quiet in that quarter, and no appearance of any movement among the Indians.

A rumour this morning that Olmos and Bustos have landed somewhere to the South; but as yet is hardly credited.

RETREAT OF COSTA.—News reached the Government house that Costa retired from Lujan this morning on the approach of Colonel Conesa's force, and that the cavalry was to be despatched in his pursuit. The Minister of War not arrived at head quarters. The news are vague.

British Packet.

The Office of this journal is now removed to No. 30 LEGROVA VIEJA, 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. Mackerron, No. 20 Calle San Martin.

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 19th 1856.

COMMUNICATED.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir,

The despotism and injustice of the Revd. G. D. Carrow, to which attention was directed a fortnight ago, will be more apparent when it is known that the second letter addressed to him, containing the proofs of the allegations made in first, and also explanations of some paragraphs to which Mr. Carrow, had attached a desolating moaning, was withheld from the Committee he appointed to try us. Only the first letter with the signature he chose to attach to it was submitted to them. This much ought to be said in extenuation of the conduct of the committee, or at least of one of them. It seems that Mr. Carrow was afraid that the explanatory document should meet the eyes even of his own committee.

Your Obedient Servant,
WILLIAM JESOR.

DIED.

At Chascomus, on the 23rd ult., aged 45 years, Catherine Shea, a native of Island, county of Cork, and wife of Mr. John Walsh, her remains were conveyed to the Recoleta Cemetery on Friday 25th ult.

Suddenly on the 13th ult., at the quinta of his brother Mr. Henry Hamilton, Mr. WILLIAM HAMILTON, a native of Whitehaven, Cumberland, England, aged 56 years.

Exchange.—JANUARY 31st.

Spanish Dollars and Patasnos	per 1000	594
Patriot Doubloons	per 1000	594
Spanish do.	per 1000	594
Bills on England per Doubloon	per 1000	594
Currency per dollar	per 1000	594
do. Montevideo	per 1000	594
France per Doubloon	per 1000	594
United States do.	per 1000	594
Rio Janeiro do.	per 1000	594
Patriot Doubloons highest price during the week	per 1000	594
do. lowest	per 1000	594
Exchange on England highest during the week	per 1000	594
do. lowest	per 1000	594

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

ARRIVALS.

January 24th.

Constitution, National steamer, S. Tildanza, from Montevideo 23d inst., with 200 lbs paper, 3 boxes merchandise, 1 keg lead. Passengers 48.

Flambeau, French war steamer, from Montevideo.

Ciro, Spanish brig, 234 tons, G. Borran, from Havana 11th Oct., Montevideo 23d inst., to Martinez and Sons, with 226 pipes aguardiente, 7 boxes cigars, 50 tons stones.

January 25th.

Mahlon Williamson, American bark, from Entre Rios, with horses for Rio Janeiro.

January 26th.

Makassar, Dutch brigantine of war, from Rio Janeiro.

Canoe, Hamburg brig, 180 tons, J. R. Barrens, from Liverpool 23d Oct., Montevideo 24th inst., to Order, with 7 1/2 tons coal, 1,010 bun-

dles hoop iron 27 do plate iron 367 do and 3141 bars iron 39 boxes 49 bales 41 casks and 10 kegs merchandise.

Ocean Spite, British bark, 233 tons, H. R. Kayll, from Liverpool 4th Dec, to Best Bros., with 3187 bars and 28 bundles iron, 506 do hoop do, 196 do spades, 10 do forks, 100 boxes candles, 2 iron castings, 22 do fixings, 64 do principals, 22 packages gutters, 998 iron pots, 30 bundles wire, 256 bales, 393 boxes, 193 casks and 60 packages merchandise, 2 balls.

Carmela, Brazilian brig, from Parnagua, to Zumarán & Co, in quarantine.

January 29th.
Asunción, American steamer, from Paraná, Rosario and San Nicolás. Passengers 49.
Copernico, Spanish brig, from Rio Janeiro, to Zumarán & Co, in quarantine.

January 30th.
Menai, British steamer, J. B. Schiaffino, from Montevideo 29th inst, with 120 rolls tobacco, 2 bales & 6 boxes merchandise, 1 do with 1 piano forte, 1 package merchandise.

Sidon, Swedish brig, 190 tons, C. G. Hansmerger, from Marseilles 12th Nov, to L. Caumastan, with 70,000 tiles, 102 jars almonds, 35 do corks, 12 do canary seed, 22 bales oakum, 40 quarter casks white wine, 500 cases Bordeaux wine, 500 do muscatel do, 30 do syrup, 20 do preserved fruits, 6 do prunes, 2 do fish, 700 do vermicelli, 200 do sbsyath, 100 do vermouth, 50 do kish, 100 do brandy, 500 do oil, 144 do cordials, 10 do orange flower water, 200 do salazones, 6 do olives, 5 do hats, 50 do soap, 3 do matches.

Manifest of the British bark Kyle, 250,000 Kilograms coal, 147 passengers.

SAILINGS.

January 23d.
Prescott, American bark, for Boston, despatched by Zimmermann & Co, with 414 bales wool, 850 dry ox and cow hides, 970 salted do do, 6,000 horns.

Water Witch, American war steamer, for Montevideo.

January 24th.
Antouito, National pilot boat, for Bahia Blanca.

St. Marys, American bark, for London, despatched by H. A. Green, with 1,000 salted ox and cow hides, 2,000 do horse do, 200 boxes and 100 pipes mares grease, 200 do tallow, 113 bales wool, 1 do sheep skins, 8 do hide cuttings, 12 do hair, 20 tones bones.

January 25th.
Rio Bamba, National brig of war, for Bahia Blanca.

Menai, British steamer, for Montevideo.

January 26th.
Bosphorus, British schooner, for Liverpool, despatched by S. Hesse, with 1,250 salted ox and cow hides, 223 pipes tallow, 145 do grease, 51 bales wool, 6 do sheep skins, 3 do hide cuttings, 19,300 horns, 1 ton and 30,000 bones.

Arno, Sardinian polacre, for England despatched by Machain Brothers, with 27 tons bones, 145 do a-bales.

Heath, British bark, for Montevideo, in ballast, despatched by Delisle Brothers.

Ann and John, British brig, for England, despatched by Welekind Lind & Co, with 155 ton ashes, 58 do and 8,000 bones.

Ciudad Bolivar, American brigantine, for Esenada, de-patched by A. Barber, in ballast.

Galga, Brazilian brigantine, for Brazil, despatched by E. Ochoa & Co, with 1490 qq jerked beef.

January 27th.
Virginia, American bark, for New York, despatched by Freyer Brothers, with 37 seroons and 76 bales hair, 212 do wool, 19 do hide cuttings, 6 do rags, 5 do astrich feathers, 3375 dry ox and cow hides.

Dorotea, Spanish polacre, for Havana, despatched by Zumarán & Co, with 3,635 qq jerked beef, 40 dry horse hides.

Flora, Spanish polacre, for Brazil, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 2,715 qq jerked beef.

January 28th.
Ithona, American bark, for Antwerp, despatched by Deetjen & Co, with 3145 dry ox and cow hides, 2,000 salted do do, 367 bales wool, 1,200 horns.

George Heinrich, Hamburg bark, for Akvah, despatched by Lohmann Meyn & Co, with 50 tons coal, 2 boxes merchandise.

Gil Blas, French bark, for Antwerp, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 3,000 salted ox and cow hides, 1033 dry do do, 362 bales wool, 35 do sheep skins, 121 do hide cuttings, 1 do hair, 15 150 horns.

Cynthia, American brigantine, for New York, despatched by E. H. Folmar, with 1025 salted ox and cow hides, 3661 dry do do, 70 seroons and 1 bale hair, 22 do wool, 50 do horse hides, 3,000 horns, 25 barrels biscuit, 8 rolls cordage.

Paulista, Sardinian brig, for Bahia Blanca.

Mahlon Williamson, American bark, for Rio Janeiro, with the same cargo with which she arrived from Entre Rios on the 25th inst.

January 30th.
George Otis, American brigantine, for New York, despatched by H. A. Green, with 9139 qq ox and cow hides, 965 salted do do, 5,200 tons, 58 bales wool, 3 do slunk calf skins, 2 do calf skins.

January 30th.
Menai, British steamer, for Montevideo.

Shipping List OF HENRY A. GREEN.

FOR LONDON.
British bark Acorn, 308 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. Petronilla, 290 tons, at Faraja y Abella, master, has disengaged room for salted hides and bales.
Consignees Messrs Freyer 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 230 tons, Gallie master, a regular trader, has all her cargo engaged and shipping.
Consignees Messrs. Kerr & Grierson. j5

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British bark I. O., 252 tons, at, Cattier 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 Gauntlet, 206 tons, Bell master, has all her tallow engaged and has disengaged room for a few bales.
Consignees Messrs. R. Tweedie & Co. j26

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British bark Ferris, 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 Crusader, 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 bgn. 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. Hesse. j19

FOR ANTWERP.
American bark Ithona, 315 tons, A I, Schaffert master, is a chartered vessel, and has first rate opportunity for passengers.
Consignees Messrs Dooyon & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
British bark J. Lokry, 200 tons, A I, Lekep master now on her second voyage, is a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch.
Consignees Messrs. C. T. Getting & Co. d15

FOR ANTWERP.
Swedish brig Hilding, 236 tons, A I, Calneing master, is a chartered vessel and will have a quick despatch.
Consignees Messrs J. N. Bieber & Co. d15

FOR ANTWERP.
Hamburg bark Boreas, 323 tons, A I, Jebson master a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch.
Consignees Messrs. B. Bornfeldt & Co. d15

FOR ANTWERP.
American bark Petrel, 320 tons, A I, Avery master is a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch.
Consignees Messrs. J. Eastmann & Co. d15

FOR ANTWERP.
Lubeck bark Redlikken, 284 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: Deetjen & Co. j26

FOR ANTWERP.
Dutch bark Pantolon, 333 tons, A I, Bruynseels master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping.
Consig ees Messrs. D. T. Visser & Co. j26

FOR ANTWERP.
Belgian bark Progreso, 271 tons, at B. Vullhopp master, has disengaged room for bales and a few dry hides, a most desirable opportunity.
Consignees Messrs. B. Bornfeldt & Co. j26

FOR HAMBURG.
Hamburg brigantine Ernestine, 150 tons, at. Moller master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping.
Consignees Messrs. Freyer, Bros. j26

FOR HAMBURG.
Hamburg brig Carl von Graefe, 250 tons, at. Von Graefe master, has disengaged room for about 50 bales of dry hides.
Consignees Messrs Renner del é Imbert. j26

FOR NEW YORK.
American bark Mary Broughton, 322 tons. at. Bowers master, has disengaged room for a few tons of light freight.
Consignees Messrs. Z. Frazier & Co. j5

FOR NEW YORK.
American bark O. J. Hayes, 413 tons, at. Schwirck master, a well known regular trader, and now ready to receive cargo.
Consignees Messrs. J. Eastman & Co. j26

FOR VALPARAISO.
American bark Huntington, 385 tons, at. Baldurn master, will sail in the course of 15 days, and has room for a few tons of cargo.
Consignees Messrs. Z. Frazier & Co. j5

FOR VALPARAISO.
American bark Maria, 235 tons. at J. Lincoln master will sail in the course of 15 days, and has room for a few tons of cargo.
Consignees Messr. Zimmermann Frazier Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER
British bark Onda, 371 tons, at Meirns master.
Consignees Messrs J. C. Thompson & Co. j12

British brig Dauntless, 233 tons, at. Reeves master.
Consignees Messrs Hughes Brothers. j12

British bark Ann Best, 325 tons, at. Chyruae master,
Consignees Messrs John Best Brothers. j12

American bark Northwood 320 tons, at. Pink-lan master.
Doniguies Messrs E. Lumb & Co. at. 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 CHANNEL for Orders.
Sweedish brig Skaton, 240 tons, at J. Owergood master.
Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co. a17
British brig, Daring, 173 tons, A. I. J. Reed master.
Consignees, Messrs Llavallol & Sons d1
American bark John. Murrao, 289 tons, A1. Smalley Master.
Consignees Messrs N. Green & Co. d15
British Cornucopio, 230 tons, A1. P. Jarvis Master.
American brigantine J. W. Rowland, 394 tons A1. Rowland master.
Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co. d22
British brig Sir Hgury Parnell, 294 tons, A1, Patrick master.
Consignees Messrs V. V Casares & Sons j5
British brig Cynthia, 189 tons, A1. Adamson master.
Consignees Messrs. Best & Brothers: j5
British brig Enarl of Carlisle, 192 tons, A1. J. Smith master.
Consignees Messrs. E. von Seutter & Co. j5
British brig Elizabeth Wood, 245 tons, A1. Nicholson master.
Consignees Messrs J. Black & Sons- j5
British brig Britannia, 167 tons, A1. Pack. man master.
Consignees Messrs G. Bell & Co. j5
American pilot boat, Catherine Johnstone 305 tons at. E. Crammer master.
Consignees Messrs E. Lumb & Co. j19
American bgn Kathleen, 233 tons, at J. Fader, master.
Consignees Messr. Zimmermann and Co.
British brig Spencer, 186 tons, at L. Smith master.
Consignees Messrs W. Orr & Co. j26
Hamburg bark Miles, 250 tons, at J. Jurgens master.
Consignees Messrs. Treoussein & Co. j26
Norwegian bark Laura, 275 tons, at A. Fuds master.
Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co. j26
For Further particulars respecting the above mentioned vessels, please apply to their respective consignees; or to

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

Shipping List OF H. LEZICA & SAGORY.

FOR MARSEILLES.
The A I Sardinian brig Raimondo, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days. She can admit yet a few bales or dry hides on freight. d1
Consignee, Bernardo Delfino, Eq.

FOR MARSEILLES AND GENOA.
Sardinian brig Corredo 32. Ximo, master, a well known regular trader. Has about half her cargo on board, and is in every respect a desirable conveyance.
Consignees, Messrs. Viale Brothers. d9

FOR HAVRE.
French ship Frederic, A I, Berard, master, belonging to the line of packet ships, is now loading and has only room for salted hides.
Consignee, A. Dumoyer, Eq. j5

FOR ANTWERP.
The A1, well known French ship Gil Blas, is now ready to receive cargo, and has only room for about 50 bales or equivalent in dry hides, and is a first rate opportunity for passengers.
Consignee, Messrs. Llavallol & Sons. d15

FOR ANTWERP.
The Spanish barque Constanica, 203 tons, is receiving her cargo in the inner roads, and will meet with quick despatch.
Consignees, Messrs. Soriano & Co. d15

FOR CETTE.
French brig Frederic Eugenie, 167 tons, A1, Louvet, master, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days, and only requires a few tons of salted hides and is a good opportunity for passengers.
Consignees, Messrs. Gautier Audrin. d22

FOR BORDEAUX.
The A1 French barque Perle, Lafoureaud, master, will be ready in a few days to receive cargo, and has good accommodations for passengers.
Consignees, Messrs. Zumarán & Co. d29

FOR HAVRE.
French ship Racine, 420 tons, at. Delannay master, has all her ballast on board and will meet with quick despatch.
She is on every respect a most desirable conveyance for passengers.
Consignees, Messrs. Llavallol & Sons. j26

FOR HAVRE.
French ship Albert, 360 tons, at. Eclennar master, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days—She has beautiful accommodations for passengers.
Consignee A. Dumoyer Eq.

FOR ANTWERP.
Hamburg brig Gustav Adolph, Go'de master, first class vessel, has the greatest part of her cargo engaged and loading.
Consignees Messrs. F. Bezaro. j26

FOR MARSEILLES.
Sardinian bark Vittoriosa, 280 tons, at, is now loading and can only admit 50 bales or equivalent in dry hides.
Consignee B. Caprile Eq. j26

FOR MARSEILLES.
Sardinian brig Maria Teresa, 190 tons, Fixi master, is a chartered vessel, and only admit passengers.
Consignees Messrs. Rams & Co. j26

FOR RIO JANEIRO.
Belgian brig Belizario, will be ready in a few days and can admit a few passengers.
Consignees Messrs. Zumarán & Co. j26
For further particulars, please apply to their respective consignees, or to
H. LEZICA & SAGORY.
No. 41, Reconquista.

To the Editor of the British Packet.
Sir,
By some mistake, an advertisement intended for a Spanish journal, headed "Establecimiento de Educacion Preparatoria para Niños," was taken by your Office and translated there for the "British Packet." As the advertisement was not intended for an English journal, you are requested to suspend its insertion, and to have the kindness to excuse the mistake.

Calle del Parque, 107.
Jan. 30th 1855.

FOR LIVEPOOL DIRECT.
Passengers only.
The fine regular trading A. Brig Gavott-lett, Captain Irvin Bell, will sail in the course of ten or fifteen days, and can accommodate a few passengers: very comfortably. For terms apply to Captain Bell, at Mrs. I-may's Posse Julio. f15p

SITUATION WANTED.
An American woman wishes a situation as Seamstress, or to take care of children. She speaks the Spanish language and can give satisfactory references. Apply at No. 18, Calle de la Merced. j1—n.

SCOTCH NATIONAL SCHOOL.
The General Annual Meeting of those interested in the Scotch National School will be held in the School room on Thursday evening the 7th inst, at 8 o'clock.

IMPORTANT SALE OF PROPERTY.
Belonging to the Heirs of the late F. J. Kauff-man.
1st.—The splendid Estancia called "Santa Ana" situated in the Partido de Chascomus, lying between the lagunas Chascomus and Viel, consisting of four square leagues of fine rate grazing land with the house, corrales, pnetos &c., and in addition a considerable number of sheep, cattle, horses, &c.—It being understood that the purchaser must continue the contracts already entered into with the Medianeros.
2d.—The lands entitled "Pothoros del Rey," lying about 30 squares from the Barraca bridge, appropriate for cultivation of grazing purposes.
3d.—The Barraca forming the corners of the Calles Piedad and Uruguay, with house, galpon, &c., having 44 varas frontage, and 70 in depth [entrance No 410, calle Piedad].
4th.—The house No: 418 calle Piedad, with 6 1/2 varas frontage, and 70 in depth.
5th.—The Quinta situated in the Calle Socorro, about 1 1/2 squares from the Cinco Esquinas, with 105 varas frontage to the North, and 105 varas frontage to the South, containing a large collection of choriz fruit trees and a house in a fair state of repairs.
6th.—The large and commodious house, No: 54 calle Mayo, opposite the Commercial Rooms, now called the Victoria Hotel, front 16 and a half varas, depth 30 and a half.
For further particulars apply to the Curatore at No. 100, calle Piedad, where the titles inventories plus, &c., may be seen. f1—9p

SHEEP FOR SALE.
A flock of 750 fine mestizo sheep, on the Estancia of Viannott, in the District of San Vicente. For further particulars apply to Mr. George Bell in this City, or to the owner Edward Sloman at said Estancia. f1—4p

Tarpaulins.
Ready made of nine yards 1 ing and six wide, also six yards four at moderate prices.
Tarpaulins made to order of any dimensions required, by applying to No. 25, Paseo Julio. f19—o

PORTRAITS.
Electrotype, Topographic and Oil paintings, by CAMILLE FLEURY, & Co., Calle de la Victoria, No. 35 & 2.
Mr. Charles Fleischer, a pupil of one of the first masters of Paris, has opened a new establishment, in which he has combined all the most approved elements of the art to which he is devoted, and in which he has obtained the most satisfactory results. All the paintings that issue from his establishment, photographic, electrotype, in oil, in miniature, or whatever kind they may be, by the perfection of their minutest details and the perfect harmony of their colors leave nothing to be desired.
The saloons are spacious and comfortable, and the prices so moderate as to place them within the reach of all classes and purses. d22—5c

BISCUIT.
A superior article for sale in quantities to suit purchasers on reasonable terms, delivered to order. A general assortment of biscuit of different qualities constantly on hand at the Baking Establishment, sign of the Union steamboat, Piedad street, six squares and a half from Piedad Church, towards the Plaza 11th of September. d15—6p

Cook & Steward.
Wanted by a single gentleman a cook and steward who thoroughly understands his business and who can bring testimonial of character &c.
Apply at No 30 Calle San Martin j12 1p

REMOVAL.
Messrs. D. T. Visser & Co., have moved their house from No. 14, Calle Reconquista, to No. 76 Calle de Piedras. d29—3.

To Let.
Two rooms furnished or unfurnished with or without attendance. Apply at 229 Calle Perfeccion j12 2p

