

# British Packet



## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 948]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19th, 1844.

[Established in 1826

### BUENOS AYRES.

"A gross outrage accompanied by a gross indignity has been committed." Such was the language uttered in Parliament by Sir Robert Peel, and echoed, with a clamorous demand for adequate satisfaction, by the whole British public, in reference to the late arbitrary proceedings of a French officer at Tahiti. And, if such strong terms were justly employed in order to characterize in a proper manner those unwarrantable acts, what words can we find sufficiently emphatic to express the enormity of the aggressions lately perpetrated in the harbour of Montevideo by Captain Voorhees of the U. S. frigate *Congress*, which have been attended by circumstances of such an aggravating nature? In truth there is no comparison between the two cases in point of flagitiousness; for a grosser "outrage accompanied by a grosser indignity" than that committed by Captain Voorhees, is not, we fearlessly assert, recorded in the maritime history of the civilized world. To give the devil his due, as the saying is, not even Commodore Purvis—reckless and overbearing as he was—ever demeaned himself so far as to make such an ignoble use of the force under his command. And what causes this grievous outrage to be more sensibly felt by the people of this country, is the nationality of the perpetrator. Events which can never be sufficiently deplored—and which are too notorious to require to be recalled—have impressed the great body of South Americans with the conviction that European powers hold themselves released from the obligation of observing the law of nations in their dealings with the new Republics of this continent; and thus violence and outrage from that quarter produces ordinarily but comparatively little surprise. But however the U. S. might have acted in regard to the Falkland Islands, and with respect to Mexico, they have always been looked upon as possessing a natural sympathy for these countries, and it has never been suspected that an officer of the North American Navy would dare to attempt to debase the flag of a sister Republic. Sadly, indeed, has that confidence been belied! However, the late infamous aggressions, which have dispelled that fond delusion, need not flatter European governments, as being calculated to remove the prepossessions which have been created to their prejudice. On the contrary they are deeply to be regretted by all nations who wish to cultivate friendly relations with these countries, as tending to cover the name of *foreigner* generally with lasting odium. We rejoice, in the meantime, to hear that no attempt is made on the part of the U. S. Agents in this country to extenuate the heinousness of Capt. Voorhees's offence; and we do trust that the Government of the U. S., viewing the affair in all its bearings, will hasten to make that reparation which it cannot withhold without seriously compromising the honour and rectitude of the Republican character, which it is preeminently called upon to sustain. It would, indeed, require a more than common degree of hardihood to undertake the defence of the capture of

the Argentine Squadron, which, even admitting the truth of the allegation that some of the musket shots fired by the Oriental schooner of war *Sancala*, in pursuit of the fishing boat, had struck the American barque *Rosalva*, could not be characterised but as an unprovoked and perfidious act of hostility. For, independently of the fact of no previous inquiry having been instituted, and much less of any demand of satisfaction having been made, with equal justice might the English, French or Brazilian naval forces in the bay of Montevideo have been held responsible for that act, inasmuch as the *Sancala* was as much under the controul of either of them as of the Argentine Squadron. And as regards the forcible removal of the six seamen under the pretext that, having concluded the term of service for which they had engaged, they were *impressed*, even allowing—which is not the case—that they all are American citizens by birth, this is an assumption of authority at variance equally with the law of nations and the common law of the U. S., as may be seen by the report of a late trial in a U. S. court of judicature, which we insert elsewhere for the confusion of Capt. Voorhees's Montevidean apologists.

The accounts from Montevideo, as regards the condition of the inhabitants, are most heartrending; and the truth of these statements is attested by the great number of ladies and children who have latterly arrived at this port, after having endured every privation rather than abandon "home, sweet home." Montevideo is now reduced by the continued emigration of civilians and the constant desertion of the military to such a melancholy situation that it only presents

"Thin streets and foreign aspects, such as must  
Too oft remind her of who and what enthrals."

The political state is daily becoming more desperate, from the discord that prevails among the rebel rulers. The authority of Flores, or rather of Melchor Obes whose tool he is, is now paramount, and, not content with the dismissal of Lamas, it is said that this new upstart insists upon the removal of Vasquez and even of the mock President himself, in order to make room for a "military government" suited to the circumstances.

In the mean time, the foreign Commanders who have hitherto witnessed with apathy the spoliations and atrocities of which their fellow-countrymen have been victims, are beginning to arouse from their apathy. Admiral Grenfell, of the Brazilian Navy, has lately resented in an effectual manner an unparadonable insult offered to the Imperial flag, threatening to take Rat Island unless he obtained ample satisfaction, which was at last reluctantly given by the intrusive authorities. A hope is entertained that this example will be followed by the French Admiral and the Sardinian Commander, a number of whose pacific countrymen in the outskirts of Montevideo were butchered in the most inhuman manner by Flores in his late foraging sortie from the Cerro—and which achievement was celebrated in Montevideo, with the most barefaced effrontery as a triumph over the besieging army!

The Weather this week has been boisterous, damp and chilly, with a succession of heavy rains, which have greatly impeded the communication with the Country.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Room since our last;—

Saturday	64
Sunday	68
Monday	68
Tuesday	66
Wednesday	60
Thursday	60
Friday	62

#### Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of the 18th inst.

British	18
American	18
French	9
Spanish	10
Sardinian	7
Brazilian	8
Hamburg	2
Swedish	2
Danish	4
Austrian	1
Belgian	3
Bremen	2
Portuguese	1

79

The Austrian brig "*Restaurador Rosas*," has been purchased by the Government of Buenos Ayres; she is a most superb vessel and quite new, having been built for a man of war. She is to mount 23 long 32 pounders and will bear the flag of Admiral Brown. The Admiral went on board on Thursday to prepare her for service, for which she will be ready in a few days.

We would call the attention of those of our readers who may be suffering from corns to Mr. Knight's advertisement in our paper of this day.

H. B. M's schooner *Cockatrice*, Lieut. Justus Oxenham Commander, sailed yesterday for England. We know that her Commander quitted Buenos Ayres with regret, we trust, however, that he will have an agreeable voyage and that the change will be to his advantage.

#### OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Buenos Ayres, 29th September, 1844.

The Government of Buenos Ayres, charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, has ordered and decreed.

Art. 1. Mr. Fitz Henry Homer is appointed Consul of the Republic, in Boston, North America.

2. Let this be published.

ROSAS.  
FELIPE ARANA

Tangiers was bombarded by the French Squadron, in August, and the fortifications destroyed. The Squadron afterwards proceeded to Larache.

Lieut. Newman, Commander of the United States brig "*Bainbridge*," committed suicide on the night of the 9th inst., by jumping overboard from the said brig off Montevideo. His body was found and interred in the Protestant Cemetery, at Montevideo on the 17th.

**Advertisements.**

THE parties who have taken the following periodicals from the Commercial Room, are requested to return them:  
**"THE PICTORIAL TIMES"**  
 Of 10th February, 16th March, 20th and 27th April and May 11th, 1844.  
**"THE PEOPLE'S GALLERY OF ENGRAVINGS,"**  
 Part first.  
**"OLD ENGLAND,"**  
 With numerous plates of its "Popular Antiquities."  
 Part No. 5.

**To be disposed of by Private Contract, WITH THE GOOD WILL &c.**

THE Old Established Saddlery and Harness Manufactory of the late John Kennedy, situated in the "Calle de la Piedad," No. 141, with the entire stock on hand, consisting of ladies' and gentlemen's saddles, many of which are of the very best class and lately imported from England, gig and cart harness in sets complete, ladies and gentlemen's riding whips, cart whips and coach whips; also a full assortment of spurs, stirrup leathers, stirrup leathers, girths, saddle cloths, saddle trees, leather traveling trunks, sword belts, bridle bits, chain traces, &c. &c. together with the working tools, glass cases and fixtures, as well as a very superior stock of every article in the trade necessary for the person entering the premises to commence an active business immediately.  
 Any person wishing to embrace this opportunity can apply on the premises to view the stock and treat with the proprietor of the same, who is about to retire from the business.  
 Buenos Ayres, Sept 6th 1844.

**TO LET.**

A MOST desirable house in one of the best situations in the town. It has recently undergone a thorough repair, and possesses every requisite for a small family. Apply to Mr. Macome, No. 3, Calle de la Reconquista.

**To the Public. THE TEETH.**

Altos Calle de Cangallo, No. 31, between Calle la Paz & Catedral, just above the Merced Church  
**MR. FENKER, Surgeon Dentist** of the cities of New York, Rio de Janeiro & Montevideo, and unanimously received by the Hon. Tribunal of Medicine of this Capital as Professor of said Art, has fixed his residence for a number of years in Buenos Ayres, and continues to practice his profession and can be consulted at all hours at his house.  
 He fills decayed teeth with pure gold, silver or mineral cement without pain, even the largest cavities and renders them useful for life. He evens, cleans, separates and extracts teeth by a new method, causing less pain; also inserts without pain the mineral incorruptible teeth that never decay like those taken from dead bodies. The following preparations for the teeth, which he has been several years in perfecting, can always be had with directions at his rooms.—  
**EL AGUA DE LAS PAMPAS, (PAMPA WATER)** distilled from herbs and roots, is a powerful stimulant to the secretions of the mouth, removing every thing of a gross nature, the bad effects of decayed teeth, medicine, tobacco, segars and a feverish state of the mouth in the morning; it also preserves the teeth, hardens the gums when they are white and spongy and leaves a delicious flavour in the mouth.  
**EL BALSAMO DE LOS ANDES, of Chemical Water**, which loosens the tartar that forms upon the teeth causing the gums to be inflamed, loosening the teeth so that they often fall out—a general complaint in this country; it is a powerful astringent to gums, and makes the teeth firmer in their sockets.  
**FIRE KING'S REMEDY FOR THE TOOTH ACHES** is wonderful in its effects as thousands can testify, and the secret is known by him alone in S. A.  
**TOOTH POWDER**, which cleans and preserves the teeth and gives the gums a very healthy colour, is too well known in Buenos Ayres to need recommendation here. He invites the curious to call and examine his instruments.

**NOTICE**

**To Hotel & House Keepers.**  
 JUST received, a splendid lot of Westphalia hams, selling at very reduced prices, at No. 52 Calle de la Paz.

**Mr. Archibald Glover,**

ON personal application at Messrs. Dickson's & Co. No. 20 Calle de la Reconquista, will receive a letter lately arrived from England, which may be of importance to him.

**NOTICE.**

THE late co partnership of Oliver J. Hayes & Co. having been dissolved the business heretofore carried on by them will be continued by the undersigned under the same firm.  
 (Signed) OLIVER J. HAYES.  
 JOHN EASTMAN.  
 A. LINES VAN BLARCON.

**For Sale.**

AT No. 49 Calle de la Paz, a lot of very superior cheese, made in this country, & which will be sold at 2 dollars per lb. and taking a whole cheese at 1 dollar 4 cents per lb.

**NOTICE.**

THE partnership of Leys & Mollison being this day dissolved by mutual consent, request all persons having any claims against the same, to present them for liquidation within the term of twenty-five days from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to them are requested to settle the same with Robert Leys, within as short a period as possible.  
 ROBERT LEYS.  
 JOHN MOLLISON.

Witnesses.  
 Peter Rosenbald.  
 James Brown.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 11th, 1844.

**A Situation**

WANTED as head Groom or Coachman. Respectable references can be given. Apply at No. 15, Calle de Balcarce.

We received by H. B. M's schooner Cockatrice, London Papers to the 7th August, Paris to 5th do. The quarrel between France and Morocco had not been made up, on the contrary, it is said that the Emperor of Morocco, had declined the mediation of England and was preparing to resist the French. This circumstance and the affair at Tahiti, had given additional zest to the rancorous feeling against England by the war party in France, in which the whole of the Parisian press with the exception of the Journal des Debats (government paper) have joined, and even that paper with all its moderation has on some occasions found it necessary to go with the stream. The English papers say that the ravings of the mountebank Thiers, would be of little import were it not that Baron Dupin and Count Molé, the opponents of his war policy in 1840, have now joined in the cry against England.

The following are extracts from the "Times" of 7th August.

We had a right to expect that the temperate language and the marked respect of all those who spoke in the name of England towards France, would have a more decided effect: that the irritation produced by the events of 1840 would subside under the influence of other men and other times; and that the French Cabinet would cause to be vilified its honourable desire to avert the horrors of war. The experiment was a noble one; hitherto it has not been unblest; and although we cannot look forward with entire confidence to its success, it must be remembered that war is at least less probable at the present moment than when M. THIERS and Lord PALMERSTON were thrown out of office. But we cannot be insensible to the fact that the excitement of a portion of the French nation does not subside; that the language of the war party is not confined to a few Liberal newspapers or demagogues, but is even adopted by men like Baron CHARLES DUPIN and Count MOLE, who were opposed to the war fever of 1840, and that the prevailing spirit of the press and the people indicates an implacable determination to quarrel.

The more eccentric and extravagant the acts of the French officers in Tahiti were, the easier it was to disavow them. The authority which those personages had assumed was already disavowed; but it would seem as if the irrational and excessive use they have made of that authority had in a manner re-established their claim to the exercise of it. As far as these subordinate agents are concerned the matter might soon have been disposed of; but the case assumes a different shape from the mode in which it has been taken up in France. There is an evident anxiety on the part even of men who ought to know better, to sacrifice the maintenance of peace and to affront England even at the expense of all the principles of Government; to defend the acts of men who have already been disavowed and censured, when those acts have reached to the highest pitch of outrage against a subject, lately a Consul, of an allied State, is to identify the government of France, not only with the authorized acts, but with the unauthorized excesses, of its agents, precisely because they are excesses. To crown the whole, and at the same time to indicate the true character of this outcry, it is raised by the offending, not by the offended, party; and we should really be glad to know what the language of the French would have been if ESPARTERO had thought fit to consign M. LESSEPS to a dungeon, when Barcelona was in a state of seige, or if we had inflicted a similar outrage on a French agent in Hongkong. Mr. PRITCHARD may have exceeded the limits of his duty, as the French officers certainly exceeded the bound of theirs: but it is preposterous to suppose that any real danger could await the French authorities, supported by 500 bayonets, even if Mr. PRITCHARD, the Basilisk ketch, and the savages had declared open war on them. Under any circumstances the English ex-Consul and the French officers were responsible to their respective governments, and not to each other. Unfortunately, however, it appears that the less reason there is to justify these acts, the more is said in defence of them, and the reparation which the nation ought to be eager to proffer on such an occasion is so fiercely refused, that the government stands at a dead lock between its rivals at home and the just demands of its foreign ally.

These considerations, which might be accompanied by many others of a still more cogent nature, gave a peculiar interest to Lord MINTO's motion on the state of the Navy, which he brought forward in a spirit of great moderation. We feel little inclined to echo the taunts of one first Lord of the Admiralty against another; and the first and the determination of the people of England is forthwith to have a good, well-manned fleet: and the most effectual preventive of war which can now be resorted to would be such a naval force as would demonstrate to the most wilful

and the most ignorant of our enemies, that a maritime war with England at the present time would be one of the most formidable conflicts in which any country could engage, and would lead to the total loss and ruin of whatever colonies, vessels, or commerce that country still happens to possess. We are still unable to conceive that any French statesman, deliberately weighing the maritime resources of the two countries, and the hazards of such a war, would engage in it. The time is past when France, with the assistance of Spain, could send 50 line-of-battle ships into the Channel. Her fleet scarcely exists out of the Mediterranean, and even there it would not suffice to keep up a communication for six months between Toulon and the shores of Africa.

**TAHITI SKIRMISH.**

A number of the natives, who now live in encampments up the mountains since they have been expelled the town, were seated taking a quiet meal, when some Frenchmen came upon one party, consisting of two chiefs and their wives, and seized hold of the women, whom they attempted to drag on board their boat, then lying moored on the beach a short distance off. The chiefs resisted this aggression, and were immediately shot. A third chief then rose up and exclaimed, "What are we dogs, that we are treated thus? We are a quiet people, and wish for peace, but you will not let us have it." Whereupon the French fired at him, but missing their aim, he gave the signal to the natives for an onset. At the first charge 15 Frenchmen were either killed or wounded, and a second attack almost immediately taking place, between 30 and 40 more of their number were killed or disabled by the Tahitians. Soon after this transaction had taken place, it was reported that many of the French had deserted, saying they had only been brought out to be shot at. The men generally do not seem at all contented, for they appear half-starved and are badly clothed. The regulation that no one is to be allowed out after 8 o'clock at night is strictly enforced against the natives and foreigners, but the French themselves seem to pay little or no attention to this order.

Just as the Favourite was getting under weigh the crew saw the French steam-frigate return from Tairapu, but the wind being favourable for their passage, and they having been delayed a long time, they did not put back to learn whether any more fighting had taken place.

When the Favourite left, a French whaler, commanded by an American, had been detained 12 days at Tahiti, and was still there waiting for despatches for the French Government. The Favourite brought despatches to the Government at home. She had a very quick passage.

"WINDSOR CASTLE, AUGUST 6, 1844.

"Half-past 8 o'Clock a.m.

"THE QUEEN was safely delivered of a PRINCE this morning at 50 minutes past 7 o'clock.

"Her Majesty and Infant are perfectly well.

"JAMES CLARK, M.D.

"CHARLES LOCOCK, M.D.

"ROBERT FERGUSON, M.D."

The event which has recently occurred within the walls of the Palace will, we doubt not, excite an universal sentiment of sympathy throughout the kingdom. Another Prince is born to the house of BRUNSWICK. Another surety has been given to the nation that those principles which are identified with the succession of that illustrious house shall be perpetuated without interruption or opposition. And although we entertain a fervent hope that no untimely destiny may call the Royal infant to the throne of England, yet we are no less confident that in the position which he may hereafter be destined to fill, as a senator of the United Kingdom, he will imitate those of his family who have stood forward as the unflinching champions of the constitution; and that, like them, he will ever be mindful of those political truths, the consciousness of which has secured the British crown to the descendants of GEORGE I.

The auspicious event will, we doubt not, be welcomed with cordial gratitude by HER MAJESTY'S subjects. The birth of a Duke of YORK is both personally and politically a matter which calls for hearty congratulations. Whilst the apprehensions of politicians are calmed by an occurrence which strengthens the stability of the Crown by extending the limits of a male succession, the more homely sympathies of all classes are awakened in behalf of the Royal Mother. And that she may safely pass through the lingers which now surround her is the earnest prayer of her people, no less than that the new-born Prince may worthily occupy the high station which he is destined to inherit.



From the "Atlas" of 3rd August.

THE OUTRAGE AT TAHITI.

We should be exceedingly sorry to fall into the same error that has been committed by a large portion of the French press, in stigmatising the irritability mutually felt towards each other by France and England; but forbearance may be carried too far, and circumstances may arise demanding the most indignant language of the journalist. As long as the insults of France were confined to the bullying and bluster of her newspapers, indifference, wholly unmixed with anger, was all that we ever felt for them; but sentiments which are merely contemptible when confined to words, must be very differently dealt with when any attempt is made to put them into action.

The recent affair at Tahiti, in which a British Consul was ignominiously imprisoned by French authority, cannot be passed over by the interchange of a few courteous messages between the ministers of France and England. It will not do for M. GUIZOT simply to assure Sir R. PEEL that the French Government did not authorise the insult that has been assumed, and it is for England to insist on the reparation which, notwithstanding that fact, "this country," according to Sir R. PEEL, "has a right to require." We cannot be satisfied with a mere repudiation of the act by M. GUIZOT on the part of the cabinet of France, for the ministry has itself committed a grievous error in delegating authority to an individual who could be guilty of such a very gross abuse of it. A master is in civil matters made responsible for many of the wrongful acts of his servant, and ministers ought to be held accountable for the improprieties that their subordinates are guilty of. M. GUIZOT should learn to be more careful as to the characters and tempers of the individuals whom he entrusts with the exercise of power, however small, or however remote and insignificant the place in which the power so delegated has to be exercised. There can be no doubt, that had our own Government done its duty, the circumstance would never have occurred, which may give rise to a very serious misunderstanding between France and England. Had there been a proper force at Tahiti, the French official would not have dared to bully and insult the British representative; for it is a curious fact, that the Gallic blusterers never vapour except when they are quite safe from the chance of being chastised for their vapouring.

The *Morning Post* in noticing the subject says:—  
We are aware that the insane state of popular feeling in France against England makes it extremely difficult for the French Government to act as it ought upon an occasion of this kind. But there are duties which men in a certain station owe to civilization and justice, as well as to the prudence of consulting even the prejudices of the people whom they govern. It is impossible that the French Ministers can refuse the reparation we have a right to demand, without abandoning all claim to the character of being just and rational men. Unless they confess themselves the slaves of French prejudice, they must hasten to do us justice, and if they are not able to do us justice, we shall be under the necessity of righting ourselves.

PRUSSIA.—A circular letter to the Prussian legations has been issued at Berlin by Baron Bulow, the Minister of Foreign Affairs:—

The Lord has prevented a great calamity! At the moment that his Majesty, on his journey to Erdmannsdorf, in Silesia, went into his carriage, in which her Majesty already was seated, for the purpose of driving to the railway terminus, a madman fired both barrels of a double-barrelled pistol at him. One of the balls missed altogether, and the other, without wounding, only left a slight trace on the breast of his Majesty. Her Majesty the Queen escaped the imminent danger by, just at the moment, accidentally leaning forward; and in this way the ball, which otherwise inevitably would have hit the Queen, passed behind her. Their Majesties, notwithstanding this dreadful event, proceeded, nevertheless, on their journey to Erdmannsdorf, where, heaven be thanked, they arrived in safety. The perpetrator has been arrested, and has undergone a preliminary examination.

Berlin, July 26. (Signed) BULOW.  
The Minister of Police announces that the perpetrator has been identified as a man by the name of Tschack, formerly burgo-master of Storkon, and states, as the motive of his crime, that several petitions for another appointment had been without effect. He has been committed for trial.

From the New York Journal of Commerce of August 2nd.

"Superior Court—Thursday. Before Judge Jones. —The Judge this day gave a decision in the case of Wm. Bostwick, vs. J. M. S. Spine, which we reported some days since. The plaintiff is an American citizen, and enlisted in the Mexican Naval service for one year, which period recently expired, and he demanded his discharge and wages from the Commodore of the Mexican war steamer, now in this port, on board of which vessel the plaintiff arrived here. The Commodore refused to discharge him or pay him, on the ground that he had no authority to do so, and that the plaintiff must apply for his discharge to the Mexican government. The plaintiff in consequence instituted an action of tort against the defendant: and had him held to bail in \$6000.

The Judge gave a very long and elaborate decision in the case, in the course of which he said it was admitted that the vessel was a Mexican vessel of war now in this port, with the intention of leaving it as soon as opportunity would admit. The plaintiff enlisted in Mexico, but says that it was only for one year, which time had expired, and that there is a balance of wages due to him, which he makes one of the causes of complaint. But the action against the defendant is for refusing to discharge the plaintiff and detaining his clothes.

It is not denied that the defendant is a post captain in the Mexican service, and has command of the vessel; but it is said that the plaintiff is a regularly enlisted seaman on board this Mexican ship of war, and that the defendant has no power in relation to the plaintiff, further than to require from him the services due to the Mexican government, and that the defendant is bound not to discharge him until his government directs him to do so.

The first question is, if the defendant is a regular commissioned officer of a foreign vessel of war, can he be arrested and held to bail in an action at law by the plaintiff, who admits that he voluntarily entered into the Mexican service, but says that the time for which he so entered has expired.

The defendant, as an officer of a foreign ship of war, claims an irresponsibility from arrest for himself and his ship, and no claims to be discharged irrespective of what he may have done.

In the merchant service, the engagement made by the seamen is with the master of the vessel, and to the master he looks for payment of his wages, but the relations between the commander and men, on board ships of war, are different. Men serving on board national ships are shipped or enlisted by the government, from whom they

receive their wages. The commander of the ship is but their military commander, with the power of exacting military service and enforcing their duties, and this constitutes his sole and only power in relation to the men. He has no power to discharge them. How, then, could the plaintiff expect his discharge or payment of his wages from a military commander, or what right has he to ask them from him, or what claim can he have against him for a denial of them?

The plaintiff entered the Mexican service voluntarily, and voluntarily put himself under its control; and his time of service being ended, to whom must he apply for his discharge or wages? Not, surely, to the military commander, who has no duties to perform to the seamen as employer, and has no power to discharge them from the service, without an order from the government. It is, therefore, the Mexican government, from whom he must receive his discharge and payment. In the present case the plaintiff who enlisted voluntarily, and therefore, although an American citizen, his case cannot be distinguished from that of a Mexican. Having voluntarily enlisted, he by that act became liable to the same consequences as a Mexican would, and the defendant has the same control over him as any other man on board his ship, and was under the same obligation to return him to his government as any other seaman; and the fact of his being an American citizen gives him no stronger claim than a Mexican would have, and gives this Court no further jurisdiction in the case. By entering voluntarily into the Mexican service he brought himself under the Mexican law, and must conform to the provisions of that law.

The Court ordered the defendant, who had been held to bail in \$6000 dollars, to be discharged on common bail, but said that plaintiff had a right to continue his suit until the other party had placed his plea to the jurisdiction of the Court on record.

MERCHANT VESSELS  
IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON THURSDAY LAST.  
For Arrivals and Sailings of Friday—See Marine List.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels and Captains Names.	Tonnage.	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
<b>British.</b>				
July 12	Brig Bella Portea, J. W. Pyott.	338	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Liverpool.
Aug 5	Brig James Gibson, James Stuart.	221	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	Liverpool.
7	Brig Prince of Wales, James Russell.	199	George Bell.	London.
15	Barque Jean Baptiste, L. Honeyburn.	223	Anderson, Weller & Co.	Falmouth.
Aug. 30	Brig Botsy, Randall Doughty.	175	Nicholson, Green & Co.	London.
Sept. 2	Brig Speed, Edmund Brower.	205	Briscoe, Twyford & Co.	Liverpool.
3	Brig Ianthe, James Hunter.	211	Nicholson, Green & Co.	London.
12	Brig Maid of Athens, H. Laing.	251	Rennie Macfarlane & Co.	Falmouth.
17	Brigantine Minalto, Ste. Tregarthen.	193	Hughes & Brothers.	Great Britain.
20	Barque Delhi, John Young.	342	John Best & Brothers.	London.
30	Brigantine P. Dean, George Dean.	187	Hughes & Brothers.	Falmouth.
22	Brig Venilia, William Martin.	303	Henry & George Dowse.	Liverpool.
24	Brig Hibbert, Luke Bruce.	259	John Galt Smith & Co.	Liverpool.
Sept. 26	Brig Mary Winch, Samuel Bingham.	231	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	Rio Grande to load for Great Britain.
Oct. 1	Barque Ann Best, James Maychell.	335	John Best & Brothers.	Great Britain.
2	Brig Elizabeth, George T. Graham.	226	Jriscoe, Twyford & Co.	Great Britain.
6	Barque Nerio, Robson Weighill.	338	Thomas Armstrong.	London.
17	Schooner Thos. Edwards, G. Brickley.	178	Rennie, Macfarlane, & Co.	London.
<b>American.</b>				
Sept. 13	Barque Hobart, Collier.	204	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Valparaiso.
Aug. 24	Ship Mexican, John Deming.	225	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Salien.
20	Brig Consort, James B. Ames.	301	Daniel Gowland & Co.	New York.
20	Brig William Price, John Roberts.	239	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Buenos.
23	Ship John N. Gossler, J. W. C. Perit.	504	Moss and Pardon.	Manila.
25	Bar. Lucy Penniman, Thos. P. Chase.	270	Moss & Pardon.	Africa.
26	Brigantine Emma, Edward Smith.	130	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Santos.
27	Brig Emerald, Charles Babson.	227	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Batavia.
Oct. 1	Brig Catherine, Thos. T. Wingate.	183	Charles R. Horn.	Valparaiso.
5	Brig Odessa, Henry Smith.	184	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Valparaiso.
6	Barque India, William A. Selby.	193	Moss & Pardon.	Valparaiso.
17	Ship Philadelphia, Worthington.	540	Moss & Pardon.	Valparaiso.
<b>French.</b>				
Aug 10	Barque Tarenee, Felix Larché.	314	Zumaran & Treserra.	Cette.
21	Barque Deux Freres Unis, Lemenger.	185	Santamaria, Llamhi & Co.	Havre de Grace.
30	Brig Louise, Joseph B. Canard.	179	Zumaran & Treserra.	Cette.
Sept. 6	Bar. Jeune Nolly, Bignon.	150	Thomas Rouso.	Havre de Grace.
22	Brig Indien, Adolphe Devand.	215	John Baptiste Prellig.	Havre de Grace.
Oct. 2	Barque Creole, Jean Gravezan.	192	Portel & Brothers.	Buenos.
9	Barque Napoleon, Nicole Rabardier.	227	Thomas Rouso.	Havre de Grace.
9	Barque Diana, Andre Armateur.	338	Zumaran & Treserra.	Havre de Grace.
15	Brig Cetois, Francis Portal.	149	Louis Chapeaurouge, & Co.	Buenos.
<b>Sardinian.</b>				
11	B.N.S. de la Misericordia, Rocata Iesta.	145	Jacinto Caprie.	Genoa.
Aug 5	Brigantine Francisca, Luis Corsetta.	135	Zumaran & Treserra.	Genoa.
25	Brig Bella Teresa, Bernardo Vallerini.	170	Manuel Acevedo Ramos.	Brazil.
19	Brig Cesar, Pedro Viato.	141	Pietraneri & Co.	do.
30	P. Siempre lo Stesso, Aug. Ferraro.	308	Sa Pereira & Meyrelles.	do.
Oct. 1	Brig Graciosa Fanny, P. L. Tiscornia.	192	Jacinto Caprie.	do.
1	Brig Solicito N. Sra. del Carmen.	184	Louis Chapeaurouge, & Co.	do.
<b>Spanish.</b>				
Aug. 20	Barque Provisional, Santiago Matosé.	141	Llavallol & Sons.	Havana.
20	Brig Manuel, Pedro Garcia.	255	Zumaran & Treserra.	Malaga.
30	Polacre Esmeralda, José Millet.	118	Llavallol & Sons.	Havana.
Sept. 4	Brigque Palenon, José Ros.	207	Zumaran & Treserra.	Havana.
12	Brig Florentina, Jacinto Maristau.	183	Zumaran & Treserra.	Havana.
13	Polacre Teresina, Francisco Maristau.	15	Zumaran & Treserra.	Havana.
20	Polacre Intrepid, Pedro Maristau.	142	Llavallol & Sons.	Havana.
20	Brig Eolo, Joaquin Pares.	147	Pedro Antonio Sanchez.	Havana.
24	Polacre San Antonio, Joaquin Durat.	103	Felipe Senillosa.	Havan.
<b>Brazilian.</b>				
Sept. 13	Brig Feniz, Antonio N. do Santos.	181	Sa Pereira & Meyrelles.	Brazil.
15	Brig Venus, Luis Antonio Rodriguez.	155	Manuel Acevedo Ramos.	Brazil.
26	Brigantine Suspiro, Antonio C. Ribeiro.	178	Manuel S. Monteiro.	do.
29	Brigantine Especulador, A. J. Diaz.	15	Manuel Acevedo Ramos.	do.
Oct. 7	Brig Encantador, Juan F. Fernandez.	191	Sa Pereira & Meyrelles.	do.
9	Brig Junia, Antonio dos Santos.	208	Elia.	do.
9	Bgin. Fontes, J. Cay. Vieira da Silva.	180	Juan Geromimo Martinez.	do.
<b>Swedish.</b>				
Sept. 1	Brigantine Orion, Nicolas Larsson.	110	Manuel Acevedo Ramos.	Brazil.
15	Brigantine Solide, M. Mattsson.	163	Zumaran & Treserra.	Cette.
<b>Danish.</b>				
Aug 15	Barque Doris, Peter Bansen.	240	Jacob Paravicini.	Antwerp.
30	Brig Phoenix, Hans Lyster.	170	Thode & Co.	Falmouth.
Sept. 14	Brig Eduard, Carsten Smidt.	170	Bunge, Huiz & Co.	Falmouth.
15	Brig Ortelius, Charles T. Timm.	300	Mohr, Ludovici, & Co.	Antwerp.
<b>Hamburg.</b>				
Sept. 6	Bar. Mercator, Jan. Jensen Ney.	226	John Jacob Klick, & Co.	Havana.
Oct. 2	Barque Meiners, Claus Lineau.	220	Jacob Paravicini.	Antwerp.
<b>Austrian.</b>				
Oct. 3	Polacre Mina, Marco Iccassovich.	121	Risso & Rosa.	do.
<b>Belgian.</b>				
Sept. 14	Brig Minerva, Frederik Knudsen.	321	Bertram L. E. Breton de Delisle.	Antwerp.
Oct. 16	Brig Leopold, John Henrichson.	21	Mohr, Ludovici, & Co.	do.
<b>Bremen.</b>				
Oct. 9	Brig Helona, Gerhard Hilder Junr.	170	Mohr, Ludovici & Co.	Antwerp.
17	Brig Johanna Caesar, Gerd. Elberfeld.	168	Zimmermann, Frazier, & Co.	do.
<b>Portuguese.</b>				
Oct. 10	Brigantine Flor de Amorin, A. Cuno.	143	Juan G. Martinez.	Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.  
BRITISH.—Schooner Spider 6 guns, Lieut. Richard Eleworthy Pym, Commander.

# MARINE LIST.

## PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

October 12th Wind N. shifted at night to S. E. Strong, with rain.

No arrivals.  
Sailed, American barque John Carver, Philip Pendleton Jun., for Maldonado, to load for New York, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., in ballast.

October 13th. Wind. S. W.

No arrivals.  
Sailed, National polacre Julia, Antonio Nin y Soler, for the Buseo, despatched by Alvaro de la Riera, with merchandise.

National schooner of war 9th of July, Captain John Fitton, to be hove down and repaired.  
Danish barque Orjon, Hans Matthiessen, for the Havana, despatched by Thode & Co., with 5000 quintals jerked beef.

October 14th. Wind W.

Arrived, American packet schooner Fame, George Baker, from Montevideo 12th inst., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 126 passengers.

Sailed, Sardinian packet schooner Rosa, Andres Priario for the Buseo, despatched by Carlos Galeano, with merchandise and passengers.

American barque Creole, Isaac H. Norris, for New York, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 3451 dry ox and cow hides, 247 bales with 7400 arrobas wool, 68 do. with 2000 arrobas hair, 27 do. with 800 dozen sheep skins, 14 do. with 750 dozen goat skins, 6 do. with 330 dozen deer skins, 12 do. with 2000 doz. nutria skins, 1 do. with 25 doz. nutria skins and 30 dozen vicuña skins, 32 logs of logwood.

Passenger. Mr. John Fawcett Holgate.  
French barque Paquebot de la Plata No. 1, Bernard Belzagney, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 5755 dry ox and cow hides, 5000 horns, 100 pipes and 148 boxes with 4900 arrobas tallow, 42 bales with 1250 arrobas hair, 23 do. with 690 arrobas wool, 9 do. with 6300 lbs. ostrich feathers, 5 do. with 130 dozen sheep skins, 1800 Spanish dollars.

Passengers. Mr. Antoine Salaberry, his wife and child, Pierre Betieta and wife, Reina Duloj, Megran, Messrs. Pierre Garrat, Pierre Gogenetche, Bernard Dornateteche, Jean Baptiste Eschepare, Jean Pujolle, and Martin Hirribarran.

October 15th. Wind N. shifted to E. in the evening strong.

Arrived, French barque Cettois, 149 tons, Francis Portal, from Cotte 30th July, Montevideo 11th inst., with wine &c., to Louis Chapeaurouge & Co.

Sardinian ketch Fortunato, 37 tons, Angel Vixo, from the Buseo 11th inst., to Jacinto Caprile, with produce.

National schooner Star of the South, from the Buseo 14th inst.

October 16th. Wind S. E. strong. Rain all last night and this day.

Arrived, Belgian brig Lesselliers, 221 tons, John Henrichsen, from Cadiz 11th August, Montevideo 15th inst., with general cargo and 5 lastres of salt, to Mohr, Ludovici & Co.

National brig Argentina, 160 tons, Edmund Elsgood, from Patagonia 9th inst., with 1404 fanegas salt, to Vicente Casares & Sons.

October 17th. Wind E. S. E. strong.

Arrived, Bremen brig Johann Caesar, 168 tons, Gerhard Elberfeld, from Bremen 26th July, Island Mayo 1st ult., Rio Janeiro 3rd inst., with 90 moyos of salt and sundries, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

British schooner Thomas Edwards, 178 tons, George Brickley, from Reposto (Sicily) 14th July, Gibraltar 6th August, Montevideo 16th inst., with wine, to Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.

American ship Philadelphia, 542 tons, Benjamin Werthington, from New York 18th July, Montevideo 16th inst., with part cargo, to Moss & Purdon.

October 18th. Wind N. rain.

Arrived, Brazilian brig. Brazilian brigantine.

Sailed, National brig Fanny, Manuel Chiozza, for Patagonia, despatched by Nelson Hartwig, in ballast.

National schooner Especulacion, Juan Bautista Bonsignor, with stores for the National squadron off Montevideo.

Spanish polacre Maria, Francisco Illas, for the Havana, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 80 dry ox hides, 2774 quintals jerked beef.

Brazilian brig Fenix, Antonio Nogueira dos Santos, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Sa Pereira & Meyrelles, with 2310 quintals jerked beef, 300 arrobas tallow, 4 patacas tobacco.

H. B. M.'s schooner Cockatrice, 6 guns, Lieut. Justus Oxenham, Commander, for Montevideo, Rio Janeiro and Portsmouth.

Passengers for Portsmouth, Mr. George J. Nuttall.

### SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Vessels on the berth at Liverpool on 5th August.

FOR BUENOS AYRES.

Brig Wilton Wood, Capt. Russell.  
Barque Holywood, Lowthion.  
Schooner Commodore, 164 tons, Raisbeck.

FOR MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES.

Brig Camoena, Capt. Baird.

H. B. M.'s packet Crane, was to bring the September mail from Falmouth, for the Brazils and the River Plate.

The mail by the Cockatrice, hence 19th August, would be conveyed to Falmouth by the Penguin, but she had not sailed from Rio Janeiro, on the 25th ult.

ARRIVED AT FALMOUTH.

July 31st. H. B. M.'s packet Express, from Rio Janeiro 13th June, Bahia 22nd, and Pernambuco 29th do., with the mail hence 15th May by H. M.'s schooner Cockatrice.

2nd. Hamburg galliot Carl Henrich, Valentin, hence 3rd June, and proceeded on 3rd for Hamburg.

AT LONDON.

July 29th. British barques Helen Jane, and Selma, and brig Patmos, the dates of their sailing hence and arrival at Falmouth were noticed in our No. 946.

AT EXMOUTH.

July 25th. British brigantine Highlander, Carrel, hence 17th May.

AT CADIZ.

July 26th. Spanish barque Paula, Zabala, hence 22nd May.

AT GENOA.

June 29th. Sardinian brig Maria Teresa, Badaraco, hence 18th March.  
July 1st. Do. Do. Grillo, Posso, hence 9th March, Buseo.

3rd Do. Do. Nearco, Ferrara, from Montevideo.

5th Do. Do. Idra, Antola, hence 5th April.

5th Do. Do. Fortunato, Pieri, from Montevideo.

7th Do. Do. Patricio, Pico, hence 18th March, Marseilles.

### Advertisements.

#### New Saddlery and Harness MANUFACTORY.

No. 119, CALLE DE LA PIEDAD.  
DAVID SUFFERN late foreman at Mrs. Kennedy's—In returning his sincere thanks to the Public in general for the kind and liberal support he has experienced since his commencement in the above business, begs leave to state that he has this day landed per "lanthe," from Liverpool, a general assortment of Saddlery: comprising Ladies' best hogskin side Saddles, quilted safes and pockets, Gentlemen's best oil shafter and stuffed hogskin hunting Saddles, spring bars, bit and brood Hoods and Reins, Ladies' Twigs in gold plate and silver mountings wrought whatubone handles, engaged thramed Gentlemen's best Jockey cutting Whips wrought wholebone handles and silver mountings, Gentlemen's hunting Whips wrought wholebone handles and brass mounted hammers, do. in bronze mounted hammers, brass mountings for coach Harness Victoria patterns, English patent leather maddings, do. in hunting trees spring bars, Ladies' side trees, from the successors to Lawries celebrated tree manufacturers, London, made to order 4 dozen best hogskins English tannage best colour, patent leather pistol holster, saddle girth web all worsted, English spurs, &c. &c. He further expects per "Hollywood," a variety of every article connected with the business. The advertiser in announcing the above property wishes to state his claims on a discerning public: first—Every article in his concern has been got up within the last 4 months, fresh and from the manufacturers hands, and have been selected in accordance with the orders forwarded; by him to England, and he believes that on inspection, the present goods in style, workmanship and material, will be found superior to anything of the kind in the market. He expects per "Hollywood" the arrival of a first-rate tradesman, whose assistance joined to his own fifteen years experience in his business, he hopes will enable him to give satisfaction to his customers, and merit public support.

JOBBER CAREFULLY EXECUTED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

David Suffern.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 12th, 1844.

### Advertisement.

THE undersigned, Professor of Pharmacy, begs to acquaint the Public that he has purchased the well known establishment No. 30, Calle de Cathedral, with the whole of its very select stock of Medicines, the business of which will be carried on under his immediate attention, and without the smallest interruption; and he further begs to assure the public that prescriptions entrusted to him shall be prepared with the greatest care and correctness.

CHARLES B. COSTER.

Buenos Ayres, 12th of Oct. 1844.  
P. S. On hand a very elegant assortment of English Perfumery, and a variety of other articles connected with the business.

## WARWICK INGLIS, UPHOLSTERER,

No. 68, Calle de la Piedad, at the back of the Cathedral.



W. T. takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, and hopes that from his long experience in business, and earnest desire to please, he shall meet with the continuance of their favours.

Elastic spring hair, wool and straw mattresses made to order, old sofas, chairs and old furniture repaired to look like new, curtains cut and hung to the latest fashions, easy chairs and chintz sofas made in the most approved manner and with neatness and despatch, carpeting made up.

N. B.—Blinds of every description made to order, old ones repaired to look like new, trunks made of any description.

### WANTED.

A PERSON in the capacity of Preceptor to instruct 6 children in the rudiments of the Spanish and English languages, in a family residing two leagues from this City. To a person qualified to fill the said place a liberal salary will be given, in addition to his board, lodging &c. For further particulars apply at No. 232, Calle Belgrano.

### WANTED

TO buy a Tiger, two Nutrias, two Chinchillas and two Ostriches. Apply at No. 53, Calle de Balcarce.



### H. KNIGHT, CHIROPODIST,

Begs leave most respectfully to inform the Public in general, that he is the Inventor of an Elixir by which he is enabled, without Cutting in the brief space of two minutes, to eradicate the most painful Corn, or other Excrescences of the Feet.

H. K.'s method of curing Corns is different to any thing hitherto known in this Country, nor does he attempt to offer a Nostrum requiring secrecy or faith, to insure its efficacy, but confidently assures those who suffer from them, that they may have the satisfaction of carrying away their tormentor, the Corn in their hands.

H. K. can produce upwards of 10,000 Certificates from the principal States in America, & testimonials from various Professors & Doctors of Medicine; & during the short time he has been in this City, numerous Ladies & Gentlemen of the highest respectability, are so satisfied with the manner in which he performs the Cure, that they have presented him with Certificates of the strongest recommendation.

Resides at No. 86, Peru street, nearly opposite the British Consulate—Persons by leaving their address will be waited on at their residence.

### PRICES CURRENT.

	\$	¢	
Doublons, Spanish	217	4	218 each.
Do. Patriot	216	4	216 do.
Plata, macquina.	124	4	124 do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish	123	4	123 each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	124	4	124 do.
Six per cent. Stock	68	4	72 do. per cent.
Exchange on England	37	4	313 per dol.
Do. France	39	4	391 cent. per dollar.
Do. Rio Janeiro	134	4	134 per ct. premium.
Do. Montevideo	124	4	124 do. do.
Do. United States	13	4	134 per U.S. dol.
Hides, Ox, for Engld & Gerny	54	4	56 per pesada.
Do. France	50	4	52 do.
Do. North America	45	4	46 do.
Do. Spain	49	4	50 do.
Do. salted	42	4	52 do.
Do. Horse	18	4	19 do. each.
Calf skins	50	4	52 per pesada.
Sheep skins, common	34	4	40 per dozen.
Do. fine	41	4	44 do.
Deer skins	10	4	12 do.
Goat skins	20	4	22 do.
Nutria skins	6	4	7 dol. per lb.
Chinchilli skins	50	4	60 dol. per dozen.
Horse hair, short	34	4	36 dol. per arroba.
Do. mixed	44	4	46 do.
Do. long	110	4	124 do.
Wool, common, washed	24	4	30 do.
Do. picked	40	4	42 do.
Do. shorn from skins	41	4	43 do.
Do. mestiza, dirty	22	4	30 do.
Tallow, pure	18	4	20 do.
Do. raw	11	4	12 do.
Do. with grease	16	4	17 do.
Jerked beef	80	4	25 per quintal.
Horns, mixed	150	4	200 per thousand.
Do. Cx.	300	4	400 do.
Shin bones	80	4	90 do.
Hide cuttings	32	4	34 per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white	11	4	12 per lb.
Do. black	7	4	8 do.
Salted tongues	16	4	18 per dozen.
Salt, on board	25	4	30 per fanega.
Discount	11	4	12 per ct. premium.

The highest price of Doublons during the week 218 dollars. The lowest price 216 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3 13-16 pence. The lowest ditto 32 pence.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.