

# British Packet



## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1072.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 6th, 1847.

(Established in 1826.)

### BUENOS AYRES.

News from England to the 25th of December has been received by the way of Rio Janeiro. The *Mutino* was still at Spithhead waiting orders. A deputation of London Merchants had waited upon Lord Palmerston for the purpose of obtaining information as to the probability of a satisfactory settlement of the question of the Rio de la Plata. His Lordship gave them to understand that there were no difficulties in the way of an arrangement, and that the delay in coming to a decision merely arose out of the anxiety of the British and French Governments to concert such measures as should effectually secure the accomplishment of their pacific views. It was not ascertained whether it was in contemplation to send out new Ministers or not; but it having been suggested to His Lordship that Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis might again defeat the intentions of the two Cabinets, he emphatically replied, *we will take care of that.* Mr. Hood had received a very complimentary letter from Lord Aberdeen, testifying to the faithfulness with which that gentleman had acted up to his instructions. We believe this letter proves beyond a doubt that Mr. Ouseley was fully aware at the time that Mr. Hood had not, as the Ministers in Montevideo wished to make believe, transcended in the least the limits of the powers vested in him.

The British Parliament had been summoned to meet at an earlier period than had been anticipated. It was to assemble on the 19th of January. The reason assigned for this determination is the calamitous and menacing state of Ireland, which was such as to require measures which the Government did not consider themselves authorised to adopt without the concurrence of the Legislature. The supplies of corn both of foreign and home growth were scanty; this circumstance together with the great demand for bread stuffs in France had caused the price of corn in London to rise 10 shillings a quarter between the 9th and 26th December.

The French Chambers were convoked for the 11th of January to enable M. Guizot to explain matters in reference to the Montpensier marriage before the meeting of the Imperial Parliament.

The capital of the Catholic world had suffered greatly from the effects of a storm which lasted for several days. The Tiber had overflowed, and one half of the city had been inundated.

The news from Spain represents the ministerial party as victorious in the elections. The Cortes, it was thought, would assemble on the 31st of Dec.

According to the advices from India tranquillity prevailed in that quarter.

There had been a conflict at Macao between the Chinese and Portuguese in consequence of some fiscal regulations; but through the firmness of the authorities order was soon restored.

The intrusive government of Montevideo and their patrons appear loth to give up the game they have been so long playing in Entrerios; but their persistence only serves to increase their disappointments. Not long since they sent three packages of communications to General Urquiza, which the latter transmitted unopened to the General Government, who returned them in the same state, with directions for them to be forwarded in like manner to President Oribe, in order that he might, if he thought fit, send them back to Montevideo. Subsequently the notorious Mundell was dispatched with other communications, which General Urquiza refused to receive, ordering the bearer immediately to leave the Province.

The following is an extract of a dispatch of Lieut. Col. Moreno to President Oribe, dated

Riachuelo, Feb. 9, 1847.

The gangs headed by the ruthless Unitarians Medina, Flores and Mora, had for their encampment the quinta of Ancres, in the suburbs of Codonia, beset with ditches and tuna hedges—covered

in the rear, and on the right flank by 15 pieces of artillery—having on the right, at the distance of 100 yards, an advanced battery of 3 guns and 30 muskets—and 150 paces in the rear a cantonment of Basques with 30 muskets—the gate on the front being protected by a guard, the latter having scouting parties in advance and on the right.

With a full knowledge of this well-defended position, I conceived the idea of going to attack the ruthless Unitarians in their very lurking places, and marching at dusk from my encampment at Riachuelo I halted at El Bañado to wait for the proper hour. I then ordered 200 infantry of the Battalion "Libres de Buenos Ayres" to advance between the cantonment of the Basques and the quinta of Amores, with the greatest secrecy, to await the moment when one of the scouting parties should return to their guard; and confiding this daring operation to the courage and capability of Major Nicolas Martinez Fontes, I directed him to enter by the rear of the enemy's camp.

It was one o'clock in the morning, and at the shouts of vivas to Generals Rosas and Oribe, the clashing of arms, and the sound of warlike instruments, the ruthless Unitarians awoke with their breasts pierced with the bayonets of our soldiers.

Death, confusion, and terror spread in every direction, did not allow the enemy to make the least resistance, and, taking to flight, he who escaped with life went to lament his defeat or dress his wounds.

They left in our possession about 200 horses, 79 carbines, 42 swords, 13 lances, 6 brass blunderbusses, 6 pistols, and all their saddles, baggage, and correspondence, besides upwards of 20 dead bodies, among which were known those of the so-called Major José Amuedo and Capt. Inaui.

The cannon of the rampart and battery and the musketry of the cantonments directing their uncertain fire to the quinta, the scene of this deed of arms, did not do the least injury to our soldiers, but this morning, in collecting some odd horses which had escaped in the night, a sergeant was struck by a musket ball.

We yesterday received papers from Rio Janeiro to the 11th inst. Accounts had been received there from Valparaiso to the 23rd December. The *Jornal do Comercio* says that a revolution had taken place in Venezuela in which the government displayed great energy, the insurgents having been routed in two different engagements. It appeared to be beyond doubt that General Monagas would be elected President of the Republic.

The Spanish General Maroto, the negotiator of the treaty of Vergara, which put an end to the Carlist rebellion, had arrived at Valparaiso.

There were dates at Rio from Lisbon to the 26th December; those from England and France only reach to the 18th, which is the same date we have here.

The cause of the Queen of Portugal was victorious. General Saldanha had completely annihilated one of Count das Antas' strongest divisions, commanded by Count de Bonfin, at Torres Vedras, on the 22nd December.—[*Mont. Comercio.*]

The following document shows the result as yet reached in regard to the proposed reduction of holidays, as far as the injunction to abstain from labour is concerned. The Dean and Chapter to whom the matter was referred by the Bishop, declined to offer any decided opinion as to the powers of the Rt. Rev. Prelate to act until informed whether the communication with the Holy See was *de jure* or *de facto* open or not. In case of the non-intercourse subsisting, and of His Lordship being disposed to comply with the wishes of the Government upon the condition of his conduct being submitted to the approval of His Holiness at the first opportunity, the Dean and Chapter expressed their readiness to give their opinion as to the manner and form in which the measure should be carried out, if required by the Bishop.

Buenos Ayres, 13th February, 1847, 38, 32, 18.

The acting under Secretary of the Home Department, to the Rt. Rev. Bishop of the Diocese, Dr. Don Marian Medrano.

The undersigned has received orders from H. E. the Governor of the Province, Brigadier Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, to advise your Lordship of the receipt of your esteemed note dated 10th October last, in which Your Lordship manifests to H. E. that you feel regret at not having been able to answer with the least possible delay His Excellency's note directing Your Lordship's attention, in the interest of religion and the people, to the propriety of diminishing the number of holidays during the week in the different months in the year, of which some have been suppressed as a measure of general convenience exercising an influence on morals and the advancement of virtue: that your constant ill health, and the extremely decayed state of your system not having allowed you to do so, you had availed yourself of a few moments of relief with which Heaven had been pleased to favour you; but that these not having sufficed to enable you to form a judgment on a matter so delicate, and so much affecting your conscience, you had referred it to your Senate, under the conviction that from their zeal and love for the Church, from their virtue and knowledge, no less than their patriotism and their attachment to H. E. they would deliver an opinion conformable to justice, religion, the Church, and the interests of the country; which opinion you had just received, although not in the manner you had wished, since it only stated that "you should apply to H. E. begging of him to inform you (whether we are or not in communication with the Apostolic See;" and Your Lordship inclosed the same, stating on your own part, that after hearing your Senate on what they request in the latter part of their note, you would feel gratified in having an interview with H. E., and you were sure that the affair would end without detriment to the rights either of the Church or the State.

H. E. being informed of Your Lordship's wise and prudent communication, and of the opinion of the Venerable Senate of the Clergy inclosed by you, has ordered the undersigned to answer Your Lordship in the following terms:—

H. E. will feel great pleasure in granting Your Lordship the interview you may require on so important an affair. In the meantime H. E., for his own conscience' sake, and prompted by a sense of duty in his public capacity as also of his responsibility before God and the country, as the Chief Magistrate of the State, deems it incumbent upon him to manifest to Your Lordship the following considerations.

For a length of time past H. E. had been grieved by the continued and habitual desecration of the holidays during the week, thus occasioning scandal and crime. During the period of his Administration H. E. has had to take cognizance of a number of criminal causes for assassination and other crimes committed on those holy days in the face of the virtuous population of this country, occasioned by the abuse of intoxicating liquors and by idleness so contrary to the sacred ends of Religion, the State and the Church. Attentively watching the ramifications of these evils, H. E. has mourned over their baneful consequences to the families of tradesmen and mechanics who spend in disorderly conduct during the holy days the amount of their weekly earnings and labour, deprive their families of this means of honourable subsistence and urge them into sin.

When H. E. has had and continues to have in the police and criminal statistics, proofs of these evils—when he sees that they emanate chiefly from crimes committed on holy days during the week, in which there is frequently a larger number of offenders committed to the public prisons—when he observes that the official returns of the authorities in the country districts prove the same fact,

and that the crimes committed on a single feast day are equal to, and often exceed, those committed in twenty working days, it has become his duty to fix his special attention on these evils, as also on the contrary happy and moral results, which the reduction of the holy days during the week would produce, in consonance with the sacred objects of religion, with the activity and beneficent influence of the arts, of commerce, agriculture, and of labour in public and private works, and with the happiness and well-being of families and good order in the State.

These considerations have had their due weight in the mind of the Chief of the State, and their importance is enhanced by the reflection that although crime has happily diminished during his Administration those evils are not on that account unfelt, the proportion of which would be greater were it not for the exertions of H. E. and the unremitting zeal of the authorities of the country in seconding them, in fulfilment of their duties: which exertions are productive of a saving of lives to the country and of misfortunes to innocent families.

H. E., impelled by all these reasons, addressed to Your Lordship the note dated the 17th September, proposing the reduction of the feast days during the week in the manner therein stated. The government might have addressed His Holiness as it has done on other subjects; but it recollected that Your Lordship in 1832, by your episcopal decree of 16th November, took cognizance of an affair of this same nature, and consequently H. E. left it to Your Lordship's discretion "to take this important matter into consideration with your customary piety and wisdom," and act according to the powers you might possess or should ask of His Holiness the Sovereign Pontiff, in whom the Argentine Government and the Chief of the State recognize the supreme centre of the dogmatical and moral unity of the Church, and whose prerogatives and special rights, in points of ecclesiastical discipline, as the supreme visible Head of the Church, they revere and respect, saving ever, and at all times and in all cases, the high prerogatives of national sovereignty and independence on the aforesaid points of ecclesiastical discipline which may affect the tranquillity and independence of the Republic.

In this manner, and prompted by a strict sense of duty, H. E. the Governor has done all that is just and proper, in order to relieve himself of a responsibility which, in the presence of evils which he has so sensibly felt, and which he regards with deep concern, he could not any longer have borne in silence.

H. E. the Governor offers up the most sincere wishes for the re-establishment of Your Lordship's health so important to the Church, to the Government, and to H. E.

God preserve Your Lordship many years.

By order of H. E.

Benedicto Maciel.

The following appeared in the "United Service Gazette" previous to the adoption of measures by the British Government in relation to the matter to which it refers.

#### THE EXPEDITION TO EQUADOR.

To the Editor of the United Service Gazette.

Sir—I trust that you will excuse my trespassing upon your valuable columns in a matter deeply concerning the interests of many hundreds of British subjects, no less, perhaps, than the credit of the nation at large. I need scarcely say that I allude to the above precious scheme to which your attention, and that of your readers, must have been, no doubt, lately directed by a "Protest" signed by the Messrs. Baring and other influential merchants of the city of London. I have not heard of any official notice being taken of the above document, so as in any way to arrest or stay the present lawless proceeding of General Flores and his subordinate adventurers. May I take the liberty of inquiring what Lord Palmerston is about? Does he really contemplate lending himself to another Legionary affair! One would have thought that the experience of the past must at once have shown him the wickedness and folly of such a proceeding, even if sanctioned, as the Anglo-Spanish Legion was, openly by the prevailing councils of the nation, and embarked under British countenance and protection. But here is a scheme divested of everything like responsibility; evidently warlike, and, therefore, evidently illegal, devised by the Lord knows whom, whose real objects and interests its promoters are either ashamed or afraid to state, and yet which they ridiculously seek to conceal under the flimsy pretext of carrying out settlers for colonization to

the state of Equador—philanthropic idea! How delightful, too, to find it emanating from Spain. We must conclude, therefore, that the Spanish Government, abounding in a large superfluous capital, is charitably disposed to embark a portion of it in providing for the wants of the poor of this country, by sending them on a six months' voyage to the verdant shores of Pacific. How really kind and disinterested!

It is under this false pretence (for such I do not hesitate to call it) that 500 men in London, and thrice that number in Ireland, have been openly enlisted in the service of this Expedition, in utter defiance of law, and yet—note it well, sir—without any let or hindrance from the Government! Everything that has transpired with regard to this armament only serves to mock its imbecile and lawless character. The settlers are to be drilled in Spain, and there incorporated with Spanish Troops. In fact, the whole affair, commanded as it is by a fugitive Spanish General, and ex-president of Equador, assumes a perfectly Spanish complexion, if we take away the olive. There is about the usual admixture of falsehood, intrigue, and imbecility, and last not least, the usual want of funds, and which latter alone (not the British Government, as my Lord Palmerston can vouch) keeps the expedition from sailing from these shores. Whether, indeed, it be destined to attempt carrying out, in Equador, the wild and unprincipled schemes of a disappointed and ambitious man like General Flores, or intended for Mexico, it is alike deserving of the severest censure from every well-principled mind. If it be the policy of England to check the progress of the American arms in Mexico, let her pronounce her sentiments openly and honourably, and not basely connive at the fitting out of an irresponsible and semi-foreign armament. That the expedition, Mr. Editor, is to be an aggressor, seems as certain from facts within my own knowledge, as that it is in open contempt of the law of this land as well as the law of nations. Such being the case, it might readily be imagined there would be little to regret in the loss of those Englishmen desirous of joining so lawless an adventure; were it not for two reasons. The first is, that the lower orders are ever inclined to be weak and incredulous, and so may be easily imposed upon; the second, that it unfortunately happens, when subjects are openly suffered to engage their services in warfare, they at the same time are considered as pledging the honor and credit of their Government. We have therefore something more at issue, even besides the welfare and lives of those unfortunate men. Let my Lord Palmerston reflect upon this in time, or at least not attempt to shuffle out of the business, should England hereafter find herself compromised in the matter. That I have not attacked Lord Palmerston on false grounds, I take the liberty of referring his Lordship to the following quotation from "Blackstone's Commentaries," and which may be said to contain the gist of the principles set forth in Puffendorf and Grotius:—

"Where the individuals of any state violate this general law, (i. e. the law of nations) it is then the interest as well as duty of the Government to animadvert upon them with a becoming severity that the peace of the world may be maintained. For in vain would nations in their collective capacity, observe the universal rules, if private subjects were at liberty to break them at their own discretion and involve the two states in war. It is, therefore, incumbent upon the nation injured first to demand satisfaction and justice to be done on the offender by the state to which he belongs, and if that be refused or neglected, the Sovereign then avows himself an accomplice or abettor of his subject's crime, and draws upon his community the calamities of foreign war." Vol. iv., p. 63.

Lord Palmerston is about launching a bolt which, if I do not err, will ere long recoil upon his own head. Whether he is acting for the benefit of the country, in tolerating, for a single moment, the illegal spirit of this expedition, time will show! If disaster attend it and the wail of distress is heard from bereaved families, let him not shrink from the appeal!

Although possessed of ample information respecting this expeditionary movement, I will not here enter upon the subject of its future destination; I now merely contend for the recognition of a general principle. I care not, indeed, though it were true that the notorious Christina of Spain had conspired with General Flores to overrun a South American Republic and make her eldest son, by Munoz, a King—nor whether the armament is destined to be consumed in support of the Mexicans. What I do object to, is, that England against her own laws, should have suffered to be formed, within her bosom, a semi-foreign force, evidently in the spirit of unconstitutional aggression against some

power at present at amity with us. That such a scheme is calculated to lead many hundreds of credulous men to their ruin—that to such the affair upon the face of it is fraudulent in its inception—that so characterised, it must necessarily be conducted and Officered by mere mercenaries and adventurers—and lastly, as such, can be only capable of producing disaster, and of sully the honor of Britain!

JUSTICIA.

Letters of an American Citizen in Buenos Ayres to the "New York Herald."

(Continued.)

[No. 11.]

Affairs of La Plata.

Buenos Ayres, May 21st 1846.

Sir,

I have said but little of the blockading operations, of the mediators, on this side the river. Up to the 13th April no English or French vessel of war was seen off any other part of the whole coast than at this city. Numerous small vessels of various nations, four or five Americans, entered various ports below here with, and even some without, cargoes, and all took away full cargoes without obstruction or difficulty. The lanches from the vessels here made no captures, except occasionally a few peach boats belonging to poor foreigners, who for lack of other employment had gone to some little islands, above to bring peaches to the market here. Peach trees grow there wild and in great abundance.

As the blockaders were suffering for fresh provisions, there would have been some excuse for these captures, if they had paid these poor boatmen a fair price for their peaches; but instead of this, they took them prisoners, and amused themselves by placing their boats at some distance from the vessels, and practicing gunnery by sinking them with their heavy guns. I believe they always sent the robbed peach merchants ashore after some days detention. This peach boat war is a noble occupation for the combined Royal navies of France and England. I have conversed with some of those who have been prisoners. They say the subordinate officers and sailors are heartily sick and ashamed of the whole blockade; that when the sailors are where they cannot be overheard by their officers, they damn the intervention and shout Viva Rosas!

Some time in February, the blockaders captured some whale boats, sent out by this government, to capture such Montevideo vessels as they could, and to give as much annoyance as possible to the Paraná expedition. These boats with about 30 men were under the command of a native of the U. S. by the name of Wright; the officers were regularly commissioned by the Government as navy officers. They captured fifteen or twenty small vessels at various times and got them in with safety; finally after having taken a rich prize, they were surprised, and twenty one of them captured and carried prisoners to Montevideo; Major Wright and three others made their escape in a small boat and have returned.

The majority of these prisoners were foreigners of various nations, all of whom were released at Montevideo, except two Americans, one named Smith, who came here some years since as Captain of an American vessel, and the other Fairfield, an American sailor. Smith was Lieutenant and second in command of the whale boats. Why was it that Portuguese, Sardinians, Brazilians, all others were released except these two Americans, and why were they sent prisoners to England? What right had England to take them prisoners at all? Lord Aberdeen and Mr. Ouseley both declare they are not at war with Buenos Ayres. Certainly Gen. Rosas had a right to carry on his war with Montevideo, and send out vessels to prevent an infraction of his revenue laws, and his laws regulating the navigation of his rivers. And American citizens had a right to enter his service for these purposes; and so long as England is not at war with Buenos Ayres, they were violating no treaty with England and she had no right to send them to England as prisoners. Can it be that our Consul and navy officers at Montevideo suffered this to be done under their own eyes without remonstrance, and that our Chargé and Consul at this place will remain quiet? I trust in some way it will reach the ears of the government at home, and that they will make a prompt demand for their release. One American named Bowen they released, exacting an oath from him not to take up arms again during the present difficulties. What right had they to exact such an oath? I have been told the Consul at Montevideo interfered for him, why not for the others also?

On the 31st of March the English merchant brig Ringdove sailed from Montevideo for the Salado a port about 120 miles below here, for a cargo of hides; she arrived off the harbour the next day, but could not enter in consequence of low tides and head winds; she remained at anchor without seeing an English or French vessel of war till the 13th of April, when an English schooner hove in sight, made a prize of her and carried her to Montevideo.—After an examination, the English Admiral gave her up, on the ground that she was not a legal prize, there being no force there when she arrived; she went back to the Salado, was captured by a French vessel and is said to be now alongside the French Admiral under a French flag. I look for the issue with some anxiety, but possibly the whole matter was understood and arranged in advance.

There were three or four other vessels in the Salado, one American, when the Ringdove was first taken. They got out in safety with full cargoes. The American was the brig Hanover.

On the 20th April there were six small vessels, all Sardinians, in the port of Enseada, about thirty miles below here, either receiving or preparing to receive cargo.

Vessels had been going there ever since the declaration of the blockade; there had been no vessel of war stationed nearer than here. On the morning of the 21st a number of armed launches from the vessels here ran in about daylight, boarded the vessels, carried off what they could even to the sailors' clothes, then set fire to three of them and escaped, on seeing an armed body approaching on shore; two were consumed and one sunk to extinguish the flames.

What will be said of this robbing and burning of neutral vessels, under such circumstances? And yet these pirates are sent here to humanize and civilize, and tranquilize these countries.

The next day after this an English officer, a mate I believe, named Wardlaw, who had participated in the burning, was shot in cold blood as the English say, a short distance below there. The English Minister, Admiral and officers are all filled with horror at the "cold blooded butchery" by Rosas. Now say they, the world can see his barbarity.

Their story is that Wardlaw's boat got aground and he, the officer, was enticed ashore by a flag of truce, surrounded and shot.—A likely story, that an officer would go to a flag of truce, instead of requiring it to come to him. The story ashore is that the boat being aground, Wardlaw came ashore, and on seeing a party of soldiers hoisted a white flag and was taken prisoner—the tide rose, the boat was got off, he made some signal and started to run, when he was shot. My word for it, Rosas will probe the matter and if his soldiers are to blame, they will be punished. After these occurrences, Rosas issued a decree directing the officers in the different districts to seize all English and French, who came into the harbour to burn vessels, and to punish them as incendiaries, that is with death, and to give an account of their proceedings to the government.

Yours, &c.

A Citizen of the United States.

[No. 9.]

Affairs of La Plata.

Buenos Ayres, 22d May, 1846.

Sir,

The blockade of this Province affects more immediately the interests of foreigners, and almost appears to be a war of England and France upon their own commerce, and that of neutral nations. There is no foreign trade carried on, under the Buenos Ayrean flag, especially by natives. English, American, French, Sardinian, and Brazilian vessels do the chief part of the foreign carrying trade, and participate in it, in about the order I have named them. English and French merchants here are the chief importers and exporters, but the burthen does not fall so heavily on them, especially on those who invoked and anticipated the intervention, as would be imagined. They prepared for it beforehand by laying in heavy stocks, which they are now selling at fine profits. True the paper money issued by the Government, and which is their only legal tender, has fallen one half in value since the blockade was put on; 13 paper dollars would buy one in silver then, and now it requires 24. English merchant shad a very large outstanding debt, many millions; this debt so far as they collect it, is paid in paper—no more dollars than if 10 would buy one silver; but they can buy even a larger amount, and produce for the same amount of paper, than before the blockade. If they can ship produce from

ports below, or if the blockade does not last too long, they are not even losers by the depreciation of money. The injury is sustained by other merchants and the ship owners, and not the individuals who prayed for the blockade. The suffering of the natives is indirect, and if they are true to themselves and the independence of their country they can stand a blockade of a century.

The officers in command of our ships of war on this station have thus far observed a strict neutrality. They have in truth been very neutral; I have never heard that any one of them, except Captain Pedergrast, ever remonstrated against the paper blockade of the coast of the whole Province; and I have heard that American merchants and captains have repeatedly asked if they would be protected in coming out, provided they should go into ports, where there were no blockading vessels, without receiving any satisfactory answer. Contracts and charter parties for taking away American property from ports below here have been abandoned, when the vessels were ready for sailing from Montevideo, because no promise of protection could be obtained, in coming out of ports where there might be no blockading vessels, when they went in; as for instance at the Salado before the capture of the Ringdove. It may be that they pursue the right course and that they act in obedience to orders, of course they know their duty better than a mere private individual, and I have such confidence in American naval officers, as to make me believe they will discharge their duties according to their own convictions of right. But I have given you facts.

While on this subject, I must say that the majority of our naval officers appear to arrive here with violent prejudices against Rosas, the government, and every thing connected with it.

This is natural and easily accounted for; they sail from home with an definite knowledge of the country; they have heard, that the people are demi-savages, treacherous, bloodthirsty and constantly engaged in civil wars. On coming to the station, they invariably stop for some time at Rio, here the foundation of their definite opinion of Rosas is laid. Brazilians and people living there know him and his government well, they have constant intercourse and constant difficulties with him; these people were the chief instigators of the intervention, and of course justify it in its fullest extent; and there, too, they visit on social terms English and French officers, and are told of the benevolent and disinterested objects of their governments in La Plata. Next they sail to Montevideo, where they remain weeks, generally months before coming up the river. There they are fully informed of all the enormities, cruelties, tyranny and throat-cuttings of Rosas. He is represented as a Cataline in cunning and a Nero in cruelty; they are shown in the streets individuals who have fled from Buenos Ayres, branded as savage Unitarians, after having seen the throats of their fathers or brothers cut in the streets, and after having been robbed of all their property. These are the persons who fled to avoid the consequences of aiding in a revolution to overthrow the government. And to convince them that Rosas is a sanguinary savage in his very nature, they are told that Doña Manallita his only daughter is in the habit of playing football with human heads in the patio of her father's house; and that upon one occasion, she exhibited on a plate to her female visitors, the ears, nose, and other members of the body of one of her own especial enemies, for their entertainment; they are even told of incest, and every species of crime that could render a father and daughter infamous.

These things are in the public papers there, and are told so often, and with such minuteness of detail, that even some honest men living there believe them true; although they are as unfounded as would have been similar charges against the fathers and daughters of our own revolution. But American officers would be devoid of feeling indeed, if they believed the half that is told them, and came here without prejudice against Rosas.

At Montevideo too, they are hospitably entertained by the English and French Ministers and officers and by the rich loan-jobbers. They are invited to dinners and tertulias, and reassured of the humane and benevolent objects of the intervention. They are told of the beauties of these countries, of their salubrity, and how happy the people would be if they were only at peace and had a good and stable government, and are assured that the only object of the English and French is to bring about this state of things and to secure the independence of the Oriental Republic.

Before sailing for this place, they are especially cautioned against Mr. Brent our Chargé. He is they say, a weak old man, full of violent prejud-

ces against England, and completely under the influence of Rosas and Arana and it has even been said in their pay; the Consul too, has but recently arrived there, he is from the interior, has but little knowledge of the world, and especially of these countries, and Mr. Brent has misled him and got him under his influence. Then the American merchants here, who condemn the intervention are named and reasons assigned for their opposition; and besides they say no man dare speak his honest sentiments in Buenos Ayres, for fear of being informed on by some one of Rosas's spies and having his throat cut.

I should not omit to mention, that a large majority of our officers never get farther than Montevideo. Since the commencement of this blockade, the Bainbridge, Lieut. Pennington Commanding, has been here about half the time, and on him devolved the immediate responsibility of deciding such questions as have arisen. The Boston Captain Pedergrast, was here 11 days early in November 1845, and the Stratoga with Commodore Rousseau, during the month of March last.

These are all the United States vessels of war we have seen here; The Baritan, Columbia and Plymouth have not been farther than Montevideo or Rio. Those officers who have been here have received the statements of Mr. Brent and others, with the caution resulting from what they had heard at Montevideo. Generally they could not speak Spanish; the English merchants have been almost as kind and hospitable as those at Montevideo, and although they had not the effrontery to urge the coarse slanders of the Montevideans, yet they spared no efforts in strengthening and confirming prejudices against the government.

Those who have remained here any time, have visited Rosas and his family; they have seen his daughter, graceful, accomplished and very hospitable, fond of dancing and music and participating in the enjoyments of society, with so much artlessness and sincerity, as never failed to convince them that the charges against her at least were vile fabrications. They have seen Rosas too in the midst of all his difficulties and labours, [nothing is done of importance without his personal supervision] full of humour and anecdote, always glad to see American officers and to render them any aid or hospitality in his power.

They have seen him at his Quinta in a plain and simple dress, which he always wears in the midst of his two or three hundred labourers, unattended by any sort of guard, giving directions, and so exposed, that if he were the "Tyrant and butcher," he is represented at Montevideo, a single stab might rid the country of him forever; and yet they see him apparently as secure and tranquil as is the President in the white house at Washington. Could this be if he were the bloody, guilty wretch, he has been represented? And most strange of all; they see that notwithstanding this country has been kept in continual war by France and England for seven years, notwithstanding the capture of their squadron, the seizure of their islands, the forcible entry of their rivers, the slaughter at Obligado and other places, the burning of neutral ships in their harbours; whilst they aver they are not at war; they see that notwithstanding every native is compelled to bear arms, in defence of the independence against England and France, some having been from their families and business for years, all required to drill twice in every week, to be in readiness; and besides to patrol in strong bodies, both city and country every day and every night—they see or might see, that natives, merchants, Estancieros and labourers, are liable to be, and are often called, at a moment's warning, to leave their families and business to protect their country against English and French "intervention;" they might see large Estancias owned by natives, left without peons to herd their cattle or shear their sheep, whilst the English or French neighbour with his foreign labourers continues his business. All these things are seen; whilst English and French subjects, even those who instigated the intervention are permitted to pursue their business in quiet and security. Englishmen may be seen, during the hours of exercise, laughing at the awkwardness of the new citizen soldier and may be heard exulting at every little success against Rosas, and yet the people are forbidden by the government to insult them even by word. This is the true state of things here; and our navy officers, who remain anytime cannot fail to see it, and in time, our government and countrymen will be made acquainted with the true merits of this inhuman "intervention."

Yours &c.

A Citizen of the United States.

# MARINE LIST.

## PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

February 27.—Wind S.E.  
 No arrivals or sailings.  
 February 28.—Wind N., at noon changed to E.  
 No arrivals or sailings.  
 March 1.—Wind N.N.E. in the afternoon changed to E.  
 No arrivals or sailings.  
 March 2.—Wind N.N.E., in the afternoon changed to E.  
 No arrivals or sailings.  
 March 3.—Wind N., at noon changed to E.  
 Arrived, Brazilian brigantine of war Argos, Lieut. Carlos Augusto da Rocha Freire, from Montevideo 2nd inst. at noon.  
 French brig of war supposed to be the Alsacienne, in the direction from Colonia.  
 Sailed, during the night. The French brig of war which arrived this evening.  
 March 4.—Wind N. N. E., in the afternoon changed to E.  
 No arrivals or sailings.  
 March 5.—Wind S.S.E., fresh.  
 No arrivals or sailings.

## ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

February 24.  
 Sardinian polacre Grillo, Pedro Antonio Bregante, rom Savona 18th December.  
 February 25.  
 British cutter Temerario, William Hutchison, from the Patagonian coast 5th inst.  
 Danish brig Zephyr, L. C. Nielson, from Patagonia 14th inst.  
 February 26.  
 Sardinian brigantine Thomasino, Pedro Narizzano, from Gibraltar 11th December and Rio Janeiro 13th inst.  
 February 27.  
 Hamburg brigantine Carl Heinrich, Hamschild, from Rio Grande 22nd inst.  
 Brazilian brigantine Emprendedor, Antonio José Lemus, from Santos 17th inst.  
 February 28.  
 Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, hence 26th inst.  
 Brazilian schooner Joseph Feliz, Manuel do Santos, from Rio Grande 24th inst.  
 Oriental brigantine Feliz, Juan Chaparra, from Rio Grande 24th inst.  
 March 1.  
 H. B. M. steamer Lizard, Lieut. H. M. Tylden, from up the river.  
 Dutch galliot Ana Augusta, Peter Flaye, from Rio Grande 27th ult.  
 American barque Rosabella, S. Burrows, from Parnaguá 20th ult.  
 French brigantine of war Agathe, Lieut. Morier, from the Uruguay river.  
 March 2.  
 Danish schooner Fraya, Peter Giesing, from London 25th December.  
 Argentine brig General Belgrano, Juan Garrido, from the Island of May 19th January, Rio Janeiro 19th February.  
 Spanish brig Teresina, Francisco Maristany, from Malaga 7th January.

## SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

February 24.  
 British brig Emmanuel Boucher, W. Farmer, for London.  
 February 25.  
 Spanish zamacca Marcial, G. Marty, for Havana.  
 Brazilian brigantine Duque de Terceira, F. Martinez, for Brazil.  
 February 26.  
 Spanish barque Peregrina, P. Juliá, for Havana.  
 do. polacre Pezinka, A. Austrich, for do.  
 Prussian barque Leopold, J. C. Holtz, for England.  
 March 1.  
 Sardinian schooner brig Rosa, N. Croce, for Rio Grande.  
 do. schooner Venus, Benetti, for Rio Janeiro.  
 March 2.  
 British brig New Port, J. F. Lesuera, for London.

Hamburg galliot Carl Heinrich, Hamschild, for Rio Grande.  
 Do. barque Magdalena, Folk, for Hamburg.

The British merchant steamer *Antelope* which sailed from Rio Janeiro for England on the 2nd of November, touching at Bahia and Pernambuco, arrived at Liverpool on the 21st December. H. B. M. schooner *Spider* and the packet *Swift*, which sailed from the same port both for England direct, the former on the 23rd October and the latter on the 5th November, had not arrived on the 25th December.

The Packet *Seagull* with the mail conveyed hence, and *Montevideo* by the *Griffon*, sailed from Rio Janeiro on the 14th February.

The Packet with the January mail from England had not arrived at Rio on the 19th February, nor at Pernambuco on the 4th.

The Brazilian schooner of war *Legalidade*, Lieut. Amazonas, was announced to sail from Montevideo for Rio Janeiro on the 3rd inst.

H. B. M. Packet *Griffon*, Lieut. Charles E. Wilmot, with the mail hence 14th January and Montevideo 30th, arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 11th of February.

## MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR  
 BRITISH—Steam frigate *Firebrand* Capt. James Hope  
 FRENCH—Corvette *Expeditive*, 16 guns, Captain de Miniac.  
 BRAZILIAN—Brigantine *Argos*, 6 guns, Lieut. Carlos Augusto da Rocha Freire.

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

March 3.—A small schooner which was this afternoon standing in for the port from the opposite coast, passed within gun shot of the *Firebrand*, whereupon the steamer fired a gun and sent a boat on board to take possession of her. She anchored astern of the *Firebrand*, but was subsequently released, and entered the port during the night.

No other movement worthy of notice has occurred this week.

This day (6th inst.) completes the 525th day of the blockade.

## THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Rooms since our last:—

|           |    |
|-----------|----|
| Saturday  | 76 |
| Sunday    | 79 |
| Monday    | 78 |
| Tuesday   | 78 |
| Wednesday | 81 |
| Thursday  | 80 |
| Friday    | 78 |

## Advertisements.

WITH reference to an advertisement which has already appeared in this city requiring a person of ability and experience to take charge of an extensive sheep establishment, either to be interested by investment of capital, share in the produce and increase or on a salary; it is further intimated, that all applications must be in the form of a distinct proposal, stating the terms in any of the above cases, the nature of the security offered, and the reference by which the ability and experience of the applicant is to be ascertained. For the better understanding of the nature of the duties and extent of the property all information required can be obtained on application at 13 Calle Maypu between 9 and 10 o'clock any day in the early part of next week. M 5

## Cheap Books.

No. 894 Calle de Gargallo.

## For Sale,

A Variety of second hand books in English, Spanish and other languages.

## Black Ink.

BY the dozen, or single bottles of a superior quality and very cheap—also red, yellow and blue ink supplied in any quantity.  
 Calle de Cangallo No 894.

## Stationery.

WRITING paper, copy-books, quills, steel pens, wafers, sand, &c. No. 894 Calle de Gargallo. M 4 p 1

## To Parents.

A FEW School Books on Sale at No. 33 Alameda, near the Comandancia.

## A HOUSEKEEPER.

A DECENT Woman is wanted to manage the house for a single gentleman. Apply in the Beer Cellar, under the Printing Office, Calle Cangallo, No. 75. February 19, 1847.

## For Sale,

A QUANTITY of very select merino and fine mestizo wools, in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers. For further particulars apply at No. 5, Calle del 25 de Mayo. Feb. 9, 1847.

## Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully intimates to his friends and the public that he has removed to Calle 25 de Mayo, No. 46, where will always be found a supply of groceries and liquors of the best quality, especially  
 Green and black tea, of various kinds,  
 Malaga and Mendoza raisins,  
 Superior cognac and Hollands gin,  
 English porter and ale.  
 A few currants of superior quality, selected in England in jars of 14 lb. each.  
 Sperm candles of 4, 5 and 6 to the lb.  
 Preserved ginger from China, in jars.  
 Old port and prime sherry.  
 With various other articles.  
 N.B. Always a supply of fresh butter from the best dairies in JNO. BLUES.  
 Feb. 4, 1847.

## DIED,

On the 3rd inst., aged 46 years, the Rev. PATRICK J. O'GORMAN, D.D., native of Ireland, and for the last 16 years resident in this country, during a part of which he discharged the duties of pastor to the Irish Roman Catholic congregation. His remains, numerously attended, were conveyed to the Cemetery of the Recoleta on the 4th, and deposited in the vaults of the clergy.

On the 4th inst. Mr. MATTHEW STODART, a native of Suffolk, England, many years a resident in this country.

## PRICES CURRENT.

|                             |                  |                  |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Doublons, Spanish           | 329 a 331        | each,            |
| Do. Patriot                 | 328 a 329        | do.              |
| Plata, macuquina            | 18 a 18 1/2      | do. for one      |
| Dollars, Spanish            | 20 a 20 1/2      | each.            |
| Do. Patriot & Patacones     | 19 a 20          | do.              |
| Six per cent. Stock         | 96 a 98          | do.              |
| Exchange on England         | 2 1/2 a 2 1/2 d. |                  |
| Do. France                  | 92 a 94          | franks per ounce |
| Do. Rio Janeiro             | at par.          | per patacon.     |
| Do. Montevideo              | 1 1/2            | per cent. prem   |
| Do. United States           | 18 a 19          |                  |
| Hides, Ox, for Engl & Gormy | 54 a 56          | per pesada!      |
| Do. France                  | 43 a 50          | do.              |
| Do. North America           | 37 a 38          | do.              |
| Do. Spain                   | 44 a 47          | do.              |
| Do. salted                  | 39 a 41          | do.              |
| Do. Horse                   | 22 a 24          | do. each!        |
| Calf skins                  | 45 a 48          | per pesada       |
| Sheep skins, common         | 24 a 25          | per dozen        |
| Do. fine                    | 22 a 33          | do.              |
| Deer skins                  | without price    |                  |
| Goat skins                  | do.              |                  |
| Nutria skins                | 4 1/2 a 5        | nominal!         |
| Chinchilliskins             | without price    |                  |
| Horse hair, short           | 45 a 47          | Col. per arroba  |
| Do. mixed                   | 55 a 60          | do.              |
| Do. long                    | 110 a 120        | do.              |
| Wool, common, washed        | 18 a 20          | do.              |
| Do. picked                  | without price    | do.              |
| Do. shorn from skins        | do.              | do.              |
| Do. mestiza, dirty          | 14 a 28          | do.              |
| Tallow, pure                | 24 a 25          | do.              |
| Do. raw                     | 15 a 16          | do.              |
| Do. with grease             | 22 1/2 a 24      | do.              |
| Jerked beef                 | 30 a 31          | per quintal.     |
| Horns, mixed                | 200 a 250        | per thousand     |
| Do. Ox                      | 350 a 450        | do.              |
| Shin bones                  | without price    | do.              |
| Hide cuttings               | 8 a 9            | per 100 lbs.     |
| Ostrich feathers, white     | without price    |                  |
| Do. black                   | 10 a 11          | do.              |
| Salted tongues              | 10 a 12          | per dozen.       |
| Salt, on board              | none.            | per fanega       |
| Discount                    | 1 1/2 a 2 1/2    | per cent. month  |

The highest price of Doublons during the week 333 dollars  
 The lowest price 320 dollars.  
 The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2 1/2. The lowest 2 1/2 Sd.  
 Doublons 71s. 6d. to 73 shillings.  
 Do. From 92 to 94 franks.