

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1074.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 20th, 1847.

(Established in 1826.)

BUENOS AYRES.

The news received by the last English Packet adds little to the information we already possessed in respect to the nature of the decision about to be come to in regard to the affairs of the River Plate. It would appear, however, that the delay rested with France, and that the British Government were extremely anxious for a settlement, though they declined taking any decisive step before the French had given in their full adherence, in order not to risk another miscarriage, or leave the seeds of a fresh complication. The *Mutine* is stated to have been sent with provisions to the Channel squadron, but was to return immediately. The *Morning Chronicle* of the 2nd of January says it is understood that this vessel "is to take out Mr. Mandeville, who is to be charged by government to proceed to the River Plate to endeavour to settle affairs in that part of the world." Meanwhile the London and Manchester merchants were pressing Lord Palmerston to take immediate measures to put an end to a state of things so ruinous to British commerce. The London memorial is given in the *Chronicle* of the 30th of December with the following introduction:

It is superfluous for us to do more than call attention to the following very important memorial relating to the blockade of the River Plate, addressed to the Foreign Secretary. The number and respectability of the signatures is a sufficient indication of the real character of the proceedings in which the late Government involved this country:—
"To the Right Honourable Viscount Palmerston, &c. &c., Foreign Office.

My Lord, We, the undersigned merchants, manufacturers, and others of this city, beg respectfully to draw the attention of your Lordship to the serious injury inflicted upon the commercial interests by the blockades of Buenos Ayres and other ports in the River Plate, which have been maintained by the naval forces of Great Britain and France since the 1st of August and 24th of September, 1845.

For nearly forty years previously there had existed a friendly intercourse between this country and Buenos Ayres, and with it a mutually beneficial trade, in exports of British manufactures on our side, and returns of raw produce on theirs, to the amount of one million and a half to two millions of pounds sterling annually. Not only is the trade stopped, but the greater part of the capital with which it was carried on is locked up in Buenos Ayres by the blockade, and there daily-diminishing in value.

There is also a considerable amount of British and other foreign property invested there in houses, lands, industrial establishments, government stock, and other ways, upon all of which the blockade acts in the most injurious manner.

We refrain from taking up your Lordship's time with any elaborate statements in support of these assertions, because we conceive it to be self evident that a country which stands in the relation to us of customer and debtor, as Buenos Ayres does, cannot be made to suffer in its trade and finances, without the effects receding upon ourselves. Indeed, we believe it is no exaggeration to say that from the peculiarities of the currency and course of trade there, nearly the whole of the injury and loss occasioned by the blockade falls upon the British and foreign merchants. The indifference with which Buenos Ayres has on former occasions endured blockades of long duration supports this view.

"The confident hopes that were entertained of the raising of the blockade upon Mr. Hood's arrival out in the River Plate, induced us to refrain hitherto from troubling your Lordship on the subject, but as that gentleman has returned without accomplishing so desirable an object, we take the liberty, in full reliance upon the disposition of Her Majesty's Government to befriend the commercial interests, respectfully to entreat your Lordship to take, in conjunction with the French Government, such effectual measures as may appear to you best calculated for speedily raising the joint blockades above referred to, and for re-opening to foreign commerce the ports so long closed by them.

We have the honour to remain, &c. &c.

[Signed]

"Baring Brothers & Co.	N. M. Rothschild and Sons
John Plowes & Co.	Lucas, Nicholls & Co.
Curtis and Harvey	Cotesworth, Powell & Prior
Melhuish, Gray & Co.	J. R. Templeman & Co.
Samuel Dobree & Sons	Samuel and Phillips
Hambro and son	G. F. Jackson & Co.
William Parish Robertson	Frederick Huth & Co.
Morrison, Dillon & Co.	John Louis Lemme & Co.
J. and R. Morley	Herman Sillem
Leat, Coles, Smith & Co.	Fruhling and Goshen
Cook, Sons & Co.	Janinsson, Brothers & Co.
J. F. Parrson & Co.	McNimont, Brothers & Co.
John Baker & Co.	Burmester Brothers
J. and C. Boyd & Co.	A. A. Gower, Nephews, & Co.
Caldecott, Powell & Co.	Roid, Irving & Co.
Ellis, Everington & Co.	George Breitle & Co.
George Ray & Co.	C. de Murrieta
Leaf, Barnett, Scotson & Co.	Heath, Purze & Co.
Ward & Co.	Anthony Gibbs and Sons
Tho. James, & Thos. Powell	Morris, Prevost & Co.
Streetfield, Laurence & Co.	J. and S. Kennard
Sturt and Sharp	Powles, Brothers & Co.

"London, Dec. 24, 1846."

It is also inserted in the *Morning Post* and *Daily News* of the same date. The former appends the following observation:

The interference of the British Government in the squabbles of Buenos Ayres and the neighbouring State of Monte Video was always foreseen by reasonable persons to have been a wretched mistake, nor was the fact withheld. It was distinctly stated in the columns of this and other papers, as upon the authority of the most eminent merchants, having important interests at stake, that no effect would be produced by the measure.

The *News* prefaces it with the annexed remarks:—

Advices from Buenos Ayres to the middle of October report the continuance of the blockade of that port, with a repetition of the same sort of incidents which have characterised the siege of Monte Video from the commencement. The *Buenos Ayres Packet* contains a rather remarkable statement, apparently derived from authority, to the effect that "Lord Aberdeen, on retiring from office, is understood to have stated that the armed intervention in the affairs of the River Plate was the act of his administration he most regretted, and that he had been induced to commit that fatal blunder from the misrepresentations of naval officers who had been on this station." The *Packet* might have stated that the loan-jobbing clique at Monte Video had, perhaps, still more to do with that preposterous act of impolicy than indiscreet officers like Commodore Purvis, &c. The following memorial or remonstrance, signed by the leading firms in the city connected with Spanish America, has just been forwarded to Lord Palmerston, who, it is confidently believed, has the best inclination to repair the errors of his predecessor, of which no one better than himself can appreciate the disastrous effects upon the commercial interests of the country.

We subjoin the following interesting article from the *Morning Chronicle* of the 8th of December:—

Whatever the admirers of the late Foreign Secretary may say of the merits of his foreign policy in general, we presume that there can be but one

opinion among the rest of the world on that part of it which relates to the affairs of the River Plate. True, he there reversed his established mode of treatment, and instead of his usual routine of anodynes and emollients, substituted drastic medicines of the most energetic description. *Fiat experimentum in corpore vili*, and what so suitable place for testing the rival, and to him novel, system, as the obscure corner of the River Plate. But the gas of publicity lights up now-a-days the darkest holes, and in its prying glare the unskilful operator and his bungling handiwork were soon most unpleasantly exposed to the public eye.

In 1838 Rivera turned Oribe out of the President's arm-chair in Monte Video, and in 1843 Oribe was on the point of turning out Rivera. "Sympathisers" from the neighbouring state of Buenos Ayres lent a hand to Rivera in his patriotic work (or rather did the greater part of it for him), and another batch of them were ready to help in doing the same good turn for his opponent. In all this there was nothing strikingly fresh or novel. For the last thirty years we have been so used to hear of such things, in connection with some one or other of these South American republics, as to begin to fancy it was part of their nature. *Mutato nomine*, each has had its Rivera and Oribe, and several a good many of them. Our readers would not thank us for a list of the Spanish names which during that period have had their ups and downs, from Texas to Patagonia; but if we could find amongst their owners one who, previous to 1842, had hoodwinked a foreign secretary to become his second and bottle-holder, they should have his name, though it were the longest and roughest that ever issued from Biscaya.

If Lord Aberdeen had only kept himself and his agents quiet, Oribe would have come in early in 1843, and by this time, in all probability, have been getting rather *passé*; for in those countries four years make great ravages in the charms of presidents as well as of women. His friend Rivera would, by the same rule, have now been looking up again, and in a better position than four years' war and bloodshed have left him in. Or if, from one of those unaccountable antipathies, as

"Some men there are love not a gaping pig,
Some that are mad if they beheld a cat,"

his "lodged hate and certain loathing" to Oribe were so great that he could not abide him, with the waves of the two Atlantics between them, for even so short a time, he should have asked his colleagues to gratify his fancy with a few thousand men and a few millions of money, or to do without him. Either would have been as rational, and more humane, than to nurse up, through his agents and officers, from Commodore Purvis downwards, a passing feud into a sort of Trojan war.

We are well aware that Lord Aberdeen discovered at last that he had made a mistake, and that Oribe, was, after all, a decent sort of a man enough in his way, and in fact, the best of the two; but this new light broke upon him too late, when he was no longer master, Mr. Ouseley having taken the bit in his mouth, and no more to be stopped than the Calender's horse was when *Gipin* did "ride abroad." Unfortunately as things have turned out throughout all this business, in no respect has it suffered more than from having fallen into the hands of this most perverse and impracticable man. Running from the first directly counter to the object he was sent out for—issuing bitter philippics against a Government it was his business to conciliate—throwing aside his character of mediator, and rushing into the arms of a faction—planning deeds of blood and violence, instead of measures of peace and concord,—he at last threw off all respect to the author as well as the object of his mission. A less good-natured man than Lord Aberdeen would have put it out of his power to prolong his obstinacy and insubordination, by rewarding them as they

merited; but so far from his evincing any gratitude for the indulgence shown him, and the opportunity afforded him of cancelling former errors, it seems only to have emboldened him to further violence. The wind-up has been fairly to fly in the face of his superior, repudiate the agent for whom he had requested "entire credit," sneer at his instructions, refuse to acknowledge them unless counter-signed by M. Guizot, and thus imply that Lord Aberdeen had wanted to steal a march on his French colleague.

What was the mighty fraud so cunningly planned in Downing-street, which this patriotic gentleman succeeded in defeating and counterming? Lord Aberdeen, in his strong anxiety to relieve the trading interests—not of this country only, but of the world at large—from the hardship of a tedious and senseless blockade, had authorized Mr. Hood, on General Rosas agreeing to his propositions, to offer to raise the blockade at once, instead of keeping it on until the convention had been formally drawn up and executed. Even had Mr. Hood made this concession upon his own authority, so reasonable was it in principle, so useful on the one hand and so entirely harmless on the other, that a minister whose mission was one of peace ought readily to have granted it. But Mr. Ouseley in his instructions reads "war" for "peace," and so far from thinking of taking the blockade off a day too soon, the want of a dot on an *z* or a cross to a *t* would be sufficient pretext for him to keep it on to eternity.

After all, there are things which are not dreamt of in common people's philosophy. This blockade has a sort of a double face. To vessels proceeding from Liverpool, Hamburg, or New York, it is stern and unrelenting; whereas, to the cutter or schooner from Monte Video, whose cargo has paid toll to the Loan Company, if it does not open its arms, it at least shuts its eyes. In the private correspondence from Monte Video, which appeared in our paper of the 4th, we find—"The revenue of the Custom-house, in twelve days this month (September), amounted to \$2,760,810, and the shareholders, supposing that Buenos Ayres continues blockaded for a length of time, that the present traffic continues to be allowed with that port, and a large foreign force continues maintained here for their protection, will in the long run come fairly out of their mad speculations with the Government." This is at the rate of thirteen hundred pounds sterling per diem; and combined with the hatred and jealousy of Buenos Ayres which prevails amongst a party in Monte Video, may well account for their reluctance to part with so prolific a source of plunder. There is a Spanish proverb to the effect that "people's tongues will get tired at last of talking, but that the money once in your purse will still be found there." We do not wish to deprive the Monte Video gentlemen of this source of consolation; but we must say we think it requires more than an ordinary degree of modest assurance for them to ask the British and French Governments to continue to make an enemy of a friendly power, solely for the sake of enabling them to fill their pockets at the expense of the rest of the trading community. We contended from the first, that the parties who instigated the intervention did so not from any intention or expectation that it would ever accomplish the objects for which they professed to desire it, but merely that during its course their own sordid and selfish ends might indirectly be served by it. If it has not yet lasted long enough for the demands of malice and covetousness, it has lasted too long for the interests of justice, humanity, and commerce, and for the character and dignity of the two Cabinets. Weightier considerations for putting an end to it could not well be required.

The news of the capture of Maldonado turns out to be premature. The report appears to have grown out of the fact of an engagement between the besiegers and the besieged having taken place on the 7th inst., when the garrison, composed of Spaniards, French Basques, and Italians, having made a sortie, were driven back with severe loss.

The obsequies of the late Pope were performed in the Cathedral Church of this city, on the 16th and 17th inst., with all due solemnity, the bishop and all the clergy, secular and regular, attending, as well the public employes, but the latter in their private capacity, the Government not having been officially informed of the event.

A Te Deum is to be chanted tomorrow at noon in thanksgiving for the accession of His Holiness Pius IX to the pontifical throne.

SUICIDE—We regret to announce that Col. Rodriguez, late Chargé d'Affaires of Bolivia, in a fit of temporary insanity, laid violent hands upon himself, on the night of the 15th inst. His body was found on the morning of the 16th on the strand between the Customhouse and the Boca, with the head mutilated by a pistol shot. He had left his residence about noon, and had been seen several times before nightfall roaming about in the above quarter in an apparently musing mood. The rash deed is supposed to have been committed between 9 and 10 o'clock. The Police report is expected to give some interesting details respecting this melancholy event.

Madame Rivera is understood to have been sent from Montevideo to Martin Garcia on a mission to her husband, preparatory, it is believed, to an attempt of the party representing the "Grand Marshall's" personal interests to regain the nominal authority, which they were compelled to surrender after the disaster of "Sierra de las Animas."

Col. Galan is daily expected in this city with dispatches from Corrientes of a most satisfactory nature.

Paz appears to have left Paraguay for Brazil; but his family, it is said, does not accompany him. This circumstance leads the Montevideo papers to surmise that he has been charged with some secret mission.

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the U. S. the President transmitted to Congress a report of the Secretary of the Navy, accompanied with the correspondence between Commander G. J. Pendergrast and others and the Department, whilst said Pendergrast was in command of the U. S. ship *Boston*, in the Rio de la Plata. We commence to-day the insertion of a portion of these documents, in the course of which our readers will see the severe censure passed upon Captain Pendergrast for having imitated Admiral Lainé's unwarrantable conduct in refusing to acknowledge the strict blockade of Montevideo by the Argentine squadron, and the handsome compliment paid to Mr. Brent for his correct exposition of the law of nations on that occasion.

United States ship *Boston*,
Monte Video, March 5, 1845.

Sir: I have the honor herewith to enclose a copy of a letter received from the honorable William Brent, jr., chargé d'affaires of the United States at Buenos Ayres, and my reply thereto.

On the 25th ultimo, I had the honor to transmit to you sundry copies of letters relating to the blockade of this port, and regret to say everything still remains in the same unsettled condition.

The French admiral enforces, as usual, the modified blockade against his own vessels; but I cannot discover that the Buenos Ayrean squadron molest the vessels of any nation. I think it not unlikely that the Buenos Ayrean admiral will not act further until he receives instructions from his government.

The decree of the 13th ultimo, declaring non-intercourse between this place, has thus far had the effect to prevent all vessels from entering this port; but, should vessels arrive with freight on board for Monte Video, they will be compelled to enter here, and I presume will afterwards be excluded from the port of Buenos Ayres. This will doubtless prove highly injurious to some of our citizens, and will give them, I think, just cause of complaint; but it is a matter over which I have no control. Our chargé, Mr. Brant, I presume will take the proper steps to protect our interests, and resent any unjust or arbitrary

measures that may fall upon our commerce at the port of Buenos Ayres.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Sir, your obedient servant,
G. J. Pendergrast, Commander.

To Commodore Daniel Turner, Commander-in-chief
U. S. naval forces, coast of Brazil, &c.

No. 1.

United States ship *Boston*,
Monte Video, January 30, 1845.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 16th instant, enclosing a copy of an official document from Don Felipe Arana, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic, declaring the ports of Montevideo and Maldonado to be in a state of rigorous blockade.

Upon the receipt of your communication, I immediately despatched an officer to assure you of my readiness to acknowledge the due enforcement of the blockade, and to maintain a strict neutral course.

I have learned since that the French admiral has refused to acknowledge the blockade as decreed in the official documents referred to, and I take the earliest opportunity to inform you that it has, in consequence, become my duty to claim for the commerce of the United States all the immunities and advantages which may be enjoyed by the commerce of any other nation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully sir, your obedient servant,

G. J. Pendergrast,
Commanding U. S. ship *Boston*.

Admiral William Brown, Commander-in-Chief of
the Buenos Ayrean squadron off Montevideo.

No. 2.

United States ship *Boston*,
Monte Video, January 30, 1845.

Sir: In consequence of the refusal of the French admiral to acknowledge the strict blockade of this port, decreed by the government of Buenos Ayres, it has become a matter of the very last importance to know what course will be pursued towards neutral vessels by the blockading squadron under your command.

If it should be decided to resume the modified blockade, it becomes equally important to know precisely and clearly the extent and character of the restrictions to be enforced.

It will be seen, on reference to the official documents of Don Felipe Arana, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Government, that among the reasons for changing the modified into a strict blockade were assigned the doubts respecting the prohibited articles, and the desire to avoid difficulties with friendly governments. Those reasons correspond with my views of the subject; and having been admitted by the Buenos Ayrean government, they prove, allow me to say, as a matter of common justice, the necessity that all doubts and all uncertainty connected with the blockade should be cleared up before any further restrictive measures are taken in regard to neutral vessels entering the port of Monte Video.

To add strength to the argument that all doubts respecting the blockade should be removed, permit me to advert to the fact that naval commanders, charged with the duties of preventing the entry of prohibited articles in the vessels of their respective nations, have so differently construed the modification of the blockade that they have allowed salted provisions to pass freely into the port, while American vessels have been detained by the blockading squadron for having the same on board. This state of things you must be well aware cannot be submitted to, and it is almost inevitable that the present misconception respecting the blockade will lead to difficulties which my government, as well as that of the Argentine Confederation, is desirous to avoid, and I therefore ask your earliest attention to the subject.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

G. J. Pendergrast,
Commanding U. S. ship *Boston*.

Admiral William Brown, Commander-in-chief of
the Buenos Ayrean squadron, off Monte Video.

No. 3.

United States ship *Boston*,
Monte Video, February 3, 1845.

Sir: I had the honor to receive a few days since your letter of the 17th ultimo, accompanied by two newspapers, and beg you to accept my thanks.

On the receipt of Admiral Brown's notification of a strict blockade, I immediately sent an officer to him, to say that I was ready to acknowledge it, pro-

vided it was equally enforced against all nations. Hearing, however, that the French admiral would probably not permit any change in the modified blockade, I withheld any further action in the matter until that point should be settled. As soon as I learned positively the course of the French admiral, I availed myself of the occasion to address Admiral Brown the enclosed letters, Nos. 1 and 2, for it appeared to me highly important that not a moment should be lost in bringing about a clear understanding with the blockading squadron as to the line of conduct which would be pursued towards American vessels. Such an effort because, on my part, the more imperative, inasmuch as Admiral Brown's squadron had detained an American ship off this port the day before the date of my letters. The ship in question, the Robin Hood, of Boston, was bound to the Pacific, and had put in here in distress, with the loss of the head of her foremast, and I could not permit that she should be interrupted when I knew that French and Brazilian vessels would be allowed to come freely into port. I thereupon did not hesitate to send a boat from this ship to bring in the Robin Hood and anchor her near us. On the next day, an officer was sent to Admiral Brown to make enquiry respecting the detention of the Robin Hood, and he told the officer that it was accidental, and that he was very sorry that it had happened.

To prevent the recurrence of such accidents, I addressed him the letters referred to, and trust that they may be the means of removing all the doubts and perplexity which now hang over this anomalous and vexatious blockade.

Admiral Brown informed me that he would be obliged to send my letters to his government for instructions, and I have thought it advisable to place you in the knowledge of this matter, so that, in case of reference, you may be possessed of the needful information on our side of the question. In the mean time, however, a verbal understanding exists between Admiral Brown and myself that American vessels shall pass freely into port, except of course those that may have live cattle or contraband of war on board.

I also enclose copies of letters, marked A and B, which I had occasion to write when I was in command here upon a former occasion, and I beg leave to remark that I have found no cause whatever to change my views therein expressed. On the contrary, every day's experience satisfies me that I was perfectly right, and no nation ought for one moment to permit any other to participate with the blockading squadron in the enforcement of the blockade.

Indeed, the government of Buenos Ayres itself has, I think, acknowledged this in the decree of the strict blockade; and, but that I felt under some constraint from the fact that Commodore Turner restored the blockade after it had been suspended, in consequence of its irregularity, by Captain Voorhees, I would not have allowed American vessels to have been detained and examined off this port, unless the Buenos Ayrean squadron also detained and examined in like manner French and Brazilian vessels.

From letters enclosed, you will be enabled to see the many objections to which the modified blockade was exposed, all of which continue in full force, and sooner or later will occasion new difficulties.

I have ever regarded it as an act of assumption, if not pre-emption on the part of the British and French government agents at Buenos Ayres, when they undertook to say what description of blockade should be enforced against Monte Video. They had no right, I conceive, to interfere in the matter, and certainly none to impose conditions which might operate against other nations who did not choose to meddle with such questions; and what have been the consequences? The restrictions of the blockade have been construed in one way by the Buenos Ayrean squadron; in another by the French; in another by the Brazilians; in another by the English; in another by the American commander; and in another by our citizens on shore. This may appear almost impossible to you, but I assure you that it is literally true, and has made the path of duty in this river one of extreme anxiety and difficulty; where otherwise, with our entirely neutral disposition, it would have been perfectly simple and plain.

It is true, the modified blockade proved altogether favorable to our commerce; but the manner of enforcing it subjected our flag to vexatious interruptions which were never experienced by all other nations, and gave rise to daily collision with the blockading squadron.

Allow me to add, that the Brazilians were subsequently admitted as parties to the memorandum of the modified blockade, and that the English commander withdrew from it. Agreeably to your request I enclose a memorandum of the naval forces

of different nations off Monte Video, which varies slightly, as the vessels go and come, from time to time. You will perceive that, however sufficient the Buenos Ayrean squadron may be to enforce the blockade against the Monte Videans, it is utterly incompetent against some of the foreign naval powers.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Sir, your obedient servant,

G. J. Pendergrast.

To the Hon. Wm. Brent, jr. Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, Buenos Ayres.

No. 4.

(Viva la Federation.)

The General-in-chief of the squadron of the Argentine Confederation, on board the brig General San Martin, February 19th, 1845.

36th year of the Liberty, 30th of the Independence, and 16th of Argentine Confederation.

The undersigned having submitted to his excellency, the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, Brigadier General Don Juan Manuel Rosas, the two notes which you directed to the undersigned, the one recognising the rigorous blockade of the port of Monte Video, and claiming immunities equal to those which are authorized to the other nations, and the other referring to the arbitrary interpretation which each commanding naval officer puts upon the partial blockade, and to the momentary detention of one or two American vessels with some barrels of salt beef on board, for which reasons you asked an explanation respecting the partial blockade in order to avoid, for the future, questions which might arise between both governments: In reply to the said notes, the undersigned has received orders to say to you "that the Argentine government cannot recognise any right in you to claim in favor of the commerce of the United States the immunities and advantages which may be enjoyed by the commerce of any other nation with the port of Monte Video, declared in absolute and rigorous blockade, because the French admiral may have refused to recognise the said blockade; that the injustice of the said admiral, and the abuse of the force which the government of H. M. has placed under his orders, cannot found a right in any other commandant to constitute himself an imitator of an offensive proceeding which violates the right of others; that the position in which you place yourself is contradictory, for it is not possible for you to sustain the neutrality which you manifest a desire to respect, and yield obedience to the right of blockade which belongs to the Argentine government as belligerent, when on the other side you solicit to be allowed to continue the usual and common commerce, the place being able to provide itself with abundant provisions to sustain itself; that, by your claim of these immunities because the commander of the French naval forces, in violation of the principles of war and the rights of neutrality, has undoubtedly refused his acquiescence in the blockade, and by your refusal to recognise that belligerent right of the Argentine government, you have abandoned your neutral character and constituted yourself belligerent; that if, for the sake of the insignificant benefit of that portion of American commerce which is carried on with the place of Monte Video, you abandon those principles which govern between belligerents and neutrals, you compromise American interests of more value in the river Plate, and cause the commerce of the United States immense losses and injuries by the unjustifiable position which you assume, imitating the pernicious example of the admiral; and thereby, also, prolonging the calamities of the war, and taking part in the new fatal era, fertile in blood and desolation, which his excellency, the admiral, opens in these countries. The certain injuries are more imminent and extensive which are suffered by neutral commerce, and consequently by that of the United States, under circumstances which, the absolute blockade being established, so calamitous a prospect would disappear. That it cannot be comprehended how a commanding officer of the navy of the United States can be found offending against the sovereignty and independence of another American state, and depriving her of a right essential to her as a belligerent, because the admiral of the French naval forces has done so, pretending to submit it and make it subject to the government of his nation; and, finally, that the injustice and abuse of the French admiral does not absolve you from the strict right which is incumbent upon you to observe the most religious impartiality not to mingle in any manner in the war, to respect the rights of the belligerents in all their extension, and to avoid all that might disturb the relations of perfect intelligence which happily exist between both governments.

As to the explanations which you ask respecting the partial blockade, to avoid, for the future, questions which might arise between both governments, the undersigned expects in due time from his government, after you may have been pleased to reply to and instruct the undersigned as to your ultimate resolution in relation to the absolute and rigorous blockade of Monte Video.

Finally, in force of the unanswerable considerations which are exposed, the undersigned finds himself in the unavoidable duty of protesting solemnly against the inadmissible and offensive position which you have assumed after recognising the absolute blockade, and manifesting a desire to observe a strict neutrality, on account of the fatal consequences which may result in these countries as well to the persons and properties of neutrals, as to the natives of these republics; by the great damages in which you involve all, by the immense loss of blood to which the prolongation of the war conduces, and by that which it establishes between the United States and the Argentine republic; offending, unmeritedly, against her sovereign independence, and denying the belligerent right of her government, put in exercise in the war she sustains against the intrusive government of Monte Video, and the Unitarian savages.

The Lord preserve you many years.

William Brown.

To the Commander of the U. S. corvette Boston Don Gregoria J. Pendergrast.

(To be continued.)

Advertisements.

Cheap Books. No. 89, Calle de Gangello. 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 Gangello No 89.

Stationery.

Writing paper, copy-books, quills, steel pens, wafers, sand, &c. No. 89, Calle de Gangello. M & P.

Wm. & Richard Daws

BEING leave to inform their friends and the public that having had some years experience in the public that business, they intend carrying on the same in all the branches, having a fine assortment of Coffins and Collin Furniture of all classes on hand. Any person who should be under the necessity of requiring any of the above articles will meet with every attention and quick dispatch on the most reasonable terms, by calling or leaving their orders at No. 200 or 202 Calle de la Paz.
N.B. Birtle made to order, old ones repaired and painted

Advertisement.

THE Proprietors of the Foreign and Colonial Agency and Commission Office, 67 Strand, London, continue to receive orders for supplies of stationery, books, British and Foreign newspapers, periodicals, perfumery, and goods of every description. The Proprietors trust that their extensive knowledge of business, will enable them to give satisfaction to those persons who may be kind enough to favour them with their commands.
No orders attended to unless accompanied by an order on a London or Liverpool House for payment.
Buenos Ayres, Feb. 3, 1847.

DANIEL MAXWELL, Agent.

No. 59 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

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 Holland's gin.
English porter and ale.
A few currants of superior quality, selected in England in jars of 14 lb. each.
Sperma 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.
Feb. 4, 1847. JNO. BLUES.

For Sale,

A QUANTITY of very select merino and fine mottio Rams; in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers. For further particulars apply at No. 5, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

To Parents.

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

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

March 13.—Wind S.
Arrived, A French schooner supposed to be a tender to the Expeditivo, from Montevideo.

March 14.—Wind N., in the afternoon changed to E.

Arrived, H. B. M's. packet Griffon, Lieut. James P. Thurburn, from Rio Janeiro 5th inst., Montevideo 13th, with the English mail brought to Rio Janeiro on the 1st by H. B. M. packet Penguin from Falmouth 7th January.

Passengers from Montevideo, Messieurs Frederick Delisle, William Trausein, Alexander Rodger, Louis Winter, Krutish, Augustus Storp, Juan Antonio Treserra, William McCann, John Gardner and Rev. Roque Garcia de Zuñiga. Mrs. Ann Martagh and child.

H. B. M. brig Grecian, 16 guns, Commander Louis S. Tindal, from Montevideo 13th inst.

March 15.—Wind N., in the afternoon changed to E.

Sailed, The French schooner which arrived on Saturday, apparently for Colonia.

March 16.—Wind N., in the afternoon changed to E.

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

March 17.—Wind N., in the afternoon changed to E.

No arrivals or sailings.

March 18.—Wind N.

Arrived, Sardinian brig of war Daino, Captain Chevalier Scaffero, from Montevideo 16th inst.

March 19.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

March 9.
Swedish brigantine Experiment, J. G. Almgren, from Boston 12th January.

March 10.
Bremen brig Active, C. Lamk, from Valparaiso 18th January.

British barque Ipswich, G. Shirre, from Cadiz 16th January.

March 11.
Spanish brig Tormento, Ventura Beltran, from Barcelona 16th January.

March 12.
H. B. M. packet Griffon, Lieut. Thurburn, from Rio Janeiro 5th inst. with the mail from England.

French war steamer Fulton, Capt. Mazeret, from Maldonado 11th inst.

American barque William Schrode, Edwin Upson, from Salem 23rd January.

Brazilian polacre Asilo, de la Virtud, Moraes, from Santos 3rd inst.

British schooner Racer, Pirouet, from Liverpool 2nd January.

March 13.
Brazilian brigantine of war Argos, Lieut. Freire, hence 11th inst.

Hamburg brig Wilhelmina, F. Brorson, from Cape de Verdes 10th February.

American schooner Sarah Ann, John Naulty, from Patagonia 4th inst.

March 14.
Brazilian polacre Aguila Florida, Sicardi, from Rio Grande 11th inst.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

March 10.
Brazilian schooner Josefa Feliz, M. do Santos, for Rio Grande.

Hamburg brig George Alois, F. Valentin, for Antwerp.

Oriental barque Avelina, Burmester, for New York.

March 11.
Sardinian schooner Union, N. Croce, for Rio Grande.

British brig Ulysses, C. Pirouet, for London.

American brig Malaga, Joratt, for Rio Janeiro.

March 12.
Spanish brig Brillante, G. Berniz, for Havana.

Swedish brig Cotte, Svenson, for Cotte.

Sardinian polacre San Antonio, P. Carballo, for St. Catherine's.

March 13.
Danish brig Ida, Jorjensen, for Antwerp.

March 15.
Sardinian brig Maria Teresa, P. Barbarano, for Genoa.

Spanish brig Viajero, J. Currell, for Havana.

French barque Alexander, Richard, for Havre.

H. B. M. packet Swift from Rio Janeiro 6th November arrived at Falmouth 20th December.

H. B. M. packet Crane, from Rio Janeiro 18th November, with the mail conveyed hence on the 14th of October per Rapira to Montevideo, and thence on the 1st November per Dolphin, arrived at Falmouth on the 6th of January.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NCNE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR
BRITISH—Brig Grecian, 16 guns, Commander Louis S. Tindal.

Brigantine Griffon, 3 guns, Lieut. James R. Thurburn.

FRENCH—Corvette Expeditivo, 16 guns, Captain de Miniac.

SARDINIAN—Brig Daino, 14 guns, Captain Chevalier Scaffero.

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

The Firebrand after an eight months' stay off this port sailed on Tuesday last for Montevideo. She has been relieved by the Grecian.

No other movement worthy of notice has occurred this week.

This day (20th inst.) completes the 539th day of the blockade.

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

Saturday.....78

Sunday.....76

Monday.....76

Tuesday.....78

Wednesday.....79

Thursday.....78

Friday.....79

Advertisements.

American Pegged Boot AND Shoe Manufactory,

Calle de la Catedral, No. 82, one door from Calle de Cangallo towards the Plaza.

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment respectfully advise the public that they have now on hand all kinds of Boots and Shoes, consisting in part of

Pegged boots, fine and coarse.
Do. half-boots do. do.
Men's do. brogues do. do.
Boys' do. do. do. do.
Children's do. button do. do.
Women's do. do. and shoes.

Together with a general and complete assortment of every description of ready made work in this line, too numerous to enumerate, such as are usually imported from North America and Europe. Every article in the store has been made in the same manufactory by Journeymen who have had great experience in their profession in North America.

The work is made from the best materials and fresh, as all the leather worked in this establishment is dressed and finished in the same manufactory, thus affording an additional advantage over work imported from other countries. All orders will be promptly attended to when accompanied with Cash. Produce of this country will be taken in exchange for boots and shoes when large quantities are wanted. A liberal discount will be made to those who purchase to sell again.

For Cette.
PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE beautiful clipper barque "Isabella Hyne," of Philadelphia, will sail for the above port about 1st proximo. Has spacious and comfortable accommodations, including an airy ladies' cabin for 4 or 5 passengers. For terms apply to Capt. Dewing, or to **Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., Montevideo.**

Notice
IS hereby given, that the Union Library has been returned from the house of Mr. J. Tucker to that of Mr. P. C. Dick, Calle del 25 de Mayo, No. 23, where it will continue to be carried on on the same terms as formerly.
Buenos Ayres, 19th March, 1847.

George Temperley,

General Hosiery and Haberdashery,
No. 21, Calle de Cangallo, and

Nos. 23 and 25 Calle de la Reconquista,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has laid in an extensive and carefully selected stock of hosiery and haberdashery, which he offers at very low prices, consisting of gentlemen's fashionable dress and frock coats, cloth and stuff jackets, pantaloons, silk and satin vests, pilot cloth coats, jackets, vests and pantaloons, men's and boys' cloth caps, silk and satin scarfs, cravats, necks, handkerchiefs, silk and India rubber braces, white linen shirts, cotton do., print do., merino shirts and drawers, merino hose and half hose, cotton do., linen and cotton drawers, fancy walking sticks, also on hand a full assortment of cloths, casimires, vestings, &c., gentlemen's boots, half boots, and shoes, cloth, and prunella botmen's pegged boots and shoes, a beautiful assortment of gentlemen's French silk hats of the latest fashion, boys' do., and various other articles, all selling at the lowest possible prices.

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.

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.

DIED.

On the 14th inst., after 24 hours' illness, KATHERINE MARIA, daughter of Mr. James Kiernan, aged 5 years and 4 months.

On the 15th inst. after a long and severe illness, Mr. DANIEL HORTON, a native of the state of Vermont, aged 22 years; his remains were conveyed to the Protestant Cemetery attended by a numerous concourse of countrymen and friends.

On the 16th inst., after a long and painful illness which he bore with great fortitude, Mr. CHARLES ROLLS, aged 54, native of Wrexham, Dorsetshire, England, and for upwards of 20 years a branch pilot of the port of Buenos Ayres. His remains were conveyed to the British Cemetery, attended by a numerous circle of friends.

On the 18th inst., Mr. JAMES DAVIDSON, native of St. Martins, Perthshire, Scotland, aged 40 years, and brother to Mr. John Davidson, of this place. His remains were conveyed to the British Cemetery attended by a numerous circle of friends, by whom he was much and deservedly respected.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	330 & 332	each.
Do. Patriot.....	318 & 320	do.
Plata, macquina.....	17 & 18	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish.....	20 & 20 1/2	each.
Do. Patriot & Paisanos.....	19 1/2 & 20	do.
Six per cent Stock.....	98 & 99	do.
Exchange on England.....	2 1/2 & 2 1/2	do.
Do. France.....	94 & 96	franks per ounce
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	1 at par.	per patacon.
Do. Montevideo.....	1	per cent preta
Do. United States.....	18 & 19	do.
Hides, Ox, for Engld & Germny.....	44 & 56	per pesada
Do. France.....	43 & 50	do.
Do. North America.....	37 & 38	do.
Do. Spain.....	42 & 47	do.
Do. salted.....	39 & 41	do.
Do. Horse.....	22 & 24	do. each
Calf skins.....	45 & 48	per pesada
Sheep skins, common.....	24 & 25	per dozen
Do. fine.....	34 & 35	do.
Deer skins.....	without price	do.
Goat skins.....	4 & 5	nominal
Nutra skins.....	4 & 5	do.
Chinchillskins.....	without price	do.
Horse hair, short.....	45 & 47	do. per arroba
Do. mixed.....	58 & 62	do.
Do. long.....	110 & 120	do.
Do. common, washed.....	15 & 20	do.
Do. picked.....	without price	do.
Do. shorn from skins.....	do.	do.
Do. mestiza, dirty.....	14 & 28	do.
Tallow, pure.....	25 & 26	do.
Do. raw.....	16 & 18	do.
Do. with grease.....	22 & 23	do.
Torked beef.....	29 & 30	per quintal,
Horns, mixed.....	200 & 250	per thousand
Do. Ox.....	350 & 450	do.
Shin bones.....	without price	do.
Hide cuttings.....	without price	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white.....	10 & 11	do.
Do. black.....	10 & 12	do.
Salted tongues.....	10 & 12	per dozen
Salt, on board.....	none.	per fanega
Discount.....	1 & 2	per cent month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 336 dollars.
The lowest price 322 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2 1/2. The lowest 2 1/2.

Doublons 7s. 6d. to 7 3/4 shillings.
Do. from 94 to 99 francs.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.