

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1122.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19th, 1848. (Established in 1826.)

BUENOS AYRES.

After the re-establishment of legal order in Corrientes, it was natural enough that a certain degree of anxiety should be felt for the appearance of some indication of the policy intended to be pursued by the Argentine Government in relation to Paraguay. Notwithstanding the pacific intentions it had repeatedly proclaimed with respect to that province, there was room to apprehend that they might have undergone an entire change, from the fact of numerous fresh provocations having supervened, which seemed to put forbearance to too severe a test. Besides, in view of the practise of nations which still maintain a character for highmindedness and consistency, it was hard to believe that, with a victorious army on the confines of the refractory province, locked by a comparatively powerful naval force, the Argentine Government should not forget its pacific professions amidst the exultation of success. But General Rosas has once more shewn that his is not the ambition of a conqueror, whatever his traducers may assert to the contrary. The programme of his policy in regard to Paraguay, which we insert elsewhere, affords, we think, a convincing proof, that he knows how to prize true glory. Foregoing the advantages of his commanding position, and acting up to his original declarations, without surrendering one iota of the national rights, he now, as at the first, evinces an eager disposition to leave the settlement of the question at issue with the Paraguayan ruler to the influence of time and reason. Whether General Rosas in thus yielding to his generous impulses adopts the most politic course is a question which only the issue can decide; but in making such a noble use of victory he certainly raises himself to a higher station than he has yet occupied among the leading political characters of his day. For the rest, it is peculiarly gratifying to us to see how admirably our prognostications have been borne out by the event, in the liberality with which the Argentine Government has extended to Paraguay the benefits accruing from the restoration of peace throughout the Republic, and this too at a moment, when that province is suffering to the fullest extent all the privations entailed upon it by the mad policy of its ruler. It may be vanity, but we can not help recalling what we said some fourteen months ago on learning the failure of the North American mediation.

"Whatever President Lopez may call his flag, it is in the eyes of the Argentine Government nothing more than any of the provincial flags of Santa Fé, Entrerios or Corrientes, used exclusively in the coasting trade. And we mistake much if, notwithstanding his refractoriness, provided he do not renew his aggressions, the Argentine Government will not, upon the pacification of the Republic, extend to his flag the same privileges as those enjoyed by any other of the sister provinces in the inland navigation."

That we did not mistake is now evident.—Whether the boon thus spontaneously granted will be received by Governor Lopez in the same spirit in which it is offered, is, we think, more than doubtful; but it can hardly fail to be duly appre-

ciated by intelligent Paraguayans, who have so long seen their country's best interests sacrificed to their ruler's inordinate desire of pre-eminence, whilst he, in his turn, has been the dupe of the designing policy of Brazil, who, by keeping Paraguay estranged from her natural political connection, continues to supplant her in the Argentine markets. At all events, the important modification of the decree of non-intercourse with that province, though, from existing circumstances, presenting now but a limited field for enterprise, will, we are certain, be joyfully hailed by the commercial community as an earnest of a new career of prosperity after the scandal and injustice we are now witnessing in the shape of foreign intervention shall have for ever passed away.

With reference to the affairs of the River Plate, the following is the most important we find in the papers received by the last Packet:—

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, DEC. 13.

Blockade of the River Plate.

Mr. T. BARKING begged to ask the noble lord the Secretary of State for foreign Affairs a question relative to our commercial relations with Buenos Ayres. The noble lord would recollect that in the speech from the throne, on the 22nd January, 1845, allusions were made to the difficulties that existed to the commerce of all nations by reason of the warfare that afflicted the states of the Rio de la Plata, and that, in conjunction with the King of the French, this country was endeavouring to effect the pacification of those states. The British blockade had been removed, but the French blockade still continued, and had been the cause of great inconvenience and loss to those who were engaged in carrying on trade with Buenos Ayres. Ships destined to Buenos Ayres were obliged to unship at Montevideo, and there pay ship dues amounting to several thousand pounds. In the month of August no less than £50,000 had been levied chiefly on British goods destined to Buenos Ayres, besides paying export dues. What he wished to ask the noble lord was, whether he was prepared to state to the house, and through the house to the commercial community, the present position of the negotiations with France upon this subject, and whether there was any hope of a speedy removal of the French blockade?

Lord PALMERSTON.—In answer to the question of the hon. gentleman, I beg to state that Her Majesty's Government is quite aware of the great inconvenience sustained, not only by the commerce of this country, but by many other nations, by the continuance of that state of things which has so long existed in the River Plate. It is a subject which has attracted the anxious attention of Her Majesty's Government. We have been in communication with the Government of France on the subject of the blockade, and I am glad to feel it my duty to state that the Government of France has expressed and manifested the most sincere desire to co-operate with the British Government for the purpose of putting an end to that state of things; and recently it has been my duty to have communication with the Duke de Broglie, and arrangements have been come to between the two Governments to send out instructions to the British and French representatives at Buenos Ayres and Montevideo for the purpose of endeavouring to put an end to the present state of things in that country. I trust that when those instructions arrive in the River Plate we shall have a fair prospect of seeing those hostilities terminated which have for so long a period impeded commerce in that part of the world. It will be satisfactory to

the house to hear that France and England are perfectly agreed as to the course it would be advisable to adopt, should those instructions fail of effect. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. DISRAELI asked whether at the present moment this country had a resident minister in the River Plate?

Lord PALMERSTON said we had not at this moment, but that Her Majesty had appointed Capt. Gore to be her Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires at Buenos Ayres. He was some time since on his passage, but had been delayed by foul weather. He was now on the point of again starting to Buenos Ayres.—*Times*.

Daily News' version of Lord Palmerston's reply.

It was his duty to state to the house that the government of France had expressed and manifested a sincere desire to co-operate with Great Britain in removing that state of things. He had been in communication with the Duke de Broglie, and instructions had been sent out to the French authorities on the River Plate to put an end to the blockade, and when those instructions reached their destination there was a fair prospect of the termination of hostilities. It would be satisfactory to the house to know that the French and English governments were perfectly agreed in the course it was thought expedient to pursue.

In answer to a question from Mr. Disraeli, Viscount PALMERSTON said that there was no Consul at Montevideo except Capt. Gore, the Chargé d'Affaires, but a Consul was on his way.

Our merchants who are connected with the River Plate will learn with satisfaction, that the French and English Governments have at length come to an agreement which will, we trust, put an end to the very unsatisfactory state of affairs between Buenos Ayres and Montevideo. The disposition shown by the French Government during the communications which have led to this result affords the best ground for believing that this question will be soon finally and satisfactorily arranged.

"Morning Chronicle," 11th Dec. 1847.

According to accounts from Paris to the 19th December *via* Antwerp a partial change was expected to take place in the French Cabinet. The Chambers had been convoked for the 29th December. The *Precurseur* of Antwerp, in reference to advices from the former city of the 19th, states that Baron de Gros, formerly French Chargé d'Affaires to the Republic of New Grenada, is likely to be appointed Plenipotentiary to this country on the part of France.

Our readers cannot fail to remember that a short time since certain well-known individuals at Montevideo were loud in their asseverations that the gallant Commodore Sir Thomas Herbert was about to be removed from his command, and even announced that the November packet would bring his recall. These rumours, originating in the most malicious spirit, were based on the expectation, that the representations of the loan-jobbing clique and the so-called Government of their devotion, forwarded to Europe in September last, would have been readily assented to. The Consul General at London and the Minister Ellauri at Paris were instructed formally to support the request. The Editor of the defunct *Britannia* was ordered also by his employers to exert all the powers of misrepresentation and falsehood, for the use of which he receives his stipend. With such a phalanx, a rebuff could scarcely be expected. "Peter Porcupine de Bull" and his co-jobbers exulted in the prospect of success; but, alas! they were doomed to bitter disappointment.

The last Packet brought advices from England, that in answer to the different representations, Lord Palmerston had replied, that Her Majesty's Government and Lord Palmerston, in particular, were extremely satisfied, and much gratified at every thing Sir Thomas Herbert has done since he has been in command of H. M.'s naval forces in the River Plate. Foiled in their endeavours to have the course clear, the attack must be continued nearer home. The *Comercio*, alarmed at the departure of Sir Thomas for Rio, insinuates a thousand and one malignities, which pass as facts with its unfortunate readers. This is the object desired, but credulity will not last for ever. The day is not far distant when the victims will be awakened to their true interests and heap maledictions on those who have brought them to the verge of ruin. The *Courrier de la Plata* of the 12th inst. (a paper said to be supported by the French authorities at Monte Video) chagrined with its neighbour at the failure of their friends' plans, has a long tirade of calumny and abuse against the worthy Commodore which we merely notice, to observe that we are surprised that the English community at Monte Video should tolerate in silence the vile and despicable assertions of this miserable scribe.

It was known that, for some months past, there had been a division in the Brazilian Cabinet with respect to the propriety of receiving the new Minister appointed by the intrusive government in Montevideo to reside near the Imperial Government. This division, we now learn, has resulted in the resignation of Sr. Souza e Oliveira, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who had unsuccessfully opposed the reception of the representative of that anomalous authority. In consequence, the vacant portefeuille has been given to Dr. Pimenta Bueno, who was formerly Chargé d'Affaires in Paraguay, and Lamas is now, by the grace of the majority of the Brazilian Cabinet, the minister of a government without a nation at the Court of H. M. the Emperor of Brazil.

The President of the United States in his late annual Message to Congress strenuously advocates the continuance of the war against Mexico with renewed vigour. He insists on the formal occupation by the naval and land forces of the Americans of all the ports, cities, towns and provinces which are already in their possession, or which may hereafter fall into their hands, and on levying contributions on the enemy, which shall, as far as practicable, meet the expenses of the war. He advises the adoption of measures for indemnifying the United States, by permanently appropriating part of the Mexican territory. To New Mexico and the Californias, which were taken possession of at the commencement of the war, he is of opinion that the jurisdiction and civil laws of the United States should at once be extended.

The city of Nashville in Tennessee has been nearly destroyed by the blowing up of a powder magazine which was struck by lightning. Upwards of 100 houses were buried in ruins, and a great number of people perished.

Re-opening of commercial intercourse with Paraguay.

Under date of the 25th December last, the Governor of Corrientes addressed the following note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs:—

The undersigned, in fulfilment of the duties imposed upon by the honourable engagements of the Confederation and the fundamental compact thereof, addresses H. E. the Minister of the Government of Buenos Ayres, encharged with the general affairs of the Republic, for the purpose of asking instructions respecting the line of conduct he is to observe with regard to the Argentine province of Paraguay.

The undersigned at once protests to Y. E. that he will enter into no political relations of any description with the government of said province, without being authorised for that purpose by the general government; and that it is with respect to the commercial relations, which existed

and may exist between this province and that of Paraguay, without any compromise, that the undersigned requests instructions.

In view of the immense injuries which the trade of Corrientes has suffered in these latter times when it has been under the domination of the ruthless Unitarians; and taking into consideration that there is at present in Paraguay much and valuable Argentine property, and that the owners of this property went to Paraguay to trade at a time when the effects of the decree of the general government prohibiting the entry of Paraguayan vessels and produce into the ports of the Argentine Confederation, were suspended; the undersigned has deemed it just to admit into this port Argentine vessels, with property also Argentine, coming from Paraguay, and to grant them license to proceed to the other ports of the Confederation, until such time as Y. E. shall transmit to me the instructions, which I solicit from the general government—instructions which the undersigned protests to Y. E. shall be faithfully complied with and upheld.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

BENJAMIN VIRASORO.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs replied to the above, in a note dated the 7th inst., as follows:—

H. E. the Governor has directed the undersigned to say to you in reply, that you have acted correctly in requesting from this government suitable instructions in regard to the line of conduct you are to observe with respect to the Argentine province of Paraguay. In like manner should Y. E. act uniformly, and in all cases, as well in reference to the political relations between the provinces of Corrientes and Paraguay, as with regard to commercial relations, in respect to which it would have been more proper for Y. E. to have awaited the result of the instructions you solicit from this government, before you adopted the measure you allude to. H. E. the Governor is fully sensible of the difficulties with which Y. E. has been surrounded in the first moments of your installation in the chief command; he is also aware that you can not be all at once thoroughly acquainted with the antecedents and circumstances of the policy of the general government; and highly appreciating Y. E.'s good wishes and intentions in said measure, the result of an involuntary error of Y. E. in adopting it of your own accord, he merely remarks it to Y. E. in order to apprise you, in due form, that this and other affairs essentially and strictly connected with the common interests of the Republic and with its defence and security, come within the special province of the general government, to whom it belongs to resolve thereon.

H. E. the Governor at once approves of the position assumed by Y. E. not to enter into political relations of any description with the government of the province of Paraguay, without being authorised for that purpose by the general government. It is strictly incumbent on you to preserve that position, in conformity with the policy of this government and the rest of the Confederation in regard to said province of Paraguay, as long as its governor shall insist on disconnecting it from the political community to which it belongs. If by chance he should address you upon the subject of affairs having connection with said relations, Y. E. should merely acknowledge the receipt of the communications, giving him the address of Most Excellent Signior Governor and Captain General of the Province of Paraguay, and confining yourself to stating that you have submitted his correspondence to the general government, whom the Governor of Paraguay is to address upon any affair concerning the relations of the Confederation with the province of Paraguay. Y. E. is to observe this line of conduct invariably, in order thus to uphold, in the just and pacific manner in which this government acts, the Republic's paramount rights of sovereignty and territorial integrity.

As regards the commercial relations with said province, H. E. the Governor, in pursuance of that same policy of irrevocable and just determination to uphold the eminent rights of the Confederation in the question of principles, and of being lavish in testimonies of peace and moderation in point of fact—in conformity, also, with his repeated official declarations and unequivocal acts in this right and honourable direction—ordains, for the present and until otherwise determined upon, that the ports of the Confederation shall be opened to Argentine vessels, whether laden or unladen, coming from the province of Paraguay, or going thereto from said ports. In the denomination of Argentine vessels Paraguayan are comprised, inasmuch as they are in fact Argentine.

The horrid oppression in which the ruthless Unitarians held the province of Corrientes having

happily ended, one of the reasons on which this Government grounded its decree, prohibiting commercial intercourse with the province of Paraguay, has also ceased. On the other hand, since the Governor of said province has declared that he will merely keep on the defensive, and employ arms only in the event of being attacked, the General Government generously offers him this additional motive of confidence, in order to remove his unfounded apprehensions, or pretexts, and another testimony of moderation in the midst of victory. Should this testimony not be duly appreciated and reciprocated by the governor of the province of Paraguay, or should he meet it with unfriendly or hostile acts, the General Government will opportunely determine on the course proper to be pursued, as its present measure is only of a provisional character and merely relaxes the decree of non-intercourse until otherwise ordained, according to ulterior events and the conduct that may be observed by the Government of the province of Paraguay. The aforesaid decree of non-intercourse was never suspended by the General Government. It is only now that it deems it advisable to modify it in the form and under the circumstances set forth.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

FELIPE ARANA.

The following note from the Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs to Prince Metternich discloses another piece of low intrigue of the Brazilian Cabinet:—

Buenos Ayres, January 13, 1848.

The Argentine Government has been recently informed, that that of Y. E. yielding to undue solicitations from that of the province of Paraguay to the effect that the pretended independence thereof as a sovereign state should be acknowledged, had acceded to that request; and that the Paraguayan independence has been solemnly recognised by the Austrian Government.

H. E. the Governor, by whose order the undersigned has the honor to address Y. E., has viewed with the most lively regret this act of the Government of H. M. the Emperor, which detracts from the rights and integrity of the Confederation. And he can not but be persuaded that it has emanated from the want of correct information regarding these countries on the part of Y. E.'s Government.

These considerations having induced H. E. the Governor to direct the undersigned to acquaint Y. E. with the non-existence of the pretended independence of Paraguay, and with the just titles by which this Government is constrained to disavow it and oppose its sanction. H. E. doubts not that the enlightened Cabinet of Vienna, impressed with the justice of the present remonstrance of the Argentine Government, will hasten to reconsider this important affair, and recall its acknowledgment of the supposed independence of the province of Paraguay, which has formed and forms an integral part of the territory of the Argentine Confederation, and is, and has been, one same body politic with it. Such an act will be an eloquent proof of sincere goodwill and friendship towards this Republic.

After the South American Republics, by means of a glorious revolution, became emancipated from the mother country, each section of the continent declared itself independent, enacting laws by which it governed itself, and proclaiming itself in the face of the universe a free and sovereign state. The Argentine Confederation, like the other Republics, came forward as an independent nation. And the same people and territories composing the vicerealty in the time of the Spanish domination formed the entirety of the new Republic. Part of it was Paraguay, and this province, like the others which composed the vicerealty of Buenos Ayres, from the moment the standard of the revolution was unfurled, submitted to the Gubernative Junta installed in this city, which assumed the powers of the viceroys.

Incontestable documents attest the authentic fact, that from that period the province of Paraguay acknowledged itself as a competent part of the Argentine Republic, forming one same state, and submitting to the immediate direction of the authorities of Buenos Ayres, which superseded the Spanish. This dependency of the Province of Paraguay on, and its union with, the other Provinces of the River Plate, established at the commencement of the revolution, and emanating from the same political bond which united them during the domination of Spain, was stipulated in a binding manner in a solemn treaty concluded between the Province of Paraguay and that of Buenos Ayres on the 19th of October 1811. Both provinces declared themselves therein to be united in indissoluble federation or alliance, for the sacred purpose of combat-

ting and destroying any enemy who should attempt to impede the progress of the just and noble cause which they upheld in behalf of their liberty.

It was also declared in said treaty, that such close ties shall ever unite in grateful confraternity the province of Paraguay with the other Provinces of the River Plate.

At no period from the commencement of the revolution did the Province of Paraguay ever form an independent state. Many and solemn documents extant substantiate this fact, and that of Paraguay having continued to consider itself what it actually is—an integral part of the ancient viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, subsequently erected into an independent state.

True it is, that the isolation to which the province of Paraguay was afterwards reduced, subjugated by an exceptional government, left it an idle spectator of the struggle for our independence, in which it took no part whatever. But this fact was not on its part a rupture of the ties by which it had bound itself to the other Argentine Provinces, nor much less could it exonerate it from the sacred obligations which it had voluntarily contracted by means of solemn stipulations written in a public treaty. During the war carried on by the other Argentine Provinces against the Spanish domination, Paraguay never declared its wish to separate from the political community to which it belonged, and virtually continued to be an integral part of the Argentine Republic. The isolation in which it was placed, originated in causes entirely domestic, which leave not the slightest ground to suspect it ever had the design to erect itself into an independent state.

Besides, the Argentine Government uniformly preserved all its rights to the territory of Paraguay, and regarded it, as it still regards it, as one of the Argentine provinces. Nor could it be otherwise, since in struggling against the dominating power of Spain, it also fought for the liberty of that province, till the Nation obtained the desired blessing, the possession of which cost it so many sacrifices of blood and treasure. These are rights which Y. E.'s enlightened government will deem more than sufficient to shew the great justice with which this government opposes the starting up of a new independent nation within the Republic itself.

The foregoing considerations which the undersigned, by order of his government, has the honor to submit to Y. E.'s enlightened judgement, are elucidated in the publications which he has the gratification to enclose. H. E. the Governor confidently trusts that Y. E.'s government in view thereof, will not hesitate to comply with the solicitation of a young Republic, whose territorial integrity, owing to a senseless jealousy, it is sought to destroy by the surprising efforts of the diplomatic agents of H. M. the Emperor of Brazil in the courts of Europe and in the American Republics.

H. E. the Governor likewise trusts, that Y. E. will deign to call the attention of H. M. the Emperor of Austria to what is herein set forth, and that you will not fail to use your noble efforts in order to obtain from H. M.'s enlightened Government so just a measure, which will be, besides, an estimable proof of H. M.'s good-will towards the Argentine Confederation.

God preserve Y. E. many years

Felipe Arana.

UNITED STATES.

The following are the resolutions passed at the public meeting in Lexington, at which Mr. Clay delivered his celebrated anti-war speech:—

1st.—Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting, That the primary cause of the present unhappy war existing between the United States of America and the United States of the Republic of Mexico, was the annexation of Texas to the former; and the immediate occasion of hostilities between the two republics, arose out of the order of the President of the United States for the removal of the army under the command of General Taylor from its position at Corpus Christi to a point opposite Matamoros, on the east bank of the Rio Bravo, within the territory claimed by both republics, but then under the jurisdiction of Mexico, and inhabited by its citizens. That the order of the President for the removal of the army to that point, was imprudent and unconstitutional, it being without the concurrence of Congress, or even consultation with it, although it was in session; but that Congress having, by its subsequent acts, recognized the war thus brought into existence without its previous authority or consent, the prosecution of it became thereby national.

2d.—Resolved, That in the absence of any formal and public declaration by Congress of the objects for which the war ought to be prosecuted, the President of the United States, as chief magistrate, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, is left to the guidance of his own judgement to prosecute it for such purposes and objects as he may deem the honor and interest of the nation to require.

3d.—Resolved, That by the consent of the United States, Congress, being invested with power to declare war and grant letters of marque and reprisal, to make rules concerning captures by land and water, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to make rules for the government of the land and naval forces, has the fullest and the most complete war making power of the people of the United States; and, so possessing it, has a right to determine upon the motives, causes and objects of wars when once commenced, or at any time during the progress of their existence.

4th.—Resolved, as the further opinion of the meeting, that it is the duty of Congress to declare, by some authentic act, for what purpose and object the existing war ought to be prosecuted; that it is the duty of the President, in his official capacity, to conform to such a declaration of Congress; and if, after such a declaration, the President should decline or refuse to endeavor by all the means, civil, diplomatic and military, in his power to execute the announced will of Congress, and, in defiance of its authority, should continue and prosecute the war for purposes and objects other than those declared by that body, it would become the right and duty of Congress to adopt the most efficacious measures to arrest the farther progress of the war, taking care to make ample provision for the honor, the safety and security of our armies in Mexico, in every contingency; and if Mexico should decline or refuse to conclude a treaty with us, stipulating for the purposes and objects so declared by Congress, it would be the duty of the government to prosecute the war with the utmost vigilance, until they were attained by a treaty of peace.

5th.—Resolved, That we view with serious alarm, and are utterly opposed to any purpose like the annexation of Mexico to the United States in any mode, and especially by conquest; that we believe the two nations could not be happily governed by one common authority, owing to their great difference of race, laws, language, and religion, and the vast extent of their respective territories, and the large amount of their respective populations; that such a union, against the consent of the exasperated Mexican people, could only be effected and preserved by large standing armies, and the constant application of military force; in other words, by despotic sway, exercised over the Mexican people in the first instance, but which there would be just cause to apprehend might, in process of time, be extended over the people of the United States; that we deprecate, therefore, such a union, as wholly incompatible with the genius of our government, and with the character of our free and liberal institutions; and we anxiously hope that each nation may be left in the undisturbed possession of its own laws, language, cherished religion, and territory, to pursue its own happiness according to what it may deem best for itself.

6th.—Resolved, That, considering the series of splendid and brilliant victories achieved by our brave armies and their gallant commanders, during the war with Mexico, unattended by a single reverse, the United States, without any danger of their honor suffering the slightest tarnish, can practise the virtues of moderation and magnanimity towards their discomfited foe; we have no desire for the dismemberment of the Republic of Mexico, but wish only a just and proper fixation of the limits of Texas.

7th.—Resolved, That we do positively and emphatically disclaim and disavow any wish or desire, on our part, to acquire any foreign territory whatever, for the purpose of propagating slavery, or of introducing slavery from the United States into any such foreign territory.

8th.—Resolved, That we invite our fellow citizens of the United States, who are anxious for the restoration of the blessings of peace, or if the existing war shall continue to be prosecuted, or desiring that its purpose and object shall be defined and known; who are anxious to avert present and future perils and dangers with which it may be fraught; and who are also anxious to produce contentment and satisfaction at home, and to elevate the national character abroad, to assemble together in their respective communities and to express their views, feelings and opinions on the subject.

The following is a list of the candidates for the presidency, already named in the newspapers, in resolutions, or in some other public way:—

CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENCY.	
Whig.	Democratic.
Henry Clay,	Thomas H. Benton,
Thomas Corwin,	Martin Van Buren,
Daniel Webster,	Levi Woodbury,
John M. Clayton,	Lewis Cass,
Winfield Scott,	John C. Calhoun,
John McLennan,	James K. Polk,
	James Buchanan,
Native.	George W. Dallas,
Wm. Archer.	Samuel Houston,
	Wm. O. Butler,
Abolition.	Independent.
John P. Hale,	Zachary Taylor.
Garrig Smith,	
James G. Birney.	

The following are nominations made by conventions:—

Abolition.	Native.
For President, John P. Hale,	Zachary Taylor.
For Vice President, Leicester King,	H. A. S. Dearborn.

Amidst this multitude of candidates' and confusion of parties, it seems to be utterly impossible to assign any relative weight to any one individual, in an election at which nearly four millions of votes will be polled. Heretofore, during the last twenty years, two organized political parties divided the people of the United States and brought forward their candidates—the whigs and the democrats. According to all appearances, at this day, it would seem that those parties are about to be disorganized—one in one way, and the other in some other way. If the whig or democratic party should be disorganized among those numerous candidates, the three highest voted for by the people will, of course, go into the House of Representatives; and one of them will be selected according to the rules laid down in the constitution. At present every thing is in doubt and confusion, both as to the result of the election, as it is to the candidates, and even as to the mode of bringing them into the field. The country is in labor—go get the midwife.—Herald.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

February 12. Wind—N. N. E.
Sailed, H. B. M.'s brigantine Griffon, Lieut James P. Thurburn, for Montevideo. Passengers, Messieurs John Nuttall, William Helsey, Jose Maria Cebej, Henry Schneilewind and Rafael del Sar. Brazilian corvette Union, 18 guns, Captain Francisco Manuel Barroso, for Montevideo, Passengers, Messieurs Juan J. Garcia, Ezequiel Paderj Jacinto Anisca and Segundo Aguiar. Mesdames Nemesia Peña de Santillan, daughter, servants and son, Lizarda A. Rivero and son, Concepcion Agell and Feliciano Rivero.

February 13. Wind—N., at 10 a. m. changed to S. S. W., in the afternoon S. ruh.
No arrivals or sailings.

February 14. Wind—S. E., fresh, rain.
No arrivals or sailings.

February 15.—Wind S. S. E., rain.
No arrivals or sailings.

February 16.—Wind N., in the afternoon S. E.
No arrivals or sailings.

February 17.—Wind S. E.
Arrived, H. B. M.'s packet schooner Spider, 6 guns, Lieut. Charles Haydon, from Rio Janeiro 4th, Montevideo 15th inst., with the mail brought to Rio Janeiro on the 31st January by H. B. M.'s packet Seagull, from Palmouth 16th December. Passengers, Messieurs Hugh Smith and servant, Llewellyn Nash, William Thompson, Gervacio Posadas, William Robertson, Adolph Dreyer, Rafael Perez, G. W. Dumber, Francisco Baraja, Antonio José Forreyra, Enrique Ugarte, Giles Tyler, Albert Mayer, and Peter Thorne and daughter. Mesdames Gervacia Casares and daughter and Justina Florning.

February 18.—Wind S. E.
Sailed, United States brig of war Perry, Lieut. Com. Filton, for Montevideo.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

February 5.
H. B. M. brigantine Griffon, Lieut. J. P. Thurburn 3d inst.
French schooner of war Agathe, from the Uruguay River.

February 6.
H. B. M. steamer Alecto, Commander Vincent A. Massingberd, from Rio Janeiro 31st ult.

Brazilian barque Berenice, 18 guns, Lieut. Mancebo, hence 31st ult.
 Danish brigantine Randers, 120 tons, Jans Clausen, from Hamburg 12th December, to Thode & Co.
 Danish brigantine Cecilia Maria, 106 tons, F. Housen, from Hamburg 19th December, to Treussin & Co.

February 7.
 American brig Prairie, 190 tons, Samuel Hutchinson, from Boston 11th December.

February 8.
 Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, Lieut. Riboty, hence 7th inst.
 Spanish brig Juanito, 230 tons, Antonio Alsina, from Barcelona 5th, Malaga 27th December, to J. Llavallo & Sons.

February 9.
 American schooner Benjamin Biglaw, 153 tons, J. Mayo, from Rio Grande 6th inst., to Santiago & Co.

Brazilian brig Desideria, 277 tons, Francisco J. Machado, from Rio Grande 6th inst., order.
 Sardinian brig Cesare, 130 tons, S. Fidauxa, from Rio Janeiro 18th January, hence 5th inst., to Cipriano Elia.

American brig Courier, 198 tons, M. Ibale, from Rio Grande 6th inst., to Southgate & Co.
 Oriental schooner Julieta, 50 tons, M. Sillas, from Rio Grande 5th inst., to Pedro Cassarina.

February 10.
 Brazilian brig Felix, 187 tons, G. José de Sosa, from Pernambuco 18th January, to Manuel Gonzalez de Acosta.

American barque Success, 203 tons, Louille, from Rio Grande 6th inst., to Southgate & Co.
 British brig Malina, 187 tons, Frederick Alexander, from Cadiz 8th December, to Samuel Lafone.

February 11.
 British brig Nautilus, 135 tons, Daniel Stockdale, from the Patagonian Coast, with guano. She put in to Montevideo to furnish herself with provisions.

February 12.
 United States frigate Brandy-Wine, 44 guns, bearing the flag of Commodore Storer, from Rio Janeiro 3rd inst.

French brig Finette, 251 tons, Oliver, from Cote 12th December, to Herard.
 Hamburg galliot Carl Heinrich, 146 tons, from Rio Grande 9th, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

February 13.
 Brazilian transport brig Fabuna, from Enseada. H. B. M. brigantine Griffon, Lieut. James P. Thurburn, hence 12th inst.
 Sardinian brigantine Margarita, 98 tons, Agustin Daloroso, from Rio Grande 8th inst.
 Brazilian sloop of war Uniao, 18 guns, Captain Francisco Manuel Barroso, hence 12th inst.

February 14.
 Danish brig Margaretha, 130 tons, G. Yergan, from Antwerp 24th December, Cape de Verdes 18th January, to Thode & Co.

Oriental barque Avelina, 256 tons, L. Burmeister, from Rio Grande 10th inst., to order.
 Spanish polacre Pezinka, 162 tons, Agustin Austria, from Barcelona 29th November, Malaga 27th December, to Mariano Casares.

American barque Letitia, 124 tons, Lewis, from Baltimore 18th December, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Brazilian brig Duque da Terceira, 156 tons, Faustino Martinez Bastos, from Santos 6th inst., to M. Gonzalez.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

February 5.
 Danish brigantine Odin, Lund, for Antwerp.

February 7.
 Pensamiento, for Rio Janeiro.

February 8.
 French ship Adhemar, Devauz, for Marseilles.

February 9.
 Danish brig Melita, P. Muller, for New York.
 British barque Argentina, J. Morton, for Valparaiso.

February 9.
 H. B. M. steam frigate Firebrand, Captain James Hope, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Sir Thomas Herbert, for Rio Janeiro.

The Antelope steamer sailed from Rio Janeiro for England on the 1st inst.

The French frigate Reine Blanche, 50 guns, Captain Page, from Cherbourg, bound to Bourbon, arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 30th ult.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres.

February 12. The British brig Fame which was last week detained by the blockaders when leaving the port sailed this day for Montevideo.

February 13. A pilot-boat from Enseada was this day detained by the blockaders when attempting to enter the port.

February 15. The above mentioned pilot-boat sailed this day down the river.

February 17. The Argentine schooner Paqueta Argentino (late Sardinian schooner Venus) when attempting to leave the port on the preceding night was fired at by the French brig Alsacienne and a shot sent through her hull. A French armed launch sailed this day apparently for Enseada.

This day (19th inst.) completes the 57th day of the blockade.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

BRITISH—Packet schooner Spider, 6 guns, Lieut. Charles Haydon.
 FRENCH—Steam sloop Chiere, 6 guns, Lieut. Foudra.
 Brig Alsacienne, 4 guns, Lieut. Fournier.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Rooms since our last:—

Saturday	87
Sunday	86
Monday	74
Tuesday	76
Wednesday	74
Thursday	74
Friday	76

Advertisements.

AT the Globe Hotel No. 36 Calle 25 de Mayo, G. A. Swasey is prepared to do his best to accommodate with Rooms and Board all who may be pleased to command his Services.

Table and Cooking department attended to by a Partner in the business—an acknowledged Caterer of the first class—Perhaps a little better!!

Hiram Hunt.

Has removed his Carpenter's shop from Calle de Cangallo N° 104, to Calle de Corrientes N° 23, from Calle de Ven'e y Ciego de Mayo half a square towards the Camp.

The Office of Brownell Stegmann & Co. has been removed from N° 99 Calle de Belgrano to N° 144 Calle de Restaurador.

Situation Wanted.

As House Steward, by a young man who can make himself useful in other respects, understands all that is requisite, and can give satisfactory references as to sobriety, diligence and general good conduct, having been two years with his last employer. A moderate salary will be accepted of.

A line addressed T. P. No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo will be respectfully attended to.

SECOND HAND BOOKS ON SALE

No. 694, Calle de Cangallo.

Anacharis Travels of L'Abbe Barthelemi, with maps, plans &c. 4 vols.; American Revolution by Allen et al.; Adams' Roman Antiquities 1 vol.; Age of Revelation by Dr Bondmut 1 vol.; Athenian Oracle 1 vol.; Armstrong's poetical works 1 vol.; Abolition of Slavery 1 vol.; Basset's poetical works 1 vol.; Basset's Sermons complete in 1 vol.; Bates' Doctrines of Friends 1 vol.; Basset's Glory of the Heavens 1 vol.; Barruel's (L'Abbe) History of Jacobinism 4 vols.; Barclay on Slavery 1 vol.; Butler's Sermons 1 vol.; Balfour on the Study and use of History 1 vol.; Do on Patriotism 1 vol.; Bonycastle's Astronomy 1 vol.; British Statesmen 1 vol.; Burn's principles of Christian philosophy 1 vol.; Byron's Works 4 vols.; Boston's Fourfold State 1 vol.; Bolt, on the Hand its Mechanism and Endowments 1 vol.; Bacon's Essays 1 vol.; Beauties of Sterne 1 vol.; Beauties and Sublimities of Nature 1 vol.; Clarke's Essay on Study 1 vol.; Claver, on the Revelation of the surface of the Globe 1 vol.; Chesterfield's Letters to his Son 4 vols.; Chambers' Information for the people 1 vol.; Colles' Materia Medica 2 vols.; Considerations on the choice of public rulers 1 vol.; Coppleston's Discourses 1 vol.; D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation in Germany and Switzerland 1 vol.; Dictionary in America 1 vol.; Euclid's Elements 1 vol.; Esdale's Christian Theology 1 vol.; Essay on Reading 1 vol.; Essay on the Life and Character of Petrarch 1 vol.; Evidence relative to the Conduct of the American War 1 vol.; Foster on Decision of character 1 vol.; Fordyce's Elements of Moral philosophy 1 vol.; Ferguson on Civil Society 1 vol.; Foster, on the Importance of Religion 1 vol.; Gravesande's philosophy 1 vol.; Geoffrey of Balliage 1 vol.; Gessaine Guide to Health 1 vol.; Goldsmith's Essays, poems and plays 1 vol.; Gay's Fables 1 vol.; Holme's American Annals 2 vols.; Hamilton's (Alexander) Works 3 vols.; Hebrew Antiquities 1 vol.; Heusslet's History of France 2 vols.; Hazlett's Lectures on Dramatic Literature in the Age of Elizabeth 1 vol.; Haytian

papers &c 1 vol.; Harace's Odes and Satires 2 vols.; Harris's Dictionary of Natural History of the Bible 1 vol.; Hartwell's Morals 1 vols.; Hoole's Tasso (Jerusalem Delivered) 1 vol.; History of Egypt 1 vol.; Irving's Orations 1 vol.; Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation 1 vol.; Italian phrases 1 vol.; Kater's Mechanic's 1 vol.; Kay's Travels and Researches in California 1 vol.; Kirk White's complete Works 1 vol.; Life of Sir Isaac Newton 1 vol.; Lardner's Hydrostatics and Pneumatics 1 vol.; Letters of Junius 2 vols.; Life of Dr. Adam Clarke 2 vols.; Life of Archbishop Sancroft 2 vols.; Life of Bishop Watson 2 vols.; Memoirs of Lady Murray 1 vol.; Memoirs of Colanous 1 vol.; Mignet's French Revolution 1 vol.; Mon equien; Spirit of the Laws 2 vols.; Milton's paradise regained 2 vols.; Natural Magic, Letters on 1 vol.; Natural History of Gullusion 1 vol.; Outlines of History by Dr Lardner 1 vol.; Optics, Bache's Treatise on 1 vol.; Paley's Evidences of Christianity 2 vols.; Horne Paulina 1 vol.; Moral philosophy 1 vol.; Natural Theology 1 vol.; Sermons and Tracts 1 vol.; Pericles and Aspasia by W. S. Lander 2 vols.; Porcelain and Glass Manufactory 1 vol.; Petronius Arbiter's Works; Palestine with map 1 vol.; Palladium of Conscience (political tracts) 1 vol.; Questions in Arithmetic 1 vol.; Rollin's Roman History, with maps, engravings &c 10 vols.; Robinson, Scripture Characters 1 vol.; Raymond's political economy 1 vol.; Russell and James's Western Europe 3 vols.; Reflector, The 1 vol.; Raynal's (Abbe) East and West Indies 2 vols.; Robertson's History of Charles V. 4 vols.; Reynolds' Discourses on painting 1 vol.; Ruins of Ancient Cities 2 vols.; Shakespeare, with notes by Chalmers, 9 vols.; Smith's Wealth of Nations 2 vols.; Scott's Holy Bible with Explanatory Notes, critical observations and Marginal references 6 vols.; Southey's Book of the Church 2 vols.; Stewart on the Mind 1 vol.; Sturm's Reflections 2 vols.; Sparks on Unitarian and Trinitarian Doctrines, 1 vol.; Simpson's Algebra 1 vol.; Sketches of Every day life by Fox 1 vol.; Swinden's Enquiry into the nature and place of Hell 1 vol.; Thierry's History of the Conquest of England by the Normans 3 vols.; Tablet of Memory 1 vol.; Tin Trumpet 2 vols.; Tickell's poetical Works 1 vol.; Virgil 1 vol.; Use of the Globes 1 vol.; Waddington's Church History 1 vol.; Wayland's Moral Science 1 vol.; Watt's discourses 1 vol.; Walton and Cotton's Angler 2 vols.; Walpole's Reminiscences 1 vol.; Wesleyana 1 vol.; West Indies in 1825 1 vol.; Word on Infant Baptism 1 vol.; Xenophon (Anabasis and Cyropaedia) 2 vols.; Young's Elements of Geometry with notes 1 vol.; Young's Elements of Analytical Geometry 1 vol.; Zimmermann on National Pride 1 vol.; with many other works in English, Spanish French and Latin. Books in any language bought, exchanged, or sold on Commission.

Married.

On the 10th inst., at the British Episcopal Church by the Rev. J. Paukner, Mr. CHARLES Z. JACKSON to Miss JANE T. MILLEN, second daughter of the late John Miller, Esq., of this city.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublaens, Spanish	380	382	each
Do. Patriot	378	380	do.
Plata, macquima	205	214	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish & Patagonian	224	233	each.
Do. Patriot	25		do.
Six per cent. Stock	100	102	per cent.
Exchange on England	84	102	per doubloon
Do.	16 1/2	ad. 5	
Do.	22	cts.	
Do. France	814	856	per doubloon.
Do. Rio Janeiro	35	4	per cent prem.
Do. Montevideo	25	14	per cent prem.
United States	22		per dollar.
Hides, matadero or saladero	55	58	per pesado!
Do. matadero, ordinary	45	55	do.
Do. 25 lbs.			
Do. Spain	41	42	do.
Do. North America	40	42	do.
Do. of all states	40	42	do.
Do. salted or	43	44	do.
Do. do. cow	35	39	do.
Do. do. calf	35	39	do.
Horse hides salted	39	41	do. each
Do. do. dry	18	21	do.
Calf skins from the 12 lbs.	40	43	per pesado
Sheep skins washed, fine	29	33	per dozen
Gout skins			without price
Nutra skins	160	200	do.
Horse hair, mixed	60	72	per arroba
Do. sluit	55	68	do.
Do. long, 18 to 24 in.	110	140	do. per arroba
Wool, ordinary, washed	21	22	do.
Do. do. dirty	9	10	do.
Do. mestiza, washed	25	25	do.
Do. do. dirty	12	13	do.
Do. fine washed	40	60	do.
Do. do. dirty	20	35	do.
Tallow, maturated, raw	23	24	do.
Do. do. melted or clean	35	36	do.
Do. pure second class	32	33	do.
Grease and tallow	27	28	do.
Jerked beef	45	46	per quintal,
Harris, D.	550	600	per thousand
Do. cow	4	200	do.
Ostrich feathers, long black	8	8	per lb.
Salted tongues	10	11	per dozen
Hide cuttings	10	11	per quintal
Shin bones			without price
Salt, on board	1	1	per fanega
Discount	1	1	per cent. month

The highest price of Doublaens during the week 393 dollars.

The lowest price 378 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, per dollar 2d.

The lowest do. 2d. per ditto.

There is a great stagnation in business, and no variation in the prices of produce quoted in the foregoing week.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.