

British Packet



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BUENOS AYRES.

By an arrival at Montevideo from Cadiz the 2nd of February, the speech of H. M. the King of the French on the opening of the Chambers has been received. We subjoin a translation of this document, by which it will be seen that France adheres to the policy of England in regard to the settlement of the affairs of the River Plate. The only other interesting item of intelligence is the fall of the Isturiz ministry in Spain, if we except the following from the *Leeds Mercury* of the 12th January:—

“Liverpool, Saturday.—It is rumoured on ‘Change that a new Minister will shortly be sent out by the government to replace Mr. Ouseley in the River Plate. There is, we believe, no doubt that Mr. Ouseley will be recalled.”—[*Times*.]

Speech of H. M. Louis Philippe on the opening of the French Chambers.

Messrs. Peers and Deputies.—On convoking you to continue the labours of this legislature, my first wish is that you will lend to my government all your assistance in order to alleviate the misfortunes which press upon a part of our population. I have hastened to adopt measures calculated to accomplish this end. I trust, therefore, that with the firm maintenance of order, the liberty and security of commercial transactions, and the ample and rightly understood use of the public fortune, powerfully assisting the zeal of individual charity, we shall mitigate those calamities from which Providence does not always exempt the most prosperous states.

My relations with foreign powers inspire me with full confidence that the peace of the world is secured.

The marriage of my dearly beloved son the Duke of Montpensier with my dearly beloved niece the Infanta of Spain, Doña Louisa Ferdinanda, has crowned the gratifications and consolations which Providence has granted to me in my family. This union will be a new pledge of the good and intimate relations subsisting so long since between France and Spain, and the continuance of which is so necessary for the prosperity as well as the reciprocal security of both states.

I entertain hopes that the affairs of La Plata will be brought to a speedy arrangement, in accordance with the measures adopted by my government in concert with that of the Queen of Great Britain, so as to re-establish in those countries the security of our commercial relations.

I have concluded with the Emperor of Russia a treaty of navigation, which guarantees to us, in virtue of a just reciprocity in our maritime relations with that Empire, the advantages which it was of so much importance to us to preserve.

An unexpected event has just altered the order of things established in Europe by the treaty of Vienna. The republic of Cracow, an independent and neutral state, has been incorporated to the empire of Austria. I have protested against this infraction of treaties.

At home the constant progress of the public revenue, notwithstanding the causes that might have suspended it, affords evidence that the activity and resources of the country are increasing. The financial laws and several others intended to ameliorate the administration and legislation of the country will be submitted to your deliberation.

The great works which we have undertaken will reach a happy termination with the perseverance required by those of the country and the reserve suited to the consolidation of public credit.

Your attention will also have to be engaged with

measures calculated to assist in our possessions of Africa the progress of civilization and internal prosperity. The tranquillity so happily restored in Algeria by the valour and zeal of our army allows the mature examination of this question, upon which a special draught of law will be presented to you.

Gentlemen.—A common feeling animates us: you are like myself and my family devoted to the happiness and aggrandisement of our country. A long experience has taught us the policy which suits its moral and material interests, and must insure its prosperity at present, and the pacific and regular development of its destiny hereafter. I confidently expect from your patriotism and wisdom the cooperation so necessary to carry out this great work. Let us mutually assist each other to sustain such a weighty burden, and France will reap the fruit of our exertions.

The intervention steamers appear to have been employed during the week in removing Rivera and his followers from Martin Garcia. 200 men are said to have been conveyed to Colonia, and the remainder are supposed to be destined for Maldonado.

Accounts from Montevideo represent the members of the intrusive government and a faction of the “Notables” to be at daggers drawn, in consequence of a report on the actual state of affairs presented by Muñoz, the Minister of War. According to this report Rivera had been deprived of the command-in-chief at the instance of Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis, who, unless such a measure were adopted, threatened to withdraw their countenance and support from the rebel cause.

The last numbers of the *Oriental Journal Defensor* which have come to hand, are filled with official attestations of the revolting enormities committed by Rivera and his band of foreign mercenaries, in conjunction with the naval forces of France, in the course of his late Vandalic expedition up the Uruguay. From among these vouchers, which contain the most sickening details, we select the following letters addressed by the neutral French residents in Paysandú to Baron Deffaudis.

To the Minister of France in Montevideo.
Paysandú, 15th January, 1847.

Mr. Minister,

Frenchmen established for a long time past in the Banda Oriental, and consequently obliged to live in the midst of the political storms which for the last eleven years have laid waste this unhappy country, we take the liberty of addressing you this memorial, well assured, Mr. Minister, that you will deign to take it into consideration.

On the 25th of December 1845 the attack on the city of Paysandú was commenced by the commander of the *Alsacienne*, who, without being provoked thereto, opened a terrible fire upon us. Subsequently General Rivera presented himself in front of the city and caused it to be attacked immediately. On the 26th the fire was again commenced by the *Alsacienne*, and, after six hours of a most bloody engagement, the city was taken and with the greatest inhumanity pillaged for five days in succession by the troops of that General, partly composed of Basques. Seventy houses have been a prey to the flames, principally the commercial houses, of the greater number of which the proprietors are neutrals. We have not been able to save in the midst of these disasters more than a part of what we had on our persons; the remainder has been either carried off, destroyed or burnt. Several of the undersigned have had knives put to their throats

to compel them to reveal where they had concealed their money, and in order to save their lives, they have been obliged to declare where the last resources of their poor families were.

Fully confiding in the promises of the Commander of the *Alsacienne* (in his letter No. 100 addressed to the commander of the city, the original of which is in our possession) we were convinced that the neutrality which he had ever professed even to this day would be respected, and we had concealed nothing. Shielded by our tricoloured flag which each of us had displayed before his door, who would not have thought himself safe? But alas! all was in vain; this sign of fraternity was disavowed by these men abandoned to pillage; our flags were torn in pieces, our homes violated and our families ill-treated.

Here we are reduced to poverty and without resources; the fruits of so much pains and labour have been destroyed in an instant. The intervention which it was said came only to protect our families and our interests, has produced a result altogether contrary. The causes of this result is unknown to us, Mr. Minister, and we cannot sit in judgment upon them.

Because we have come to exercise our industry on American soil are we therefore disinherited of the title of Frenchmen, and have we no right to any protection? In the critical position we find ourselves placed in we make bold, Mr. Minister, to take the liberty of begging your powerful protection; extend it, we entreat you, to our disregarded interests and cause poor fathers of families to be indemnified who have lost all solely because they too readily believed that their nationality would be a sufficient guarantee for the protection of their interests.

We have the honour to be, Mr. Minister, your very humble servants.

(Signed)

François Avril de Dufrechou, Pierre Avril, Jean Avril, Charles Legard, Bartolomé Jalabert et fils, Bernard Gays, Adolphe Flory, Pierre Vidari, Caillau, &c. &c.

To the Minister of France in Montevideo.
Paysandú, 8th February, 1847.

Mr. Minister,

The Commander of the brig of war *Tacique* has communicated to us within the last few days that he had received positive orders from the Admiral to receive on board his ship the French families desirous of proceeding to Montevideo, free of expense.

With the greatest pleasure, Mr. Minister, would we accept that offer did we entertain any doubt that General Servando Gomez would not respect the neutrality which he is aware we have ever professed; far from this, we owe it to justice and to truth to state that he is full of good feeling and kindness towards us, and our confidence in him is complete. His conduct to us is entirely the reverse of that of General Rivera, who, without respecting that very neutrality which should have been our safeguard, caused us to be pillaged, maltreated by his troops most inhumanly for five successive days, and, after having ruined us, had still the effrontery, without being authorized for the purpose, to levy the enormous contribution of twenty-five per cent on the produce of the country which had escaped from pillage and the flames—an unjust and arbitrary contribution in such deplorable circumstances.

We will therefore remain here, Mr. Minister; and what would we go to Montevideo for, poor as we are, and the most of us without resources, and unwilling to be a burthen to our friends? There are some amongst us who still possess some remnants of their fortune which they would undoubtedly lose if they abandoned them. Here, at least, we all know each other and the unfortunate are not always hard-hearted; they protect and aid each other more than is thought. General Don Servando Gomez furnishes us with water and wood, and beef;

he who has three shirts gives one to his neighbour, and thus we will be able, God willing, to wait resignedly until the storm which has burst over our heads shall have subsided and happier days shall have again dawned for us.

Allow us, therefore, Mr. Minister, to thank you for your intentions, which, although they in no way better our lot are nevertheless for us a motive of gratitude.

We have the honour to be, Mr. Minister, your very humble servants,

François Avril de Dufrechou, Pierre Avril, Jean Avril, Charles Legard, Barteloni Jalabert et fils, Bernard Gaye, Adolphe Flory, Pierre Vildarts, P. Caillau, &c., &c.

The following rumours have obtained more or less currency within the last few days. We have no pretensions to any knowledge respecting their correctness. We give them as they circulate.

"Lieut. General Count Rumilly, First Aid-de-camp to H. M. Louis Philippe, had been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Confederation, and was shortly to sail from France in the steamer *Pluto*."

"Admiral Lainé, in the expectation of the speedy arrival of his successor in the command on this station, is making preparations for his departure from Montevideo."

The Montevideo *Comercio*, with its characteristic malignity, absurdly maintains that the late unfortunate Col. Rodriguez was assassinated at the instigation of General Rosas. It is but a few days since that the same print, commenting upon the supposed frequency of deaths in this city from insanity and aneurisms, boldly asserted that it was the natural effect of the constant terror in which the inhabitants lived! It is difficult to say whether such extravagancies of blind malevolence are more deserving of pity or contempt.

BRAZIL.—The Postmaster General has received directions not to charge postage any longer on newspapers coming from the Argentine Confederation; and to observe the same rule with regard to those countries where Brazilian journals are admitted free of postage.

H. M. the Emperor has been pleased to approve of Alexander Reid, Esq. as Consul General *ad interim* of the Argentine Confederation in the room of Wm. Platt, Esq., deceased.—[*Sentinella*.]

FLORES' PROJECTED EXPEDITION.

Correspondence between the Argentine Minister and Lord Palmerston.

The undersigned, acting in conjunction with the other ministers of the Republics of South America resident in this court, and taking part with them in the just alarm excited by the expedition which is being prepared in Spain, under the immediate direction of the Ecuatorian General Juan Flores, for the invasion of the Republic of Ecuador in that continent, has already had on a former occasion the honor to address the Rt. Hon. Viscount Palmerston, H. M.'s Principal Secretary for Foreign Affairs, for the purpose of denouncing to this government that in violation of the general law of nations and a statute of the British Parliament (Act 59, Geo. III, c. 69.) naval forces destined to join in that expedition were being fitted out in this United Kingdom by persons reputed as agents of the said General Flores.

The undersigned accordingly solicited H. B. M.'s government, by the ways and means in which it exercises its authority, to prevent said warlike preparations from being carried on, as prohibited by the laws of the kingdom, and as offensive to the independence of Ecuador and the security of the other South American Republics in like manner threatened.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Palmerston stated to the undersigned that, in order to prevent said hostile preparations from being carried on, recourse should be had, under the advice of a counselor, to the legal measures prescribed by the aforesaid statute (Act 59, Geo. III, c. 69.) and, the undersigned having proceeded agreeably to that suggestion, had the gratification to learn that the Rt. Hon. the Lords Commissioners of H. M.'s Treasury, to whose cognizance this affair had been submitted, had given orders to the authorities of the London Custom house for the immediate seizure and detention of the ships *Glencel* and *Neptune*, on board of which there was

a great number of British subjects who had engaged in this hostile expedition. The authorities of the custom house, in fact, after having received the depositions of witnesses agreeably to the seventh section of the above mentioned statute (59, Geo. III, c. 69), executed the seizure of said vessels, in regard to the destination and condition of which the slightest doubt does not remain after the abundant evidence which has been produced before the aforesaid authorities of the custom house.

The said vessels having been seized and detained in pursuance of the provisions of the above-mentioned statute their final condemnation agreeably thereto would not appear to be a questionable matter; and nevertheless several days have elapsed without its having been decreed by the competent authorities, notwithstanding that said statute gives them ample power to do so.

At the same time that this state of suspense is a source of anxiety to the undersigned and the other American ministers who have a lively interest in a speedy and favorable issue of this affair, we have all become alarmed at the news which circulates generally,—propagated by many of those who were engaged in the expedition,—that the Lords of the Treasury have issued orders to the custom house for the release of the aforesaid vessels.

The undersigned is persuaded that this is not lawfully possible in presence of the above-mentioned statute which is the special law in the present affair, and according to which he confidently relies it will be decided. But in the mean time he has thought, and thinks it to be his duty, to represent to the Rt. Hon. Lords of the Treasury, that the present uncertainty and alarm which have been excited with respect to the fate that awaits the seized vessels, are a positive evil for the various interest affected by that rash and unlawful enterprise, and that it would be highly expedient that their Lordships should be pleased to take prompt steps in order that the competent authorities should go on with the proceedings to the condemnation of said vessels, so as to dispel every kind of hope entertained by those who are engaged or may yet wish to engage in the expedition under the mistaken idea that it is indirectly countenanced by the British government; and in order likewise that the governments and people of the American Republics may have a conspicuous proof that in Great Britain no machinations will be carried on with impunity against the independence and security of any of them, whilst the act 59, Geo. III, c. 69, with so much wisdom and foresight passed for the better observance of the general law of nations, is respected and executed.

The undersigned avails himself &c.

Manuel Moreno.

20 George street, Portman's square.
H. E. Viscount Palmerston.

The undersigned, H. M.'s Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note which M. Moreno, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Confederation at this Court, addressed to him on the 10th inst., stating the satisfaction with which M. Moreno has understood that the officers of H. M.'s customs had seized and detained the three vessels *Glencel*, *Monarch* and *Neptune*, which appear to have been preparing in the river Thames with a warlike object and for the service of a foreign state in violation of the foreign enlistment act, and expressing his hope that H. M.'s government would not fail to take the steps required for the final condemnation of those vessels.

The undersigned has communicated M. Moreno's note to the Lords Commissioners of H. M.'s Treasury; but he begs to inform M. Moreno that the question whether these vessels are to be condemned or not must be determined by the decision of the courts of law whose province it is, agreeably to the act 59, Geo. III, c. 69, to try cases of this nature.

The undersigned requests M. Moreno to accept the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

Palmerston.

Foreign Office, }
December 21, 1846. }
M. Moreno, &c. &c. }

The above remonstrance of the Argentine Minister, in which he was joined by the Ministers of Peru and New Granada, had the effect not only of giving an impulse to the legal proceedings in the case of the vessels under seizure, but of causing the prosecution of the parties who had served as agents to Flores for the enlistment of the unfortunate men who had engaged in the expedition.

The following paragraph from the *Times* of 23d December shows the extent of Maria Christina's loss in the attempt to procure a throne for young Muñoz.

The private accounts from Madrid received in Paris continued to be unfavourable to the views of the French Court in Spain. "The open rupture between the Queen-Mother and her august daughter still existed," says a private letter—"nay, assumes daily more consistency. Queen Christina is beginning to comprehend that, even supported by the French Court, and with a huge case filled with decorations of the Legion of Honor to be distributed at her good pleasure, the thralldom and the tyranny so long and so cruelly exercised over her children, Queen Isabella and the Infanta Luisa, was, in respect of the former, completely and for ever at an end. Of these facts no one is more fully aware than M. Bresson, for no one is more deeply initiated in all the mysteries of the *camara*. No one, however, feels it more sensibly than the Queen-Mother, who suffers at this moment not only from the loss of influence in Spain, and from defeated hopes of sovereignty over an ancient appendage of that monarchy, but from pecuniary loss to the extent of 16,000,000 reals (160,000*l.*) embarked in the contemplated expedition of Gen. Flores. How this combination of evils accumulated and burst at once upon the head of her who not six months since boasted that 'a Sicilian head [she might have added heart] was, in diplomacy, worth two the produce of England,' it is not possible yet to conceive, but that the change of position is complete, no doubt should be entertained. This state of affairs in Madrid reacts upon Paris, division, discontent, disappointment, and anticipations of worse, exist in the Tuileries, founded on that 'masterpiece of King Louis Philippe's policy,' the Montpensier marriage. The 8,000,000*fr.*, 'besides diamonds,' of which the dower of the young and innocent child Donna Luisa consisted, are not regarded, even in the Chateau, be assured, as an equivalent for the loss of the (politically speaking) *entente cordiale* between France and England, nor, especially, for the rupture of the friendly intercourse of the Royal families of both kingdoms, and to restore each of which His Majesty would almost relinquish the advantages actually reaped from the speculation."

UNITED STATES.

Correspondence between G. J. Pendergrast and others and the Secretary of the Navy, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 4th of May last.

(Continued.)

No. 5.

United States ship Boston,

Monte Video, February 22, 1845.

The undersigned, commander of the United States ship Boston, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Admiral Brown's letter of the 19th instant.

The undersigned regrets to say that he finds the communication referred to written in a tone and spirit so dictatorial and inadmissible, as to preclude him from replying thereto, until he can be assured that there was no intention on the part of Admiral Brown, or his government, under whose orders he has acted, to offend against those rules of propriety which should be observed in the official communication between the officers of friendly nations.

The undersigned is responsible to his own government alone for his official acts, and cannot admit the right or propriety of any foreign officer or government to dictate to him a particular course of conduct.

The undersigned feels confident that it is only necessary to call the attention of Admiral Brown to the objections felt by the undersigned to the communication in question, that these objections may be removed, and the undersigned left at liberty to reply to the communication.

The undersigned has the honor to be, with great consideration, Admiral Brown's obedient servant,
G. J. Pendergrast.

To Admiral William Brown, Commandant-in-Chief of the Buenos Ayrean squadron off Monte Video.

Legation of the United States,

Buenos Ayres, February 11, 1845.

Sir: On the 4th instant the Minister of Foreign Affairs here, M. Arana, furnished me with your letters of the 30th January, 1845, to Admiral Brown, commander-in-chief of the Argentine squadron off Monte Video.

It was pleasing to see what you say in your first letter to Admiral Brown. The passages to which my remark is applied are as follows:

"Upon the receipt of your communication, I im-

mediately despatched an officer to assure you of my readiness to acknowledge the due enforcement of the blockade (rigorous,) and to maintain a strict neutral course.

"I have learned since, however, that the French admiral has refused to recognise the blockade, as declared in the official document referred to, and I therefore 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."

The great importance of the position you have taken, under a sense of duty, to maintain a strict neutrality, and 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, causes me to address you this letter.

Immediately on the receipt of the notification of the 11th January, 1845, of Don Felipe Arana, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic, declaring the ports of Monte Video and Maldonado under a strict blockade, I forthwith enclosed that notification to the Secretary of State of the United States at Washington. I have informed him that I had an interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs here, in which I mentioned to him that I had transmitted to the government of the United States, immediately on its receipt, his notification of the 11th ultimo of the strict blockade; and I had no doubt but that the United States would acknowledge its validity, and consider it "as a friendly notification" to them, in order that they might make the necessary arrangements for the discontinuance of all commerce with such blockaded port.

Such I have no doubt will be the position taken by the government of the United States when it receives the notification of the strict blockade; such was your position immediately on receiving Admiral Brown's communication of the 16th instant. (January, 1845;) such, too, was mine when I first received the first notification; such, too, to a great extent, will be the position of the merchants of the United States when notified by the Department of State to make the necessary arrangements for the discontinuance of all commerce with (this) such blockaded port.

But when I received information that the French admiral Lainé would not acknowledge the validity of the strict blockade, it became my duty to examine my position of strict neutrality, and to determine for myself whether the refusal of a mere officer would justify me in taking another position different from that announced to the Department of State and to the Argentine government here.

After an examination, according to the best lights which I have had on this most interesting subject, I now communicate my views to you with the utmost frankness, and shall be happy to receive any communication from you in relation to them.

At the moment when Admiral Lainé received notice of the strict blockade of Monte Video and Maldonado, France, to all outward appearances, was neutral. Buenos Ayres was belligerent. Of the right of a belligerent to put a blockade (where the force is adequate) there is no question. There has been no question where the place is also besieged by land.

Monte Video is besieged by land; and as far as the belligerents within are concerned, Buenos Ayres has an adequate force to blockade it by water. Such, sir, I infer to be your opinion; otherwise you would scarcely have acknowledged the strict blockade at first.

When a belligerent is besieging and blockading a town, and a neutral power employs a force so as to compel an entrance for their commerce, can this then be deemed a neutral? If this be assented, let us examine this position.

To yield obedience to the undoubted belligerent right of blockade, (in the sense in which the terms are here employed,) and to use the force of national ships to continue to carry on an accustomed commerce, (and now, most probably, an augmented one,) which may supply the blockaded town with men, money, and provisions, so as to cause the place to hold out; can this also be deemed a strict neutrality?

To yield obedience to and resist an undoubted right are, then, the same thing. This is an absurdity too glaring to be admitted.

Where, then, a neutral shall refuse to acknowledge this undoubted belligerent right, and to yield obedience to it, they lose their character of neutrality and become belligerent.

France, then, as far as the conduct of Admiral Lainé can do it, has ceased to be neutral. And he has done this as a mere naval officer, without any orders from his government, and has placed the forces of France off Monte Video in a state of war.

His government may, or may not, recognise the validity of his act. He acts upon the bare presumption that his sovereign may approve his act. It is a dangerous doctrine to vest in a mere executive officer a power to make war upon a foreign State upon presumption. Authority of the greatest weight and reason is opposed to such a principle. Again, it is not certain that the government of France will recognise the act of Admiral Lainé, to prevent the execution of the strict blockade, he having received no instructions to do so. It is fair to presume that France, acknowledging the Government of Buenos Ayres as an independent government, can scarcely refuse to it the right of blockade, in a legitimate sense, as set out above.

Admiral Lainé has, then, placed himself and his forces, upon a bare presumption, in a state of war against a weak belligerent, expending an immense amount of blood and treasure by land and sea, in the exercise of an undoubted right.

And now this question presents itself—Can the forces of the United States off Monte Video place themselves in the same belligerent position of Admiral Lainé, and continue to preserve "a strict neutral course?" I should answer, upon the reasoning above, that the force of the United States ought not to put themselves in the attitude of Admiral Lainé; that they cannot do it and maintain a strict neutral course.

What, then, are the United States to do? Before this question can be properly answered, it may be necessary to look at some considerations not strictly applicable to the right of the blockade.

Suppose, for a moment, that this government, not having force to carry out and continue the strict blockade, as far as the strong and opposing (and belligerent) neutral nations shall obstruct it, shall exercise some one of the following powers:

1st. Recommend their people to abstain from all trade with these opposing nations, and that their people shall refrain from using any of their manufactures.

2d. A non-intercourse with all such nations.

3d. A non-importation.

4th. An embargo.

Can we deny or resist the exercise of any such analogous rights? When we were not willing to go to war with the powerful nations of Great Britain and France, we adopted, at various times, every modification of these principles. We have done this from our earliest resistance to British wrongs, until the moment we declared war against that haughty nation. These are pacific weapons for the weak against the strong. We have used them freely, without stint. To deny this would show some curious and sinister bias, and a total ignorance of the whole history of the United States upon their unquestioned rights. These weapons were never deemed belligerent; they were to prevent war.

And for your advisement, sir, I tell you that the government of Buenos Ayres will probably adopt some such course. This intimation I have received in a manner entitling it to great credit, but which I am not at liberty to specify to you.

If, then, some of those measures, or some modification of them, be adopted, what will be its effect—1st, upon the whole trade of the United States in the waters of the La Plata? 2d. What will be the influence of this state of things upon the objects which the United States have in sending me here?

The first inevitable consequence must be to prohibit, or at least to materially cripple, the commerce of our fellow-citizens in all the waters of the La Plata.

The second consequence seems equally inevitable—to postpone, if not greatly to jeopard all the objects which the United States have proposed to themselves by sending a chargé d'affaires here; which are, to cultivate an amicable understanding, to settle certain claims of our citizens of long standing, and a treaty with this government.

Since writing the above, I have in charge from General Rosas, the governor of the province of Buenos Ayres, to say that not only some such measures as these will be adopted, but any other which may be required by the frequent aggressions which have been made against the sovereignty, independence, and dignity of this republic.

I entreat you then, sir, to review your position; to examine the facts and views which I have thus given you. Resume, then, your first position, until you can get orders to take the position you now occupy. The statements which I make to you, in regard to what I am assured will be the action of this government, are given in strict confidence. I am only privileged to communicate them to you, to Commodore Turner, and to our minister plenipotentiary at Rio.

Once more, sir, in conclusion: weigh well the small remnant of American trade at Monte Video, with the great principles of neutrality which I have endeavoured to enforce, and with our whole trade with the La Plata, and the objects of mission here.

Please to communicate to me your views; they will be highly acceptable. I have thought it proper to intrust the despatch to J. M. Moss, Esq., a most intelligent and respectable countryman of ours, who is well acquainted with my views on these important topics. Permit me to introduce him to you.

With sentiments of great respect,

I am your obedient servant,

William Brent, Jr.

Commander G. J. Pendergrast, U. S. ship Boston off Monte Video.

P. S.—I am also authorised to state to you, on the authority of H. E., the governor, that within a few days after the receipt of this letter will be addressed to you by Admiral Brown, as well as to all commanders of foreign stations off Monte Video, who have not recognized the blockade, requiring them to define distinctly their positions, and on whose answers the action of this government will be based. I herewith enclose a memorial of American captains for information.

W. B. Jr.

United States ship Boston,

Monte Video, March 1, 1845.

Sir: I had the honor to receive, by the hands of Mr. Moss, your communication of the 11th ult., relating to the blockade of this port.

After having given the subject the deliberate consideration which its importance demands, I am constrained to say that I can find no good reason for changing the position I have taken.

I was at first, and am still, prepared to respect the strict blockade, provided it be enforced equally against all nations; but if, however, Buenos Ayres fails from any cause (and it matters not what that cause may be) to carry it into effect against all nations, I am in duty bound to claim for the commerce of the United States all the immunities and advantages that may be enjoyed by the commerce of any other country.

This position is perfectly plain and simple, and involves no inconsistency whatever. My course has been strictly neutral, but I was not unmindful of what was due to the commerce of the United States when I found Buenos Ayres failing to enforce the blockade in such a manner as to require submission to it from neutrals.

Buenos Ayres, in her argument to establish her belligerent right of blockade, which I, at least, have never questioned, seems to have lost sight of a most important condition coupled with the exercise of that right, namely, that she must have the force and power to resist effectively all opposition. The failure, on her part, to maintain her belligerent right against the opposition of the French naval force, gives rise at once to a neutral right fully as sacred and important as the belligerent right of Buenos Ayres. No exceptions are authorized under the laws of nations in favor of peculiar nations. All must be effectually and equally excluded by the blockading force, or the blockade cannot be respected. So well am I satisfied on this point, that were I to suffer our vessels to be excluded from this port, under existing circumstances, I think I would be held to strict account by my government for any injuries which our citizens might thereby sustain.

Buenos Ayres, in contending for her belligerent rights, ought at the same time to bear in mind her own obligations and the rights of neutrals. When she does so, she will find that the American commander has claimed nothing more than he was justly entitled to, and that he ever has maintained, and still occupies, a strict neutral position.

I cannot allow myself to be influenced by the intimation that, for the sake of the insignificant portion of American commerce with the port of Monte Video, more important interests in the river Plata are jeopard. I have endeavoured to act throughout upon the general principles of right, not upon considerations of mere expediency; and feeling confident that such a course will be approved by my own government, I am under no uneasiness respecting the opinions of other governments upon the subject.

On the 19th ult. I received from Admiral Brown a highly objectionable communication relating to my course in connexion with the strict blockade, and I felt it to be my duty to return the answer which you will find herewith enclosed. I would send a copy of the communication, but I presume it has

been furnished you already by the Buenos Ayres government.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration and respect,
 G. T. Pendergrast,
 Commanding the U. S. ship Boston.
 Hon. William Brent, jr., Chargé d'Affaires of the United States; Buenos Ayres.
 (To be continued.)

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

March 20.—Wind N.

Arrived, Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, Lieut. Riboty, from Montevideo 18th inst.
 Passengers Messieurs James Stewart, William Eborall, two sisters and three children, Bernardo Daguerra, Juan Moron, Marcial Cordoba and daughter, Juan Canehet, Juan Reim Clavé, Cipriano Souvenias, Juan Ansolaverreche, Cayetano Guano, Miguel Blinquo and Felipe Lanuse. Mesdames Isabel Abaca de Courras, Anastasia Marmol and two daughters, Cipriana Mañoz de Anaya, her mother-in-law, four children and servant, and Mrs. Donald Campbell, sister and servant.

Sailed, H. B. M. packet Griffin, 3 guns, Lieut. James P. Thurburn for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro with the Mail for Falmouth.
 Passengers Messieurs Alexander Rodger, Frederick De Lisle, Frederick Prange, Pedro Petrochi, John E. Gardner, Charles Morton Stewart, and Mariano Comas, Mrs. Charles Rodewald two children and servant, and Misses Matilda Halbach, and Elizabeth Daley.

During the night—Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, Lieut. Riboty, for Montevideo.
 Passenger, Mr. James Stewart.

March 21.—Wind N.N.E.

No arrivals or sailings.
 March 22.—Wind N., in the afternoon changed to S.E.
 No arrivals or sailings.
 March 23.—Wind N.
 No arrivals or sailings.

March 24.—Wind N., in the afternoon changed to E.
 Arrived, Brazilian corvette Union, 18 guns, Captain Francisco Manuel Barrosa, from Montevideo 22nd inst.

March 25.—Wind N., in the afternoon changed to E.
 Arrived, Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, Lieut. Riboty, from Montevideo 24th inst.
 Passengers, Mesdames Maria Castro de Gabazo, son, two daughters and servant, Victoria Elias, niece and two servants, Valentina Ylla de Castellanos, daughter and servant.

March 26.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

March 17.
 H. B. M. steam frigate Firebrand, Captain James Hope, hence.
 March 18.
 French barque Achille, L. Bernard, from Bourdeaux 9th December, Rio Janeiro 6th inst.
 March 19.
 Spanish brig Joven Clemente, Agustin Maig, from Havana 25th December.
 British barque Clio, John Legrand, from Cadiz 2nd February.
 March 21.
 H. B. M. steamer Harpy, Lieut. James W. Tomlinson, from up the river.
 Hamburg galliot Carl Heinrich, J. Hanschild, from Rio Grande 17th inst.
 Sardinian schooner Adelaida, Jose Dedome, from Rio Grande 13th inst.

March 22.

H. B. M. packet Griffin, Lieut. James P. Thurburn, hence 20th inst.
 French brig Georgette, Morgat, from Rio Janeiro 7th inst.
 American brig Treaty, Jackson, from Parnaguá 6th inst.
 American brig Olinda, James Paxton, from Boston 24th January.
 Oriental schooner Aguilá, Recano, from Rio Grande.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

March 17.

Spanish brig Corina, A. Tollada, for Havana.
 Oriental zamaca Asumpta, José Balara, for Port Alegre.

March 18.

Brazilian brigantine Empreendedor, A. J. Lemos, for Santos.
 Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, Lieut. Riboty, for Buenos Ayres.

March 21.

H. B. M. steam frigate Firebrand, Captain James Hope, for Rio Janeiro.
 French barque Coriolan, Lamand, for Bourdeaux.
 Danish brig Ernest Lorenz, J. R. Hors, for Hamburg.
 Spanish polacre Mensagero, Millet, for Havana.
 Sardinian polacre Sonaviva, Rancela, for Rio Janeiro.

March 22.

Sardinian barque Hercules, J. B. Solaris, for Marseilles.
 do. schooner Thalia, for Rio Janeiro.
 do. brigantine fortuna, E. Copelo, for Pernambuco.
 Hamburg galliot Carl Heinrich, Hanschild, for Brazil.
 Spanish brig Esperanza, Guarandiola, for Havana.
 French barque Napoleon, N. Bombarde, for Havre.
 Spanish barque Joven Agustina, A. Domenech, for Havana.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NOTE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR
 BRITISH—Brig Grecian, 16 guns, Commander Louis S. Tindal.
 FRENCH—Corvette Expeditivo, 16 guns, Captain de Miniac.
 SARDINIAN—Brig Daino, 14 guns, Captain Chevalier Scelfero.
 Schooner Ninfa del Plata, Lieut. Riboty.
 BRAZILIAN—Corvette Union, 18 guns, Captain Francisco Manuel Barrosa.

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

No movement worthy of notice has occurred this week.

This day (27th inst.) completes the 546th day of the blockade.

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

Saturday	80
Sunday	79
Monday	80
Tuesday	83
Wednesday	81
Thursday	83
Friday	83

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. botines 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 bark "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 23 de Mayo, No. 23, where it will continue to be carried on the same terms as formerly.
 Buenos Ayres, 19th March, 1847.

George Temperley,

General Hosiery and Haberdasher,

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, stocks, 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, cassimere, vestings, &c., gentlemen's boots, half boots, and shoes, cloth, and prunella botines, 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. M 5

Wm. & Richard Daws

BEGS leave to inform their friends and the public that having had some years experience in the Undertaking Business, they intend carrying on the same in all its branches, having a fine assortment of Coffins and Coffin Furniture of all classes on hand. Any person who should be under the necessity of referring any of the above articles to the 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. Blinds made to order, old ones repaired and painted.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	325 a 328	each,
Do. Patriot	325 a 327	do.
Plata, macuquina	17 a 18	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	20 a 20 1/2	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	19 1/2 a 20	do.
Six per cent. Stock	96	
Exchange on England	2 1/2 a 2 1/2	
Do. France	93 a 95	franks per ounce
Do. Rio Janeiro	1 par.	per patacon
Do. Montevideo	1 par.	per cent. prem
Do. United States	17 a 19	
Hides, Ox, for Engd & Gerny	54 a 57	per pesada
Do. France	43 a 50	do.
Do. North America	37 a 38	do.
Do. Spain	42 a 47	do.
Do. salted	39 a 41	do. each
Do. Horse	22 a 24	do.
Calf skins	45 a 50	per pesada
Sheep skins, common	24 a 25	per dozen
Do. fine	34 a 35	do.
Deer skins	without price	
Goat skins	do.	
Nutra skins	4 1/2 a 5	nominal
Chinchilliskins	without price	
Horse hair, short	45 a 46	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	56 a 65	do.
Do. long	110 a 130	do.
Wool, common, washed	18 a 20	do.
Do. picked	without price	do.
Do. shorn from skins	do.	do.
Do. mestiza, dirty	14 a 23	do.
Tallow, pure	26 a 27	do.
Do. raw	16 a 18	do.
Do. with grease	22 a 24	do.
Jerked beef	29 a 30	per quintal
Horns, mixed	200 a 250	per thousand
Do. Ox	350 a 420	do.
Shin bones	without price	
Hide cuttings	8 a 9	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white	without price	
Do. black	10 a 21	do.
Salted tongues	9 a 10	per dozen
Salt, on board	1 a 2	per fanega
Discount	1 1/2 a 2	per cent. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 332 dollars
 The lowest price 324 dollars.
 The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2 1/2. The lowest 2 1/4-1/2.
 Doublons 7s. 6d. to 7 3/4 shillings.
 Do. From 93 to 95 francs.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.