



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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Advertisements received till Friday at noon, and inserted with the greatest care and attention, at the following rates. — Not exceeding six lines, one insertion 30; and each subsequent insertion 12 rials. Those exceeding six lines, 4 rials per line for the first, and 2 1/2 for each subsequent insertion. — Notices from the National Authorities, Consular Notices on subjects of general interest, Notices as to Public Schools, Churches, Hospitals, Benevolent and Beneficent Societies, &c. — GRATIS.

(No. 1496.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1855.

(Established in 1826.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

REPULSE OF THE RUSSIANS.

General Comberet writes, on the 21 May, as follows: — The enemy, in vigorously strengthening their works between them and the encampments before the Central Bastion, had raised a double wall to cut off the approach of our troops. We, however, have carried it, and are still in possession of it notwithstanding a sortie, which was most successfully repulsed.

The following are among the latest telegraphic dispatches received:—

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, MAY 3.

Yesterday, at four p.m., the enemy made a sortie to attempt to re-take the work of corner approach which we had taken from him in the preceding night. The troops of the Garde attacked the Russians at the point of the bayonet, routed them, and drove them back into the town.

"The enemy's artillery protected the departure of the great part of the sortie by a very violent cannonade, to which our batteries replied well."

[ANOTHER ACCOUNT.]

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, MAY 4.

On the night of Wednesday last, May 2, the French, under General Pelissier, having taken up a position before the Quarantine Bastion, advanced briskly upon the Bastion No. 4, attacked the advanced works which the Russians had raised to protect that bastion, and carried them at the point of the bayonet.

"In this attack the French took 1200 men from the enemy. The Engineers immediately occupied the ground, and began to carry on a flying saps. At daybreak they had succeeded in establishing themselves in the conquered works."

"Last night [Thursday] the Russians made a general sortie, with the object of retaking the lost ground. After a sanguinary combat they were driven back into the place."

"Our losses have been great, but bear no proportion to those of the enemy, nor to the advantages gained."

"This [Friday] morning the Russians have neither a man nor a gun outside the regular enclosure of the place."

VIENNA, Saturday.

"Advices from Constantinople of the 21st state that Mehmet Ali Pacha, having been recalled from exile, Reshid Pacha has resigned."

"Ali Pacha, now at Vienna, is appointed Grand Vizier in his stead; a substitute has been appointed to act for him *ad interim* at Constantinople."

"The Congress proposed by Austria for the acceptance of Russia are not satisfactory, but Austria is likely to act on the offensive if they are not accepted."

"If the Western Powers agree to them Russia will hardly so."

"Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has returned to Constantinople."

THE CONFERENCES.

VIENNA, MAY 1.

Without news of any importance from the scene of war, and without intelligence of any very decided character as to the doing or saying in diplomatic circles, and even without that mild and genial weather which is wont to favour the grand drive of the Venues to the "Fratres" on the 1st of May, you may be assured that there is an air of despondency and cheerlessness observable in all political quarters to-day, truly characteristic of the deplorable state of "know-nothingsness" into which we are

plunged at the present. It is to be hoped that your readers will kindly consent to have their first information respecting the actual position of affairs sketched from other and richer sources than this place offers for the moment. There is a strong impression on my mind that nobody, without exception, exactly knows what we are now waiting for; except it be for a despatch from the Crimea, which both the allies and the Russians stand greatly in need of, but which seems to be as far off from either of them as ever. Some people may great stress upon the fact that the "Archduke Franz Ferdinand" is announcing the departure of General Baron Hess either today or to-morrow to his headquarters in Galicia, makes no mention of this being a "mere tour of inspection," for which purpose alone, it is added, Generals Craufurd and Lets-g would hardly accompany the Commander-in-Chief of the third and fourth Austrian armies. Their sign, we hear it confirmed in various quarters that the military convention between Austria and France was absolutely signed on the 20th of last month; and the general impression is that Austria either has already sent an ultimatum to St. Petersburg for the settlement of the third point, or is about to do so. But with respect to the latter point, I must be permitted to express my doubts as to its correctness. "Coming events cast their shadows before them," and so it may be with this vaunted Austrian ultimatum. Doubtless something is brewing, something is progressing, something is about to be put on end to the present unenviable situation of affairs, but of what that "something" consists the world is not yet informed; and newspaper correspondents from hence—about they may at times flatter themselves to be gifted with very extraordinary powers of divination—still find it impossible to see "their way clear." The truth must not for once, and this is the traditional motto, nothing at present that is worth knowing."

Two dispatches from Prince Gortschakoff have been received here, bearing the dates of the 23rd and 24th of April. They run as follows:—

"After a tremendous [granatier] bombardment of eight days' duration, which has been productive of no result, the enemy has gradually allowed his fire to slacken, until it has become so much reduced that it is now no more violent than usual. The enemy's siege works advance slowly.—Sebastopol, April 10 (22)."

"The enemy continues to maintain but a moderate fire; the damage done to our works, and the losses of the garrison, hold a proportionate ratio thereto.—Sebastopol, April 12 (24)."

Later despatches have reached us from Varna, which inform us that from the 22d to the 26th General Bosquet continued the siege works against the harbour suburb; he expects to have finished the fourth line of trenches in eight days' time, and so to gain the command of the suburb and fleet. Prince Gortschakoff is devising means to frustrate this attempt. Four Russian divisions from the camp of the north are arranged on the Tchernaya, while Liprandi has taken up a position above Kamarna with two divisions, and it is expected that the Russians will attempt a general attack, in order to succour the threatened suburb and fleet. A report is also current that the *Regal Alfred*, 1300 guns, having approached to near the batteries of Sebastopol, has been fired upon by the Russians and sunk. No authentic intelligence, however, has been received to this effect.

Baron de Bourqueney received numerous

visits yesterday from members of the diplomatic corps, and persons of high rank, to congratulate him upon the happy escape of the Emperor Napoleon.

Prince Sargius arrived here yesterday with important despatches from Wiaraw.

It is said that on General Hess's departure for Gallitz, Baron Edward Bach will accompany him, an intendant general of the 31 and 4th armies.

The representatives of England, France, Russia, and Turkey were present at the *soiree* given by Count Buel.

The Austrian Board of Commerce has ordered a chart of the whole empire, and the countries bordering thereon, to be prepared. This chart will contain a full account of the different taxes levied on goods, and of assessment for the same. The work is already nearly finished, but will not be made public until the expected reorganisation of the taxation system in Bohemia, Styria, and the coast districts of Mylira shall have taken place.

We are informed by a letter from Simpheropol of the date of the 20th, that Gen. Ansenkoff, who was formerly governor of Odessa, has exhibited great activity in his new position as intendant general to the army in the Crimea. The supplies for his army and the munitions for his fortresses have been better regulated than ever since the improvement in the weather. In the provinces of Besarabia and Katerinoslav 80,000 oxen have been purchased, and are sent by Forepost to the Crimea in separate herds of 4000 each. The army, numerous as it is, has been abundantly supplied during the last three weeks with everything that it can require. It is said at Simpheropol that during the first 48 hours of the bombardment of Sebastopol this year was so severe and the damage so great that General Osten-Sacken momentarily expected that the town would be stormed, and drew his troops up in order to be prepared for such an emergency. So many, however, were killed and wounded while in this situation, that during the night of the 10th and 11th they took refuge in vaults, and behind barricades, which afforded them good protection. The General-in-Chief, Prince Gortschakoff, sent away the four infantry divisions which were encamped on the Belbek to the heights of the Upper Tchernaya, while two other divisions took up their position on the range of hills which separate the valley of Baldar from Balkliava. As matters at present stand, says the letter, a general attack of the Russians against the position of the enemy is unavoidable. The allies are prepared to receive them; on the extreme right wing, opposite the corps of Liprandi, are the same Turkish battalions which he had before him at Kalata. Lord Raglan awaits his reinforcements from the Bosphorus, consisting of 4000 English cavalry, 10,000 infantry, and 12,000 soldiers from Piedmont. The intendant general of the latter has given in his resignation while at Constantinople, and is being understood with Reschid and Riza Pacha. The allied troops have constantly at work in the trenches of the fourth parallel a body of 12,000 men, and will probably be in a state to open fire in ten days. Bombs, balls, and cannon are being conveyed with all speed from Balaklava to the plateau.

QUARTERLY RETURN OF THE

REVENUE.

(From the Times.)

The net increase on the quarter ending March 31 is no less than £4,343,408; that on the year ending the same day is £6,312,024. To go into the several heads, the in-

crease in the quarter's Customs is £221,000 arising upon a year and ten. In the whole year the increase is £295,725, and arises upon sugar and tobacco; the receipts upon corn, tea, wine, and some other articles, have somewhat diminished. In the Exchequer of the quarter the increase is £211,284, caused chiefly by malt. In the whole twelve months the increase of the Exchequer is £1,077,575; that on malt being, as we are informed, £290,000; that on spirits, £420,000; and that on licences, £70,000; so that, but for a decrease in hops and soap, the increase would have been two or three hundred thousand more. The Stamps of the quarter and of the year exhibit severally an increase of £51,944 and £196,311 arising from the duties on legacies, successions, newspapers, and fire insurances. In the Land and Assessment Taxes of the quarter there is an increase to the amount of £95,595, while on the year there is more than that amount of decrease. It appears that the collection of these taxes has been rather slack lately; it is weekly during the last quarter that it becomes more prompt. The most important figure in the table is £3,798,612, which appears as the increase in the Property and Income Tax of the quarter, the increase in the year being £1,137,384. This is chiefly owing to the increase in the tax on houses, but some part of the increase may be referred to the circumstance that there was unusual delay in the assessments of last year, 1854-5, so that the present year has not held on at once so long because the present Office has agreed to be more prompt in the increase, observing the same proportions in the quarter and in the year, being £46,000 in the one, and £230,000 in the other. The receipts from the Crown Lands are less by £132,316 this year, but, on account of inevitable fluctuations in this department.

The general improvement more than equals the expectations on which the late Chancellor of the Exchequer founded his budget; and if these calculations have been correct, the result will be an increasing expenditure of a war which seems to defy all calculation, it is at least clear that we perform our part with more elastic resources, with less present inconvenience, and so far, less borrowing from the future, than any nation engaged in the war. The revenue responds to the demands made upon it. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has only to indicate the tax to be raised, and it rises at once to his call. If more taxes are not held on at once, it is because the power is unshaken, and when we are in possession a fund always available we are not in a hurry to draw upon it. We think it safest where it is.

FINANCES—TRADE.

From the Economist.

The uncertainty of political affairs has a fatal effect on business. As long as it is doubtful whether the Congress will end in peace or a more exaggerated war, making the true value of money, of corn, and of all other articles, being almost impossible to ascertain, all their operations to the supply of immediate wants. They are influenced by fear rather than hope, and commerce is paralyzed by the politician, not excited to activity. There is a disposition to hope for peace, but if the Vienna Congress cannot bring it to bear, for the mercantile classes the sooner the assembled Plenipotentiaries announce their inability the better. If war is to be protracted, it will not be safe for the Government of Western Europe to ally with it, or treat it as a matter of indifference. The fortunes of the mercantile community—the wellbeing of the middle classes—is involved, not so much in the issue of the

content as in the adoption of an unmitigatedly aggressive policy. They then demanded that we have their consent to no other uncertainties than the extent of war, or the stoppage of hostilities.

PEACE OR WAR (From the Spectator.)

The position of the Conference at Vienna, although officially veiled with a certain degree of reserve, is not altogether intelligible. The plenipotentiaries, as we stated last week, had in the main agreed to the four points; that is, Russia had agreed to concede something on each of the four subjects. A new government has since taken the freedom of navigation for the Danube, that the silt accumulated under Russian superintendence permitted some change in the relative proportion of powers in the Black Sea, and a newly arranged quadripartite for the Christian subjects of the Porte. So much was done at the first meeting; and at the second the record of the agreement was adopted. The discussion then began, point by point, with more explanation on each. Russia still agreed that something should be done to alter the official government of the Principalities, and to secure the real freedom of navigation for the Danube; and then came the third point. The demands of the Allied Powers had first proposed themselves in the "indomitable note" and in the declaration of France and English Ministers, which required that there should be some revision of the treaties of 1841 regulating the admission of warships into the Black Sea, in order to provide against the existing state of things, where the "navy" power of France and England "emerged" as "a standing menace to the Ottoman Empire." Russia agreed that this state of things should cease, and probably was not dissatisfied to let France and England establish naval stations upon Turkish territory, and maintain small garrisons. That however, would not suit the French Marine or the House of Commons, to say nothing of the fact that Turkish territory was the very thing to be defended against appropriation. On the other hand, the Allied Powers understood to have required that the Russian fleet should be reduced to nothing more than a "price force" for legitimate Russian purposes, incapable of aggressive uses; while the reconstruction of the Government of the Principalities might constitute them a barrier against new hostile advances on the part of Russia. From allusions published in the course of the week it would appear that the Russian Powers had some doubts of this; and that while the Plenipotentiaries of Russia and of the Allies none to consider this third point separately, they find that their modes of providing for its practical execution are inconsonant with each other. Here, then, the Congress at Vienna separates, as to this single point, and the Plenipotentiaries refer to their respective Governments for further instructions. The reference will consume several days; and meanwhile the Congress is understood to proceed, with the consideration of other points.

That the Emperor Alexander desires to conclude peace, is probable; that he can make the concessions necessary to conclude peace, is not probable. Can the concessions be made, then, on our side? It might seem a short cut to the conclusion, that the war has ended; but evidently so obtain peace now, by concessions on the part of the Allies, would only be for them to assist in constructing the mask of the Russian battery whose guns still remain in position, and in adding to the numbers of the cumbrous diplomacy, that delusive work. This would but postpone the difficulty, leaving the danger to Europe, and the aggressive powers of Russia, to accumulate with time.

KOSSUTH EXCITING AMERICA AGAINST FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

[From the Times.]
Kossuth has again taken his pen in hand to instruct this nation. Having, when here, taught it how ignorant were Washington and the great men of America since his day, of the real power and true mission of the United States, he has now, in teaching the principles which govern the political movements of Europe at present. According to his theory, the Emperor of the French is the "Axis of rotation in European politics," and those monarchs the Stewards of England "walk with submissive obedience."

The extent and essence of the whole letter is in the following extract, and especially in its purpose developed in the closing sentence—

"And now will you come. Of two things you, either Bonaparte (with England on his side) do not intend in his policy of alliances, so as to make them dangerous to the Czar; or he does succeed. If he does not succeed, then he falls by the Czar; England has no army more, and England and Bonaparte are obliged to ally themselves to cope with the Czar offensively—that is already a matter of fact. Whereas if he succeeds in his policy of alliances, so as to cause serious apprehensions to Russia, he drives her into the hands of Russia, and he falls by what he desired to avoid."

"But, there, it is only, he alone who falls—France will not fall together with him. With England it is different. Here, no such line of demarcation is possible between the fate of one man and of the country. And herein is the supreme failing of a policy which stays all on the life, luck, and faith of one man's adventurer."

"Yet he is all in all with England, and (if possible) more yet with Austria. She did not think to offend the Czar, beyond the possibility of reconciliation—from that quarter no hope of rescue more; and stand on her own feet she cannot. So she leans on Bonaparte. He is for her only hope, her life her only chance, and she is obliged to see how the partem is idolatized at Vienna."

"Now, imagine all Europe hanging on the thread of one man's—such a man's life and luck, and then imagine that thread broken. Oh! how this rotten wheel will break to pieces at once, and the world will be Men of America, be prepared for great events! And if you desire to have a future prepared to deserve it, or else you likewise will be swept away by the inexorable logic of events."

THE BALZE FLEET.—Twelve English gunboats had on Friday passed the sound, The Duke of Wellington, flag ship had entered the harbour of Kio.

HIS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO PARIS.—Queen Victoria's visit to Paris this year will take place, it is said, on St. Napoleon's day—the 15th of August. Superb fetes are in contemplation.

LORD PANFILI.—There is no foundation for the rumour that the late Lord Panfiloff has been appointed to the office of Secretary of State for the War Department. His Lordship's health has recently improved.

Obituary.

THE INDIAN ARMY.—From a return to the House of Commons, issued on Saturday, the 21st ult., it appears that the land forces in India amount to 251,940 officers and men, besides which the subsidiary native troops number 31,004. The police corps numbers 25 officers and 21,015 men.

LORD PENNINGTON.—In a letter to the editor of the Morning Chronicle, says:—"I have privately and confidentially made known to several of the most talented and scientific authorities in the kingdom my secret plans, and I freely sanction any of those who have favoured me by accepting that confidence to state publicly his opinion of their practicability and power."

RUSSIAN MUNITIONS FOR THE SULTAN.—Messrs. Losh, Wilson & Bell, the eminent iron manufacturers on the banks of the Tyne, have received an order from the Ottoman Government for the manufacture of 35,000 bomb-shells. Each shell will weigh 65 pounds, and weigh 1000 lbs. of metal will be consumed in their manufacture. A large quantity have already been sent off. About 500 are made in a week. The same eminent firm have an order in hand for some large 38-cwt. mortars for the same Government.

BARON SCHERER.—Mr. Fremantle, for some weeks past no British subject has been allowed to leave the country. Applications for passports have been answered by the military governors that, under present circumstances, none would be granted. This refusal was coupled with the statement that, cases have been reported of English mechanics having had tramping orders issued to work, any repetition of such conduct would cause them to be sent into the interior. The subscriptions of the British residents at St. Petersburg and Moscow for the English prisoners at Yzenot, are stated to have reached about £500.

A ROYAL PRESENT.—A young corporal of the 33d Regiment, named Pierce Hubbard, who was wounded severely at Alma and Inkermann, and sent to his home near Killybegs, has received a present from the Queen of a pair of mufflers. To the present was appended a label with the inscription—"A pair of mufflers to Corporal Pierce Hubbard, 33d Regiment. A gift of the Queen, and the most gracious Princess Alice."

EXECUTION OF BARANELLI.—This criminal was executed on Monday. He expressed himself truly penitent, and acknowledged the justice of his sentence. He was attended by Father Giamberini, who, during his execution, the mob being very indignant at the supposed inefficiency way in which the sentence was carried out. The lightness of the body may have, however, accounted for the severe struggles.

REMARKS FROM THE CAME PORTER SUNDAY.—"The CAME PORTER SUNDAY" is a new and most wonderful story as it may now seem, Head-Quarters, Bakalava, are, as far as possibility of telegraphic communication is concerned, but some few hours distant from the War Office in Whitehall. A telegraphic dispatch, dated Bakalava on Wednesday morning, was received at the War Office at half past twelve on Thursday. The delay in the transmission of the message arises from the fact that the electric wires between Cape Kialaera [where the wire dips into the Black Sea] and Varna, a distance of twenty miles, are not yet completed. The cable was carried to Bakalava from St. George's Monastery. When the telegraph is carried up to head-quarters, from whence one to the trenches is already laid down, the field office in command during the night will, at the same moment, announce a sortie to Lord Raglan and to the Prince of Wales in Devonshire Square. Messrs. Newell and Company have since announced that the telegraph communication from Varna to the Crimea is complete.

THE SECRETS OF THE EMPEROR'S VISIT.—The Paris Journals appear to have got some light on what passed at Windsor; an intimation far more likely to be realized in Paris than in London, and in dark spots in the room is just under the transoms. The Journals refer to a conversation which took place in the Palace at Windsor, when Napoleon seem to have intimated his determination to proceed to the East, and there to take upon himself the command-in-chief of the French army in his own name. Some details appear to have been entered into, and an expression to have been let drop by him, to the effect that he would propound his plans before the Generals and Commanders "in the Council of War, and hear their respective opinions—his own should decide upon any further conditions, and energetic plan, and he will not bind himself to consult any Council of War; the Generals are only to have a consultative vote; the will of the Emperor is to be prepotent. This is Napoleon all over. The Constitutional adds, that when the Emperor returned to the Queen's apartment, and announced to her the result of their deliberation, Queen Victoria said, "Well, Sir, you are now more than Ally, our army is placed under your orders."—British Banner.

PRODUCE MARKET.

LONDON, 7th MAY, 1855.
SALTED RIVER PLATE AND COW HIDES.—In consequence of the doubtful state of public expectations, the market for Light Ox and Cow Hides for military purposes, which has given a firm tone to this market for some time past, has been partially suspended, and prices have receded about 2d per lb. Heavy Hides are still taken reluctantly at late prices, viz. 6d to 6 1/2 per lb, but supplies being limited, they are steady.

DRY RIVEN PLATE OX AND COW HIDES.—No Import, Sales, or Stock.

SOUTH AMERICAN HIDES.—There has been slightly more demand both for the home trade and export, but holders in many instances requiring advanced prices the sales to report are limited to 2800 Salted Buenos Ayres, the estimation of the remainder at 59 shd, damaged do, at 4s 8d to 4 1/2 per Hide.

SHEEP SKINS.—There is a good demand for the best descriptions at full prices.

HORNS.—In Ox and Cow we have no transactions to notice, but there is a fair demand for all grades.

BONES & HOOPS.—We have no sales to

report. There is a good enquiry for corn from Home and Foreign prices are obtainable.
HONEY.—The market for Honey, offering during the month has consisted of slight mixed and short, which is difficult of sale, at a decline of about 3d per lb.

THE TALLOW MARKET. continued steady during the first and second months of the year, and Russia were stationary at 48s on the spot, and 48s per cwt. for the last three months delivery. A strong demand then springing up both for home consumption and export, unexpectedly increased the deliveries, and caused an advance of 1s per cwt. up to the 24th, when the unfavorable turn of delivery, as might be expected, was followed by an advance, a reaction soon took place, and sales were effected on the 28th inst at 54s on the spot, and 55s to 55 1/2 per cwt. for the last three months delivery; after which a reaction again occurred to the extent of 1s per cwt, but the arrival of Russian produced a decline, and the present quotations are 53s on the spot, and 56s per cwt for the last 3 months delivery with a firm market.

RUSSIAN PLATE TALLOW has been in good demand throughout the month, both for home consumption and export, and the prices obtained have been proportionately high, fair color body having realized from 48s to 57s 3d, in dulling and rather dark fair body from 45s to 57s, and very dark fair body from 43s to 49s, and very dark greasy from 38s 2d to 49s per cwt.

HORSE GREASE.—Liquor has been in fair request at from 38s to 40s; its present value is about 39s per cwt. Saponified—a small parcel in second hands has been sold, which realized 28s to 40s per cwt.

ANNING & COEN, Brokers, 11, Line Street.

BUENOS AYRES.

Confederate Provinces.

In general the news are devoid of public interest; farther than that they contradict certain sinister rumours, alluded to in our last. With the exception of a testy correspondence between the General Government and the Province of Corrientes, touching the organization and management of the National Custom-houses, we find no indications of a collision, or evidences of the existence of any serious disagreement.

In reference to the Custom house question, it appears from the published correspondence, which has been of a pacific and conciliatory in its spirit and style, that the National Government aims at an absolute predominance, which the Provincial Authority of Corrientes is not disposed to concede; and as both parties have assumed a decided attitude, and announced their views in strong language, a serious collision appears inevitable, the consequences of which we unexpectantly deplor, and earnestly deprecate. All our hopes of progress and good will, which have been based on mutual conciliation; and we fear there are influences in active operation that may compromise these great interests.

General Urquiza had returned to the Paraná, and resumed their duties of Government. The National Government is now installed on the classic 20th of May; and at our latest date, was still engaged in reading the Message of the Executive; which appears a lengthy document, of little intrinsic interest beyond the local bounds of the Confederate Provinces.

It appears incidentally, however, that the temporary separation of this State is a sore point; that the President holds himself virtually invested with the direction of the Foreign Relations, properly so called; and that strenuous efforts have been made, and will be, to remove the residence of Foreign Diplomatic Agents from Buenos Ayres to the Paraná.

In the general views we find less cordiality, than we consider desirable;—the situation of the country, and the prospect of a new struggle. On the contrary, one of our moving contemporaries announces the receipt of a letter by Governor Obligado, from President Urquiza, congratulating him on the auspicious aspect of the situation, and commending by the Treaty of December and January last. These sentiments of peace

SHIPPING LIST OF H. LEZICA & SAGORY.

Line of For Havre. The at fast sailing French ship Albert, daily expected will all her cargo engaged and will meet with very quick despatch.

FOR MARSAILLES. The at splendid British ship Kerwala, chartered vessel, and will be despatched by the 20th of June.

FOR MARSAILLES. The at well known Swedish brig Sidon, Hammerberg Master, is a chartered vessel, and will be ready to receive on the 15th of June.

FOR HAVRE. The at fast sailing French bark Mar-Louise, Herard master, is a chartered vessel and can only admit passengers.

FOR HAVRE. The at fast sailing French ship Don Quixote, Fontaine Master, has all her cargo engaged and will be ready to receive in a few days.

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United States with all the important improvements in Dentistry. Montevideo May 30, 1855.

TO LET. The Alfalfa and pasture grounds attached to the Chacra of the late Patrick Maclean...

WANTED. To purchase, or rent half a league of camp suitable for sheep. A good price will be given...

A MARRIED COUPLE without encumbrances desirous of obtaining a situation in Cook and Steward—Apply No. 121, Calle San Martin.

FOR SALE. A new and splendid hydraulic press, with a complete set of machinery for balling...

NOTICE. An English person, offers her services to nurse a child in her own house—Apply at Admiral Brown's small house, No. 117.

THE ROAD TO HEALTH. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. One of a distinguished liver and bile doctor.

FOR SALE. A copy of a Letter from Mr. R. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescott Street, Liverpool, dated 6th, June, 1854.

WANTED. A respectable person for the care of a house, good wages to be given, married woman preferred.

WANTING A SITUATION. A young man of good experience and recommendations will be given.

REAL WHITE LISBON WINE. Of Superior quality for Table use, for sale at the Store of A. Bullrich, Calle Pied, No. 101.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL. BUENOS AYRES, June 21 1855. The sum of Forty thousand dollars (\$40,000) Buenos Ayres Paper Currency more or less, being required for the contract of the British brig "Eleanor Thompson".

FOR SALE. No. 69—Merced—No. 69. A quantity of fine grain French Corks will be sold at a moderate price.

NOTICE. The consignees of the following merchandise, shipped at Liverpool on board the Hamburg brig Wilhelm, Stuge master, viz: 20 barrels Pitch by John Hodgson.

RAILROAD CONTRACT. Parties willing to contract for the transport of ether, or other parts of the work of the Western Railroad of Buenos Ayres, are requested to apply to the Directory, Calle Piedra No. 658, to receive the necessary information.

PETER BOURSE. American Sturgeon Dentist, would respectfully announce to his friends and the public of Buenos Ayres, that he is intent upon there to practice his profession in about ten days.

ON SALE. A handsome Shalosh printing press, of French manufacture, Colombian style, of 3 feet, by 2 1/2 ft. in width.

appropriate for the publishing of a Newspaper. Apply at Calle La Defensa, No. 69.

Notice. SEED WHEAT. For sale a lot of very superior American Seed Wheat, of about 5 feet when threshed.

FOR SALE. A steamer of 120 tons Burden, oak built coppered and copper fastened, with double machinery of together 70 to 80 horse power.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS. The undersigned, agent for the sale of Brandreth's Pills in the River Plate, has appointed Messrs. G. & H. Mackern, No. 29, Calle San Martin, his agents in this City.

TO SURVEYORS. For sale a Gunter's chain and tape in Gating Percha case and an 40 and 50 ivory plotting scale with offset scale complete.

TO LET. At No. 12 Calle Tucuman, two rooms comfortably furnished, one to the street.

ROOMS. To let furnished, three or four Rooms adjoining in a central situation for single gentlemen or a family without children.

QUINTA. To let one near the town. For particulars apply Calle La Defensa, opposite No 106 19

TO SALADERITAS, &c. Superior Oil and Water Tanks for Sale—application of John Marshall, Alcala, (Bar. Reg.) No. 60—do.

Cure for the Foot Rot in Sheep. It is also found an excellent remedy for destroy maggots occasioned by the fly, and forms an excellent dressing to ulcerated wounds arising from them.

Sherry Wine for Sale. Just received from England, two iron casks, the best quality ever imported, recently received from Cadiz in fourths and octaves.

To Estancieros and others. Just received from England, two iron casks, the best quality ever imported, recently received from Cadiz in fourths and octaves.

REMOVAL. E. Von Sutter & Co. have removed their house to Calle Santa Rosa No. 159.

ENGLISH SCHOOL BOOKS. J. & H. Mackern, direct San Martin No 20 Murray's Grammar.

CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOKS. BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS. G. & H. Mackern have received an assortment of the Oxford edition of the above.

PORTANT VESSELS from Sea in the Month of Buenos Ayres on the 21st inst.

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