

RUSSIAN GAZETTE

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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(No. 1501.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1853.

(Established in 1826.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

To the classic names of Alma and Invermum, we have now to add that of Kertch; and a point before the Central Bastion, situated as yet, but destined to transmit the name of General Palissier and his gallant comrades to the latest posterity. As the details concerning these actions, apparently the turning point in the great Crimean struggle, cannot fail to be interesting, we subjoin the despatches of the French Commander.

“ON BOARD THE ‘MONTEBELLLO.’”

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, MY 26.
“Monseigneur le Ministre, I had the honor to inform you by my telegraphic despatches of the 22d and 25th of May, of a new expedition to Kertch resolved upon on the 20th.

“The embarkation commenced on the evening of the 21st; the expedition sailed on the 22d, it landed on the 24th at Kasesch Bouroum, and on the 25th occupied Yenikale, having passed Kertch, and taken possession of the batteries situated in the vicinity of Ak Bouroum.

“On the 26th Admiral Lyons and myself commenced the operations of the new expedition to Kertch and Sebastopol. I left during the night, and consisted of four French steamers, and 10 English steamers, some of which are gunboats.

“The complete success of this expedition, where our troops, led with great decision by General Autemarre, displayed their usual ardour, is also due to the rapidity of its execution. In this respect I must acquit your Excellency how complete and swift, under all circumstances, the cooperation of Admiral Lyons has been.

“On the very day we cast anchor the landing of the French troops commenced in order under the direction of Captain Darin de la Graviere, of the navy, the chief of my staff.

“Having assured myself of the promptitude with which the landing of the troops was being effected, I hoisted my flag on board the Laplace and proceeded to reconnoitre the batteries of Capo Ak-Bouroum, the powder magazine of which the Russians had already blown up. Perceiving they would be ruined, the enemy lost no time in blowing up the others, and evacuating their positions.

“Shortly afterwards an English gunboat, of a light draught of water, made for Yenikale, to cut out a Russian steamer which had left Kertch, and was trying to gain the Sea of Azoff. A sharp encounter soon commenced between the two vessels, in which the batteries of Yenikale took part. I ordered the Fulon, to hasten to the aid of the gunboat, which arrived with all speed at the scene of combat, and had to withstand a very heavy fire. I ordered the Megre to support her, and Admiral Lyons on his side considered necessary to be given to the gunboat. Nevertheless, the enemy's steamer, which we knew had the treasury of Kertch on board, escaped, leaving in our hands two bags containing precious hoards, and a portion of the military and civil archives. But the confusion of the Russians, arising unexpectedly by land and sea, became so great that they soon relinquished all thoughts of further resistance, and did not even take care to remove the wounded from Sebastopol who were in the hospital of the Citadel. In the course of the day they had lost fire to considerable stores which they possessed at Kertch. Finally, before eva-

cuating Yenikale, they blew up a powder magazine, containing about 30,000 kilograms of powder; the shock was so great that many houses were destroyed, and vessels anchored ten miles out at sea felt it severely.

“To sum up, the enemy has lost up to the present—

“100,000 sacks of oats.

“800,000 sacks of corn.

“100,000 sacks of flour.

“A carriage factory and a foundry were burnt down; three steamers, one of which was a war steamer, were sunk by the Russians themselves. Some 30 transport ships were destroyed, and at least as many taken. In the different explosions about 100,000 kilograms of powder were destroyed. A great store of shells and cannonballs no longer exists.

“I shall send your Excellency later a statement of the condition of the guns which have fallen into our hands. They are 60 or 80 in number. These guns are highly finished, and of large calibre.

I am, &c.

“BRYAN, Vice Admiral, Commander in Chief of the Mediterranean Squadron.

THE ACTIONS OF THE 22d AND 23d OF MAY.

“HEAD QUARTERS, BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, MAY 26.

“Monsieur le Maréchal.—Since the storming of the Russian counter-approaches in front of the Central Bastion, on the night of the 2d of May, and the execution of that important work by our troops, the enemy, to impede our progress and take our attacks in flank, turned their attention to the Quarantine side, and erected there new lines of counter-approach. They formed the plan of connecting by a gabionnade the ambulades at the extremity of the bay, those of the cemetery, and to connect the work by a continuous covered way with the right lunette of the Central Bastion. In the night between the 21st and 22d, by an enormous effort of labour, skilfully concealed, they commenced laying out that *place d'armes*, so threatening for our left attack, and so convenient for enabling the enemy to assemble large bodies of men and make considerable sorties.

“The danger of this Russian work was evident. I saw at once its extent, and ordered General De Salles, commander of the First Corps, to carry that position, and turn the enemy's new works against themselves—a delicate and difficult operation, as a strong resistance and obstinate struggle might be counted upon under the fire of formidable batteries.

“The General of Division Paté was charged with the operation. Two attacks were organized,—one on the ambulades at the bottom of the bay; the other on the ambulades of the cemetery by the southeast angle of that enclosure; they were to be simultaneous.

“After having carried the new gabionnades of the enemy, the object was to maintain ourselves in position with sufficient ability to protect our work and to transform the Russian work to our own use. But the development of the line was immense; and two successive phases were to be expected in the action,—one of battle and one of labour. The enemy placed on the night between the 22d and 23d May; it commenced at 9 o'clock in the evening.

“The ADVERTISEMENTS received till FRIDAY at noon, and inserted with the greatest care and attention, at the following rates:—Not exceeding six lines, one insertion 58; 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, and subjects of general interest, Notices as to Public Schools, Churches, Hospitals, Benevolent and Beneficent Societies, &c.—GRATIS.

“Our left attack was led by General of Brigade Baret, and consisted of three companies of the 10th battalion of Chasseurs-à-pied, three battalions of the 2d Regiment of the Foreign Legion, and one battalion of the 98th of the Line.

“The right attack, intrusted to General de la Mottergue, consisted of picked companies of the 1st Regiment of the Foreign Legion, supported by two battalions of the 25th Line, with a battalion of the 16th and two battalions of Voltigeurs of the Garde as reserve. Other battalions were ready to march, in case General Paté should need reinforcements.

“The enemy, whether they had determined on a great attack, or with the intention of completing their lines in one night by a great effort, and covering their work by a vigorous demonstration and an effectual protection against our attacks, were there in great force to receive us. We estimated at more than 20 battalions the force of the enemy our brave soldiers had to attack and to defeat. According to prisoners there were 26 battalions.

“The action commenced, on a signal given by General Paté, with irresistible impetuosity. In a few minutes all the able veterans of the Foreign Legion carried everything before them, and, supported by the 25th of the Line, they established themselves in front of the Russian works, covering our workmen. But formidable masses of Russians soon issued from the Quarantine ravine, joined in the combat, and disputed the ground with an extraordinary obstinacy. The two battalions of the 25th, the battalion of the 16th, and the Voltigeurs of the Garde, were successively engaged, and this heroic struggle lasted till daybreak. Five times the most audacious ambulades were taken and retaken by the Russians and our troops. Those bayonet attacks were terrible. Two other battalions of Voltigeurs of the Garde, the 9th Chasseurs-à-pied, and the 8th of the Line, were called to the battle ground—some to fight, some to carry off the killed and wounded; all did their duty.

“In the midst of this sanguinary and glorious struggle it was impossible for the engineers to work. We were obliged to destroy the enemy's works, so as to prevent them holding them themselves, and we were compelled to adjourn the second act of our enterprise to the following night. As the dawn broke the Russians had ceased fighting, and our batteries, by the aid of the trenches, leaving the ground covered with the enemy's slain.

“On the left attack the ambulades were carried with the same impetuosity. There, also, the Russians returned to the charge with extraordinary tenacity. Numerous assaults were made at the point of the bay, young; but after two hours the enemy discouraged, beat a retreat, and our engineers installed themselves solidly in the Russian gabionnade, which became definitively our conquest.

“On the following night it was necessary to complete what we had so vigorously commenced; I ordered a second attack, expecting full success from this new effort of our brave infantry.

“General of Division Levantais was intrusted with the accomplishment of this task, with 10 battalions, of which two of the Voltigeurs of the Garde acted as a reserve.

“Four of these battalions, under the orders of General Goussier, were charged to cover our conquest of the preceding night

on the extreme left. The six others, commanded by General Duval, were to retake on the right the gabionnade running parallel with the great wall of the cemetery, to beat the enemy, and allow our engineers to make the works definitively our own.

“The action commenced at the same hour as on the previous evening. The impetuosity of these brave battalions, belonging to the 46th, 98th, 11th, and 80th, was irresistible. The ambulades were turned and carried; the enemy, driven back on all sides, retreated, keeping up a skirmishing fire, which gradually ceased. The engineers immediately set to work, despite a fire of grape and every sort of missile from the place. Colonel Durin and Commandant Durand de Villers conducted the works with as much intelligence as vigour.

“Our success has therefore been complete. The considerable work upon which the enemy counted to arrest our attacks is in our hands; their gabions cover us; their own ambulades are turned against themselves. Those which we could not combine in our system have been destroyed.

“These vigorous actions were not accomplished without considerable loss, and we have paid for our victory with generous General De Salles.

“Yesterday, upon the reiterated demand of General Osten-Sacken, a flag of truce was hoisted, and an armistice concluded for carrying off the dead. We handled over more than 1,200 corpses to the enemy. This field of slaughter rendered us of our old struggles with the Russians, and, as in those memorable times, the honour of arms in these bayonet fights always remained entirely with our infantry.

“According to the number of dead given up to the enemy and the losses ascertained from recent affairs, we are assured that the losses of the Russians are at least four times our own; they give to these engagements the proportions of a battle. These calculations are, however, under those made by prisoners and deserters.

“Our artillery, under the direction of General Le Beau, gave proof of extraordinary vigour and skill. It constantly swept with its fire the ravine where the enemy assembled their reserves. Our projectiles did not cease to make sanguinary gaps in the Russian masses each time they mustered for a fresh attack. It cannot praise too highly the *coup d'œil* and coolness of General Le Beau.

“The service of the ambulades was admirably performed, and great praise is due to all who took part in this rough affair. I shall afterwards have the honour of making known to you the names of the brave men who distinguished themselves among the brave. The country may be justly proud of possessing such troops, and I intend shortly to reward the most deserving.

“The Commander-in-Chief,

“PRINCE.”

STRENGTH OF THE ALLIES IN THE CRIMEA.

Ten thousand Podolians troops have already arrived before Sebastopol, and about 6000 more are daily expected. Lord Raglan's force is now calculated at 35,000 effective. The Turkish force number 10,000 engaged near Bahakisa, and 25,000 Turks of the 6th Division, who commenced to arrive on the 15th, in exchange for the 10,000 who embarked some days before for Eupatoria. The French army numbers 115,000

men. Thus the whole force of the Allies before Sebastopol amounts to about 200,000 men. It is said that, for operations in the Crimea, about 91,000 of these will be detached—consisting of 60,000 French troops, 25,000 Turks, the whole of the Sardinian troops, and a part of the English army. These statistics are drawn up from data supplied from the French Government, and are, of course, before the starting of the Kertch expedition. If the reports be correct, they seem to indicate that the Kertch expedition is in the main English, and, therefore, under the complete control of Sir George Broune, while the prevalence of the French force in the army (as reported) for operations in the field would seem to indicate the probability of its being placed under the control of a French commander. Some journals have named General Canrobert as likely to take the command.

The occurrences which have lately taken place at Kertch, Yenikale, and the Sea of Azoff, have filled with consternation and dismay the Russian public. In Russia, they are, in Brussels, and no doubt elsewhere, and some have been led to declare that the peninsula of the Crimea may now be said to belong to the Allies. If it is not exactly the case at present, it is to be hoped it will soon be so. A garrison of 6,000 Turks has been left at Yenikale, and the fortresses on the Danube bear recent testimony as to how the Ottoman can fight behind any sort of walls. The Russians express their astonishment that the Crimean fortresses were not better fortified against attack; they regret and wonder, perhaps as great as ours, that the Allies did not make the attempt long ago. Our consolation is the complete success of the expedition.

General Pelissier has asked the government to send him out cavalry without delay, and he also requires that Chasseurs d'Afrique shall be sent. At the battle of the Alma Marshal St. Arnaud was heard to express his regret that he had not his chasseurs with him—800 horses for artillery also are going out, and will be embarked on board clipper. The Kertch expedition, in fact, will soon be finally closed, and Austria, who wishes to show to Europe that she has occasionally an inspiration of courage, is about to have issued another circular protesting against the arguments of M. de Nassauville, and dwelling on the manœuvres of Russia to divide Germany.

A letter from L'Orient states that the second floating battery *Foudre* was to be launched in a few days. The floating battery *Lave* will soon be ready to go to sea; she is 51 yards in length and 15 in breadth; her armament consists of 10 50 pounders worked by elite gunners; she will be mounted by a crew of 200 men, and carry 100 muzzles; her screw propeller is of 100 horse power. The weight of these floating batteries, when armed, will be about 1,400 tons—their iron sheathing alone weighs nearly 400 tons.

A letter received by a commercial house of Marseilles announces that the Russian government had purchased, on different points of the Sea of Azoff, 500,000 shot-wads, or 650,000 rounds of cartridge, for the supply of its army. The possession of that sea by the allied forces will consequently deprive the Czar of those provisions, the want of which will be the more severely felt as the crops in the Crimea are like to bring this year a complete failure. The *Yankee*, of the 27th ult., announces that all the gunboats which were laid last winter on the stocks of Moultrie were then afloat, with the exception of the *Siride*, which is to be launched on the 21 inst.

The Warsaw *Official Gazette* mentions, among the killed, on the side of the Russians, in the affair of the 22d of May, Major General Albersberg, commander of the 2d brigade of the 9th division of infantry.

The Lord Mayor of London is expected to arrive in Paris to-morrow or Monday, and to alight at the Hotel de Ville. A grand municipal banquet will be given in the long gallery of the Hotel de Ville on Thursday next, in honour of the visit of his lordship, and of the other members of the Corporation of London who have been deputed to visit Paris. Some days later a ball will be given in honor of the King of Portugal and the Duke of Oporto.

The Three per Cent. closed today at 70f 50c for the end of the month; the Four and a Half at 94f; and the last loan, at 72 30c; Orleans Railway Shares, 1220f; Rouen, 1090f; Havre, 950f; Great Northern, 917f 50c; Strasburg, 916f; North Shares, 765f; Paris and Lyons, 1195f; Lyons to the Mediterranean, 1300f; Western of France, 700f; Bordeaux and Caster 050f; Great Central of France, 590f.

SPAIN.

A despatch from Madrid states that the Cortes have granted the extraordinary powers demanded by the government by 124 votes against 40.

Twenty-five insurgents have been captured at Diarosse, and 25 have surrendered at Caspe.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

PARTICULARS. The news is this week of a very scanty nature. The whole of the fleet, with the exception of the Ajax, left the Island of Naxos on Saturday, the 23rd ult., and, after two days' cruise, anchored again about 16 miles below Constantinople.

As the *Firley* was on the way to Faro Sound, with half the fleet, she met the French squadron, consisting of three line-of-battle ships and one corvette, off Dagebort, the extreme north-west point of the island of Dagebort, near the entrance to the Gulf of Finland.

The Magdalenic, and Merlin have taken several prizes at a place called Biorko Sound, to the north-west of Constantinople.

The general state of health in the fleet continues to be satisfactory; during the last six days there has only been one fresh case of small-pox. The patients in the hospitals from Faro Islands also appear to be progressing favourably; 20 are so far recovered as to be able to join their respective ships; only 4 cases have as yet terminated fatally. Lieut. Hannant, first lieutenant of the *Merlin*, has, however, fallen a victim to the disease, on the 29th to reembrace Constantinople. He saw six very large line-of-battle ships, already equipped for sea.

Commander Martin, R. N., of her Majesty's ship *Exmouth*, came down to the English coast, yesterday, on his way to England, having been appointed to the Royal Albert, flagship of Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons in the Black Sea.

PRODUCE MARKET.

LONDON, 6th June, 1855. SALTED RIVER PLATE OX AND COW HIDES.—The apparent estimate that the supplies of the present year will be limited has induced tanners to purchase freely for sole leather purposes and, as a consequence of the war is now inevitable, the enquiry also for military requirements has again become animated. Nearly all the hides of recent arrivals were sold afloat, and consequently there is no accumulation of stock; prices have been fully maintained with a slight tendency upwards, and are as follows, viz., for middling to prime heavy Ox 64d. to 65d., and for do. light Ox and Cows 64d to 64d per lb.

DRY RIVER PLATE OX AND COW HIDES.—Import 45 Hides. No Sales. Stock 193 Hides.

SHEEP SKINS.—Fine and medium wools are in good request at full prices, but coarse are very dull of sale. A parcel of Buenos Ayres Lamb skins is readily at fair prices. Sales 5,000 Buenos Ayres Sheepskins—No. 1 scored B1, washed B1d, damaged 04d, to 74d per lb.

HORN.—All descriptions of Ox and Cow are in good demand at full prices.

BONES & HOOPS.—There is a good demand for all sorts of Bones, and very full prices are readily obtainable. Australian Shells are worth £10 to £15; Buenos Ayres £2 to £7 17s 6d, and Common Carcase Bones £2 15s to £2 per ton. Hoofs are dull of sale at 45 to 49 per ton.

HORSE HAIR.—The sales went off with less spirit than last month, but quotations remain unaltered. Good Tail Hair is in better request than other sorts, and the small quality offered realised full prices.

TALLOW.—The Market during the past month has been subjected to several variations in price, Russian having ranged from 55s to 50s 6d per cwt. Large arrivals from Prussia and other places have considerably raised the market, which is now large, and, although the supply from the Continent have to be partially supplied from this market, it is reasonable to presume that the present quotations are likely to be maintained. The price on the spot is 61s 6d July and August 51s 6d, and for the last three months delivery 53s 6d per cwt.

RIVER PLATE TALLOW.—A good demand has existed throughout the month, and much more business could have been transacted had Importers been willing sellers. The exports orders continue good, and very full prices are still obtainable. Fair average Pipe Tallow has realized 51s 6d to 52s 9d, middling color fine and greasy 49s 6d to 51s 9d, rather dark fair blue 50s, and dark and very dark greasy and very greasy 44s 9d to 45s 9d per cwt. Import equal to 134s per cwt. Sales 520 pipes. Present Stock 2163 pipes, against 1260 pipes at this time last year.

GREASE AND HORSE GREASE.—A few parcels of Saponified have been offered and part sold at 28s to 34s per cwt. Liquid is dull of sale at 40s per cwt. Present stock about 200 casks.

ANNING & CO., Brokers, 11, Lime Street.

BIENOS AYRES.

We have given copious extracts, bearing on the military operations in the Crimea and elsewhere, and we rejoice to see that things begin to bear a hopeful and promising aspect. The hour for a decisive triumph for the allied arms is evidently approaching with rapid strides, and we trust the resolute British, French, and Sardinian will hold themselves in readiness to celebrate it in a becoming manner.

General satisfaction and high prospect of an honorable peace, as the fruit of a successful campaign, trade had begun to revive; the public feelings were buoyant, and money accommodation easy. The weather, however, that, then bleak and ungenial, and some fears were entertained that the crops would be late, and perhaps defective. This is the more to be regretted, as the supplies from the Black Sea, cannot be relied upon for the present year.

The attention of Parliament has been principally engaged with the conduct of the war, and the consequent administrative reforms, that are imperatively demanded. The opposition in and out of parliament has been strong and fiery; but the late successes will probably enable Lord Palmerston to weather the storm, without having recourse to a dissolution of Parliament.

One of the most touching incidents is the distribution of medals to the heroes and heroes of the Crimea. These Queen Victoria medals, which she has ordered from the highest to the lowest, from the Duke of Cambridge to the common private, soldier, seaman, or marine; an act of condescension that was duly appreciated by the recipients, and called forth bursts of enthusiastic loyalty from the assisted thousands, who, we may suppose, renewed their oaths of fealty to the best of Queens, in circumstances the most sublime and overpowering that can well be imagined.

It is understood that the Allies are desirous to blockade Russian ports, and prevent her traffic as far as may be done without interfering with the rights and interests of neutral flags. How far these two conflicting objects may be compatible, remains to be seen; it at least shows a generous policy, that tends to attenuate the evils inseparable from war.

In France, the bustle of warlike preparations was diversified a little by the Industrial Exhibition. The excitement however, was not so great as had been expected; the London Exhibition having apparently blunted the edge of novelty. The Emperor and Empress attended the opening in person, and were received perhaps by a greater ardour in consequence of his recent escape from the attempted assassination. It was

understood that Queen Victoria would make a visit in the month of August, when she would be met by the Kings of Sardinia and Württemberg, and a situation thus less pressurable to a numerous class of the highest grade.

It is also prepared for the celebration of the Royal Victoria. The palace of the Emperor is calculating that the Emperor and the English are too much engaged with other warlike and military preparations to the vacant throne of Queen Isabella. To put an end to the disturbances, the Government had intended to displace the Emperor, and accordingly the constitution of Buenos Aires was in temporary abeyance in the midst of the discussion. The situation and prospects of Spain are far from satisfactory. From other quarters of Europe the news are signs of general interest.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Dark clouds lower in the horizon, which clearly denotes, that indicates a very clearly coming tempest. In his reply to Colonel Bismarck, chancellor of the special commission appointed to try the parties alleged to be implicated in the late assassination, the President, ex-Minister of Government, has sternly and firmly expressed his indignation, without any regard to personal feelings and susceptibilities; and the laws have to expect a severe and a just application of the law of unfeeling incantations and recriminations, certainly prejudicial to the public conscience, whether or not of a doubtful character, or even prudence forbids us to speculate as to the possible, the probable result; but a impartial observation, we must say, that in course on which we enter paves the way to dissolution and prostration, to disunion and conspiracy, to revolution and civil war, to anarchy and despotism. If we "see the wind," we must expect "to reap the whirlwind."

NEW BRITISH HOSPITAL.

We have the satisfaction of announcing that the Special Commission appointed to enquire into the constitution and the efficiency of this philanthropic and pious object, have been eminently successful. In the course of a few days, we will submit to you a full and complete general canvass of the community, the donations and subscriptions already amount to nearly One Hundred Thousand Dollars, certainly a really handsome sum, when we take into account the frequent appeals made to the benevolence and the faithfulness of the public. With a beginning so auspicious, we may safely congratulate our fellow countrymen on the prospect of an Institution worthy of its name and object. It will afford us much pleasure to report the progress of the progress of so praiseworthy an undertaking, and we respectfully request the Special Commission to afford us the opportunity of doing so.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

On Monday afternoon John Abbot, a native of Newcastle, England, met with a fatal death in a very awful and impressive manner. Being engaged in loading a cart of wood, the horses took fright, and the cart being overthrown, he was crushed and he expired in the act. Deceased has been nearly eleven years in this country, and was much respected as a sober, industrious, exemplary man.

BRITISH PACKET.

A sheet, containing the Retrospect, produced, exported, &c., will be ready at the Office, No. 20, Calle San Martin, on Thursday morning.

ROYAL COMMISSION OF THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

16, G. G. WATERMAN, 24th May, 1855. Gentlemen,

I have had the pleasure to receive by direction of the Earl of Clarendon your letter of the 3d April last forwarding a further Bill of the subscribers to the Patriotic Fund, amounting to thirty seven Pounds, Seven Shillings and Two Pence, and assure them of the subscriptions of the British residents in Buenos Ayres in aid of the Patriotic Fund, a receipt of which is enclosed, and I am directed to request you will be good enough to convey to the subscribers the best thanks of the Royal Commissioners and assure them that their benevolence and good feeling is fully appreciated.

I am also to thank you for your kindness in transmitting this subscription and for the warm expressions of sympathy which accompany it.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Yours faithfully,
G. G. WATERMAN, Secy.

Honorary Secretary, J. Chubb Ford Esq., Chairman.
Charles B. Knapp Esq., Treasurer.
David R. Krasby Esq., Secretary of the Committee.

EXCHANGE.—July 28.

Table with exchange rates for various locations including London, Paris, and India.

EXPORTS.—June 30.

Table listing export quantities and values for various goods such as hides, wool, and other commodities.

MARINE LIST.

Table listing ship arrivals and departures, including ship names, companies, and destinations.

Merceditas, Sardinian polacre bark, 295 tons, P. Ticozina, from Genoa 25th April, Tenerife 25th May, Montevideo 19th inst., to Machan Brothers, with 94 marble tables, 350 boxes oil, 60 do cordials, 3 do fruits, 12 do orange flower water, 25 do vermouth, 295 bale wrapping paper, 106 barrels wine, 15 do spratts, 73 boxes almond, 58,000 bricks, 23 dozen chests, 3 boxes cheese, 9000 staves, 1,196 chestnut boards, 10 boxes abrynth, 300 do vermilion, 38 do and 31 bale merchandise, 68 marble steps, 9,471 bottles, 149 boxes marbles, Pasten, gers 102.

Nuevo Burdeos, Paraguay steamer, 88 tons, S. Baidrin, from Paraguay 7th, Corrientes 12th, and Rosario 18th inst., to V. Decoud, with 705 tercio yerdas.

Auncion American steamer, from Rosario and San Nicolas, with 1000 silver dollars, 142 Doubloons, 1 seron silver, Passengers 13.

Levant, American brigantine, for New York, despatched by E. H. Pulmar, with 3,854 dry ox and cow hides, 1029 salted do, 100 bales wool, 21 do hide cuttings, 32 bags hair, 39,000 horns, 10 barrels biscuit.

Camila, Sardinian brig, for Genoa, despatched by B. Defino, with 1,555 salted ox and cow hides, 952 dry do, 241 boxes oil, 1 hale feathers, 89 do wool, 3 do sheep skins, 6 do hide cuttings, 1 do horn shavings, 3000 horns.

Mend British steamer, for Montevideo, Rio Uruguay, Oriental steamer, for Paraguay and intermediate ports.

Teresa, National bark, for England despatched by B. Defino, with 4,983 salted horse hides, 600 boxes mares oil, 307 serons tobacco, 20 bales wool, 26,000 bones.

Pearl, British brig, for Entre Rios, despatched by P. Scitilios, with 320 Gangas salt.

Arion, Bremen brig, for Antwerp, despatched by Zimmerman, with 1,250 dry ox and cow hides, 1,957 salted do, 500 dry horse and cow hides, 272 hales and 1 bag wool, 14,000 horns, 3 casks bone ash.

Procer, Spanish polacre, for Havana, despatched by E. Ochoa & Co, with 3,302 qq. jerked beef, 12 dry ox and cow hides.

Luciano, Oriental brigantine, for Montevideo.

Bredalline, British bark, for London, despatched by Croker Hall & Co, with 284 serons tobacco, 5,841 horns, 762 salted ox and cow hides, 5,096 do horse do, 140 pipes tallow, 10 tons bones.

Eleanor Thompson, British brig, for Liverpool, despatched by Drabble Brothers, with 730 serons, 54 boxes and 67 bales tobacco, 59,000 bones.

Clio, British bark, for Liverpool, despatched by C. T. Getting & Co, with 5,384 salted horse and cow hides, 272 hales and 1 bag wool, 14,000 horns, 3 casks bone ash.

Pisogas, Spanish brig, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by P. Buxarao, with 17 boxes merchandise, 50 pipes grease, 38 barrels tallow, 164 pipes and 104 boxes mares grease, 4 barrels wire hides.

Floresta, Spanish polacre, for Cape Verde, in ballast, despatched by Livallot & Sons.

Avelina, Spanish polacre, for Cape Verde, in ballast, despatched by Livallot & Sons.

Invenible, Brazilian brig, for Brazil, despatched by A. V. Ramon, with 3,520 qq. jerked beef, 58 dry ox and cow hides.

Dou Juan, National brig, for Antwerp, despatched by Treasscin & Co, with 2,950 salted ox and cow hides, 3,132 dry do, 28 do horse do, 256 bales wool, 9 do hide cuttings, 9 do slunk calf skins, 9 do horns, 14 tons bones, 4,500 bones, 2,780 horns.

Invenible, Spanish brig, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by A. V. Ramon, with 550 qq. jerked beef, 1 pipe and 13 barrels grease, 35 do, 3 serons and 33 pipes tallow, 137 do and 7 hogheads mares grease.

Ida & Emma, Danish brig, for Hamburg, despatched by Freyer Brothers, with 6,014 dry ox and cow hides, 900 salted do do, 10,000 horns, 100 bales wool, 6 boxes merchandise, 4 do goat skins.

Marvel, British brigantine, for Liverpool, despatched by Nicholson Green & Co, with 2,174 salted ox and cow hides, 250 salted do do, 38 boxes tobacco, 23 pipes mares grease, 30 bales hair, 28,000 bones, 5 bales hide cuttings, 14 do sheep skins.

COMMERCIAL AGENT OF THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Buenos Ayres, July 23, 1855. The undersigned, Commercial Agent of the Argentine Confederation in this City, begs to state, for the information of the mercantile community, that the Government of the Confederation has decreed as follows.

All vessels, troops of carts, or trains of mules, which may be despatched, loaded or unloaded, for the purpose of conveying an exact manifest of the goods of their lading certified by this Agency, said manifest, the form of which in blank will be furnished by the Agency; in which must be expressed all the packages, with their marks and numbers, class of merchandise, and weight or measure of same; and which must be filled up and signed by the party despatching as well by the Captain or Patron of the vessel [by the owner or Capataz of the troops of carts or train of mules as may be] will be compared by the Commercial Agent with the general manifest which may have been given by this Custom House, and which the party despatching will present to him for that purpose.

Should the lading of a vessel be destined for various ports, a separate manifest of the same kind will be required for each of them. All vessels, troops of carts, or trains of mules, which may be despatched for the Confederated Provinces in ballast or empty, must take a certificate of the same from this Agency. Plaza de la Victoria, No. 7. DANIEL GOWLAND.

NOTICE.

We the undersigned having settled & liquidated all matters of accounts pending between the late Mr. Patrick McLean & the firm of Parlane Macalister & Co, in this City, do hereby give notice that Mr. Robert Macalister is duly authorized to recover and pay, all claims, in favor of, or against the late firm, with the exception of certain accounts, specified in the agreement made, and which will be recovered by Mr. Edward Lumh and Mr. James Stoward, curators of the estate of said deceased.

Buenos Ayres, July 19, 1855. Robert Macalister,—for William Parlane, James Tweedie—Duncan Wright, by his Attorney Robert Macalister—Edward Lumh—J. Stoward. j28

WANTED. A small Electric Machine. Any person having one to dispose of complete with apparatus, can leave particulars with Messrs. G. & H. Mackinn, 20, Calle San Martin. j28 1/2

WANTED. To purchase the following British Periodicals No. 8, 23d Sept 1830; No. 44, 4th May 1829; No. 301, 26th May 1832; No. 856, 12th August 1843. Apply at No. 143, Calle del Parque, or at Messrs. Macalister, Calle San Martin, No. 20. j28

SILKS AND GLOVES Cleaned at Calle Emeralda No. 6. j28 3/4

FINE CUT TOCAGCO. The undersigned has just received a large assortment of the above, which he offers for sale at moderate prices, at his cigar store, Calle Defensa, No. 31. FRANCIS MARRAS. j28

SEEDS WANTED. Seeds of trees and shrubs of all kinds which season may collect, in their leisure time on the banks of the Entre Rios rivers, or about One Ounce of each, will be required and paid for, at No. 77 Calle de la Reconquista. j28-2

SEED WHEAT. To growers of grain. A small prime lot just landed can be had of John Eastman & Co's, Calle Defensa, No. 51. j27-60

SHIPPING LIST OF Henry A. Green, Ship Broker.

FOR LONDON. British bark Santiago, 255 tons, at Cook Master, has disengaged room for a few tons of light freight. Consignees to Order. j7

FOR LONDON. British bark Melody, 250 tons, Beard Master, has three barrels of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. Consignees Messrs. Hughes Brothers, j14

FOR LIVERPOOL. British bark Annie Warrall, 230 tons, Grimstith Master, has two thirds of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. Consignees, Messrs Dickson & Co. j14

FOR LIVERPOOL. British brig Favorita, 277 tons, Webster Master, has three barrels of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. Can admit a few tons of salted hides. Consignees Messrs. R. & J. Carlisle & Co. j28

FOR LIVERPOOL. Dutch bark Vryrhanda, 328 tons, Lewiston Master, is a cleared vessel and has good accommodation for passengers. Consignees Messrs. B. Burnfield & Co. j28

FOR LIVERPOOL. British brig Lady Bannerman, 247 tons, Knowles Master, has disengaged room for a few tons of salted hides and light freight. Consignees Messrs A. & S. Santamaria. j25

FOR ANTWERP. Argentine bark Don Carlos, 300 tons, Bartells Master, well known in the trade, has only room for about 50 or 60 bales. Consignees, Messrs. B. Burnfield & Co. j14

FOR ANTWERP. British brig Corbiero, 227 tons, at Vibert Master, is a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch. This vessel has superior accommodations for passengers, and will sail in a few days. Consignees, Messrs. T. Tomkinson & Co. j23

FOR NEW YORK. American bark O. J. Hayes, 413 tons, at Shiverick Master, is a regular trader and having her entire cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. Consignees Messrs. J. Eastman & Co. j7

FOR NEW YORK. American bark Miguelon, 182 tons, at Savory Master, has all her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch. This vessel has superior accommodation for passengers. Consignees H. J. ropes Esq. j28

FOR NEW YORK. American bark Kate & Alice, 300 tons, has only disengaged room for about 100 bales, and will have quick despatch. Consignee J. Barth Esq. j7

FOR BOSTON. American bark Oceanus, 240 tons, P. Moore Master, has half cargo engaged, for, is a well known trader, and will have quick despatch. Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann & Co. j7

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY. Vessels calling in the "CHAN-NEI," for Orders.

British brigantine Sarah Jane, 126 tons, at Proud Master. Consignees Messrs. K. Tweedie & Co. For further particulars respecting the above mentioned vessels, please apply to their respective consignees, or to HENRY A. GREEN, No. 51, Calle Reconquista.

