

BRITISH PACKET

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

Printed at N° 73 Calle LA DEFENSA, and published every SATURDAY at 2 o'clock p. m. at N° 30 Calle SAN MARTIN, where SUBSCRIPTIONS are received, and where 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 & 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 interest, Notices as to Public Schools, Churches, Hospitals, Benevolent and Beneficent Societies, &c. — GRATIS.

(No. 1507.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1855.

(Established in 1826.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The glorious, though unsuccessful attack on the Malakoff Tower, forms an important epoch in the present war, and the despatch of General Pelissier, the chief actor, cannot fail to excite deep interest, and in fact is necessary as a historical reference. It bears date

HEAD QUARTERS, before Sebastopol,
June 22d.

Monsieur le MARÉCHAL.—
After the capture of the exterior works on the 7th of June, I rapidly made arrangements for constituting the bases of our attack upon the enclosed space of Karabelnia. We armed them with powerful artillery; the Russian communications and places d'armes were adapted for our use; the ground and the dispositions for the combat were studied in detail; and the allied armies divided their task. The English were to force the Great Redan, and we on our part were to carry the Malakoff batteries, the Careening Redan, and the entrenchments that cover this extremity of the suburb. It is superfluous, Monsieur le Maréchal, to enhance in the eyes of Your Excellency, the consequences which the successful issue of such an operation would have led to. Since our last success, the attitude of the enemy and the enthusiasm of our troops promised victory. There was no motive for procrastination.

By agreement with Lord Raglan, on the 17th, we overwhelmed the place, and especially the works we had resolved to carry, with a crushing fire. The enemy soon ceased to reply from the Malakoff and the Great Redan. It is probable that he wished to spare his batteries and reserve his fire, and that he did not suffer so much as we supposed from the effects of our artillery.

Be that as it may, the superiority of our cannon confirmed us in the project of attacking on the 18th of June; and during the preceding night we made all the arrangements necessary for effecting our general movement by break of day.

Three divisions were to take part in the combat. The divisions of Mayran and Brunet, of the second corps; the division of D'Auتمarre, of the first. The division of the Imperial Guard formed the reserve.

The division of Mayran had the right of the attacks, and was to carry the intrenchments that extend from the battery of the point to the Carrening Redan.

Brunet's division was to turn the Malakoff on the right.

D'Auتمarre's division was to manoeuvre on the left in order to carry this important work.

General Mayran's mission was difficult. His first brigade commanded by Colonel Saurin, of the 3d regiment of Zouaves, was to issue from the Careening Bay ravine, at the spot where the aqueduct is, to proceed along the left slope of the ravine by defiling as much as possible from the fire of the enemy's lines, and to turn by the gorge the battery of the point.

The second brigade, under the orders of General de Faily, was to endeavour to act on the right of the Careening Redan. It was supplied with all the means for scaling.

The special reserve of this division consisted of two battalions of the 1st regiment of the Voltigeurs of the Guard. All these troops were stationed at an early hour at their posts.

Brunet's division had one of its brigades in front and to the right of the Brancion Redoubt (Green Mamelon); the other was

in the parallel to the rear and right of this redoubt.

An analogous disposition had been made for D'Auتمarre's division; the brigade of Noel in front and to the left of the Brancion Redoubt; the brigade of Breton in the parallel behind.

Two batteries of artillery, capable of being worked *a la bricole*, were placed behind the Brancion Redoubt, so as to be brought to bear on the enemy's positions if we succeeded in taking them.

The Division of the Imperial Guard, forming a general reserve for the three attacks, was concentrated behind the Victoria Redoubt.

I had chosen for my post the Lancaster Battery, and it was thence I was to give the signal, by means of star rockets, for the general movement. Notwithstanding great difficulties in the ground, notwithstanding the obstacles accumulated by the enemy, and although the Russians, decidedly informed of our projects, were on their guard and ready to repel our assault, I may be permitted to believe that if the attack could have been general and instantaneous along the whole extent of the line, if there had been suddenness and unity of action in the efforts of our brave troops, the object would have been attained. Unfortunately such was not the case, and an inconceivable fatality caused our failure.

I was still more than 1,000 metres from the spot where I was to give the signal, when a brisk fusillade, mingled with grape shot, told me that the action had been seriously commenced towards the right. In fact, shortly before three o'clock, General Mayran thought he saw my signal in a bomb with its flaming fuse, that had been fired off from the Brancion Redoubt. He was informed, but to no purpose, of his mistake.

This brave and unfortunate general gave the order to commence the attack. The columns of Surin and de Faily dashed forward at once. The first rush was magnificent; but hardly had these heads of columns advanced, when they were assailed by a shower of balls and grape. This overwhelming grape came not merely from the works we wanted to carry, but from the enemy's steamers also, which arrived with full steam on, and manoeuvred with equal good fortune and skill. We, however, must have inflicted some damage on them. This prodigious fire arrested the effort of our troops. It became impossible for our soldiers to march forwards, but not one made a single step in retreat. It was then, that General Mayran, twice hit already, was struck down by grape shot, and compelled to give up the command of his division.

All this was the work of a moment, and General Mayran had been already carried off the field of battle, when I gave the signal from the spot I had reached of the Lancaster Battery. The other troops then engaged, in order to support the premature movement of the troops on the right. This valiant division, disunited for an instant, by the loss of its general, rallied promptly to the voice of General de Faily. The troops engaged, supported by the second battalion of the 95th regiment of the line, and one battalion of the Voltigeurs of the Guard, under the orders of the brave Colonel Boudville, kept firm near a ridge where the general placed them, and maintained their ground with intrepidity. In the meantime, being informed of this situation, which might become critical, I gave orders to General Regnault St. Jean d'Angély, to

send four battalions of the Voltigeurs of the Guard, taken from the general reserve to the succour of this division. Generals Mellinet and Ulrich marched with this fine troop, rallied what was scattered in the Careening Ravine, and came up with their solid support to General de Faily, by occupying the bottom of the ravine.

General Mellinet repaired in person to General de Faily's right, with a battalion of grenadiers, which had been attached the evening before to the guard at the ravine, and was very useful to him by securing his right.

The central attack had no better success. General Brunet had not yet been able to complete all his arrangements, when the cluster of rockets, that were to serve as the signal, burst in the air. For twenty or twenty-five minutes, all the right had already been prematurely engaged. Nevertheless, his troops marched with resolution, but their valor failed against the steady fire of the Russians, and against unforeseen obstacles. At the outset, General Brunet was mortally wounded by a musket ball in the centre of his chest. The flag of the 91st was broken by a ball, but it is needless to add that these glorious fragments were brought back by this brave regiment.

General Lafont de Villiers took the command of the division, and confided that of the troops engaged to Colonel Lorencez. These kept steady while the rest of the division occupied the trenches, to be prepared against the eventualities of the combat.

On the left General d'Auتمarre had not been able to engage before Brunet's division; besides, he could not account for the hurried fire of musketry he heard in the direction of the Careening Bay. But at the signal appointed for the assault he let loose with impetuosity the 5th Foot Chasseurs and the 1st battalion of the 19th Regiment of the line, who by keeping along the crest of the Karabelnia Ravine, reached the entrenchment that connects it with the Malakoff Tower, scaled this entrenchment, and thus entered the enceinte itself. Already the sappers of the engineers were planting the ladders for the remainder of the 19th and 26th Regiments, whose general, D'Auتمarre, was hurrying on the movement behind his valiant head of the column. One instant we could believe in success. Our eagles had been planted on the Russian works. Unfortunately this hope was speedily dissipated. Our Allies had encountered such obstacles in their attack of the great Redan, and they had met such a fire of grape, that in spite of their well-known tenacity they had been already compelled to make a movement of retreat. Such was the spirit of our troops, that despite this circumstance they would have pushed on and continued to charge home the enemy; but the want of simultaneous action in the attack of our divisions left the Russians free to overwhelm us with the reserves and the artillery of the great Redan, and the enemy lost not a moment to direct against our brave Foot Chasseurs all the other reserves of Karabelnia.

Before such imposing forces, the Commandant Garnier, of the 5th Battalion, already wounded five times with gunshot, endeavoured, but in vain, to hold the ground that had been won. Obligated to retire before numbers, he recrossed the entrenchment. General Niel rallied his brigade, reinforced by the 39th of the line; they wished to attempt a fresh offensive movement in order to ensure the success of this new effort, and on word being sent

by General D'Auتمarre that his reserve was reduced to the 74th of the line, I sent the regiment of Zouaves of the Guard; but on the arrival of these veterans of our African wars, the movement no longer having the unity so desirable for a coup of this vigour, with one single division unsupported either on the right or on the left, and cut up by the artillery of the Redan, against which our Allies were suspending their attack, I did not fail soon to perceive that every favourable chance was exhausted. A fresh effort would merely have occasioned a useless effusion of blood. It was half past 8. I gave orders in all directions to return to the trenches. This operation was effected with dignity, much order, and coolness, and without pursuit of the enemy on any one point. A part of the Russian trenches still continued even to be held by our men, who got away in succession, nor did the enemy venture to profit by his advantages and attack them.

Our loss has been very great; we took care from the very commencement of the action to remove most of the men hit by the enemy. But a certain number of these glorious dead remained stretched upon the glacis or in the moats of the place. The last honours were paid them on the following day.

Besides General Brunet and General Mayran (the latter succumbed last night), we have to regret an officer beloved and appreciated by the whole army, the young and brave de Laboussinière, a lieutenant-colonel of the artillery, killed while ascending the slope of a trench crowded with troops, and while repairing with one of his batteries to the Brancion Redoubt. It is a heavy loss, there was much promise about him. A great many superior officers were struck down while settling the noblest example. Staff officers, regimental officers, fulfilled their duties worthily, and the soldier was admirable everywhere.

We had 37 officers killed, and 17 taken prisoners, 1544 non-commissioned officers and privates killed or missing, 90 officers, and 1644 men conveyed to the ambulances on the evening of the 18th.

Many wounds considered very severe, are far from being so dangerous as was at first believed. The bearers of these honorable scars will shortly reappear beneath their colors.

These losses have neither quenched the ardour nor abated the confidence of these valiant divisions. All they ask, is to make the enemy pay dearly for that day. The hope and desire of conquest are in the hearts of all, and all reckon that in the next struggle fortune will not disappoint valour.

PELISSIER.

BUENOS AYRES.

MONTEVIDEO.

As the attraction of the moon, from her comparative vicinity, has greater influence on the tides than that of Jupiter or Saturn, so the affairs of Montevideo come more closely home to us than those of the Crimea; notwithstanding their relative disproportion. "Our neighbour's house is on fire," and therefore according to the adage, "our interest is concerned."

The stirring news of last week, brought by the General Pinto, reached us late on Friday afternoon, after all our arrangements had been made, and nearly the whole of our impression thrown off, earlier than usual, in consequence of the sailing of the "Camilla," on the following day. It was impossible to do anything in behalf of the

bulk of our subscribers, but we forwarded a brief sketch to our newspaper correspondents in England, in the form of a supplement, which we now reproduce:—

Our prognostication as to the situation of the neighboring Republic, has been realized sooner than we expected; and the result we regret to say, is the prospect, we may almost say the certainty of a *desolating civil war!*

On the 23th ult., Flores was driven from his post, and on the following day hoisted the banner of another LEGAL PRESIDENCY, ominous words for the Orientals, in the suburbs of the Capital.

It is said to be at the head of 500 or 600 cavalry; a force against which the town of Montevideo can easily defend itself, but a force more than sufficient to form the nucleus of a Montanera war in the country districts.

The Brazilians are snugly shut up in their barracks; and apparently care for none of these things. They might have upheld the legal presidency in the Capital; they cannot put down the legal presidency in the Camp. They have placed themselves in a false position, and it may require many sacrifices and much blood to retrieve the fatal error.

It appears that the President of the Senate declined the Provisional Presidency; in consequence of which, Don Louis Lamas was proclaimed by popular vote; widening the many breaches that have already been made in the unfortunate Constitution, which all parties invoke and trample upon as may suit their convenience.

It is said that some of the Departments have declared for Flores, and others for Oribe!! Either can invoke a legal presidency, and will doubtless find ready allies in the Argentine emigrants, on condition of lending them a helping hand when their time comes.

As the mail is about to close, we cannot afford to give the manifestoes and counter manifestoes; but they are mere words; "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing."

We cannot fancy a more deplorable and ominous situation, both for the Orientals and ourselves. The conflagration we have long foreseen and predicted is commenced, but where it may end, it is impossible for mortal man to say; but we must say that it is full time for every one connected with these unfortunate countries, to adopt all the precautions that circumstances may admit.

BUXOS AYRES, Sept. 1st, 1855.

Our communication has been less frequent than we could have desired in the circumstances. The Brazilian war steamer "Thetis" arrived on Saturday, but brought no papers, and very little correspondence, which merely confirmed the previous news brought by the General Pinto. Flores remained in the suburbs, at the head of a force estimated by some at 500, and by others at three times that number. On this essential point, there is still some uncertainty. At all events, up to this time no formal collision had taken place, and hardly any blood been shed.

After two days of painful suspense, the Menai made her appearance on Tuesday morning. Some skirmishes had taken place between the vanguards, but without any decisive results. The same uncertainty as to the number of men under the orders of Flores. General Cesar Diaz, after a fruitless effort at negotiation, had declared himself neutral. A mixed commission of native and foreign merchants, had subsequently repaired to the head-quarters of General Flores; but could obtain no other terms than an unconditional surrender or submission, within the term of forty-eight hours. In consequence, the parties inside had no alternative but to prepare for the defence; Colonels Munoz and Tejes placing themselves at the head of the armed force.

On Thursday, a sortie was made in the direction of the Union. We hear of no fighting, but some prisoners were taken and immediately released by both parties, with exemplary forbearance. The same doubt as to the numerical force of Flores. One authority says not more than 800; whilst the correspondent of our evening contemporary sets them down at from 1500 to 2000; and nearly all veteran soldiers!! Much depends on the medium through which objects are seen.

As to the prospects of parties, and the issue of the contest, opinions are equally di-

vergent; and with our present information it is impossible to form any reliable judgment. What we see is active preparation on both sides, and we fear the appeal will be to force rather than reason or patriotic considerations.

Flores had reorganized his Ministry, by the appointment of Agell and Acosta, with Medina as Commandant General of Arms, and Ignacio Oribe Commandant of the Rural Districts. Various decrees had been issued declaring invalid and nugatory any thing that might be done by the Provisional Government in the City. It is added that Flores had invited Don Manuel Oribe to land and take part with him in defending the rights of his country, but that he had declined taking an active part in the meantime. Some allege that a similar offer had been made, with the same result, by the party in the Capital.

On the other hand, the Provisional Government is composed as follows.—Lamas, President; Antuña, Minister of Government; Battle, Minister of War; and Herrera y Obes, of Finance and Foreign Relations.

It appears from the published correspondence, that the Brazilian Minister showed little sympathy for the Flores Administration, and hence it is inferred that their successors may reckon in the mean time with his countenance and support. So far as the diplomatic element enters, it is chaos to the uninitiated. It is difficult to see how matters stand; impossible to say where they may lead.

In the mean time, all business is at a stand still, and confidence alike in the present and the future at abeyance. Such was the situation at the sailing of the "Menai," on the evening of the 3d.

NO JOKE.—The fourth of a league square, and the fourth of a square league, are two very different things, as an Honorable Senator maintained, with some warmth, but perfect reason, on two recent occasions. Nearly as they approach in sound, the former is only one fourth of the latter. To show that it is not a distinction without a meaning, or practical application, the following case may suffice.

Some years ago, a fellow countryman purchased, as he understood, the fourth of a square league of land in the district of San Vicente. The eagle eye of the lawyer or land measurer, detected a flaw in the wording of the transfer, and assigned the unfortunate purchaser one sixteenth of a square league, instead of one fourth, although the price stipulated and paid, evidently corresponded to the latter.

A lawsuit was the consequence, and we believe the case is still pending before the tribunals. It seems a very hard one, and we hope soon to hear of an equitable decision.

FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—The Government has submitted an estimate of the revenue and expenditure for the remaining months of the current year, showing a probable deficit of 5,600,000\$; and a bill authorising it to cover the same, by drawing from the sums deposited in the Bank, and appropriated to the redemption of the Public Funds. Besides the above mentioned deficit, two and a half millions may be required for the projected expedition on the frontiers, and 600,000\$ for the damages sustained during the late siege.

PENALTIES.—A decree of the 3d inst., prohibits the use of State horses, by parties not employed in the public service. The first offence subjects the defaulter to a fine of 30\$, and the second to a fine of 60\$, one half to the informer, and the other in favor of the local municipality.

A term of fifteen days from the date of the decree, is allowed for delivering up to the nearest authority, all horses belonging to the State; and parties retaining them in their possession after the time specified, incur the same penalty as in the case of using them, when not engaged in the public service. These fines will take effect, even should the horses be given to travellers by the Post-Masters.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE BRITISH BONDHOLDERS.—In the preliminary discussion on the Budget, the Minister of Finance announced the intention of the Government, to double the sum now paid to account of the interest,

on the English loan; that is, to pay 10,000 patacones monthly, instead of 5000 as at present. We trust all parties will accept this, as an equitable arrangement in the mean time.

REWARDS AND PENALTIES.—Any person on apprehending and delivering up a deserter, whether veteran or militiaman, who had been stationed on the frontier, shall receive a reward of 200\$; and of 100\$ in the event of giving such information as may lead to his apprehension. On the other hand, any person inciting, fomenting, or protecting desertion, besides the other legal responsibilities, incurs a penalty of 100\$; and the same should he be convicted of not giving information against such deserters.

Latest from Montevideo.

FRIDAY.—Instead of the Menai, the Relampago arrived this morning, having left Montevideo on Wednesday afternoon. The Commission was about to make another visit to the head quarters of General Flores. The prevalent opinion seemed to be, that some compromise might be effected; but, about 10 P. M., a sustained cannonade was heard in the direction of Montevideo, which is difficult to account for, except on the supposition of an attack made by one or other of the contending parties.

The Mensi intended leaving for this on Friday evening, and consequently, may be expected here to-morrow morning; and we must still await her arrival to conclude our meagre sketch.

SATURDAY morning.

To the disappointment of all the world, the Menai has not yet made her appearance. In these circumstances, we must fall back on some general details brought by the French steamer Vesta, that reach to the 6th:—

The Commercial Commission, it was believed, had prevailed on General Flores to resign, on the condition that the President of the Senate should act during the remaining months of his legal term; but it was still doubtful whether the Provisional Government would accede to this. In the mean time, the preparations for the defence of the Capital were prosecuted with all vigour. The force at the disposal of the Provisional Government, is estimated at 1000 men.

The Brazilians continued to observe a strict neutrality. The foreign Consular Body had requested explanations from the Imperial Minister, and having received what they considered an evasive answer, had protested against the damages that might ensue to their fellow subjects.

A Special Commission had started, or was about to start for Rio Janeiro, with the consent of Señor Amaral, to learn the real views of the Imperial Cabinet.

The force under Flores, is now stated at 2000 men; and that the idea of a National War against the Brazilians is popular in the Rural Districts. Occasional skirmishes take place, but with hardly any loss of life, and no decisive results. There seems a general repugnance to the idea of a formal civil war.

(For the British Packet.)

BUXOS AYRES, Aug. 11th, 1855.

SIR:—I should be glad to learn through the medium of your columns, whether any Athenæum or Young Men's Society exists at present in this City.

If, as I am afraid, such should not be the case, permit me to suggest the great desirability of the formation of some such Institute or Society.

Just consider for a moment, in what a peculiar position many of the English clerks here are placed. Living, as we do, a very monotonous, matter-of-fact sort of life in the houses of our employers, and debarr'd, as most of us unfortunately are, to a great extent, from the enjoyment of ladies' society, in what manner do a number of us pass our evenings?

I will tell you how, and although it may seem ridiculous, it is nevertheless perfectly true. In nothing more or less, than drearily wandering up and down the dark, ill paved streets, with our hands in our pockets, and our eyes on the ground, sans object, sans pleasure, sans everything.

Can people be surprised that young men, rather than have no company at all prefer associating with worthless, contemptible, fellows, and rather than be without amusement of any kind, recklessly abandon themselves to disgraceful habits?

Whenever they feel so inclined, our masters have the Foreigners' Club to resort to, for the purpose of reading the papers and magazines, or having a chat with their friends, as the case may be, but the high annual subscription, and the heavy entrance fee, place it virtually out of the reach of most of us.

Would it not be a great boon to us poor clerks, if we had some similar place of re-

sort of a less expensive character, which we could frequent, whenever indisposed to take our nightly stroll?

If the Ministers at our respective places of worship were only to take the thing in hand, something could easily be accomplished. The use of one of the school-rooms on certain evenings in the week, would, I have no doubt be gratuitously afforded, and if nothing else could be done for the present, a Mutual Improvement Society, or an Essay and Discussion Society, or a Book Club might be established, which would, probably, in course of time, lead to greater things.

A short course of Lectures, on subjects of general interest, might also be periodically given, in connection with the society, towards which, some of the most talented professional men in the City, would doubtless give a helping hand.

I hope that the influential British residents in general, and more especially the gentlemen to whom I have already alluded, will seriously think the matter over, and then act accordingly.

Trusting that they will bear in mind, the truth of the Spanish proverb, "Obra empujada medio acabada."

I beg to subscribe myself, Sir,
Yours most Respectfully,
ONE OF THE YOUNG MEN OF ENGLAND.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

ARRIVALS:

August 31st.

General Pinto, National war steamer, from Montevideo, 30th inst.

September 1st.

Golden Eagle, British barque, 267 tons J. Cape, from Hamburg 29th Midy, Montevideo, 25th inst., to Tr usbin & Co., with 30 boxes cod fish, 100 boards, 33 lasts and 2250 pounds coal, 50 sets baskets, 6 boxes pianofortes, 17 do furniture, 22 do and 8 casks hardware, 195 boxes, 3 bales and 3 packages merchandise

Thetis, Brazilian war steamer, from Montevideo, 31st ult.

September 2d.

Elegancia, Spanish polacre, 201 tons, P. Maristany, from Pernambuco, 2d August, Montevideo, 31st ult., to Freyer Brothers, with 621 barrels 50 half do, and 200 bags sugar, 150 pipes caña, 40 co spirits.

Ianthe, British brigantine, 198 tons, J. C. Press, from Liverpool, 20th June, to Dickson & Co., with 110 boxes and 44 casks hardware, 26 kegs shot, 38 do nails, 6 casks, and 30 boxes wine, 5 pairs bellows, 754 bundles and 2344 bars iron, 58 boxes tin, 2 pigs lead, 8 ingots tin, 60 bundles wire, 86 crates earthenware, 40 1/2 tons bricks, 268 boxes, 119 bales and 3 casks merchandise.

Yi, Oriental brig, 232 tons, V. Ferraro, from Esenada, 2d inst., to B. Delino, in ballast.

September 3d.

Gatcho, British ship, 337 tons, H. Grayson, from Liverpool, 28th June, to R. & J. Carlisle, with 3567 bottles, 2447 bars and 80 plates iron, 5073 iron pots, 6 tins varnish, 10 barrels paint oil, 6 iron tanks, 30 barrels soda ash, 650 shoes, 12 boxes tin, 4 trunks boots and shoes, 20 kegs shot, 1 sickle, 171 bundles spades, 400 camp ovens, 30 tons coal, 20 do coke, 202 casks, 242 boxes and 233 bales merchandise.

Cartagenera, Spanish war schooner, from Colonia.

Amalia, Spanish ship, 264 tons, A. Gomez, from Cadiz 4th June, to S. Soriano, with 140 quarter casks red wine, 425 do malaga do, 1500 jars oil, 60 octaves sherry wine, 100 do vinegar, 700 barrels olive 20 boxes and 120 bales white paper, 90 do brown wrapping do, 44 barrels almonds, 171 do sweet red pepper, 1000 boxes vermicelli, 21 do dates, 50 do soap, 150 bags rice, 5 do hazel nuts, 150 quintals logwood, 30 bales wax, 250 hams, 87 barrels sardines, 26 do pork, 26 do fish, 17 do anchovies, 12 do sausages, 28 boxes prunes, 9 do almond oil, 2 do cards, 46 do merchandise, 50 guitars, 20,000 onions.

September 4th.

Menai, British steamer, J. B. Schiaffino, from Montevideo, 3d inst., with 9 barrels lime, 196 bales wick, 106 bags wheat, 14 boxes, 4 bales and 3 packages merchandise, 100 doubloons and 3300 patacones. Passengers, 100.

