

British Packet

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 953

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23rd, 1844.

[Established in 1826.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The last accounts from Montevideo state, that the efforts of Pacheco y Obes to regain his posts, by means of a military demonstration, having proved ineffectual, he had sailed for Rio Janeiro in the French brig of war *Dassas*, in company with a number of his partizans. The resignation he originally sent in to the Riverista vicegerent is abusive in the extreme. "Craven-hearted" and "infamous" are among the choice epithets he bestows on his former colleagues, for having acceded to the demands of the Brazilian Admiral, without his consent. Garribaldi, it seems, after having got his hoi-headed patron into a scrape, very chivariouly abandoned him to his fate, when he saw Flores determined on supporting Vasquez. The latter, although he had given in his resignation stating that it was "morally and physically impossible" for him to continue, still held office and doubtless will do so as long as he is allowed. A new chief of police and captain of the port had been appointed, and several changes among the commanding officers of the garrison had taken place with a view to strengthen the hands of the new administration.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the army of President Oribe.

"Cerro de la Victoria, 17th of Nov., 1844.

"We have great expectation here of the war concluding soon, although to appearances it may last long, as the Riveristas are finishing another line of fortifications from Gutierrez's in the Aguada to the house of Felipe España in the Cordón. They have finished two forts, one in de Brique's and the other in the quinta of Pelella, closing up the Calle Santa Carmen.—To many this may appear to have the semblance of the war lasting a long time, particularly as they avoid any encounter whatever with our troops in guerrillas, their object being to retain Montevideo as long as possible. On the other hand, the foreign mercenary troops that they have are discontented. About three days back, a communication passed between them and the foreign authorities of their country, begging to know whether if they laid down their arms, their persons and property would be respected by President Oribe. The communication has been forwarded to head-quarters, and the result is that they will be respected as promised to Admiral Lainé in former times; and some say in about eight days few foreigners will be in the service of the Riveristas. Consequently, foreseeing this, they have made a second line of intrenchments to hold on with the black soldiers as long as possible.

"By the inclosed bulletin you will see that the desertion is great, 55 having passed over to us in the last fortnight; and I am assured that 12 more came over yesterday.

"In the interior every thing is quiet, as several troops of carts have arrived from Durazno, Tacuarembó and other parts with produce of the country for sale, and to take effects into the interior in return. Moreover, D. Servando Gomez has passed the Yi to commence the campaign.

"Passports are granted for individuals and troops of carts for every destination. Were there any fear of the Riveristas they would not of course be allowed to cross the country. Rivera and his horde is in the Rio Grande territory.

"P. S. We just learn that a marauding party of Riveristas were overtaken near the Olimar by Col. Barreto and completely cut to pieces, leaving 37 killed on the field, including two of their officers, Alvarez and Escobar.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Buenos Ayres, November 15th, 1844.

The Government of Buenos Ayres charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation; on view of the credentials presented by William Brent Esq., in which he is appointed by the Government of the United States of North America, Chargé d'Affaires to the Argentine Confederation, has ordered and decreed:

Art. 1. William Brent Esq., is recognized as Chargé d'Affaires of the United States.

2. Let this be published.

ROSAS.
FELIPE ARANA.

Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of the 22nd inst.

British.....	23
American.....	8
French.....	5
Spanish.....	14
Sardinian.....	9
Brazilian.....	8
Hamburg.....	6
Danish.....	9
Austrian.....	1
Belgian.....	3
Bremen.....	5
Prussian.....	3
Portuguese.....	1
Norwegian.....	1
Oldenburg.....	1
Swedish.....	1
Dutch.....	1
Russia.....	1
100	

From the "Liverpool Times" of 17th September.

RAILWAYS IN IRELAND.

The great want of Ireland is profitable employment for her people, and so long as this want continues unsupported the wisest political measures which can be devised (however desirable and necessary they may be) will fail to give that country peace and contentment. No means have yet been discovered, or are likely to be discovered, by which men, living on the verge of starvation, can be rendered satisfied with their lot, and as the discontent of the millions who are in that state in Ireland is every year becoming more dangerous, it is well worth while for men of all parties, and particularly for the Government, to consider whether something effectual cannot be done to remove that frightful amount of distress which, in some cases, creates, and, in all, embitters the discontent of the Irish people. We have arrived at a remarkable crisis in the history of that long distracted country, and whatever may be the differences of opinion as to the recent political events, all reasonable men must agree that it is most desirable to attempt to put an end to agitation and the desire of separation, especially if it can be effected by means so clearly beneficial to Ireland that none can deny them to be so. For measures which will thus commend themselves to the minds of all it is vain to seek in the domain of politics, but they may be found amongst the social and economical improvements which the science of the age suggests, and which the wealth of England renders it practicable to introduce into Ireland. The announcement by the Government that it was prepared to reconnoitre to Parliament to lend its assistance to the formation of lines of railway between the principal cities and towns, and the most populous districts of Ireland,

would at once show the value of the connection with England, and the improved spirit of the English Government, and would, at the same time, turn the stream of surplus capital which is at present flowing out of the empire, especially into France, where the Government is making great sacrifices to attract it, into a domestic channel, and the one in which it is most urgently wanted. By making much smaller sacrifices than the Governments of France, Belgium, Prussia, Russia, and Austria are making, and than the State Legislatures of America have made, to secure their respective countries the advantages of railways, the British Government may secure them to the whole of Ireland, and at the same time gain political advantages of inestimable value.

Much as we are attached to the union and fully convinced as we are, that the only chance of removing the evils of Ireland is in rendering that union a reality in all respects, we cannot close our eyes to the facts that the residence of so large a portion of the Irish nobility and gentry in this country does draw large sums of money out of Ireland. This circumstance gives the Irish people a claim to the liberal assistance of the Government and people of England, in carrying out all improvements which are necessary for placing their country on a footing of equality with any country in Europe. Railways are now evidently improvements of this kind, and the general Government could not serve Ireland more than by giving such an amount of assistance in the construction of those lines of railway which the Board of Trade may report favourably upon as will ensure their completion. This may appear unnecessary in the actual state of the money and the share market, but no one can doubt that the present fever of speculation will die away, and be succeeded by dullness and lassitude, and the danger is that when that time arrives, good schemes and bad ones will share in one common depression.

PEACE BETWEEN FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

BY EXTRAORDINARY EXPRESS.

Bayone, Sept. 15.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

Transmitted by his Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville to the Minister of Marine, and by MM. the Duke of Glucksberg and de Nyon to the Minister for Foreign Affairs:—

"TANGIER, the 10th.—The Moorish government has demanded peace. The fleet arrived at Tangier this day. The Governor of the town came on board to renew his demand. Our conditions have been signified and accepted, and the treaty signed. During the day the Consulate-General has been re-established, and its flag saluted by the town. Orders to cease all hostility, and to evacuate the island of Mogadore, will be despatched this afternoon."

Tomorrow evening a great lunar eclipse will be visible. The moon will rise immediately after sunset nearly totally obscured.

The beginning of total darkness will be 7h. 51m.

Middle 7 51

End of total darkness 8 37

Last Contact 9 48

Meantime or by a well regulated watch.

Advertisements.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

By Messrs. Ibarra & Macou, on Monday, 25th inst. at 11 o'clock precisely, at their Auction Rooms, No. 5, Reconquista Street, a beautiful Quinta near the Recoletos containing 150 yards square, which being Testamentary Property must be sold at the best price by order of the Executor. Inventories and further particulars may be obtained at the house of the Auctioneers.

Advertisements.



**TO LEAVE POSITIVELY IN A FEW DAYS
H. KNIGHT, CHIROPODIST,**

Bege 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.E.'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 residences.

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 Peru, where they will be punctually attended to at moderate prices.

For Sale.

A Double Wooden Screw Press, well adapted for Baling Wool or Hay in the country. Apply at the Barracas, No. 189, Calle Balnear.

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.

Bricks Wanted.

A LOT of old bricks will be purchased at a fair price, on application at the office of the Gaeceta.

TO LET

A FURNISHED room with board, for a single gentleman. Apply at No. 50, Calle de la Cathedral.

ROBERT BURNS!

A few copies of Robert Burns, “The Airshire Bard,” also of Burns' Monument, for sale at James Steadman's shop, No. 46 Calle de la Universidad, in front of the College Church.

TO LET.

A LARGE Sala and Bedroom furnished, with board if required. Enquire No. 23, Calle del 25 de Mayo

Continued from the Gaeceta Mercantil

The Government of the U. S. did not attempt it in the last long war of Europe when several allied or auxiliary flags waved in one same military camp; on the contrary it enforced the strictest neutrality by its Non Intercourse act and by other measures of which there are few examples in the annals of neutrals. In the recent civil wars of Spain, neutral powers have abstained from questioning the legality or the fiction of the Spanish flag alternately displayed by the contentants; and the same conduct has been observed in the violent civil wars of England and France in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Doubtless this proceeding arises from the respect due

to the principles of the law of nations which establish the non-intervention of foreign powers, unless one of contending parties injure their perfect rights or threaten their security; in which case the right of self preservation and defence, from which springs that of war, when there remains no other recourse than that of arms, from the denial of justice and redress on the part of the offender, comes into full force. “Beyond the offers of good offices or of mediation, no foreign state has a right to meddle in internal affairs, except it is in virtue of some right acquired with a just title, or that necessity requires it. Even called in by one party, if there be dissensions in the interior respecting the constitution, it ought not to succour it, unless it have good reasons, one of which would be the circumstance of having guaranteed the constitution.” (1) None of these reasons could Captain Voorhees put forth for succouring, by a decision respecting the most serious title of the question, one of the contentants to the prejudice of the other; nor did it belong to him but to his government alone to make the discrimination. To give to one rather than to another the right of displaying the Oriental flag, the residence of foreign agents in Montevideo, the only point occupied by the enemies of the government of President Oribe, is not a sufficient excuse; inasmuch as that residence near either of the contentants does not give any right in regard to the question which they are deciding by arms. It is a positive and practical principle of the law of nations that the “very acknowledgement of one of the contentants by a foreign State does not prejudice the rights of the other, and that it must respect the result” (2) It is a provisional acknowledgement in order to keep up the relations of the neutral States, leaving the war question altogether undecided. It is a natural consequence of the principles of the independence of the States, which do not recognize any tribunal but that of war. The State that wishes to decide, forthwith becomes a belligerent.

The Government directed by General Oribe exercises, really, dominion and supreme authority in all the territory of the Republic of the Uruguay, where the Oriental flag flies; and those acts are obligatory for neutrals even should they be considered illegal by the enemy. Foreigners resident or transitory in that territory, obey the Government of General Oribe, and in turn are amply protected by it in their persons, property and rights. The citizens of the United States are there in that condition. Admitted as it is by the Government of the United States, and by its authorities in the River Plate, Captain Voorhees cannot disacknowledge it, nor grossly outrage that Oriental flag which covers and protects the citizens of the United States in the territory of the Oriental Republic, in nearly its whole extent. Those authorities and the others of the neutral powers demand of the Government of President Oribe responsible protection and guarantees for their fellow-countrymen in that territory. The requirement of these public duties implies the acknowledgement of the Government which fulfils them, and from which they are solicited. The Government ought to have been remonstrated with with respect to the alleged outrage of the “Sancaia” by the competent functionary, who certainly is not the Commander of the “Congress,” whose attributions are purely military. The protection which he owes to the citizens of the United States cannot exceed the limits designated by the Law of Nations, and by the fundamental laws of his own country, which do not authorize him to perpetrate a consummate rupture of hostilities against two friendly governments, for an act neither investigated nor its redress sought in the form adopted, and in use in all civilized nations.

To the positive dominion and corresponding protection which the Government of President Oribe exercises, is added the important circumstance, well known to neutrals, that the authority, which with foreign elements oppresses the city of Montevideo, far from entertaining any rational hope of maintaining the war, and recovering in time its lost domination in the Republic, is manifestly unable to sustain for any lengthened period the only point in which falsely waves the Oriental banner, with a rabble of adventurers of all nations. It is clearly demonstrated, that any ulterior effort would be irretrievable ruin of their last resources, heterogenous to the nationality.

Under these circumstances, in which the United States are tranquil, but profoundly attentive spectators of the interposition of an element exclusively European, in the city of Montevideo, and of the precedents of this event, we think it would be useless to deny in relation to the banner which is there fictitiously displayed, this very significant fact, in order

[1] Klüber, Droit des Gens Moderne de l'Europe, vol. 1, p. 85.

[2] Ibid. ibid. ibid p. 87.

to explain the unjust and impolitic negative established by Commandant Voorhees.

Even should it be pretended that the rights and authority exercised by President Oribe solely proceed from simple military occupation of the territory, not for this reason ought there to be denied to him the right to hoist the Oriental banner, when it has not been denied until the present; but on the contrary it has been acknowledged that that banner protects and covers in the towns of the Oriental State, the persons and property of the North Americans.

Military occupation, which differs from possession in time of peace, is a right of the belligerent by which he occupies a city, a province, or all of an enemy's country, and enters upon the perfect enjoyment of the rights of sovereignty, dominion and public property. “The immovable goods of the enemy, as well as the sovereignty of his territory, or all of it, may be alike occupied. In them the enemy occupying exercises the same rights of the government of the enemy, in respect to the sovereignty and public property.” [3] Public Law, positive and practical, establishes likewise that no protest whatever of the enemy, nor of their protectors, friends, allies or auxiliaries, is valid or admissible against the rights of effective military occupation. That which President Oribe exercises is acknowledged, and even substantiated by legal passages and authorities in the note of the Consul of the United States in Montevideo, Mr. Hamilton, under date of 25th of July, 1843, and addressed to the so-styled Minister of Montevideo, Santiago Vasquez. There is recognized in President Oribe the right of opening ports and establishing custom-houses; and there cannot be denied to him its corresponding one of arming vessels to protect that same banner, which is that of the territory occupied. Since the military occupation transfers to him all the rights of sovereignty and dominion, without any exception whatever, as we have already proved, there cannot be denied to him one of the most necessary. There is a particularity which completely confirms the unequivocal right, which has been disputed with so much unreasonableness, and perty by Commandant Voorhees. The occupant is the former legal President of the Oriental State, expelled from power, by a rebellion supported by the French naval force which blockaded in 1838 the River Plate; and furthermore, at present the majority of the Oriental Nation hoist their flag which was torn from their hands by a rebel traitor sustained by foreign intervention. Whether a right be discussed, or regard be had to the fact of this majority, an unequivocal expression of the public will, sole origin, in republican countries, like these, and that of the United States, of public authority, the Oriental flag used by the Government of President Oribe is entirely legal. It is not a simple military occupation, but the reconquest which the Oriental State has made of the rights of which it was deprived; and in either of the two cases, neutrals ought to respect the fact, as they have respected the usurpation of the Pardejon Rivera and other ruthless Unitarians, commenced and continued by foreign intervention. Such is the force of the national will, that notwithstanding the grave and severe foreign complications, all has been overcome, till they have confined their enemies to the limited precincts of Montevideo, defended by a rabble of adventurers.

Capt. Voorhees, by the abuse of the naval force under his orders, on pretext of an imaginary offence has interposed himself in the active contest in favour of one of the contending parties, recognizing in one that which he denies in the other, in what effects principally the question at issue. In respect to the alleged case, we do not doubt that his government will cause to be observed faithfully the principles of Public Law. “Not only ought not the nation or the sovereign himself to disturb the peace so salutary to the human race, but he is obligated as far as he may be able to prevent others from breaking it without necessity, and to inspire them with a love of justice, equity, and tranquility. He who breaks peace without motive, prejudices necessarily even those nations against which he does not direct his arms, and attacks essentially the felicity and security of all.” [4]. In what relates to the denial of the legality of the Oriental flag which the government of the republic of the Uruguay over which General Oribe presides, uses—a denial which implies a partial and intermeddling inclination, a disacknowledgement of principles, an attack against an accomplished fact and one admitted also for the protection of the citizens of the U. S. guarded by that flag in the Oriental territory in which it waves, there is a violation of neutrality. “Civil war destroys the bonds of society and of government, or at least suspends their power and effects; it produces in the nation two independent parties

[3] Bynkershoek Quest. Jur. Publ. Lib. 1, Cap. 6.

[4] Wattel, Law of Nation, vol. 4, b. 4, ch. 1, p. 4 and 5.

who look upon each other as enemies, and acknowledge no common judge. They have no common superior on earth, and consequently they are in the same case as two nations who enter into contestation, and who, being unable to agree, appeal to arms." [5] In this state of the neutral power that undertakes to acknowledge the legitimacy of the titles of one and deny those of the other, relinquishes impartiality, and intermeddles in the contest. And with what right has Captain Voorhees, whose instructions enjoin him strict neutrality, decided? We cannot persuade ourselves that the government of the U. S. impartially examining the case, and taking into consideration the essential duties of neutrality, will give its approbation to such a rash departure from equal and perfect impartiality. It is deeply to be deplored that Captain Voorhees, in committing an offence of an unheard of nature against the squadron of the Argentine Confederation has gone so far as arbitrarily to interfere in the most grave point of the Oriental question. The two legal governments of the Republics of La Plata have uniformly maintained, during the war, with respect to the government of the U. S., its agents and citizens, relation of a friendly character. Whilst in the last European war aggression against the neutral rights of U. S. has been carried to the greatest excess, so as finally to involve them in those wars—whilst the authority oppressing Montevideo, encouraged by the partiality of Commodore Purvis and the British Consul, has disputed in an unfriendly manner, last year, by unjust and provoking pretensions, the commercial rights of the U. S., with respect to the port of the Buzo, and committed violence on their merchant vessels, the two legal governments of these Republics have evinced towards that government and its agents the sincerest friendship, and a candid, conciliating and benevolent spirit. In the melancholy situation which Captain Voorhees has created, the scandal would have been immense, had not the government of the U. S. selected in its Special Agent near ours a person in every respect qualified to cultivate the friendly relations which happily subsist between the two countries, and did not the two legal governments expect due reparation for the unmerited injury inflicted on them. The more international principles are recalled, the more evident will appear the enormity of the aggressive Commander's offences with a view to disturb and destroy such estimable and reciprocally advantageous relations, established by a temperate and upright line of conduct, and especially counselled by political foresight in these times of serious and unexpected events.

The pretension in regard to the Oriental flag is the more unfounded and indiscreet as, looking simply at the grounds of judgment and proceeding presented by the accomplished facts—a part of the question that neutrals necessarily recognise inasmuch as it suits their relations and interests—it is seen that the majority of the Oriental nation has declared for the government of President Oribe. Where that majority exists, there does the national voice command, and consequently there is the national standard; and with greater reason as, on the other side, there are presented only elements foreign and oppressive, not of the Oriental State but of only one of its cities where even in the ordinary state of peace the foreign population outnumbered by far the national and from whence the latter, in the greater part, has emigrated. This legal reason produces imperative conviction. Of the two facts that essentially constitute the question, Captain Voorhees could not acknowledge one more than the other, without violating his quality of a neutral, as well as moral and political justice.

We must also regret, with most special reprobation, the interference assumed by a naval commander in all these high questions to resolve and decide them in such an inconsiderate and rash manner by the scandalous abuse of force, producing melancholy complications in the regular and legitimate prosecution of the war, and in the good and friendly relations of these countries with the U. S. In the Oriental contest, in which Captain Voorhees has interfered in such a partial and wholly inadmissible manner two periods are clearly distinguishable. One, when the inalienable right of the Oriental sovereignty, and the government of President Oribe established by the exercise of that right, and by the voluntary suffrages of the people, yielded to the violence of a rebellion supported by European forces. Another—which is the present—when the Orientals in their majority have established their right, their government, and their flag in all the Oriental territory, where it waves with effective sway, affording protection to all the interests of natives and foreigners. In this period the Oriental population of the city of Montevideo have either flocked to the standard of the government of President Oribe in their greater number, or emigrated to Buenos Ayres and to other parts. In that solitary fortified place which infamous oppressors defend with exclusively foreign elements there is no sign of Oriental nationality, population that can represent it, or interests that announce it, unless they can be viewed in the English administration of its custom-house, in the alienation in favour of foreigners of the immovable property and revenues of the State, and in other cruel attacks against the very independence and nationality. If neutrals, in pursuance of their rigid impartiality, cannot consider the Oriental flag there displayed to be a fiction, though it is even unable to protect the interests of neutrals, as is proved by the acts of violence in spoiliations and murder lately committed on their persons and property; neither can they act otherwise with respect to the government of President Oribe, nor be indifferent, in order to form their judgment in the acknowledgment of only the fact already established, to the solid reasons he has on his side, and to the reality of the just and noble protection, which they do not find but imperfectly in the contented his enemy, even in the confined space which he occupies.

In these circumstances, in a situation so eloquent the impartiality of neutrals becomes a more strict and rigorous duty, in order not to offend in any wise him who sustains the fact of his authority by a benevolent protection to neutrals—in order not to favour him who from the very precariousness of his position, or from other causes, is unable sufficiently and duly to protect them. Whilst the course of events prepares the upshot of that unparalleled situation of the town of Montevideo—whilst the extraordinary consideration of the government of President Oribe, and of the Argentine government towards neutrals, is rendered conspicuous, that evidently exceptional or unheard of state should have an influence in strengthening the strict impartiality of neutrals, for their own interest, and for the sake of economizing the sacrifice of blood and of fortunes.

Captain Voorhees ought to have confined himself to his instructions of neutrality; and respected the two *de facto* authorities, without undertaking to discuss to whom the nationality and the use of the Oriental flag belongs; for it is under that same flag indiscriminately that the authorities of the U. S. have sought, and do seek, the fulfilment of the respective duties towards their fellow-countrymen, according to the law of nations, both in the territorial protection and in the relations between belligerents and neutrals.

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.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
British.				
Sept. 9	Barque Speed, Edmund Brewer.....	261	Briscoe, Twyford & Co.	Liverpool.
13	Brig Ianthe, James Hunter.....	211	Nicholson, Green & Co.	London.
13	Brig Maid of Athens, H. Laing.....	216	Kennie Macfarlane & Co.	Falmouth.
20	Barque Delhi, John Young.....	242	John Best & Brothers.....	London.
20	Brigantine P. Dean, George Dean.....	187	Hughes & Brothers.....	Falmouth.
22	Brig Venilia, William Martin.....	203	Henry & George Dowse.	London.
24	Brig Hibbert, Luke Bruce.....	252	John Galt Smith & Co.	Liverpool.
Oct. 1	Barque Aran Best, James Mayhew.....	332	John Best & Brothers.....	Great Britain.
2	Brig Elizabeth, C. N. French.....	222	Briscoe, Twyford & Co.	Great Britain.
6	Barque Nerio, Robson Weighill.....	338	Thomas Armstrong.....	London.
7	Schooner Thos. Edwards, G. Brickley	178	Kennie, Macfarlane, & Co.	Falmouth.
23	Barque Arabella, Thomas Jackson.....	267	Thomas Armstrong.....	London.
Nov. 7	Brig Rebecca Jane, Peter Le Mesurier	212	Bertram LeBreton & DeLisle	Falmouth.
8	Brig William Inglis, William Neal.....	166	Kennie, Macfarlane & Co.	Liverpool.
11	Barque Holywood, Joseph Lowthian.....	221	John Galt Smith & Co.	Rio Grande to load for London.
13	Brig Uranin, Samuel Martin.....	205	Hughes & Brothers.....	Great Britain.
13	Brig Brazilian Packet, John Faddy.....	200	Henry & George Dowse.	London.
14	Brig Philomela, Robert Bell.....	237	John Best & Brothers.....	Great Britain.
14	Barque Rebecca, Patrick Togan.....	251	Thomas Gowland & Co.	Liverpool.
17	Barque Clia, George Shire.....	219	Nicholson, Green & Co.	London.
18	Schr. Commodore, William Raibeck.....	164	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	Liverpool.
American.				
Sept. 13	1843. Barque Hobart, Collier.....	204	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Liverpool.
Sept. 12	Barque King Philip, George Upton.....	270	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Liverpool.
22	Bar. Lucy Penman, Thos. P. Chase.....	201	Moss & Furland.....	Valparaiso.
Oct. 22	Barque Merlin, Abner Goodhue.....	313	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Boston.
26	Brig Cynosure, E. C. Mattoon.....	320	Samuel B. Hale.....	Ichaboe.
Nov. 5	Ship Zoumba, John Kenny.....	630	Moss & Furland.....	Calcutta.
15	Ship John Adams, William Cannell.....	447	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Liverpool.
17	Barque Izete, William Harron.....	275	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Liverpool.
French.				
Oct. 9	Barque Napoleon, Nicos Rabardy.....	227	Tomas Rousse.....	Havre de Grace.
9	Barque Diana, Andre Armuten.....	338	Zumaran & Treserra.....	Bordeaux.
15	Brig Cettois, Francis Portal.....	149	Louis Chapeaurouge, & Co.	Marseilles.
21	Brig Finette, Hilaire Gautier.....	252	Bartolome Herand.....	Cotte.
21	Barque Commerce de Paris, Got.....	325	Jacob Paravicini.....	Antwerp.
Swedish.				
July 11	B. N. S. de la Misericordia, Rocatalenta	142	Jacinto Caprilo.....	Genoa.
Aug. 2	Brigantine Francisco, Luis Corvetto.....	125	Piotranera & Co.....	Genoa.
Sept. 30	P. Siempre lo Stesso, Aug. Ferraro.....	203	Lavallol & Sons.....	Bussu.
Oct. 23	Brigantine Iris, Santiago Gaggino.....	81	Lavallol & Sons.....	Bussu.
23	Brigantine Prudencia, H. Camyvitto.....	235	Henrique Ochoa & Co.....	Bussu.
29	Barque Egida, Francisco Viereh.....	72	Piotranera, Pinggio & Co.	Bussu.
Nov. 5	Brig Pampero, José Buzo.....	126	Antonio Roca.....	Bussu.
13	Brig Vicente, Vicente Jaitrapani.....	156	Lavallol & Sons.....	Bussu.
15	B. Triunfo del Brazil, Nicolas Manara	149	Lavallol & Sons.....	Bussu.
Spanish.				
Aug. 30	Brig Manuel, Pedro Garcia.....	155	Zumaran & Treserra.....	Malaga.
Sept. 4	Poleco Esmeralda, José Millet.....	118	Lavallol & Sons.....	Havana.
24	Brig Eolo, Joaquin Pares.....	147	Pedro Antonio Sanchez	Havana.
24	Poleco San Antonio, Joaquin Durat.....	103	Felipe Semillosa.....	Havana.
Oct. 29	Brig Triunfo, Juan Pons y Morro.....	150	John Jacob Kliek & Co.	Brazil.
31	Brigantine Procer, Juan Millet.....	90	Pedro Antonio Sanchez	Havana.
Nov. 7	Poleco Mensajero, Jaime Millet.....	102	Lavallol & Sons.....	Havana.
7	Brig Concordia, Angel D. de Soto.....	157	Lavallol & Sons.....	Havana.
7	Brigantine Fomento, Ventura Bertran	110	Zumaran & Treserra.....	Barcelona.
14	Brig Gundalope, Nicolas Arrate.....	270	Lavallol & Sons.....	Barcelona.
17	Poleco Iris, Miguel Julia.....	16	Lavallol & Sons.....	Barcelona.
18	Brig Coruies, Clemente Regui.....	191	Lavallol & Sons.....	Barcelona.
21	Brig.....
Brazilian.				
Oct. 10	Begn. Fontes, J. Cay. Vieira da Silva.	180	Juan Geronimo Martinez	Brazil.
15	Brigun Doure, Antonio Alves Diaz.....	106	Faustino Javia Jorge.....	do.
Nov. 1	Brig Pensamiento, Manuel M. Mergu.....	225	Manuel Araujo Monteiro.	do.
7	Pol. Nuevo Asilo de la Virtud, Borges	147	Juan Balbino Seriano.....	do.
8	Brigantine Suspiro, A. C. Ribeiro.....	178	Manuel A. Monteiro.....	do.
14	Brig Confianza, José Maria de Sa.....	208	Sa Pereira y Meyrelles.....	do.
14	Brig Pereira, José A. P. Alves.....	166	Manuel Acevedo Ramos.....	do.
Danish.				
Aug. 18	Barque Doris, Peter Bensen.....	240	Jacob Paravicini.....	Antwerp.
15	Brig Ortilus, Charles T. Timm.....	300	Mohr, Ludovici, & Co.....	Antwerp.
Oct. 29	Brig Aedius, Conrad Szechen.....	161	Juan Balbino Soriano.....	Brazil.
Nov. 5	Brig Fædrelandsind, Jens Lutzen.....	222	Thode, & Co.....	Falmouth.
Nov. 7	Brig Thorvaldsen, Frederick Stage.....	232	Mohr, Ludovici & Co.....	Falmouth.
11	Brig Condor, Froie Frøilisen.....	127	Bunge, Hutz & Co.....	Falmouth.
14	Brig Sarah, G. Bartelsen.....	142	Zumaran & Treserra.....	Falmouth.
14	Schooner Elmina, A. E. Amundsen.....	127	Charles R. Horne.....	Falmouth.
18	Bar. Alwina & Clam, Hans Schmidt.....	200	Thode & Co.....	Falmouth.
Hamburg.				
Sept. 6	Bar. Mercurius, Jan Jansen Ney.....	225	John Jacob Kliek, & Co.	Havana.
Oct. 2	Barque Meners, Claus Linau.....	220	Jacob Paravicini.....	Antwerp.
31	Bar. Dorothea Wilhelmina, H. Reimers	244	C. R. Horne.....	Salen.
Nov. 17	Bar. Amphitrite, Jan Jacobus Arends	216	Thode & Co.....	Falmouth.
17	Brig Victoria, Gustavo G. Schroeder.	150	Thode & Co.....	Falmouth.
20	Brig Conrad, John H. Harms.....	180	Louis Winter.....	Falmouth.
Austrian.				
Oct. 3	Poleco Mina, Marcos Iccasovicho.....	121	Rizzo & Rosa.....	Bussu.
Belgian.				
Sept. 14	Brig Minerve, Frederiek Knudsen.....	221	Bertram LeBreton & DeLisle	Antwerp.
Oct. 16	Brig Lesseliers, John Henriksen.....	221	Mohr, Ludovici, & Co.....	Antwerp.
31	Brig Plantin, Frederiek Knudsen.....	236	Bunge Hutz & Co.....	Cowes.
Bremen.				
Oct. 9	Brig Helena, Gerhard Hilder Junr.....	170	Mohr, Ludovici & Co.....	Antwerp.
17	Brig Johanna Caosar, Gord. Eberfeld	163	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Havana.
29	Barque Maria Albina, J. Haalooop.....	200	Bunge, Hutz & Co.....	Bussu.
Nov. 9	Brig Estafette, Carl Wessels.....	150	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Havana.
14	Brig Arion, Frederiek Luytjes.....	140	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Havana.
Prussian.				
Oct. 27	Schooner Uruguay, Otto Schroeder.....	124	Nash, Wilson & Co.....	Patagonia.
Nov. 17	Brig Dido, Gustave Matchow.....	200	Mohr, Ludovici & Co.....	Patagonia.
18	Bar. Herzog Bogislaw, John F. Jaeger	250	Bunge, Hutz & Co.....	Patagonia.
Portuguese.				
Nov. 6	Schr. Joven Dolima, A. G. de Avellar	130	Juan Geronimo Martinez.	Brazil.
Swedish.				
Nov. 17	Ship Oscar, Christian F. Dahl.....	250	Thode & Co.....	Bahia.
Russian.				
Nov. 17	Brig Alexander, Hermann Preuss.....	200	Mohr, Ludovici & Co.....	Bahia.
Dutch.				
Nov. 18	Galliot Plata, John Henry Henning..	160	Thode & Co.....	Falmouth.
Norwegian.				
Nov. 11	Brig Washington, William Smidt.....	136	Eduardo Freyer.....	New York.
Oldenburg.				
Nov. 13	Brigantine Iris, William Frerichs.....	150	Corti, Francischelli & Co	Bremen.
FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.				
None.				

[5] Wattel, Law of Nations, vol 3, b. 3, ch. 18, p. 290.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

Errata in our last: In the arrivals of 14th inst., for Bremen brig Orion, read Arion; in those of 15th for Brazilian brig Triunfo del Brazil, read Sardinian.

Sailed on the 15th inst., Sardinian packet brigantine Lusitano, Bartolomé Dassory, for Montevideo, despatched by Llavallo & Sons, with passengers.

November 16th. Wind N.

Arrived, Sardinian packet schooner Rosa, Andres Priario, from the Buseo 14th inst., to Carlos Galeano, with merchandise and passengers.

Sardinian packet schooner Eufracia, Nicolas Martinez, from the Buseo 14th inst., to Antonio Lopez, with passengers.

Sardinian packet schooner Orestes, Agustin Chappi, from Montevideo 14th inst., to Zumaran & Tre-serra, with passengers.

National polacre Trinidad, 95 tons, Ambrosio Ordano, from the Buseo 15th inst., with merchandise and passengers, to Risso & Rosa.

Sailed, Danish brig Phoenix, Hans Lyster, for Falmouth or Cowes for orders, despatched by Thode & Co., with 10,971 dry ox and cow hides, 753 salted do.

H. B. M.'s brigantine Dolphin, 3 guns, Lieut. William O'Bryen Hoare, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

Passenger for Rio Janeiro. Monsieur Leon Javal Halphen

November 17th. Wind N. shifted to E. in the afternoon. strong.

Arrived, British barque Clio, 216 tons, George Shiro, from Liverpool 23rd August, Cadiz 25th September, Pernambuco 30th ult., Montevideo 15th inst., with salt, to Nicholson, Green & Co.

Hamburg barque Amphitrite, 216 tons, Jan Jacobus Arends, from Memel 14th August, Montevideo 15th inst., with lumber, to Thode & Co.

Hamburg brig Victoria, 150 tons, Gustave G. Schroeder, from Hamburg 9th September, Montevideo 14th inst., with general cargo, to Thode & Co.

Swedish ship Oscar, 250 tons, Christian Paksland Dahl, from Hamburg 4th September, Montevideo 14th inst., with lumber, to Thode & Co.

Russian brig Alexander, 200 tons, Hermann Preuss, from Lubau 7th June, Dundee 22nd August, Montevideo 14th inst., with lumber &c., to Mohr, Ludovici & Co.

Prussian brig Dido, 200 tons, Gustave Malchow, from Memel 6th September, Montevideo 15th inst., with lumber, to Mohr, Ludovici & Co.

American barque Izette, 275 tons, William Haron, from Salen 3rd September, Montevideo 14th inst., with lumber and sundries, to Daniel Gowland & Co.

Spanish polacre Iris, 106 tons, Miguel Julia, from Montevideo 14th inst., in ballast, to Llavallo & Sons.

Sailed, United States brig Baicbridge, 12 guns, for Montevideo, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Daniel Turner.

Sardinian polacre Farfalla, Juan Gallino, for the Buseo, despatched by John Jacob Klick & Co., with merchandise.

National brigantine Especulacion, Juan Bautista Bonsignor, for the National Squadron off Montevideo, with stores,—she was reported by mistake as having sailed on the 15th.

French brig Indien, Adolphe Devand, for Havre de Grace, despatched by John Baptist Prellig, with 5653 dry ox and cow hides, 8 tons bones, 70 pipes, 184 boxes and 66 packages with 4000 arrobas tallow, 37 bales with 1110 arrobas wool, 56 do. with 1680 arrobas hair, 12 do. with 300 doz sheep skins.

November 18th. Wind E. rain.

Arrived, British schooner Commodore, 164 tons, William Raisbeck, from Liverpool 20th September, with general cargo, to Brownell Stegmann & Co.

Dutch galliot Plata, 160 tons, John Henry Henning, from Hamburg 13th July, Cape de Verdes 15th September, Montevideo 16th inst., with salt, to Thode & Co.

Danish barque Alwina & Clara, 200 tons, Hans Schmidt, from Memel 1st September, Montevideo 17th inst., with lumber, to Thode & Co.

Prussian barque Herzog Bogislaw, 250 tons, John Frederik Jaeger, from St. Ubes 14th September, Bahia 31st ult., Montevideo 17th inst., with salt, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

Spanish brig Coruñas, 191 tons, Clemente Regui, from Coruña 15th September, to Llavallo & Sons, with 117 emigrants.

Sailed, French schooner of war Eclair, Lieut. Morier, for Montevideo.

American schooner Cohasset, Charles Saunders, for the Buseo, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., in ballast.

November 19th. Wind E. N. E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Sardinian brig Solicito nuestra Señora del Carmen, Juan Gandulfo, for Pernambuco, via Montevideo, despatched by Jacinto Carpiie, in ballast.

British brig Betsy, Randall Doughty, for London, despatched by Nicholson, Green & Co., with 1800 dry ox and cow hides, 5000 salted do. 565 horse hides, 9600 horns, 100 pipes with 3800 arrobas tallow, 12 bales with 360 arrobas wool, 6 do. with 900 dozen nutria skins.

Brazilian brig Ana Maria, Manuel Correa Lima, for Parnagua, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 310 quintals jerked beef, 300 ínegas salt.

Sardinian packet schooner Luisa, Antonio Cabaner, for the Buseo, despatched by Carlos Galeano, with merchandise and passengers.

Sardinian packet schooner Eufracia, Nicolas Martinez, for the Buseo, despatched by Antonio Lopez, with passengers.

November 20th. Wind E.

Arrived, Hamburg brig Confad, 180 tons, John Hermann Harms, from Hamburg 4th September, Montevideo 19th inst., with general cargo, to Louis, Winter.

November 21st. Wind E. N. E.

Arrived, French barque Commerce de Paris, 225 tons, Got, from Bourdeaux 7th September, Montevideo 20th inst., with wine &c., to Jacob Paravicini.

Spanish brig Joven Clemente, 120 tons, Agustin Maig, from the Havana 18th July, Montevideo 6th inst., Colonia 21st, with part cargo, to Llavallo & Sons.

November 22nd. Wind E.

Arrived, Spanish brig Duende, 105 tons, José Guardiola, from Barcelona 21st August, Malaga 6th September, Montevideo 20th inst., with wine &c., to Llavallo & Sons.

National brigantine Atrévada, 140 tons, Antonio Dodero from the Buseo 21st inst., to Trifon & Lezica, with produce.

Brazilian brigantine Sinpathia, 118 tons Joaquin Acevedo, from Rio Janeiro 8th September, Santa Catalina 10th inst., Montevideo 21st, with yerba &c., to Sa Pereira & Meyrelles.

British iron schooner Changadora, 110 tons Morgan, from Liverpool 3rd August, with coals and lumber, to Nicholson, Green & Co.,

British brig Wilton Wood, 243 tons, Matthew Russell, from Liverpool 19th September, Montevideo 21st inst., with general cargo, to John Best & Brothers.

Sailed, American brig Consort, James B. Ames, for New York, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 1665 dry ox and cow hides, 17,000 horns, 233 bales with 8600 arrobas wool, 55 do. with 1100 dozen sheep skins, 12 do. with 470 arrobas hair, 6 do. with 930 dozen nutria skins, 1 do. with 444 lbs. ostrich feathers, 5 do. with 216 dozen goat skins.

Passenger. Captain W. A. Selby.

The French brig Indien, hence 17th inst., for Havre de Grace, struck on the Panela Rock near Montevideo, on the 20th and is with the cargo totally lost—captain and crew saved.

MR. DANIEL O'CONNELL and those who were imprisoned with him have by the recent decision in the House of Lords been placed at liberty. At a meeting of the Repeal Association on the 16th Sept. Mr. O'Connell said "that the position of the repeal cause was so favourable that it was almost proof against mismanagement, but they had no temptation to mismanage it for every thing invited them to conciliation. During the last three years the spirit of Orange party had been greatly improved. They had not joined in any insulting expressions of joy when he was unjustly convicted, or any unfriendly expressions of disappointment when he was liberated. Indeed, he had received numerous expressions of sympathy from men who differed as far as possible from him in politics. He felt grateful to the Orangemen for this conduct, and trusted that it was the commencement of a better state of things amongst Irish politicians, and a harbinger of happier times. After alluding to the interference of the police with a bonfire lighted at Tullamore, on his liberation, which he denounced as illegal, and praising the good sense of the people in submitting to the officers of the law when they were in the wrong, Mr. O'Connell observed that there was no people naturally so much disposed to obedience to lawful authority as the people of Ireland. (Cheers.) With regard to the proposed meeting at Clontarf, was not necessary or desirable. It might possibly give offence to those whom they were most anxious to conciliate, and therefore it would be well not to hold it, especially as the Judges and the House of Lords had removed all doubt as to its legality by striking out, as null and void, all the counts relating to similar meetings.

Whilst suggesting this course, he could not omit the opportunity of reminding their Protestant friends of the perfect order which had marked all their meetings (Loud cheers.) No less than forty-one of them had been held without the slightest breach of the peace or injury to any human being. With regard to the Preservation Society of 300 members, he was of opinion, on consideration, that it was not desirable to give it any superiority over the Association—that should remain the governing body, and with regard to the proposed impeachment of the Irish Judges, the best course probably would be to petition the Queen for their removal.

TUNE—"THE KNIGHT-ERRANT."

Both the "Gazette" and "Packet" say
And no doubt they say right,
That corns will fall an easy prey
To the skill of Mr. Knight;
And that the pains which those endure
Who've worn their shoes too tight,
Will by his handy work be sure
To be remov'd outright.

We are assur'd and we believe,
He'll make but a short stay,
But hope our friends he will relieve
Before he goes way;
For 'tis distressing to reflect
How many pins and woos
May be endur'd by the neglect
Of corns upon the toes.

Then Ladies fair, and Dandies too,
Who've worn your shoes to tight,
Do not neglect, I beg of you,
To call on Mr. Knight;
For tho' you'd feign conceal your pain
By stepping slow and light,
All your attempts will be in vain
Unaided by H. Knight.

He lives at eighty-six Perú
Where Gentlemen he'll meet,
But, Ladies, he will call on you
And kneel down at your feet.
Send him your orders ere he goes,
Do, Ladies, if you please;
Let him of corns divest your toes,
Then you will dance with ease.

A CORN HATER.

The Weather continues fine and seasonable
THERMOMETER in the Mirror of the Commercial

Room since our last:—	
Saturday	72
Sunday	74
Monday	70
Tuesday	74
Wednesday	74
Thursday	77
Friday	76

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	216	217	each.
Do. Patriot	215	216	do.
Plata, macquina	12	13	do for one
Dollars, Spanish	13	13	each.
Do. Patriot & Patcones	13	13	do.
Six per cent. Stock	78	80	do. per cent.
Exchange on England	3	3	per dol.
Do. France	39	40	do.
Do. Rio Janeiro	13	13	per ct. premium.
Do. Montevideo	13	13	do.
Do. United States	13	13	per U.S. dol.
Hides, Ox, for Eng'd & Germ'y	50	52	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	30	32	per dozen.
Do. fine	35	36	do.
Deer skins	8	9	do.
Goat skins	20	21	do.
Nutria skins	6	7	dol. per lb.
Chinchilli skins	50	50	dol. per dozen.
Horse hair, short	32	33	do. per arroba.
Do. mixed	37	40	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	15	16	do.
Yellow, pure	15	16	do.
Do. raw	8	9	do.
Do. with grease	14	15	do.
Jerked beef	50	21	per quintal.
Horns, mixed	150	200	per thousand.
Do. S	250	300	do.
Shin bones	30	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	13	14	per ínegas.
Discount	11	11	per ct. premium

The highest price of Doublons during the week 216 dollars.
The lowest price 215 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3 per cent.
The lowest ditto 3 1/2 per cent.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.