

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

[No. 994. BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th, 1845.

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BUENOS AYRES.

The sham "peacemakers" in the Rio de la Plata have committed themselves so far in the path of infamy and outrage, that they appear to deem it easier to advance than to recede. Consequently, under their directions, another *glorious* achievement has just been performed, but the trophies of which are not destined to grace alone the *Hotel des Invalides* and St. Paul's, as a new associate has been admitted in the person of the Genoese outlaw, Garibaldi. This exploit is nothing less than the capture of the "impregnable fortress" of La Colonia del Sacramento! Though without a gun, without a garrison, and without an inhabitant, except a few foreign traders, this town was attacked on the morning of the 31st ult., and, after a great expenditure of balls and bombs, taken possession of by the united forces of Admirals Inglefield, Lainé, and Garibaldi; the latter having had two of the captured vessels of the Argentine squadron placed at his disposal to enable him to take part in the daring enterprise. No sooner had the gallant French and English, and the young Italy men won the uncontested battle, than they set about re-enacting, on a small scale, the immortal scenes of St. Sebastian. The town was completely sacked—drunkenness and disorder were rampant—no respect whatever for property, national or foreign, was evinced. Happily a Sardinian vessel of war was in the port, in which about 100 pacific Italians were enabled to take refuge. Some days previous to the arrival of the grand combined expedition from Montevideo, the inhabitants removed from the town, taking with them as many of their moveable effects as was possible under the circumstances. The garrison, consisting of about 700 men, under the command of Col. Montoro, had also withdrawn to musket-shot distance, where it remains, keeping up a vigorous and continual guerrilla warfare, in which several of the invaders have already been made to bite the dust. The troops of the triple alliance are surrounded on every side by an irritated population; they are destitute of provisions, and can not move two squares beyond the precincts of the town without encountering the avenging lances of the defenders of the soil. In the grand attack, the French steamer *Fulton* got ashore, in which situation she remained at the date of the last accounts.

It is understood that the English packets do not fall under the operation of the decree of the 27th ult., and that both British and French vessels of war bringing public despatches, or mails, will be allowed to land them.

The Rio Janeiro papers state that the Imperial Government had refused to ratify the treaty imprudently concluded with Paraguay by Dr. Pimenta Bueno, and that this gentleman is to be removed.

Saturday last, (30th ult.,) being the day of *Santa Rosa de Lima, Patrona de la America del Sud*, was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres.

In consequence of the demise of General Jackson, the flag at the residence of the United States Legation, and at the Consulate, and on board the American vessels in this port, were on Sunday last hoisted half mast, and the citizens of the United States have adopted the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

H. B. M's. brig *Philomel* and French corvette *Coquette* were allowed to communicate with the shore, in order to land despatches.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENT.

Finance Department,
Buenos Ayres, Sept. 3, 1845.

The Government taking into consideration the present state of war, has ordered and decreed:—

Art. 1.—For the present, and until otherwise ordained, all vessels coming from foreign parts, and not comprised in the decree of the thirtieth of February last, may deposit their cargoes.

2.—Liquids are not comprehended in the deposit.

3.—The deposit shall be permitted for one year, within which period the owners or consignees of said cargoes may despatch all, or part thereof, in conformity with the law, decrees, and Custom House regulation.

4.—The deposited cargoes in case of not being despatched for consumption shall pay two per cent. deposit, although they may not have been deposited for one year.

5.—Within the year of the deposit they may be re-exported in all or part for foreign ports, paying the deposit dues.

6.—At the termination of the year of deposit, the owners or consignees shall be obliged to despatch them for consumption, paying the duties specified by the Custom House law, without any charge for the deposit.

In case of the revocation of this decree the cargoes deposited in virtue thereof, shall continue to enjoy the privileges of deposit according to what is stipulated in the preceding articles.

8.—Let this be published, &c.

Rosas.
Manuel Insartat.

—888—

ORATORIO.

The all-absorbing political occurrences of the day prevent our being diffuse on the recent amateur performances of the Oratorio of the *Creation*, at the North American Chapel, and noticing as we could wish the charming warblings of the *Prima Donna*, (Mrs. Jacobs,) the exertions of those excellent vocalists, Messrs. Krutisch, Edward Eggers, Henry Dubbers, and Willeke, the chorusses, the general arrangements, and, though last not least, the great exertions of the talented Director of the Music, Mr. Amelong. The vocalists consisted of 12 trebles, 6 counter tenors, 9 tenors, and 8 basses. There were 6 solo singers, viz. 2 trebles, 2 tenors, and 2 basses.

It was, we repeat, a musical treat of the very first order, and we cannot withhold our need of praise to the Rev. W. H. Norris, for the liberality which prompted him to lend his Chapel on so interesting an occasion.

On the 14th of November, 1832, a selection of Sacred Music, with chorusses, was performed at the British Episcopal Church in this city. It consisted of selections, chiefly from the *Messiah* and the *Creation*. The Leader of the band was Don Pablo-Rosquellas—Organist, Don Julian Veloz—Conductor, Mr. John Turner—and at the head of the Committee for managing the affair, was the Rev. John Armstrong.

Full particulars of the performance will be found in our British Packet of 17th November, 1832.—No. 326.

The Weather this week has been fine, although at times unseasonably warm.

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

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AFFAIRS OF THE RIVER PLATE.—MISSION OF MR. OUSELY AND BARON DEFFAUDIS.—ANGLO-FRENCH INTERVENTION.

(Continued.)

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the name of the Government, replied to this note under date 24th May, (as requested by Mr. Ousely) stating that H. E. the Governor felt highly gratified at the friendly expressions of H. M's. Minister, and at the correct idea his upright and enlightened mind had formed of the explanations which had taken place at various official and confidential conferences: that he had had already the honor to inform him that he had made and was carrying on a war to which he had been unjustly provoked by Rivera, from a sense of honour, of duty, and of security; that his proceedings, characterised by justice and dignity, ever had in view the solid pacification of these States, and to establish in the Argentine Confederation, satisfactory guarantees on which its peace and domestic order might be based, and that so far from being an obstacle to the attainment of such wished for blessings, all his efforts were directed to obtain them. And explaining the propositions or points laid down by Mr. Ousely, the Minister of Foreign Affairs remarked, in respect to the 1st, that the Argentine Government had constantly and inviolably recognised the independence of the Oriental State, and that this acknowledgment was not of recent date, nor emanated from any new concession, but was explicitly provided for in the preliminary treaty of peace, concluded on the 27th August, 1823, with the Empire of Brazil, and also mentioned and recorded in that concluded with the Government of H. M. the King of the French, on the 29th of October, 1840; that to disacknowledge or cast a doubt on the well-known and distinguished probity of the Argentine Government, was inflicting on it undeserved and deep injury, to which it could not submit, without stain on its honour and dignity; still less could it accede, or for a moment listen to the proposition of the British Minister to recognise that independence, in the equivocal sense of the word, because it would give room to say that that independence was either a mere concession, or that reasons existed for demanding of the Argentine Government another explicit acknowledgment of the independence of the Oriental Republic, and that he repeated that since it was established in 1823, it had been religiously observed, and that the serious obligations imposed by treaties concluded with the Argentine Confederation, ever had weight in the counsels of H. E. the Governor. As regarded the 2d point, that H. M's. Minister had in frank and friendly explanations been fully informed, that in conformity with these principles, the Government never has directly nor indirectly interfered with the internal and domestic Government of the Oriental State, nor with any other State: that an abuse attacking this same independence which at all times and under all circumstances had been so fully acknowledged, had never been attributed to it; that on the same principle that it strongly resisted all foreign intervention in its domestic or external acts, it would forbear to interpose its own in those of a friendly and neighbouring Government; that, so far from having entertained such a pretension, it ever considered it an unjustifiable attempt, repudiated by the Law of Nations, at variance with morality, injurious to the high prerogatives of a free and sovereign State, and destructive of the basis on which the peace, tranquility and order of all the civilised Governments of the world repose; consequently the expression made use of by H. M's. Minister in the present tense "it repudiates," is in the same case as that of "it recognises" in the first point. As it respects the 3rd, he had in his explanations explicitly declared, and now repeated, that H. E. the Governor has placed the auxiliary Argentine divisions at the disposal of Brigadier General Manuel Oribe, legal President of the Oriental Republic of

the Uruguay, until he informs the Argentine Government that these divisions are no longer necessary, and that on this point there had been no other circumstance which could be construed as a condition. Relatively to the 4th point, he had in his official and confidential conferences expressed likewise to the British Minister that the Argentine squadron should be withdrawn from the blockade of the port of Montevideo when H. E. the legal President should inform him that the work of the pacification had terminated, and that with regard to this no other circumstance had occurred which could be construed as a condition. Respecting the 5th point, that he had already manifested to H. M's. Minister that the political refugees of all parties have long since enjoyed, and will continue to enjoy, personal security in the Republic, in virtue of the generous pardon granted them by H. E. the Governor, their conduct and respect for the laws and the Government being the best guarantee they can have under all circumstances; that this was not a fresh concession but an established fact; that it was necessary to call the attention of H. M's. Minister to this point, because in the manner in which he laid it down, it was no less unequivocal than the 1st and 2nd; that he had been already informed in the conferences that it was owing to this generous disposition on the part of H. E. the Governor that there are now in this city multitudes of these refugees, of whom many, natives as well as foreigners, have been in arms against the Government, and against the independence of the Republic, without a single case having occurred in which their personal security had been endangered; and that in consequence of this existing disposition, and without giving it the character of a recent concession, H. M's. Minister has already been informed that as it regards the Argentine emigrants now in arms or not in Montevideo, they will find in the paternal sentiments of the Government that same clemency, should the legal Government expel them as dangerous to the welfare and tranquility of the Republic, or if they should spontaneously take advantage of the generous pardon previously granted to them by the Government. Upon the 6th point, that it had been before manifested to the British Minister that any arrangement respecting the pacification of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, appertained exclusively to its legal President Brigadier General Manuel Oribe; that the political position of that sovereign and independent State required that it should be so, and that his Government never had pretended nor would pretend to interfere in its internal administration. And upon the 7th point the Argentine Government insisted that the blockade of the port of Montevideo should be acknowledged by the Commander of the British naval forces on this station as a measure which the dignity of the Confederation, as an independent nation, demanded, and this without any condition, and in the most rigorous manner, not only as the first step towards any negotiation which might take place, but even independently of this, it being an affair which admitted of no delay, and the result of which would unequivocally denote the true position which H. M's. Minister proposed to take in the affairs of the Plata; and that he had repeatedly called his attention to this, and now at the request of the Governor he earnestly renewed his solicitations, inasmuch as the dignity and sovereignty of the Argentine Confederation, recognised by the Government of H. B. M., demanded this measure.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs stated likewise to that of H. B. M., what he had already manifested at the conferences, that since the month of April last, the Chargé d'Affaires of the Government of the United States had officially offered his interposition; that he had presented his original note, and now enclosed a copy of it, and that H. M's. Minister had been informed that such a respectable interposition had great weight in the counsels of the Argentine Government, from the high esteem it merited, and that whilst it was pending, and no arrangement was come to between the British Minister and the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, the Government would find great difficulties in acquitting itself.

The Chargé d'Affaires of the United States had framed his amicable interposition, to which the Minister of Foreign Affairs had referred in his conferences with that of H. B. M., and to which he alluded in his official communication, in the following terms:—

"Partido de la Enseñada,

"At the Establecimiento de Don H. W. Gilbert,
April 11th, 1845.

"To His Excellency Don Felipe Arana, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation.

"Sir,—My health requiring a short excursion into the country, I have deemed it prudent to leave the city of Buenos Ayres for a few days.

"In my answer to the communication of the Government of Buenos Ayres establishing a strict block-

ade of Montevideo, and Maldonado, I then expressed the hope that its sequel would be pleasing to humanity, and productive of a solid and lasting peace.

"In conformity to the hope then expressed, it gives me pleasure to say that if my mediation or services can be employed to effect such desirable objects, it will be a source of great gratification to me.

"I would respectfully suggest that if the ultimatum of the besieging and blockading powers could be communicated to me, in confidence, it might perhaps be in my power to set on foot a train of operation which would accomplish objects every way most desirable."

"I have the honor to be,

"With sentiments of distinguished

"consideration, your obedient servant,

(Signed) "WM. BRENT, JUNR."

In virtue of this interposition, which was accepted by the Argentine Government, although without giving immediately a written answer, various official and confidential conferences took place between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States. On the 6th June, the latter having occasion to send despatches to his Government, solicited an official acknowledgment to transmit to it. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the name of the Argentine Government, replied on the 10th June: that notwithstanding he had not given him a written answer, expressing how highly H. E. the Governor appreciated his estimable interposition to bring about a solution gratifying to humanity, on the questions of the Plata, and a solid and durable peace, the Minister of Foreign Affairs had had with him, by order of the Governor, repeated official and confidential conferences, which could not leave any room to doubt its acceptance on the part of the Argentine Government: that he now repeated by order of H. E. what he had before expressed to him at these conferences: that H. E. had with the highest pleasure made himself acquainted with his esteemed note of the 11th of April, and accepted with the most lively interest the respectable interposition of the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, as well as his earnest desires to see established a solid peace, and that this same feeling he had expressed in the conferences and correspondence with the Minister of H. B. M.

The latter replied on the 28th of May to the note of the 24th of that month, in which was inclosed a copy of the note of the interposition of the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, of which he had been already informed in the confidential conferences.

"Buenos Ayres, 29th May, 1845.

"The undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, in having the honor of acknowledging the receipt from Señor Don Felipe de Arana, Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, of the note dated the 24th inst., enclosing a copy of one from Mr. Brent, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States of North America, feels highly gratified by the flattering expressions on the part of His Excellency the Governor, respecting the tone of his communications with the Argentine Government. He has to assure Señor Arana that in shewing the most amicable disposition and desire to consult the interest and dignity of the Government to which he has the honor of being accredited, he does not merely act in the manner dictated by his own personal feelings, but also in strict conformity with the instructions of Her Majesty's Government.

"The approaching arrival of a special Minister from France induces the undersigned to defer offering any remarks on the principles laid down by the Argentine Government as those by which to be guided in effecting the pacification of the States of the River Plate.

"The undersigned confines himself therefore at present to stating that from the positive terms of the note which Señor Arana has done him the honor to address him, it appears that the Argentine Government regarding General Oribe as the legal chief of a foreign state,—as not being under the orders of the Governor of Buenos Ayres, His Excellency having placed a certain number of troops under that General's orders, solely as an auxiliary force,—and that General Oribe being entirely independent of the Argentine Government in the employment or withdrawal of those troops, it will be on his decision that their movements in the Oriental State of the Uruguay must depend.

"With reference to the mediation proffered by Mr. Brent, &c., the undersigned is at a loss to understand how the well intentioned offers of that Gentleman, although without special authorization from his own Government, can become an obstacle to the satisfactory arrangement of the differences now existing, or in any way interfere with the official offers of similar good offices, which the undersigned has been instructed by his Government to make to that of Buenos Ayres. On the contrary the undersigned has

the satisfaction to assure Señor Arana that from the opinions expressed confidentially by Mr. Brent to the undersigned, he finds that Gentleman anxious for the same objects as those which Her Majesty's Government have in view, and desirous of furthering them by his personal experience and judgement, and the good offices which his position in this country enable him confidentially to afford.

"The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity for renewing to H. E. Señor de Arana the assurance of his highest consideration.

(Signed) "W. G. OUSELY."

"To H. E. Don F. de Arana."

To this note the Minister of Foreign Affairs replied, that the Special Minister of France having arrived, the Argentine Government would await whatever opportunity the British Minister might select, to offer any remarks; that with respect to the mediation offered by the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, he must observe that in mentioning it in the note of the 24th, he had no idea of causing the belief that it was an obstacle to a satisfactory arrangement: that so far from this the Argentine Government had given due place to so respectable an interposition, and had the satisfaction to notice the entire accordance in opinion of H. M's. Minister and the Chargé d'Affaires on the fundamental points to be had in view, and which left unimpaired the dignity, sovereignty, and honor of these Republics: that his object was to manifest to him that the Argentine Government, who so highly appreciated the generous offer of the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, having accepted it, could not exclude him from whatever arrangement it might make, inasmuch as it considered his concurrence in any stipulations as absolutely necessary after the explanations which had taken place with him, unless he should spontaneously withdraw from an interposition to which he had been admitted, or H. M's. Minister should come to some understanding with him on the affair which should exempt the Government from all compromise; that in the first conferences H. M's. Minister had been informed of this interposition, in virtue of which he had been in communication both confidentially and officially with the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, who, on making the offer of his services, had repeatedly stated that he conceived himself completely authorised by his instructions so to do, and that with this impression they had been accepted by the Government.

It is remarkable that previously to these communications there were official and confidential interviews and conferences between Mr. Ousely and Mr. Brent on the affairs of the pacification. On the 23rd of May, Mr. Brent addressed a communication to Mr. Ousely to the following effect:—

"Buenos Ayres, May 23rd, 1845.

"To His Excellency Wm. G. Ousely, Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty at Buenos Ayres.

"Sir,—Don Felipe Arana, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, has informed me that you intend to see me, in relation to my offer of pacification of the affairs of the Rio de la Plata.

"It will give me pleasure to see you as early as possible on this subject.

"I am, Sir,

"Your friend and obedient servant,

(Signed) "WM. BRENT, JUNR."

Mr. Ousely replied in the following terms:—

"(Private.) (1)

"Buenos Ayres, 24th May, 1845.

"My dear Sir,—Last evening I received your official letter of yesterday's date. Señor Arana has expressed on more than one occasion a particular desire that I should have an opportunity of conversing with you on the subject you mention. I need not say that I assured him of my readiness to see you at all times, that I had hoped for that opportunity when I requested the pleasure of your company at dinner to meet M. Arana, and Mr. Mandeville; the other day H. E. and myself much regretted that we were disappointed on account of your bad health,

In respect to this diplomatic ruse, the following is apropos.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Pinkney, Minister of the United States at London, to the Secretary of State:—

"London, 24th February, 1811.

"Sir,—I received last night Lord Wellesley's answer (of which a copy is enclosed) to my letter of the 17th inst. He has marked it *private*, and speaks of my letter to him as being *private* also. My letter, however, was not so marked or intended; and his answer, however marked, is essentially an official communication of great importance."—[Ed. B. P.]

but Señor Arana understood that you would probably do me the favor of calling soon, and, happy as I naturally am, at all times to cultivate relations, public and private, with your countrymen, at the present moment your great experience and information, as well as the particular confidence you enjoy, in your personal as well as official character in this country, make your communications doubly valuable.

"I am now, as you are perhaps aware, preparing for the immediate departure of the Packet, and at the same time removing to our house, formerly Mr. Mandeville's; half my servants and family being already established there. For a day or two, therefore, it will hardly be possible for me to leave my desk. I beg, however to assure you, that unless sent for by M. Arana, or obliged to go to the Quinta to consult the Archives, I shall be most happy to receive you at any hour that may suit you, or to hear from you in any form you please.

"I am, my dear Sir, very truly and cordially,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) "W. G. OUSELY."

"To W. Brent, Junr, Esq."

Under these auspices of good understanding and cordiality, the conferences between H. M's. Minister and the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States commenced. They had a conversation on the 25th May, of two hours duration, at the residence of Mr. Ousely. It entirely referred to the pacification or termination of the war in the Plata. Mr. Ousely expressed hopes that Mr. Brent was in possession of some of the bases on which the Government of Buenos Ayres was disposed to terminate the war, and as he was instructed to attempt a pacification, he should be glad to know if possible what were the views of the Argentine Government. Mr. Brent replied that the views he (Mr. Brent) entertained of the bases, and upon which he had spoken with Señor Arana, were:—1st. That the strict blockade be acknowledged; because he was aware that if it had been acknowledged, Lafone would have refused his supplies, and the town would have surrendered. 2nd. The complete independence and sovereignty of the Republic of the Uruguay, as established by the constitution of 1830, under the mediation of Great Britain, and the guarantee of Buenos Ayres and Brazil; besides which as it was a fact that President Oribe had been obliged to abdicate through French intrigue and by force, he ought to enter Montevideo as said Supreme President, convoke immediately to elections, and put the Government under the Constitution in exercise. 3rd. That as a necessary consequence under such Constitution neither in time passed, present, or to come, would the inside party be recognised as a legal Government, or as a Government de facto under said Constitution. 4th. There shall be a complete amnesty for the Argentines, in order that they may return, or proceed wherever they may think proper, and there shall be no more shedding of blood. 5th. That the moment General Oribe so desires General Rosas will withdraw his naval and land forces.

Mr. Ousely declared that he considered these bases in greater part as satisfactory; but that his position had become perplexing from the circumstance of the arrival in Buenos Ayres of M. Bourbonlon, and the arrival at Montevideo of Baron Deffaudis: that he should like to know the opinions of the Government of Buenos Ayres on these points, and that the bases of a pacification ought to be arranged beforehand, so that on the arrival of Baron Deffaudis, they may present some definitive form, which it should not be easy for the latter to alter, even if he desired it.

On the 2nd of June, there was a triple conference between Messrs. Arana, Ousely, and Brent, at the Foreign Office, convoked by Mr. Brent. Mr. Ousely preferred that this conference should not be recorded in a protocol in order that it might not produce any disagreeable feeling on the part of the Baron who had just arrived; adding that he could explain to him the bases they might agree upon, in a manner that it would be difficult for him to take another position. At this conference they agreed upon the three following bases:—1st. The acknowledgment of the strict blockade of Montevideo in the full extension of the word. 2nd. That the Republic of the Uruguay be recognised in full sovereignty: that the Constitution with General Oribe as Constitutional President should enter Montevideo. 3rd. A general pardon to all, with no shedding of blood. 4th. That when General Oribe shall state that he has no further need of the land and naval forces of the Argentine Government, then General Rosas shall withdraw them.

And Mr. Ousely said that he would lay these bases before Baron Deffaudis as stipulations agreed upon.

Such was the state of the grave and delicate affair of the pacification, when on the one hand Mr. Ousely suddenly retracted all his declarations, and changed his pacific views; and on the other Baron Deffaudis assumed a character of menace and provocation, in place of the mission of friendship and peace announced in his credentials and his official language at his audience of reception.

(To be continued.)

UNITED STATES.

Charge and Specifications of a Charge preferred by the Secretary of the Navy against PHILIP F. VOORHEES, a Captain in the Navy of the United States.

CHARGE—Disobedience of Orders.

Specification 1st.—In this, that the said Captain Philip F. Voorhees, having been, on or about the 14th day of March, 1844, dispatched in the United States frigate Congress to the port of Montevideo, in the River Plate, South America, for the purpose of protecting the commerce and interests of the United States in that quarter, and having been ordered by his commanding officer, Captain Daniel Turner, commanding the U. States naval forces on the coast of Brazil, "to be extremely particular in all his official and private intercourse with the Montevidean and Buenos Ayrean Governments; and to bear always in mind that it was not only the policy of our Government, but their earnest desire to maintain a strict and unqualified neutrality in all things relating to the belligerents, and to those countries generally," did, on or about the 29th day of September, 1844, at or near the port of Montevideo, disobey the said order by wrongfully capturing and taking forcible possession of an armed vessel called the Sancala, belonging to a Government at peace with the Government of the United States, and at war with the Government of Montevideo.

Specification 2d.—In this, that the said Captain Philip F. Voorhees, on or about the 29th day of September, 1844, at or near the port of Montevideo, did disobey the order of Captain Daniel Turner, set forth in the first specification of this charge, by wrongfully capturing and taking forcible possession of a squadron of armed vessels belonging to a Government at peace with the Government of the United States, and at war with the Government of Montevideo.

Specification 3d.—In this, that the said Captain Philip F. Voorhees, on or about the 29th day of September, 1844, at or near the port of Montevideo, did disobey the order of Captain Daniel Turner, set forth in the first specification of this charge,

(See next page.)

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				
May 2	Brig Richard Watson, Seeds.....	238	Santamaria, Liambi & Co.	
June 16	Brig Bella Fortuna, John Wm Pyott.....	148	Falane, Macalister & Co.	Liverpool.
July 7	Brig Camilla, Daniel Rennell.....	181	Hughes, Brothers.....	Falmouth.
7	Brig James Orr, William Martin.....	181	Macdonald, Dale & Co.....	London.
18	Barque New Pink, John Poyntz.....	219	Charles Tayleur & Co.....	London.
Aug. 4	Barque Samuel Baker, F. Langlois.....	209	Henry & George Dowse.....	London.
12	Brig Ann, Lumley Kennedy.....	208	Brownell, Siegmann & Co.....	Liverpool.
14	Brig James Duncan, Daniel England.....	241	Nicholson, Green & Co.....	London.
Aug. 19	Brig United, Amice Berteaut.....	208	Bertram LeBreton & Delisle.....	Falmouth.
29	Barque Clio, John Le Grand.....	216	Nicholson, Green & Co.....	Great Britain.
30	Barque Hermes, Nicholas Donnough.....	241	Charles Tayleur & Co.....	Liverpool.
31	Brig Aylth, William Walker.....	199	Mc Cann & Guerdin.....	Havana.
Sept. 2	Barque Chalco, James Hellyer.....	256	Charles Tayleur & Co.....	Valparaiso.
American				
Aug. 3	Barque Chaucellon, A. Beauvais.....	377	Francis Dominick.....	New York.
3	Barque Wimpac, John Mitchell.....	340	Samuel B. Hale.....	Boston.
4	Brig Falconer, Charles W. Dennison.....	252	Daniel Gowland & Co.....	Boston.
5	Brig. Margaret Hugg, William Litton.....	327	Jacob Paravicini.....	
13	Brig Tweed, W. G. Hands.....	305	Daniel Gowland & Co.....	
27	Brig Olinda, Samuel Hutchison.....	178	Daniel Gowland & Co.....	
Sept. 1	Brig Mson Barney, F. Scott.....	340	Oliver J. Hayes & Co.....	
French				
July 17	Brig Eugenie Jenny, Guerin.....	158	Joseph Bazain.....	Cette.
23	Ship Paquet des Mers du Sud, F. Coineau.....	313	Chapeaurouge & Co.....	Havre de Grace
24	Barque Napoleon, Nicolé Rabardy.....	237	Tomas Rouss.....	Havre de Grace
Aug. 3	Barque Henri & Louis, J. P. Gautier.....	192	Bartholomé Herand.....	Cette.
13	Barque Turenne, Felix Larché.....	214	Vignal & Sons.....	Marseilles.
14	Brig Petrus, Jaime Lemmesquier.....	170	Vignal & Sons.....	Cette.
20	Ship Parina, Lecomte.....	356	Ochoa & Co.....	Havre de Grace]
Sardinian.				
June 14	Schooner Thalia, Juan Bautista Vassallo.....	62	Jacinto Caprile.....	
July 4	Polacre Vencedora, Pablo Purodi.....	147	John Jacob Klick & Co.....	Genoa.
5	Polacre Precosora, Geronimo Cuno.....	177	Jacinto Caprile.....	Genoa.
16	Brigantine Agata, Juan B. Dalorso.....	121	Pietranera, Piaggio & Co.....	Brazil.
17	Brig Caprichoso, Jacome Caprile.....	155	Jacinto Caprile.....	
Aug. 6	Schooner Arevida, G. Sacconi.....	121	Lezica & Co.....	Brazil.
23	Barque Maria Eugenia, C. Lassolo.....	224	Zumaran & Treserra.....	
17	Polacre Narciso, Juan Vassallo.....	186	Pietranera, Piaggio & Co.....	
30	Brgn. Irade, Santiago Gaggino.....	91	Lavallol and Sons.....	Brazil.
31	Polacre Concepcion.....			
Spanish.				
July 7	Polacre Juanita, Narciso Marcia.....	179	Lavallol & Sons.....	Havana.
7	Brig Manuel, Pedro Garcia.....	155	Zumaran & Treserra.....	Malaga.
15	Brig Unica, Antonio Rog.....	168	Pedro Antonio Sanchez.....	Havana.
24	Brig Paquete de Buenos Ayres, F. G. Veiga.....	185	Geronimo S. de la Maza.....	Cadiz.
Aug. 4	Brig Fortuna, Silvestre Sensat.....	232	Lavallol & Sons.....	Malaga.
7	Brig Esperanza, Pedro Guardiola.....	180	Lavallol & Sons.....	Havana.
25	Brig Vencedor, Juan Rosas.....	182	Lavallol & Sons.....	Havana.
Sept. 2	Polacre Esmeralda, José Millat.....	164	Lavallol and Sons.....	
3	Brig Centinela, Miguel Guisende.....	206	Lavallol and Sons.....	
Brazilian.				
June 22	Brig Lucia, Joaquin Ferrer yados Santos.....	170	Sa Pereira & Moyrelles.....	Brazil.
July 5	Polac. Virginia, Arino Jacques Nicos.....	152	Juan Balbino Soriano.....	do.
16	Brig Oceano, A. J. A. de Cúria.....	165	Juan Geronimo Martinez.....	do.
21	Brig Belisario, Manuel da Silva Santos.....	232	Manuel Acevedo Ramos.....	do.
Aug. 5	Brig Tres Guimaraens, A. G. Viana.....	172	José Marques de Sousa.....	do.
18	Brig Antonio Cabuñelo, F. G. Olivera.....	104	Zumaran & Treserra.....	do.
29	Brig. Aleria, J. M. Olivera.....	168	Manuel Acevedo Ramos.....	do.
29	Brigantine Guillermina, José Rino.....	125	Juan Balbino Soriano.....	do.
Danish.				
Jan. 10	Schooner Alfred, George Nielsen.....	198	Thode & Co.....	
July 7	Brig Fortuna, Matten Olsen.....	164	Charles R. Horne.....	Antwerp.
11	Brig Ernest, Peter Knudsen.....	219	Thode & Co.....	Antwerp.
14	Schooner Elina, A. F. Amundsen.....	127	Freyer, Brothers.....	Havana.
17	Brig Courier, C. F. Thomson.....	120	Charles R. Horne.....	Havana.
31	Brig Margaretha, Johann H. Jordan.....	153	Thode & Co.....	Hamburg.
Aug. 4	Brig Sara & Johanna, J.W. Wittusen.....	186	Thode & Co.....	Antwerp.
6	Brig Melitta, B. Møller.....	130	Egg, Krutsh & Co.....	Falmouth.
6	Brig Emilie, E. F. Haberbort.....	196	Ferris, Malcolm & Co.....	Havana.
Hamburgh.				
July 16	Brig. Laura & Louise, C. H. F. Marcks.....	300	Thode & Co.....	Altona.
Aug. 4	Barque Antoinette, Henry Bahr.....	173	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Hamburg.
6	Brigantine Express, J. D. Cohrs.....	110	Lewis Winter.....	Falmouth.
Dutch.				
July 16	Ship Anna, Kunst.....	160	Bunge, Hutz & Co.....	Antwerp.
Prussian.				
Aug. 3	Barque Herzog Bogislaw, J. F. Jaeger.....	250	Bunge, Hutz & Co.....	Havana.
Swedish.				
Aug. 3	Brigantine Orion, Nicolas Larsson.....	110	Manuel Acevedo Ramos.....	Cette.
Bremen.				
July 17	Brigantine Orient, D. Stege.....	150	John Jacob Klick & Co.....	Hamburg.
Belgian.				
July 18	Brig Windhond, E. Langhetee.....	204	Charles R. Horne.....	Antwerp.
Hanoverian.				
July 17	Brigantine Heinrich, Johann Haeslop.....	126	Jacob Paravicini.....	Hamburg.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH—Corvette Coquette, 24 guns, Captain Larrion.
BRAZILIAN—Brig Capiberibe, 15 guns, Captain Antonio F. Pereira de Melo.
Corvette Union, 18 guns, Captain Francisco Manuel Barrozo, bearing the broad pennant of Comandore Pedro Ferreira do Oliveira.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

The two Brazilian schooner brigs which arrived on the 29th ult., were as follows:—

Alerta, 168 tons, J. M. Olivera, from Parnagua, 3d inst., with yerba, &c., to Manuel Acevedo Ramos. Guillermina, 125 tons, José Rino, from Parnagua, 3d inst., with yerba, &c., to Juan Balbino Soriano.

The British schooner brig noticed as having arrived on the 29th ult., was a Montevidean vessel called the *Veloz*, from Montevideo. She had been furnished with an English flag by Admiral Inglefield, and came hither for the purpose of purchasing provisions for the British Squadron, but not being allowed entry, she sailed on the 30th for Colonia.

August 30.—Wind S.

Arrived, British barque *Hermes*, 241 tons, Nicholas Donnough, from Liverpool, 27th June, with general cargo, to Charles Tayleur & Co.

Passengers.—Messrs. William Steward, John McLean, J. Knox, Thomas Bell, Alexander Bell and Purvis.

Sardinian brigantine *Iride*, 91 tons, Santiago Gaggino, from Pernambuco, 30th July, with sugar, &c., to Llavallo & Sons.

Sailed, British brig *Anemone*, John Walker, for Cork or Falmouth, for orders, despatched by Nash, Wilson & Co., with 589 dry ox and cow hides, 5,789 salted do., 470 stunk calf skins, 28,000 bones, 1,670 pipes, with 6,080 arrobas tallow.

British barque *Winscales*, John Marienburg, for Liverpool, despatched by John Best & Brothers, with 9,989 salted ox and cow hides, 30,000 bones, 7,000 horns, 73 pipes, 4 half do., 11 quarter do., and 696 boxes, with 8,500 arrobas tallow, 50 bales and 9 serons, with 1,450 arrobas hair, 157 bales, with 4,500 arrobas wool, 2 do., with 120 doz. goat skins.

Passengers.—Mr. Charles Ybagueiro, lady, 2 children and servant, Mr. Charles Eyes, Mrs. Streatham, 2 daughters and servant.

British barque *Caledonia*, Moore, for Montevideo, with the same cargo she brought to this port on the 25th ult., not being allowed entry here, from having called at Montevideo.

Brazilian brigantine *Bonito Porto*, Antonio Bautista Oliveira, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Juan Geronimo Martinez, with 110 dry ox hides, 1,975 quintals jerked beef.

Portuguese schooner, *Joven de Lima*, Antonio Gomez de Avellar, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Juan Geronimo Martinez, with 100 dry ox hides, 2,000 quintals jerked beef.

American schooner *Sarah Ann*, Charles Lynn Walker, for Patagonia, despatched by Jacob Paravini, in ballast.

August 31.—Wind N.E.

Arrived, British brig *Alyth*, 199 tons, William Walker, from Cadiz, 27th June, with salt, to Mc Cann & Guerdin.

Sardinian Polacre *Concepcion*, from Pernambuco, but having called at Montevideo, she was not allowed entry here.

September 1.—Wind N.E.

Arrived, American barque *Mason Barney*, 240 tons, Francis Scott, from New-York, 21st June, with general cargo, to Oliver J. Hayes & Co.

Passengers.—Mr. Telemachus B. Coffin, lady and son.

H. B. M's. brig *Philomel*, 6 guns, Captain Bartholomew James Sullivan, from Montevideo, 30th ult., Colonia, 1st inst.

French corvette *Coquette*, 24 guns, Captain Larrieu, from Colonia, 1st inst.

Sailed, British barque *Melody*, John Hooper, for Plymouth, despatched by Hughes, Brothers, with 7,377 salted ox and cow hides, 14 tons bones, 1553 pipes and 300 boxes, with 8,200 arrobas tallow, 50 chiguas, with 600 arrobas wool.

September 2.—Wind N.E.

Arrived, British barque *Chalco*, 236 tons, James Hellyer, from Lisbon, 10th July, with salt, to Charles Tayleur & Co.

Spanish polacre *Esmeralda*, 164 tons, José Millet, from Barcelona, 13th June, Malaga, 14th July, with wine, oil, &c., to Llavallo & Sons.

Sardinian schooner *Carmen*, Pablo Bartolomé Cavassa, and Portuguese schooner *Bocage*, both hired tenders, and both from Montevideo 31st ult., Colonia 2d inst.

Sailed, H. B. M's. brig *Philomel*, 6 guns, Captain Bartholomew James Sullivan, for Colonia.

The French corvette *Coquette* was under weigh, and stood a considerable distance to the eastward, but returned in the afternoon to the outer roads.

September 3.—Wind E.N.E.—strong.—Rain. Arrived, Spanish brig *Centinela*, 200 tons, Miguel Guisende, from Carril, (Galicia,) 5th July, to Llavallo & Sons, with 132 emigrants. She was placed in quarantine, having the small pox on board, and a notice issued from the port office warning all masters of vessels from having communication with her until released therefrom.

H. B. M's. brig *Philomel*, 6 guns, Captain Bartholomew James Sullivan, from Colonia, 3d inst.

Sailed, Spanish brig *Arturo*, José Ricoma, for the Havana, despatched by A. C. Santamaria, Llambi & Cambaceres, with 100 dry ox hides, 4,052 quintals jerked beef.

Swedish brigantine *Experiment*, Fridolf Reuter-crona, for Hamburg, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 13,269 dry ox and cow hides, 10,000 horns.

September 4.—Wind N.W.

Arrived, Brazilian corvette *Union*, 18 guns, Captain Francisco Manuel Barrozo, and bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Pedro Ferreira de Oliveira, from Montevideo, 2d inst.

Sailed, H. B. M's. brig *Philomel*, 6 guns, Captain Bartholomew James Sullivan, for Colonia.

Brazilian brigantine of war *Olinda*, 10 guns, Captain Amazonas, for Colonia.

Sardinian schooner *Carmen*, (tender,) Pablo Bartolomé Cavassa, for Colonia and Montevideo.

Danish brig *Thorwaldsen*, Frederick Stage, for Antwerp, despatched by Mohr, Ludovici & Co., with 15,753 dry ox and cow hides, 500 salted do., 98 lining hides, 6 bales, with 180 arrobas wool.

September 5.—Wind N. N.E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Brazilian schooner *Eufracia*, Pedro Agustín Frogone, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Federico Silva, with passengers.

Brazilian brig *Belisario*, Manuel da Silva Santos, for Parnagua, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, in ballast.

Sardinian schooner *Rosa*, Andres Priario, for Rio Grande, despatched by Carlos Galeano, with passengers.

The French war steamer *Falton* had got on the rocks at the island of San Gabriel, and was left there according to the last accounts.

(Continued from third page.)

by forcibly and wrongfully releasing prisoners and property captured by, or in custody of, a squadron of vessels employed in blockading the port of Montevideo, the said squadron belonging to a Government at peace with the Government of the United States.

Specification 4th.—In this, that the said Captain Philip F. Voorhees, on or about the 29th day of September, 1844, at or near the port of Montevideo, did disobey the order of Captain Daniel Turner, set forth in the first specification of this charge, by wrongfully and forcibly taking seamen from a squadron of vessels blockading the port of Montevideo, the said squadron belonging to a Government at peace with the Government of the United States.

Specification 5th.—In this, that the said Captain Philip F. Voorhees, on or about the 22d day of October, 1844, at or near the port of Montevideo, did disobey the order of Captain Daniel Turner, set forth in the first specification of this charge, by refusing to permit a squadron of vessels employed in blockading Montevideo, to enforce that blockade with respect to merchant vessels belonging to the United States, the said squadron belonging to a Government at peace with the Government of the United States.

GEORGE BANCROFT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 23, 1845.

From the "New-York Sun," of June 18, 1845.

THE NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.—The proceedings of the Court Martial now sitting at Washington, on the trial of Capt. Voorhees, begin to excite public interest generally. It is not an ordinary case, growing out of the jealousies or heart burnings of officers, their quarrels and anxiety to break each other down by Court Martials and personal influence, the petty game of personal ill will, which has laid the foundation for so many trials creditable to the nation. The charge against Capt. Voorhees is of a high and important national character, involving the peace of the country, and the reputation of its Government, and we are happy to see that the examination is fairly and honourably conducted, both in reference to the character and motive of the accused as well as the honourable reputation of the country in part assigned to his care.

The testimony for the prosecution has now terminated, and the defence opened, and the justification will of course present all the grounds of the case as it originally occurred.

Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of the 5th inst.

British.....	13
American.....	7
French.....	9
Spanish.....	7
Sardinian.....	10
Brazilian.....	7
Danish.....	9
Prussian.....	1
Swedish.....	1
Bremen.....	1
Dutch.....	1
Hanoverian.....	1
Belgian.....	1
Hamburg.....	3

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DIED.

On the 1st inst., DON AGUSTIN GARRIGOS, late Under Secretary of the Home Department.

On the 21st ult., on the Estancia of the late John Miller, Esq., Mr. ROBERT HOUSTON, native of the County of Donegal, Ireland.

Advertisements.

Daguerreotype Portraits.

BY the improved method, are still taken by J. A. BENNETT, late from New York, at 121, Calle de la Piedad, and persons wishing their own, or their friends likeness, had better call and have them done at once, as Mr. Bennet will probably remain in Buenos Ayres only a short time.

While life and health last, secure the portraits of your friends, or the time may speedily arrive when you will regret that you neglected so favourable an opportunity.

Hours of operating from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M. Please call and examine the specimens taken in Buenos Ayres by

J. A. BENNETT.

Spanish Language.

MR. BRADISH.

TEACHER of the Spanish language, No. 81, Calle de Tucumán, can show written certificates from Gentlemen who have benefited by his instruction.

A PERSON who has been resident in this country 20 years, and is perfectly conversant with the nature of business, understands accounts and book-keeping, speaks the English, French and Spanish languages, and can give the most satisfactory references, wishes to obtain a situation as Mayor/omo, either in a Barraca or Estancia.

A letter directed to F. J. No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo, will meet with immediate attention.

THREE or four Gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodging on moderate terms, at No. 93, Calle de la Paz, where every attention will be paid to their domestic comforts.

PRICES CURRENT.

	\$	¢	
Doublons, Spanish.....	250	4	255 each
Do. Patriot.....	240	4	242 do.
Plata, macuquina.....	124	1	132 do for one
Dollars, Spanish.....	154	4	154 each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones.....	15	4	151 do.
Six per cent. Stock.....	75	4	76 do. per cent.
Exchange on England.....	31	4	32 do.
Do. France.....	36	4	37 cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	15	4	151 do.
Do. Montevideo.....	15	4	151 do.
Do. United States.....	15	4	151 per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, for Eng'd & Geray.....	55	4	58 per pesada.
Do. France.....	45	4	50 do.
Do. North America.....	45	4	46 do.
Do. Spain.....	54	4	56 do.
Do. salted.....	42	4	48 do.
Do. Horse.....	20	4	22 do. each
Calf skins.....	45	4	47 per dozen
Sheep skins, common.....	30	4	31 do.
Do. fine.....	35	4	33 do.
Deer skins.....	10	4	11 do.
Goat skins.....	26	4	30 do.
Nutria skins.....	5	4	54 dol. per lb
Chinchilla skins.....	70	4	80 dol. per dozen.
Horse hair, short.....	38	4	40 dol. per arroba
Do. mixed.....	45	4	46 do.
Do. long.....	100	4	110 do.
Wool, common, washed.....	22	4	30 do.
Do. picked.....	35	4	40 do.
Do. shorn from skins.....	35	4	40 do.
Do. mestiza, dirty.....	20	4	30 do.
Tallow, pure.....	16	4	20 do.
Do. raw.....	114	4	12 do.
Do. with grease.....	16	4	17 do.
Jerked beef.....	26	4	28 per quintal.
Horns, mixed.....	100	4	150 per thousand.
Do. Cx.....	100	4	500 do.
Shin bones.....	70	4	80 do.
Hide entings.....	24	4	26 per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white.....	9	4	10 per lb.
Do. black.....	8	4	84 do.
Salted tongues.....	8	4	9 per dozen.
Salt, on board.....	14	4	16 per fanega.
Discount.....	14	4	24 pr. ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 260 dollars. The lowest price 240 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 31 pence. The lowest ditto 31 pence.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.