

# British Packet



AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

[No. 998.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4th, 1845.

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### BUENOS AYRES.

By the last accounts from Rio Janeiro, we learn that the unwarrantable acts of Anglo-French intervention in the affairs of the Rio de la Plata, had produced a deep sensation in Brazil. The journals of every shade of opinion concur in denouncing it, and, during a long debate in the Chamber of Deputies, it was inveighed against in the strongest terms by speakers on both sides of the House. This feeling, we have not the least doubt, will, ere long, become general throughout South America, and be productive of consequences little dreamt of by the instigators of the inglorious crusade.

The *Cyclops* steamer has brought news from England to the 11th of August. In consequence of the arrival of Mr. Mandeville, the packet *Swift*, which was to have sailed on the 8th, had been detained till further orders. Parliament had been prorogued, and the Queen was on the eve of setting out for Germany. The King of Holland had been on a visit to H. M., and had returned decorated with the honors of a Field Marshal. The Jesuits, with the concurrence of the Pope, had been suppressed in France. His Holiness, by the way, was said to be in a very precarious state of health. Smyrna had nearly been destroyed by fire. The arsenal of Toulon had also been burnt down. These disasters were almost contemporaneous with two great conflagrations in North America, one in Quebec and the other in New York. It seems now almost decided, that the sailor Prince Don Henrique, son of the Infante Don Francisco de Paula, is to have the much disputed hand of the young Queen Isabel II. Spain was yet in a very unquiet state.

One of the many reasons assigned by Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis for blockading us, is the alleged perpetration of horrors in the prosecution of the war in the Banda Oriental. Of course, those humane gentlemen thought at the time of concealing this charge, that the Affghanistan campaign and the *razzias* in Africa, had been entirely forgotten. Unfortunately, however, for them, the newspapers have just announced an act of unparalleled atrocity committed by a Col. Pelissier, commanding a French detachment in Algeria, which affords an additional proof of the ill grace with which the imputation of cruelty comes from the would-be representatives of European civilization. Eight hundred human beings, of both sexes, and of every age, having been driven to take refuge in a vast cave, from the incursions of the French troops into their mountain fastnesses, and being completely enclosed in this natural fortification in the rocks, were attacked by fire applied to the mouth of their retreat. For two whole days an immense mass of combustibles was kept in constant ignition. The rocks were cleft with the scorching heat. The suffocating columns of smoke penetrated the innermost recesses of the cavern, and so horrible were the sounds of woe which rose from that furnace of torture, that even the French soldiers engaged in heaping green faggots upon the flames recoiled from the use of such unwonted weapons of attack upon defenceless prisoners. When the heat had abated and the cave was opened, 500 corpses, in every varied form of human suffering, were strewn

among the rocks; and of the few survivors 70 more expired as they reached the face of day. These facts, says the Times, are recorded by the official paper of Algiers.

We cannot foresee (it is fortunate that such foresight is denied us)—remarks the same paper—what will be the consequence if, at some future period, an army of nearly 100,000 men, trained in this school, and capable of such acts as this, be let slip on Europe; but if these atrocities are occurring within what are called the dominions of France, what limits will discipline or civilization put to the conduct of such troops, if ever they cross their own frontiers?

### OFFICIAL DOCUMENT.

Buenos Ayres, September 27, 1845.

Art. 1.—The vessels from Paraguay which by the decree of 8th January last were ordered to return thither, but from various causes have been unable to do so, are, with their cargoes, allowed entry at the Custom House, paying the customary duties.

2.—The said decree of 8th January last, and the subsequent one of 16th April remain in full force; it being only permitted in virtue of the present decree to land the effects and articles from Paraguay, forming the cargoes of the vessels referred to in article 1.

3.—Let this be published, &c.

JUAN M. DE ROSAS.  
Felipe Arana.

The British brig Ann, Lumley Kennedy, master, struck at 2 A. M. on the 29th ult., in the inner roads, on some substance supposed to be an anchor, and immediately sunk, the tide being at the time very low. She was loading for Liverpool, and had a portion of her cargo on board, part of which will be saved, but the vessel is entirely lost.

The Weather this week has been fine and seasonable.

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

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### Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of the 3rd inst.

British.....	12
American.....	10
French.....	4
Spanish.....	7
Sardinian.....	7
Brazilian.....	5
Danish.....	6
Prussian.....	2
Dutch.....	1
Belgian.....	1

### AFFAIRS OF THE RIVER PLATE.—MIS- SION OF MR. OUSELEY AND BARON DEFFAUDIS.—ANGLO-FRENCH INTER- VENTION.

(Continued.)

Finally, he urged an immediate reply, at the very moment when by his diplomatic declaration the unjust and disloyal outrage committed against the sovereignty and independence of the Confederation by the English naval forces, was sealed in an irritating manner.

The Government on the 30th July replied to this note, that it could not but notice a great omission in the communication from the British Minister, inasmuch as in an affair so serious, in which the facts were so striking, and in which the principal prerogatives of the Republic were involved, it was highly desirable that Her Majesty's Minister should have explained the peculiar circumstances in which Captain Pasley was placed, not to acknowledge the absolute blockade of the port of Montevideo, it being upon them that the resolution was founded; that if the said circumstances referred to what H. M.'s Minister had communicated verbally to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, namely, that H. M.'s Government had approved the conduct of Captain Pasley in not acknowledging the blockade, because he had done so in consequence of the French Rear-Admiral having previously disacknowledged it, it became the duty of the Argentine Government to say that the information given to H. M.'s Government was incorrect: that Captain Pasley had disacknowledged the blockade of the Ports of Montevideo and Maldonado on the 19th January last, (as the inclosed copy would show) and that the French Rear-Admiral had done so on the 29th of the same month (as the copy also inclosed would prove): that the ground, therefore, on which the British Government had founded its approval of Captain Pasley's conduct was not merely incorrect but destitute of all truth: that independently of this, the Argentine Government had already manifested the opinion it entertained in this particular, regretting that it could not accord with that maintained by the British Government, referred to by its Minister: that in regard to blockades, every foreign naval force should observe the strictest impartiality, not interfering in any way in the war, and respect the rights of the belligerents in their full extent, no less than the principles recognised under such circumstances by all civilized Governments: that the injustice and abuse of power of the Commander of any foreign naval forces, acting contrary to such duties, could not confer a justifiable title on another to place himself in an equally hostile position: that the injustice of one gave no right to another to violate those of any State, and least of all the principal and most perfect, among which that of blockade was ranked; and that if the Government admitted the principle that was pretended to be established, it could never carry into effect the said right; and that it would be slighted in a manner derogatory to the national dignity; for it is evident that it would be subjected to the caprice of any Commander who arbitrarily might take upon himself to disallow the blockade, however legitimately it might be established in just warfare, and maintained by a sufficient naval force.

In consequence of the enormous injustice and unmerited offence committed towards the Republic by disallowing the essential rights of its independence and sovereignty, with the deepest insult to its honour: and its infant navy being unable to withstand the hostile attitude of the powerful squadrons of France and England, off Montevideo, the remaining there of the Argentine squadron became useless and indecorous; therefore, on the 22d of July, the Government ordered the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral William Brown, immediately, and without delay, to return, with all the vessels of the Confederation under his command, to the port of Buenos Ayres, inas-

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much as the British and French Ministers had declared that they did not acknowledge the absolute blockade of those of Montevideo and Maldonado.

On the 21st of July, the Ministers of England and France had hastened the development of their plan of hostilities commenced and prosecuted with such imperturbable violence under the mask of a friendly and pacific mission, rejecting by a note of that date the concurrence and participation of the *Chargé d'Affaires* of the United States, and the absolute blockade by the Argentine squadron of the ports of Montevideo and Maldonado. They upbraided the Government with an absolute want of all desire to conciliate: they stated that, claiming as they claimed, the punctual execution of the Treaties in the concluding of which England and France had taken a more or less direct part, they could not, under any pretext, admit the concurrence of the Agent of a Government absolutely alien to the conclusion of those Treaties; that having come to protest against any blockade whatever as a direct infringement of solemn treaties, they could not admit an extension of such infringement: that, from a spirit of conciliation, they had shewn some disposition, on their own responsibility, to admit a compromise on this question; taking into consideration the belief in which the Argentine Government appeared to be that its dignity was involved in the affair, they were not far from coming to an understanding to consent to a temporary establishment of the absolute blockade if the Argentine Government had not desired it really as a moral satisfaction: that the Minister for Foreign Affairs, being confidentially informed of this disposition, appeared resolved to thwart and render impracticable any compromise, by the exorbitancy of requiring the absolute blockade, permanent and unconditional: that the pretensions of the Argentine Government were palpably inadmissible, its inflexibility manifest: that the rejection, for a month together, of a suspension of hostilities, the increased activity of those hostilities by the besieging army before Montevideo, and the continuance of abominable cruelties, were facts which rendered their efforts unavailing. They demanded, therefore, their passports for the 31st July, if by that time the absolute withdrawal of the Argentine squadron and troops from the Uruguay territory—to be effected with due order, and respect for persons property, which the well-known obedience to the orders of their Chiefs might certainly secure—had not been ordered.

On that same day, July the 21st, when the Ministers made so many protestations of their spirit of conciliation and frankness, they had already despatched an order to their combined fleets to place the Argentine squadron before Montevideo under restraint, which Rear-Admirals Ingfield and Lainé executed on the 22nd, accomplishing thus an unjust and disloyal rupture before the negotiations were broken off.

At the same time that the two Ministers requested an answer from the Argentine Government they employed the strongest excitations to induce the foreign population here to leave the country.

The moderate and firm attitude of the Government, and the ardent decision of the country, did not allow these pitiful machinations, which would have issued in a cruel scandal to humanity, to succeed.

After these occurrences, the Argentine Government replied, on the 29th July, to the violent intimations which had been made to it, expressing to H. B. M.'s Minister that the Government had not manifested any opinion whatever, nor resolution, respecting the required suspension of hostilities: that it had stated that it could not take it into consideration, nor any incident or circumstance relative to a pacification of the Oriental Republic without the absolute blockade of the ports of Montevideo and Maldonado being previously acknowledged unconditionally, and in an uninterrupted and efficacious manner; it having hitherto been disallowed by the British naval forces, with serious offence to the independence and sovereignty of the Confederation, and in violation of the rules of neutrality, whereby a cruel intervention, prolonging the war, was exercised, contrary to the dictates of humanity and international usage, which the British Minister invoked on asking for a suspension of hostilities:—that he was wrong in judging that the Government would have acceded to his request—neither could H. E. the Governor comprehend how that request could have the double object of staying the useless effusion of blood, when, in the very act of making it, the English naval forces supplied the town of Montevideo with powder and ammunition, of which it was destitute, for the purpose of protracting the war, and consequently causing a greater effusion of blood: that the requiring the acknowledgement of the blockade previously to any consideration of

the suspension of hostilities, clearly gave him another opportunity of consulting the wishes with which the Government was animated, relative to the pacification of the Oriental Republic, since it only claimed that, in any act tending to the said pacification, he, as well as the British naval forces, should manifest unequivocally, their true character, whether of neutrals or of belligerents, for, in reality, it was at least doubtful, from the position which those forces maintained, he having had time, and having offered to the Government to reduce them to a true neutrality in the present war waged by the Confederation, and recognised as just by the British nation, tending as it did to save its honour and security ferociously attacked by the Rebel-Chief Rivera, and the ruthless Unitarians: That the Government had already had occasion to explain itself in like manner to Her Majesty's Minister, Mr. Mandeville, in notes of the 3d September, 1841, and 18th October, 1842—that the Government had stated that it gave the British Minister another opportunity to consult its wishes relative to the line to be adopted respecting the pacification of the Oriental Republic, for in regard to them and the pacification there had been several: That repeatedly, and in many conferences, official as well as confidential, he had fully unbosomed himself with the Minister for Foreign Affairs:—that the Government could not comprehend how he could say that he endeavoured by that proposal to consult its wishes in regard to the line of conduct to be pursued in the pacification:—that it became still more incomprehensible when the British Minister, in reference to the various conferences, official and confidential, had had an official correspondence upon those very particulars, wherein were stated the wishes which had been communicated to him, and the bases on which the pacification might proceed:—That the position which the Government had taken in answering him was absolutely required by its duty, and conducive to establish the line which should be adopted in the pacification:—that it had manifested it also in the conferences referred to, and set it forth most earnestly in the note of the 24th May:—That, on the other hand, Rivera's horde being completely routed,—not one of them being still in arms,—the territory of the Oriental Republic in perfect security,—the only enemies still in arms being confined to the city of Montevideo, and destitute of every resource, both warlike and pecuniary, to continue hostilities,—beyond all doubt the besieged were unable to maintain a resistance which in any degree could flatter them: that under such circumstances the Argentine Government, in an unheard-of manner, was unjustly despoiled of its belligerent rights,—a war, about to be concluded, was inhumanly rekindled,—it was compelled to make enormous sacrifices:—new scenes of blood and desolation were prepared, precipitating these countries into a frightful chaos of calamities and disasters:—That the Government could not conceive that, during the subsistence of the perfect amity which it evinced towards the Government of H. B. M., it should be denied, under such circumstances, a demand certainly important for the purpose of giving an opportunity to consult the wishes of the Government respecting the line to be adopted in the pacification,—putting an end to the disagreeable complications occasioned by the naval station off Montevideo, giving satisfaction for the serious and undeserved offences committed against the sovereignty and independence of the Republic,—and placing beyond all doubt in a conspicuous point of view the enlightened policy of the British Government: That, in the confidence inspired in the Government by the facts in its possession, relative to the line to be adopted for a pacification, and under the conviction to which they led, it could never have even presumed that the British Minister, in unexpected contradiction to those facts, and rendering unavailing its efforts to stop the effusion of blood, would have refused all discussion, confining himself solely to the strict execution of his orders:—That, on his arrival in this city, and from his first verbal explanations, he had extolled the sentiments of justice and benevolence of the British Government; had manifested its desire to see the war put an end to; and finding his instructions inadequate, had taken upon himself all responsibility, entering into conferences and explanations respecting the bases on which the pacification, without inconvenience, might be effected: that the note of the 21st May was an undoubted proof of this fact, and that he had viewed them with great satisfaction and sympathy, ratifying the same on the 28th May: that in the note replied to, an entirely contrary sentiment appeared:—that he disowned therein the amiable dispositions he before evinced to consult the dignity of the Government, by not allowing, to the prejudice of the sovereignty and independence of this Republic, that the British naval forces should assume their true position of neutrality, recognise the absolute blockade, and cease in the cruel intervention which they had hith-

erto exercised, conjointly with those of France; extending to the enemies of the Argentine Government every sort of protection and service, and supplying them with powder and ammunition, of which they stood in need, to prolong the war; that such a proceeding ill accorded with those amiable professions and pacific sentiments: that its result could only be the retardation of peace,—the shedding of torrents of blood,—the loss of lives and property, and the total ruin and desolation of these countries: that he must well be aware with whom the fault lay that his efforts to stay the effusion of blood had been unavailing: that the Government had prepared the way most suitable to attain so wished-for an end, which H. E. the Governor so ardently desired, and in the accomplishment of which the acknowledgement of the absolute blockade would doubtless be efficacious, by terminating everywhere the war: that he entered into all these explanations to remove every mistaken idea that might hold up the Argentine Government as an enemy to the peace which it ardently desired: that the correspondence with the British Minister alone had been carried on under the impression conveyed by the communications of Lord Aberdeen to the Argentine Minister in London, respecting a separate negotiation:—that in the said correspondence every illusion that had arisen in regard to alleged attacks by the Argentine Government on the independence of the Oriental Republic had been dispelled:—every explanation and bases were given to obtain the pacification: they were received with great satisfaction and good will by the British Minister in conformity with his personal feelings and his instructions: that if the British Minister had broken off the correspondence conducted upon these bases already established and received by him with great satisfaction, the responsibility fell not on the Government, since the latter had manifested in its note of the 6th June, that it awaited the opportunity the British Minister might choose in order to reply to any observations he should offer: that after this no ground remained for the reproaches, unnumbered by the Government, alleging acts of dishonesty, which the notoriety of facts evidently contradicted, renewing discussions upon points already completely cleared up, and causing an inconsiderate confusion in the absence of good right, to support the position in which he had placed himself: a position at variance with that assumed in his first correspondence remaining pending: that the Argentine Government had long ago demonstrated that it made war from a sense of honor, of duty, and of necessity; that it had manifested this in the notes of September 13, 1841, and October 18, 1842, which must exist in the archives of the British Legation: that therein it manifested also that it had no interest whatever in the Oriental Republic being governed by this or that particular person: that not only it had never effected, nor even attempted the upsetting of Governments established by the full suffrage of the people: that it was an unmerited offence to assert that the motive for continuing the war was the desire to re-instate General Oribe as President, and upset the intrusive one in Montevideo: that the Government in reiterating, in its note of the 24th May, the persevering constancy with which it had abstained from taking any part, direct or indirect, in the affairs of the Oriental Republic, and in referring the adjustment of the pacification to H. E. President Oribe, (acknowledged as legal President in that Republic, obeyed as such throughout its departments and territory, except in the city of Montevideo, under the dominion of foreign forces—driven from the honorable post which he occupied by the will of his fellow-citizens, by means of a fatal foreign intervention which co-operated in his expulsion, overthrowing constitutional order, and sowed the germ of the calamities of these countries) had confuted that enormous and undeserved accusation, and had proved that if, by virtue of that adjustment, in concurrence with H. E. the President Oribe, there had resulted, by the voice of the majority of the Orientals, the election of another President of the Republic, the Argentine Government would have acquiesced therein: that in regard to the principles of its policy, it had not renounced them, nor could any one require it: that it maintained the principles of legality, not only because they were the efficacious guarantee of order, and of the security of persons and property of all, national as well as foreign, but because the scrupulous and persevering observance thereof removed all pretexts of ambition, secured internal and external peace, facilitated the management of affairs with Foreign Powers, placed beyond all danger national liberty and independence, and solidly established public dignity and credit, the only support of rising States: that by virtue of these principles (whether any European or American Governments disputed, or not, the legality of what the British Minister called the Government established in the Uruguay, in reference to the intrusive one existing in Montevideo) the Argentine Government



disallowed that that of Montevideo possessed any legal title, name, power of its own, or nationality; that its authority had ever been, and ought to be notoriously null, for it owed its origin to a rebellion against the Constitution of the Oriental Republic, aggravated by the very enormous circumstance of being instigated and protected by foreign forces, against which the great majority of the Orientals had declared themselves as destitute of political character, depressed by, and subservient to, a foreign force, and combated as traitorous to the liberty and independence of their country, under the Presidency of General Oribe, which was guaranteed constitutionally by the law, and by the triumphs obtained at the head of national Oriental forces, assisted by their Argentine brethren: that it was, therefore, a gratuitous and unfounded supposition the attributing to the Argentine Government that it waged war in order that this or that person should preside over the destinies of the Oriental Republic, thus assigning it an origin and a motive which it had not, pretending an ignorance of those which had imperiously induced the Argentine Government thereto, and calling upon it to put an end to the war, inasmuch as its justice, honor, and security were already satisfied: that, in using this dictation, the British Minister said those important objects were attained by reprisals taken, and because the Rebel-Chief Rivera had been vanquished, and had abandoned the Uruguay: who could be a competent judge in this matter? Unfortunate would be the people who, on exercising a right inherent in them, and necessary to their preservation, should admit foreign decisions, given without a complete knowledge of facts and circumstances: and, unfortunate likewise, those who should allow other Governments than their own to mark the limits not to be transgressed in placing in security their injured rights: that the British Minister by establishing such a principle, would establish a real intervention in affairs which concerned the Argentine administration, which was an unjustifiable attempt: that the supremacy which he assumed was irreconcilable with the rights of the Confederation, and with the general interest, and impaired those of the Argentine Government's power: that the acts of this Government emanating from an independent authority, and in matter of its peculiar competence, could not be directed by any other: that it had constituted no one in charge of its direction, and still less had renounced its independence and sovereignty: that in regard to terrible reprisals, ruin, and desolation, they were absolutely imaginary, false, and contradicted by every person of good sense who had a knowledge of the events: that the auxiliary Argentine divisions were distinguished everywhere for their orderly conduct, subordination, and respect of property; that they had only been engaged in combating the enemies of the peace and security of the Confederation, and of American dignity and independence:—that the Argentine Government was far from imagining that the said reprisals, ruin and desolation, were aduced under the pretence of ignorance of the ruin and desolation of the unfortunate city of Montevideo, lorded over by armed foreigners; reducing its native inhabitants to distress; robbing them of their property, without respecting the most trivial household furniture, nor even the ornaments of the temples; leaving them no other resource but to emigrate and seek protection in the besieging army, to save themselves from the frequent violences and assaults of the armed foreigners: that it was impossible to offend so enormously the propriety of the British Minister, notwithstanding that he had offended in an undignified manner the Argentine Government, by representing it as the cause of the misery of that Republic, the victim of the horrible consequences which had been entailed by foreign intervention, which held Montevideo in desolation, and had usurped its nationality, whilst the country, throughout its departments, enjoyed the peace and security which the faithful Orientals, united with the Argentine auxiliary divisions, had obtained, after triumphing over Rivera's horde:—that still less could the Argentine Government comprehend the language of the British Minister, when he, in one of the conferences, suggested that it would be proper to regulate likewise the payment of the indemnity; that it was just the Oriental Republic should pay for the expenses of the war, and proposed that the payment should be made in five years:—that the Minister of Foreign Affairs replied, that till that moment the Argentine Government had never thought of such an indemnity, and that consequently, without the specific orders of H. E. the Governor, he could give no answer on that point:—that neither was that supremacy authorized by the principles of humanity:—that had they been paid due attention to, the war would long ago have been terminated: that if it were pretended to attribute to the virtuous army under the command of President Oribe, the frequent violation of such principles in the present war, such a charge was unfounded, as were likewise the cruelties alluded to by the British Minister:—that they were the malignant imputations of the enemies of the Argentine Government, which could only receive any notice at a distance, for the purpose of instigating a foreign intervention; that if any of these imaginary cruelties had afflicted civilized Europe, they were owing to the character which had been given to the war by the cruel intervention *de facto* of Commodore Purvis—the arming of foreigners encouraged and fomented by him; and by the continuance of that intervention by those who had succeeded him in the command of the British squadron, resulting exclusively in the prolongation of the war, and in exciting the irritation consequent upon such unheard-of proceedings:—that this was a subject of scandal to all civilized Governments in Europe as well as America:—that, moreover, the war had ceased throughout all the territory of the Republic of the Uruguay—there being nobody in arms against the cause of legality, and the independence of the Republic:—that humanity was most inopportune invoked to justify a line of conduct which in reality was opposed to those very pretended principles of humanity:—that it rekindled an extinguished war, led the way to horrible calamities, and would cause the effusion of torrents of blood: that this was not reconcilable with what the British Minister had announced on the part of Her Majesty: “that it was his flattering duty to present from Her Majesty the strongest assurances of the friendship and good will she felt towards the Argentine Confederation, and that his constant efforts would be to draw closer the ties of amity and good understanding which happily subsisted between the two Governments, and which affect so essentially their mutual interests:”—that peace could not be established in the midst of breaches thereof by any power: that industry, order and wealth could not take root in a country or state whose existence is insecure and constantly menaced; that they must daily diminish while the inhabitants were kept on the alert to repel such tendencies and hostilities; and in lieu of their steady progression, under a regular order of things, and the pleasing hopes inspired by tranquillity resulting from the observance of the principles of civilization and justice,—the devastations and misery which violence or abuse of power occasions, would be substituted:—that the Argentine Government had proved, to the utmost of its ability, the interest it takes in foreign commerce; that the injuries it may have sustained by the war should not be attributed to the Government:—that the causes of the prolongation of the war were notorious; that it was exclusively owing to the cruel intervention of the naval forces of France and England; that against the fatal promoters and perpetrators of that intervention, the authors of the evils which the foreign merchants complained of, the principles

of humanity should be arrayed:—that those were the real enemies of foreign commerce:—that by removing first these obstacles, the war would soon end, industry revive, and foreign commerce flourish:—that if the interests and prosperity of Europe were connected with the prosperity and interests of America, the British Minister would be applauded for having been instrumental in causing both to thrive in the enjoyment of plenty, and the blessings of peace:—that the Argentine Government had entered into all these explanations to induce the British Minister to form a correct conception of the very weighty motives which prevented it from taking into consideration the demands touching the evacuation of the Uruguay territory by the Argentine troops, and the withdrawal of its squadron from before Montevideo:—that it would have been highly satisfactory to have been able to take those demands into consideration, in order to place in a fully conspicuous point of view the solid right of the Government, and to answer in a conclusive manner the pretexts which had been invoked for the purpose of throwing its frankness, its justice, and the dignity which presided over all its acts, into obscurity.

(To be continued.)

The following notice has been posted in the Commercial Room:—  
The undersigned, in consequence of an official communication addressed to him, has the honor to inform the Merchants and Captains of merchant vessels, that the Ministers Plenipotentiaries of England and France have prolonged the period of 15 days, which they had fixed in the notification of the blockade, for the departure of vessels, that is to say, —that neutral, and French and English merchant vessels, must have quitted Buenos Ayres, and the other ports of that Province, on or before the 25th of October next, at sun-rise.  
Buenos Ayres, 27th September, 1845.

The Consul General of H. M. the King of Sardinia.  
(Signed) PICOLET D'HERMILON.

**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.
<b>British</b>				
July 18	Barque New Pink, John Roynz	219	Charles Tayleur & Co.	London.
Aug. 4	Barque Samuel Baker, F. Langlois	209	Henry & George Dowse	London.
14	Brig James Duncan, Daniel England	241	Nicholson, Green & Co.	London.
19	Brig Gustaf, Amice Berteant	208	Bertram, LeBreton & Delisle	Falmouth.
29	Barque Cho, John Le Grand	216	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Great Britain.
30	Barque Hernes, Nicholas Donnough	241	Charles Tayleur & Co.	Liverpool.
31	Brig Aylth, William Walker	199	Mc Cann, Gerling & Co.	Havana.
Sept. 2	Barque Chalco, James Hellyer	356	Charles Tayleur & Co.	Liverpool.
10	Brig Philomena, Robert Bell	230	John Best & Brothers	London.
13	Brigantine Emma, A. H. Kemp	153	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	Liverpool.
14	Barque John Patchett, John Norma	262	Briscoe, Twyford & Co.	Liverpool.
13	Brig Narcissus, Paul Batty	207	Charles R. Horne	West Coast.
<b>American.</b>				
Aug. 3	Barque Winplac, John Mitchell	340	Samuel B. Hale	Boston.
4	Brig Falconer, Charles W. Deenion	252	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Boston.
5	Barq. Margaret Hugg, William Litton	327	Jacob Garvicki	Baltimore.
13	Brig Tweed, W. G. Hands	306	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Boston.
29	Brig Olimda, Samuel Hutchison	178	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Rio Grande.
Sept. 1	Barque Mason Burney, F. Scott	240	Oliver J. Hayes & Co.	New York.
1	Barque Zenobia, Henry Barber	279	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Boston.
14	Barque America, B. F. Berry	313	Moss and Purdon	Boston.
14	Ship Shaw, Thomas W. Rae	343	Daniel Gowland and Co.	Boston.
16	Barque Louisa, Reuben Blanchard	273	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Boston.
<b>French.</b>				
July 24	Barque Napoleon, Nicolé Rabardy	227	Tomas Rousse	Havre de Grace
Aug. 12	Barque Torenne, Felix Larché	214	Vignal & Sons	Marseilles.
20	Ship Parana, Lecomte	256	Ochoa & Co.	Havre de Grace.
Sept. 14	Brig Louisa, Joseph B. Canard	179	Zumaran & Treserra	Havre de Grace.
<b>Sardinian.</b>				
July 5	Polacre Precosore, Geronimo Cuno	177	Jacinto Caprice	Genoa.
17	Brig Capricioso, Jacome Capello	155	Jacinto Caprice	Genoa.
Aug. 23	Barque Maria Eugenia, C. Lassolo	222	Zumaran & Treserra	Genoa.
17	Polacre Narciso, Juan Vassolo	184	Pietranera, Piaggio & Co.	Genoa.
30	Breg. Irada, Santiago Gognino	91	Llavallol and Sons	Brazil.
31	Polacre Concepcion, Magnoe	146	Pietranera, Piaggio & Co.	Genoa.
Sept. 22	Polacre Margarita, Ambrosio Vacaro	153	Pietranera, Piaggio & Co.	Genoa.
<b>Spanish.</b>				
Aug. 7	Brig Esperanza, Pedro Guadiola	180	Llavallol & Sons	Havana.
25	Brig Venecador, Juan Roses	182	Llavallol & Sons	Havana.
Sept. 2	Polacre Esmeralda, José Millet	164	Llavallol and Sons	Havana.
3	Brig Centinela, Miguel Guisendo	300	Llavallol and Sons	Pacific.
16	Barque Industria, Salvador Millet	230	Enrique Ochoa and Co.	Cadiz.
16	Polacre Pezinka, Agustin Autrich	162	Pedro Antonio Sanchez	Barcelona.
16	Polacre Rosario, Jose Durall	171	Santamarra, Llambí & Co.	Cadiz.
<b>Brazilian.</b>				
July 21	Brig Belisario, Manuel da Silva Santos	232	Manuel Acededo Ramos	Brazil.
Aug. 29	Breg. Alerta, J. M. Oliveira	168	Manuel Acededo Ramos	do.
29	Brigantine Guillermina, José Rino	125	Juan Balbino Soriano	do.
Sept. 15	Brigantine Especulador, A. J. Diaz	208	Manuel Acededo Ramos	do.
16	Brig Jacuba, Clemente J. Salvador	208	Juan Guabarte Garcia	do.
<b>Danish.</b>				
July 11	Brig Ernest, Peter Knudsen	209	Thode & Co.	Antwerp.
14	Schooner Ellina, A. E. Amoendsen	137	Freyer, Brothers	Havana.
Aug. 6	Brig Melita, B. Moller	120	Egg, Knutsh & Co.	Falmouth.
16	Brig Emilie, E. F. Habebier	196	Frers, Malcolm & Co.	Havana.
Sept. 16	Brig Osmond, Claus C. Clausen	191	Charles R. Horne	Antwerp.
17	Brig Ana Cecilia, C. C. Fischer	176	Thode & Co.	Antwerp.
<b>Dutch.</b>				
Sept 14	Galliot Plata, John Henry Henning	174	Thode & Co.	Antwerp.
<b>Prussian.</b>				
Aug. 3	Barque Herzog Bogislaw, J. F. Jaeger	350	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Havana.
Sept. 14	Barque Wilhelm, C. D. Schultz	369	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Antwerp.
<b>Belgian.</b>				
July 18	Brig Winthond, E. Langhetee	304	Charles R. Horne	Antwerp.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.  
BRITISH—Ship Caracoa, 24 guns, Captain Sir Thomas Sabine Pasley, Bart  
UNITED STATES—Brig Bainbridge, 10 guns, Captain Lawrence Pennington  
FRENCH—Corvette Coquette, 24 guns, Captain Larrieu  
Brig Pandour, 16 guns, Captain Duparc  
BRAZILIAN—Corvette Union, 18 guns, Captain Francisco Manuel Barroze  
Brigantine Olimda, 10 guns, Captain Amazeus.

# MARINE LIST.

## PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

The brig which was warned off by H. B. M's ship Curaçoa, on the 26th ult., was the British brig Alciope, William Bennett, from Liverpool. She sailed on the 27th for Montevideo.

The Danish brig Fides, warned off by the same ship, on the 25th ult. Sailed on the 26th for Montevideo.

Sailed, on or about the 10th August, (at night,) British brig Richard Watson, Seeds, with the same cargo she brought to this port on the 2d May, not being allowed entry here, from having called at Montevideo.

September 27.—Wind E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, H. B. M.'s steam frigate Firebrand, Captain James Hope, for Montevideo.

Hamburg barque Antoinette, Henry Bahr, for Hamburg, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 11,469 dry ox and cow hides, 1,249 salted do., 64 lining hides.

Bremen brigantine Orient, D. Stege, for Hamburg, despatched by John Jacob Klicke & Co., with 9,632 dry ox and cow hides, 300 salted do.

Spanish brig Unico, Antonio Roig, for the Havana, despatched by Pedro Antonio Sanchez, with 3,950 quintals jerked beef.

British brig Alciope, William Bennett, for Montevideo, warned off by the blockaders.

British brig Bella Portena, John William Pyott, for Liverpool, despatched by Parlane, Macalister & Co., with 50 dry ox and cow hides, 6,463 salted do., 19,000 bones, 96 pipes, 8 half do., and 39 marquetas, with 4,050 arrobas tallow, 42 bales and 30 chiguas, with 1,059 arrobas wool, 48 do. and 20 do. with 1,920 arrobas hair, 7 bales, with 540 horse hides, 41 do., with 1,230 doz. sheep skins.

September 28.—Wind N. E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Brazilian Polacre Virginia, Alvino Jacques Nicos, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Juan Balbino Soriano, with 50 dry ox hides, 2,650 quintals jerked beef.

Sardinian Zumaca Victoria, Emanuel Truco, for Rio Grande, despatched by Marcelo Rugh, in ballast, and with passengers.

Danish barque Sara and Johanna, John Waldemar Wittusen, for Antwerp, despatched by Thode & Co., with 13,407 dry ox and cow hides, 677 salted do., 6 bales, with 180 arrobas wool.

Passengers—Messrs. Hubert Bechem, and Walter McLean.

September 29.—Wind N.—Rain at night.

Arrived, Brazilian hired schooner of war Angelita, Com. Juan da Silva, from Montevideo, 27th inst.

Sardinian hired schooner of war Carmen, Com. Rebollo, from Montevideo, 28th inst.

September 30.—Wind E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Hamburg brigantine Express, J. D. Cohrs, for Antwerp, despatched by Lewis Winter, with 8,065 dry ox and cow hides, 299 salted do., 33 bales, with 900 arrobas wool.

Swedish brigantine Orion, Nicholas Larsson, for Cetto, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 124 dry ox and cow hides, 2,100 salted do., 110 bales, with 3,000 arrobas wool, 227 do., with 6,000 doz. sheep skins.

French barque Henri & Louise, Jean Paul Gautier, for Cetto, despatched by Bartolomé Herand, with 232 dry ox and cow hides, 1,676 salted do., 351 bales, with 9,000 doz. sheep skins, 10 do., with 300 arrobas wool, 5,000 horns.

Spanish Polacre Juanita, Narciso Marcia, for the Havana, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 60 dry ox hides, 4,223 quintals jerked beef.

Brazilian brig Venus, Luis Antonio Rodriguez, for Brazil, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 3,420 quintals jerked beef.

Brazilian hired schooner Angelita, Com. Juan da Silva, for Montevideo.

October 1.—Wind N.

Arrived, French brig of war Pandour, 16 guns, Captain Duparé, from Montevideo, 29th ult.

October 2.—Wind E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Sardinian hired brigantine of war Procida, for Montevideo.

October 3.—Wind E.—heavy rain at night.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Danish brig Courier, C. F. Thomsen, for the Havana, despatched by Charles R. Horne, with 110 dry ox hides, 2820 quintals jerked beef.

Spanish brig Fortuna, Silvestre Sensat, for Cadiz, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 14,057 dry ox and cow hides, and 1000 salted do.

French ship Paquebot des Mers du Sud, F. Co-tineau, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Lewis Chapeaurouge & Co., with 9957 dry ox and cow hides, 3347 salted do., 28,000 bones, 2400 horns, 133 bales with 3000 arrobas wool, 44 do. with 1200 arrobas hair, 19 do. with 480 dozen sheep skins, 3 do. with 2100 lbs. ostrich feathers.

The Danish schooner brig Alfred was sold at public auction on Saturday last.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres by the combined Anglo-French squadrons.

4th day, 27th ult.—The brig noticed in our last as having arrived on the 26th, and warned off by H. B. M.'s ship Curaçoa, was the British brig Alciope, from Liverpool; she sailed this day for Montevideo. The Danish brig Fides (also warned off by the same vessel) sailed yesterday for Montevideo.

Captain Hope, of H. B. M.'s steamer Firebrand, in a flag of truce boat from that vessel, landed this morning with despatches, as also an officer in a flag of truce boat from the French corvette Coquette also with despatches.

5th, 28th—A French schooner of war (apparently the Eclair) was hovering about to the eastward. She afterwards stood down the river.

6th, 29th—7th, 30th—Nothing occurred.

8th, 1st inst.—The French brig of war Pandour arrived from Montevideo.

9th, 2nd—A French flag of truce boat landed a French officer with despatches.

10th, 3d—A French man of war boat boarded a balandra off the Recoleta, and fired at some others, but it was supposed the Coquette was angry at these proceedings, as she fired a gun and hoisted a signal of recall. The boat immediately desisted, and returned to the Outer Roads.

These facts called to mind the many of the same nature which the French performed in their blockade of this port in the years 1835, '39 and '40—perhaps by some of the very same seamen engaged at present. Until to-day the French have been sleeping partners in the blockade, leaving most of the work to the Curaçoa. Five years ago, this fine ship, in the French blockade, was stationed here, and well do we remember the indignation of her noble Commander, the late Captain Jenkins Jones, and his officers, at that iniquitous blockade, yet she is now engaged with these same Frenchmen in one of still greater iniquity.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

ARRIVED AT FALMOUTH.

July 14, H. B. M's. packet Crane, from Rio Janeiro 25th May, with the mail hence 23rd April, per Spider.

AT LIVERPOOL.

July 11, British barque William Piele, hence 7th May.

" 14, Do. brig Fame, Broadfoot, hence 3rd May.

AT LONDON.

July 8, British brig Reliance, Fox, hence 11th April.

" 11, Do. do. Cossack, Leniesty, hence 16th April.

AT CORK.

July 2, British brig Catherine, Gill, hence 13th April.

AT ANTWERP.

July 10, Danish schooner Pampas, Wardinger, hence 20th May.

AT HAMBURG.

July 13, Hamburg brig Eden, Bohn, hence 9th May.

AT HAVRE DE GRACE.

July 9, French brig Veloce, Pignonblanc, hence 17th April.

AT RIO JANEIRO.

Aug. 13, H. B. M's. packet Penguin, from Falmouth 4th July, with the mails for the River Plate.

" 22, American schooner Enterprise, Nicholson, hence 3rd August.

" 27, H. B. M's. brig Racer, hence 1st August, Montevideo 15th do.

1st ult., Brazilian brigantine Empreendedor, Souza, hence 16th August.

3rd " Do. brig Encantador, Fernandez, hence 22nd August.

4th " British brig Richard Watson, Seeds, hence 10th August, Montevideo 19th do.

SAILED FROM RIO JANEIRO.

July 30, H. B. M's. packet Petrel, for Falmouth, with the mail hence 30th June, per Spider.

3rd ult., Do. do. Seagull, for do., with the mail hence 1st August, per Racer.

## Advertisements.



## Dentistry.

### MR. TENKER, SURGEON DENTIST.

Member of the Society of Surgeon Dentists in the United States, and received by the Tribunal of Medicine of Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, & Buenos Ayres, Cathedral Street. All the usual operations performed in the most superior manner, such as filling those that are decayed with gold, tin, silver, or lead, and mineral cement, and even those most decayed re-rendered useful.

Mineral Teeth inserted on the most modern principles and without pain.

His Andean Balsam, Pampa Water, Tooth Powder, and Drops for the Cure of the Tooth-Ache are too well known to require further notice in this advertisement.

Will generally be found at home, (not having time to attend to other people's business) and always between the hours of 9 and 4.

Teeth extracted at any hour in the day or night.

## Notice.

THE Establishment of the undersigned will henceforth be conducted by Mr. SAMUEL LEA, P. pro. of H. & G. DOLLER, JAMES MILLER. Buenos Ayres, 1st October, 1845.

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.

## DIED.

On the 29th ult., General CELESTINO VIDAL.

## PRICES CURRENT.

	₮	₮	
Doublons, Spanish.....	275	₮ 280	each
Do Patriot.....	263	₮ 265	do.
Plata, macequina.....	13	₮ 14	do for one
Dollars, Spanish.....	17	₮ 17 1/2	each.
Do. Patriot & Patagones.....	16 1/2	₮ 17	do.
Six per cent. Stock.....	76	₮	do. per cent.
Exchange on England.....	3 1/2	₮ 3 3/4	
Do. France.....	25	₮ 37	cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	17	₮ 14	per ct. premium
Do. Montevideo.....	16 1/2	₮ 17	do.
Do. United States.....	16 1/2	₮	per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, for Eng'd & Germ'y	48	₮ 50	per pesada.
Do. France.....	42	₮ 46	do.
Do. North America.....	39	₮ 42	do.
Do. Spain.....	56	₮ 58	do.
Do. salted.....	42	₮ 45	do.
Do. Horse.....	22	₮ 23	do. each
Calf skins.....	45	₮ 50	per pesada
Sheep skins, common.....	28	₮ 30	per dozen
Do. fine.....	36	₮ 38	do.
Deer skins.....	10	₮ 11	do.
Goat skins.....	35	₮ 36	do.
Nutra skins.....	5	₮ 5 1/2	dot. per lb
Chinchilli skins.....	70	₮ 90	dot. per dozen.
Horse hair, short.....	38	₮ 40	dot. per arroba
Do. mixed.....	45	₮ 46	do.
Do. long.....	100	₮ 110	do.
Wool, common, washed.....	32	₮ 30	do.
Do. picked.....	35	₮ 40	do.
Do. shorn from skins.....	35	₮ 40	do.
Do. mestiza, dirty.....	20	₮ 30	do.
Tallow, pure.....	17	₮ 20	do.
Do. with grease.....	11	₮ 12	do.
Jerked beef.....	26	₮ 28	per quintal.
Horns, mixed.....	100	₮ 150	per thousand.
Do. Cx.....	500	₮ 600	do.
Hide cuttings.....	70	₮ 80	do.
Shin bones.....	24	₮ 28	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white.....	13	₮ 17	do.
Do. black.....	8	₮ 8 1/2	do.
Salted tongues.....	7	₮ 8	per dozen
Salt, on board.....	none	₮	per fanega.
Discount.....	1 1/2	₮	per ct. pr. month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week 280 dollars. The lowest price 265 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto 3 1/4 pence.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.