

STANDARD MAGAZINE

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUEENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1855.

(Established in 1826.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

As the attempt on the life of the Emperor of France met everywhere being regarded with a mingled feeling of horror and indignation we transcribe the following details from a recent number of the *London Times*.

The assassin Pianori does not it appears suffer much from his wound, but his violence has been so great that it has been found necessary to put on the *caoutchouc force* in order to prevent his destroying himself. The unfortunate man's rage at his disappointment, and perhaps his dread of the result, keep him in a state of perpetual delirium. He sometimes displays the excitement of a maniac, and at other times is sunk in deep dejection. On these occasions he is seized with nervous trembling, from which he only recovers to lash himself into fury. He has made few or no disclosures, but it is thought that he has said sufficient to allow it to be understood, that he had watched for an opportunity to shoot the Emperor during His Majesty's sojourn in London, but was disappointed owing to the guards that intercepted him; and also that for some days in Paris he had carefully studied every movement of the Emperor, his manner of riding on horseback, of taking off his hat, when returning the salutes of the army, and of those of horse and aide-in-chief, in order to fix his aim more accurately. It is certain that it was owing only to accident that the Emperor had two attendants with him on the day in question; and as the details on that point, which are so carefully accurate, are not without interest. The Emperor, in ordinary to the Empress is the Baron de Pierris, and the duty consists in riding by the carriage-door of Her Majesty during her drives. On Saturday it so happened that M. de Pierris was indisposed, and could not attend Her Majesty, who intended to proceed to the Bois de Boulogne with only the grooms in attendants. The Emperor seeing the carriage in the Court of the Tuilleries, but without the Emperor, inquired the cause, and was informed of the illness of M. de Pierris. He requested therefore that Colonel Valabregue, his own Equerry, should attend the Empress, as he was unwilling to allow her to go alone. Colonel Valabregue promised himself, as the Empress was about to drive off. Her Majesty stopped and asked why he was not with the Emperor, and on being informed that he was in attendance on Her Majesty by the Emperor's order, she declared that she would not hear of His Majesty's riding out only with one attendant, and desired that he should follow the Emperor immediately, which he did. Her Majesty then drove off to the Bois de Boulogne. It is unnecessary to mention that, according to the etiquette of the Imperial Court, when the Emperor rides out accompanied only by one attendant, this last rides always at his left, and it was that place that Colonel Ney occupied when Colonel Valabregue overtook the Emperor as he was about to enter the Bois de Boulogne, as Premier Veneur, it seems, entitled to the right hand, and that when the Emperor came up the former quitted the left for the right, and, as is mentioned on Sunday, it was that place that Colonel Ney was in the act of taking his place to the right that Pianori made his attempt. The shot, as you are aware, was fired from the right of the Emperor. The assassin was so close at hand that he bent his pistol on the Emperor's horse, and the expression himself utterly amazed how he could have missed his aim at so short a distance. He had two pistols, both were double-barrelled,

one barrel being placed above the other, and though it is said of English manufacture, it has no maker's name. I have not heard that the bullets have been found, but the Emperor's grooms, who were riding not far behind, declared they heard the whistling of the balls.

It has been remarked, with surprise, that the organs of the Fusionist and Orleansist parties have not said a word indicative of condemnation of the crime; they have simply contented themselves with publishing what was said in the *Moniteur* or the *Ministerial paper*, without adding any comment of their own. Of their representation of a crime which was so often attempted against Louis Philippe there can be no doubt, but it would have been only becoming to express it even in a few words. This silence has been generally remarked, and not unfavorably.

A numerous meeting of the British residents in Paris and its neighbourhood had held today at the English Embassy for the purpose of voting an address of congratulation to the Emperor and Empress on the escape of the former from the hand of the assassin Pianori, Lord Donbigh presided. The proceedings opened about 3 o'clock, when the Chairman rose and spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen,—My own heart tells me that it would be an insult to any assembly of Englishmen to suppose it possible that any persuasion could be requisite to elicit an unanimous expression of the utmost admiration of a dastardly attempt to assassinate even the humblest individual in this or any other country. Can it therefore be necessary for me, at such a meeting as this, and on such an occasion as the present, to endeavour to excite feelings which, judging from my own, I am sure must burn in every breast—feelings in the first place of deepest gratitude towards a beneficent Providence and the Almighty Disposer of all things, for having so mercifully preserved a life of priceless value—feelings of deepest indignation at the atrocious act which has impelled it, and feelings of congratulation towards the whole of civilized Europe, but more especially towards this great country and our own, at the preservation of a life, the value of which no estimate can measure and no language adequately express. Need I remind those now enjoying the hospitality of this magnificent city, so embellished by the taste and magnificence of the Emperor, and who are dwelling in security in this happy and prosperous country, how lately it has been saved by the Emperor's energy and wisdom, from a state of almost hopeless anarchy, misery, and danger, to its present high pitch of prosperity and happiness? Need I remind Englishmen, who have so lately witnessed the unparalleled success which attended by all parties and all classes in England towards their Imperial Majesties, what the Emperor has effected in extinguishing. I trust for ever,—that hereditary enmity between France and England, hitherto supposed to be inexhaustible? How he has converted a hereditary and conventional alliance between the two countries into a hearty brotherhood—an affectionate union henceforth to be deemed indivisible, as being consecrated by the best blood of England and France, so freely shed by our brave armies, fighting side by side in the cause of justice, freedom, and civilization? Need I enlarge on the fatal blow which would have been struck at that sacred banner had the assassin succeeded in his dastardly attempt? But we may join the

Emperor in his recent noble reply to the French Senate, and assure him that we, in unison with his own chivalrous feeling, fear no assassin while engaged as he is, heart and soul, in accomplishing the glorious mission committed to him by Divine Providence in restoring this great country to her present exalted station of world wide glory and power, as well as of internal peace and prosperity, and can any one doubt that he will through God's help, fulfil the other part, and that so righteous a cause as that of establishing an honorable and permanent peace throughout Europe must and will eventually triumph. After congratulating ourselves that this atrocious attempt did not happen, as might have been the case, in England, we may likewise congratulate our Brethren that it was no Frenchman who raised his cowardly hand against so precious a life. Dear, however, as that life is to England and France, and precious as it is to the whole of the civilized world, we must not forget that there is one illustrious personage to whom, above others, it is immeasurably dear—even still more precious—and, however feeble any language of ours may be to convey to the Empress any adequate expression of our deep sympathy and sincere congratulation, we may hope that Her Imperial Majesty will graciously accept an assurance of these coming from the heart, as I am sure they will be from yours. There is one other topic of congratulation as respects ourselves, to which I will briefly refer, and that is, that out of the many millions whose feelings doubtless respond to ours on this occasion, we English residents in Paris are alone graciously permitted to enjoy the highly gratifying privilege of expressing to their Imperial Majesties those sentiments of veneration, sympathy, and congratulation which will be embodied in the address now about to be moved for your adoption, and which, I trust, will receive your unanimous approval.

The Earl of Donoughmore said that, after the very able address which had just been delivered by the noble chairman, it was unnecessary for him to expatiate on the object for which the meeting had been called. He was perfectly convinced that there was not an English heart here, or in any part of Europe, that did not feel the deepest indignation at the base and dastardly attempt which had been made on the Emperor Napoleon's life, and which, had it succeeded, would have rained the cause for which the French and English troops are fighting so gloriously raised. It had indeed been witnessed about previously to the departure of the Emperor for England, that from the number of discontented refugees collected in England from every country, the visit was not a safe one, and some cowardly attempt on his life might be apprehended, and disgrace thereby be thrown on France. He thanked Almighty God that such fears had proved unfounded, and that the Emperor had returned in safety from the English soil. It was also a source of great satisfaction that the late base attempt at assassination had not been made by a Frenchman, and the brave allies of the English were not stained with the reprobation attached with such an act. He would not dwell longer on the subject, but express what he felt certainly was the unanimous feeling of his heart, his heartfelt gratitude to Providence for having stretched his shield before the Emperor, and preserved a life of such infinite value, not only to France, but to all Europe. I now most heartily move that the able ad-

dress drawn up by Sir Henry Ellis be adopted.

The address of congratulation to the Emperor voted at the meeting of the British residents in Paris on Wednesday last was presented this day to His Majesty by the deputation, whose names have already been given. It is on Sunday that audience is generally given for such purposes, but the Emperor, from a feeling of delicacy towards the majority of the British residents, and which will be easily understood and appreciated, consented to receive them this day. At one o'clock the deputation, headed by Lord Donbigh, presented themselves at the Palace of the Tuilleries. The Emperor, wearing the uniform of a Lieutenant-General, and accompanied by the Empress and Prince Napoleon, received them in the most gracious manner. The address was then presented by Lord Donbigh; it was to the following effect:—

"We, the undersigned British subjects resident in Paris and its neighbourhood, beg leave to approach your Imperial Majesty with the respectful expression of our heartfelt congratulation on the escape of your Majesty from the base and murderous attempt made upon your sacred person by a cowardly assassin.

"Under all circumstances, such an attempt could not fail to excite feelings of reprobation and horror to our minds, but those feelings are more immediately and intensely called forth when we consider that the criminal act has been directed against a monarch who is united by ties of intimate political alliance and personal regard with our own beloved and gracious sovereign, who has been so recently her honoured guest, and who has met with such a well-deserved and enthusiastic reception from the British nation.

"We rejoiced in having witnessed the universal feeling of loyalty and affection that has been displayed on the occurrence of this wicked attempt by the inhabitants of this great metropolis towards your Majesty and your illustrious consort, the Empress of the French; and we offer up our prayers to that Almighty Providence which has preserved your valuable life from such imminent danger for the continuance of its protecting care, and for the undisturbed prospect of your Majesty's reign." [Signed by the Chairman and Deputation.]

The Emperor spoke a few words in reply, and expressed, in the most gracious manner, his gratitude for this demonstration towards himself and the Empress on the part of the British nation. The members of the deputation were then presented to the Emperor by Lord Donbigh.

BRITISH HOSPITAL.

[PROCEEDINGS OF GENERAL MEETING.

CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.

Mr. Gowlard here left the chair and Mr. Parish was requested to take it when it was proposed by Mr. J. Hughes, seconded by Mr. S. Hoar, and carried unanimously. 9 That the thanks of the Meeting be tendered to Daniel Gowlard Esq. for his valuable assistance as Chairman on the present occasion.

Proposed by Mr. Woodgate, seconded by Mr. Hughes, and carried unanimously. 10 That the Secretary be intrusted to prepare the several reports as well as the minutes of this General Meeting for the publication in the *British Packet*.

Appended are the report of the Medical Attendant and the Treasurer's Balance sheet, presented at the Meeting.

Before the meeting separated it was suggested that the gentlemen present should at once commence a subscription towards the Fund for the erection of the new Hospital buildings. The suggestion was cordially and warmly acted on, and a sum of nearly \$40,000 subscribed.

The importance and urgency of the objects, which drew forth this expression of sympathy, were submitted to the British Community, by the Committee which went out of Office at the end of May 1854, in the following terms.

"Your Committee cannot conclude their Report without again congratulating you on the flourishing condition of the Institution. Still, they are far from wishing that you should suppose it in such a state of usefulness and energy, as needs no further fostering and promotion. It will be within the memory of many that the confined accommodation of the Hospital made it advisable to pass resolutions at the last General Meeting, forbidding the admission of cases of infectious disorders unless arrangements could be made for their reception. No steps have been taken towards increasing accommodations with this object.

"Liberal as have been the arrangements of the British Community for the relief and comfort of their suffering fellow-countrymen, no similar provision has been made for those who have perhaps greater claims upon them, their equally suffering fellow-countrywomen.

Again there are, among the latter, an female population, whose weak energies of mind and body are well nigh worn out by exposure and hardship, often, it may be by our own folly, extravagance and sin. Whatever be the cause of their poverty and their pliancy, they ought not, they cannot be considered other than objects of charity and sympathy to their fellow-countrymen. It would be impossible, as no doubt it would be improper, to admit all such, to the benefits of the Hospital; still provision for some of the most necessitous and deserving cases might and surely ought to be attempted, not perhaps out of charity merely, but to provide a check upon the careless and improvident, and an encouragement to the industrious and well-labouring, though unfortunate poor man."

With such an example before them as that afforded by those who were present at the General Meeting on the 22d, the British Community will not be backward in responding to the call to be made upon them by the special Committee, but will put them in funds to erect a Hospital alike commensurate with the benevolence of its objects, and worthy of the name it will bear.

F. FARRIS,
Chairman.

THE BRITISH HOSPITAL.
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT

1854-55, with

Samuel Hesse, Treasurer.

To amount paid Mrs. Wilkinson	
(as per Vouchers)	\$29,501
Do do Mrs. Whitaker	750
Do do for Groceries	7,354 7
Do do Permanent Fund do	7,692 2
Do do for Coal do	4,170 4
Do do Edmd. Crawwell do	3,137 4
Do do for Sundries do	6,527
Do do Dr. Dick do	5,500
Do do for Iron Castings do	369
To Balance carried down	\$16,636 2
	\$82,108 7
By amount received from late Treasurer.	\$12,709 5
Do do for Subscriptions	28,775
Do do for Donations	4,758
Do do from Masters of Vessels	2,470
Do do from Patients	28,931
Do do from Savings Bank	14,425 2
Do do for Fines	45
	\$82,108 7

DONATIONS.

J. Barton Esq.	\$1,500
S. R. Phipps Esq.	1,000
Sociedad Filarmónica	1,000
H. Harat Esq.	453
J. Hannah Esq.	300
C. Wood Esq.	100
J. Goulding Esq.	100
Brown Esq.	100
Gould Esq.	80
Two friends	81,753

1855—May 31 by Balance brought down \$16,036 2

Amount of Permanent fund in the hands of Messrs. Jacobs & Co. bearing interest at 11 per cent per month. \$19,146 1

E. & O. R.

Buenos Ayres 31st May 1855.

SAMUEL HESSE,
MEDICAL REPORT.

The report contains a minute classification of the different diseases, under which the patients laboured, of much interest to Medical statisticians, but of little, we fancy, to the ordinary reader; and therefore we confine ourselves to the following abstract.

The patients admitted in the course of the year, 127; cured, 111; relieved, 5; died, 4; remaining in the Hospital, 7.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

1 George Gibbins, a native of North America, aged 47, died of Typhus Fever sixty hours after entering the Hospital.

2 Alexander Nollo, a native of England, aged 22, was admitted the 23d day of August labouring under continued Fever, and died the 18th of October, from effusion in the Brain.

3 Frederick Las Bas, a sailor, entered the 11th of January, labouring under Tubercular Consumption and died upon the 19th same month.

4 Niel Black, a native of Scotland, aged 60, entered the 22d July, in a state of Atrachy, and died upon the 29th from Hemiplegia.

ANDREW DICK, A.M. & M.D.

BUENOS AYRES.

The conspiracy of June 1855, is destined to form another memorable and melancholy epoch in our annals. The first definite information is contained in the following proclamation—

"The Governor of the State to all its inhabitants,

"Comproisitos!—The Government has in its hands the clue of a conspiracy, which it has been watching for some time back, till at last it has assumed the attitude that corresponds to it as the guardian of public order, acting with the energy and moderation of a constituted authority. Said conspiracy, without principle and without a banner, the result of the corrupt principles bequeathed to us by the late tyranny, discovers the impotence of its authors, in the sorry means resorted to, in the insignificance of its agents, and the baneful character of its measures.

Comproisitos!—The danger is completely averted, without the necessity of having had recourse to other means of repression than those marked out by the Constitution in ordinary cases, because with them the Government consists itself strong and powerful, since it confides in the law, in the general will, in the good sense of the public, in the virtues and loyalty of the noble National Guard, and in the bravery of the troops of the line.

Citizens of the State!—The Government responds for the public order. Rest assured it shall not be altered by the impotent efforts of the enemies of constitutional order, who have no other interest than the reinstatement of despotism, robbery and tyranny. Rely upon the Government for the maintenance of the public tranquility; it has already adopted all the requisite measures of precaution, and having conquered the danger that threatened you for a moment, you may rest assured that this abortive attempt of irresponsible chiefs will only tend more and more to consolidate peace, which is the guarantee of liberty and progress.

Buenos Ayres June 30th 1855.

PASTOR ORTEGA,
NONOUBA DE LA RIBERA,
BARTOLOME MITRE.

Notwithstanding these general assurances vague fears of impending danger haunted the public mind during the Sunday and Monday; enhanced by the frequently recurring reports of further arrests. It was also said, that a plot had been discovered for the assassination of General Hornos, and that special couriers had been despatched by the Government, to acquaint him of the danger, and put him on his guard. These we believe were entirely without ground; and the apprehensions for the gallant Hornos were as universal as intensely painful. At this moment none of the messengers have yet returned; but we trust we shall be

able to report favourably before going to press. If your wishes are of any avail, he at least will suffer.

Other horrid details were communicated by a morning contemporary. According to this version, the grand blow was to be struck on the anniversary of the 9th July, the murder of the monarch of the day, Emmanuel in the Cathedral, and an Indian intrigue onslaught on the multitude assembled in the Plaza de la Victoria. He that resolves to lead or abet a revolution, must have steeled his heart to the ordinary impulses of humanity; or, if he cannot, there is some exaggeration in the diabolical plans referred to, at least we will give the parties implicated credit for more human sentiments, till the charges against them are established by incontrovertible evidence.

On 7th July, notwithstanding the continued arrests, and the alleged complication of public confidence was partially restored, in part to the confident assurance of all the daily journals that the threatened attempt had been conjured, and that all danger was past; but the deceitful calm was of short duration. In the course of the forenoon there was a general citation of the National Guards, with a rumour that the Capital had been, or was about to be declared in a state of siege. The papers give us more fully imagined than described; there was a literal inundation of conflicting reports. As a specimen, it was said, that Legos and Laprida had laded to the North, and Olmos to the South; that the Government were already aware that General Hornos had been murdered; that the rebels were in a force at Leujan, San Jose de Flores, he paso de Buron, the Barraca Verde, &c. &c.; and that the attack on the City was appointed for that night.

Pe er on the safe side, the National Guards were stationed in different quarters of the City, and strong pickets patrolled the streets during the night; but without discovering any symptom for indication of the expected movement, 3000 men were called. A party, however, under Commandant Vial, that advanced as far as San Jose de Flores, discovered an assemblage of some 60 or 70 men, and by hook or crook contrived to capture from 10 to 20 of the number, whom they brought in as prisoners of war shortly after midnight.

This appears to have been the only meeting of which we have certain information; and some reports say that they were formally cited by the Alcade or some subaltern authority of the District; and consequently may have been ignorant of the object, at least the greater part of them.

From this point the public excitement begins to abate; and the news received from different points of the country are all satisfactory. The latest dates, we believe, from the Azul are the 2d inst.; and consequently no answer has been received to the express alluded to above.

It is said that a Council of War has been named to try the prisoners; of whom the leading men are General Casto Caceres; Colonel Pedro Jose Diaz, and Eugenio Basco; Lieutenant Colonel Juan Gregorio Aguilar, Jose Pons, Simon Penhaya; Major Falcon, Henostroza, La Rosa y Lima; Capitan, Caceres, Salguero and Payado; Dr. Bernardo Irigoyen, Don Joaquin Rivadavia, Don Joaquin Quinquimani, Don Juan Victorica, and others. The number; amounting in all, say from 50 to 60.

As yet we are profoundly ignorant of details and any comment would be inopportune. The danger for the present seems at an end.

POPULAR STRATAGEM.
As some allusion to the glass and despondency these inharmonious revolutions, real or rumored, we have the satisfaction of announcing, that Professor Suding proposes giving a series of lectures. In the School Room of the Sociedad de las Artes, on the national music of Scandinavia in general, and Sweden in particular with appropriate illustrations; establishing its undoubted claim as the parent or origin of the national music of Scotland and Ireland; and also pointing out the evident traces of its being a branch in the music of the primitive tribes of this Continent confirming the now generally admitted theory, that the nomadic races of America are really of Scandinavian descent. Bearing in mind the high reputation of the Lecturer, as a musician and antiquarian; this cannot fail to be a rich treat to amateurs in either of these departments:

SENEGAL.—It has been reported, that we have news from the Citra Via Liberia 6 days later than by last mail, and that the allies had taken Fort Constantine and Quarran, and the Malakoff Tower—requires confirmation.

MANILA LAST.

ARRIVALS.

National 21st, June 13th.
Ant. also, National pick-post, 190 tons, J. Avenent, from Montevideo 26 tons, J. Bernal & Carrega, with 120 tons slates, 4 boxes books, 387 bags lime, 32 do and 462 fanegues wheat, 3 barrels Roman Cement, 2 boxes of iron merchandises, 2 half pipes and 1 hogshead coal.

June 30th.

O. J. Hayes, American barque, 413 tons, Schriver, from New York, 27th April, to J. Astman & Co, with 42 boxes hops, 40 kegs lard, 2 carriages, 200 chests and 139 half do iron, 10 bags coffee, 4 barrels molasses, 112 tins biscuits, 5 bags of wheat, 58 packages 4 lbs, 4 boxes iron, 5 screws, 100 barrels log wood, 200 do Roman cement, 800 bundles pickets, 50 dozen buttons, 10 do iron, 1 trunk locks, 16 iron well cutters, 4 covers shavers, 1 yoke 2 frad saws, 15 knives pump tacks, 30 do zinc, 40 boxes machines, agricultural implements &c, 38 do matches, 5 do glass ware, 7 do hardware, 8 do Indian rubber goods, 1 do soap, 4 do paper, 4 do tin ware, 2000 varnish, 5000 pieces planks, 280 mounds do, 4 packages do, 4 do white wood, 2 cans and 3 boxes lamp, 4 do tacks, 18 do, 500 casks and 106 packages merchandize, 541 barrels rice.

Rigoberto, Americo, 216 tons, 12th Inst, G. Scurry, from Montevideo, 7th April, to H. J. Gayen & Co, with 30 barrels may lard, 125 boxes tobacco, 40 do turpentine, 34 do zinc, 350 do starch, 20 do matches, 250 bags white brick, 273 barrels, 125 barrels Roman cement, 579 chests and 30 half do tea, 88 boxes coffee, 20 packages rice, 200 do sugar, 200 do iron, 100 do pills, 50 mats, 200 kegs lard, 100 do white lead.

Theresa Oscar, Hamburg brig, 197 tons, E. Hein, from Parnaguá 22d June, to J. Cerranza & Co, with 610 tercios and 258 half do yerba, 500 lbs rice, 50 dozen case of soap.

Middle, Danish brigantine, 167 tons, F. Toombs, from Altona 22d April, to H. J. Gayen & Co, with 5995 demijohns, 211 baskets and 600 boxes gun, 200 do cumm seed, 350 demijohns, 21 barrels tar, 55 last coal, 360 barrels.

Anaximas, Portuguese bark, 203 tons, G. A. Gomez, from Bahia 10th June, to J. C. Meyrolles, with 234 pipes cañe.

July 1st.

Yerba, American steamer, from Tigre, Star, H. B. M. brig, from Montevideo, and Colonia.

July 2d.

Kate & Alice, American bark, 304 tons O. Thorpe, from New York 13th April, to Barth & Wheelright, with 197,810 feet lumber, 1 box doggerotype materials, 2 reaping machines, 2 set wheels extra, 2 extra knives, 1 pette horse power thrashing machine, 1 extra set of irons for 2 wagons and 4 axes, 3 dozen hay forks, 3 dozen manure do, 12 ploughs, 3 set wheel trees, 100 stave stage hardware.

Amelia, American bark, 240 tons, F. Moore, from Boston 4th April, to Zimmermann Frazier & Co, with 50 boxes chair, 127,400 feet lumber, 9,171 do ash, 2 packages and 5 boxes merchandize, 17 do shoes, 40 barrels turpentine, 3 do log wood, 3 do lamp black, 210 do iron, 300 do iron, 2000 hales wick, 25 do white wax, 203 chests and 107 half do tea.

July 3d.

Vryhandel, Dutch bark, 344 tons, G. Leverston, from Cadix 17th April, Montevideo 30th ult, to Punge Borsfield & Co, with 1400 boxes trout, 44 do and 207 kegs sweet red pepper, 451 do olives, 699 jars oil, 4 boxes sausage, 2 do chocolate, 12 do dates, 300 do figs, 17 do carats, 10 do books, 30 do starch, 3 do silk, 2 do nut shells, 220 bags of iron paper, 30 bags candy, 182 last tea.

July 4th.

Menai, British steamer, J. B. Schaffino, from Montevideo 21st inst, with 27 boxes, 4 bales and 1 package merchandize, 2 do samples, 220 bags of nut.

Veloz, Brazilian brig, 178 tons, N. F. do Oliveira, from Rio Janeiro 10th June, to

