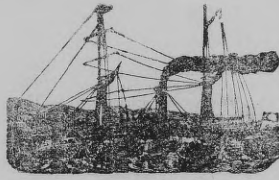


BRITISH PACKET



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

Printed at No. 39, Calle Reconquista, and published every Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M. at No. 20 RECOVA VIEGA, 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. 1530.

BUENOS AYRES, Saturday, February 16, 1856.

Established in 1826.

LITERATURE.

THEOLOGY AND SCIENCE—FREE INQUIRY AND THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

At the opening of the session of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, on Tuesday the 20th Nov., the Rev. Dr. Brown, Professor of Biblical Criticism and Theology, delivered to his own class an introductory lecture so remarkable and interesting in several respects that we give it, slightly abridged, as a valuable piece of reading.

It is not enough in these days for the completion of a theological education, for furnishing the equipment necessary for the work of the Christian Ministry, that the student has stored his mind with the professional literature of his Church and made himself familiar with the authorised doctrines of its standards and their currently received interpretation. Men now depend less than they once did for the acquisition of religious knowledge and the formation of religious opinions on set forms of doctrine and logical systems of dogmatic theology. The same activity which has long animated physical and speculative science has sprung up within the region of religious truth, and given birth to questions whose solution you will look for in vain in bodies of divinity, and opened up views which the framers of these systems never contemplated. In addition to the light of criticism, of antiquity, and confessions, religion must now be studied in the light of science and metaphysical speculation. Her text-books are greatly multiplied. The researches of science and the reasonings of philosophy have now become as essential a part of a theological apparatus as the scholarship of ancient languages and the literature of creeds. In proportion to the extension of knowledge and the progress of reason, new modes of interpreting and illustrating sacred truth become necessary, for it is obvious that words and facts will speak with a significance that must vary according to the light that is thrown upon them, just as diamonds shine with a brilliancy proportioned to the skill with which they are cut, and the taste employed in their setting. It would be absurd in studying science to take a text-book of the last century as our guide in the present; equally irrational is it in religion to limit our theology to pure dogmatism, or to make the dogmatism of a former age the sole rule and standard of the dogmatism of the present. Who does not now smile at the argument of the once famous Turretin against the revolution of the earth, and for the motion of the sun around the earth (which you will see quoted at length in Hitchcock's Religion of Geology?) but what entitles us to smile if we do in our day precisely what he did in his—limit our theology to the currently received dogmatism of the day, setting at naught the right of scientific and philosophic truth to influence and modify its lessons? The progress of science and reason is constantly investing facts with new meaning and associating with them new ideas; but the language of Scripture and the formulae employed in giving systematic expression to its doctrines necessarily continue the same. That language and the formulae were necessarily adapted to the intelligence of their day. Hence many of the phrases used in Scripture have come to be scientifically inaccurate; hence, likewise, many of the expressions employed in the systematic arrangement of the theological dogmas, are an inadequate expression of subsequent thought and intelligence. Yet the Bible on that account is not the less fitted for its proper purpose, nor on that account do the commonly received creeds and theological systems give an unfaithful statement of its truths. In the great controversy between the defenders of the received interpretation of Scripture and the assertors of the Copernican system of the universe in Galileo's time, when the innovators were upbraided with maintaining opinions contrary to Scripture, they replied that Scripture was not intended to teach men astronomy, and that it expressed truth—all truth—in a manner suited to the popular mind. To speak of the rising and setting of the sun, of the fixity and foundation of the earth, was to use the only language that could render the sacred page intelligible. To extract from them and like expressions doctrines of science was, they declared, in the highest degree unjustifiable, and could lead to no result but a weakening of the authority of Scripture in proportion as its credit was identified with such modes of interpretation. The principle of interpretation thus appealed to in reference to Scripture, is alike applicable to the confessions, creeds, and sys-

tems of doctrine founded on Scripture—they must be understood as expressive of the intelligence of their day. To read their language in the nineteenth century, strictly according to the ideas and conceptions which it was understood to signify in the fourteenth, is not only irrational but simply impossible, because in the progress of thought, of intelligence, and of reason, many of these conceptions have undoubtedly changed or passed away. The language remains, because common sense and social convenience forbid much innovation on words and forms of speech employed about things of a moral nature, and therefore of general and ordinary interest. In the progress of science new terms and forms of expression are natural and necessary as new facts arise and old supposed facts and truths disappear; whereas the progress of moral intelligence and reason implies no discovery of new facts, but rather new modifications and aspects of the meaning of facts universally known and recognised.

The meaning of creeds must always be understood as the highest and most enlightened that their doctrines rationally admit. It is not their character and design to keep mind and intelligence stationary, to stereotype and perpetuate one mode of thought. Between the finite apprehension of man and the infinite intelligence of God, there can never cease to be ample scope for freedom of inquiry and the professional march of knowledge. So far, therefore, as creeds are transcripts of the Word of God, and, as such, standards of Divine truth, they not only give permission, but impose the obligation, to handle and expound them with fearlessness and freedom. And, so far as they give an expression of the mind of their framers, it is unjust to make them testify to any sense of Divine truth short of existing knowledge and ascertained fact. Their framers were doubtless the foremost men in fight and truth of their day, and it is therefore altogether due to their spirit to interpret and understand it in accordance with the foremost light of our own. The New Testament furnishes manifold examples of the way in which an advanced intelligence may be communicated to establish forms of expression. The meaning in which some of the quotations from the Old Testament are interpreted and applied by the New Testament writers is undoubtedly derived from the higher light vouchsafed by inspiration during the period of the New Testament history than was given to the holy men who wrote as they were moved under the Old Testament dispensation. This, to be sure, is the work of the Divine Spirit; but what is right and true of his inspiration cannot be wrong as an example and guide to man's reason.

The position which the theological Professors in the Scottish Universities occupy is of supreme importance in reference to the progressive significance of Divine truth. It is their privilege as members of national, and not denominational institutions, to teach theology as a branch of science. As expounders of science not mere retailers of hereditary denominationally thought, they are entitled in the exercise of independent and impartial inquiry, to estimate truth by its own merits, and to pursue and recommend it for its own sake, and to give to their teaching a breadth and a catholicity unknown to denominations. Their teaching in consequence admits of a truth-loving earnestness, whereby the essential are distinguished from the accidental, and is sought and loved wherever it appears irrespective of all peculiarities. A spirit of unity is thus nourished, which, without disturbing those distinctive names and arrangements by which the profession of Christianity will ever be characterised, tends to bring all who love the Lord Jesus Christ, face to face, and eye to eye, in the common recognition of one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all. Christians, it is to be feared, will never cease from denominational separation, but they may cease from denominational animosity, and keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace, by coming in the use of free inquiry to see what is essential, to be essential—what is circumstantial, to be circumstantial—what is primary, to be primary—what is secondary, to be secondary. And the object to which the Universities through the medium of the theological chair is subservient. While leaving whatever is distinctive in the Church in respect of doctrine and worship wholly untouched, or rather, while recognising and maintaining them in their integrity it is the function of the Universities as fountains of theological science, to pour into its mechanism a perennial stream of truth-loving and truth-seeking vitality, so that, by its very

distinctiveness, the Church may the more luminously exhibit the glory of truth and with the effulgence of meridian light shine throughout the world in the spirit of universal toleration, universal love and burning earnestness.

A moderate and tolerant tone of sentiment is natural to an endowed and Established Church. The history of the Church of Scotland affords an eminent illustration of this. The *perfidious ingenuitas Scotorum*, and the demerocratical character of Scottish ecclesiastical institutions have perhaps been productive of greater than ordinary religious excitement, and consequently of an unusual amount and variety of sectarianism—always the expression of extreme opinion. In the midst of this surging effervescence of the popular mind, the Established Church has invariably manifested a cool, temperate, and rational spirit. In its acts as a corporate body, it may not be innocent of the ecclesiastical sins proper to a denomination, and especially a dominant denomination; at the same time, it has never failed throughout its history to be preeminently distinguished by the unpassioned, judicious, and solid character of its religious profession. The type of religious life, in respect of one of sentiment and practice, which it has uniformly exhibited, is characteristically sober, sincere, and discrete. Recent events have disturbed its normal condition, and forced it to assume various purely denominational aspects. This, however, is temporary, many circumstances indicating the revival of a healthier spirit, and a return from fanatical extravagance to its own characteristic sobriety.

Along with the influences, both of a national and ecclesiastical nature, which have conspired to give its actual complexion to the religion of Scotland, must unquestionably be classed the theological teaching of the Universities. Its independent and thoroughly unsectarian character has always told powerfully and beneficially on the spirit of the Church. In the assertion and exercise of her jurisdiction, she may have overlooked this element in the teaching of her halls; it has, notwithstanding, always existed, and been continually operating on the character of the Scottish theology with a healthful influence—an influence not less powerful, that it may not have been recognised precisely as in the processes of nature the efficient cause of the result may in the midst of concomitant circumstances remain often unheeded or unknown. And now, that by the large secessions of the population from her communion, which have recently taken the form of a century taken place, the Church of Scotland is practically reduced to the condition of a sect, it becomes more than ever important to encourage and uphold an independent and enlarged style of theological teaching, as a counterpoise to those mere denominational influences, which in her new circumstances, it is to be feared, may grow up within her. The Church of Scotland is far more a school of doctrine and belief than of ecclesiastical order and worship; and, accordingly, all those perplexing and embarrassing questions of a politico-ecclesiastical character about points of institutional order and authority, which occupy so large a space in the thinking and literature of the sister country, are wholly foreign to the Christian intelligence both of the clergy and laity of Scotland. Let the Church, in the confidence of the soundness of her standards, and in the consciousness of their excellence and superiority as a scripture and philosophical statement of doctrinal truth, give free scope to their exposition, according to the methods and principles prescribed by the ever-advancing intelligence of the times, and she will at once strike at the root of manifold puerilities, which now engross much of the scholarship and thought of theologians, and commend to preferent regard the great and essential principles which are the constituent elements of a true belief. It is vain to attempt to conceal the fact, that the intelligence of these times has far outgrown the exhibition of the Christian evidence and of Scriptural interpretation furnished by our old theological literature. The questions that now occupy the attention of earnest inquirers, concern the Bible, chiefly as the depository of inspired, moral, and spiritual truth. A sound Christian belief, doubtless, is what it ever was; its grounds and principles, too, are what they ever were, only they are now coming to be more intelligently discriminated and more generally understood.

The Universities, in the discharge of their trust and exercise of their constitutional function, can no more overlook the claims of theology to the benefit of this advanced style of

study than those of any other branch of science.

When the Reformation put into the Bible a sense distinct from that in which the Romanists had previously read and represented it, the appeal was to men's common sense and reason. This appeal, it is generally said, indeed, was from Rome to the Bible. Yes, but in its rational sense and interpretation, the appeal was from authority to reason, from the authoritative dictum of the Church to men's common sense and intelligence. The whole progress of knowledge and intelligence, in fact, is just such an appeal; and at every step it is an appeal from authority—the authority of prejudice or numbers, or of systems, or of institutions, to the verdict of reason. The Reformation no sooner was embodied in articles, creeds, and institutions, than, to a certain extent, it yielded to the very dominion against which it lifted its protest, and asserted its freedom. Authority, like a deadly parasite, clasped it in its withering embrace. By becoming an institution, it gave birth to another form of the very monster slain. The life and energy of every reforming movement is the power of reason, authority is the inevitable accompaniment of institutions and thus the Churches of the Reformation, while they have undoubtedly furnished a standing proof and evidence of the power of the one, have likewise, to an unhappy extent, exercised the baneful influence of the other. In their character of reformers and protestors, they magnify and proclaim the rights of reason; in their character of institutions—they have to a certain extent stereotyped and suffocated that reason, for, in general, and to all practical effect, they have but too faithfully exemplified the spirit of the Church of Rome in making their own interpretation of truth the only test and standard of truth. This is one explanation of the manifold denominational subdivisions of Protestantism. Institutions, in order to fulfil their true functions, and exercise their legitimate powers over the public mind, must watch its ever-varying aspect, and suit their action to its changes. It is difficult, indeed, to determine when such adaptation ought to be attempted; and when determined, it is difficult to carry them into effect. But unless this is done—unless provision is made in the administration of institutions for those advances in intelligence and those changes in the public mind which are inevitable where there is a free diffusion of knowledge, opinion the moment it acquires the requisite force and volume will rise up against their authority and destroy them. This tendency of opinion never was more observable than at present, nor its powers more vigorous; the state of revolt to which it is arranged against institutions and hereditary form, both of procedure and belief, is a prominent characteristic of the time. It is the duty of educational and religious institutions to pour as from fountains the salubrious elements of truth into the current of the public mind. If forgetful of this function, they serve merely as dykes and boulders to obstruct the progress of that current, they must ultimately be swept away by its flood—a flood rendered only the more violent and irresistible by the error, the prejudice, and the passions which they may have neglected to purify and restrain.

Another prominent aspect of the present active revolt of opinion against authority, is the freedom with which the merits of prescriptive and long recognised forms of thought and formulae of belief are agitated. The character and value of the evidence and argument usually regarded as the foundation of religious truth, the nature and import of inspiration and miracles, the sense in which we ought to understand the origination of all things, and such like questions, constitute the very staple of our religious and speculative literature. The great advances which recent times have made in scientific and speculative knowledge, justify a review of those interpretations of facts and doctrines which arose out of a lower state of intelligence.

Nothing is more obvious, accordingly, than the prominence acquired by the discussion of such topics, and the change which, at the same time, it is working on the religious reason and intelligence. It is, however, most gratifying to remark, that while the old landmarks of thought are in a great measure displaced, and their bearings have ceased to be recognised in the present sea of speculation, no doubt whatever is entertained of the reality and position of the land itself. The questions now discussed on the field of elementary truths and first principles, have reference not so much to the reality of these truths and principles, as to their meaning and their interpretation. It is not doubted whether there be a God, but what

...and thus we are to form of God; not, whether he has made known his mind to men, but how we are to read that mind; not, whether the Bible be an inspired book, but in what sense we are to understand its inspiration; not, whether the facts of the Bible are true facts, but what is their true import, their meaning in connection with other facts. The great agitation of the day on the field of religious thought is based not so much on a question of first principles, as on a question of interpretation. This is the true view to be taken of the intuitional theories of revelation and inspiration, and of all those questions likewise which have arisen in connection with geology, Biblical criticisms and the evidences—they are all, strictly speaking, questions of interpretation, and questions how, according to the law of thought, of reason, and of knowledge—in harmony with the facts and lessons of science—those great truths which constitute religious belief and duty are to be conceived of. It is vastly important to keep in view this characteristic of the actual spirit of inquiry. The scepticism of this day is not simply a new phase of the scepticism of other days. It is one of another type—it is a scepticism of a purer and a sounder tendency, and is significant, we hold, of a vast advance in reason and intelligence. The spirit of free inquiry does not now breathe, as that of a century ago, ribaldry, profanity, and godlessness, but is instinct with a deep and truth-loving earnestness—it is not directed to the undermining of the foundations of belief, but to the examination of their soundness and the renewal and advancement of their superstructure. It is not a crusade against those truths and principles which right reason, the conscious wants of our being in the very constitution of human life, teach us to regard as sacred and inviolable, but a noble effort to exhibit them in the light of an enlarged and rational intelligence. It is important to keep in view this prominent and distinctive feature of the thinking of the day. 1st, Because it is true. I do not deny that throughout the wide extent of existing authorship, views, sentiments, and theories may be found which are offensive to right reason and subversive of whatever is valuable in personal character, important in human life, and precious in eternal hope, but that that authorship, whether speculative, scientific, or religious, which represents the thinking of those minds that guide the general intelligence. The chief characteristic undoubtedly is the spirit of deep earnestness, and truth-loving inquiry—it may not be always the spirit of a sound mind, but it is the spirit of a mind in search of what is sound, in search of whatsoever things are true, and pure, and lovely, and honest, and of good report.

I do not except even those writings which are popularly stigmatised as heterodox, for names are not things, and such ominous names often signify nothing more than that the views they prescribed differ from those which are current and authoritative. Lutheranism, Arminianism, and Calvinism, are short and convenient designations of distinctive modes of thought and systems of doctrine, but so far as they are used without a knowledge of what they signify, and so far as they are revered as of authority, so far as we think our belief right and safe, because it is so designated. However reform we may be in professions, we are essentially popish in spirit, we are still the slaves of authority, our consciences are blindfolded, and exercise dominion over us, not by the rule of God's love, but of man's.

It is important, also, to keep in view this distinctive feature of the free-thinking of the day as a motive to toleration. The angry and resolute hostility that was awakened by the form of infidelity and scepticism that prevailed, both on the European continent and in our own country, during the last century, was not only natural, but perhaps highly rational. There can be no compromise with an enemy that seeks our life. The war then waged against religion was one of extermination. Toleration, on the part of the Defenders of the Faith in their contest with such an enemy, would have been treason; their struggle was one strictly *pari etis et factis*, and they were bound to exercise no forbearance—to give no quarter. In entire contrast to this, the scepticism or free-thinking of those times is not a war against acknowledged truth—it desires and aims is not to unsettle the foundations of rational belief—to disturb the convictions of sincere believers; but to enlighten and expand their convictions—to interpret them in the light of a just intelligence. And surely with such views and professions it is at least entitled to reverential attention and a patient hearing. To hold that there is no God—no life beyond the grave—that all our hopes and fears in reference to eternity are an empty dream, a superstitious resolution—may well provoke indignation; but what offence or provocation can possibly be given by him, who, in the name of truth and reason comes avowedly to instruct us in the just conceptions we ought to form of God and eternity, and therefore in the right feelings with which we ought to regard them. The light by which he professes to guide us, may be light that leads to bewilder; and the views he may desire to impress upon us, may ultimately prove to be fallacious; yet, surely, the very views professedly earnest and honest, entitle them to a fair hearing and a candid examination. Many shrink from the free examination of opinions or views different from their own, in the avowed dread of being influenced by them. What is this but a confession that they have no desire to know more of the truth than suits their own purposes; or, that they are afraid to subject their own faith to examination? No one professing to think for himself, or to be an honest inquirer after truth, can consistently fear either to look into his own opinions or those of others. For any opinion can be received into the mind as true, it must be founded on clear and unquestionable evidence. What is there, there-

fore, in any opinion that ought to create a man's alarm? If it comes before us without proper evidence, it can make no impression; if it is supported by irresistible proof, we gain a new principle, and a new truth. Such an argument, of course, is useless with those who do not love and pursue the truth for its own sake, and are either unwilling or unable to appreciate evidence. Whatever our opinions—however sound or true in themselves—there is no truth in them to us, and therefore no reality—no power to form or sustain character, except as it is based on rational convictions, and convictions arising from its clearness and force of evidence. I assume, gentlemen, that you are both willing and able to hold your opinions on this principle, and therefore I conclude by earnestly exhorting you to seek the truth wherever it is found. Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore get wisdom; and with all your getting get understanding. Buy the truth and sell it not. Buy it at whatever price—the price of money—the price of time—and of zealous, devoted, laborious study. Buy it at whatever sacrifice—the sacrifice of prejudice, of worldly interests, of opinions, however long and fondly cherished, and sell it not. Let neither the fear nor the favour of man, nor even the hope of gain nor the dread of loss, ever rob you of a good conscience. Sell it not, for it is above all price—it is unsearchable riches—the very life of the soul; and what will a man give in exchange for his soul? Truth is to the mind what light and beauty are to the eye. Its simplicity, naturalness, order, harmony, and self-evidencing power, are as genuine and legitimate sources of excitement and delight as the pictures of beauty in which light exhibits its endlessly diversified combinations of colour and form. And it affords as clear a proof of an sound mind not to love and enjoy the former, as it is of a jaundiced eye not to receive pleasure from beholding the latter. The love of truth constitutes genuine nobility, the consciousness of it purifies, elevates, and fortifies the character. He whose breast is fired by this holy flame is great, though clothed in rags—in happy though the prey of all the ills that flesh is heir to.

The Daily Scotsman.

Buenos Ayres.

SCIENCE AND THEOLOGY.—To those who had the privilege of knowing the Rev. Dr. Brown, during a residence of more than twenty years in this country, as Pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian congregation, we need offer no apology for the large space of our present number devoted to the reproduction and diffusion of a discourse that has earned its author, from more competent judges than we can pretend to be, a place in the first rank of metaphysical inquirers and exegetical expositors. Of this literary triumph his first flock and many attached friends and admirers in Buenos Ayres, have a perfect right to be proud.

To those who know not the author, we can only say, read and judge for yourselves. If not blinded by the partiality of personal friendship and cherished reminiscences, we think we may predict, that you will find an ample reward for your time and attention, in the purity of style the cogency of argumentation, the liberality of sentiment, the profound and comprehensive views of scientific and christian truth, and above all in the fervid earnestness that springs from personal sincerity, and speaks from heart to heart.

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

By the Hamburg bark "Martha Allen," arrived at Montevideo, we learn that the January Southampton Mail Steamer had arrived at Rio Janeiro, having made the passage in 23 days.

The news of the capture of Kars by the Russians, which had reached us *via* New York, is confirmed. It took place on the 14th Dec., after the garrison had been reduced to the last extremity by starvation.

The treaty of Alliance between the Western Powers and Sweden was ratified on the 17th of the same month; and it is alleged that a similar treaty has been effected with Denmark. This shows that General Canrobert's mission to the North has not been fruitless, and indicates vigorous measures in the Baltic for the ensuing spring.

Operations were at a stand still in the Crimea in consequence of the inclemency of the weather. During a severe storm several shipwrecks had taken place both in the sea of Azoff and in the Daubea.

Gheisk had been bombarded, and the island of Ouroup taken possession of in the name of the Allies.

The Austrians were fast losing their prestige in the Principalities; and slavery had been abolished in Moldavia.

The regiments returned from the Crimea were received in France with enthusiastic demonstrations. An encampment of 20,000 men was being formed in the neighborhood of Brest, and new reinforcements were being despatched for the East.

In England the land force is to be raised to

75,000 men, and 50,000 especially constructed for that service, and being got ready for the Baltic.

The Czar has employed a commission of engineers to report on the best means of fortifying St. Petersburg and Moscow.

The prospects of peace remain in the same state of uncertainty; although it is said that Count Esterhazy had been despatched from Vienna to St. Petersburg, with something in the form of an ultimatum.

A treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between Portugal and the Argentine Confederation had been published in the Official Gazette of Lisbon.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Monday 11th.—Extracts from a letter published in the "Tribuna" of yesterday speaks of a citation of all the military forces in Entre Rios, and adds that the President was to take the command in person. If true it is rather a suspicious movement.

Montevideo.—The news by the "Menai" on Saturday are of no public interest. The Brazilian Envoy was about to repair to the Paraná. Some reports that the cholera had appeared on the Frontier.

The Indians.—The late news from Gen. Hornos are to the effect that to which nothing new had occurred in that quarter.

Tuesday 12th.—There has been no confirmation of the warlike news from Entre Rios and we are disposed to regard them as unfounded or exaggerated.

Montevideo.—Last night it was currently reported that a craft had arrived bringing the intelligence that hostilities had commenced between the rival parties; the main party headed by Gen. Cesar Diaz, and the other by Generals Oribe and Flores. We cannot conclude either for the truth or falshood of the report; but in their state of feverish excitement such an issue is not at all improbable.

Official Visit.—H. E. the Governor is about to visit the Southern Departments, and according to report, starts on Thursday. The avowed object is to expedite arrangements for a more formal defence against the Indians.

Wednesday 13th.—We are now in the lull that succeeds the storm. We have neither invasions nor threats of invasion, and consequently hardly any news we can regard as interesting. Of the political prisoners people have ceased to talk. A few were brought in this morning apparently from the country districts, but the Police and the Government observe a sort of mysterious secrecy, as to who they are, and the charges alleged against them.

Entre Rios.—By the steamer *Amazon*, that arrived this morning, we now know that the rumoured warlike preparations are utterly unfounded. From the Paraná there are no other news of public interest.

General Legislative Assembly.—The Chambers are cited for 7 o'clock this evening to take into consideration a note of the Government, in which H. E. the Governor requests permission for a temporary absence from the Capital.

Political Speculation.—It is said, we do not know on what authority, that a commercial house here had entered into a contract with the late invaders for 15,000 head of cattle at four rates silver each; on the condition of advancing 7000 dollars to account of the contract; if true it is likely to turn out a losing concern, and the parties need not expect much public sympathy in their misfortune.

Another Victim.—John Hamman, an Irishman of about 24 years of age, residing on the Estancia of Señor Alfaro in the District of Cañuelas was found murdered in his cot some two or three weeks ago. As deceased lived quite alone, and some days had probably elapsed before his corpse was discovered, no details are known respecting his melancholy fate.

Thursday 14th.—Last night the General Legislative Assembly, after a desultory debate, not on the point at issue, but on the manner in which the proceedings should be conducted, conceded the licence solicited by H. E. the Governor. There is however still another difficulty in reserve that may perhaps require another meeting of the Assembly to settle it. By the Constitution it is provided that in the absence of the Governor, from whatever cause the President of the Senate shall supply his place. In the present instance the President of the Senate is unwell and announces to the Assembly his physical inability to comply with the constitutional prescription. Various expedients have been proposed to meet the exigency, but the opinion of the Members present last night were very divergent, and we suspect it may yet give rise to some warm discussion, should it be referred back by the Government.

Montevideo.—Both the Packet steamers arrived this morning. As we suspected the news of open hostilities were unfounded but the general situation was far from satisfactory. General Cesar Diaz had given a manifesto in which he disclaims any connection with or dependence on any foreign power, and denounces the abuse of a concentration of armed forces in the neighbourhood of the Capital; to which General Flores replies that it was merely to ensure public order and guarantee the liberty of the election!

The partisans of Oribe and Flores at a meeting in the house of the latter, had decided on bringing forward Señor Pereyra as their candidate for the ensuing presidency. Some however predict that there will be no elections on the 1st of March. This it must be allowed is

a plausible pretence.

The Imperial Viceroy and embarked for the Pacific, leaving the post of his own residence, at the moment when his presence was most needed.

It is reported, but we stand loath on what authority, that the Southampton Steam Packet had arrived at Rio Janeiro; but nothing is said as to the mercantile brings.

We have news from England *via* New York, to the 15th Dec. The only thing of importance is that the loan of 1000 had been taken by the Russians; and a quarrel against the French lines at Sebastopol had been reported after a smart shell-bomb.

Friday 15th.—The report of the arrival of the Southampton Mail at Rio is confirmed. The news from Europe of which we give a compendium above are unimportant.

RECLAMATIONS.—The papers from the Paraná, brought yesterday by the "Asencion," make some unimportant resolutions. It turns out that Señor Pola was the bearer of a reclamation from the Confederate Government, in which the trial and dismissal of the Minister of War are demanded, with damages, expenses, &c. As yet nothing is known as to the success of the claim.

Nothing heard of any insurance.

British Packet.

The Office of this journal is now removed to No. 30 Rue de la Vierge, under the archway fronting the New Custom-house; where Subscriptions are received and all notices, orders, and communications may be left.

All transactions prior to the present date must be arranged at the former Agency, Bookers of Messrs. G. & H. Mackerr, No. 25 Calle San Martin, Buenos Ayres, 14th 1855.

At the Office of this journal on the 9th Inst. of a daughter, the wife of Gen. P. E. H. B. 25 Aving

EXCHANGE—February 10th.	
Spanish Dollars per 100 Pesos	204
Peruvian Do. " " "	217
Uruguayo Do. " " "	242
Bills on England per 100 Dollars	21 1/2
Current " " " "	14
France per 100 Dollars	10 1/2
United States " " "	9 1/2
The Java " " "	10
Peruvian Do. " " "	242
Exchange on England " " "	21 1/2
do " " "	14
do " " "	10 1/2
do " " "	9 1/2

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

ARRIVAL.—February 9th. General British National war steamer, from Montevideo.

Menai, British steamer, J. H. Sabinoff, from Montevideo 20th inst., with 300 bags wheat.—Passengers 200.

February 10th. From Auguste, Spanish brig, 153 tons, A. Farina, from Cañal 10th Dec., 31-marches 9th inst., to Freer Brothers, with 100 pigs 3 half do and 2 quarter do, with 270 do, 10 do, 20 fish do, 15 horses sherry, with 200 bags olive, 20 bags rice, 100 sacks wool, 20 quarter casks and 200 casks, 100 barrels iron, red pepper, 200 boxes iron, 100 lbs. iron, 100 o lbs, 100 do iron, 200 do iron, 4 do lbs, 12 do iron.

Concepcion, Spanish brig, 132 tons, J. Chirraz, from Santiago 20th Dec., Montevideo 8th inst., in 13 days, with 100 barrels iron wrapping paper, 10 do iron, 100 merchandise, 2 boxes of iron.—Passengers 100.

Eolo, Brazilian brigantine of war, from Montevideo.

Alfonso, Spanish brig, 244 tons, L. Marcell, from Lima 20th Dec., Montevideo 9th inst., to J. Caprio, with 17 do iron vermilion, 20 barrels cast iron, 100 quarter casks and 451 boxes oil, 200 do, 100 do iron, 100 barrels iron wrapping paper, 100 do iron, 100 do iron, 10 barrels iron, 10 barrels iron, 10 boxes gum, 10 do iron, 10 do iron, 10 do iron, 14 boxes iron, 10 do iron, 10 do iron, 20 marble pipes, 42220 lbs 2 tin, 1 bag and 3 boxes plants and seeds, 4 do 8 tin, 1 barrel and 2 bags muskrosins, 2 tin, 2 broods and 15 boxes preserves, 8 do almonds, 1 do do, 24 do cordials, 112 do vermilion, 40 do absinth, 17 do and 24 barrels wine, 100 do sheetstons, 75 bags rice, 10 boxes and 3 packages merchandise.

Swan, American bark, 559 tons, Baker from Baltimore 27th Dec., Montevideo 8th inst., to Zimmerman & Co., with 11 bales and 89 bolts cotton duck and ravenes, 500 reams paper, 60 dozen brooms, 35 nests tubs, 210 tin crackers, 4 boxes Bannell, 14 do and 5 bales merchandise, 1089 barrels flour, 601 do rice, 200 do Roman Cement, 16 do corn meal, 150 do spirits, 20 boxes hats, 10 do tobacco, 15 do

Relampago, National brigantine, J. Barbo, from Montevideo, to M. Oestrop, with 900 fangs iron, 2 boxes merchandise.—Passengers 65.

February 11th. Rufina, Brazilian bark, 204 tons, A. A. Pezera, from Pernambuco 13th Inst., Montevideo 10th inst., to Order, with 1120 barrels, 650 half do and 60 bags sugar, 103 pipes aguar-diente.

February 12th.

Sch. Swedish brig, C. P. Wiberg, from Hamburg 30th Oct., Montevideo 11th inst., to J. N. Bieber & Co., with 19 casks spirits, 150 boxes do, 40 bundles oakum, 60 do matches, 300 do brandy, 3,404 lbs and 172 bundles iron, 32 packages drugs, 1 barrel butter, 13 packages mahogany, 20 boxes cologne water, 3 piano fortes, 5 packages bagging, 153 boxes and 12 bales merchandise.

February 13th.

Lewis Perry, American pilot boat, 130 tons, M. Turner, from Boston 13th Dec., to S. B. Hale & Co., with 22 boxes clocks, 11 do weights, 20 do axes, 1 do merchandise, 8 do hardware, 300 grand stoves, 1 pole, 1 bundle wheels, 1 giant mill, 131 pipes boiler iron, 4 boiler covers, 11 cast iron plates, 4 boxes machinery, 12 kegs rivets, 2 marble plates, 4 files, 2 boxes screws, 17 do shoe nails, 50 lbs salt salmon, 50 do mackerel, 200 barrels rice, 200 do sugar, 20 spars.

Asucion, American steamer, from Rosario and San Nicolas. Passengers 25.

Ni-fr National schooner, 122 tons, B. Carloni, from Montevideo 12th inst., to M. Orampo, with 1,240 bags rice. Passengers 5.

February 14th.

Constitution, National steamer, S. Filizola, from Montevideo 12th inst., with 1 box and 2 tin mustros, 1 package saddles, 360 bales brown wrapping paper, 22 barrels beans 14 do and 3 boxes eggs, 371 bags wheat, 121 do coffee, 2 casks wine, 20 do chestnuts, 1 machine, 2 trunks wearing apparel, 3 bales, 1 package and 35 boxes merchandise. Passengers 72.

Mendi, British steamer, J. B. Schiaffino, from Montevideo 13th inst., with 1 package nails, 2 do axes, 12 barrels wine, 350 bags wheat, 10 stones, 3 packages, 29 bales and 32 boxes merchan tie. Passengers 60.

Mont Beau, French bark, 193 tons, L. J. Aignes Vines, from Mar del Plata 5th Dec., to Goulet Bonardelli & Co., with 15 barrels brandy, 10 do and 100 boxes sherry, 200 do soap, 300 do mustard wine, 7 do kish, 200 do vermouth, 200 do oil, 10 do tin, 205,774 tiles, 1 do hats, 1 do vermouth, 10 jars almonds, 100 empty buckets.

Anna Catharina, Danish brigantine, 100 tons, J. Marzon from Pernambuco 14th Jan., to Freyer Brothers, with 1000 barrels and 70 half do sugar.

The following are the manifests of the undermentioned vessels.

Andin, Portuguese brigantine, 123 tons, M. Ribeiro, to C. Ayres, with 190 bags and 2 half barrels sugar, 1 package books, 1 box syrup, 62 pipes, 10 half do and 7 quarter do wine, 300 barrels flour, 20 do gum, 548 rolls tobacco.

Paraguayens, Brazilian polacre, 201 tons, P. G. Coudelero from Paragua, to A. Ramos, with 965 tercios and 403 half do yerba, 30 dozen vines.

Oblivion, National pilot boat, 141 tons, L. C. Nielsen, from Paragua to F. Arango & Co., with 773 tercios and 777 half do yerba.

Fortuna d'Africa, Portuguese brigantine, 128 tons, J. M. de Nascimento, from Rio Janeiro, to F. Arango & Co., with 1100 barrels flour, 224 rolls tobacco.

SAILINGS.

February 8th.

Peziza, Spanish polacre, for Havana, despatched by Martinez & Sons, with 1846 qq. jerked beef.

February 9th.

Comercio, National steamer for Montevideo.

Mendi, British steamer, for Montevideo.

Union, French bark, for Brazil, in ballast, despatched by J. M. Bieber & Co.

February 11th.

Mendi, British steamer, for Montevideo.

Maria Rosa, Brazilian brig, for Brazil, despatched by M. J. Ennes, with 2,384 qq. jerked beef.

February 12th.

Santa Brazilian bark, for Brazil, despatched by Harter & Sons, with 4,053 qq. jerked beef, 20 qq. oil and cow hides.

Union, British, American bark, for Brazil, despatched by Frauzen & Co., with 90 tons coal.

Patrol, American bark, for Antwerp, despatched by C. Bell & Co., with 3 barrels flour, 1 do soap, 6 tons bones, 294 bales wool, 37 pipes tallow, 4,982 salted ox and cow hides, 2,347 dry hides.

Tacuari, Paraguay steamer, for Paraguay.

February 13th.

Ipiranga, Brazilian war steamer, for Montevideo.

Britania, British brig, for Liverpool, despatched by C. Bell & Co., with 90 bales wool, 1 do sheep skins, 15,527 bones, 150 pipes, 3 half do, 2 quarter do, 1 barrel and 11 boxes tallow, 14,000 bones, 3,449 salted ox and cow hides.

Daring, British brig, for England, despatched by H. A. Green, with 161 tons ashes, 294 do and 20,000 bones.

Abeona, British brig, for the Uruguay, in ballast, despatched by J. Steward & Co.

Duque de Terceira, Brazilian brig, for Pernambuco, despatched by F. Arango & Co., with 490 fanegas salt.

February 14th.

Mary Broughton, American bark, for New York, despatched by Zimmerman & Co., with 1800 salted ox and cow hides, 12,853 dry do, 221 bales wool 13 do nutria skins, 1 do goat

do, 2 do merchandise, 35 do and 70 packages hair, 8 bales leathers, 27 boxes merchandise.

Hilding, Swedish brig for Antwerp, despatched by J. N. Bieber & Co., with 2,509 salted ox and cow hides, 2003 dry do, 100 do horse do, 6 bales sheep skins, 330 do wool.

Skatan, Swedish bark, for London, despatched by J. N. Bieber & Co., with 2,500 salted ox and cow hides, 164 pipes mares grease, 2944 do, 91 barrels & 33 boxes tallow, 38 bales wool, 10 do hair, 37 tons bones.

Carmen, Spanish bark, for Havana, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 4,510 qq. jerked beef.

Prince Albert, British brig, for Up the River, in ballast, despatched by Hartenfels & Sons.

Barrick, British bark, for Akabah, despatched by T. Steward, with 1256 faneagas salt, 30 dozen mata.

Elisen, Sardinian polacre, for Genoa, despatched by T. Pietrangeli, with 4,228 dry ox and cow hides, 1,686 salted do, 12 bales wool, 32,000 bones, 50 boxes tallow, 80 fanegas salt, 1 barrel oil, 2,143 calf skins.

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 Vitel, consisting of four square leagues of first rate grazing land with the house, corrales, puzos &c., and in addition a considerable number of sheep, cattle, horses, &c.—It being understood that the purchaser might continue the contracts already entered into with the Medanos.

2d.—The lands entitled "Poleros del Rey," lying about 29 squares from the Barraca bridge, appropriate for cultivation or grazing purposes.

3d.—The Barrea forming the corners of the Calles Piedra and Uruguay, with house, galpon, &c., having 44 varas frontage, and 70 in depth [entrance No 410, calle Piedra.]

4th.—The house No. 418 calle Piedra, with 61 varas frontage, and 70 in depth.

5th.—The Quinta situated in the calle Socorro, about 14 squares from the Cines Esquina, with 165 varas frontage to the North, and 165 varas frontage to the South, containing a large collection of choice fruit trees and a house in a fair state of repair.

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 20 and a half.

For further particulars apply to the Curators at No. 106, calle Piedra, where the titles inventories plus, &c., may be seen. fl—2p

Seeds! Seeds!

The searching heat of summer being over, and autumn's spring anticipated, a good time for sowing seed, 200 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.

Shipping List OF HENRY A. GREEN.

FOR LONDON.

British bark Azorn, 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 Farajay 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. Wady 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 LONDON.

British bark Cimbrin, at 270 tons, one of the finest vessels in the port and will have quick despatch.

Consignees Messrs. E. Lumb & Co. j16

FOR LONDON.

British bark Kuhlben, 233 tons, at Fader master, now loading, may have room for a few pipes tallow or salted hides.

Consignees Messrs. Dretjen & Co. j16

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 Cattie master, has all her tallow engaged and has disengaged room for a few hides.

Consignees Messrs. J. Best and Brothers. j26

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British brig Gauntlet, 206 tons, Bell master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping.

Consignees Messrs. R. Tweedie & Co. j16

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 bark Ann best, 335 tons at A. Cheyne master, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days.

Consignees Messrs. John Best Brothers. j9

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British bark Isabella, 220 tons, at Ashbridge master, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days, a regular trader, and has a considerable portion of her cargo engaged.

Consignees J. Curly Esq. j16

FOR ANTWERP.

Dutch bark Paatsloo, 333 tons, A. I. Bruynseels master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping.

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

FOR ANFWERP.

Belgian bark Progreso, 271 tons, at E. Vullhopp master, has all her cargo engaged add shipping.

Consignees Messrs. B. Bornefeld & Co. j26

FOR ANTWERP.

Hamburg bark Edward and Elise, 290 tons at Amundsen master, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days, is a new vessel and a most desirable opportunity.

Consignees Messrs. Treussein & Co. j9

FOR HAMBURG.

Hamburg brig Earl 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 O. J. Hayes, 413 tons, at Schwrick master, a well known regular trader, has three fourth of her cargo engaged and shipping, will sail on the 1st March, early application is requested. Can still accommodate two or three cabin passengers.

Consignees Messrs. J. Eastman & Co. j9

FOR NEW YORK.

American ship Margaret Eliza, 430 tons, at Spota master, a well known regular trader and will succeed the O. J. Hayes.

Consignee Messrs. Freyer Brothers. j9

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

British bark Ocean Sprite, 233 tons, at Kyall master.

Consignees Messrs. J. Best Brothers. j9

British bark Julia, 307 tons, at Blampied master, consignees Messrs. E. von Sutter & Co. j9

British bark Uldia, 236 tons, at McClaney master.

Consignees Messrs. Rennie Tweedie & Co. j9

British bark Helena, 279 tons, at J. Hood master.

Consignees Messrs. Portine Graham & Co. j9

American brigantine Anna Prentiss, 238 tons, at Dunbar master.

Consignees Messrs. T. Tomkinson & Co. j9

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

Vessels calling in the CHANNEL for Orders.

American brigantine J. W. Rowland, 394 tons at A. Rowland master.

Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co. j22

British brig Sir Hgury Parnell, 294 tons, at Patrick master.

Consignees Messrs. V. V. Casares & Sons j5

British brig Enarl of Carlisle, 192 tons, at J. Smith master.

Consignees Messrs. E. von Sutter & Co. j5

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

Consignees Messrs. J. Black & Sons: j5

American pilot boat, Catherine Johnstone 303 tons at E. Grammer master.

Consignees Messrs. E. Lumb & Co. j19

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

Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann and Co: j26

British brig Spinner, 185 tons, at L. S. Smith master.

Consignees Messrs. W. Orr & Co. j26

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

Consignees Messrs. Treussein & Co. j26

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

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

British bark Ouda, 371 tons, at Mairns master.

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

British brig Prince Worozoff, 259 tons, at Twitchet master.

Consignees Messrs. J. C. Thompson & Co j9

British bgn. May, 232 tons, at Millard, Master.

Consignee Mr. S. Hesse. 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 AND SAGORY.

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 Eelamere master, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days—She has beautiful accommodations for passengers.

Consignee A. Dumoyer Esq.

FOR ANTWERP.

Hamburg bark Gustav Adolph, Go'de master, first class vessel, has the greatest part of her cargo engaged and loading.

Consignee Messrs. F. Buxareo. j26

FOR ANTWERP.

The well known trader Swedish brig Sidon, Hammarberg master, will be ready to receive cargo in the inner roads. Requires only about 1000 dry hides.

Consignees L. Caumont Esq. j16

FOR BORDEAUX.

The Al French bark Perle, Lafourcade, master, will be ready in a few days to receive cargo, and has good accommodations for passengers.

Consignees, Messrs. Zumaran & Co. j29

FOR MARSEILLES.

French bark Mont Beau, at. will be ready in a few days to receive cargo and will have quick despatch. Can accommodate passengers for

whom she has the most desirable accommodation. Consignees Messrs. Guizot & Bertorelli. j16

FOR MARSEILLES.

The well known Argentine bark Virgen de Misericordia, has already part of her cargo on board and being a small vessel will be despatched in a very short time. Can admit yet about 50 bales and 50 passengers.

Consignee B. Delfino Esq. j16

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sardinian bark Vittoriosa, 230 tons, at. is now loading and can only admit 50 bales or equivalent in dry hides.

Consignee B. Caprile Esq. 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. Zumaran & Co. j26

For further particulars, please apply to their respective consignees, or to

H. LEZICA & SAGORY, No. 41, Reconquista.

FOR VALPARAISO:

The American bark, Frances Partridge, Broughton master, 264 tons, will sail on the 20th February, and has room for a few tons of cargo; also good accommodation for a few passengers.

For further particulars apply to the Consignees, Messrs Arthur Blanck & Co., Calle Representantes No. 50.

FOR SALE.

In the district of Chascomus on the coast of the Salado one thousand five hundred fine mestizo sheep. For particulars apply to Mr. T. Moore, No 19 Calle Reconquista. j9—3p

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—0c

SHEEP FOR SALE.

A flock of 750 fine mestizo sheep, on the Estancia of Viamon, in the District of San Vicente. For further particulars apply to Mr. George Bell in this City, or to the owner Edward Siamon at said Estancia. j1—4p

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 Maypú No. 14. 26—8p

NOTICE.

The copartnership which has hitherto existed under the firm 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 affairs of the extinct firm.

L. A. SCHULTZ, H. SPILCKER, J. T. FELS, J. E. CLAUSSEN, A. HORNBY.

Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, December 31 1855.

ENGLISH SEMINARY.

SUYPACHA, No. 21.

Joshua Negrotto, 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 uninterruptedly awarded to it notwithstanding the unflinching execution of its salutary regulations.

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

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 principals. 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 wish them to acquire a thoroughly correct knowledge of the English language.

For particulars apply at the Institution, or at No. 18, 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. Ropes, 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 fly, and arising from an excellent dressing to ulcerated wounds arising from them.

Prepared and sold only S. Bishop, Chemist and Druggist, No. 43, Calle Defensa, opposite San Francisco Church. 331.-54c0

To Passengers per Marque William Plett.

All p. persons indebted to Captain Joseph Spiott for balance of passage money of the above mentioned barque, 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. n10c0

BEST SMITH'S COALS.

Now landing, Hartlepool double screened nut coal, and will be delivered at purchaser's house full English ton, (2240 lbs.) One ton of this coal will go as far as one and a half of ordinary smith coal.

Also, now landing Newcastle household coal, and will be delivered full one ton at purchaser's house. Apply at Calle Defensa No. 20. n10c0

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 of Havana sugar, English pickles, mustard and sauces, port and sherry wine of superior quality, cognac, hollands, and Scotch whiskey, fresh English oysters in tins of pints 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. n10c0

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 tastefully 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. n17c0

FOR SALE.

A handsome Stanhope printing press of French manufacture, Colombian stile, 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. 69. July 8.54c0

Zibreria fronte al Colegio.

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 distill of the Wonders, 1 vol. Buffon's Natural History, 1 vol. Friendships' Offering, 1 vol. The Bachelor's Christmas.

Shakespeare's Works, and many other novels and illustrated books of every description. 322—

ANGLO-BRENCH 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 3d 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. PBRODY.

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. The vessel has good accommodations for passengers, is in perfect condition, and has lately received new boilers. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Zimmermann, Frasier & Co., No. 66, Calle Defensa. n16c0

To Let.

Two rooms furnished or unfurnished with or without attendance. Apply at 225 Calle Piedad 183c0



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY. Translation of a letter from Baboo Sorabjee Chetty, of Alibabad, dated 17th of October 1854. To Professor Holloway.

Sir—For a number of years I suffered most intensely from general debility, disordered state of the liver, together with melancholy and drowsy feelings, which were horrible in the extreme. I had advice from some of the most clever physicians, but strange to state, my malady only improved by taking a strict Mussulman, I knew not what to do, (as the preparations of drugs are forbidden by our holy religion), but after watering between two opinions for some time, I determined to try your Pills, and by the grace of Allah, they have been the means of my restoration to health. Although fifty-eight years of age, I am now as agile as a boy, and have renewed vigor in every sense of the word. Accept my Salams, and believe me yours till death. Baboo Sorabjee Chetty.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Octavian Martin of the London Mission, dated Maulmain, May 19th 1844. To Professor Holloway.

Sir—Among my various travels, I have observed with great satisfaction the beneficial effect of your Pills among those whose medical skill has been deficient. A most remarkable instance occurred (answering this description) five months ago, and has ever been present since to my imagination. I deem myself therefore bound to make you acquainted with the facts. A poor woman, at this place, who appeared to me to be on the verge of death, was suffering dreadfully from this complaint she was tapped eight times, within six months I visited her myself, and gave her a box of your pills, and after taking them she seemed better, she continued them, and persevered for about nine weeks, when she was perfectly cured; and has since through the blessing of providence enjoyed the best of health. They are a truly invaluable remedy for females at the turn of life, and for young women with obstructions in their health.

(Signed) Yours truly, OCTAVIAN MARTIN. WONDERFUL CASE!—DEATH ROBBED OF ITS VICTIM! ASTHMA CURED.—AFTER GIVEN UP BY ALL!

Copy of a letter from Chas Smith, Esq., of Buenos, dated March 12th, 1854. To Professor Holloway.

Sir—I have been a resident here for the last seven years, and during the whole of that time (till within the last five months) suffered uncessantly with asthma, attended with continual spitting of blood which completely shook my constitution, and I despair of meeting both day and night. I consulted a number of medical men at this station, but without success, my case was eventually given up, and my friends reluctantly admitted that all hope of recovery was past. In this pitiable condition I commenced using your Pills, after continuing them for 3 weeks the worst symptoms of my disorder disappeared and in three months I was completely cured. I will enjoy the best of health, and now retain the most simple food. I remain Sir, your obliged servant. (Signed) CHARLES SMITH.

LIVER COMPLAINT OF FOURTEEN YEARS DURATION!

Copy of a letter from Mrs. Jane Thompson, (Widow of Lieut Thompson) of Dinapore, dated the 18th of July, 1834. To Professor Holloway.

Sir—For fourteen years I was in the most deplorable state of health, suffering continuously from liver complaint and indigestion, the least thing deterring me from attending to my medicinal avocations until my diet was the most simple and regular. Fortunately about ten months ago when my health seemed totally to have fled, a friend kindly advised me to try your Pills, which under some persuasion I commenced to use; I must confess they quickly produced a change for the better, and by continuing them every symptom of my disorder disappeared and I am now perfectly cured; my health being better than it has been for the last fifteen years. I ought not to forget to mention, that my daughter aged sixteen who suffered considerably for two years, has just been restored to health by your invaluable Pills. I am Sir, (an advocate for your system of medicine), and your obedient servant. (Signed) JANE THOMPSON.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

- Ague, Indigestion, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Bilious Complaints, Lumbago, Blisters on the Skin, Rheumatism, Constipation of the Bowels, Retention of Urine, Consumption, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Dropsy, Swellings, Dropsy, Dysentery, Secondary Symptoms, Erysipelas, Tumors, Female Irregularities, Uterine Disorders, Fevers of all kinds, Ulcers, Fits, Venereal Affections, Gout, Worms of all kinds, Head-ache, Weakness from wind, Inflammation, ever &c &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire; also wholesale and retail, in pots and boxes at the Drug Store of J. EASTMAN & Co., No. 7, Calle Defensa.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder, are affixed to each Box.

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. j19c0

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 trained; and the number may easily be doubled. Good encouragement will be given to a smart industrious family. For further particulars, apply at Recocha Vieja No. 20, or to the proprietor at the Estancia house of Santo Domingo. j18c0

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Tons, Consignees, Destinations. Lists various ships like 'Harris', 'Gallie', 'Anderson'.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Tons, Consignees, Destinations. Lists various ships like 'John Murray', 'Merica', 'T. W. Rowland'.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Tons, Consignees, Destinations. Lists various ships like 'Paris', 'Frederic Engemis', 'Compertito'.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Tons, Consignees, Destinations. Lists various ships like 'Avelino', 'Invencible', 'Villanueva'.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Tons, Consignees, Destinations. Lists various ships like 'Marianity', 'Collins', 'Piquejo'.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Tons, Consignees, Destinations. Lists various ships like 'Ernesto', 'Ernesto', 'Ernesto'.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Tons, Consignees, Destinations. Lists various ships like 'Ernesto', 'Ernesto', 'Ernesto'.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Tons, Consignees, Destinations. Lists various ships like 'Ernesto', 'Ernesto', 'Ernesto'.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Tons, Consignees, Destinations. Lists various ships like 'Ernesto', 'Ernesto', 'Ernesto'.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Tons, Consignees, Destinations. Lists various ships like 'Ernesto', 'Ernesto', 'Ernesto'.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Tons, Consignees, Destinations. Lists various ships like 'Ernesto', 'Ernesto', 'Ernesto'.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Tons, Consignees, Destinations. Lists various ships like 'Ernesto', 'Ernesto', 'Ernesto'.