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(No. 1377.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1853. [*Established in* 1826.)

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

THE GENERAL-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY OF THE CAPITAL TO THE COMMUNITY—

It is the first time I have had the honor of addressing the magnanimous Community of Buenos Ayres, a Community whose resignation is suffering, and whose constancy in the contest, render them worthy of a better fate.

But assuredly it is not the voice of a soldier that can move the enlightened society of this land, and if I now address my compatriots, it is because my duty and my position require me so to do.

I say my duty and position, because on accepting the post of commander of the valiant and virtuous Army of the Capital, I contracted the sacred compromise of showing myself worthy of the confidence that was deposited in me.

I would have been an ingrate, had I not corresponded in it; and I can with truth assert, that I have employed, and do employ still, all the means that are within my reach, to fortify the public spirit, and to widen the path that must lead us to the end of an affective situation.

I have traced a political programme that may doubtless have disconcerted certain men, whose grovelling passions only serve to fan the flame of discord in a sacred deposit; but my conviction is that our future policy must endeavour to do away for ever with the odious distinctions of party, that have afflicted our societies.

Dissensions must no longer exist amongst us, our aspirations must consist in stigmatising the power of Chieftains, who must never more bear sway in this land.

Compatriots!—Your conduct has shown that you comprehend this truth, and have all hastened to fly round the standard, raised by the hand of civilization, to oppose the triumph of anarchy.

Persevere as hitherto, and you shall soon have the proud satisfaction of raising the altar, on which you are to place the statue of liberty.

We all desire peace; let us unite our efforts that this beautiful tree may give shade to the Argentine Capitol; but should obstinacy again perch its branches, I then promise that you will make justice triumph, which reposes on strength; and on so promising I have the glory of assuring that my promises have never been frustrated.

Buenos Ayres, March 3d, 1853.

PEDRO JOSE DIAZ.

THE GENERAL-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY OF THE CAPITAL.

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY!—It is now a month since H. E. the Governor of the Province honoured me with the exalted post, placing me at your head, as your Commander.

Since then, your self denial, your patriotism and your constancy, have formed the noble recompense that constitutes the morality of the soldier.

You have shown other than once the valor becoming men who combat in support of a legal and just principle; in the combat you have reaped laurels; but you must still submit to new sacrifices, so as to repose in the shade of that tranquillity, which you are willing to purchase with your own blood.

Neither the Government nor you desire war; but on the contrary we wish as soon as possible the peace and tranquillity to which this unfortunate land is entitled.

To-day we are offered peace; let us then endeavour, once for all, to see if we can finish with those disastrous civil wars, that have clothed the Argentine Republic in mourning for so many years; but from this moment I promise you, valiant solders, that whatever settlement the Government may make, shall be worthy of the Community that has sacrificed, and still continues to sacrifice itself, in the support of its laws, its principles and its liberty.

We are strong, and your discipline daily offers means of resistance and security to the Community, that has confided to you its defence.

Nevertheless, during the negotiations about to be initiated, your vigilance, far from decreasing, must expand every moment; so that if, unfortunately, we should not attain a pacific solution, we may then employ the force we possess, crushing the power of anarchy.

Soldiers and National Guards!—Persevere in the path on which you have entered, for your triumph resides in your constancy; and you will show to the whole world that you have corresponded to the hopes of your Country, and thereby satisfied the desires of the Government and of your Chief and Friend—

PEDRO JOSE DIAZ.

Buenos Ayres, March 3, 1853.

Proclamation of Commandant Carlos Campos to the Citizens of the "National Guard of Police," on the 6th instant, on the occasion of said Battalion's receiving a consecrated Flag.

Citizens of the Battalion of the "National Guard of Police"—The Country, the Government, has just confided to your hands the sacred banner, symbol of the Argentine Nationality, and under whose shade you will assemble at solemn moments to defend your interests, and the inviolability of the institutions of the Province.

The flag that now waves in your hands, is the bond of fraternity, that unites all your companions of arms, as if you were one man, making you participants in the glories you may acquire in the discharge of the duties you may have to fulfil, when the Country assembles you around it.

I know, fellowcitizens, that you will know to maintain unscathed the honor of that flag, which you have received as a sacred deposit, and that, should you some day be called to the combat, waving it above your heads, you will show that you are worthy of the confidence the Government has placed in your decision and patriotism.

If our ancestors, under the shade of these National colours, knew to create the power of the Argentine Republic, you, the heirs of the glories and virtues of these valiants, will *show that you are worthy of the inheritance*; contributing by your arms to the consolidation of the liberty which they created.

Companions!—When I had the honor of being placed at your head, by our Chief, the Commander in Chief of the Army of the Capital, Colonel Don Pedro José Diaz, I, as your Commandant, was convinced that you have no other intention than always to maintain what may be necessary for Law and Justice—I know, comrades, that the banner you have just received will never be unfurled in behalf of any individual, and that the 1st Battalion of National Guards of Police will always appear with it where called by honor, and for the support of the lawfully constituted Authorities, because only they, and no individual personally, can ever represent the interests of the Country, of Law and Liberty.

Guard, then, companions, that symbol of our glories, endeavour by your fidelities to render yourselves worthy of the confidence which the Government deposited in you, on delivering it to you, show by your valor and patriotism that you are entitled to this marked distinction; and in fulfilling the just expectations of the Country, you will also satisfy the ardent desires of your Commandant and companion of arms.

CARLOS CAMPOS.

March 6th, 1853.

Harangue of Dr. Estevez Saguí, Chief of Police, delegated Sponsor, on the same occasion—

Compatriots!—Valiants of the "National Guard of Police"! You have thought proper to overwhelm me with honor: I have complied with your wishes.

We have repaired to the Temple, to implore the God of Battles to bless this flag. Our Religion and our Country are therein symbolized. These colours, blue and white, pure as the Heaven they resemble, have always been our ensign of Liberty and Victory. With them Belgrano and San Martin, Bolivar and many other Warriors, passed the Argentine arms triumphant over plains and mountains, over seas and cities. With them a struggle has been maintained for twenty successive years, against the most dreadful tyranny hell ever gave birth to; the tyranny of Rosas: and we are here to deliver Patriotism, and the tyranny that has dared to rear itself upon its ruins.

This flag, the pride of the name of Buenos Ayres, has always been the signal for the reunion of the free Argentines.

Tyrants and their miserable slaves have attempted in vain to soil the splendour of its colours. No: Despotism had to make choice of other colours, dark and bloody like itself, and cover its face with shame on beholding the glories of the blue and white flag.

Thanks innumerable to the Most High, that the happy days have reappeared when we see this beloved flag wave in the air breathed by free men.

May it be the bond of union for the worthy sons of this land; to triumph in the combat, and in peace to celebrate our auspicious triumphs.

Now, Companions, to God only we surrender it.

Let no unnecessary drop of blood ever stain these colours. But let us swear, let us swear a thousand times, Compatriots, to shed the last drop of ours, rather than suffer the impure hands of despotism again to grasp this flag staff; and to parade it in scorn, dragging mute slaves after it.

Rather than see it trampled on by military chiefs, we prefer war—war, compatriots. Sons of Buenos Ayres, let us bear in mind the names and illustrious victims that have been sacrificed in the heat of combats, to sustain the principles symbolized by this standard.

May the blessing of Heaven and the protection of our Patron Saint, nerve our arm, and confirm our hopes! OUR FLAG FOR EVER! SUCCESS TO LIBERTY! ALL HAIL, OUR LAWS AND RIGHTS! LONG LIVE THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC!"—

MIGUEL ESTEVES SAGUI.

Speech of H. E. the Governor on presenting the Flag.

"Gentlemen!—We all, Officers and Citizens, who are enrolled under this National Flag, which the Lord Our God has designed to bless, that it may protect and assist us in our aspirations, and especially against the enemies of our Country, are bound to protect and uphold it with our dying breath, for the grace of God, the glory of the Country, and the credit of the Battalion so require, and in faith and token that we so promise—*Battalion—prepare—present arms—fire!*"

Foreign Intelligence.

THE NEW FRENCH EMPIRE.—No event to which the present century has given birth, has offered so melancholy, mortifying and disheartening a spectacle to the eyes of the friends of liberal and constitutional government, as the political change now taking place in France. Not that the setting up of a throne is of itself a bad thing. Government is like a coat, good or bad, according as it *fits*; and there are nations for whom monarchy is by far the most fitting government. But to see the French, who plume themselves on being the most enlightened people on the face of the earth, pass in this manner with a capricious hop-skip-and-jump from the worship of republicanism to the worship of despotism, is certainly a sight to cause serious misgivings in the breast of any one who ever flattered himself with the hope that Europe was ripe for freedom. The French have gone through the whole round of revolutionary experiments: they have spent an infinity of blood and treasure, they have blackened the pages of their national history with an infinity of folly and crime, but they have learnt nothing, and they are beginning all their experiments anew! Mr. Burke should have lived to write another lamentation over "French inconstancy and fickleness, and the loss of that unbought grace of life, the cheap defence of nations." The French Senate declare that "a republic is unfit for a great people," and forthwith the people trample it to the dirt. But yesterday "a thousand swords would have leaped from their scabbards to avenge even a look that threatened her with insult!"

To make the matter still worse—indeed as bad as bad can be—the ordinary motives for overthrowing a republic, and giving a crown to an adventurer, are totally wanting in the present case. Great services rendered to a country—splendid military achievements, reflecting glory and renown upon its people—have been the common excuses of a usurper. But even these—poor as they are to justify the act of robbing a people of their freedom—are not to be found or invented for the man who now places his mailed heel upon the neck of the French Republic. Louis Napoleon never did anything for France. Military reputation of any sort he never possessed. The "great nation" submits to be trampled under foot by a man

Who never set a squadron in the field,
Nor the division of a battle knows
More than a spinster.

But the French *people*, it may be replied, are not the authors of this. If the people do not do it, we ask who does? Louis Napoleon is but one—they are millions. Unless the people approved of his usurpation, the women of France might drive him out of the country with their broomsticks. The new empire is a national act, and so it will stand in history. The French are sincere in their applause of the usurpation; they worship success, and are ready to legalize any violence or injustice that is crowned with good luck. They were equally sincere when they shouted over the downfall of Louis Philippe's monarchy, and the improvisation of Lamartine's republic. They are sincere in blowing hot and cold upon the same thing—as sincere as Frenchmen can be.

France has had a dozen different Governments within the lifetime of men who can read what we now write, but she is as thoughtly unsettled at this moment as ever, and there is as thick a cloud of uncertainty over her future as ever darkened her vision into the fearful abyss of things to come. Never were speculation and conjecture so much at fault. The only thing of which we can be reasonably confident is, that for many years in prospect she will have no really free government, unless it be for a moment at a time—

Like Angels' visits,—short and far between.

A general question relative to the continental nations naturally arises in our minds from the contemplation of the facts above mentioned. If the French, so civilized and enlightened a people, so experienced in political revolutions, so practically trained in experimenting on different forms of Government, are unripe for liberty, incapable of appreciating or enjoying constitutional privileges: in a word, totally unqualified for self-government,—what hopes can be entertained of the nations of Europe less favorably circumstanced? Who can believe that Hungary, and Italy, and Germany are ripe for republican government, and that nothing is wanting to make them as free as the United States but a general outbreak? Those who have given their money to stir up insurrection on the other side of the Atlantic would do well to think of these things.

RUSSIAN INTELLIGENCE.—The following is extracted from a letter received by a gentleman in this city, from an American, long resident in Russia:—

St. Petersburg, Oct. 16, 1852.—The Emperor has detained the expedition for "Japan," consisting of the frigate "Pallas," a Tender, and a screw steamer bought in England, to be under the command of Vice-Admiral Putiatine—a very excellent officer and worthy man. The frigate left Cronstadt a few weeks since, and will stop at some port in the English channel, where the expedition will finally start from. Prince Gortschakoff, for scientific purposes, but it is pretty certain it is sent to watch the American expedition of which they are almost ridiculously jealous. The Emperor is much more interested in this expedition than he was in the *Kossuth mania*, and attaches much more importance to the former than he ever did to the latter, which he had the good sense to see and predict would blow itself over in a short time.

The river here is full of floating ice, and when once stopped, it will soon get bound, and be safe for first crossing. Fortunately all American ships have got away.—(Salem Register.)

LATEST FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

By the arrival yesterday of the Hawaiian schooner George Washington, 27 days from Honolulu, we have received dates to the 16th ultimo.

Considerable excitement prevailed at Honolulu in regard to the proposition to negotiate for the acquisition of the Islands by the United States. The Polynesian holds the following language in reference to the matter:

"We have been looking for the introduction of a bill to Congress, meeting us half way in our desire for a reciprocal trade in certain staples of both countries. But now, instead, we find the proposition made to "negotiate for the annexation by the United States." This certainly is more than we have as yet bargained for, and very much more, we presume, than His Hawaiian Majesty would be willing to grant, on any consideration whatever, so long as in the exercise of his sovereign rights, he is undisturbed by any foreign power. Under such circumstances, the only resource, under the law of nations, left to a weak prince, is to seek the protection of some powerful state. We hope such an emergency will never arise."

In an article on the same subject, the Weekly Argus remarks:

Unscrupulous as some of his majesty's advisers undoubtedly are, as to means, we do not believe them so egregiously bolhardy as to risk their necks in a civil war, which

BUENOS AYRES.

"Lives there a man of soul so dead,
"That never to himself has said,
"This is my own, my native land?"—

If such monster biped there be, let him ponder the patriotic appeals recorded in our first page, and he may find a cure for his moral malady; an elixir to nerve the callous heart, and melt the icy indifference of self-fishness. In reproducing them we pay their respective authors our highest compliment, and consult the interests, the necessities of the situation, by transfusing and propagating their glowing sentiments of patriotic devotion.

One feature commends to them all, that merits special notice, is the entire absence of personal or party pretensions. The questions now at issue have reached a culminating point, when these hazard interests must be subordinated to the public safety, the existence of the community. In all the addresses alluded to, we have a distinct recognition of this fundamental truth; on which alone a secure and lasting superstructure can be raised.

The citizens and residents of Buenos Ayres have taken up arms in defence of rights, and neither can nor ought to lay them down, till that essential object has been attained; not merely by the stipulations of a written convention, but by the adoption and authorisement of a constitutional regime, defining the relative rights and obligations of rulers and subjects, and exacting from each a stern and uncompromising submission and obedience.

It is in this view especially, that the two addresses of the Commander-in-Chief, possess an intrinsic and supreme interest. What has already been done and suffered are only means to an end; and if that end be not fully accomplished and guaranteed, these efforts and sacrifices may become a fruitless waste, and a source of lasting reproach. At the present solemn conjuncture, nothing is so greatly to be feared as blind confidence, or rash precipitancy.

We see every reason to applaud and confide in the good faith of the Commissions, and have no wish to doubt as to the result of the pending negotiations; but, whether peace or war be our destiny, there is equal cause for union, vigilance and energy; to reap the fruits of a contest, that reflects undying glory on the armed force of the Capital, their gallant Officers, and worthy Commander-in-Chief.

REVOLTING ASSASSINATIONS.—Common sense inculcates a scrupulous regard to every thing that tends to attenuate the horrors inseperable from war. The present armistice, we regret to say, has been signalised by acts of wanton violence, that may in part justify foreigners in questioning our right to a place in the category of civilized communities. The tragical fate of Moreno, Romero and Andrade, youths of brilliant promise, and belonging to families of the highest respectability, has left a deep stain on our annals, that can only be washed out by the exemplary punishment of their inhuman murderers.

Availing themselves of the suspension of hostilities, they left their families and companions on the morning of the 4th, in all the buoyancy of youth, health and hope, to visit certain friends in the neutral camp. Night came, but the youths returned not. On the following morning a bloody cravat was picked up, and identified as the property of Romero. The fears of their relatives instigated every inquiry and reclamation, but in vain; and an attempted search was opposed by open violence, and repelled by a threat of armed force. This state of agonizing suspense lasted for two days, when the bodies were discovered in the Saladero of Don Prudencio Rosas, mangled and mutilated in a manner too horrible for description; and ultimately, on the interposition of Admiral De Suin, delivered up, by the order of Lagos, to their bereaved and distracted families.

Such is a faint outline of as dark and revolting a tragedy as ever cannibals enacted in our pampas, or the heathenism of the South Sea Islands.

As judicial investigations are in progress, we abstain at present from details, which are still but imperfectly known; but we trust the guilt of the real authors and accomplices will be distinctly established; and then, be their rank or social position what it may, we shall raise our voice aloud in demanding inexorable justice.

Buenos Ayres has nobly recorded her abhorrence of the dastardly crime; her respect and veneration for the memories of the unfortunate victims, and her deep sympathy with their bereaved families; to which demonstrations we respectfully adhere, praying the Father of Mercies to pour the balm of his consolation upon their wounded spirits.

And, though these are the most notable and atrocious that have yet come to light, they are not the only cases of wanton ferocity, that stain the history of a horde of brigands, to which Captain Gore and Admiral De Suin have unaccountably lent their official sanction, recognising them as belligerents, and treating them on a footing of apparent equality with, if not superiority to, the legally constituted Authorities of the Province.

The intense excitement, arising from the events recorded and alluded to above, at one time threatened the public order of the Capital; and individuals of the besieging forces who had entered the City, were in imminent peril from sanguinary reprisals. Fortunately the counsels of reason and prudence prevailed, and the popular resentment was in some degree alleviated and pacified, by merely detaining some fifty of the rebels, as hostages for the good conduct of their companions.

It affords us much pleasure to record the welcome fact, that the Commissioners of General Urquiza, not only expressed their unqualified condemnation and detestation of these enormities, but lent their active and zealous cooperation to the Government, in dominating a situation, that threatened to retard, if not frustrate the pacific negotiations in which they were engaged.

On the other hand, Admiral De Suin, early on Sunday morning, when the effervescence had attained its acme, coolly embarked the few marines whom he had kept on shore, for the purpose of Marine duty in the City. Our intellect is too obtuse to comprehend the kindly intentions and considerate policy that could have dictated such a step.

In consequence of these untoward misunderstandings, the objects contemplated in the suspension of hostilities have been sadly curtailed, and to some extent defeated; but the negotiations have resumed, based on justice and expediency, and conducted on both sides with candour and good faith, have risen superior to every obstacle; and we have the satisfaction of chronicling, that on Wednesday the 9th inst, at 3 o'clock, p. m., they were definitively concluded, ratified and signed by the respective Commissioners.

Convenient opportunity, which we are in a genuine editorial fix, that is, necessitated to parade our own ignorance, to gratify rather than satisfy the natural anxiety, and excusable curiosity of our readers. After reserving till our latest hour, an open space for the document itself, we must now content ourselves for the present week, with scraps of information, gleaned from various sources, and in particular from the Editorial of our esteemed evening contemporary, "El Nacional" of the 10th inst; we, we fancy, must have had access to the best information, in other words, a peep behind the curtain. This premised, and eschewing all responsibility, as to the fidelity or accuracy of our informants, it appears—

1st—That General Urquiza is recognised as Provisional Director of the 13 confederate Provinces, assembled in Congress at Santa Fé.—2d—That he is also recognised as Provisional Representative of the Foreign Relations of the Argentine Republic; some say with the express limitation of contracting no new national compromise of any kind.—3d—General Urquiza recognises the existing Authorities, as the Legal Government of the Province of Buenos Ayres—4th—That it is stipulated, that within a given term from the ratification of the Convention, the retiring members of the Chamber of Representatives shall be determined by lot, and the vacancies filled by new elections; and that the new Chamber shall then proceed to the nomination of the Governor Proprietary; all the Contracting Parties engaging and bindingly pledging to accept and respect said nomination.—5th—That in terms of the Litoral League, of the 4th January 1831, Buenos Ayres shall send to the National Congress, a number of Representatives proportional to her population, say, 9 or 11, against 2 from each of the other Confederate Provinces; and that the National Constitution adopted by said Congress shall be subjected to the examination and ratification of the Provincial Legislatures—6th—That the civilians, at present embodied and under the command of Colonel Lagos, shall be disbanded, and their arms delivered up to the Government; veteran Officers to retain the rank they held previous to the 1st of December last.—7th—That claims against Colonel Lagos for cattle, &c., supplied for the support of his forces, shall be acknowledged and discharged by the Government of the Province.—8th—The vessels of war belonging to the Province of Buenos Ayres, shall be duly returned by General Urquiza.—&c, &c—

Assuming these to be the bases of the Convention, we see no difficulty in adhering to the anticipative verdict of our contemporaries of the public press, regarding them as equitable, honorable, expedient and mutually advantageous; and we trust they will be adopted and carried out, in the frank and conciliatory spirit, that has evidently prevailed in the negociations, and to which their speedy and satisfactory issue must mainly be ascribed. But we reserve our comments and felicitations, till the publication of the Convention, which cannot long be delayed. It is at present under consideration of our Chamber of Representatives; and a duplicate either has been, or is forthwith to be remitted to General Urquiza, for his consideration and ratification. To expedite that latter step, Admiral Henderson courteously placed one of his Steamers at the disposal of the Government; and the offer had barely been accepted, when a similar service was proffered by the Brazilian Admiral. We hail these opportune civilities, as hopeful symptoms of general amity and concord.

The general wish of the Capital appears decidedly in favour of accepting the Convention; and we can see no serious obstacle to a general pacification of this Province, unless it be the obstinacy of a few desperadoes, who had planned an infamous speculation, which they may naturally enough be reluctant to abandon; and these, left to their own resources, and deprived of the indirect sanction of General Urquiza's name and prestige, cannot possibly hope to carry out their enterprise. Besides, it is notorious, that many respectable individuals have apparently countenanced the rebellion from motives of interest and expediency. These have seen an opportunity of declaring themselves, and will doubtless avail themselves of it; leaving the real authors and abettors of the insurrection an alternative, but a hopeless struggle or unconditional surrender. In either case it will tench a salutary lesson, and amply indemnify the sacrifices of a heroic resistance; dissipating for ever the egregious illusion of "bloodless and tearless revolutions." With the firm and trustworthy abutment of the National Guards, and a squadron capable of dominating the masses of the Province, the government for the first time occupies a position that may enable it to enter forthwith on the definitive organization of the Provinces; and we have no doubt that its earliest attention will be preferently directed to that all important object.

REFUGEES.—Yesterday a whale-boat arrived from the Rincon de Lopez, conveying 14 Refugees, some of whom immediately volunteered for the Squad on the rent entering different corps of the Capital. They report that the Islands of the Parana are swarming with emigrants, who only wait an opportunity to reach this City. As the greater part of our fleet are now fully equipped and ready for action, a preliminary cruise to Colonia might very advantageously be attended with advantage, and would do no violation either of the letter or spirit of the suspension of hostilities. The "Empress of the Plate" must now assert her supremacy in these waters.

"CONRERO" AND "MERCEDES"—These steamers, after a short visit to this port on Saturday last, started, no a voyage of discovery we suppose, to the southward; perhaps for a spec among the seals, to relieve the monotony of the armistice—Cabazza, ex-Commander of the Correo" is said to be doing pennance at the Rosario; the why or wherefore deponent saith it.

MONTEVIDEAN PRESS—Despite an express prohibition against intermeddling in our domestic concerns, the "Prensa Uruguaya" on the one hand, and "El Noticioso," on the other, canvass and discuss some of our questions, with a laudable freedom and earnestness. Some of the articles are able and racy; too racy for our present episode of handshaking and reconciliation. If the "Prensa Uruguaya" survive the squal, it must reconsider and rectify its late petulant article on the Romero-Andrade tragedy—With a surface tranquillity, we suspect there are strong undercurrents in the stream of Oriental politics.

PROVINCE OF TUCUMAN—According to documents published in the "Progreso" of this morning, a reaction had taken place in said Province on the 18 January last, by which General Gutierrez was reinstated in the Government;—a bloodless, tearless and glorious revolution of course, but, read in the light of our shcoquered experience, a fearful tcerful and bloody reality, as most revolutions sooner or later prove.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—The deliberations on the Convention are continued to day with closed doors; consequently, nothing farther has transpired to illumine the uninitiated, but hopes of a pacific settlement are in the ascendant, and the course and tendency of the Money Market indicate the same result.

We understand that Her Majesty's steamer "Trident" is under sailing orders for the Paraná, and that the bearer or bearers of the Convention *sub spe rati*, are expected to embark this afternoon.

RECLAMATION.

During the last *ten* months we have only *four times* received our files of the "Times," albeit our Correspondent in Southampton assures us that they have always been forwarded by the Royal Mails, with the greatest punctuality. Whose fault is this? Said file comes addressed to the Editor of the "British Packet," &c.

Miscellaneous.

THE SMALL POX—Small-pox has made its appearance in several parts of Woolwich. It is to be hoped that with proper precautions it will soon abate, though the disease proves fatal in some few cases.—*Kentish Mercury.*

THE CHOLERA—Two of the superintendent medical inspectors of the General Board of Health have been directed to watch the progress and threatenings of cholera, as was done on its former progress—Dr. Sutherland and Mr. Grainer. The latter gentleman is now *en route* to observe and report on its progress at Magdeburg, or, as it is believed, at other points in the direction of Hamburgh. —*Observer.*

THE PORTUGUESE BRIGANTINE SEGREDO, LATE THE ELIZA CORNISH.

Bristol, Jan. 7.

A good deal of interest has been created in our commercial rooms, and among mercantile circles, in consequence of the arrival, under warrant from the Admiralty, of a Portuguese vessel, called the Segredo, which had brought in a cargo of fruit here, and was about to sail for Liverpool, with ticks, &c. Some time ago an account was published of the discovery by the Virago (s), while cruising in the Straits of Magellan, of a rebellion having taken place at a Chilian convict settlement, called Punta d'Arenas, and of the subsequent capture of a brigantine, then alleged to be pirating under Chilian colours, called the Segredo, with 14 lascars, and after leaving the settlement, and going to Valparaiso, the commander of the Virago there fell in with the crew of an English ship called the Lima, from whom he learnt that she also had called at Punta d'Arenas, where she discovered that there had been a revolution among the prisoners, headed by a Cambiaso, that the governor had been shot, an English barque and a brigantine taken, their owners and the captain of the latter murdered, and the vessels prepared for sea to join the rebel General Cruz, who, it was generally thought, was still making head against the Chilian government and the Governor Monte. The Virago then kept a look out for the Eliza Cornish, with whom she let fall, captured, and boarded her. Her Majesty's crew were heartily welcomed by the Englishmen on board, who stated that they had been in prison and in danger of their lives from the rebel pirates, as were also Capt. Salaz and Lieut. Diez, officers of the Chilian army, who had been forced to join the rebels. The commander of the Virago was learned that when the Eliza Cornish touched at the convict settlement she had a rich freight, amounting to £20,000, besides valuable ballast of silver ore. An intation was sent by the sham governor to invite the capta n and Mr. Dean, the owner, on shore. They complied with the invitation, but had scarcely got on shore when they were arrested and cast into prison. A boat full of men were then sent off heavily armed, and by them Mr. Smith, the chief officer, and the crew were captured, and all the money seized. The next day Cambiaso made a false charge that the captain had drawn a knife against him, and had expressed intention of the two vessels to be brought out, placed on a bench, and shot in the presence of a large crowd of Chilenos, men and women, who shouted and clapped their hands, and indulged in every kind of fiendish exultation. Every insult which could be devised was offered to the dead bodies. They were hung up by a greased rope to a tree, were afterwards taken down and buried, and their ashes mingled with the remains of dogs. A call was made for the trial of the murder, and a savage revel kept up. After her seizure, the Eliza Cornish was sent home to this country in charge of a British officer, but instead of being brought home, she put in o Payal, where, it is alleged, she was improperly condemned as not being seaworthy, and was sold to a Portuguese for £200. After the Eliza Cornish left Bristol with a cargo of fruit, consigned to a Bristol firm, which she had delivered, and was preparing to return to Lisbon when the seizure was made, and she was carried up the Bristol floating harbour. It is stated that upon inquiries being made by the representatives of her former owner at Liverpool, it was found that when she was condemned as unseaworthy there was little the matter with her, little being required to fit her for the voyage from Portugal to this port. She will remain in the custody of the sheriff, until the Admiralty warrant, till the pending suit has been determined in the Court of Admiralty.

A DOWN-EAST FISHERMAN'S LUCK

OR,

Captain Spinner's Adventure with the Pirates

By Sylvanus Cobb, Jr.

There lived not many years ago, on the eastern shore of Maine, on the large island of the coast of Maine, an old fisherman by the name of Jedediah Spinner, who was a schooner of five hundred tons burden, in which he, together with four stout sons, was wont to go about once a year the Grand Banks for the purpose of catching codfish. The old man had five things, upon the peculiarities of which he loved to boast—his schooner and his four sons. The first had seen hard with years, and was a stout, well-built craft, but as for beauty and remarkable speed she had no claim to be called much of either quality. The four sons, however were all their father represented them to be, and a more clever set of fellows he said he did not think was not to be found for fifty miles around. The oldest was thirty years, while the youngest had completed his twenty-sixth year, and they answered to the names of Seth, Andrew, John and Samuel.

One bright morning, in early spring, Captain Spinner was sitting upon the bottom of a small sloop which had been hauled up on the beach, earnestly engaged in smoking an old pipe, and congratulating himself on his possession of the schooner, which lay at anchor abt at a cable's length from the shore, when he was aroused by the approach of a stranger. The man came up a stand about fifty years, of good looking, and, withal, one whose appearance betokened the man of wealth.

"Good morning, sir," said he, as he came up to the spot where the old fisherman was sitting.

"Yes sir to you, sir," answered Spinner, removing the pipe from his mouth, and puffing a cloud of curling smoke high in the air.

"Can you inform me where I can find Capt Spinnet?" asked the stranger.

"Well, you needn't go any further, for I reckon I'm the very Capt. Spinnet in this quarter."

"Ah, I'm glad of that, for I feared you might have gone to sea."

"If you'd a come a day later, I guess you would have found me gone."

"Then I'm just in time."

"Happs so," laconically replied the fisherman, as he gave another whiff at the old pipe.

"You have been recommended to me as a man who might be trusted."

"I never got trusted, stranger. I'm one of those kind as pays every thing on the nail."

"Ah you misunderstand me," said the new comer, with a smile. "I alluded to your faithfulness, when placed in charge of an important trust."

"That's it, eh! Then I'll tell you what that says Jed Spinnet ain't as honest as a hard silver dollar, I'd like to see him," and the old man's fist came down w. a a tremendous thump upon the bulwark to bo'

I don't doubt it the least," replied the stranger; "and now I'll tell you what I want of you. I have a large quantity of goods not far from here, which I wish to have carried to Havana. Do you think you could find the way there?"

"Just give me a true chart, and I reckon I can put Betsey Jenkins through easy enough."

"Who is Betsey Jenkins?" asked the stranger, while another whole page of ground his mouth.

"Ha you see that schooner out there?"

"Yes."

"Well, that's Betsey Jenkins," replied the old fisherman, as he cast a look of pride at his favorite craft.

"Then would you be willing to *put Betsey through* to Havana?"

"That depends altogether 'pon circumstances, stranger."

"The business is honest, the cargo is light, and the pay shall be good. I want to get it on board before the week is out, and get out as soon as possible."

"You say the cargo is light—might I ask what it is?"

"I said it was light, because there is but little of it; but what there is, is iron machinery for putting up steam engines on the sugar plantations, the cargo to which it was shipped to Liverpool was cast away near Gouldsborough, and now I must find some other conveyance."

In less than an hour, it was settled that the "Betsey Jenkins" should put thoroughly to Havana, and all the preliminaries were accordingly arranged to that effect. Captain Spinnet got his sons on board the schooner, have her cleared and started for the place where the cargo lay, taking the owner, Mr. Merton, along with him—All hands set to work with a will, and in two days the cargo was safe and snug in the fisherman's hold, all ready for a start—In the mean time Mr. Merton had his goods, as he had business to attend to in New York, and so Capt Spinnet and his sons received all the necessary instructions and eyes and ears for their destination.

The schooner had a fair wind, and she went walking along in a right merry mood, at the rate of six and seven knots, nothing of importance occurring until one morning just after the sun had cleared away the breakfast things—[Sam was the youngest, and had to do these things]—Well, just as Sam had got out his pan cleanly washed and dried, and stowed in the locker, he happened to cast his eyes out of the cabin window, and, as the schooner's stern rose upon the top of a heavy sea, the flutter of a white sail caught his attention off upon the starboard quarter, and hastening up a deck he made his discovery known—In less than half an hour the stranger was made out to be a vessel of twenty tons burthen, and Sam carried them. The Down Easter was heading S. S. W., and had the wind from the south and southwest, while the stranger was coming down, wing and wing right before it. Now, there was nothing very astonishing about seeing a strange schooner in these latitudes, but still Captain Spinnet could not help feeling that under existing circumstances there might be danger ahead. Had the sail in question been discovered ahead or astern, or had she even been making for the south-shoiling shoal, there would be nothing of it; but as it was, the old fisherman could only think that he was the sole object of the fellow's course.

"Seth," said the old man, turning to his eldest son, who had the helm, "that chap's after us, and no mistake"

"Sose we ruff a bit, an see?" remarked Seth

"Try it."

The fisherman's head was brought threepoints nearer to the wind, and in a few minutes the sail towards the stranger's mast-head was swung over, the lee, varying her course in proportion

"That settles it," said Captain Spinnet—

"Now, my boys that fellow's a pirate."

"A pirate!" interpolated the four sons, while a slight thrill opposed to each of the frames.

"Yes," returned the old man; "I've been in these waters before, and I know the signs of these chaps. If they'd been an honest craft they would'nt a dogged us in such a fashion, for it's the same one I saw last night. Now, if he'd been an honest trader sources he would'nt a been there, for you see he can sail twice as fast as we can, and he ought to a been long out of sight long before this."

"Then what are we to do, dad?" asked Seth, as he brought the echo ner once more upon her true course.

"We must wait and see what he's going to do, first," coolly replied the old man. "He is a-mighty raising the long glass to his eye

"There, just look, boys," continued the captain, as he handed the glass to Andrew.

"Full of men, by thunder," exclaimed the latter, as his eye caught the heads of some twenty or thirty ill looking chaps who were crowded around the pursuer's bows.

"Whatever may have been the feelings that existed in the minds of the Yankees, they were all put to bed in a short time by the appearance of a dozen of an eighteen pound shot just under their stern.

"That means for us to heave to," remarked the old man.

"Then I guess we'd better do it, bad'nt we?" said Seth.

"Of course."

Accordingly, the Betsey Jes ins was bo't up into the wind, and her main boom hauled over to windward.

"Now, boys," said the old man, as soon as the schooner came to a stand, "all we have to do is to be cool as possible, and trust to forty-e. The-re is no way to escape that I can see now, but perhaps if we be civil, they will take such stuff as they want, and then let us go. At any rate, there is no use in crying about it, for it can't be helped. Now, get your pistols, and see that they are surely loaded, and have your knives ready, but be sure and hide them so that the pirates shall see no show of resistance."

In a few moments all the arms which the schooner afforded were in readiness, the exception of two old musket, were secured about the persons of our down easters, and they quietly awaited the coming of the schooner.

"One word more, boys," said the old man, just as the pirate came round under the stern, "Now watch every m vement I make, an' be ready to jump the moment I speak.

As Captain Spin et ceased speaking, the pirate luffed up under the fisherman's lee quarter, and in a moment more the latter took was greeted by the presence of a dozen as savage looking mustaches as eyes ever rested upon.

"Are you the captain of the vessel" asked the leader of the boarders, as he approached the old man

"Yes, sir."

"What is your cargo?"

"Machinery for steam engine."

"Nothing else?" asked the pirate with a searching look.

At this moment Capt. Spinnet's eye caught what looked like a sail off to the south'rd and east'rd but not a sign betrayed the discovery, and while a hi tint idea shot through his mind he hesitatingly replied

"Well, there's a *leetle* something else."

"He, and what is it?"

"Why, sir, p'raps I had'nt ought to tell," said Spinnet counterfeiting the most extreme perturbation, "but I reckon I'was given to understand that you and 'tworld'nt be right for me to give it up. You can take any thing else you please, for I'spose I can't help myself."

"You are an honest old codger at any rate," said the pirate. "But if you would live no longer you'd do just tell me what you've got on board, and exactly where it is."

The point of a cocked pistol brought the old man to his senses, and in a deprecating tone, he muttered:

"Don't kill me, sir, don't. I'll tell you all. We've got thirty thousand silver dollars nailed up in boxes, a stowed away under some of the boxes just forward o' the main bulkhead, but Mr. Dod is dis'nat suspect that any body would have thought of looking f r it there."

"Perhaps so," chuckled the pirate, while his eyes sparkled with delight. And then, turning to the crew near, he commanded all but three of his men to jump aboard the Yankee.

In a few moments the pirates had taken off the hatches, and in their haste to get at the silver dollars" they forgot all else. But not so with Spinnet. He had his wits at work, and as soon as half the last of the villains disappeared below the hatchway, then he turned to his boys

"Now, boys, for your lives. Seth you chan your knife across the forehead and peak halyards, an' you, John, cut the main. Be quick now an' the moment you've done it, jump aboard the pirate. Andrew and Sam, you cast off the pirate's grapplings, an' you jump—then we'll work into them three chaps aboard that clipper. *Now for it!*

No sooner were the last words out of the old man's mouth, than his sons did exactly as they had been directed. The fore and main halyards were cut off at the main mast, and as the heavy gaff came rattling down, our five heroes leaped on board the pirate. The moment the clipper felt her liberty, her head sunk off, and before the astonished buccaneers could gain the deck of the fisherman, their own vessel was but a cable's length to leeward, sweeping gracefully away before the wind. The three men who had been left in charge were easily secured.

"Hallos, there!" shouted Capt. Spinnet, as the lackless pirates crowded around the lee gangway of their prize, "when you find thirty silver dollars, just let us know, will you!"

Half a dozen pistol shots was all the answer the old man got, but they did him no harm, and crowding on all sail, he made for the vessel he had discovered, which lay dead to leeward of him, and which he now made out to be a large ship. The clipper was thought to be the Kate Hopkins, and in a remarkably short space of time, Spinnet luffed up under the ship's stern, and explained all that had happened. The ship proved to be an East Indiaman, bound for Charleston, having, all told, thirty men on board, twenty of whom at once jumped into the clipper and offered their services in helping to take the pirate.

Below, dark Capt. Spinnet was once more within hailing distance of his own vessel, and raising a trumpet to his mouth, he shouted:

"Schooner ahoy! Will you quietly surrender yourselves prisoners if we come aboard?"

The answer was a broadside from the pirate Captain, as he brandished his cutlass about his head in a very threatening manner, which seemed to indicate that he would fight to the last.

But this was his last moment, for Seth was crouched behind the bulwarks, taking deliberate aim long the barrel of a heavy rifle, and as the bloody villain was in the act of turning to his men, the sharp crack of Seth Spinnet's weapon rang its fatal death peal, and the next moment the pirate Captain fell back into the arms of his men, with a brace of pistol balls though his heart.

"Now," shouted the old man, as he levell d the long pivot gun, and seized a lighted match, "I'll give you just five minutes to make up your minds in, and if you don't surrender, I'll blow every one of you into the other world."

The death of the Captain, and withal, the sight of the terrible pivot gun—the perfect mastery of which, they knew full well—brought the pirates to their senses, and they immediately threw down their weapons, and sued for quarter.

In two days from that time, Capt. Spinnet delivered his cargo safely at Havana, gave the pirates into the hands of the civil authorities, and delivered the chipper up to the Government, in return for which, he received a sum of money sufficient for an independence during the remainder of his life, as well as a very handsome deed from the Governor.

But enough of this sublunary vale of earth, but if any of our readers should ever chance to land upon Mt. Desert, some of the boys may still be found there, and from them you can learn all the particulars of Capt. Spinnet's Adventure with the Pirates.

EXCHANGE—March 12.

Spanish Dollars an Patacons	19
Patriot dollars	20
Spanish do.	20
Bills on Boston,	6 6a.
Currency	per dol 2 6d.

Jan. Nominal		
France, per francs	5 3	5 prem
United States, do		
Rio Janeiro, do	1 4 1	p. ct. prem.

The highest price of Patriot doubloons, during the week 20

The lowest 2 0

Highest rate of exchange on England during the week 66a per oz. Lowest 65a.

DIED

Here, on the 5th instant, in her 81st year, Mrs. William White, a native of Roxburghshire, Scotland; endeared to a wide circle, by her cheerful disposition, her active benevolence, and sincere piety.

At Madeira, on the 30th November last, Leonora Damasia, the wife of Charles Rodewald, and daughter of John C. Zimmermann, Senior, of New York.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

ARRIVALS.

March 4th.

"Villa de Tossa," Spanish barque, 241 tons, D. Bruguerras, from Montevideo 2nd inst., to Santa Maria, Llambi & Co., with 6000 bricks, 6 boxes merchandise, 3 empty pipes, 8 rolls canvass, 2 mill stones, 13 jars oil.

"Hen ish Edward," Hanoverian brigantine, 121 tons, Lauge, from Montevideo 3rd inst., to Otte Rosenthal & Co., with 100 demijohns barley, 40 pine planks, 8 lasts coal, 320 boxes & 35 packages merchandise.

March 5th.

"Uruguay," Oriental steamer, R. G. Panasco, from Montevideo 4th inst.

Passengers 60.

"Maria Luiza," Sardinian brigantine, 69 tons, B. Calamara, from Montevideo 4th inst, to B. Delfino, with 60 head cattle, 4½ barrels fruits.

March 6th.

"Imperial Marinero," Brazilian corvette of war, from Montevideo 5th inst.

"Thorndike," American barque, 399 tons, Perkins, from Salt Island 17th January, to Order, with 240 moyos salt.

March 10th.

"Uruguay," Oriental steamer, R. G. Panasco, from Montevideo 9th inst.

Passengers 70.

"Paraense," Brazilian war steamer, from Montevideo 9th inst.

"Colombo," Sardinian brigantine, 113 tons, C. Guain, from Colonia 9th inst, to B. Delfino, with 50 head cattle.

"Maria," British brig, 137 tons, Howells, from Colonia 9th inst., to order, with 100 head cattle.

SAILINGS.

March 4th.

"Prince," British mail steamer, for Montevideo & Rio Janeiro, with the mail for Southampton.

March 5th.

"Rufina," Brazilian barque, for Pernambuco, dispatched by A. Van Praet, with 3350 quintals jerked beef, 100 dry ox & cow hides, 195 rolls tobacco, 10 boxes merchandise, 3 tiger skins.

"Belizario," Brazilian brig, for Pernambuco, dispatched by A. Van Praet, with 3000 quintals jerked beef, 50 dry ox & cow hides, 3 boxes cigars.

"Rápido," Spanish brig, for Havana, dispatched by F. Senillosa, with 2680 quintals jerked beef, 60 dry ox & cow hides.

March 6th.

"Gladiator," Danish ship, for the East Indies, dispatched by Bunge Bornefeld & Co., in ballast.

"Viagero," Spanish brig, for Havana, dispatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 2740 quintals jerked beef.

"29 de Septiembre" Brazilian brigantine, for Rio Grande, dispatched by M. Ocampo, in ballast.

"Uruguay," French ship, for Montevideo, dispatched by E. Ochoa & Co., in ballast.

"Elizia," Danish schooner, for Montevideo, dispatched by M. Ocam; o, with a cargo of foreign merchandise.

March 7th.

"Catinat," French war steamer, for Montevideo.

"Rio Uruguay" Oriental steamer, for Montevideo.

"Falcon," British barque, for the East Indies, dispatched by T. Tomkinson & Co, in ballast.

March 8th.

"Chasseur," French brig of war, for Montevideo.

"Rama Negra," National brigantine, for Montevideo.

"Comercio," Oriental brigantine, for Montevideo.

"Eliza Jenkins," British brig, for London, dispatched by J. G. Smith & Co., with 100 pipes tallow, 152 hides & 8 bags wool, 2076 salted ox & cow hides, 12 tons bones, 400 arrobas horse hair, 10,000 horns.

"29th May," British barque, for Brazil, dispatched by H. A. Green, in ballast.

"Eudora," Hamburg barque, for Brazil, dispatched by Otte Rosenthal & Co., in ballast.

March 9th

"Manio," American barque, for Boston, dispatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 2287 dry ox & cow hides, 532 salted do. do., 29 pipes tallow, 2,500 horns, 17 bales goat skins, 3 do. horse hair, 432 do. 4 bags & 8 serons wool.

"Italia," Sardinian brig, for Genoa, dispatched by B. Vaale & Co., with 2707 salted ox & cow hides, 11,633 dry do. do., 1 bale & 51 serons horse hair, 8000 horns.

"Sidon," Swedish brig, for China, dispatched by Wilfred Latham & Co., in ballast.

"Fomento," Spanish brig, for Havana, dispatched by F. Buxareo, with 2000 quintals jerked beef.

"Recurso 2 °," Spanish brig, for Havana, dispatched by F. Buxareo, with 4,000 quintals jerked beef, 25 dry ox & cow hides.

"Delicia," Spanish brig, for Havana, dispatched by F. Buxareo, with 2,100 quintals jerked beef.

"Rita," British brig, for London, dispatched by Nicholson Green & Co., with 35 pipes tallow, 1,042 salted ox & cow hides, 1,842 dry horse do., 100 bales wool.

"Phillip Dean," British brigantine, for England, dispatched by Hughes Brothers, with 5335 salted ox & cow hides, 24,000 horns, 1,000 sheep skins, 1 half do tallow.

"Bonne Aymee," French barque, for Cette, dispatched by J. B. Vignal, with 8,000 horns, 246 salted ox & cow hides, 17 dry do. do., 43 salted horse do., 499 bales wool & sheep skins.

March 10th.

"Amalia," Spanish ship, for Cadiz, dispatched by S. Soriano, with 12,100 dry ox and cow hides, 1066 do. horse do., 8562 horns, 50 bales hide cuttings and slunk calf skins.

March 11th.

"Gondola," American ship, for Montevideo, dispatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with the same cargo with which she arrived on the 20th alt.

"New York," Hamburg barque, for Montevideo, dispatched by Bunge, Bornefeld & Co., in ballast.

"Amphitrite," Hamburg barque, for Antwerp, dispatched by A. Van Praet, with 1583 dry ox and cow hides, 379 bales wool.

"Loening & Bremen barque, for Bremen, dispatched by V. Casares & Sons, with 16,356 dry ox and cow hides, 81 salted do. do., 13 bales wool, 9 do. horse hair, 1 box merchandise.

"Molly," Danish schooner, for Antwerp, dispatched by Otte, Rosenthal & Co.

"Uruguay," Oriental steamer, for Montevideo.

"Manchester," American barque, for Salem, dispatched by H. J. Ropes, 11,155 dry ox and cow hides, 4198 salted do. do., 11 bales wool, 10 do. goat skins, 12 do. sheep skins, 30 do. and 16 serons horse hair.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE BOOKS.

Just received, from England, a few very superior large Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Letter Presses, complete, with Copy Books, of different sizes, &c., at 91 Calle San Francisco.m12 3p.

Ollendorff's Grammar to learn Spanish.
Neuman & Barett's Dictionary, Spanish and English, in 1 vol., by Leone, new edition.
D'Ayly's Arithmetic, in 3 vols. 4to., with index.
On Sale at G. & H. Mackern's, 20 Calle San Martin.

LOST.

Mr. Bradish has lately lost from his last residence, opposite 288 Calle de Mayo, a Copy book written by him in the year 1806, with other documents valuable only to himself personally, as also a manuscript of mercantile arithmetic. Whoever will give information of, or deliver the same at his present residence, 121 Calle "La Defensa," shall receive an adequate reward.

Notice.

The Swedish and Norwegian Consulate for the Argentine Republic and Uruguay being vacant, a recommendation for the same can be made to the Royal Swedish Board of Trade (Commerce Collegium) within six months from this date, each month composed of thirty days.

It will be hereafter decided by the competent authorities whether the office shall be filled by a Swede or a Norwegian, holding a situation under Government, or by a Merchant established in the place, and also whether he shall reside in Buenos Ayres or Montevideo.

In case the appointment be given to a Swede or a Norwegian, holding a situation under the Government, he will be entitled to the customary fees (established by law) on all vessels entering and leaving the ports, and a yearly pay of 2000 Rix-dollars, Hamburgh Bank, besides 500 Rix-dollars same currency, for expenses of Office and Secretary.

Should a resident Merchant be appointed, he will only receive in addition to the above mentioned fees the yearly sum of 1000 Rix-dollars Hamburgh Bank, which includes Office, and Secretary.

f.26—3. Stockholm, 23d December, 1852.

DECAYED TEETH AND TOOTH ACHE.

PATRONIZED BY HER MAJESTY, THE QUEEN, AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

MR. HOWARD'S WHITE SUCCEDANEUM,

For filling Decayed Teeth, however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and in a short time HARDENS INTO A WHITE ENAMEL; and is superior to anything ever before used, as it will NEVER BECOME DISCOLOURED in the tooth. It arrests all further progress of decay, and renders extraction unnecessary. All persons use the WHITE SUCCEDANEUM THEMSELVES WITH EASE, as full directions are enclosed.

Prepared by THOMAS HOWARD, Surgeon Dentist, 17, George-Street, Hanover-square, London, Price 3s. 6d. It is in SEALED Packets, with full directions for use enclosed, and the signature, THOMAS HOWARD, in Red Ink on the outside of the Wrapper.

Sold by
G. & H. MACKERN, 20, Calle San Martin.
And of the same Agents may be had,

MR. HOWARD'S TOOTH POWDER.

This Tooth Powder will be found a valuable appendage to the toilet. Being perfectly free from any injurious substance, it whitens and preserves the teeth—imparts a delicious fragrance to the breath—gives a beautiful relish to the gums—imparts to them a healthy firmness of texture—and prevents the loosening of the teeth—Price 6s. 6d. per Box.

Chair Gilders.

One or two professors of said art, will find employment at No. 63 Calle de la Merced. f 26—3c.

Depot of Paper Hangings from Paris.

The public will find in this Establishment a large assortment of Paper Hangings of the newest patterns and of all qualities, newly imported from Paris.

The undersigned shortly arrived from that City will a o attend the papering of rooms, painting ceilings ranges, and painting of every description after the newest fashions.

LEON PEDARRIENE.
m.4—4p No. 89½, Calle del Ford.

ASSURANCE OF LIVES.

The British Commercial Life Insurance Company, 35, Cornhill, London.

Having thought it desirable, upon my representation, to establish an Agency in Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, I take leave to inform the British and Foreign Residents and the Native Community in the City that such Agency is now open; and that those persons who may be desirous of insuring their lives or those of their wives, children or friends, will receive every information by applying from 9 to 10 in the morning, (Sundays excepted) to the undersigned Agent to the Company.

J. WM. MACKENNA,
96, Calle San Martin.

For Sale.

At the Store of Brasch Prange & Co., 41 Calle Julio, a small quantity prime English Cheese in zinc cases, just landed from brig Racer. Dec. 11.—6.

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 45 YEAR'S SUFFERING

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, St. Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in total health. Her legs are quite free, without lump or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during nearly 45 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow-creature.

(Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A FEMALE 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. William Abbs, Builder of Gun Queen, Ecclesfield, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gun Works (accompanied by scorbutic symptoms). I had recourse to a variety of medical advices, without derriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact.

(Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr W. P. England, Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Tenshurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

To Professor Holloway,

Dear Sir,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breast for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before found your awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the beautiful skin of a fairer texture brandished of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Gout
Bad Breasts	Glandular Swellings
Burns	Lumbago
Bunions	Piles
Bite of Mosquitoes and	Rheumatism
Sand Flies	Scalds
Corns	Sore Nipples
Chilblains	Sore throats
Chapped hands	Skin diseases
Cut s (Sabre)	Scurvy
Cancers	Tumours
Contracted & Stiff Joints	Ulcers
Elephantiasis	Wounds
Fistulas	Yaws

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and at Messrs. Rosas Ayres; also wholesale and retail by Mr. Eastman, in pots and boxes at .....

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder, are affixed to each Pot.

CUSTOM HOUSE BLANKS

For the transfer of goods in deposit, for sale at this Office, Defensa, No. 75

For Sale,

On board, a few barrels of superior Ship Bread, just arrived. Apply to Brasch, Prange & Co., No. 41 Calle Julio.

The following BOOKS are now on Sale at the Shop of G. & H. Mackern, Stationers, No. 20 Calle San Martin—

Irving's Works; Humeand Smollett's History of England; Memorials of Columbus; Blair's Rhetoric; Shakspeare; Thomson's Seasons.

On Sale,

At G. & H. Mackern's, 20 Calle San Martin:—

Webster's Dictionary, 1 vol. 4to.
Ollendorff's Grammar with Key to learn Spanish.
Do. do. English.
Murray's English Reader.
Enfield's Speaker.
Mavor's and Vyse's Spellings.
Murray's Grammar.

Shipping List
OF
Henry A. Green.

Licensed Ship Broker.

For London.

British brig "Sultana," 181 tons, A. 1 at Lloyd's, Rogers, Commander, is now ready to receive cargo and will have quick despatch. m.12

Consignees Messrs. Nuttall & Co.

For London.

Brig brig "George Reynolds," 240 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Jones, Commander, is now loading in the inner docks, and has only room for a ton of heavy weight. f.12.

Consignee James Stewart, Esq

For London.

British brig "Anne & Sophia," 159 tons, A.1. at Lloyd's, Ramon, commander, will have a large portion of her cargo engaged in inner docks, has already a considerable quantity engaged. f.19

Consignees Messrs. Gatt Smith & Co.

For London.

British bark "Peter Senn," A. 1. at Lloyd's, Adamson, Commander, has already commenced loading, and has a large parcel of cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. f.26.

Consignees Messrs. Bennie, Tweedie & Co.

For Liverpool.

British brigantine "M a y," 233 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Millard, master, a very fine opportunity, is now loading in the Inner Docks, and will meet quick despatch. m. 12.

Consignees Messrs. Thos. Tomkinson & Co.

For Liverpool.

British brig "Favourite," 177 tons, A 1. at Lloyd's, Webster, Commander, one of the finest vessels afloat, has a large parcel of cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. m.12.

Consignees Messrs. R. and J. Carlisle & Co.

For Liverpool.

British ship "Sapphire," 137 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Hewy, Commander, will commence her loading in the Inner Docks, and has a great portion of her cargo engaged. m. 12.

Consignees Messrs. R. & J Carlisle & Co.

For Liverpool.

British ship "Velocity," 360 tons register, A. 1 for 14 years, Baird, Commander, is now on her first voyage, and is a splendid vessel, one of the finest vessel afloat, is now loading a considerable portion of her cargo engaged.

Consignees Messrs. W. Latham & Co.

For Liverpool.

British barque "Rhodia," 202 tons, A. 1 at Lloyd's, McCrae, commander, has already commenced her loading in the inner docks, and has positively engaged a good deal of her cargo. f.12.

Consignees Messrs. J. C. Thompson & Co.

For Liverpool.

British brig "Wilton Wood," 243 tons, A. 1. Russell, commander, is well known, is now and now ready to receive cargo. f.5.

Consignees Messrs. John Best & Brothers.

Consignee James Carthy, Esq.

For Liverpool.

British bark "Richmond," 360 tons, A 1. at Lloyd's, Gordon, commander, is now in port, has already a considerable portion of her cargo on board, and has only disengaged room for a few tons. The owners has most superior accommodations for passengers. f.19.

Consignee James Carthy, Esq.

For Antwerp.

Neapolitan brig "Lilia," 360 tons, Castellano, Master. This fine vessel having a great portion of her cargo engaged, will meet quick despatch. m.12.

Consignees Messrs. Santamaria, Llambi & Cambaceres. m.12.

For Antwerp.

Belgian brig "Denise," 156 tons, A. 1. Lloyd's, Deams, commander, has all her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch.

Consignees Messrs. Bayley Brothers.

For Antwerp.

Russian brig "I D A," 206 tons register, Sien, commander, has already commenced her cargo in inner roads, and has only disengaged room for 3 to 4000 dry hides. f.12.

Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Antwerp.

Dutch galliot "Pieta," 180 tons, Herning, Commander, has all cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. f.19.

Consignees Messrs. Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.

For Antwerp.

Swedish brig "Pista," 216 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Fogelmark, Commander, well known as a favorite vessel in the trade, and having all her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. f.4.

Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co.

For Antwerp.

Hamburg brig "S o p h i a," 200 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Valentin, Commander, has a great portion on her first voyage, has already commenced for loading, and may have roomfor fifty bales. f.19.

Consignees Messrs. G. Rick & Co.

For Antwerp.

Bremen brig "Phoenix," A. 1. at Lloyd's, Dierks, Commander, has a great portion of her cargo engaged, and is a very well known trader. f.26.

Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For New York.

Norwegian brig "Nidaros," Baumann, Master, 170 tons, a very fine opportunity, is now loading and has disengaged room for a few dry hides or bales. f 26.

Consignees Messrs. Lezica & Co.

For New York.

American barque "O. J. Hayes," 412 tons register Beauvais, commander, has commenced her loading and will have quick despatch. This vessel has disengaged room for a few cases of freight. f.12.

Consignees O. J. Hayes, Esq.

All the foregoing vessels have good accommodations for passengers, and are in every respect, most desirable conveyances—For further particulars please apply to their respective consignees, or to

Henry A. Green.

Licensed Ship Broker, No. 30 Calle Reconquista.

For Sale.

Ready made trunks of all sizes, at moderate prices. No. 114 Calle del Perú, half a square past Calle de Cuyo, towards the Retiro.

N.B.—Venetian Blinds made to order. f.26—3p.

Notice.

Is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Wright Parlane and Company in Manchester, Parlane Macalister and Company in Buenos Ayres, and Parlane M'Leas and Company in Montevideo, were dissolved by legal notice given in Manchester on the twenty third day of December last, and in Buenos Ayres on the twenty fifth day of February instant.

Buenos Ayres, 25th Feb., 1853.

Robert Macalister.
Duncan Wright.
By his Attorney
Robert Macalister.

m.4—3.

Shipping List
OF
Richard Sutton. Jun.

Licensed Ship Broker.

For Antwerp.

The clipper built A1. copper and copperfastened Sardinian brig "L'Aeroit Lipre," 170 tons, Capt. Bauer. This fine vessel having the greater part of her cargo engaged, can still receive about 3000 dry hides or equivalent in bales. f.26.

Consignees Messrs. B. Viale, & Co.

For the Continent.

Passengers only.

The splendid new Bremen barque "Adelheid," 360 tons. Capt. D. Spille. This fine vessel will sail about the 20th March next for the Continent, calling in the Channel for orders, and offers a superior opportunity for cabin passengers. f. 26.

Consignees Messrs. Deetjen & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.

Passengers only.

The A. 1. Neapolitan bark "Cerere," 300 tons, Capt. Pirandillo, has excellent accommodations for passengers and will meet quick despatch. f.26.

Consignees Messrs. Santamaria, Llambi & Cambaceres.

For Marseilles.

Passengers only.

The fast sailing Sardinian polacre "Nativita di Maria," 160 tons. This vessel having all her cargo engaged will have quick despatch, and offers a good opportunity for passengers. f.26.

Consignees Cayetano B. Dellin, Esq.

For particulars regarding the foregoing vessels apply to RICHARD SUTTON, Ship Broker No 11 Calle Reconquista.

SODA WATER FOUNTAIN.

At No. 71 Calle de la Merced three squares up said street from the Alameda, a Soda water establishment has just been opened to the Public, where, at all hours of the day Soda water can be obtained on draught from a mineral fountain; and every preparation is in progress for the future, that will give a good supply of bottled soda water at the current price, for exportation or family use.

As no expence has been spared for to obtain the most complete apparatus, and of the latest improvement in England for the elaboration of all aerated waters to perfection; it is to be hoped that the quality of the soda water is superior to any offered for sale, will be itself a sufficient garantee for its recomendation.

F.12—e.o.

SODA WATER, LEMONADE and GINGER BEER.

Mr. Cranwell respectfully informs the public that he can now and during the warm season supply persons desirous of drinking the above refreshing beverages at the reduced price of 24 dollars the dozen, on returning the empty bottles twelve dollars the doz. will be returned.

Medical Gentlemen will please observe in ordering other medicated aerated waters that the proper bottles for these are of the superior of ten ounce pint champagne bottles, and it is not in his power to supply the first proportion of Carbonic Acid Gas remitate for their preparation.

Mr. C. having spared no expense in obtaining the most perfect and novel machinery, with adequate boilers and every other article required for the elaboration of all classes of Aerated waters, can now offer the inhabitants of the city a superior article to any heretofore and confidently states as good as any manufactured in Europe. Oct. 23.—e.o.

NAUTICAL ALMANACKS for 1853, for Sale by Brasch Prange & Co., 41 Calle Julio.

Wanted,

A good Woman Cook, who thoroughly understands her business, and who can give a good reference.

Apply at No. 45, Calle Maypú.

NOTICE.

All Letters and Newspapers intended to be transmitted from this Port by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Vessels, and destined for the Intermediate Ports at which they touch—viz: Monte Video, Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Cape de Verde, Teneriffe and Madeira, must be brought to this Office—and the following uniform Rates prepaid thereon—

Weight of Letters.	Silv. Dols.	Curr. Dols.
Not exceeding ½ ounce	½ or	6
Above ½ ounce & up to 1 "	1 "	12
" 1 " " 2 "	1 "	24
" 2 " " 3 "	1½ "	36
" 3 " " 4 "	2 or	48

and so on in proportion, two additional Rates being charged for every ounce, and a fraction of an ounce being charged as an additional ounce.

Newspapers 1 current dollar each, letters and newspapers for *Spain via* Teneriffe will also be received, the above Rates of postage being prepaid thereon.

"This Office will not undertake to give change for money: parties are therefore requested to bring with them the exact amount of Postage."

British Consulate and Packet Office,
168, Calle la Merced—
Buenos Ayres, 29th January, 1853.

MARTIN T. HOOD,
H. B. M's Consul and Agent,
for H. B. M's Postmaster General.

To Let,

At Calle Perú, No. 145, a furnished parlour and bedroom. Also several others furnished or unfurnished. f.25—3p.

Flock of Sheep.

For sale, about six leagues from Canelones on the coast of the Sinlada, a flock of fine merino sheep with corrali-r, rauchos, &c. &c.

For further particulars apply at 29 Calle Reconquista, or 9: Calle Piedad. f.26—3.

PILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 10 feet, *Barges*, pay 40 Spanish dollars, 11 $50, 15, 60—13, 70; 14, 90; 15, 110; 16, 130; 17, 150; 18, 180; 19, 210 20, 240, and 21 feet 260 Spanish dollars. 8.8, 100 ft. English equal to 103 Burges; 100 ft. French equal to 115 ft. Burges; 100 ft. Norwegian equal to 112 ft. Burges; and 100 ft. Swedish to 106 ft. Burges measurement. On palms (a palm) equal to nine and two-fifths Spanish inches.

All vessels, excepting packets, if requiring a pilot to enter the inner roads pay 200 dols. currency. When leaving, whether taking a pilot or not, they are bound to pay the fee 200 dols. currency. Any vessel that may enter the inner roads without a pilot and wishing to be manned or to change anchorage, must pay 100 $

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 11th inst.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels & Captains Names	Consignees.	Tons.	Whence.
	BRITISH			
Nov. 10	Bg. High, Fitzgerald	J. G. Smith & Co	211	England.
" 17	Bg. Rover, Prosser	Duguid, Burton & Co.	250	London.
" 18	Bk. Lo Cutter	Best Brothers	182	Liverpool.
" 24	Bg. Mary Rowe, Brown	A. Ewing	200	Liverpool.
" 24	Bg. Wilson Wood, Russell	J. Low	243	"
Dec. 11	Bk. Peter Senn, Adamson	Bennie, Tweedie & Co.	300	London.
" 11	Bg. Overton, Dibble	Thomson Adams & Co.	181	"
" 16	Bgne. Anne & Sophia, Ramon	Santa Cambaceres	159	"
" 18	Bg. Sultana, Michael	Santamaria,	181	"
" 18	Bgn. Aint Cary, Davis	J. Stewart & Co	159	Liverpool.
" 22	Bk. Richmond, Gordon	J. Carthy	360	"
Jan. 5	Bg. Favourite, Wesser	R. & J. Carlisle	177	Liverpool.
" 9	Bk. Lucinda, Mc. Gordon	J. Hughes & Co.	200	London.
" 13	Bk. Hermes, Fleming	Cunningham	150	Liverpool.
" 17	Bch. Cupple, Hoey	Thomson & Co.	150	"
" 23	Bg. Velocity, Baird	W. Latham & Co.	360	"
" 23	Bgn. Mary Rowe, Brown	Best Brothers & Co.	200	"
" 27	Bg. Gem, Reynolds, Jun.	J. Stewart	240	London.
Feb. 1	Bk. Mary, Kelly	Hughes Brothers	200	"
" 11	Bk. Jubilee, Scammell	Kelly	200	"
" 12	Bgn. Nativ. E. s. Maria	To order	160	"
" 14	Bgn. Pistoia, Mary	To order	170	"
" 16	Bgn. Sun, Jones	Thomson & Co.	200	London.
	AMERICAN.			
Nov. 22	Bg. Oder, Dearborn	S. B. H. & Co	213	"
Jan. 21	Bk. O. J. Hayes, Beauvais	O. J. Hayes	412	New York.
Jan. 31	Bk. Thomas Ks, Pearson	J. Low	300	"
	FRENCH.			
Oct. 27	Bg. Eugenie, Nicholas	Lamarca & Co	112	Havre
Nov. 19	Bk. Amazone, Vallon	Lezica & Co	300	"
Dec. 13	Bk. Clemence, Gerard	Lezica & Co	300	"
" 24	Bg. Indemnity, Jean	Lezica & Co	84	"
Jan. 21	Bg. Fortune, Gerard	Lezica & Co	84	"
" 25	Bk. Australie, Fauquerolle	Lezica & Co	300	"
Feb. 11	Bg. Frederick, Aguerre	Lezica & Co	84	"
" 12	Bk. Lucie, Pierre	Lezica & Co	300	"
" 17	Bg. Sylphide, Cabot	G. Lezica &	84	"
" 18	Bk. Vieux Ami, Lemoine	Lezica & Co	300	"
	SPANISH			
Nov. 22	Bg. Pirata, Gonzalez	Llavallol & Sons	242	
Jan. 2	Bgn. Amistad, Martel	Llavallol & Sons	141	
" 10	Bgn. Ne Tentaverim, Olivera	Santamaria & Co	200	
" 12	Bgn. Cleopatra, Gonzalez	Santamaria	200	
" 24	Bgn. Indemnity, Jean	Santamaria	84	
Jan. 25	Bgn. Fortune, Gerard	Santamaria & Co	84	
" 25	Bgn. Australie, Fauquerolle	Santamaria & Co	300	
Feb. 11	Bg. Frederick, Aguerre	Santamaria & Co	84	
" 12	Bgn. Lucie, Pierre	Santamaria & Co	300	
" 17	Bgn. Sylphide, Cabot	G. Lezica &	84	
" 18	Bgn. Vieux Ami, Lemoine	Santamaria & Co	300	
	SARDINIAN.			
Aug. 28	Bk. Potosina, Fernandez	J. Martinez & Sons	249	
Sep. 15	Bgn. Amabile, Gagliano	J. Cappello	200	
Nov. 4	Bgn. Angelo, Scarpa	Santamaria & Co	200	
" 11	Bgn. Nativ. de Maria, Pirandillo	Santamaria & Co	300	Marseilles
" 11	Bgn. Dorotea, Gerardi	Santamaria & Co	200	"
Dec. 3	Bgn. Fortunato, Pirandillo	Santamaria & Co	200	"
" 3	Bgn. Assunta Sorte, Pirandillo	J. Avegno	200	"
" 3	Bgn. Nativ. Maria, Pirandillo	Santamaria & Co	200	"
" 14	Bgn. Nativ. Maria, Pirandillo	Santamaria	200	"
Jan. 24	Bgn. Stella, Gagliano	Santamaria & Co	200	"
" 30	Bgn. Assunta, Legnagnoni	Viale & Co	200	Antwerp
Feb. 1	Bgn. Nativ. Maria, Pirandillo	Santamaria & Co	200	"
" 10	Bgn. Carra Fiumi, Chiozzini	J. Co. Co	84	"
	BRAZILIAN.			
Feb. 16	Bg. Emgma, Silva	To order	210	
" 21	Bg. Cassandra, Magalhaes	A. de Mendonza	227	
	HAMBURG.			
Dec. 9	Bg. Sophia, Valentine	J. Rick	200	Antwerp
Mar. 1	Bg. Gustavus, Garrels	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	237	
	NEAPOLITAN.			
Nov.	Bk. Cerere, Pirandillo	Hale & Co	300	England
Dec. 17	Bg. Lilia, Castellano	Santa Maria, Llambi & Co	200	Antwerp
	DUTCH.			
Dec. 7	Bk. Dorothea, Kiln	Lezica & Co	232	
an. 1	Gal. Pista, Herning	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	180	Antwerp
	HANOVERIAN.			
Mar. 4	Bgn. Heinrich Edward, Lehe	Otto, Bornefeld & Co	121	
	PORTUGUESE.			
Feb. 8	Bk. Amazonas, Abreu	C. de Meyrelles	203	
	PRUSSIAN.			
Feb. 9	Bk. Leopold, Holst	Anderson & Co	310	
	BELGIAN.			
Dec. 15	Bgn. Denise, Deams	Bayley Brothers	156	Antwerp
	SWEDISH.			
Nov. 17	Bg. La Pista, Fogelmark	J. N. Bieber & Co	216	Antwerp
Feb. 15	Bg. Alfhild, Wahrm n	A. de J. Rivolta	350	
	DANISH.			
Dec. 16	Bgn. Gramm, Brandt	To order	114	
Jan. 7	B. Hb. Hansa, Rock	Freyer Brothers	150	
" 24	Bgn. Heinsch, Jun d	Duncan & Co	144	
Feb. 1	Bgn. Ceres, Bernhard	Freyer Brothers	150	
" 8	Bg. Van Heer, Jacobsen	Freyer Brothers	116	
" 8	Bg. Catharina, Petersen	S. B. H. & Co	200	
M r. 1	Sch. Lo. ondia, Rosenberg	Bayley Brothers	108	
	BREMEN.			
Nov. 22	Bk. Adelaide, Spillers	Becher, Prunn & Co	250	Cuxhaven
Feb. 5	Bg. Phoenix, Dierk	Freyer Brothers	300	Antwerp
	RUSSIAN.			
Bg. Ida, Sten		Freyer Brothers	206	Antwerp
	NORWEGIAN			
Dec. 21	Bg. Nidaros, Baumann	Lezica & Co	150	N. York.

J. E. Oltman, Professor of Dentistry, No. 103 Calle la Merced, acquaints the public that the subscription continues, and practising in every thing belonging to the above profession. m12. 3p.

A BOY is wanted to assist in house work. Apply at Calle del Perú, No. 13.

Translation of Señor Sarmiento's Letter, on Sale at G. & H. Mackern's, 20, Calle San Martin.