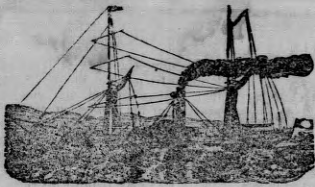


BRITISH AND ARGENTINE NEWS.



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(No. 1508.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1855.

(Established in 1826.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The following is the speech delivered by the Emperor of the French on the opening of the Legislative Assembly:—

“Messieurs les SENATEURS,

“Messieurs les DEPUTES:—

“The diplomatic negotiations commenced during the course of our last session, already made you foresee that I should be obliged to call you together when they came to a termination. Unhappily, in the conferences of Vienna have failed in procuring peace, and I come again to appeal to the patriotism of the country and to your own. We were wanting in moderation in settling the conditions? I do not fear to examine the question before you.

“One year already had passed since the commencement of the war, and already France and England had saved Turkey, gained two battles, forced Russia to evacuate the principalities, and to exhaust her resources in the defence of the Crimea. We had, moreover, in our favor the adhesion of Austria, and the moral approbation of the rest of Europe.

“In this situation, the cabinet of Vienna asked us if we would consent to treat upon bases vaguely formulated. Before our successes, a refusal on our part seemed natural. Was it not to be supposed, forsooth, that the demands of France and England would increase in proportion to the greatness of the struggle, and the sacrifices already made.

“Well, France and England did not turn their advantages to account, or even make the most of the rights given to them by previous treaties, so much had they at heart to facilitate peace, and to give an unchallengeable proof of their moderation.

“We restricted ourselves to ask, in the interests of Germany, a better constitution for the Danubian principalities, that they might serve as a barrier against these repeated invasions of the north.

“We demanded in the interests of humanity and of justice, the same guarantees for the Christians of every profession, under the exclusive protection of the Sultan.

“In the interests of the Porte, as well as in those of Europe, we demanded that Russia should limit to a reasonable degree, sufficient to shield her against any attack, the number of her ships in the Black Sea, a number which she could only maintain with an aggressive object.

“Well all these propositions, which I may call magnanimous from their disinterestedness, and which were approved in principle by Austria, by Prussia, and by Russia herself, have evaporated in the conferences.

“Russia, who had consented, in theory, to put an end to her preponderance in the Black Sea, has refused every limitation of her naval forces, and we have still to wait for Austria to fulfil her engagements, which consisted in rendering our treaty of alliance offensive and defensive if the negotiations failed.

“Austria, it is true, proposed to us to guarantee with her by treaty the independence of Turkey, and to consider for the future as a *casus belli*, an increase of the number of Russian ships-of-war, exceeding that before the commencement of hostilities.

“To accept such a proposition was impossible, for it in no manner bound Russia; and, on the contrary, we should apparently have sanctioned her preponderance in the Black Sea by treaty.

“The war had to follow its course.

“The admirable devotion of the army and navy, will, I trust, soon lead to a happy result. It is for you to provide me with the means to continue the struggle.

“The country has already shown what resources it has at its command, and the confidence it places in me.

“Some months since it offered me 1,700,000,000fr. more than I demanded. A portion of that sum will suffice to maintain its military honor and its rights as a great nation.

“I had resolved to go and place myself in the midst of that valiant army, where the presence of the Sovereign could not have failed to produce a happy influence; and, a witness of the heroic efforts of our soldiers, I should have been proud to lead them; but serious questions agitated abroad, which have always remained pending, and the nature of circumstances demanded at home new and important measures. It is, therefore, with regret that I abandon the idea.

“My government will propose to you to vote the annual Recruitment Bill. There will be no extraordinary levy, and the bill will take the usual course necessary for the regularity of the administration of a recruitment bill.

“In conclusion, gentlemen, let us pay here solemnly, a just tribute of praise to those who fight for the country; let us mingle our regrets for those whose loss we have to deplore.

“So great an example of selflessness and constancy will not have been given in vain to the world.

“Let us not be discouraged by the sacrifices which are necessary, for, as you are aware, a nation must either abdicate every political character, or, if it possesses the instinct and the will to act conformable to its generous nature, to its historical traditions, to its providential mission, it must learn how to support at times the trials which alone can temper it, and restore it to the rank which is its due.

“Faith in the Almighty, perseverance in our efforts, and we shall obtain a peace worthy of the alliance of two great nations.”

The deputies then adjourned to the Palace of Legislative Corps, where several projects of law were prepared. Among others, one for a loan of 750,000,000fr. another for the contingent of 140,000 men, and the financial bills alluded to yesterday. These include an augmentation of one-tenth on the impost on railroads, of the duty on spirits, and additional centimes on the indirect taxes already existing.

The Three per Cents, closed to-day at 66fr. 5c. for the end of the month; the Four-and-a-Half per Cents, at 92fr.; and the last Loan, at 66fr. 60c.; Orleans Rail. Shares, 1,157fr. 50c.; Rouen, 1,165 fr.; Havre, 535fr.; Great Northern, 895fr.; Strasburg, 875fr.; New Shares, 732fr. 50c.; Paris and Lyons, 1,215fr.; Lyons to the Mediterranean, 1,175fr.; Western of France 747fr. 50c.; Bordeaux and Cete, 610fr.; Great Central of France, 590fr.; Bank of Credit Mobilier, 922 fr. 50c.; and Austrian Railways, 620fr.

Miscellaneous War Notes.

CRITICAL POSITION OF THE FRENCH.

The Russians had assembled their reinforcements behind the Malakoff Works, and as the French were moving along the dip of the saddle towards the Mamelon, these troops were seen to come up in a dense mass, pouring a heavy flanking fire against our allies. At the same time they came within range of the guns of the works around

the Malakoff Tower, (the Korniloff Bastion,) which notwithstanding the shower of shells and rockets from our batteries, kept up a galling fire against the French as they retired. Some confusion followed, the Russians following the French into the Kampschatka Redoubt, and the latter were next compelled to evacuate it. That was a time of deep anxiety for all who were watching the engagement. But confidence was again resumed when the French, who had descended the Mamelon Hill, were seen to be steadily reforming in the Russian trenches which surrounded its base. Up they went again, sending a shower of balls among the Russians, who were now in crowds covering the parapets. The Redoubt was fringed with smoke and flames from the fire of the Russian rifles against the French as they mounted the hill, and the hill side was covered with the fire of the assailants. It was now a few minutes before eight o'clock, a dense bank of black clouds rested on the horizon, and the sun had just sunk behind it. The Russians made for some time a gallant resistance, but in vain; as the French mounted they were seen to waver, and just as the French reached the parapets, they leaped down and retired. Our allies were again masters of the Mamelon Vert. In vain the shipping in the harbour, the guns from the batteries on the west side of the Careening Bay, and some on the north side of the roadstead, tried to drive them away. The guards were thrown out, and the working parties speedily set to work to turn the Redoubt against its late possessors.

REDOUBTS IN CAREENING BAY CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH.

While this had been going on, a sharp struggle had ensued between the French and Russian troops occupying the Redoubts on the east side of Careening Bay Ravine. The French had been seen to rush from their advanced approach, and from the right flank of their works, towards the foremost redoubt. In front of this were two large ambulances and a trench; one volley appeared to be fired by the riflemen in the pit, after which they hastily fell back on the redoubt. The contest at the first redoubt was speedily settled; at the second redoubt the resistance was more obstinate. Here the Russians had a deep and secure covered approach, which descended the slope of the cliff, crossed the ravine, and was connected with a like approach from the Mamelon Redoubt. A complete parallel was thus formed. The enemy in the Careening Bay Redoubts were evidently dismayed when they saw the Mamelon Vert fall into the hands of the French; for the principal communication by which supports could arrive to them was thus cut off, and they were not in strength sufficient without reinforcements to resist with effect the overpowering force of their antagonists. They retired therefore, partly by the covered way, and partly towards the slope of the hill as it falls upon the roadstead, and the work remained in the hands of the French. A large number of prisoners were taken in these redoubts. The number of guns including some field-pieces taken by the French, is stated to be 24; the heavier guns were spiked.

THE BRITISH ATTACK AND CAPTURE OF THE QUARRIES.

As soon as the Mamelon was taken by the French, the order was given by Colonel Campbell for the small force told off for attacking the Quarry to advance. One end of the Quarry, that looking eastward in a direction towards the Malakoff Tower, was

connected with three parallels which the Russians had dug in front of the most advanced works on Frenchman's Hill to prevent our further advance. The rifle pit, which the Russians contrived to throw up after “Egerton's pit” had been taken from them, was connected with the foremost of these parallels. When the order was given for our attacking party to advance, the 88th and 7th rushed out from the right of the zigzag approach on the left of our advanced work, the men of the 47th and 49th regiments from the left of this approach. While some rushed up the hill towards the Quarry, others took possession of the enemy's rifle pit and advanced trench. It appeared that the Russians on seeing the attack of the French on the Mamelon, had moved along the trenches towards the right, where they became connected with the trenches or other works on the Malakoff Hill, so that the left, that side against which our men advanced, was almost wholly deserted. A trifling opposition met with in the Quarry itself was quickly reduced, and our troops congratulated themselves on having gained an easy victory. Carried away by their enthusiasm, they even advanced towards the Redan, and perhaps had they been in force, such was the alarm and confusion of the Russians, they might have carried this important work. As it was, the enemy returned with comparatively powerful reinforcements, and suddenly opened a flanking fire which compelled our men to abandon the Quarry. It was not armed as had been anticipated. A second time our men moved against this work, and took it from the enemy, who had again entered it; nor was this the last time, for still later in the evening, a third conflict for its possession took place, which ended as before in our being victors, but at a severe expense. No less than eighteen officers, and a large number of men, amounting to upwards of half the original attacking force, were placed hors-d-combat, including killed and wounded. Colonel Campbell behaved with the most determined gallantry. He was struck no less than four times, and once so severely by a musket ball, which providentially was prevented from inflicting a more serious wound by striking the front of his sword belt, that he fainted. Nothing but the unflinching bravery of the troops could have enabled them to retain the Quarry after they had wrested it from the enemy. The ground at the back of the Quarry was fortunately found to be loose and soft, so that the working party were enabled to throw up some cover in this direction with, out much difficulty.

BUENOS AYRES.

Oriental State.

The revolutionary mania is the common curse that weighs upon the S. American Republics; that has crippled their energies, and threatens to depress them indefinitely in the scale of nations. What is the Oriental State to-day? and what might it not have been but for its repeated revolutions, and the commotions and civil wars consequent upon them?

We are not advocates of a passive obedience. There are evils so inveterate and malignant, as to justify revolution, with all its accompanying horrors and devastation; but, at the same time, it is an extreme remedy, and ought not to be resorted to except in extreme cases. In the instance under consideration, and others that we need not stop to enumerate, it has been resorted to

with a reckless precipitation, that common sense and public expediency loudly condemn. As there are ulcerated sores that do not imply the necessity of amputation, so there are social ills of a modified character that require a corresponding treatment.

We consider it of the highest importance that correct views should be disseminated on this point; and have therefore decided to reproduce the following article from the "Orden," which appears to us upon the whole both judicious and opportune. It appears in the number of Saturday last, and is headed "The Revolution in the Oriental State."

"We to-day discharge an unwelcome duty, reviewing the actual situation of the Oriental Republic, in the light of the conservative principles which we profess.—General Flores has laid siege to the City of Montevideo, whence he was driven by a revolution, and where a Provisional Government has been erected to substitute his authority.

"Our readers are aware that our best wishes and sympathies accompanied the efforts which the Orientals of the old parties made in defence of the Constitution; and whose union was a new element of force in favor of the order and institutions of that country. We censured the measure that suppressed the liberty of the press; we applauded the energy wherewith the public writers protested against so arbitrary an act. We were pleased to see General Flores recede, and restore to the press the liberty of which it had been a justly deprived.

"Nevertheless, we took care to add, that what pleased us most, was to see the defenders of the Constitution always using *Constitutional arms*, and resolved not to overstep the bounds of a legal resistance. We considered these arms sufficient for the attainment of the objects which the opposition had in view; and we thought so especially after the press having recovered its independence, might have been the organ of the rights and interests of all.

"It has turned out otherwise. The resistance of the opposition has overleaped the barriers of the law, cast authority to the ground, and violated the Constitution itself, which they have hoisted as the standard of the public guarantees.

"Since the opposition took this character, since it got converted into revolution, we have kept silence (which we now break), and confined ourselves to narrating the events that took place in the neighboring State.

"It is an unwelcome duty, we remarked at the commencement of these lines, which we now perform, frankly emitting our opinion on so grave a subject. We will not conceal the fact that our strongest sympathies have been, and still are, with the men now within the City; that we, have more confidence in them than in General Flores. And it is precisely on that account we regret they did not always keep right on their side; it pains us to see that in their efforts to uphold a good cause, they abandoned the legitimate means that were alone worthy of it. There is something we esteem more than our friends, something we rank higher than our affections, and these things are our principles and truth,—truth, which is the first of countries, as M. de Montalambert has felicitously remarked.

"We are enemies to violent means; they have been the perdition of these republics. To us, law and authority are things sacred; and we cannot see a basis for order in these countries, when parties in opposition, maintain respect for the law, only till the day they feel themselves sufficiently strong to upset it.

General Flores was the authority on that side of the Plate; an authority that certainly might have been better represented, and that left much to be desired; but preferable withal to the revolution that has upset it. Undenially it was a bad Government, but it should have been ascertained whether the remedy was not worse than the disease, whether the bad Government was not preferable to the revolution. We said this, on announcing our principles in the first numbers of this journal, and in our analysis of the writing of Señor Lamas, so greatly applauded in the Oriental State; we said so, and were attacked as partisans of absolutism. The events in that State, if we mistake not, afford a confirmation of our assertion.

"Mr. Lamas himself, with all the energy of his soul, and the eloquence of his words, condemned revolution as the origin of supreme power; and on this point the men who accepted his programme have been faithful to the spirit that dictated it.

"Why not wait the few months that were wanting for the elections? Why was not recourse had, before irritating General Flores, to the negotiations that have been initiated since his fall, for the purpose of bringing him to an honorable arrangement? It may, perhaps, be said, that the General tended to tyranny; but where, in the name of all that is sacred, are we to stop, if revolutions are made as measures of precaution?

"We are aware that the crime of General Flores has recided on his own head; and that the same measure has been meted to him that he meted to Señor Giro. Elevated by a revolution, he has also been hurled down by a revolution; but if all those who ascend to power by intrigue, are to be thrust down by violence, when shall we have an end in these Republics to mutinies, revolts and pronouncements? Should the present Provisional Government of Montevideo, become to-morrow a Constitutional one, we would ask for it the respect that has not been shown to that of General Flores. We would ask this, because it is necessary that the original sin of the origin of supreme authority should not serve as a continual pretext for rebellion; for, in fine, it is necessary to detain this pernicious and bloody chariot of revolution, that annihilates us at home and dishonors us abroad.

"And assuredly it will not be the victory which the men at present shut up within the walls of Montevideo may attain, that can cause us to change our opinion in regard to the revolution that has latterly taken place there. Nothing appears to us more immoral than such an apology of every triumph; success cannot legitimatise abuse, and we will always show ourselves as much opposed to insurrections and *coups de etat*, as to the tyrannical measures of governments, as M. Villemain remarks in a recent publication.

"Let us also bear in mind, that our laws require to be respected; that the principal of authority is now the protective principle of our peace and progress; and that we could with ill-grace combat the revolutionists on this side of the river, if we applauded them on the other. We must impose the salutary and immutable ideas of right, to the violence of force, and have the courage to show the truth to our friends and to our enemies.

"There remains much more to be said upon the affairs of the neighboring State: upon the singular confusion of the old parties both within and without the City; about the Oribes, whom the revolution restores to the public scene; upon the attitude of Brazil, and upon the strict neutrality which we consider the Governments of Buenos Ayres and the Paraná bound to observe. Of all these we will treat in due course."

Such are the views of our contemporary; and we have no hesitation in confessing, that on the general question of revolutions, our ideas are nearly coincident.

Fortunately, the affairs of our neighbors have taken a pacific turn, at the point where it was least to be expected, and in view of the common dangers and difficulties from which they have escaped, we are entitled to expect moderation and good faith in carrying out the arrangements entered into; and we sincerely congratulate the mediators, on the successful issue of their humane and patriotic efforts.

The salient points of the Convention, are an act of amnesty and oblivion, for all acts posterior to the 28th of August; the declaration of a neutral territory, on which the General Legislative Assembly shall meet, to which General Flores will give an account of his administration, and tender his irrevocable resignation of the Presidency; the forces of the Capital to be placed under the command of General Medina, to whom is confided the duty of preserving public order until the nomination of the new President, when they are to be disarmed, and the forces under General Flores allowed to retire to their homes; and that the Ministers of England, France, and Spain, are to lend their moral guarantee for the due fulfilment of the stipulations.

According to the news brought by the

Menai on Sunday, these conditions had been accepted by the Provisional Government in the City; and here our narrative must be suspended until the arrival of further intelligence.

CONCILIATORY POLICY.—For more than two years a diplomatic correspondence has been carried on between the Government and the French Minister, as to the rights of French subjects to the benefits of the XIIIth Article of the British Treaty; which provides that British subjects may dispose of their property of every description, by will or testament as they may think fit, and in the event of dying intestate, the Consul shall have the right to nominate curators to take charge of the property without interference, &c. This claim of the French Minister is founded on the treaty of 1840, which secures to French residents the privileges of the "most favoured nation."

Without admitting the alleged grounds, the Government of its own free will and accord, concedes the principle to French residents. So far as it goes, this is handsome and conciliatory; and the only regret is, that the concession was not extended to all foreigners, irrespective of nationalities. On this point our views entirely coincide with those of the late "Internacional." We are positive the Government would lose nothing by placing all foreigners on a footing of absolute equality. The North Americans, the Sardinians, the Spaniards, &c. will each in their turn ask the same privilege, and feel aggrieved if it be withheld. Since the abolition of the legacy duties, it has become a point of very secondary importance; certainly not worth retaining at the expense of the heart-burnings and jealousies that must inevitably ensue, when parties consciously equal in all respects, see and feel themselves placed in a position of artificial inequality, or arbitrary inferiority. It should have been denied to the French, or conceded to all simultaneously and indiscriminately. With its present limitations, the act of generosity dwindles down into something that may very easily be mistaken for a concession to fear; which is a fatal error for a Government that must come daily and hourly into contact with a numerous and promiscuous immigration. Expediency, and we might almost say justice itself, requires that all should be treated with perfect equality. Besides tending to harmonize the discordant elements of the foreign community, the course here recommended would have become a direct and powerful incentive to gratitude and confidence as regards the common authority; considerations that would justify much greater sacrifices than that now under consideration. In the present circumstances of Europe, and with an admitted need of foreign immigration, too much pains cannot be taken in rendering our policy and legislation as equitable, liberal and inviting as it can possibly be made.

INAUGURATION OF THE MOLE.—The 11th of September was a gala day, not as the anniversary of a party triumph, but as the initiation of a new era of hope and progress. The concourse of persons was immense; each countenance reflecting back the placid influence of a balmy day and a joyous occasion.

The ceremonial, as customary among us on such occasions, was extremely simple. There was no tincture of religious solemnity, no shadow of masonic display. Shortly after mid day, His Excellency, the Governor, presented himself accompanied by the Ministers of Government and War, and a retinue of other notabilities. They were received by the Mole Commission; descended by the north stair and stepped direct into a boat, made a short aquatic excursion, and disembarked by the stair on the opposite side, affording a practical though mimic illustration of the use and destination of the new structure. This feat was hailed with loud and rapturous acclamations, and we dare say, without one dissentient voice; which constitutes its highest merit in our estimation.

The proceedings now assumed a convivial character, and copious libations, prefaced by appropriate toasts, were offered to Neptune and the Naads. The more prominent orators were His Excellency, the Governor, the Ministers, Messrs. Sarmiento and Frias, &c.; peace, union, order, progress, firming

forming the burden of each successive sentiment; which found a cordial response in the numerous and enthusiastic audience. Among the "lions of the day," we may specify the venerable Admiral Brown, "the epitome of our naval glory," as some one felicitously remarked; and the gallant General Hornes, whose lance has often than once been the terror of rebels, as we trust it will long be the guarantee of constitutional order and liberty.

As an appropriate finale, sundry devotees of Tripsichore had the decks cleared, and "tripped it gaily on the light fantasia toe." Such was the 11th of September, 1855, which we trust will long be held in grateful remembrance.

LATEST HOUR.—No late news from Montevideo, but it is known that the Convention was carried into effect on the 10th.

The news from the Paraná not quite satisfactory.

Another successful invasion of Indians at the Azul.

A kind of placard has been circulated, portending a stormy discussion in the senate on treating of the Budget.

A strong representation is in course of signature, re-claiming a more effective protection to local handicrafts.

Hence it appears that causes of agitation, internal and external, are not wanting.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

ARRIVALS.

September 6th.

Rainbow, American barque, 341 tons, Hughes, from New York 14th July, to E. H. Pelmar, with 802 barrels flour, 301 do rice, 400 do sugar, 977 packages tea, 166 do cordage, 430 barrels roman cement, 75½ boxes tobacco, 105 bales brown shirtings, 20 boxes blue stripes, 200 kegs white lead, 150 barrels rosin, 25 do turpentine, 50 bags pepper, 4 barrels blacking, 1 do twine, 1 bale duck, 1 box lanterns, 1 do blue drills, 2 do oil cloths, 1 do drugs, 2 do showeaters, 1 do books, 6 do oysters, 400 doablonns.

Oto, Danish schooner, 120 tons, H. Lange, from Hamburg, 8th July to Roemer del Sar, with 6 barrels and 85 boxes glassware, 60 barrels Roman cement, 15,000 bricks, 36 planks, 2 boxes silks, 3 do cigars, 9 do hardware, 2 barrels butter, 12 demijohns sago, 1 barrel flour, 8 boxes furniture, 501 do and 1199 demijohns spirits, 36 boxes and 9 packages merchandise, 7 do samples.

September 7th.

Hersilia, British barque, 263 tons, J. Jamieson, from Hamburg, 6th June, Montevideo, 4th inst., to Treussen & Co., with 80 planks, 40 tons coal, 400 demijohns spirits, 2500 do gin, 310 do barley, 600 do vinegar, 100 sets baskets, 20 bales, 42 boxes and 10 packages merchandise, 50 casks wine.

Amirante Colombo, Sardinian brig, 358 tons, G. Morozzo, from Genoa, 25th May, Montevideo, 4th inst., to B. Delfino, with 26,860 ties, 1600 bricks, 50 barrels, 8 quarter casks and 21 boxes oil, 3 carriages, 1 box bellows, 1 do brushes, 42 dozen wheels, 500 flagstones, 30 spars, 2 ovens, 354 boxes marble, 220 marble steps, 150 bales brown wrapping paper, 1 barrel anchories, 5 boxes shirtings, 4 do hats, 3 do silks, 1 do shoes, 4 do chairs, 1 do music, 4 do and 7 bales merchandise, 23 water jars.

Relampago, National brigantine, 122 tons, J. Barboro, from Montevideo 5th inst., to Ocampo & Esperon, with 310 half pipes, 2 barrels and 446 boxes wine, 9 do chairs, 900 do gin, 50 do vermicelli, 2 do merchandise, 1 half pipe oil, 50 nests tubs, 5 baskets chesse.

Alma, Lubee barque, 240 tons, H. Bramstedt, from Memel 14th June, to Casares & Sons, with 150,172 feet planks and deals, 10,513 do scantling.

Pisic, American barque, 326 tons, A. F. Savino, from New York 16th June, to Casares & Sons, with 175,468 feet lumber, 680 bundles shingles.

Catherine & Jane, Hamburg brigantine, 120 tons, J. Holm, from Hamburg, 19th May, Montevideo 6th inst., to Lohman Meyn & Co., with 10 barrels zinc, 199 kegs nails, 18 tons coal, 50 planks, 1 bag coffee, 20 boxes match-s, 50 barrels vinegar, 3 boxes leeches, 1200 cases, 200 half do and 1200 demijohns gin, 43 packages and 35 boxes hardware, 17 do cigars, 7 do pianofortes, 32 do furniture, 154 do, 19 bales and 17 packages merchandise, 7 do samples.

Vesta, French steamer, 168 tons, B. Duchesne, from Pasages, 22d July, Montevideo, 6th inst, to Colliard, in ballast. Passengers, 219.

September 8th.
Oscar, Hamburg brigantine, 172 tons, O. Busen, from Hamburg May 10, Montevideo 10th inst., to J. H. Grete, with 8 lasts coal, 100 planks, 20 packages mahogany, 99 do cordage, 300 poles, 60 spars, 54 barrels tar, 20 do pitch, 20 demijohns barley, 10 casks, 1 bale and 38 boxes drugs, 30 plates copper, 1 box blue, 60 do furniture, 6 do pianofortes, 8 do hardware, 190 do, 4 bales, 14 casks and 16 baskets merchandise.

N. B. The Manifests of the following vessels arrived, and entered in our Shipping list, are inevitably postponed for want of room, till our next:
The Lion; Colbert; Maria Eugenia; Triumpho; and the Josepha.
Also the Cargoes of the following, Sailed during the week:—
The Celestina; Juno; Flamenno; Vittoriosa; Lady Banermen; Caragenera; Medford; Vryhandel; Muncho; Colombo; gandade; Palestine, and the Marguerite.

EXCHANGE.—SEPTEMBER 15.

8. Cons. Bill and Patentes.	24 2/5
Patent Billions.	347
Spanish do.	593
Bill on England, per 100 lb.	2 3/16
Currency.	2 3/16
Do.	3/8
Pence, per 100 lb.	81
United States, do.	1 3/4
Do. do.	2 1/4
Patent Billions, highest price in London, per 100 lb.	2 1/2
Do. do.	3/4
Exchange on England by sight, per 100 lb.	6-3
Do. do.	6-3

ON SALE OR TO LET.

That valuable establishment, called the **"PUENTE MARQUEZ,"** situated about six leagues from the town of Buenos Ayres, in the Department of Moron. The establishment consists of a large and good brick house, containing fourteen rooms, which forms an inn, public house, and sleep, besides farm houses, a flour mill, garden, orchard, and excellent grazing and arable land, with exclusive right of toll fees of the bridge, which is built on and belongs to the property.
For further particulars apply at No. 114, Calle Santa Rosa. sep15-3t

HARDWARE STORE.

HENRY G. COLEMAN, advises his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a wholesale and retail Hardware Store, at
No. 43, Calle Suipacha, and has on hand a large and varied assortment of all kinds of goods both for town and country use. The system he has laid down and intends regularly following, is to sell at the lowest possible remunerating price, so as to secure a large and quick despatch. The following are some of the goods just received:—Sheep Shears of the very best quality. Scythes all complete. A small lot of Cochran's Office and Copy Ink.
A detailed list of other goods to be published hereafter. sep15-3c

NOTICE.

If HENRY BLAIR, formerly of Carrickfergus, in the north of Ireland, and who sailed from Liverpool for Buenos Ayres, about the month of November, 1844, applies to the undersigned he will hear of something to his advantage.
J. R. & T. GARRETT,
Solicitors, Belfast,
Ireland,
sep15-4t-1am

ENGLISH SINGING CLASS.

Mr. E. S. Seeding,
Intends to form a singing class of young gentlemen belonging to the British community in this City. His way of teaching will be suitable to men of mature understanding, and in an easy manner learn the first rudiments. He hopes thereby, also, to lay the foundation for singing of English national music, so much wanted, although not to be found here.
For further information, apply at the Library of Messrs. G. & H. Mackerrn, No. 20, Calle San Martin. sep15-4f

PUBLIC AUCTION

BY
THOMAS GOWLAND.
To be sold by public auction, on Thursday the 20th inst., commencing at 11 A.M. precisely, in such lots as may suit intending purchasers, the whole stock and tools of the Blacksmith's shop of A. & T. Bell, Calle de la Defensa No. 168. The following are the principal articles:—
A punching machine, turning lathe, 4 bellows, 4 anvils, 1 do for making rivets for boilers, a cast iron snage, taps and dies, bolt tools, a large assortment of moulds, drilling machine, and all other tools requisite for the business; also a number of Carrou bushes from 11 to 14 inches, and a quantity of iron. s13-1p

Situation Wanted.

By a man and wife, the former as gardener or to work in a chacara, the latter as cook or house-maid. Apply at No. 2, Calle Piedra. sep15-1t

WANTED.

To purchase the following British Packets:—No. 8, 23d September, 1836; No. 44, 7th May, 1829; No. 301, 26th May, 1832. Apply at No. 145, Calle Parquo, or at the Messrs. G. & H. Mackerrn's, No. 20, Calle San Martin. sep15-4f

FOR SALE.

The well known and accredited Livery Stable,
No. 144, Calle Mayo, with all its fixtures, saddles, bridles, and ninety horses, all in good order, at a moderate price. For further particulars apply on the premises. sep15-4f

RANS FOR SALE.

Pure South Downs, pure Merinos; and a cross between Leicesters and Merinos. Apply at No. 57, Calle Defensa. sep15-5t

PETER MARTIN,
Wholesale and Retail Saddler and Harness Maker.

Calle Defensa, No. 225.
Begs leave to inform his friends and customers, as also the public in general, that he has lately received a new and splendid assortment of Saddlery, Harness and Cart Gear from England, consisting of the following articles, viz:—
FIRST.—Ladies and gentlemen's Saddles of the first class, plain and quilted, of the most approved style and fashion, with hog-skin and elastic seat saddles.
SECOND.—Harness of superior quality and durability, for Gigs, Tandems and Coaches, (with gilt and plated furniture,) of patent leather of a very superior class.
THIRD.—A splendid assortment of round and flat reins of brown and patent leather, with fancy fronts and rosettes, plated no-bands, and tasselled throatbands.
FOURTH.—An elegant assortment of bridle bits and bordonos, snaffles, pelham's, and steel bits of a native shape with small bosses. Plated and steel spurs of all sizes with appropriate straps, patent leather leg-gins for preserving the pantaloons in riding hunting, or shooting.
FIFTH.—Ladies' and gentlemen's switch and hammer handle whips, both silver and electroplated, with malacca cane handles of the very best quality.
SIXTH.—Double barreled guns for sportsmen, with powder flasks, shot belts and game-bags.
ALSO, a first rate assortment of suitable and necessary stable utensils, consisting of horse ruggs, head stalls, horse clothing in suits, sponges, water and whalebone brushes, glove brushes, trimming scissors and combs, singeing lamps, top boot brushes, hoof pickers and flams.
ALSO, cart and plough harness, with harness, chains, &c. &c.
N. B. All orders carefully executed and attended to for any of the above articles and at very moderate prices. sep15-6a

NOTICE.

The undersigned in returning thanks to their friends and the public of Buenos Ayres, for the liberal support with which they have been favored, most respectfully inform them that they have sold to Mr.
CHARLES T. HICKS, the furniture, fixtures and good will of the Hotel de l'Europe, situated in the Calle 25 de Mayo, No. 53, and would solicit a continuance of their success.
In consequence of Mr. T. Rosenberg's return to Europe, the copartnership carried on in this city under the firm of Deacon & Rosenberg, has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. J. deacon being charged with the liquidation of the affairs of the late firm. All persons having claims against the said firm of Deacon & Rosenberg, are solicited to call at the Hotel de l'Europe, on Monday the 3d, Tuesday the 4th, and Wednesday the 5th of this month, to receive payment. Later claims cannot be admitted.
JAMES DEACON,
T. ROSENBERG,
Buenos Ayres, Sept 1, 1855.—3t

EUROPEAN HOTEL.

53, Calle Mayo.
The undersigned having taken the European Hotel No. 53 Calle Mayo begs to apprise the public and his friends of Buenos Ayres that he is determined to conduct the business of the above establishment in a manner that he trusts will give perfect and general satisfaction.
His care shall ever be to provide articles of the best quality.
Breakfast from 7 to noon.
Dinner from 3 to 7.
A superior Billiard and Card tables.
Beds &c &c.
CHARLES T. HICKS.

SHIPPING LIST
OF
Henry A. Green, Ship Broker.

FOR LONDON.

Norwegian bark Celeritas, 240 tons, P. Starig Master, now loading, and has disengaged room for about 80 bales, which can be received on board immediately.
Consignee A. Van Praet Esq. a18

FOR LONDON.

Danish bark Union, 134 tons, A. I. Jørgensen, Master, is now loading and has disengaged room for bales and light freight.
Consignees, Messrs. Rosenthal, Gayen & Co. FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hamburg brig Heimath, 235 tons, at Day Master, has all her cargo engaged and will sail in a few days.
Consignee J. C. Meryalles Esq. a4 FOR LIVERPOOL.

British Bark John Ritson, 300 tons, at Tiffin Master, a well known regular trader may have room for a few bales, and will have immediate dispatch.
Consignees Messrs. G. Bell and Co. a25 FOR LIVERPOOL.

British bark Energy, 221 tons, Hannah master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping, and has only room for light freight.
Consignees Messrs. E. Lum & Co. a18 FOR LIVERPOOL.

British brig Rosalie, 293 tons, A. I. Marduck, master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping, and has only room for light freight.
Consignees, Messrs. Lohmann, Meyn & Co. FOR ANTWERP.

Danish schooner Elu, 150 tons, E. von Appen, master, has all her cargo engaged, and will have quick dispatch.
Consignees Messrs. E. Schoeder & Co. a25 FOR ANTWERP.

Hamburg brig, Caterina, 300 tons, A. I. Mewling, master, is now loading, and has upwards of half cargo engaged, can receive dry hides and bales.
Consignees, Messrs. A. & T. Hollman. FOR NEW YORK.

American ship Parana, 552 tons, A. I. Langston, Master, has all her cargo arranged for, and will sail about 15th proximo. This vessel has superior accommodations for passengers.
Consignee, A. Lines Van Blarcom, Esq. FOR NEW YORK.

American barque Gipsey, 295 tons, A. I. Mallard, Master, has her entire cargo engaged for, and will have quick dispatch. Has good accommodations for passengers.
Consignees, Messrs. Zimmermann & Co. FOR BOSTON.

American bark Oceanus, 240 tons, T. Moore Master, is a well known trader, and has disengaged room for about 50 bales.
Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann & Co. a4 [FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

British brig Rita, 192 tons, A. I. Joblin, master.
Consignees, Messrs. T. Duguid & Co.
British brigantine Ianthie, 189 tons, A. I. Press Master.
Consignees, Messrs. Dickson & Co.
British barque Hersilia, 262 tons, A. I. Jameson, Master.
Consignees, Messrs. Treussin & Co.
British barque Hilda Charlotte, 260 tons, A. I. B. Oberg, Master.
Consignees, Messrs. T. Duguid & Co.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

Vessels calling in the "CHAN-NEL" for Orders.
British brig Perineade, 251 tons, Tyson Master.
Consignees Messrs. Dickson & Co. a4
British brig Lady Mona, 202 tons, at Legg master.
Consignees Messrs. T. Duguid & Co. a25
Hamburg schooner Helene, 120 tons, at Marxen master.
Consignees Messrs J. N. Bieber & Co. a25
British bark South Esk, 246 tons, A. I. McConnel Master.
Consignees Messrs. C. T. Getting & Co.
Danish brigantine Otto, 126 tons, A. I. Lange, Master.
Consignees, Messrs. Rennar del Sar.
For further particulars respecting the above mentioned vessels, please apply to their respective consignees; or to

HENRY A. GREEN,
No. 51, Calle Reconquista

WANTED.—At Calle Reconquista, No. 176, English, Irish or Scotch Mediators, to take charge of sheep. sep15-3t

NOTICE.

The Copartnership which has existed under the firm of Blakeway, MacColl & Co., in this place, is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the undersigned
Mr. John Thomas Blakeway is authorized to receive all debts due to, and will pay all debts due by the said firm.
J. T. BLAKEWAY,
JAMES MACCOLL,
Buenos Ayres, Aug. 27th, 1855.—3t
Mr. John T. Blakeway begs to inform his friends, that he will continue the business carried on by the late firm, under that of J. T. Blakeway & Co., in this City, and hopes for a continuance of their favors.
Buenos Ayres, Aug. 27th, 1855.—3t

FOR SALE.

Burton Ale and London Porter, on draft, in the killerskins and hogsheds. Bvass' pale ale and Barclay's brown stout in bottles. Tennant's pale ale and London porter in pint bottles. English bonded brandy, dark and pale of various brands. Sherry wine in quarter casks and octaves.
N. B. The above are especially suited to families being of the best quality, and may be had in any quantity at the store of
THOMAS NUTTALL & Co.,
No. 80, Calle Mayo. sep15-4t

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The undersigned begs leave to inform his customers and the public, that he has received from England by the brig Energy, a complete assortment of the above mentioned articles, manufactured expressly by his own order, and warranted to be of the best materials and workmanship.
Prices moderate, and examine, corner of Calle Reconquista and Piedra.
J. MERIT PARKER.
sep15-3t

WANTED.

Two competent driving Engineers for American high pressure engines. None will be received without good recommendations, and their professional capacity must be proved on trial to the satisfaction of the Chief Engineer of the U. S. & S. A. Navigation Company.
Also for sale at the Tigre, two high pressure boilers nearly new, good for Saladero use. For further particulars apply to Henry Dowse, Steamboat Office, Calle Merced, No. 17. sep15-3t
Just Received, port and sherry wine in quarter casks and boxes, brandy in quarter casks of superior quality, for sale at moderate prices at No. 20, Calle Defensa. sep15-3t

TO LET.

Three rooms, consisting of a sala with boarded floors to street, a large dining room in the first patio, with a smaller room adjoining. Apply at No. 170, Calle Esmeralda. sep15-2t

SHIPPING LIST
OF
H. Lezica & Sagory.

For Havre.
Line of Packet Ships.
FOR CETTE.

The at first class Sardinian brig San Juan Bautista, Costa Master, is a chartered vessel, and will be ready by the end of August. She is a good opportunity for passengers.
Consignees Messrs Machain & Co. a11
FOR BORDEAUX.
The fast sailing at French screw steamer Aquitaine, Bessard Master, will sail for Bordeaux on the 25th September next.—This vessel fitted up for passengers is a first rate opportunity offering all the desirable comfort.

Consignees Messrs. Lopez & Co. a11
FOR MARSEILLES.
The A I fast sailing Spanish barque San Narciso, Domingo, Master, is a chartered vessel and will sail in a few days. She is a first rate opportunity for passengers.
Consignees, Messrs. Zumarán & Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
The well known Sardinian polacre, Graciosa Fanny, has all her cargo engaged and shipping. Can admit a few passengers, having good accommodations.
Consignee, A. Naon, Esq.
FOR MARSEILLES.
The beautiful Sardinian barque, Giulia, Pariz, master, is now loading, and has yet room for a few tons of light goods. She has very superior accommodations for passengers.
Consignee, B. Delfino, Esq.
Consignees Messrs. J. Liavallot & Sons, 123

FOR RIO JANEIRO.

The at Spanish polacre Teresina, Maristany master, having two thirds of her cargo engaged, will meet with a quick despatch.
Consignees Messrs. Zumarán & Co. a25
FOR ANTWERP.
The fast sailing at Hamburg brig Courier, Cobar master, is a chartered vessel.—Has good accommodations for passengers.
Consignees Messrs. Firm & Co. a25
For further particulars please apply to their respective consignees or to
H. LEZICA & SAGORY,
4, Reconquista.

