

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 951]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9th, 1846.

[Established in 1826.

BUENOS AYRES.

ACCORDING to the last accounts from the Paraná, Paraguay is threatened with being involved in hostilities with the insurgent Province of Corrientes, whose intrusive authorities have piratically seized and confiscated a large number of vessels proceeding to and coming from Paraguay, not excepting those under the flag of the latter, and under convoy of its gun-boats. The consequence has been that the Paraguay Government has sent very energetic remonstrances to the Correntino free-booters, in furtherance of which, it is said, military demonstrations have already commenced on the frontier. Perhaps this flagrant act of perfidiousness on the part of the insurgents will have the effect of accelerating the downfall of a domination which owed its re-establishment solely to foreign interference, and which has proved to be the most fatal scourge of foreign interests.

We are gratified to learn that Commodore Turner, of the U. S. navy, has disapproved in the most formal manner the conduct of Captain Voorhees in regard to the Argentine Squadron off Montevideo; he having, on his arrival at that port, spontaneously tendered to Commodore Toll every satisfaction in his power. The diplomatic and naval agents of the U. S. in this country being thus unanimous in their censure of Captain Voorhees's overbearing proceeding, it is to be hoped that at the first convenient opportunity he will be forwarded to the U. S., there to undergo the condign punishment of the law for his grievous offence against the rights of a friendly Republic, and to be made amenable at the bar of public opinion for the outrage he committed on the feelings of a gallant and sensitive brother officer, the late unfortunate Lieut. Newman, commander of the "Bainbridge," who fell a victim to that outrage.

The last news from Rio Janeiro, although announcing that the Empress is in that situation that ladies like to be who love their lords, are anything but satisfactory as regards the internal state of Brazil. On occasion of the Elections for Deputies to the General Legislative Assembly disturbances broke out in Alagoas, and obliged the President of the Province to take refuge on board a vessel of war. Troops had been despatched from the capital and from Bahia for the purpose of re-establishing order. In Maranhão, Minas Generales, and other places public tranquillity had also been disturbed to a considerable extent. Besides these occurrences which create so many difficulties in the way of the Government, an event has occurred which if it does not seriously compromise the character of the Imperial Cabinet for straightforwardness and sincerity, shews at least that the bonds of obedience are relaxed to a fearful degree even in the very highest quarters. Notwithstanding all the assurances given with regard to Paz, he has been allowed to make his escape from Santa Catalina, and to proceed, it is supposed, to Rio Grande, with a view to traverse that Province in order to join the Correntino insurgents. Great

hopes, however, are entertained, if it be but for the honour and credit of Brazil, that the vigilance and upright energy of the Baron de Caxias will prevent the accomplishment of a design, the connivance at which would certainly be but ill calculated to promote the interests of peace among neighbouring states.

On Thursday the 31st ult., a very pleasant picnic party was given by some English and German gentlemen, at the Chacra of Mr. White, near San Isidro. Notwithstanding the unpromising state of the weather until late on the previous evening the day proved exceedingly propitious, and the attendance was numerous and select. The ladies Patronesses Doña Gregoria Rosas de Ezcurra, Mrs. White, and Mrs. Mohr, received the company on arrival.

Among the persons present were Doña Josefa de Heredia and daughter, General Don Prudencio Rosas, several officers of H. B. M.'s navy, and others, including many of the most respectable native and foreign families.

During the early part of the day the beautiful grounds of the Chacra, enlivened by an excellent band of music, afforded a delightful promenade.

In the afternoon there was a succession of well contested horse races, in which the guests took great interest, heightened by the novelty of the appearance of several gentlemen in complete jockey costume.

At six p. m. the party sat down to dinner; the appearance of the tables placed in an avenue of an extensive orange grove, and surrounded by so many happy and beautiful faces, was very picturesque. After dinner General Don Prudencio Rosas proposed the health of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and that a good understanding might always exist between Great Britain and the Argentine Confederation—the health of H. E. the Governor and prosperity to the Argentine Confederation was then drank, the guests joining in the national hymn. God save the Queen was then sung in full chorus, accompanied by the band.

At 10 o'clock the party adjourned to the ball room, where the dancing was kept up with great spirit until considerably after day break on the following morning, when the party separated, and the guests took their departure for town.

The most complete harmony prevailed throughout the party: all seemed happy and delighted with the entertainment.

The parties who gave it appear to have completely realised the object which they had in view, viz:—to afford their friends the opportunity of passing a few hours pleasantly, and as an offering in acknowledgement of the hospitality and kindness which they have experienced in Buenos Ayres. We would add that the object and entertainment are alike creditable to them.

The United States brig Bainbridge, saluted the town on Tuesday last with 21 guns, which was returned from the Fort by a like number: She also saluted the Hon. William Brent, Charge d'Affaires to this Republic, with 11 guns, on his quitting the vessel.

We received by M. B. M.'s brigantine Dolphin, London papers to 4th September, Paris to the 2nd:—

THE O'CONNELL TRIAL.

JUDGMENT REVERSED.

HOUSE OF LORDS—THIS DAY.

The House of Lords assembled this morning for the purpose of deciding the long-pending suit of the Queen v. O'Connell and others.

We can only now give the shortest sketch of today's proceedings, and of the unexpected result with

which those proceedings have just terminated. After the disposal of the case of the Queen v. Gray, the more important case was called off

O'CONNELL v. THE QUEEN.

The Lord Chancellor first delivered his judgment. In a very luminous speech (delivered extemporaneously) the Noble and Learned Lord recommended their Lordships to adopt the sentence of the Court below.

Lord Brougham, in a written judgment, expressed a similar opinion. He entertained no doubt whatever of the correctness of the judgment of the Court below. On all the points raised as objections to its decision, he agreed with his Noble and Learned Friend who had preceded him that the sentence should be affirmed.

Lord Denham followed. He regretted the necessity of differing with his Noble and Learned Friend, and with the majority of the Judges; but he had deeply considered the question, and his deliberate and decided opinion was, that the judgment of the Court below ought to be reversed. A general judgment could not be supported on an indictment of which some of the counts were bad. The challenge to the array had also been wrongly refused. On these and on all the other points the judgment of their Lordships should be in favour of the appellants.

Lord Cottenham entertained a similar opinion. He joined in regretting the necessity of differing from two of his Noble Friends, but his mind was clear that the sentence of the Court below must be reversed.

Lord Campbell stated at great length the reasons which had induced him to arrive at the same conclusion. He also had no doubt whatever that the judgment of their Lordships must be for the appellants.

The Lord Chancellor then put the question—"Is it your Lordships' pleasure that this judgment be reversed?"

There were loud cries of "No, no," from many of the Peers present.

Lord Wharnccliffe rose (covered,) and expressed a wish that, as the Lay Lords had not heard the argument, they should give no opinion upon the case.

Some conversation ensued on this point, but the suggestion of Lord Wharnccliffe was ultimately agreed to.

The Lord Chancellor again put the question.

Lord Denham, Lord Cottenham, and Lord Campbell said audibly "Content." Lord Brougham said "Non Content."

The Lord Chancellor then announced, that the judgment of the Court below was reversed.—(From the second Edition of the Morning Post of Sept. 4.)

From the Times of September 3.

We beg to congratulate the country on the truly gratifying intelligence of a probable arrangement of the Tahiti question, and a termination to all fears of a rupture between ourselves and France. The question appears to have been settled in a way equally honourable to both countries. The indignity to England has been cancelled without the smallest loss of dignity to France: we have got every concession that we could justly demand, and France has only given what she could not in justice withhold.

There is no occasion for triumph or exultation on our part, but simply for content and satisfaction. We are only to compensate for the affront of a French officer of the nation, which we could not in consistency with our national rank and honour overlook. And the French Government has acted most considerably in not binding itself to a proceeding of one of its subordinate agents. It would have been a most Quixotic exhibition of sensitiveness and morbid hateur to have done otherwise. How can a Government rely always upon the correct and unimpeachable conduct of the officers whom it selects? A Government will sometimes, select whom it will, find itself brought into difficulties by the acts of its

[See last page.]

Advertisements.



H. KNIGHT, CHIROPDIST,

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 America, & does he attribute to his 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 Corns 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. 56, Peru street, nearly opposite the British Consulate.

Persons by leaving their address will be waited on at their residence.

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 liberal support he has experienced since his commencement in the above business, begs leave to state that he has this day landed per "Jantha," from Liverpool, a general assortment of Saddlery: comprising, Ladies' best hogskin saddle, quilted seats and pockets, Gentlemen's best full shafter and stuffed hogskin hunting Saddles, spring bars, bit and bradon Heads and Reins, Pelham Heads and Reins, snaffle Head and Reins, Ladies' Wigs in gold plate and silver mountings wrought whalebone handles, engaged thramed Gentlemen's best Jockey cutting Whips wrought whalebone handles and silver mountings, Gentlemen's hunting Whips wrought whalebone handles and brass mounted handles, do. do. in bronze mounted handles, brass mountings for each. Harness Victoria patterns, English patent leather middings, hunting trees spring bars, Ladies' side trees, from the successors to Lawries celebrated tree manufacturers, London, made to order 4 dozen best hogskin English tannage best colour, patent leather pistol holder, 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.

DENTISTRY.

CHARLES KRAUSE.

DENTIST, having been examined and approved by the Medical Tribunal of this City, has the honor to offer his professional services to the Public. He sets and fills teeth in various ways, cleans and extracts them, without much pain, having excellent modern instruments for the purpose. During his long residence in Montevideo, he has practised his profession punctually and faithfully, and promises to do the same in this City. He begs to request his friends and the public generally either to call or send their orders to No. 86, CALLE DE CANGALLO, between Cathedral and Paris, where they will be punctually attended to at moderate prices.

THOMAS'S HOTEL

No. 58, CALLE DEL 25 DE MAYO,

DEPOSITE THE COMMERCIAL ROOMS. JOSEPH THOMAS begs leave to inform the public that he has opened an establishment at the above convenient premises and trusts from its locality, the arrangements he has made, combining comfort with respectability and the moderation of his charges that he shall obtain public patronage which he will endeavour to merit by every means in his power.

Breakfast will be placed on the table at 8 o'clock, and the ordinary at 3 in the afternoon daily, besides which, Coffee can be had at a very early hour in the morning, and refreshments at all hours. Select dinner parties can be accommodated at short notice, there being every convenience thereto, and they may depend upon being served with wines of the best description.

N.B. Extensive livery stables are close to the premises.

Mr. Edward Billon,

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.

To the Public.

"Palman qui meruit ferat"
MOST EXTRAORDINARY RELIEF FROM SUFFERING!!!

HAVING had the misfortune to lose nearly all my back teeth many years since, my front teeth from constantly striking upon each other in an oblique manner had got worn down almost to the gums and the edges of some of them were nearly as sharp as needles, so that my jaws were wounded and increased in a shocking manner, making me at times nearly desperate, and particularly while eating, that I resolved several times to have them extracted. Having resided in Europe many years I had consulted the Dentists of both London and Paris, but they would not, or could not devise any remedy to relieve me—the Dentists in this country gave up my case as entirely hopeless, until about five or six months since seeing the advertisement of Mr. TENRIK, Calle de Cangallo, No. 31, Surgeon Dentist of the Cities of New York, Rio Janeiro and Montevideo, and his unanimous reception by the Hon. Tribunal of Medicine in this Capital as Professor of Dentistry, I was induced to call on him, but did not feel at all equal with any hope whatever of his doing anything to benefit me, but to my great joy and surprise he undertook my case and invented a kind of Cap or Plate made of gold, and attached it with springs in such a manner as to be worn without pain or inconvenience, relieving me from present pain and suffering, and the fear of the ultimate wearing away of my teeth and their final loss, and I have the comfortable hope of retaining them useful for life—the whole operation has caused me no pain, and I make this communication from my judgment of him as a skilful Dentist, and the obligations I am under to him—He is at liberty to refer to me in confirmation of the above.

A FRIEND TO MERIT.

SUMMER GOODS.

Just Received AT THE HOSIERY & HABERDASHERY,
No. 35, CALLE DE CANGALLO.

A COMPLETE assortment of gentlemen's stuff boots and shoes, French silk hats, summer coats, jackets and pantaloons, silk and cotton vests, cravats, stocks, gloves, handkerchiefs, linen and cotton socks, stockings, drawers and shirts, braces and brushes, men and boys blue cloth caps, white and coloured shirts, bed rugs and blankets, straw hats of all classes, boots and shoes, fancy walking sticks, and various other articles all selling at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

LEATHER STORE

Wholesale and Retail.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public they have now opened their new Stores Nos. 111 & 113, Calle de Piedad, with a complete assortment of every description of Leather suitable for Saddles and Harness Manufacturers, Boot Shoe and Rando Makers, amongst the stock may be found French Morocco and Lining of all colours, French and English Calf Skins, together with a large and beautiful assortment of their own finishing which is done by machinery and enables us to sell at very reduced prices, a superior article.

A general assortment of Shoe findings—liberal Cash advances will be made on Leather or Morocco left to sell on Commission.

Nauty, Wire & Co.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 23rd, 1844.

THORNDIKE'S RESTAURANT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has leased the Mansion and Garden of the late Andrew Thorndike Esq., where he has now opened a Public Establishment under the above name for the reception of fashionable visitors during the summer.

The House has undergone a complete repair, and additional Rooms built, many new Arbourns have been added, also Ball Alleys, Swings, Billiards &c., are now being fitted up together with Swimming Pools and Bath Houses.

The walks in the front part of the Quinta facing the River which divide the Flowers, Shrubs, Plants, Fruit Trees and Vineyard, are at the service of the visitors, where they may see but not touch, Shrubs, Fruit and Trees from almost every quarter of the globe, they being the selections of the late Mr. Thorndike, which cost an incredible amount of money, together with 15 years of his personal attention. From the Barrancas of the Quinta is a fine view of the entire shipping in the harbour on one side, and on the other may be seen the beautiful Mansion and Quinta of H.E. the Governor of this Province, Don Juan Manuel de Rosas.

The greatest pains has been taken to procure the choicest Wines and Liquors. Private parties can secure dinner for any number of persons in separate Rooms by giving one days notice. Attached to the house is safe Stabling for Horses at Moderate Rates.

The subscriber thinks it unnecessary to reiterate the many advantages this Quinta possesses, as the public can better satisfy themselves to call and see it, which they can do in 15 minutes ride along the side of the River to the northward of the City, in short no expense or exertion will be spared to render the THORNDIKE RESTAURANT a House of Pleasure, a Garden of Recreation.

JOHN TRILLIA.

Buenos Ayres, 19th October, 1844.

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.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late Mr. JOHN WALKER, are requested to pay their accounts to Mr. George Bell, No. 68, Calle de Restaurador, and those persons having claims against the deceased are requested to render their accounts within one month from this date.

Buenos Ayres, October 24th, 1844.

Claret Wine

THOMAS GOWLAND & Co. have on sale a few casks of superior quality. MEDOC, MONTERRAN &c., &c.

Alexander Frazier, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

BEGS most respectfully to return his most sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for the kind support he has received from them since he commenced business in the above line, and to also inform them that having engaged one of the first-rate Boot Makers in this City, that he will be enabled to supply an article that is impossible to be excelled.

Prices of Articles made to order:—	
Wellington Boots, 1st class.....	\$150
Do. do. 2nd class.....	140
Clarence do.....	90
Gentlemen's Walking Shoes.....	55
Ladies' Prunella Boots.....	60
Do. Shoes.....	40
Children's Boots.....	30 to 40
Wellington Boots remounted at.....	90
Repairing done in general, at Prices equal to the above.	
59, Calle Piedras, near San Juan's Church.	

Notice.

JUST Arrived and for Sale at J. REYNOLD'S, No. 49, Calle de la Paz, a complete assortment of China, consisting of Breakfast Tea and Coffee Sets of the superior class called Broad Band of Metallic Gold, as also Red and White China, which will be Sold at Moderate Prices.

Just Received

AT D. FLEMING'S, No. 17, Calle de la Reconquista, a superior assortment of fresh English Watercloos, which will be Sold at Moderate Prices.
N.B. Likewise on hand an extensive assortment of Children's English and German Shoes, black and coloured.

From the Gaeta Mercantil of the 24th and 25th ult.

As regards the part of the question which appertains exclusively to the legal Government of the Republic of the Uruguay, over which General Oribe presides, relative to the alleged offence of the Oriental schooner of war "Sancala" against the North American merchant barque "Rosava," and to the acts of violence committed by Captain Voorhees against the Oriental flag and vessel, it is an affair that is being officially discussed between the Oriental legal Government and the Consul of the U. S. at Montevideo, and in which, from its very nature and origin the Argentine Government could not nor ought not to interfere. It belongs to another independent Government whom it chances to be assisting in this war against the common enemy. Our Government has, therefore, confined itself to rectifying two mistakes which, in this respect, it has observed in the satisfactory explanation of the Special Agent, Mr. Watterston; and by which it would appear that his opinion on that head was not in accordance with the reality of the facts nor with received principles. One relates to the belief of the Special Agent that Captain Fitton, being questioned as to the proceeding of the Oriental schooner, denied having any knowledge of the alleged outrage on the "Rosava," and stated that he had neither authorized it nor did he approve of it. What Captain Fitton did was to declare that he had no knowledge whatever of the affair. The other mistake consists in the Special Agent's having expressed in his note that the Oriental schooner ought not to have used any other flag than that displayed by H. E. the President, Brigadier Manuel Oribe, on the fortifications of his head-quarters, which, it is said, is that of Buenos Ayres in union with that of Montevideo; and that consequently the "Sancala" was sailing under false colours. Upon this point, our government, waiving the question purely Oriental, has considered it to be its duty to state in the most positive and explicit manner what no one is ignorant of in this respect, and it is, that the flag used by H. E. the legal President is the Oriental flag alone, and no other. The flag of the Argentine Confederation which floats in his army belongs only to the Argentine Auxiliary Divisions which he has under his orders. And it is easy to perceive that the commander of the "Congress" was doubly unjust, when, seeing in the schooner only the Oriental flag, he resolved to commit an outrage on the Argentine. The colours displayed by the schooner were not false; and if he thought them so, this was an additional reason why he should not hold the Argentine Squadron responsible.

The rights, the prerogatives which the law of nations insures to independent states, and to belligerents—the very duties of the naval commanders of the U. S., in their double relation to the laws of their own country, and to the respect which they owe to independent friendly nations—all has been violated by Captain Voorhees with the most irritating outrageousness. And these offences are the work of an officer of a Republic where less than in any other power naval commanders may not add ought not to arrogate to themselves such arbitrariness of proceedings, and take upon themselves the immense responsibility of the hostile provocation of an unnecessary

war! Captain Voorhees has developed that system; he has employed its most revolting means: and in adopting all its consequences he has respected nothing in order to insure the abuse of force.

The "Sancala" was an Oriental vessel of war, belonging to the legal Government of the Republic of the Uruguay at whose head is President Oribe, and sailed moreover under the Oriental flag visibly displayed. To act against the Squadron of the Argentine Confederation, as Captain Voorhees has done, by an abrupt and perfidious attack under pretext of alleged acts of that Oriental vessel, and without the least previous explanation—without a word—till after the accomplishment of the outrage, has been as unjust as it is unparalleled in the maritime annals of civilized nations. At the same time, what new idea of justice has Captain Voorhees conceived when he also captured the Oriental vessel which he supposed to have been the offender against the "Rosalia"? If he thought that she had transgressed the bounds of her right, if he considered himself sufficiently qualified to judge and decide of his own authority a case of that nature, if he did not know that the use of force by whom it can be legally and duly employed is the last recourse of nations, was not the capture of the alleged offender sufficient for him? Why, under pretext of such an offence, did he commit a most grave and unbecoming hostility against all the Squadron of the Argentine Confederation? The latter had made no demonstration that could alarm Captain Voorhees; and the very unguarded, confident and noble conduct of Captain Fitton and of his officers, unsuspecting of any treachery, shews that they did not even imagine an aggressive design. The commander of the "Congress" during his silent attack, preceded by as nice precautions as if he had at his front a formidable fleet, found a friendly naval force, sincerely desirous of respecting the rights of neutrals, and of being at least informed wherein it had injured them. It is perfectly easy to know how Captain Voorhees has understood justice, duty and glory. Even in his reply to Captain Fitton he has availed himself of an insignificant and deceptive generalism which proves only his absolute want of the shadow of a pretext against the Argentine Squadron; unless he maintain that it is a right of neutrals to protect fishing for the supply of a beleaguered town, to set at liberty the infringers of the blockade, and to deprive one of the belligerents of some seamen who had voluntarily and legally entered his service. This certainly exceeds the right of neutrals, and in the present case it has been a partial proceeding, a decided favour to the belligerent our enemy. How has Captain Voorhees, seeking justice for himself in a case in which he has it not on his side, and demanding it in an informal and aggressive manner, thought to be able to justify the part he has taken by such acts in a foreign question, in opposition to his instructions, which enjoin him strict neutrality? The cruel indignity of outraging the Argentine flag on account of acts under another flag entirely different is accompanied by that infraction of neutrality by which he has directly interfered in favour of one belligerent, depriving the other of the exercise of his rights and of its legitimate results, in opposition to every principle of neutrality and in disregard of the peremptory orders of the government of the U. S. There was no act, and consequently no responsibility, of the Argentine squadron; and Captain Voorhees, in outraging its flag, capturing its vessels, placing its officers under arrest, carrying off its seamen, and offending its belligerent right, could not even say—here is the pretext. In every legal respect and bearing he has violated the laws of his own country as well as international principles, even had he a subterfuge which he does not possess and which he has not even alleged. It is not in his power to abandon himself to such acts of consummate hostility and rupture which destroy the general well being of states and injure in divers manners not only the common interests of all and the peculiar rights of friendly nations but also those of his own country. He did not endeavour to investigate the case; he refused to hear the explanations that would have prevented a cruel and rash aggression; and in opposition to the most obvious inspiration of good sense, he struck a rude blow, before he knew whether he had been fended by the Argentine squadron, or rather, seeing it was not the flag of the latter that was flying on board the vessel for whose alleged acts he was seeking redress. He thus arrogated to himself a right which only in the case of an authorized war, appertains to the defenders of a belligerent nation; and he has superciliously undertaken to decide an affair in which if there was any motive of complaint he was bound to submit it to the Special Agent of the government of the U. S. near whose province it was to manage it. War is a relation of state to state; and the "most interesting right of judging whether the nation has a real interest in complaining, whether it is in a condition to use force, and take up arms with justice, whether prudence allows it, and the weal of the state demands it; this right can belong only to the body of the nation or to the sovereign who represents it." This principle of Wattel and of the other publicists is a fundamental law of civilized states, from its international importance, and its efficacy in preventing the anarchy of a commonwealth where every one should arrogate to himself such a serious and high right. In no nation is it more severely enjoined than in the U. S., from the nature of its democratic government which restrains arbitrary acts in contradiction with the popular sovereignty, and reserves to Congress the right of declaring war, and of prescribing acts of hostility, their commencement and their termination.

The setting at liberty by Captain Voorhees of the prisoners on board our squadron for infractions of the blockade, is besides its outrage against the Argentine maritime territory and flag, a violation of neutrality from the attack on the perfect right of one of the belligerents to the exclusive favour of the other. No reason can be more positive and pertinent on this point than the principle laid down by Mr. Hamilton, Consul of the U. S. at Montevideo, in his note of the 25th of July, 1843, to the ruthless Unitarian Santiago Vasquez:—"To be neutral it is necessary to be impartial. As long as a neutral nation wishes securely to enjoy the advantages of her neutrality, she must in all things shew a strict impartiality towards the belligerent powers; for should she favour one of the parties to the prejudice of the other, she cannot complain of being treated by him as an adherent and confederate of his enemy." Captain Voorhees, in seeking redress for an imaginary insult by appealing, without the least previous explanation, to the fatal extreme of force, without power or right to employ it, has not confined himself to the object of that violence. He has overleaped the barriers of neutrality; for, if the suspension of the blockade in consequence of his frantic proceeding has been an indirect advantage for the belligerent our enemy, the liberation of his prisoners, and the taking away from the Argentine vessels of seamen in lawful service have become direct favours, still more to be wondered at since such acts were not only unnecessary for the alleged object, but also contrary to the respect for "belligerents' rights" which he at the same time professed. Modern nations have given the example of a rigid observance of neutrality, in the last wars, in proportion as principles of civilization and humanity have advanced. In fact neutral states, by maintaining the system of strict impartiality which constitutes the quality of neutrals, contribute to prevent bloody, disastrous and useless complications in the contest which two belligerents have submitted to the decision of the war. The United States, by the celebrated Non-Intercourse act, during the last violent struggle of 20 years in Europe, in order to maintain the equilibrium of neutrality,

and avert a collision with some of the belligerents that might render that terrible war more bloody, prohibited their citizens even to carry on an innocent trade with Great Britain, France and their dependencies, and closed the waters of North America dominion against British and French vessels of war. The special and severe injunctions to observe strict neutrality, which Captain Voorhees has from his Government, aggravate an offence by which naval discipline as well as maritime law have been subverted.

As regards the liberation of the six seamen, natives of the U. S., who had voluntarily taken the bounty to serve in the Argentine navy, there can be nothing more explicit to show the revolting injustice of Captain Voorhees than a late decision of a Superior Court of the U. S. which the *British Packet* of Buenos Ayres, copying from the *New York Journal of Commerce*, has published in its number of the 19th inst. By that judicial sentence it is decided that the citizen of the U. S. voluntarily entering the naval service on board ships of war of a foreign nation subjects himself to the laws and authority of that foreign State, without there appertaining to the U. S. any interference or jurisdiction whatever in the case, such as Captain Voorhees has arbitrarily and by violence assumed.

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.
British.				
Aug 5	Brig James Gibson, James Stuart	221	Brownell, Stegmann & Co	Liverpool
7	Brig Prince of Wales, James Russell	199	Charles R. Horne	Falmouth
30	Brig Betsy, Randall Doughty	175	Nicholson, Green & Co	London
Sept 2	Barque Speed, Edmund Brewer	201	Briacoe, Twyford & Co	Liverpool
12	Brig Maid of Athens, H. Leing	211	Nicholson, Green & Co	London
17	Brigantine Minalto, Ste. Tregarthen	205	Rennie Macfarlane & Co	Falmouth
20	Barque Delhi, John Young	193	Hughes & Brothers	Great Britain
20	Brigantine P. Dean, George Dean	342	John Best & Brothers	London
22	Brig Venilla, William Martin	187	Hughes & Brothers	Falmouth
24	Brig Elbert, Luke Bruce	203	Henry & George Dowse	London
25	Brig Mary Winch, Samuel Bingham	259	John Galt Smith & Co	Liverpool
Oct 1	Brig Anne Best, James Maychell	231	Brownell, Stegmann & Co	Rio Grande de Sao for Great Britain
2	Brig Elizabeth, C. N. French	335	John Best & Brothers	Great Britain
6	Barque Nerio, Robson Weighill	226	Briacoe, Twyford & Co	Great Britain
17	Schooner Thos. Edwards, G. Brickley	338	Thomas Armstrong	London
23	Barque Arabella, Thomas Jackson	178	Kennie, Macfarlane, & Co	Falmouth
No. 7	Brig Rebecca Jane, Peter Le Meaurio	257	Thomas Armstrong	London
American.				
Sept 13	1843. Barque Hobart, Collier	204	Daniel Gowlard & Co	
25	Bar. Lucy Pennington, Thos. P. Chase	225	Zimmerman, Frazier & Co	New York
Oct 5	Brig Odessa, Henry Smith	270	Moss & Purdon	Valparaiso
22	Barque Merlin, Abner Goodhue	183	Charles R. Horne	Boston
25	Brig Cynosure, E. C. Mattoon	313	Daniel Gowlard & Co	
27	Schooner Sarah Ann, P. Stevenson	230	Samuel B. Hale	
28	Brigantine Columbia, G. W. Barney	60	Jacob Paravicini	
Nov. 1	Schooner Cohasset, Charles Saunders	63	Daniel Gowlard & Co	
3	Brig Louise, Joseph B. Canard	85	Zimmerman, Frazier & Co	
Sept 5	Br. Jenne Nelly, Bignon	179	Zumaran & Treserra	Cote.
22	Brig Inden, Adolphe Devand	150	Thomas Rousou	Havre de Grace
22	Brigantine Napoleon, Nicolas Rabardy	215	John Baptist Prellig	Havre de Grace
9	Barque Diana, Andre Armaten	227	Thomas Rousou	Havre de Grace
15	Brig Cettois, Francis Portal	338	Zumaran & Treserra	Boardsaux
24	Brig Finette, Hilaire Gautier	149	Louis Chapeaurouge, & Co	Marseilles
25	B.N. Sds la Misericordia, Rocatlicata	252	Bartolome Horand	Cote.
July 11	B.N. Sds la Misericordia, Rocatlicata	149	Jacinto Caprile	Genoa.
Aug 5	Brigante Francisco, Luis Corvato	125		
29	Brig Bella Teresa, Bernardo Valterio	170	Zumaran & Treserra	Genoa.
Sept 30	P. Siempre lo Stesso, Aug. Ferraro	208	Fitzranera & Co	Genoa.
Oct 1	Brig Graciosa Fanny, P. L. Tacornia	192	Sa Pereira & Meyrelles	
1	Brig Solicio N. ra. S. ra. del Carmen	184	Jacinto Caprile	
23	Polacre Farfalla, Juan Gallino	86	John Jacob Klick & Co	Buenos.
23	Brigantine Iris, Santiago Gaggino	84	Llavallo & Sons	
25	Schooner Adelaide, J. Didunatico	66		
29	Barque Prudencia, H. Carvotito	235	Honrique Ochoa & Co	Brazil.
29	Barque Egilda, Francisco Vierchi	172	Pietrasera, Piaggio & Co	
Nov. 5	Brig Pampero, Jose Buzzo	126	Antonio Roca	Brazil.
Spanish.				
Aug 30	Brig Mannel, Pedro Garcia	155	Zumaran & Treserra	Malgate
Sept 4	Polacre Esmeralda, Jose Millet	118	Llavallo & Sons	Havana.
20	Polacre Intrepido, Pedro Maritan	142	Llavallo & Sons	Havana.
24	Brig Eolo, Joaquin Pares	147	Pedro Antonio Sanchez	Havana.
24	Polacre San Antonio, Joaquin Durat	103	Felipe Sanlloa	Havana.
Oct 23	Brig Triunfo, Juan Pons y Morro	150	John Jacob Klick & Co	
21	Brigantine Iris, Santiago Gaggino	84	Llavallo & Sons	
Nov. 7	Polacre Mensajero, Jaime Millet	105	Llavallo & Sons	
7	Brig Concordia		Llavallo & Sons	
7	Brigantine			
Brazilian.				
Oct. 7	Brig Encantador, Juan F. Fernandez	151	Sa Pereira & Meyrelles	Brazil.
9	Brig Jacaba, Antonio dos Santos	208		do.
10	B. gn. Fontes, J. Cay. Vieira da Silva	180	Juan Geronimo Martinez	do.
18	B. Oceana, J. Francisco dos Santos	165		do.
18	Brigan. Douro, Antonio Alves Diaz	166	Faustino Jovita Jorga	do.
23	Brig Ana Maria, Manuel Correa Lima	202	Manuel Acevedo Ramos	do.
Nov. 7	Brig Pensamiento, Manuel M. Mergu	225	Manuel Araujo Monteiro	do.
Swedish.				
Sept 15	Brigantine Solide, M. Mattison	163	Zumaran & Treserra	Cote.
Danish.				
Aug 18	Barque Doris, Peter Bonsen	240	Jacob Paravicini	Antwerp.
30	Brig Phoenix, Hans Lyster	180	Thode & Co	Falmouth
Sept 14	Brig Edmund, Carsten Smidt	170	Bunge, Hutz & Co	Falmouth.
15	Brig Ortelus, Charles T. Timm	200	Mohr, Ludovici, & Co	Antwerp.
Oct 29	Brig Aeolus, Conrad Erichsen	161	Juan Balbino Soriano	
Nov. 5	Barque Paadrensmide, Jens Lutzen	222	Thode, & Co	Falmouth.
Nov. 7	Brig Thorsaldsen, Frederick Stage	239	Mohr, Ludovici & Co	
Hamburg.				
Sept 6	Bar. Mercurus, Jan Jansen Ney	226	John Jacob Klick, & Co	Havana.
Oct. 9	Barque Meiners, Claus Linau	220	Jacob Paravicini	Antwerp.
31	Bar. Dorothea Wilhelmina, H. Reimer	244	C. R. Horne	
Austrian.				
Oct. 3	Polacre Mina, Marco Iconsoviche	121	Risso & Rosa	Buenos.
Belgian.				
Sept 14	Brig Minerva, Frederick Knudsen	221	Bertram LeBreton & DeJale	Antwerp.
Oct. 16	Brig Lesseliers, John Hiercksen	221	Mohr, Ludovici, & Co	Antwerp.
21	Brig Plantin, Frederick Knudsen	236	Bunge Hutz & Co	Cowes.
Bremen.				
Oct. 9	Brig Helena, Gerhard Ihler Junr.	170	Mohr, Ludovici & Co	Antwerp.
17	Brig Johanna Cressa, Gerd. Elberfeld	168	Zimmerman, Frazier, & Co	Havana
29	Barque Maria Albina, J. Haesloop	500	Bunge, Hutz & Co	Bremen.
Prussian.				
Oct. 27	Schooner Uruguay, Otto Schroeder	124	Nash, Wilson & Co	Patagonia.
Portuguese.				
Nov. 6	Schr. Joven Dolima, A. G. de Avellar	130	Juan Geronimo Martinez	Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH—Brigantine Dolphin, 3 guns, Lieut. William O'Bryan Hoate, Commandr.
UNITED STATES—Brig Bainbridge, 13 guns, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Turner
BRAZILIAN—Corvette Union, 15 guns, Captain Manuel Barroso da Silva.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

The Brazilian brig which arrived on the 1st inst., was the Pensamiento, 225 tons, Manuel Maria Merqu, from Rio Janeiro 22nd ult., Montevideo 29th inst., with salt, &c., to Manuel de Araujo Monteiro.

November 2. Wind W. S. W.

Arrived, Brazilian corvette Union, 18 guns, Captain Francisco Manuel Barrozo da Silva, from Montevideo 31st ult.

Sailed, National brig Cacique Catriel, Pedro Madariaga, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Zumaran & Treserra, with 2400 quintals jerked beef.

American brig Emerald, Charles Babson, for Paragua, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., in ballast.

Sardinian packet schooner Eufracia, Nicolas Martinez, despatched by José Marcel Rugh, with merchandise and passengers.

November 3. Wind N.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Spanish brig Florentino, Jacinto Maristan, for Havana, despatched by Zumaran & Treserra, with 4417 quintals jerked beef.

November 4. Wind N. . . hazy.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Sardinian brig Cesar, Pedro Viale, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 2444 quintals jerked beef.

November 5. Wind E. . . strong.

Arrived, Danish barque Faedrenesminde, 222 tons, Jens Lutzen, from Hamburg, 6th August, Montevideo, 3rd inst., with part cargo, to Thode & Co.

Sardinian brig Pampero, 120 tons, José Busso, from Rio Janeiro 18th ult., Buseo 3rd inst., with sugar, tobacco, &c., to order.

American packet schooner Fame, George Baker, from Montevideo 4th inst., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 100 passengers.

United States brig Bainbridge, 12 guns, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Daniel Turner, and having on board the Hon. William Brent, Charge d'Affaires of the United States to this Republic, Lady, Secretary, &c., from Montevideo 4th inst.

Sailed, Spanish polacre Teresina, Francisco Maristan, for Havana, despatched by Zumaran & Treserra, with 2340 quintals jerked beef.

November 6. Wind E. . . strong.

Arrived, National brig Liga Americana, 140 tons, José Vasquez, from Patagonia 25th ult., with salt, to J. M. Almagro.

Portuguese schooner Joven Dolima, 130 tons, Antonio Gomez de Avellar, from Santos 22nd ult., Montevideo 5th inst., with sugar, to Juan Geronimo Martinez.

H. B. M.'s Brigantine Dolphin, 3 guns, Lieut. Wm. O'Brien Hoare, commander, from Rio Janeiro 25th ult., arrived at Montevideo 4th inst., sailed thence 5th inst., with the mail of the packet Crane, from Falmouth 6th September.

Passengers from Rio Janeiro, a son of the late Don Felix Castro, and a French gentleman.

November 7. Wind E. N. E.

Arrived, Sardinian packet schooner Eufracia, Nicolas Martinez, from the Buseo, 6th inst., with passengers, to Antonio Lopez.

Danish brig Thoralndsen, 232 tons, Frederick Stage, from Antwerp 29th August, Montevideo 6th inst., with part cargo, to Mohr, Ludovici & Co.

British brig Rebecca Jane, 215 tons, Peter Le Mesurier, from Liverpool 3rd August, Rio Janeiro 23rd ult., with salt, to Bertram Le Breton and Delisle.

Spanish polacre Mensajero 105 tons, Jaime Millet, from Barcelona 23rd August, Malaga 8th Sept., Montevideo 5th inst., with wine, &c., to Llavallol & Sons.

Sardinian schooner Nuestra Señora del Huerto, 50 tons, Agustin Sicard, from the Buseo 6th inst., with produce, to Jacinto Caprile.

Brazilian polacre Nuevo Asilo de la Virtud, 147 tons, José Francis Borges, from the Buseo 6th inst., with produce to Juan Balbino Soriano.

Spanish brig Concordia, 157 tons, Angel Domingo de Soto, from Vigo 10th September, to Llavallol & Sons, with 219 emigrants.

Spanish brigantine Fomento, 110 tons, Ventura Bertran, from Barcelona 27th June, Malaga 14th July, Montevideo 4th September, Colonia 7th inst., with hides, &c., to Zumaran & Treserra.

Sailed, Brazilian corvette Union, 18 guns, Captain Francisco Manuel Barrozo da Silva, for Montevideo.

Sardinian packet schooner Carmen, Pablo Bartolomé Cayassa, for Montevideo, despatched by Risso & Rosa, with passengers.

Spanish barque Palemon, José Ros, for Havana, despatched by Zumaran & Treserra, with 4100 quintals jerked beef.

Sardinian schooner Bella Sofia, Juan Bautista Luterio, for Colonia, despatched by Angel G. de Elia, in ballast.

November 8. Wind E.

Arrived, American ship Zenobia, 630 tons, John Kenny, from New York 11th August, Montevideo 6th inst., with lumber, to Moss & Purdon.

Brazilian brigantine Suspiro, 178 tons, Antonio Coelho Ribeiro, from the Buseo 30th ult., Colonia 7th inst., to Manuel Araujo Monteiro, in ballast.

British brig

The American barque India has been sold.

The American barque King Philip, having sprung a leak, will have to discharge. She was on the point of sailing for Salem.

H. B. M.'s steamer Gorgon, which was driven on shore in May last, near Montevideo, has been got off, and on the 4th inst., took in her masts and bowsprit.

Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of the 8th inst.

British	19
American	11
French	7
Spanish	10
Sardinian	12
Brazilian	9
Hamburg	3
Swedish	1
Danish	7
Austrian	1
Belgian	3
Bremen	3
Prussian	1
Portuguese	1
	88

The Weather has been fine and reasonable this week.

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

Saturday	66
Sunday	71
Monday	78
Tuesday	72
Wednesday	69
Thursday	72
Friday	76

[Continued from 1st page.]

subordinates and instruments, and in such a case it is by far the best to disown them. Once disowned, neither the acts or the apology for them are any discredit or humiliation whatever to a Government, simply because by this proceeding it makes the acts not its own to begin with, and therefore is not apologizing for itself, but for another.

M. D'AUBIGNY has been moved from Tahiti, his conduct has been made the subject of apology, and satisfaction will, we are told, be made to Mr. PRITCHARD for the ill-treatment he has received. The former officer had been previously censured by his superior, Captain BRUAT, and this additional stamp upon him, accompanied with a due measure of satisfaction to the injured person, appears to be a sufficient recognition on the part of the French Government of our charge against D'AUBIGNY. He is not dismissed the service indeed, and it is not necessary that he should be; so that his Government acknowledges that his acts were unjustifiable, all is done that is required. We do not want to revenge ourselves on an individual, but only to have him distinguished from the nation.

The previous conduct of Mr. PRITCHARD in his post also weighs with us in considering this notice of M. D'AUBIGNY's conduct amply sufficient. That Mr. PRITCHARD had certainly outstepped propriety in the part he took towards the French after their occupation of the island, and had acted more or less as the partisan and fomenter of hostility to them, seems but too probable. And though such a disposition on his part, if it abstained from expressing itself in positive overt acts of hostility, did not render him liable to seizure, and deprive him of the privilege of inviolability which surrounds the person of a British Consul, still it was a provocative to violence, and, therefore, must be considered a palliation of it. Mr. PRITCHARD was certainly not a proper person to be ever appointed to the Consulate; and his appointment reflects no credit on the judgment of his patron, Lord PALMERSTON. He went out to Tahiti as a missionary: this is an odd combination if the first place; not that we think the worse of a man for being a missionary; but we do not approve of a missionary wishing to be consul, and mixing the task of converting souls with inspecting cargoes and directing trade and shipping. A missionary ought not to desire such a post, and therefore is not the proper

person to have it. However, Mr. PRITCHARD signified himself, in his missionary career, by a bold exercise of the spiritual sword, and this seems to have struck Lord PALMERSTON's fancy; while his forcible transportation of two rival French missionaries to the Gambier Islands commended this head of the English missionary establishment as an active spirit and an able man to the then Foreign-office. This activity, it seems, has continued, and has contributed to bring on these disturbances.

The fact is, neither country has been properly or suitably represented by its officers at Tahiti. Mr. PRITCHARD was a busybody and a disturber, and M. D'AUBIGNY peppery and unscrupulous. It would have been ridiculous for the two Governments to have fallen out, because these two warm-headed men happened to have come into collision, with the insignia of office upon them. We are ready, for our part, to throw them both overboard, and clear both countries of any connexion with them. In this state of the question it is of comparatively little consequence which of the combatants struck the outward blow, and did the overt act. Both were to blame; and, though the overt act is the one to be taken cognizance of, because it is an overt one, and therefore must be seen, and an apology must be made for it; still, both countries are clear, and both retain their character, because neither has strictly had anything to do with the act, or the provocatives to it.

Whatever apprehension, muttering, and whispering there may have been about it, the chance of a war on this ridiculous subject is, we trust, all over now. No sensible man could ever have thought, indeed, that such a thing was at all probable, with such a very trivial matter in dispute, and with two such pacific Governments to discuss it. But, whatever it was, it seems now over, and the cloud may, we hope, be considered to have blown off. In the Morocco quarter, too, things look equally well. The Emperor has been incommoded and peppered a good deal, and is willing to come to terms; and, as the terms continue the same that they were before the hostilities, and have not been at all advanced upon in consequence of them, we presume the settlement will take place before long.

A quarrel, quite as serious as that with the French, has for some time also been hanging over the Courts of Morocco and Madrid. This, our Spanish news of last night informs us, has been amicably settled by the intervention of our ambassador, and all hostile feeling allayed; so that the aspect of things abroad seems to tell, on the whole, for a continuance of peace and tranquillity.

Advertisement.

ANGLO-PORTENO CRICKET CLUB.
NOTICE is hereby given that a General Meeting of the Members of the above Club will be held at Mr. Henderson's, on Monday next the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when Members are particularly requested to attend.

By order of the Committee.
Buenos Ayres, Nov. 8, 1844.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	218	4	219	each
Do. Patriot	217	4	217 1/2	do.
Plata, macquina	12 1/2	13		do for one.
Dollars, Spanish	13 1/2	13 1/2		each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	13 1/2	13 1/2		do.
Six per cent. Stock	7 1/2	80		do. per cent.
Exchange on England	3 1/2	3 1/2		per dollar.
Do. France	23 1/2	23 1/2		cent. per dollar.
Do. Rio Janeiro	13 1/2	13 1/2		do.
Do. Montevideo	13 1/2	13 1/2		do. do.
Do. United States	13 1/2	13 1/2		per U.S. dol.
Hides, Ox, for Engld & Gerny	49	40		per pesada.
Do. France	42	44		do.
Do. North America	38	40		do.
Do. Spain	42	43		do.
Do. salted	36	46		do.
Do. Horse	15	16		do. each
Calf skins	44	46		per pesada.
Sheep skins, common	20	22		per dozen.
Do. fine	25	26		do.
Deer skins	8	9		do.
Goat skins	20	21		do.
Nutria skins	6	7		dol. per lb
Chinchilli skins	50	60		dol. per dozen.
Horse hair, short	28	33		dol. per arroba.
Do. mixed	27	43		do.
Do. long	100	110		do.
Wool, common, washed	22	28		do.
Do. picked	36	40		do.
Do. shorn from skins	36	40		do.
Do. mestiza, dirty	18	30		do.
Tallow, pure	16	17		do.
Do. raw	8	9		do.
Do. with grease	12	13		do.
Jerked beef	20	25		per quintal.
Horns, mixed	150	200		per thousand.
Do. Cx	200	500		do.
Shin bones	20	30		do.
Hide cuttings	30	32		per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white	10	11		per lb.
Do. black	7	8		do.
Salted tongues	6	7		per dozen.
Salt, on board	21	22		per fanega.
Discount	11	12		pr. ct. month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week 221 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3 1/2 pence.
The lowest ditto 3 1/2 pence.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.