

British Packet

AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 667.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1839.

[Vol. XIII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

WE have pursued English journals to 31st March, and from the tenor of the debates in the British Parliament, it really would seem that the dispute between France and Mexico, has or will be speedily settled by British mediation.—Lord Palmerston, Minister for Foreign Affairs, spoke confidently that such would be the case, and if this mediation effects thus much for Mexico, there is surely every reason to expect it will be equally effective here. Nothing is wanting but mutual confidence in a third party, and the government of Great Britain has given to France sufficient proofs of friendship, to place it above suspicion.

A petition has been presented to the House of Commons by the Merchants of London, complaining of the conduct of the French as it regards the blockades of Mexico and Buenos Ayres. Several members spoke in reprobation thereof.—Sir Robert Peel, thought there had not been adequate activity and remonstrance on the part of the British government. Dr. Lushington, the well known Civilian, strongly condemned the proceedings of France, as oppressive and unjustifiable, and contrary to the usages of nations; and urged the interference of our government, with emblematic remonstrances that could be well enforced after what had taken place in the house, to show France that England was "wide awake" to its conduct. Other members followed on the same side.

Mr. Falkland, the British Minister, was to be at Vera Cruz on the 25th February, to make the final arrangement with the French Admiral.

FESTIVAL OF THE TWENTY FIFTH OF MAY, ANNI-VERSARY OF THE RE-ASCENSION OF THIS COUNTRY FROM THE DOMINION OF SPAIN.

The celebration this year in Buenos Ayres, was more spirited and splendid than for several years past, although far inferior to what it once was, when the illuminated circle in the Plaza de la Victoria, the dances of the children, and other ecstasies, rendered it more like a fairy pageant than any thing else.

On the present occasion, the decorations of the obelisk in the Plaza de la Victoria displayed considerable taste, they being of the ancient Grecian order, with emblematic inscriptions marble. On its four facades, were inscribed the names *Dorrego—Quiroga—Lopez—Heredia*—each inscription was surmounted by a sun and a laurel crown, supported by the Genius of Liberty. Its four pillars presented inscriptions of four memorable epochs in the annals of this country, viz.—25th May, 1810; 9th July, 1816; 8th October, 1820, and 13th April, 1835.

On its pedestal was portrayed various allegorical figures and various inscriptions. Amongst the latter were—*Fidelidad—Manchador—La Libertad. Salud—Provincia Confederada—Federacion o Muerte. Dios—Federacion—La Justicia. Virtud—Dios—Federal.* At the summit of the obelisk was a colossal statue of Liberty, holding in one hand the Cap of Liberty, and in the other a large shield with the arms of the country.

On each of the four angles of the pedestal, sustained by four half columns beautifully decorated, was a vase emitting a rich light.

Around the obelisk were illuminated arches, adorned with warlike trophies, as artillery, musquetry, with bayonets fixed, swords, lances, cuirasses, "a spirit stirring drum," &c. Tablets were displayed from those arches, on

which were inscribed the names of those who signed the Act of Independence, on 9th July, 1816. A profusion of Federal flags waved from the obelisk and from the arches, and the brilliant illumination thrown upon all, produced an imposing effect.

The Plaza otherwise presented nothing remarkable: there was a display of flags and illuminations from the buildings around, and in its centre were "roundabouts" &c., for the amusement of the juvenile portion of the community.

On the evenings of the 24th, 25th and 26th, the public offices, theatres and town were illuminated, military music was stationed in the gallery of the Cabildo, and capital fire works were discharged from the Plaza de la Victoria. The numerous fire balls and rockets simultaneously in the air had a good effect.

On the 25th, salutes were fired at sunrise, mid-day and sunset, from the fort, the battery near the Retiro, and by the National brig of war *El Vigilante*. The fort also saluted twice during Divine Service at the Cathedral. The following regiments with their bands were drawn up in the Plaza de la Victoria—*Guardia Argentina, Marine Artillery, Restauradores, Voluntarios Laprida, Patricios, and 1st Cavalry.* The whole in number 4300 men, was under the command of General Celestino Vidal.

H. E. the Governor did not attend the ceremonies of the day. His place was supplied by Don Manuel Insaurto, Minister of Finance. He was accompanied by the civil and military authorities of the Province, and all took their seats in the Cathedral in the order ascribed.—The Bishop of the Diocese, Dr. Mariano Medrano, officiated at High Mass, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Martin José Bomeo, Vicar of San José de Flores.

The troops on retiring to their quarters, halted in front of the private residence of H. E. the Governor, where the following *vivas* and *marches* were given—

Viva la Independencia Americana! Viva la Confederacion Argentina! Viva nuestros Honorables Representantes! Viva nuestro Ilustre Restaurador de las Leyes! Viva los Excmos. Gobiernos de la Confederacion y de las Republicas hermanas! Muera los traidores unitarios! Muera el bandido paragon Rivera! Muera el asesino por mi orden Juan Lavalle! Muera los Franceses, enemigos de nuestra Libertad!

On 26th, the female schools under the superintendance of the Anti-Foot Society assembled at the Argentine Theatre, where premiums were awarded to those of the scholars who had distinguished themselves in their studies. The members of the government were present, as was Mr. Mandeville, Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. Majesty: Captain Herbert, of H. B. M. S. ship *Colapso*, and an immense concourse of spectators. The vocal parts in the *Cancion de la Sociedad*, were sustained by Señora Justina Piacentini, Señores Vacani and Salvatori, and by Señor Oyuela, in the class of amateur.

The weather during these *fiestas* was delightful.

It was said that a salute of 21 guns, was fired from the island of Martin Garcia on the 26th. We did not hear it.

THE WEATHER, during the last fortnight has been changeable. At the commencement of last week, the thermometer was on two mornings at 44. This week the average has been 60. On Tuesday it stood at 64.

The lady and family of the Brazilian war Minister, Señor Pereira, sailed on Wednesday last in H. B. M's packet *Cockatrice* for Rio Janeiro. They were accompanied to the place of embarkation by numerous female friends in carriages, and all seemed deeply affected at parting.

Operations of the French Blockading vessels.

25th ult. Two launches and an armed whale boat returned to the outer roads this morning from a night cruise to the northward. The French schooners of war *Eclair* and *Firmeza*, and a launch sailed last evening, the former to Colonia and the latter to the northward.—The French schooner of war *Ana*, accompanied by a balandra, arrived this day. Blockaders' boat arrived from Colonia and sailed again.

26th. No news, except that the report of cannon was heard about 9 A. M. from the northward, or else 'twas fancy.

27th. Three launches returned to the outer roads from a night cruise to the northward, and 3 launches sailed during the day to the northward. The *Eclair* returned this evening from Colonia, in company with the French brigantine of war *Vigilante*, each had a whale boat in tow. The *Vigilante* has been absent since 1st March last. A balandra arrived amongst the blockaders from Colonia. A merchant schooner was observed this morning agoard beyond Point Quilmes.

28th. The schooner above noticed still aground, the *Ana* sailed this afternoon, it was supposed to reconnoitre her, but she anchored when about half way to Point Quilmes. Boat arrived and sailed.

29th. The grounded schooner got off during the last night, and arrived at the Boca, where we saw her at day break this morning with National flag at her main. We hear that during the time she remained aground, the launch of the National brig of war *Eloasa*, was in attendance upon her, and two hundred militiamen drawn up near her, and carts ready to receive her cargo had it been necessary. The *Ana* got under way from her anchorage of yesterday and sailed for Colonia. The *Vigilante*, armed boat, Atrevido, and a whale boat, as also a small ketch and balandra *Mandive*, (the two latter prizes,) sailed for Colonia and Martin Garcia.

30th. Two launches returned to the outer roads this morning from a night cruise to the northward.

31st. Atrevido arrived and sailed again, *Eclair* sailed to the northward and returned. A merchant schooner passed to the northward, probably from Montevideo.

The French Admiral Leblanc, arrived at Martin Garcia on Saturday last, 25th ult. The batteries from which fired a salute in consequence. The two hundred French troops which came from France destined for Bourlon, are now on the island of Martin Garcia, for the triple purpose of garrisoning the island, erecting new batteries, and trying the range of the guns.

This day (1st inst.) completes the 43rd day of the blockade.

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

The *Gaceta* of yesterday, contains the report dated 31st December last, from the Beneficent Society, of the state of the Schools under its charge, and the answer of the government thereto dated 28th ult.

Rejoicings for the triumph over General Santa Cruz, the peace with Bolivia, the battle at Pago Largo, and for the anniversary of the installation (18th April) of Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas, as Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

The *Gaceta* of 20th ult., contains communications upon the above subject to the Governor, from the local authorities of the following districts of the Province, San José de Flores, Zarate, Ensenada, Concha, Multas, Exaltacion de la Cruz, Navarro, Moron, Fort Independencia, Lobos, Lujan, Monte, San Andres de Giles, Tapalquen, Arrecifes, Dolores, Fort Azul, Pilar, Baradero, Guardia de Lujan, Samborombon, Chascomus, Bahia Blanca, Conchales, Pergamino, San Antonio de Areco, San Nicolas de los Arroyos, San Fernando, Quilmes, San Isidro.

Judging from the communications, these rejoicings have partaken of a great deal of enthusiasm, and there were illuminations on successive evenings, bell ringing, firing of cannon and musquetry, discharges of fire works, towns decorated with flags, balls, processions with bands and music, horse racing, banquets and barganings, in which the conduct of the French agents was most severely commented upon.—The portrait of H. E. the Governor was borne through various streets of the city, and the cheering for him was loud and incessant. The *vivas* and *surraes* were many and varied. The following may be taken as a specimen of them:—*Viva Nuestro Restaurador de las Letras, Don Juan Manuel Rosas, jefe del ejército de la Independencia Americana! Viva la Republica de Chile! Viva la Confederacion Argentina! Viva la libertad de Bolivia y Peru! Viva el fuero General Bolonés, y el subsido ejercito de Chile! Viva General Manuel Eckague y su ejército! Viva el Presidente de la República Oriental del Uruguay, Brigadier General Manuel Orbe! Viva Don Manuel Lopez, Gobernador de Cordoba! Viva el insubordinado Eruos Rivera! Muera el asesino soldado Juan Lavalle! Muera los asesinos Unitarios, &c. &c. &c.*

The communication from Sanborombon, states that a firm as Juan Manuel Rosas, which respects the communication the infamous *canaille ladrón pirata bandido Eruos Rivera*. Don Domingo Cullen was also burnt in effigy at San Fernando. The communication from Chascomus says—

"The Victory at Yungay, the liberation of Peru and Bolivia from the tyrannical domination of the new Atrociter of America, the final conclusion of his tyranny and his flight on board a foreign vessel are memorable events, which for eternal honor to the heroic efforts of the Argentine Confederation and the Republic of Chile, and history will inscribe in letters of gold the names of the illustrious Americanos Rosas, Prieto, Bolnes, Gamarra, Velasco, who under took and brought to a successful conclusion their noble enterprise; and the splendid triumph at Pago Largo, will be a not unimportant lesson to the French agents, to the vandal ferocious Eruos Rivera, and to the impious traitors and insubordinados, that the Argentinos are not to be conquered, and prefer death to slavery."

"The ladies who attended the balls are described as having been most superbly attired, and that they all wore the federal device."

A communication dated Buenos Ayres 15th ult., from Monsieur Frederick Massou, to the government, states that possessing an agricultural establishment at Exaltacion de la Cruz, he had some time since issued orders to its superintendant to furnish any supplies from the establishment which the public service might need. Acting upon this order, they had been furnished to the garrison at the port of Zarate, for which a receipt had been given to him, but he wished to make a donation to the State of the amount, in gratitude for the hospitality he had received in the country, and that he desired to apply the garrison gratis with beef during the time it remained there, &c. &c.

The government replied on the 10th, thanking M. Massou for his donation, which it considered for this time only; it not being just to take further advantage of his generous offer.

CHILE.

The following decree has been issued by the government of the Republic of Chile.

In order to perpetuate the memory of the glorious victory of Yungay, and transmit to our most remote posterity a testimony of our national gratitude due to the Chilian army which made the campaign of Peru and triumphed on that memorable day, the government has ordered and decreed—

1.—At the entrance of the road from Valparaiso to this city, a public walk shall be formed, which shall take the denomination of *Campo de Yungay*.

2.—In this public walk shall be erected a triumphal arch.

On the side which looks towards the west, shall be placed the following inscription—

THE CHILE PEOPLE,
CONGRATULATE

THIS MONUMENT

TO THE GLORY

OF THE ARMY OF CHILE,

Which under the Command of General Bulnes,
MADE THE CAMPAIGN OF PERU,

And triumphed at

YUNGAY,

On 20th January, 1839.

On the side which looks towards the east, shall be inscribed on plates of bronze, the names of the officers who were present at the battle of Yungay.

On the side of the column which looks towards the west, shall also be inscribed on plates of bronze, the names of the officers who died during the campaign of Peru.

3.—A deputation from each of the Municipalities of the Republic, shall accompany the government and the Supreme authorities to lay the first stone of this monument, which shall take place with all possible pomp and splendor.

4.—The Minister of the Interior is charged with the execution of this decree, given in the Palace of the government, in the city of Santiago, on the 6th April, 1839.

PRETO.

MARIANO DE EGAÑA.

Mr. Manville, Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. Majesty, gave a ball and supper on 24th ult., in honor of the anniversary of the birthday of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

The flag of H. M. the King of Sardinia, was displayed at the Consulate of that nation the whole of the day of 24th ult., also in honor of the anniversary above-mentioned.

H. B. M.'s pocket Cockatrice, as also the Callique, was dressed out with flags on the 24th ult.

UNITED STATES TERRITORIAL QUESTION WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

From the Boston Evening Transcript.

CONGRESS. THE BOUNDARY QUESTION. The President sent a Message to Congress on Monday, in relation to the Northeastern Boundary Question. It is prematurely done, the alleged agreement for exclusive jurisdiction by Great Britain, pending negotiation, over any part of the disputed territory; justifies therefore the course of the Governor of Maine; recommends mediation, but declares readiness to stand by him in what he does; hopes for a public termination of the affair, and closes with a suggestion that Congress ought to take all necessary measures in the premises, so far as extra sessions of Congress may be prevented.

It immediately became the subject of discussion in both Houses, and was committed to the Committee on Foreign Affairs with great unanimity. On Wednesday evening he transmitted another message commencing the following protocol, signed by the Secretary of State and the British Minister, proposing an agreement for the temporary adjustment of the difficulties on the Maine border. He says: "As the British Minister acts without specific authority from his government, it will be observed that this memorandum has but the force of recommendation on the Provincial authorities and on the government of the State."

Memorandum. Her Majesty's authorities consider it to have been understood and agreed upon by the United States government, that in the event of a dispute between Great Britain and the United States, on the Northeastern frontier, shall remain exclusively under British jurisdiction until the final settlement of the boundary question.

The United States government have not understood the above agreement in the same manner, but consider, on the contrary, that there has been no agreement whatever for the exercise, by Great Britain, of exclusive jurisdiction over the disputed territory, or any portion thereof, but a mutual understanding that, pending the negotiation, the jurisdiction then exercised by either party, over small portions of the territory in dispute, should not be enlarged, but be continued merely for the preservation of local tranquility and the public property, both pertaining as far as practicable to exert any authority, and, when any should be exercised by either, placing upon the conduct of each other the most favorable construction.

A complete understanding upon the question, thus placed at issue, of present jurisdiction, can only be arrived at by friendly discussion between the governments of the United States and Great Britain; and it is confidently hoped that there will be an early settlement of the question, this subordinate point of difference can be of but little moment.

In the mean time the Governor of the Province of New Brunswick and the government of the State of Maine will act as follows: Her Majesty's officers will not seek to expel by military force the armed party which has been sent by Maine into the district bordering on Aroostook river; but the government of Maine will voluntarily, and without needless delay, withdraw beyond the bounds of the disputed territory any armed force now within them; and, if future necessity should arise for disposing of notorious trespassers, or protecting public property from depredation by savages here, the operation shall be conducted by concert, jointly or separately, according to agreements between the governments of Maine and New Brunswick.

The civil officers in the service, respectively, of New Brunswick and Maine, who have been taken into custody by the opposite parties, shall be released.

Nothing in this memorandum shall be construed to fortify or weaken, in any respect whatever, the claim of either party to the ultimate possession of the disputed territory.

The minister plenipotentiary of her Britannic Majesty having no specific authority to make any arrangement on the subject, the undersigned can only recommend, as they now earnestly do, that the governments of New Brunswick and Maine, to regulate their future proceedings according to the terms herebefore set forth, until the final settlement of the territorial dispute, or until the governments of the United States and Great Britain shall come to some definitive conclusion on the subordinate point upon which they are now at issue.

JOHN FORTY, Secretary of State of the

United States of America,

H. S. FOX, H. B. M.'s Envoy Extraordinary,

and Minister Plenipotentiary,

Washington, February 27, 1839.

When the message was read in the Senate, Mr. Williams, of Maine, expressed an opinion that the message did not and probably would not comply with the recommendation. Mr. Preston approved the protocol. Mr. Cullum deprecated any precipitate action. Neither of the two nations' deputation was to be thought was could hardly arise on the question. Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, reminded the Senate that Great Britain had distinctly declared that she would not consent to negotiate for the line prescribed by the treaty of 1783.

Charles Vaughan had in the most explicit manner stated this to be their determination. Great Britain would negotiate for a conventional line, but not for a treaty line. The answer to the American government of that occasion was that the United States could not negotiate for a conventional line without the consent of Maine. The matter was referred to that State; and, by her Legislature, Maine positively refused to assent to any negotiation for a conventional line, and took her stand on the treaty line. It was time the matter was settled. But it never could be settled without using a bold and unscrupulous expedient, without using a bold and unscrupulous expedient. It would be perfectly safe now to go back to the

system that has been followed for years past.— Great Britain must be told without delay, and in the most explicit terms, that this question must be settled, and settled soon, too.

From the Boston Courier.

An Act giving to the President of the United States additional power for the defence of the United States, in certain cases, against invasion, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States do, and he is hereby authorized to resist any attempt on the part of Great Britain to enforce, by arms, her claim to exclusive jurisdiction over that part of the State of Maine which is in dispute between the United States and Great Britain; and, for that purpose, to employ the naval and military forces of the United States, and such portions of the militia as he shall deem it advisable to call into service.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the militia, when called into the service of the United States by virtue of this act, or of the act entitled "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions," and the act now in force entitled "An act to amend an act in the opinion of the President of the United States the public interest require it, be compelled to serve for a term not exceeding six months after the arrival at their respective rendezvous, in any one year, unless sooner discharged.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in the event of actual invasion of the territory of the United States by any foreign power, or of imminent danger of such invasion discovered, in his opinion, to be in the best interest of the United States, he is hereby authorized, if he deem the same expedient, to accept the service of any number of volunteers not exceeding fifty thousand, in the manner provided for in an act entitled "An act authorizing the President of the United States to accept the services of volunteers, and to raise an additional regiment of six companies or mounted riflemen," approved May 23, 1843.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in the event of either of the contingencies provided for in this act, the President of the United States shall be authorized to employ, or to cause any vessels now authorized by law, and to equip, man and employ, in actual service, all the naval force of the United States; and to build, purchase, or charter, arm, equip and man such vessels and steam-boats on the Northern lakes and rivers, whose waters communicate with the United States and Great Britain, as he shall deem necessary to protect the United States from invasion from this quarter.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the sum of ten millions of dollars is hereby appropriated and placed at his disposal for the purpose of his executing the provisions of this act; to provide for which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow money on the credit of the United States, and to cause to be issued certificates of stock, signed by the Register of the Treasury, for the sum to be borrowed, or any part thereof; and the same to be sold upon the best terms that may be obtained, after public notice for proposals for the same: Provided that no engagement or contract shall be entered into which shall preclude the United States from contracting for any sum or sums thus borrowed after the expiration of five years from the first of January next; and that the rate of interest shall not exceed five per cent, payable semi-annually.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the sum of eighteen thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of the money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for outfit and salary of a special minister to Great Britain: Provided, The President of the United States shall deem it expedient to appoint the same.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That in the event of either of the contingencies provided for in the first and third sections of this act, the President of the United States shall be authorized to apply a part not exceeding 1,000,000 dollars of the appropriation made in this act to repairing or arming fortifications along the seaboard and frontier.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That whenever militia or volunteers are called into

the service of the United States, they shall have the organization of the Army of the United States, and shall receive the same pay and allowances.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the several provisions of this act shall be in force until the end of sixty days after the meeting of the first session of the next Congress, and no longer.

JAMES K. POLK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WILLIAM R. KING,

President pro. tem. of the Senate.

Approved, March 3, 1839.

M. VAN BUREN,

From the Boston Evening Transcript.

FROM THE EAST. On Tuesday, Gov. Fairfield sent his long expected message to the Legislature of Maine. He places the whole subject of the boundary difficulties in their hands—asks for instructions, and expresses his readiness to carry out any measures they may see fit to adopt, but he does not deem it proper or expedient to withdraw the troops from the territory unless the threat of Sir John Harvey shall be first withdrawn. He objects to the proposal as derogatory to Maine, and equivalent. He had received a communication from Sir John Harvey, accepting the terms of agreement recommended at Washington, and desisting his willingness to carry the negotiation into effect. Five thousand copies of the message and accompanying documents were ordered to be printed. After the message was read, Mr. Whittier, of Calais, offered a resolution, the purport of which was, that our Boundary difficulties had assumed a new aspect, and that no change in the course heretofore adopted by Maine was expedient.— The resolution was laid on the table for further consideration. Gen. Scott was called at Augusta, acting as a pacificator.

Capt. Norris, of the British schr. Union-Jack, which arrived yesterday from St. John, N. B., whence she sailed on Sunday last, reports that the British troops had not proceeded farther than Frederickton at the last accounts received at St. John.

From the Boston Courier.

THE SPECIAL EMBASSY TO ENGLAND is a topic of great interest, and like other subjects of moment, receives the comments of the press pretty freely. The difference of opinion as expressed by the press, have regard chiefly to the individual who may be selected to fill that important station. Several gentlemen have been spoken of as suitable to the charge of the negotiation,—of whom the two most prominent are John C. Calhoun and Daniel Webster. We place below, as specimens of comparative criticism, three articles, from three of the prominent political journals:—

Special Minister to England. We have reason to believe that Mr. Calhoun will receive the mission—if not, it will be conferred on Mr. Webster, or some other gentleman from Maine or Massachusetts. We indulge a hope that Mr. Webster may be selected; but be who may, nothing should be said or written against the person selected, calculated to weaken his reception or influence at the Court of St. James.—(Courier and Enquirer.)

We presume, however, that those who choose to do so may be allowed to speak before the appointment is made. At all events, for ourselves we must protest against the appointment of Mr. Calhoun upon any such commission. Mr. Calhoun is a bitter enemy of the commerce and the prosperity of the North, and would not mourn at the largest possible curtailment of the territory of the free states.

Upon this subject we have an important piece of testimony against Mr. Calhoun. It was a circular, giving the extra session of Congress in September, 1837, and at the moment when Mr. Calhoun

was preparing to leave from the Whig ranks into those of Mr. Van Buren, that, at an incidental meeting with him of a few of his Southern friends, some of whom were not, Mr. Calhoun made the following pregnant declaration:—

"If we do not take advantage of the present crisis—join the Administration in the course they are pursuing, and break down The Commercial Prosperity of the Northern cities, and building up on its ruins a commerce in the cities of the South, We Must Have a Separation of the Union."

This sentence contains, in narrow compass, the reason assigned by Mr. Calhoun for joining the Administration in the Sub-Treasury system. The conversation was reported to us at the time by a gentleman who was present; and we noted the words carefully down, by his permission, for use when occasion should require. We therefore protest, in the name of the whole North, of all political parties, against the appointment of Mr. Calhoun to any station in which the interests of the North call in any possible way be interested in his hands.

But aside from this special and unanswerable reason why Mr. Calhoun should not be appointed to the special mission, we hold that no Southern man should be called to fill it. The mission is by one of great delicacy, and its execution will require a facility, an intimate knowledge of the whole subject, and all the diplomatic talent that can be commanded. He should moreover be a Northern man, enjoying the fullest confidence of the people of Maine and Massachusetts, the states most immediately interested in the result. We named on Wednesday John Quincy Adams. On a former occasion, we had suggested the great name of Daniel Webster; and we have had reason to believe that the delegation from Maine, strong as it is in favor of the Administration, is equally in favor of Mr. Webster. There are certainly many reasons for this selection. In the first place, no man is more thoroughly and minutely informed upon the merits of the whole controversy than he.— He has made it a subject of special study, and understands the geography as he does that of his own garden. His name and his fame are known and appreciated in England; and in addition to all, he is pre-eminently an American in his every feeling; every throbb of his heart beats high with love of country. [New York Commercial.]

The news from the South induces us to believe that John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, will be, if he is not already been, appointed Special Minister to England. A better appointment than this could not, in our humble judgment, well be made; but we should ourselves, on some accounts, prefer Mr. Webster. Mr. Calhoun is one of the most accomplished statesmen in the Union. He was the leader of the war party in Congress in 1812, '13 and '14—is a cool-headed, sagacious, determined man, and one who loves his country and her republican institutions with the heart of a patriot. He will do honor to us abroad, and defend with signal ability, in every emergency, the interests of Maine, as well as those of the whole country. The No th Eastern Boundary Question could not be entrusted to able hands. If Mr. Webster does not receive the appointment, we hope to see Mr. Calhoun go. (Boston Gazette.)

"Remedy for a Lady's sore throat." Enclose it closely yet tenderly with a short thread, and be sure you have an arm in it. (Boston, U. S. paper.)

Advertisement.

TO LET.

THE House, No. 117, Calle de la Cathedral, formerly occupied by Mr. Gors, is changed to Ad. de la India, and is now in the hands of Mr. Particulars apply No. 124, Calle de la India.

MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 30th of May, 1839.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAH.

FRENCH. Corvette Arizade, 32 guns, Captain Da Host Joly, with Commodore's broad pendant. Corvette Sepia, 28 guns, Captain Pierre Joseph Thibault. Corvette Canle, 30 guns, Commandante Pierre Louis Hemeneville Guillemin. (Capitaine De Corvette). Brig Baden, 19 guns, Captain Corbet.

BRITISH. Ship Calliope, 28 guns, Captain Thomas H. Ross. Ship Autumn, 36 guns, Captain Robert Russell.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

May 25.—Wind N.
No arrivals or sailings.

May 26.—Wind N.
No arrivals.

Sailed, United States schooner (Tender) Star of the South, Pat. Midshipman Stephen Dodd, Commander, for Montevideo.
Passenger, Mr. George Thordike.

May 27.—Wind N.
No arrivals or sailings.

May 28.—Wind N. W. slight rain in the evening.
No arrivals or sailings.

May 29.—Wind S.
No arrivals.

Sailed, H. B. M's packet schooner Cockatrice, Lieut. John Douglas, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

Passengers for Rio Janeiro, Señora Pereira, (lady of Don Jacinto Rouse de Senna Pereira, Minister of war of Brazil), her daughter, 3 children and 3 servants; Señor José Suarez, lady and 3 children.

Passengers for Montevideo, Messrs. Thomas Cariele, Francis Halbach, Stewart Douglas, Spencer D. Welser, Thomas Harrison, James C. Flint, Peabody, Murphy, William A. Rhodes, Welsh, Wilson, Vicente Casares, Francis Claude Rousseau, José Garay, F. de Pablo Silva, José da Silva, Arrington, Juan Dominguez, Jacinto Rodriguez, Antonio Viera da Cunha, Fortunato Ferro, José Carlos Vernair, Drexell, Sory, Jorge Casar, Puzier, Lino de la Torre, Captain Adams, Miss Zimmerman, a lady and others, 47 in all.

May 30.—Wind E. strong in the evening with slight rain.
Arrived, H. B. M's ship Acton, 26 guns, Captain Robert Russel, from Montevideo 29th inst.

May 31.—Wind E. strong, rain last night.
No arrivals or sailings.

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

12th ult., French ship Rio, from Tartarona 6th March.

" American brig Ganges, from Pernambuco 19th April, with sail.

" Brazilian brig Campos, from Rio Janeiro 25th April, to Porto.

" Brazilian brig Constante Amistad, from Rio Janeiro 22nd May, to J. P. Lima.

" American barque Drym, from Boston 16th March, with lumber, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

13th, Oriental brig Lariv, from Salona 23rd February, to Caspuro & Co.

" Portuguese brig Cazador, from Bahia 29th April, to Bertram & Co.

" American brig Plant, from Cape de Verde 22nd March, with sail, to Juan N.

" Brazilian brig Amparo, from Rio Janeiro 22nd April, to Costa.

" Brazilian brigante Paquete de Montevideo, from Rio Janeiro 3rd ult., to Bujaoro.

" Brazilian brig Estrella del Cabo, from Rio Janeiro 29th April.

" Tascen polacre Teis, from Rio Janeiro 1st ult., to Caspuro & Co.

" Portuguese schooner Andosima, from Rio Janeiro 4th ult., to Valverde.

" Brazilian brigantine Amarin, from Rio Janeiro 29th ult., to Costa.

14th, British barque Dry, from Cadix 20th March, with sail, to Bertram & Co.

" Brazilian brigante Cacique, from Paragua 1st ult., to J. Ojivera.

16th, American patache Selo, from Bahia 3rd ult., to Southgate & Co.

" British brig Fulmar, from Liverpool 20th February, to Stanley, Black & Co.

21st, Spanish polacre Intrepid, from Barcelona 24th February, to Limalal.

" Spanish brig Henrique, from Malaga 22nd March, to Zamaran and Tezera.

22nd, Brazilian brig Desembojo, from Rio Janeiro 4th ult., to Senna.

" British brig Devo, Spout, from Lisbon 29th March, with sail.

23rd, Spanish polacre Eudora, from Barcelona 6th February, to J. Lavraio.

25th, French ship Duvalier, from Calcutta 1st January, Bourbon 21st March, with rice, to Salazar.

" French barque Paraguay, from Harro de Grace 12th March, to Guerra & Co.

" British brig Adams, from Cadiz 20th March, to De Young.

" Brazilian patache Bella Amistad, from Rio Janeiro 14th ult., to Aguilar.

" British brig Jersey Lass, from Liverpool 23rd March, to Parlane & Co.

" Brazilian brig Pedro Segundo, from Santos 2nd ult., to Costa.

" Oriental brig Felix, from Rio Janeiro 12th ult., to Bujaoro.

26th, British barque Harriet, from Cape de Verde 12th April, with sail, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

" Brazilian brig Orestes, from Paragua 20th ult., to Alvarez.

" French brig Torment, from Marseilles 27th February.

" British barque New Express, from Cadiz 4th April, with sail, to Bertram & Co.

27th, British barque Maggie Lander, from Cape de Verde 2nd April, with sail, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

Argentine Theatre.

" This is the Theatre de Argentine Sir, Señora Coronari sings to night.—Señora Coronari, the glory of Rome, Milan, Naples, the prima donna of Italy." This exclaimed an enthusiastic Italian at Rome—and it might here be said. This is the Argentine Theatre, Señora Facentini sings to night, the glory of Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, the prima donna of South America.

On 16th ult., was performed *El Piffaro de Paris*. Doña Justina Facentini and Señor Marinangeli, sung a duet from the opera of Armidia, being their first appearance on this stage. The gentleman also sang an air from Julia y Romeo, and the lady sang that superb air from the *Gianna di Veroli*, which gained for her such rapturous applause at the Victoria Theatre.

Señor Vaccani again sang the miserable air from the *Charlatan*.

The house was brilliantly attended. (Prices double.) Amongst the company in the boxes were Lady of General Liver and daughter; Don Nicolay Anchorena, lady and daughter; Don Pedro Plomer and daughter; Don Ladislao Martinez, lady and daughter; Señora Quiroga (widow of General Quiroga); General Huinero; Señora Monasterio and daughter; Mr. Mandeville, &c. &c.

On the three evenings of the *fiestas de Mayo*, viz.—24th, 25th and 26th, the Argentine Theatre was open and the National anthem sung. The performances consisted of rope dancing, &c.

Victoria Theatre.

On 19th ult., was performed *Olea*. Señor Ximeno personated the Moor, but it wanted those delicate touches which distinguish his acting. The *Pin* and *cazuela* were well attended.

This being the first performance of the 2nd tempo, the entrance money was from this date raised from one to two dollars.

On 21st, *El Ministro*, &c. We did not attend.

On 23rd, *Maria ó la niña abandonada*. Señor Salvador appeared for the first time at the Victoria, and sang in a duet with Señora Pacentini, from the opera of *Motilde de Shalzen*—the Señor afterwards sang a solo from *El Perra*, after which Señora Pacentini sang an air, accompanied by a very pretty chorus, from *La Paraisita*, an opera founded on Byron's poem of that name. Justina was the *Paraisita*—but it is not to list to the waterfall. That *Paraisita* leaves her hall; There glides a step through the foliage thick And her cheek grows pale—and her heart beats quick; There, where a vapour hangs over the resting leaves And her hair is ruffled and her bosom heaves.

A duet from *Semiramide* with Señor Salvador, closed the evening's performances.

The house was extremely well attended.

We have not space for comment on these performances.

On 24th, *La fuerza de los leyes*.
On 25th, *Los Peruanos*.
On 26th, *El Trovador*.

On each of these three evenings the house was crowded in the extreme, and the National anthem was sung in honor of the festival of 25th May—the *viva* were for *La federacion*, *H. E. the Governor*, &c. &c.—the *marzas* were applied to the *Unitarios*, *Los Franceses*, &c.

On the 25th and 26th, the government box was occupied by the Minister of Finance Don Manuel Linares, as the Representative of the Governor, attended by government Aide-de-Camp. He was visited in his box during the evening by Mr. Mandeville, Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. Majesty, Señor Labou, Charge d'Affaires of H. M. the Emperor of Brazil, Señor Maza, President of the House of Representatives, General Soler, &c. &c.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

OLD English bottled Port, Sherry of excellent flavor, Champagne, Preserved Ginger, Black and Green Teas, Sugar Candy, &c. &c. are on sale by the package, at Anderson, Weller & Co's Store.

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OLD BOTTLED MADEIRA WINE, in cases of 9 dozens each; also a small quantity of good Flannel, Copper Stills, &c. 19 47.

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MANUEL LORENZO AMARAL.

WANTED.

TWO or three hard-working laborers, who understand something of book-keeping, may find immediate employment at good wages on application to Mr. James Sheridan, at Booth's Hotel.

NOTICE.

SUPERIOR Havana Cigars, on sale at No. 54, Calle del 25 de Mayo, wholesale and retail.

PRICES CURRENT.

All the prices of gold and silver to be taken as nominal.

Doubloons, Spanish	240	= 250 dollars each.
Do. Patriot	249	= 250 do.
Do. Plata macanuca	133	= 144 do. for one dollar, Spanish.
Do. Plata macanuca	143	= 144 do. each.
Do. Six per cent Stack	56	= do. per ct.
Bank Shares	28	= do. per ct.
Exchange on England	16	= 3 1/2 pence per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro	500	= nominal.
Do. Montevideo	151	= 154 per patron.
Do. United States	121	= 128 dollars.
Hides, Or. best	36	= 37 de. p. pasada.
Do. waddy	29	= 31 do. do.
Do. do.	29	= 32 do. do.
Do. do.	29	= 30 do. do.
Do. Horae	11	= 14 do. each.
Nutria Skin	10	= 15 do. per lb.
Chinchilla Skin	50	= 60 do. per dozen.
Wool, common	11	= 14 do. per arba.
Do. pick'd	28	= 29 do. do.
Sheep skin	65	= 70 do. per arba.
Calf skins per dozen	25	= 30 do.
Do. skins per dozen	11	= 12 do.
Hair, long	65	= 70 do. per arba.
Do. mixed	32	= 33 do. do.
Jerked Beef	16	= 18 do. quintal.
Yellow, melted	16	= 17 do. per arba.
Flour, (North American)	154	= 350 per ton.
Flour, (North American)		= a new
Sh. on board	11	= 11 1/2 ct. pr. month.
Darcena		= 11 1/2 ct. pr. month.

The highest price of Doubloons during the week, 250 dollars. The lowest price 245 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 31 pence. The lowest ditto 31 pence.

PRINTED AT THE MERCHANTS GAZETTE OFFICE, No. 75 calle de Cangallo.
Published every SATURDAY, at No. 39, calle del 25 de Mayo, where Subscriptions and Communications are received by the Editor.
PRICE.—TEN DOLLARS, (ADVANCE) PER QUARTER.—Single numbers Extra.
ALEXANDER BRADNER, Responsible Editor.