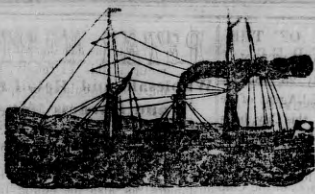


# BRITISH AND ARGENTINE NEWS.



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(No. 1513.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1855.

(Established in 1826.)

## To Subscribers.

With this number concludes the Quarter's Subscription.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

As we cannot expect the steamer to arrive in time for our present number, we now give an extract of the leading incidents of the two notable triumphs alluded to in our last. A telegraphic dispatch dated, Bridge of Tratkia, August 16, 10 A. M., says:—

That for several days back, rumour of an attack by the Russians had kept us on the alert, and at daybreak this morning the attempt was made against our lines on the Tchernaya; but despite the display of an imposing force assembled during the night, the enemy was repulsed with great vigor, by the divisions of Herbillon, Camon, Faucher and Morris. The Sardinian troops posted on our right, fought gallantly. The principal attack was directed against the Bridge of Tratkia. The Russians have had many killed and a large number of prisoners. When our reserves, and those of our brave allies, especially the English cavalry began to arrive, the Russians retreated in a mass towards M'Kenzie's farm. The enemy has received a terrible lesson; our loss, which is greatly inferior to theirs, has not yet been ascertained.

LONDON, 17th August.—Lord Panmure has received despatches from Varna, to date.

Yesterday morning, the Russians attacked the lines of the Tchernaya at daybreak. The action lasted for three hours. The Russians were completely routed by the French and Sardinians.

The attack was made by General Liprandi, with from 50 to 60,000 men. The loss of the enemy is estimated at from 4 to 5000 men. The allies have taken 400 prisoners. Our loss is insignificant.

TRATKIA, 17th August.—General La Marmora addressed the following telegraphic despatch to the Minister of War.

KADIKOV, August 16th.—This morning, the Russians, 50,000 in number, attacked the lines of the Tchernaya. Our war shout was, *Our King and Country!* The French despatches will say whether the Sardinians were worthy to fight along with the French and British.

General Montevecchio is dying. We have had 200 men put hors-de-combat.—The Russians have sustained a heavy loss.

The following is the telegraphic despatch of Prince Gortschakoff:—

SEBASTOPOL, August 16th.—A part of our troops having crossed the Tchernaya, attacked the enemy on the heights of Tudu-chene.

The allies had considerable forces at these points, and after a hard contested action, our troops had to retire to the right bank of the Tchernaya, where they have awaited the enemy for four hours. As they did not advance, our men have returned to their old position. The losses on both sides have been considerable.

LONDON August 21st.—Lord Panmure has received a despatch, dated Sebastopol, Aug. 17th, in which he says:—

Prince Gortschakoff, and not General Liprandi, commanded the Russians in the action of yesterday.

General Read fell.

The loss of the enemy is more considerable than was at first believed. Our allies took 600 prisoners. Our batteries kept up an incessant fire.

The Times of the 17th, gives the follow-

ing details, from a letter written in the Turkish camp:—

The first news of the intended attack of the Russians, was conveyed to the camp of the allies, by certain deserters. One of them had served in the Russian army, as amanuensis in the office of one of the divisions of General Luders, and in that capacity was enabled to discover several secrets.

According to the testimony of this man, there were present in the action, five divisions of the corps of General Luders, 6000 cavalry, and 20 train of artillery. He attempted to get possession of Mount Tardibuskin.

After crossing the river they collected a portion of necessaries. In their flight, the sappers of the engineers abandoned their fascines.

The enemy left on the field of battle, at least 2500 killed, 38 officers and 1620 soldiers, are in our moveable hospitals.

Three Russian generals were killed, and we have taken 400 prisoners.

Our loss amounts to 181 killed, and 810 wounded.

The other operations that had taken place in the Crimea are of little importance. It is added however, that the preparations against the Malakoff were nearly completed, and of a formidable kind; the strength of the attacking batteries has been quintupled. The Russians were laboring with the same assiduity in preparing for the defence. A new and desperate struggle may be expected very shortly, and the possession of the Malakoff may decide the fate of Sebastopol, and change the whole aspect of the war. The allied armies enjoyed excellent health, and were abundantly supplied with every thing.

## Bombardment of Sveaborg.

In a supplement to the Journal of St. Petersburg, the following account of the attack is given:—

On the 6th of August, at noon, the enemy's squadron, which was anchored at Nargan, and consisted of 10 ships, 6 frigates, 7 steamers, 11 French floating batteries, 2 corvettes, 1 brig, 1 schooner, 16 bomb-vessels, 25 gun-boats, 2 yachts, and 3 transports, in all 75 craft, got under-way, and at 5 45 P. M., were joined by 2 ships and 5 steamers anchored before Sandham.

Meanwhile, by two telegraphic despatches forwarded this morning, (9th Aug.) General Berg announces, that the enemy, after having formed a line of bomb-vessels from Roensker to Grokhar, and constructed a battery during the night on the rock at Rangou, commenced at 7 A. M., to discharge shells from all their bomb-vessels and gun-boats, chiefly against the garrison of Sveaborg, and some against the fort of Longarn and the Nicholas battery. The two ships likewise opened fire against the island and battery No. 2.

We await further particulars.

Other details, and of an exciting character, communicated by the electric telegraph, are published in the Invalide Russe.

August, 19th, 12 20 minutes P. M.—The enemy's cannonade against Sveaborg has become more vigorous; from 15 to 20 projectiles are thrown in per minute. Our artillery, the battery Nicolas in particular, replies with effect.

2 40 minutes morning.—The fire of our adversaries has become still more vigorous; the shots reach 30 per minute; two of the enemy's frigates and a steamer have taken a position between Melk and Drorns, and keep up a constant cannonade against the latter.

Up to the present, the enemy's squadron has discharged about 5000 bombs.

5 55 minutes.—The enemy's fire is concentrated on the forts, but since 3 has been somewhat less active. Our batteries on Sandham Island have operated with such effect, that the enemy's ships had to abandon their position at mid-day, and one of the vessels having received serious damage had to be towed out.

8 15 minutes.—The bombardment continues with great vigor.

August 10th, 12 29 minutes, night.—Since night fall the enemy discharged congre rockets against Sveaborg: On the 9th from 7 A. M., to 8 P. M., they discharged approximately 10,000 bombs. At present they discharge 50 projectiles per minute.

2 40 minutes.—The discharge of congre rockets against the islands and forts, unabated; that of the bombs not quite so active. The spirit of our troops excellent.

7 34 minutes, A. M.—From 2 to 4 the enemy's fire was slacker, but since half past four, the fire of the bomb-vessels and the gun-boats has been more impetuous.

9 50 minutes.—The enemy has ordered the bomb vessels and gun-boats more to the left flank, and concentrated the fire on fort Wester-Swartz; but, thank God, have not been able to do it any harm. All our batteries are intact.

Such is the Russian version of these stirring details.

None of the vessels suffered any considerable damage. The British casualties consisted of three officers and thirty sailors wounded. The French loss was equally insignificant.

The following is Rear-Admiral Penaud's official despatch, dated,

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY'S SHIP  
"TOURVILLE," before Sveaborg,  
August 11th, 1855.

MR. MINISTER:—As I had the honor of acquiring Your Excellency, in my letter of Monday last, (7th inst.) Rear-Admiral Dundas and I, presented ourselves before Sveaborg with the combined squadrons, for the purpose of bombarding the garrison. On the 8th, at half past 7 A. M., 16 British bomb-vessels, each carrying 1 mortar, and 5 French, each of 2 mortars, and a siege battery of 4 mortars of 27 centimetres that I had placed during the darkness of the two preceding nights on Abraham Islet, at the distance of 2200 metres from the garrison, opened their fire against Sveaborg.

I am happy to acquaint you, Mr. Minister, that this operation has been crowned with complete success. It is not a simple cannonade that the squadrons have made against Sveaborg; it is a downright bombardment, the serious results of which have exceeded what I expected. Within less than three hours after we commenced throwing shells, we could observe the material damage done to the fort.

Numerous conflagrations took place at different points in rapid succession, and we very soon saw the flames overtop the turrets of the church situated to the right of Swartz Island. It may be said to be the only monument on the islands of Wargon and Swartz that appears to have been completely respected by our projectiles.

Terrible explosions were soon distinctly heard on four occasions; the fire had attacked stores with powder and ammunition. The two last explosions in particular, were formidable; they must have caused immense damage to the enemy, both in persons and effects. For some minutes the ex-

plosion of bombs and grenades were heard, that covered the sea-coast with fragments of every kind.

The bombardment ceased at half past 4 this morning; consequently it lasted two days and two nights; during which Sveaborg presented one immense and continued conflagration. The fire which still continues committing its ravages, has destroyed almost the entire garrison, consumed the docks, stores, and various establishments belonging to the Government, and a great part of the provisions of the arsenal.

The range of our mortars and howitzers was so correct, that the enemy, afraid of seeing the three-decker stationed between Sveaborg and the island of Back-holm, entirely destroyed, caused the vessel to be moved into the port during the night.

The Russians have received a smart blow, and sustained losses the more galling to them, in that the loss of the allied squadron, is confined to one British sailor killed and a few slightly wounded. Nevertheless, the enemy's forts replied vigorously to our attack; their fire never slackened except at the time of the explosions already mentioned; but the precision of our fire at a great distance, secured us an indisputable advantage over the Russians.

Every division has discharged its duty with obedience, ardor and courage; the crews have behaved admirably; they have shown themselves worthy of the Emperor and of France.

It is impossible to be more satisfied than I am with the means of action placed at my disposal. The bomb-vessels and the gun-boats have rendered most important services.

These vessels perfectly respond to every thing that was expected from them. The siege battery produced brilliant results, and it may be said that our most effective shots issued from an island of the enemy, where we had hoisted the French flag.

On this occasion, as has uniformly happened since our flags were combined, Rear-Admiral Dundas and I have acted in perfect accord. The example of perfect cordiality between the Chiefs, has had the happiest effect on the spirit of the crews of the two squadrons, that really formed one during the action. All had one common object in view, to cause the greatest possible damage to the enemy, and the result obtained by a vessel of either of the two nations, was hailed with the same shouts of enthusiasm, as if it had been effected under their own flag.

There is no doubt, Mr. Minister, that the bombardment of Sveaborg will have a great influence on the Russians; to whom it is now evident, that their shores and arsenals are not beyond the reach of the allied navies, that may, and must expect to achieve the destruction of the enemy's coast, without receiving any considerable harm.

On sending you a detailed account of this action, Mr. Minister, I shall have the honor of addressing a demand of rewards, for the officers, mariners and soldiers who have most distinguished themselves in it.

Rear-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief  
of the Division in the Baltic,  
PENAUD.

## Why Shave?

[Continued.]

The hair upon the scalp, so far as concerns its mechanical use, is no doubt the most important of the hair crops grown upon the human body. It preserves the brain from all extremes of temperature, retains the warmth of the body, and transmits very

slowly, any impression from without. The character of the hair depends very much upon the degree of protection needed by its possessor. The same hair, whether of head or beard, that is in Europe straight, smooth, and soft, becomes after a little travel in hot climates crisp and curly, and will become smooth again after a return to cooler latitudes.

By a natural action of the sun's light and heat upon the hair, it is that curliness is produced, and it is produced in proportion as it is required, until, as in the case of negroes under the tropical suns of Africa, each hair becomes so intimately curled up with its neighbour, as to produce what we call a woolly head.

All hair is wool, or rather all wool is hair, and the hair of the negro differs so much in appearance from that of the European, only because it is so much more curled, and the distinct hairs are so much more intimately intertwined. The more hair curls, the more thoroughly does it form a web in which a stratum of air lies entangled to maintain an even temperature on the surface of the brain. For that reason, it is made a law of nature, that the hair should be caused to curl most in the hottest climates.

A protection of considerable importance is provided in the same way by the hair of the face to a large and important knot of nerves that lies under the skin near the angle of the lower jaw, somewhere about the point of junction between the whiskers and the beard. Man is born to work out of doors in all weathers, for his bread; woman was created for duties of another kind, which do not involve constant exposure to sun, wind, and rain. Therefore, man only goes abroad whiskered and bearded, with his face muffled by nature, in a way that shields every sensitive part, alike from wind and rain, heat or frost, with a perfection that could be equalled by no muffler of his own devising. The whiskerless seldom can bear long exposure to a sharp wind, that strikes on the bare cheek. The numbness then occasioned by a temporary palsy of the nerves, has in many cases become permanent; I will say nothing of aches and pains that otherwise affect the face or teeth. For a man who goes out to his labour in the morning, no better summer shield or winter covering against the sun or storm can be provided, than the hair which grows over those parts of the face which need protection, and descends as beard in front of the neck and chest, a defence infinitely more useful, as well as more becoming than a cravat about the neck, or a prepared hare skin over the pit of the stomach. One of the finest living prose writers in our language, suffered for many years from sore throat, which was incurable, until following the advice of an Italian surgeon, he allowed his beard to grow; and Mr. Chadwick has pointed out the fact that the sappers and miners of the French army, who are all men with fine beards, are almost entirely free from afflictions of the lungs, and air-passages.

Mr. Chadwick regards the subject entirely from a sanitary point of view. He brought it under the discussion of the medical section engaged on sanitary inquiries at the York meeting of the British Association, and obtained among other support, the concurrence of Dr. W. P. Allison, of Edinburgh. We name that physician, because he has since persuaded the journeyman masons of his own city, to wear their beards as a preventive against consumption that prevailed amongst them.

(To be continued.)

(Communicated.)

Mr. ENROX.—A misapprehension of certain expressions used by two medical practitioners, who attended one of my children, in an indisposition under which he still labours, caused me to complain of the treatment to which he had been subjected by Dr. John Leslie. Having subsequently learned that said medical practitioners in giving their opinion, did not mean to impute to Dr. Leslie the onward state in which the child was placed, I feel myself bound to make this public acknowledgement, in redress of any injury I may have caused to his professional standing, my wish being to leave him in full possession of the credit and reputation he deservedly enjoys.

G. LENNON.

## BUENOS AYRES.

### Indirect Disclosures.

With a free press it is worse than useless to resist public investigation and discussion in the Chambers. In the case of the Crimea war, the disclosures of the Committee of Inquiry added hardly anything to what was previously known to every village of the Empire, through the columns of the "Times" and other journals; and in its number of Sunday last, the "Uruguay" presents an array of charges more exciting and damaging to the Administration, than if they had been embodied in a "blue book" by the Special Commission.

We foresaw this as the inevitable result of the attempt to quash investigation; and whilst we deplore its immediate effects on the public service, we trust it will serve as a lesson and precedent for the future.

We need not repeat or comment these charges; but they establish a fact in which all parties are deeply interested, and respecting which silence has now become as impossible as indifference. We have heard something of the depredations and atrocities of the Indians, especially on the Southern frontier; and the statements contained in the article referred to, show that we have no adequate and reliable force, to prevent their extension and recurrence for the future. The public fortune, the prospects of the industry and commerce of the State, are at the mercy of the savages of the desert, and we hear of remedies and palliatives as ridiculous as they are impracticable.

In such an emergency, it is an insult to common sense to talk of Swiss legions, or amuse the public attention with fantastical negotiations of peace.

In the first instance, at least two or three years would be requisite to organize the plan proposed, whilst as many months may suffice to consummate the evil, and render it irremediable. Whatever may be its other advantages or general expediency, we have in this an insuperable objection that renders all discussion inopportune and impertinent. It is a sarcasm to say that the Government has expended a thought, or occupied a moment of its precious time with such a suggestion.

The expedient of a negotiation with Calfuera and his confederates may sound at first more specious; but submitted to a practical test will be found equally illusory. We can fancy the yell of savage delight that would hail the announcement of the arrival of Commissioners on such an errand. It would be a practical admission of defeat and prostration, that even the Patapa Indians could not fail to comprehend; and if they now claim the river Salado as their northern frontier, it would not be surprising in such circumstances, should their pretensions extend to Samborombon, or the Baracca river itself. In short, the mere proposal to negotiate would defeat its object, and render any thing deserving the name of negotiation impossible. It would be a virtual surrender to the magnanimity and tender mercy of the butchers of Otamendi, Ramos, and their ill-fated companions. With their blood unavenged, the suggestion of a negotiation with their ferocious assassins is an insult to Buenos Ayres.

How, when and where are said treaties of amity to be initiated? Are we prepared to recognise in Calfuera the representative of a sovereign and independent power? What guarantees can he offer, or what could we exact or propose, for the due observance and fulfilment of the compacts into which we might enter? In every view the thing is as impossible, as it would be impolitic and suicidal.

To every one, and especially those connected with the rural establishments of the State, it is a question of grave import; of immediate and pressing urgency. Our staple industry, we might almost say our sole industry has already been crippled indefinitely, and must irremediably disappear, unless the Indians can be repelled. There is no middle course between triumph and defeat; and in the circumstances, defeat is only another word for ruin and extermination. If not prepared to resign and abandon all, our present position and our future hopes, one grand effort must be made without hesitation or delay, and consequently with the elements we now possess.

It is to the case-hardened gaucho we must recur in this extremity, and no sacrifice must be calculated or spared, in mounting and equipping him. We must conquer his apathy, and bribe his fidelity by the power of gold. It is a special service, and he is entitled to an adequate remuneration or reward; a sort of tardy compensation, by the way, for a long arrears of neglect and oppression.

To moralise the army, and render it effective, we must begin with improving the state of the common soldier; making it at least equal, and if possible a little superior to that of the ordinary labourer. Above all we must employ motives and inducements of sufficient power to make it a voluntary service.

The system of impressment has been tried and found wanting; and ought to be abandoned at once, not only as unconstitutional, which it notoriously is, but as ineffective and impolitic. Is it wise or safe to confide the dearest rights and interests of the State to the guardianship of a class of unfortunates, dragged from their homes and families by violence, and condemned not only to personal risks and privations, but to the society of felons and convicts?

On such terms we can never hope to have an effective and trustworthy army; and the Government or community that consents from motives of a sordid parsimony, to act on a system so hollow and fallacious, must expect its natural and inevitable consequences. It is the flagrant transgression of a natural law, with which Providence never capitulates.

With the enemy knocking at our gates, and ruin staring us in the face, we nauseate the very mention of foreign legions and other trumpety expedients, that divert public attention from the real cause of the evil, and the only available means of safety.

We repeat, in conclusion, that it is only the case-hardened gaucho, equipped and mounted, that can drive the savage invader across the Rio Negro, and when that has been effected, we will listen with pleasure to projects of military colonies and foreign immigration, and even to negotiations of peace and amity with the Indians, should they then be deemed expedient.

### LATEST FROM THE CRIMEA.

CRIMEA, Sep. 8, 1855, 11.35 P. M.

"The allied forces attacked the defences of Sebastopol this day at 12 o'clock. The assault on the Malakoff has been successful, and the work is in possession of the French. The attack of the English against the Redan did not succeed."

CRIMEA, Sep. 5.

"Our batteries opened fire at daylight this morning."

September 6, 5 P. M.

"The bombardment goes on steadily and favourably, with few casualties on our side. A Russian frigate, supposed to have been set on fire by our rockets, was burnt last night in the great harbour."

CRIMEA, Sep. 7.

"Another Russian frigate was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon in the great harbour of Sebastopol."

"A large fire is burning this morning about the middle of the town of Sebastopol."

"Last night about five minutes past one o'clock, a great explosion took place, supposed to have been one of the enemy's magazines on the north side."

CRIMEA, Sep 6, eight o'clock.

"A vast conflagration destroyed last night the Russian two-decker Marian, anchored in the roads of Sebastopol."

"A shell fired from one of our right lines of attack caused this conflagration, the flames of which lit up all our camps."

"(The ship destroyed is most probably the Empress Maria, of 84 guns. We do not know that there is any Russian man-of-war called the Marian.)"

In addition to these glorious news, success continued to crown the allied arms in the Sea of Azoff. At Feorfrank, 43 fishing stations, 127 boats, many thousands of nets, large quantities of tar, and an immense number of casks had been destroyed. The damage done may be estimated at many millions of francs.

In the Baltic, the allied squadrons had made a reconnaissance of Cronstadt. Petropaulovski, in the White Sea, had been completely destroyed; the enemy retreating, and leaving 50 guns as a prize for the victors. The Russians began to be in want both of provisions and ammunition.

Another attempt was made on the life of the Emperor Napoleon, by discharging two pistols at his carriage, fortunately, without effect. The assassin, Camille Dandaneau Bellemare, was apprehended in the act.

## MARINE LIST.

### Port of Buenos Ayres.

#### ARRIVALS.

October 12th.

Water Witch, American war steamer, from Montevideo.

Ipiranga, Brazilian war steamer, from Montevideo.

Fambeau, French war steamer, from Rio Janeiro and Montevideo.

Carolina, Sardinian polacre, 206 tons, J. B. Lombardo, from Genoa 20th July, Canaries 15th August, Montevideo 11th inst., to L. Rippeto, with 50,000 bricks, 2 boxes guttar strings, 125 do vermouth, 45 do absynth, 2 do pagliano, 2 do silk, 660 do vermicelli, 500 do oil, 15 do marble, 53 do stones, 105 packages rice, 191 do paper, 200 chairs, 60 boxes and 38 casks wine.

October 14th.

Rhondda, British barque, 202 tons, A. McConachie, from Liverpool, 18th June, Montevideo 18th inst., to J. Brown, with 20 barrels beer, 325 flagstones, 15 tons coal, 50 barrels resin, 50 do tar, 12 anchors, 14 chairs, 716 bundles and 1334 bars iron, 8 casks hardware, 124 bales 101 boxes and 12 packages merchandise, 2 do samples.

Relampago, National brigantine, J. Barbozo from Montevideo 13th inst., to Ocampo & Esperon, with 97 bags farina, 12 barrels and 12 casks sugar, 4 do sardines, 26 kegs olives, 227 do powder, 2 boxes soap, 2 do and 4 bales paper, 150 jars oil, 112 pipes and 45 third do caña, 20 boxes glass, 1 do merchandise, 1 do and 2 hogsheads empty bottles, 1347 dry ox and cow hides. Passengers, 12.

Nuevo Burdeos, Paraguay steamer, 89 tons, S. Baldis, from Paraguay 28th Sept., Cordientes 6th inst., to Decoud & Co., with 498 tercios yerba. Passengers, 12.

Santa, Brazilian brig, 204 tons A. F. da Rosa, from Rio Grande 11th inst., to Martinez & Sous, with 1020½ barrels sugar.

Mary Broughton, American barque, 322 tons, J. F. Bowers, from Boston 4th Aug., to Zimmermann & Co., with 2 boats, 247 plank and boards mahogany, 126,955 feet lumber, 73 boxes chairs, 16 do shoes, 12 do oysters and lobsters, 1 do sofas, 150 bales wick, 500 barrels flour, 200 do pitch, 200 do rice, 300 do sugar, 25 do turpentine, 4 do vinegar, 100 casks and 102 half do tea.

October 15th.

Gaston, American ship, 456 tons, B. Blanke, from New York 9th August, to Casares & Sons, with 45,000 shingles, 216,345 feet lumber, 410 oars, 99 dozen hanks, 50 boxes tacks, 10 do sparables.

October 16th.

Menni, British steamer, J. B. Schiaffino from Montevideo 15th inst., with 1 bale and 5 boxes merchandise, 554 bags wheat, 100 bolts canvass, 1200 flag stones. Passengers, 170.

Chilton, American barque, 253 tons, P. Pennel, from London 13th August, to T. Duguid & Co., with 158 boxes oilmains, stores, 7 do and 27 barrels salt, 3 do lime,

4 do bricks, 10 do chalk, 49 tons coal, 14 trunks boots and shoes, 50 boxes soap, 50 barrels sugar, 47 crates earthenware, 2 boxes indigo, 2 do castor oil, 11 do 3 baskets and 27 barrels drugs, 16 boxes acids, 9 carboys do, 3 do ammonia, 715 bars iron, 1000 bundles hoop iron, 2385 flag stones, 50 casks zinc, 3 do wire, 490 stoves, 2 barrels grates, 1 do copper nails, 6 bales gum, 11 boxes silks, 1 do gloves, 7 do merchandise, 50 do and 510 barrels beer, 16 kegs powder.

Jane Anna, British barque, 392 tons, C. Morton, from Cadiz 22d August, to S. Soriano, with 244½ lasts salt, 24 barrels sweet red pepper, 1213 cses vermicelli.

October 17th.

Celle, Hanoverian barque, 356 tons, J. Heldt, from Montevideo 16th inst., to J. N. Bieber & Co., in ballast.

#### SAILINGS.

October 14th.

Menni, British steamer, for Montevideo. Sharpshooter, H. B. M.'s steamer, for Montevideo.

Mariana, Sardinian polacre, for Marseilles and Genoa, dispatched by Lineh, Rossi & Stolz, with 1390 dry ox and cow hides, 83 dozen slunk calf skins, 94 bales sheep skins, 11 do wool, 9 tons ox hoofs, 34 pipes tallow, 393 boxes mares oil.

October 16th.

Vesta, French steamer, for Marseilles dis-



