FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

Fourteen days later from Europe.

The steamship Caledonia, Capt E. G. Lott, arrived at Boston on Saturday having been nearly eighteen days on her passage from Liverpool to Boston. She had an unusually rough time, having encountered several gales of wind, besides being detained two days off Halifax and Boston Harbors by the dense fogs.

The Overland Mail from India and China had arrived in England, but brings no news of interest to the American reader. The latest accounts from China are to the 13th of July. On that day, Keshung, the Governor of Canton died of old age.

The steamship Acadia, Capt. Harrison arrived at Liverpool on the 11th ult The packet ships England arrived on the 9th, the Rochester on the 13th and the Garrick on the 18th.

Willmer & Smith's European Times of the 19th ult. has the following respecting the Cotton Market:

The Cotton market—that great index of the manufacturing and commercial prosperity of the country—continues in a quiet, healthy state. In the early part of last week an improvement to the extent of 1-S per lb. took place, but towards the end it fell off, and the week closed rather heavily. Yesterday there was not much doing but the trade buy moderately, and the market is freely supplied. The price of the staple is favourable for manufacturers, and in the absence of all excitement they buy as much as will satisfy their wants, and no more. The heavy investments in railways absorb much of the abundant capital which was last year invested in cotton speculations.

The newly appointed Consul for the U. States, the Honorable Jo l W. White, had arrived in Liverpool, and having been approved of by the Queen, has commenced his duties at the port of Liverpool.

Queen Victoria and her husband appear to be in the enjoyment of excellent health and but little oppressed or burdened with the cares of government. To the Queen the celebrated line of the poet,

"Uneasy is the head which wears a crown,"

does not seem to apply. Accompanied by her consort, she has recently been on a visit to the Marquis of Exeter, at his splendid seat, called Burghley House—where, according to the papers, they were having a glorious time.

The quiet little town of Strathhaven, in Lanarkshire was visited by a fire recently which destroyed upward of forty houses a brewery and outworks, and left 100 families destitute.

Letters in the Augsburg Gazettes report that a shot had been fired into the palace of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. The Grand Duke was not hurt, but an attendant was wounded. A rigid inquiry has failed to detect the assassin. Italy has been visited by destructive inundations.

The inhabitants of Swansea and the county of Cornwall have taken alarm at the letter of Mr. Geo. Ditson, the American vice consul at Neuvitas, addressed to Mr. Freeman Hunt, pointing out the great advantage that would accrue from the smelting in the States the ores now sent from Cuba and South America to England.

A dreadful accident, fatal to seven persons, and most serious to five others, and in its details shocking the extreme, occurred off Blackwall, London, on Tuesday evening, in consequence of a steam explosion on board a new iron steamboat, named the Gipsey Queen, built by the firm of Samuda & Co. (the senior of which is the chief victim,) for the Waterford Navigation Company. She was about 600 tons burthen, and had paddle wheel engines equal to 300 horse power. The accident was caused by the bursting of the steam from the main pipe at joint. The parties on board were trying the boilers at a high pressure at the time. The bodies of the deceased were literally boiled, and some of the injured persons were not expected to live.

At a large meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, strong resolutions were adopted for securing the repeal of the duty on raw cotton. The amount is three quarters of a million sterling—a large sum forming no inconsiderable item in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's annual budget. But the tax is found to be so oppressive,—so injurious to the operations of the English manufacturer, crippling his power, and preventing him from competing with his foreign rival, that it is thought probable Ministers, during the ensuing meeting at Parliament, will consent to give it up.

The Hanover Gazette announces that a treaty of commerce had been concluded between the governments of Hanover and Denmark.

Very large quantities of potatoes have been shipped to New York. If the export continues, the stocks in England will be considerably reduced.

Mr. William Howit has published a letter corroborative of the statement that Miss Martineau has been cured by mesmerism of a painful disorder, which was fast sinking her to the grave.

Mr. Marble, "from the principal theatres of the United States, and a celebrated representative of American character," has been performing with complete success at the Theatre royal, Haymarket. He made his first appearance in Liverpool in a piece called "The Vermont Wool Dealer."

IRELAND.

The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Monday, the 11th inst.—Mr. Ray, the Secretary, reappeared in the Execution of his duties, after a brief rustication to recover from the effects of his imprisonment. He was the bearer of letters from O'Connell.

Mr. O'Connell announced that he should reappear at the meeting of the Association on Monday, the 25th inst. and should then bring forward two copies of great vital importance,—first, an application to Parliament for the impeachment of persons principally concerned in the late monstrous prosecutions.

Mr. O'Connell, in a long lette addressed to the Repeal Association, intimates that the English Whigs have burked the efforts which were being made to get up a demonstration in favor of Federalism on the other side of the channel. Mr. O'Connell concludes, thus:—"in fine then, fellow countrymen, the pause of experiment is over; let us rouse again for the peaceful contest, a contest not again to be suspended until the Parliament is again in College Green, with all its ancient authority and jurisdiction. *Hurrah, then for the Repeal.*

Sir Arthur Gloster, of Moylish, in the county of Clare, who had ejected several tenants for non payment of rent, was way laid and shot dead in his gig.

FRANCE.

The Prince Princess de Joinville are to proceed to the Brazils, to pass the winter, the health of the young Princess requiring a return to a milder climate.

The Duke d'Aumale has set out for Naples for the purpose of celebrating his marriage with the daughter of the Prince de Salerno. The marriage was to be celebrated the 25th, the anniversary of the marriage of Louis Philippe.

The Reforme gives a painful account of the great prevalence of discontent in the manufacturing districts of France. The master cotten spinners of Rouen, to the number of 300 or 400, have agreed to shorten the duration of the daily labor of their operations one third until March next; working them only four days instead of seven.

According to the statistics of Paris, that city contains one baker for every 1,661 inhabitants, but one wine dealer for every 83. If this statement is correct Father Matthew would be a very useful man amongst them.

IMPORTANT FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Capture of the Argentine Squadron by Captain Voorhees, and Suicide of Com. Newman of the U. S. Schr. Bainbrige.

The New York Commercial Advertiser of Monday contains the following highly important intelligence:

We find in the British Packet, published at Buenos Ayres, of October 12th, a detailed account of an outrage said to have been committed by Capt. Voorhees, of the U. S. frigate Congress, against the Vessels of the Argentine Squadron, off Montevideo. The particulars as stated in that paper are briefly the following—

On the morning of September 29, an armed schooner carrying the oriental flag, was seen standing from shore. The Argentine vessels suspecting her to be a pirate prepared to receive her. The suspicion was removed, however, by her approaching them with confidence and anchoring at a short distance. The Argentine corvette "25th of May" sent a boat on board and ascertained that she was the oriental schr. of war "Sancala," armed and commissioned against pirates. The Commander went on board the "25th May," delivered despatches, from President Oribe, and returned to his vessel which immediately got under way to return to the Burco. The barque which had received the fishing boat—afterwards found to be the Revalva, then hoisted the American flag and sent a boat on broard the U. S. frigate Congress. The remainder of the transaction we copy from the Packet.

The Congress then manned her boats and dispatched them in pursuit of the Sancala, which they boarded, & hauling down the oriental flag hoisted in its stead the American ensign and pennant; the Oriental commander and crew being sent prisoners on board of the Congress. About this time the Argentine schooner of war, 9th of July, which had been cruizing during the morning, was returning to her anchorage; and when within half gun shot of the American brig of war Bainbridge, the Sancala, now transformed into an American vessel of war, and which had taken up a position near the latter, ordered the 9th of July to send a boat on board, which demand being complied with the officers and crew were made prisoners, and American boats were manned and dispatched to take possession of the 9th of July, which was easily effected, as no hostile intention was suspected. Simultaneously with this extraordinary transaction, the U. S. frigate Congres got under weigh, and coming close alongside the Argentine corvette 25th of May, fired a gun, and ordered Captain Fitton to strike his flag, which of course the latter refused to do, requesting at the same time to be informed of the cause of such an abrupt and singular proceeding.

Capt. Voorhees, however, declined giving an explanation; but leaving the "25th of May" made sail towards the Argentine brigantine of war "Republicano," which happened to be under weigh, and coming up with her sent boats on board to take possession, which was as easily accomplished as in the case of the "9th July"—the officers in both instances being sent on board the frigate, after being obliged to surrender the keys of the magazines and arm-chests. Whilst this was going on, Capt. Fitton sent a boat with an officer on board the "Congress," again begging to be acquainted with the cause of these astounding acts of hostility, but the request was utterly disregarded, and the officer and crew of the boat made prisoners. After the "Republicano" had been secured, the "Congress" returned alongside the "25th of May," when Capt. Voorhees again summoned Capt. Fitton to strike, which the latter again preemtorily refused to do unless forcibly compelled, whereupon the "Congress" fired a shot over the "25th of May," and, Capt. Fitton, regarding resistance useless, from the immense disparity of force, fired another shot and hauled down his color. Upon this Capt. Voorhees dispatched his first Lieutenant, with two boats, to take possession of the "25th of May," which was done in the same manner as in the case of the two other Argentine vessels.

The same paper states that Capt. Fitton was immediately on board the "Congress," and that Capt. Voorhees then stated as a reason for his proceedings; that some of the musket shots fired by the "Sancala," while in pursuit of the fishing boat, had struck the American merchant barque "Rosalva." Capt. Fitton replied that the "Sancala" was not one of the Argentine vessels under his command, but armed for protection of neutral vessels. Capt. Voorhees then informed Capt. Fitton and his officers that they were at liberty to return to their vessels and hoist their flags, which Capt. F. refused to do; without reparation for the insult, or orders from his Government. On returning to their vessels, it was found that the fishermen prisoners had been set at liberty, and six foreign seamen taken from one of the vessels. Capt. F. then made a written protest against the whole proceeding, to which Capt. Voorhees replied that he was ready "to respect the Argentine force and belligerent rights as long as they respected the American forces and neutral rights."

Com. Toll, the new Commodore of the Argentine squadron, soon after arrived, and ordered the vessels to resume their colors, and re-establish the blockade. The Packet says, that at the date of the last advices the "Sancala," with her Commander and crew, was still detained by the "Congress," under pretence that no papers were found on board of her.—How much truth this account may contain we have at present no means of judging.

P. S.—We have been favored with private letters, by which it appears that one of the Argentine vessels of war fired into the U. S. schr. "Bambridge," Com. Newman which fire the latter did not return, under the conviction that it was a mistake. His conduct, however, gave rise to much comment, which so preyed upon his mind that he committed suicide by jumping overboard on the first of October. It is quite probable that the seizure of the Argentine vessels was in part caused by their firing into the "Bambridge."

From the Balt. American.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.—The intelligence published in Saturday's *American* of the suspension of diplomatic intercourse between the United States and Mexico gives additional interest to the documents which accompanied the President's Message, and others since received, on the subject of our relations with Mexico.

We shall endeavour to put our readers in possession of the leading points in this business. For that purpose we come at once to Mr. Calhoun's letter to Mr. Shannon, our Minister at Mexico, dated Sept. 10, 1844, written upon the knowledge of the fact that Mexico contemplated a speedy renewal of the war against Texas, and that she designed to make it a war of extermination.

This letter is an elaborate document, Mr. Calhoun begins by referring to the orders of Gen. Woll, commander of the army of invasion, and to the decree of Santa Anna issued in June last as preparatory to the recommencement of hostilities upon Texas. By these, all communication with Texas is forbidden; all persons found holding intercourse with the Texans are to be punished as traitors; and it is further declared that "every individual who may be found at the distance of one league from the left bank of the Rio Bravo will be regarded as a favourer and accomplice of the usurpers of that part of the National Territory, and as a traitor to his country," and after a summary military trial he is to be punished accordingly. Mr. CALHOUN alludes to the treatment of General Sentmanat and his party, who were shot at Tabasco, as illustrative of the manner in which this order was to be carried out. "It embraces," he observes, "every individual who may be found east of a line drawn three miles east of the Rio del Norte, without distinction of age or sex, foreigner, or citizen, condition or vocation. All of every description whether they resist or surrender, are to be treated as traitors & all who flee to be shot down. The war is intended, in short, to be one of utter expiration. All who breathe are to be destroyed or driven out, and Texas left a desolate waste, and so proclaimed to the world by Mexico, in advance of her projected invasion."

Mr. Calhoun then proceeds to state the considerations which are believed to require the interposition of the United States:

The first question which presents itself for consideration on this statement of facts is, shall we stand by and witness in silence the renewal of the war by Mexico, and its prosecution in this blood-thirsty and desolating spirit? In order to answer it fully and satisfactorily, it will be necessary to inquire first into her object for renewing the war at this time.

There can be but one; and that is to defeat the annexation of Texas to our Union. She knows full well that the rejection of the Treaty has but postponed the question of annexation. She knows that Congress adjourned without finally disposing of it; that it is now pending before both Houses and actively canvassed before the people throughout the wide extent of our Union; and that it will in all probability be decided in its favor, unless it should be defeated by some movement exterior to the country.

We should be blind not to see that she proposes to effect it by the projected invasion, either by conquering and subjecting Texas to her power, or by forcing her to withdraw the proposition for annexation, and to form commercial and political connexions with some other Power less congenial to her feelings and favorable to her independence, and more threatening to her and our permanent welfare and safety. Of the two the latter is much the more the probable. She once attempted conquest, but signally failed, although the attempt was made under the lead of her most skilful and renowned general, at the head of a well appointed army, consisting of her best disciplined and bravest troops, and while Texas was yet in her infancy, without a government almost without means, and with an inconsiderable population.—With this example before her, she can scarcely hope to succeed now, under a leader of less skill and renown, and when Texas has settled down under a well established Government, & has so greatly increased in means & population.

There are then two points upon which Mr. Calhoun urges the propriety and necessity of our interference. First, because of the ferocious manner in which Mexico proposes to wage the war against Texas; secondly, because the design of Mexico is to defeat the policy of annexation which the United States proffered to Texas, and which, Mr. Calhoun contends, is a policy essential to our safety and well being.

On this latter point the letter is emphatic. No measure, it is declared, has been more steadily or longer pursued by the Government of the United States than this very measure of annexation. The facts in proof are arrayed with all the earnestness of a *con amore* advocate—such as the belief of many that Texas was included in the cession of Louisiana; that it was improperly, if not unconstitutionally, surrendered by the treaty of Florida in 1819; that repeated efforts have been made to regain the territory, twice in Mr. Adams's administration once in 1825, and again in 1827, and thrice under Gen. Jackson, first in 1829, again in 1833, and finally in 1835.

"In pursuance" he continues, "of this long cherished and established policy, and under the conviction of the necessity of acting promptly in order to prevent the defeat of the measure, the present Administration invited Texas to renew the proposition for annexation which had been declined by its predecessor. It was accepted, and, as has been stated, is now pending. The question recurs, Shall we stand by quietly and permit Mexico to defeat it, without making an effort to oppose her? Shall we, after this long and continued effort to annex Texas, now, when the measure is about to be consummated, allow Mexico to put it aside; perhaps forever? Shall the "golden opportunity" be lost never again to return? Shall we permit Texas for having accepted an invitation, tendered her at a critical moment to join us, & consummate a measure essential to their and our permanent peace, welfare and safety, to be desolated; her inhabitants to be butchered or driven out, or, in order to avert so great a calamity, to be forced, against her will, into a strange alliance, which would terminate in producing lasting hostilities between her and us, to the permanent injury and perhaps the ruin of both?"

The right of this government to propose annexation and the right of Texas to receive that proposition, as an independent State, are insisted upon strenuously. Mr. Calhoun goes so far as to contend that Texas has never stood in relation to Mexico as a rebellious department or province—& here is ideas of State sovreigaty come into play. The true relation between Mexico and Texas, he affirms, is that of independent members of a Federal Government, the weaker of which has successfully resisted the attempts of the stronger to conquer and subject her to its power. If Mexico takes offence at the proposal of annexation, we are the party to answer—not Texas. Hence our honor is implicated in upholding Texas free from harm if any danger is to be incurred by her for listening to a proffer which we chose to make and which we had a full right to make.—"Entertaining these views," says Mr. Calhoun, "Mexico would make a great mistake if she should suppose that the President would regard with indifference the renewal of the war which she has proclaimed against Texas. Our honour and our interests are both involved."

In consideration of these facts and circumstances Mr. Shannon is instructed to address to the Mexican Government a protest against the renewal of the war against Texas while the question of annexation is pending, and also against the manner, "barbarous and bloody," in which it is intended to be conducted—and he is to couch his protest in "strong language," accompanied by the declaration that both the war and the manner of it will be highly offensive to the United States.

Mr. Shannon, with the fidelity of one of Homer's messengers, speaks as he is charged to the Mexican Government. His letter to Rejon, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, is in strict accordance, and, in many parts, in the very words of Mr. Calhoun's letter of Instructions. The reply of Rejon which has arrived since the delivery of the President's Message, does not appear in the Intelligencer of yesterday, but there is an abstract of it in that journal, which gives its substance. The Mexican Secretary is very indignant at the avowal that the United States have been for twenty years steadily pursuing the design of acquiring Texas.—This confession, he thinks, makes it apparent that the entire revolt of Texas, (all her citizens and soldiers being drawn from the U. States,) her declaration of independence and all the rest; are the deliberate work of this country. If this be so, what reality can there be, he asks, in any of the reasons of justice or humanity now urged? If such things can be avowed, why may not any country foment an insurrection in a neighbouring one, send its people thither as citizens, then stimulate it to declare itself independent, and procede to annex it? In such a plan it may prove "that the United States deludes itself with its own fictions, but will be able to deceive nobody else."

He goes on to say that Mexico, notwithstanding she has been faithlessly delt with for twenty years, wishes no rupture with the United States. She will bear the bad treatment she has received; but not the seizure of her provinces. The responsibility of altering the existing relations of peace, if such alteration occurs, will belong to the United States, and not to her. This note is dated Oct. 31st.

Mr. Shannon's answer of Nov. 2d expresses his surprise at Senor Rejon's language considers it grossly offensive to the people of the United States, as accusing them of falsehood, artifice, intrigue, dishonorable designs, &c. He believes it was meant to be insulting, and asks its withdrawal.

To this the Mexican Secretary rejoins on the 6th. He is not astonished, he says, that Mr. Shannon, after so repeatedly styling the Mexicans *barbarous*, should now take refuge in the pretences of a courtesy to which he seems to think that *he and his Government* were alone entitled. He (Mr. S.) has employed without stint towards Mexico language for which it would be easy to obtain diplomatic reparation, but that it was plain that they who sent him desired not what was the proper object of diplomacy, (peace,) but a quarrel. On his own part, he meant to give them no right grounds for one. He is bound, therefore, to persist in what he has said and is instructed to repeat it.

So stands the matter as disclosed by the latest advices; and with this statement of the case, as brief as we could make it, we leave the subject for the present.

☞Since the foregoing was prepared, we have received the following letter from a correspondent at Washington, which shows how the subject is regarded in that city:—

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.

The correspondence published in the Intelligencer of this morning has given rise to much discussion in this city, and is well calculated to interest every citizen in the country. It is difficult to foresee what the result will be. The American Minister, in his correspondence with Senor Rejon, the Mexican Secretary of State, apears to have acted upon direct instructions from Mr. Calhoun in his letter of September last. There is now a direct issue between the two functionaries and between the two Governments. Both of the Governments' officials claim to have spoken upon the authority of their respective Governments, and both have indulged in language extending so far beyond as diplomatic courtesys to have become abusive of the Governments represented by each. You will find interesting matter for grave comments in all that appears thus far. The end it is believed is not yet. Our Government as now administered will not yield an inch in its demand upon Texas, (Texas continuing willing to come into the Union,) and Mexico will not yield her claim to a portion of the country which she regards as a revolted Province.

This correspondence, including the important letters of the 31st October and the 3d and 6th November, is officially, I believe, before the State Department, and has been the subject of a Cabinet meeting, but with what results I do not learn. Mr. Calhoun, as you may suppose from the tenor of his letters to Gov. Shannon, dated June 20, and September 10, is not very kindly disposed towards Mexico, and the whole effect of the Texas negotiation, growing out of the rejected treaty and subsequent arrangements, has been to bring the United States and Mexico into actual collision.—As the question now stands it would seem impossible to prevent this, and serious apprehensions are felt by the wisest and coolest heads that hostilities will ensue. Fortunately Congress is in session, and more fortunately that branch of the Government which has a right to be advised in all matters of Diplomacy. We may hope for the best, but there is occasion to apprehend the worst. Yours &c.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

The instrutions to our Minister at the Court of Louis Philippe, presented among the documents appended to the President's Message, may well suggest, when seriously considered, thoughts painful as new to any American, and such as it is somewhat repugnant to us not only to express, but even to entertain. But the leading one is a consequence too serious and high not to be offered, however unwillingly, to the country.

The paper in question discloses the fact that a diplomatic conference has been held between our Envoy and the French Monarch, in which the latter discovered sentiments not unfavorable to the designs of this Administration upon Texas, and to the President's views of the relations, upon this point, between this country and Mexico. These good dispositions the instructions are meant to enforce, by urging that Sovereign with arguments in favor of slavery, with insinuations against the political aims of Great Britain, and with whatever may induce France to become a party to the Texas scheme of those now in power.

The country cannot fail to be struck with the fact of such an appeal to an European Power—of such an effort to procure its countenance in plans for which we should never have deigned to wish aid from any quarter, if they had been worthy of us. This is certainly the first occasion, since our very childhood as a nation, when we were ever reduced to sue for the support of Kings, put ourselves under their protection, and invite their intervention in our affairs.

The instructions, in this sense, disclose far too much; in every other, for political prudence and for the public information, far too little. It greatly imports the people to know the whole length and breadth of this novel step to sound the precise depth of this new humiliation, to know substantive what it is, how it came about, what preceded it, what it absolutely involves, both to France and to ourselves.

It must at once occur to every one as impossible that a discreet Minister, long practised in public affairs, like Mr. King, should have held with the most politic of reigning Princes, on a subject so delicate and so important, a conversation of such moment, *unless distinctly authorized by the President to do so.* There can hardly fail, then, to have been *preceding instructions*, and those of a tenor which it greatly more concerns the country to know than the iteration of the Secretary of State's dogmas about slavery or his theories about the true designs of philanthropy. The public, in a word, is at once sensitive on the score of our just national pride, and cautious as to whatever regards high and dangerous points of our foreign policy. It will therefore demand to know exactly what has been done, and in what position we have been placed by these proceedings. It will desire to see Mr. King's despatch, detailing what passed between him and the King of the French; the authority upon which he went into such a conference; the authenticity and tangibility of any pledges obtained or given; the protocols, if there were any; and any subsequent communication from our Legation at Paris that concerns the present attitude of the matter.

National Intelligencer.

From the Balt. American.

Case of the Barque "Jones."—The fact of this case, as they are set forth in the correspondence between Mr. Everett, our minister at London, and Lord Aberdeen, the British Secretary of State, recently published, exhibit an instance of unprovoked and most unjustifiable aggression upon American commerce.

The barque "Jones" Gilbert, master, of and from New York, was seized in the harbour of St. Helena by Lieut. Littlehales, of the british cutter "Dolphin." The barque was regularly entered at the custom house; her manifest was in the hands of the collector; the ship's papers were deposited with the American Consul. Lieut. Littlehales pretended to doubt her national character and to suspect that she was engaged in the slave trade. He met Capt. Gibert in the street and demanded to see his *manifest.* Upon being informed who it was that made the demand, Capt. Gilbert said—"There is a Custom House at St. Helena." The officer chose to consider this as a refusal to show the *manifest.* He took possession of his barque, and for four days searched and overhauled the cargo, during which time Capt. Gilbert was forbidden to come on board. The American Consul addressed a letter to Lieut. Littlehales inquiring upon what grounds the "Jones" was detained, and asserted the national character and the lawfulness of the voyage upon which she was bound. This letter was not noticed, on the plea that the American Consul was not officially recognized as such—the fact being that St. Helena was until recently included in the territories of the East India Company, by whom our Consul, Mr. Carroll, was duly recognized in his consulate capacity in 1833, since which time he has acted as American Consul with all proper authority from our government.

Capt. Gilbert made repeated efforts to recover his vessel and to satisfy her captors that there was no pretext for detaining her. He went with the American Consul to the Collector, exhibited to him the ship's register and all her other papers, and minutely stated to him the character of the voyage, and with this information the Collector expressed himself entirely satisfied. He called upon Capt. Gilbert to pay his port and other duties, one item of which was for the clearance of the vessel. Yet the vessel was not given up; a prize crew from the "Dolphin" was put on board; she was taken to Sierra Leone, and the master, supercargo and ships company, with the exception of the mate, the stewart and the cook, were left at St. Helena to find their way home as they could.

The reason assigned by Lieut. Littlehales for taking the "Jones" to Sierra Leone was that he, Littlehales, had doubts as to whether the Vice Admiralty Court at St. Helena was legally constituted. The court at Sierra Leone was in his judicial opinion without flaw.

Littlehales knew when he seized the "Jones" that she had been examined at sea by the "Waterwitch," and that nothing had been found to render her character or voyage questionable. This occurred not long before her arrival at St. Helena. He also knew that by carrying the vessel to Sierra Leone he could state the case as he pleased since there would be no one to put in counter statements, or to make any defence at all—the mate, stewart and cook of the "Jones" who were taken with the vessel being in his interest, and taken with the vessel for that reason.

Under these circumstances how fared the case at Sierra Leone? Littlehales could tell his own story; the evidence of the mate stewart and cook would be as adverse as they could make it, for they had a grudge against Capt. Gilbert, it appears, and the Court would be very willing to condemn. The Judge admitted that he was anxious to decide for the captors; yet, in the absence of all defence, he was obliged to say: "I have carefully reviewed the grounds upon which I gave a sentence of restoration in this case. I did so *with a view of discovering, if possible, some probable cause of seizure* as regards this vessel's alleged equipment for the slave trade, *but I confess that I never saw a case so free from suspicion.*"

Notwithstanding this decree of restoration, under circumstances so convincing the Court awarded costs against the owners—with an intimation that they could appeal to a higher Court if they were dissatisfied. In the meantime the captors appealed from the decree of restoration.—The vessel and cargo lay at Sierra Leone. With this appeal pending she could not be removed; nay, for two years no report either of the capture or of the proceedings in the trial was made; the owners had no representative at Sierra Leone; the cargo being partly of perishable materials was sold; the vessel was afterwards brought to the hammer; as it was found that she was deteriorating in value; and out of the ruins of the fine ship and cargo something less than $8,000 were paid into the Registry of the Court at Sierra Leone—less than one eighth of the original value of ship & cargo.

It would be difficult to imagine a more flagrant case than this. Mr. Everit presses the demand for full indemnification to the owners of the "Jones," and says "he cannot but fear that if no further relief is afforded to the owners of that vessel than that which is tendered in Lord Aberdeen's note of the 2d March, a degree of discontent will be produced on the part of the Government and people of the United States of a character greatly to be deprecated."

It may indeed be inferred that if such outrages as this are sustained by the British Government, there will be no end to the embarrassments and vexations to which our commerce will be subject under the "right of search" pretext; nor is it likely that a good understanding can long subsist between the two countries under circumstances of so aggravating a character as those above referred to.

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