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AND



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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1851.

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BUENOS AYRES.

ARRIVAL OF THE PAPAL LEGATION.

On Wednesday morning the 29th inst, the *Sardinian brig* "San Jose," anchored in the outer roads, displaying the Papal flag, to intimate the presence of His Eminence, Monsignor *Ludovico de Costi* Bist. Bishop of Canopo and Nuncio of His Holiness, The Captain of the Port, Don Pedro Nunez, immediately despatched a large salute composed and decorated, with two Aides-de-camp of His Excellency Messrs. Garrison and Aguirre, to convey the illustrious Legation ashore.

The Captain of the Port and the Reverend Dr. Miguel Garcia, President of the Ecclesiastical Synod, and Brother of the Honourable Chamber of Representatives, were in waiting at the landing-place, to receive and welcome the His Eminence and Suite, whom they conducted to his residence No. 110 Calle "Mayo," which had been generously fitted up in the most commodious and tasteful manner, by order of His Excellency the Governor. Here in the course of the day, His Eminence received the customary visits of etiquette from all the Bishops and other Dignitaries of the Argentine Church.

His Eminence is accompanied by Presbyter Luis Sanguinetti, Secretary of Legislation, and Presbyter Marino Marini, Auditor. We are not aware that anything has as yet transpired as to the ulterior objects of the embassy.

It is worthy of remark that 37 years ago Archbishop Muzi and suit arrived in almost identical circumstances; that is, in January 1814, on board the *Sardinian brig* displaying the Papal flag, &c. At that time the star of Rivadavia was in the ascendant, and principally at his instigation, the embassy was received with marked coolness, and allowed to wait for themselves in a public hotel. The venerable aspect, the mild address, and the conciliatory deportment of the Archbishop are well remembered with respect, but feeling no little sympathy and cordiality in the public Authorities, his stay in Buenos Ayres was very short, and he proceeded by land to Chili.

But the most notable and interesting incident remains to be narrated. In the suite of Archbishop Muzi was a youth, Señor *Antonio de Rivera*, of the name of *Don*, of the age of 24, "leading his few sheep in the wilderness," who now occupies the Chair of St. Peter's in the Vatican, and is now Pope *Pius IX.* He was the first of the emigrants and overbearing Minister of 1824, his false and unprincipled character was a wonder and an exile in a foreign land—such are the strange and extreme vicissitudes of human life.

ENGLAND. Our dates reach to the 1st December last; but contain nothing of public interest. The excitement produced by the recent appointment of Cardinal Wiseman unfortunately continues, and we regret to see a very serious mob at Birkenhead, in which two of the Liverpool politicians were killed, and some fifteen persons more injured. The police force having been found inadequate to the task of restoring and maintaining order, a party of military were every moment expected from Chester. We must reserve further details till next week.

On the 26th the President and General Chambers, have shaken hands publicly in token of reconciliation, which most parties seem to consider half apparent than sincere. The abolition of the slave trade was so recently sanctioned and fortunately for the Government, its opposition was so subdued, that no motions in numerous of the House of Commons have been introduced. Should the army continue faithful in its allegiance to the President, this anomalous state of

things may be prolonged indefinitely. But with our knowledge of the national character, and experience of the late revolutions, it is vain to attempt speculating on the probable course of events. In all circumstances, and more especially in the present circumstance of the French Nation, no man can tell "what a day or an hour may bring forth."

CHICAGO.—The changes from war to war and war to peace, succeeded each other so rapidly, that it would require a much longer period than we can at present afford to present an intelligible view of the many intricate questions pending. At our latest dates the probabilities were apparently in favor of peace.

SAUNDIA.—The Chambers were opened on the 23rd November by His Majesty in person. From the Royal Speech little can be gathered as to the future march of the Government. In alluding to the unfortunate collision with the Romanists in Madrid, with courage, firmness and moderation; evidently carrying with him the sympathies of his audience.

TURKEY.—An insurrection had broken out at Aleppo, which it now appears to be a mere ratiocination of a vast conspiracy, that was to have embraced the whole of Syria. A large force from the *Kopdar* marched in pursuit down the demonstration, with a sacrifice of some 40,000 killed, and a number of prisoners, including the *Chief*, who, after remaining in chains to Constantinople to await their trial. Mehmet Pacha, late *Governor* in London, had been named *Governor* of Aleppo.

A rumour had gone abroad of Kosatich's death from gunshot, from some official information had been received on the subject. Russia—it is said that his Imperial Majesty has been preparing a grand exhibition with his presence. The preparations are in a state of forwardness, and articles to be exhibited are already being brought to the spot.

URUGUAY.—In our penultimate number we referred to a public Meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston; and we now subjoin a few extracts from the *Boston Courier*, illustrative of the meeting, and the spirit and temper of the cause, and more especially in relation to the African race; a question of abhorring intemperance at present, both as regards the United States and the Empire of Brazil.

"An answer to a call, signed by W. L. Garrison and others, a very crowded meeting, was held in Faneuil Hall last evening. The purpose of the meeting, expressed in the 'call,' was to congratulate Mr. George Thompson, M. P. of England, on his arrival in this country, and 'to sympathize with him in the various reformatory movements in which he has been so nobly and so distinguished since his last visit to the United States.' It was advertised that addresses would be delivered by Messrs. Thompson, Phillips, Garrison, and Frederic Douglass."

The hall was thronged at an early hour; and the calling order was given by Mr. Garrison, in order by William Jackson, and organized by the assistance of the Rev. Mr. Myron L. Burdett, Edward Quigg of Dedham; Vice Presidents, Francis Jackson of Boston, Boardman Smith of Newburyport, and Mr. C. W. Capron of Worcester, Andrew Robeson of New Bedford, John Pierpont of Medford, James Russell Lowell of Cambridge, John F. Arnold of Boston, John Bates of Lynn, Simon G. P. Foster of Boston; Secretaries, Henry J. Bowditch of Newburyport, and N. H. Humph of Lynn, Samuel May Jr. of Boston.

During the close of Mr. Garrison's reading, there was some excitement, but the first sign of a determination to interrupt appeared in Mr. Wendell Phillips rose to speak. Those in the body of the hall became restive, and a general murmur was heard throughout the hall; and in answer to his exclamation that the "scene" was disgraceful to Boston," loud cheers were given, and the speaker, who was "for Daniel Webster," for "our own country." He said there never was an assemblage in Faneuil Hall for such a purpose. He was interrupted by somebody in a distant part of the hall, who prayed that there might never be another such assembly as this. The speaker's voice was drowned in the cheers which were given for "Millard Fillmore," "Marshall

Talley," and "D. D. Webster." The President rose several times during Mr. Phillips' speech, on the ground that "there should be fair play," but the audience positively refused, and he withdrew amid cheers and hisses.

The President attempted to speak again, but without success; he then introduced Mr. Thompson, who, with a written reply to the address submitted by Mr. Garrison, took the platform. This was the wildest experiment of the evening on the part of the portion of this audience, who had endeavored to interrupt the popular demonstration. Mr. Thompson was cheered and hissed alternately, as he stood with folded arms. Though there was a general determination on the part of those present not to hear him, there appeared no disposition to do him bodily injury.

He remained standing upon the platform, for about ten minutes; and then a chair was handed to him and he sat down. His again rose, bowed, and proceeded to speak, but, alas! we do not desire to press myself upon your attention; I only," and here his accents were drowned by the cheers that went forth for "Millard Fillmore," "Webster," and "for the country." Mr. Thompson finally withdrew from the platform.

A conference was now held among the presiding officers, as to what was best to be done, and it was resolved to invite William H. Channing, at an hour, to speak upon his mounting the rostrum "thrice cheered for Jenny Lind" were called forth and cheered given by the crowd. Mr. Channing first resting in his desire to be heard, Jenny Lind was again cheered, as the "Empress of Europe," and the "Goddess of the Hills," the ladies in the gallery. So

But Mr. Channing continuing to harangue the gentlemen, about fifty gentlemen struck up a melody of tunes, consisting of "We'll sing to Daniel," "Daisy Lind," and one follow, more than a dozen of which were sung, an excellent imitation of Jenny Lind's cello. Rings were also formed in various parts of the hall, and the "Empress of Europe" was danced by some half dozen couples. After the dancing, cheers were given for the "Filen Convention," and "Growth for John Bull."

The renowned Abigail Folger, now made her appearance in the northern gallery, and was received with the most respectful attention, and she hearing, and the company present was too good natured to refuse her. Her first sentences were lost on the general roar of cheering of the crowd; but quiet having been restored, she proceeded to speak in defence of the right of speech. "Be vigorous," she said, "be here to-night." She then went on to say that braves would conduct themselves better than the audience present, and that she in his native desert as a better beloved animal than some folks. She concluded by exclaiming that "All rights—civil, religious, or political—depend upon the right of free speech."

Here the whistlers again struck up, and there was another burst of cheering. She then, in the midst of which Theodore Parker appeared upon the rostrum, and claimed a hearing; but the public assembly refused to grant it, and with their own sports to attend to his request, and after pointing to the portraits of Washington and Hancock, Mr. Parker withdrew like those who had preceded him.

Another conference was here held, and it was resolved by the "government" to adjourn. The decision was announced by Mr. Quincy, and the meeting was declared to be dissolved.

Subsequently, Eliza Wright appeared upon the platform, holding in her hand Mr. Thompson's unspoken speech, and said, "if we have not a free hall to speak in, thank God we have a free press to print with. This address shall be printed."

Mr. Thompson's intended speech is given at length; but we can at present only make room for a few detached extracts. "I have spent fifteen years here passed since my former visit to these shores. They have been years of progress, both in the Old World and in the New. In England, the progress of our cause has been onward. Our no great question has been answered by you. No great question of the work of the abolition of slavery has been consummated. Eighty years ago, it was judicially decreed that a slave touching the soil of England should be free. That period the Islands of Great Britain have been all hallowed ground. No fugitives from bondage have been dragged from our shores, and our hearths. We have endeavored to fulfil the

Levitical law by suffering the slave to dwell in security in our midst, and there never have been wanting those, who in obedience to the Christian precept, and in view of a coming judgment, were ready to shelter the wanderer, to feed him when he hungered, and to clothe him when naked, and to recognize and entertain the stranger in the person of the meek and lowly Jesus of his brethren. Still, thank God! the language of Cooper is true:

"Development breeds in England; if their language, their art, their manner they are free. They touch our country and their shackles fall."

"Language fails to describe the progress you have made since I last stood on these shores. Here in the city of millions, in this increased population, augmented wealth, a growing commerce, an ascending city; and a community in circumstances of comfort and prosperity, you make me weep over the different lot of thousands of men and women, the millions of my own land, who live in the darkness of slavery. I look into the Proclamation of your Governor, and I find that he calls upon you to thank God that 'general health and plenty have prevailed throughout your Commonwealth. That in the workshops and on the ranges; amid the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, the busy marts of trade, and among the robust and laboring adventures of the sea, you bring up from the depths of defeat, you make the light of your freedom shine on the countenances upon the land, a success and prosperity have rewarded the enterprise of your industry, and your industry, which evince an overruling Providence.'"

Consider the contrast between this and the lot of you, and the nations of the earth who are free. You are great, glorious, and free—by your abundant industry, your reputation, and fills the quiver of the nations of the world. You have made them to purge your nation from the stain. Cast your eye to the states of our country, and you see men, which have begun among you. Consider no foreigner; consider no man your enemy; who denounce your freedom; Peacefully but firmly proclaim the great truths, which went forth from the Crucifix of liberty. No halt in your career of mission, from the Atlantic to the Pacific—and from the isthmus of Panama to the most northern limits of your country, your soil shall be sacred to freedom and humanity.

At Nashville and elsewhere meetings of a very opposite character and tendency had been held; and the following from the pen of Governor Collier of Alabama, may be taken as a fair specimen:—

"I assume that the right of secession is a clear right, reserved to the people of each member of confederacy upon entering into the Union. The true principle of the amendments to the Constitution declares that 'the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.'"

A threat to employ force by the federal government to coerce the Southern States or any one of them, into obedience to the behests of Congress or the Executive or of either of its executive unexpressible emotions of indignation. So far from intimidating, it is calculated to widen the breach, and drive us to the arms of people who are sensitive in the extreme to a sense of wrong inflicted by those who were under the strong obligations of a sacred friendship.

Our present position the South may do much to make the North feel that we are not less. Let us shove ourselves as soon as possible from all dependence on our Northern brethren, and respect for the respect for the interest and not feeling. Our resources, agricultural, industrial and commercial are almost inexhaustible. Our cotton, sugar, rice and manufactures, would give us as much of the commerce of the world as interest or avare could desire.

We can grow, and manufacture wool to an unlimited extent, and iron, coal, marble and lime in ample quantities. We have made the Western Hemisphere. Let us strive to make ourselves as independent as possible. To this end we should abstain from removing from the use of Northern manufactures. New machinery, iron, carriage-makers, shoe-makers, clothiers, hat-makers, &c. &c. our preference to our merchants who are importers,

