

# British Packet



## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 3rd, 1847.

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### BUENOS AYRES.

We have news from England *via* Rio Janeiro to the 29th of January. The following is a translation of the Queen's speech on the opening of Parliament, as given by the *Jornal do Commercio*.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

With the deepest regret I have to call your attention, at the moment of your assembling anew, to the scarcity of the crops in Ireland and in some parts of Scotland.

In Ireland especially, the want of the usual food for the population has produced all the sufferings of famine and has considerably increased mortality amongst the poorer classes; offences have become more frequent being principally directed against property; and the conveyance of provisions has become dangerous in some parts of the country.

In order to mitigate these evils a great number of individuals have been provided with work who receive wages for the same in pursuance of an act passed in the last session of Parliament.

Some alterations in that act authorized by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in order to render that measure more advantageous will, I hope, receive your sanction. The necessary steps have been taken to diminish the want of provisions in the more destitute districts. Offences have been repressed as far as possible with the assistance of the troops and police.

I feel great satisfaction in observing that in various districts of those which have suffered most, the patience and resignation of the people have been most exemplary.

The deficiency of the crops in France, Germany, and other parts of Europe has increased the difficulties for obtaining the necessary provisions.

It behoves you to take into consideration the most expedient measures for alleviating the present want. I recommend you to examine with the most serious attention whether, by increasing for a limited period the facilities for importing corn from foreign countries and affording a greater liberty for the admission of sugar for the breweries and distilleries, the importation of provisions can be increased.

I must also call your attention to the permanent state of Ireland. The absence of political connections in that part of the United Kingdom offers you a favourable opportunity for examining dispassionately the social evils which afflict it. Various measures will be submitted to you which, if adopted by Parliament, may contribute to increase the well being of the great majority of the population, promote agriculture and diminish the calamities of a competition for the occupancy of lands which has been the source of so many crimes and miseries.

The marriage of the Infanta of Spain, Donna Louisa Ferdinanda, with the Duke of Montpensier has given rise to a correspondence between my Government and those of France and Spain.

The extinction of the State of Cracow has appeared to me so manifest a violation of the treaty of Vienna, that I have deemed it expedient to protest against that act before the latter court and those of Berlin and St. Petersburg, as parties thereto.

Copies of the different documents relative to this affair will be laid before you.

I indulge the hope that the hostilities in the River Plate which have so long interrupted the trade with that country will be speedily terminated; my efforts being earnestly directed to that end in conjunction with those of the King of the French.

My relations with foreign powers generally inspire me with the greatest confidence in regard to the maintenance of peace.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*  
I have ordered the respective estimates to be formed, with a view to combine the efficiency of the public service with the requisite economy.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I have ordered the necessary labours to be arranged for the due execution of the act passed in the last session of Parliament for the establishment of local offices for the recovery of small debts. I hope that the free enjoyment of civil rights to which that act alludes, will be by that means materially facilitated in every quarter of the Kingdom.

I recommend to your attention the measures which will be presented to you for the improvement of the public salubrity, a subject whose importance you will not fail to appreciate.

Deeply sensible of the blessings which, after a calamitous season, have been so often granted to this nation by a watchful Providence, I confide these important objects to your care, in the intimate conviction that your discussions will be guided by an impartial spirit, and in the hope that the present sufferings of my people will be alleviated, and that their future condition will be ameliorated by your wise deliberations.

A bill was presented to Parliament, having for its object to suspend all duties on corn until the 1st of September of the present year, and permitting the

[See last page.]



The following is the report of the Minister of War of the intrusive government of Montevideo to which we alluded in our last, as having caused a split between the coryphe of the two factions contending there for the nominal command. This document requires no commentary.

Most Excellent Sir,

I deem it my duty briefly to manifest in this report our real situation in order that Your Excellency taking the same into consideration, in conjunction with the Council, may adopt forthwith such measures as may be considered efficient to effect a change, because I cannot otherwise designate the present state but as alarming and perilous.

The disasters at Uruguay and Rio Negro occasioned a loss to us in a few days of several important points on the coast of those rivers, and the army which operated under the command of Brigadier General D. Fructuoso Rivera has been annihilated without any other feat of arms than the taking of Paysandú which victory occasioned the lamentable and irreparable loss of more than a third of its *personnel*.

Its remnants, of the number of which the Ministry has not hitherto received any official account, are at Martia Garcia destitute of every thing, and surrounded by upwards of 2,500 persons of different ages and both sexes, who naturally tend to excite a recollection of those sad disasters. The appearance of all that has been collected in the Island of Martin Garcia and of all that is dispersed throughout the Islands in the Uruguay, offers a picture of misery and distress.

Your Excellency has seen by the official communications of the commander at Colonia that that important city was completely unprovided and in want of arms and ammunition of all kinds. As soon as the Department was aware of it, it furnished those articles and provisions, and not being able to withdraw any from the small disposable *personnel* which constitutes the garrison for the defence of the capital, it ordered General Rivera to send forthwith, direct, 200 men under Commandant Rebollo which officer had previously belonged to that garrison. General Rivera has not complied with this order although he received it at the Island of Vizcaino, so that Colonia has not a regular garrison and its security is confided to the vessels stationed in that port by the commanders of the intervening powers.

The situation of Maldonado, notwithstanding the

effort which was made for reinforcing its scanty and irregular garrison with 80 men, keeps me constantly uneasy as the occupation of the city cannot be considered advantageous for making a defence sustained by the aid of the vessels which the intertours have stationed in the port. It requires, therefore, a strong garrison and works corresponding with its locality to give it that security of which it is destitute at present. Ammunition, artillery, and muskets have been sent and some provisions which were urgently demanded.

The capital, the preservation of which is the basis of our resistance to Rosas' and Oribe's pretensions, and in which the governments of England and France are compromised, offers at present a positively alarming aspect.

Naturally, the duration of such continued and monotonous service has produced weariness. Amongst the native corps discipline has relaxed to such an extreme that the commanders cannot go beyond a temporizing system in order to obtain their services which are considered as irksome.

Party spirit ever blinded by rage went so far as to imprudently make calumny a means of stirring up commotions amongst the lower orders of the army. Since that moment the great spring for maintaining discipline was broken and there has not been time nor means for reestablishing and tempering it anew.

The want of clothing, the loss of many officers, who cannot be replaced and other causes make this situation an extraordinary one, and the continuance of this force in the right path is as uncertain as the life of the invalid who has an aneurism in the heart.

The conduct of the volunteer corps is generally good, and it may be said that they act only in accordance with the inspirations and influence of their chiefs.

The *personnel* of the corps posted on the lines outside the entrenchment does not exceed 700 men; of this number, in consequence of the laxity in the service, not more than 500 assemble at night. This force therefore is that which covers our extensive front. The works which have been begun for the purpose of rendering the service more secure and tolerable, urgently call for their conclusion and the separation of a daily sum in order to pay the labourers and mechanics.

Our artillery park is totally unprovided with all kinds of ammunition. Had not the shot which was found in the brig Caganacha been made use of, it would not have been possible to provide the batteries of Colonia and Maldonado with a hundred rounds for each gun. Those which we have for the defence of the capital are not provided with 25 rounds each. There does not exist more than about 30 arrobas of cannon and musket powder, there being no more than a depot of 3000 musket cartridges to supply the daily consumption of the army.

The greater part of the gun carriages in service must be considered in a most deplorable state. The guns which guard the trench are the greater part of them mounted upon carriages which, upon inspection, are not considered in a state to stand three or four discharges. The park requires therefore a prompt supply of powder, lead, cannon balls and all the other corresponding articles; and our *maestranza* an immediate supply for repairing carriages.

There are only 500 muskets which have been received this month in the commissariat department, of which 60 have been sent to Maldonado, and 200 men who are now being enrolled for the garrison of Maldonado are to be armed with the rest; 200 stands of arms required by the Colonel of the Basque Regiment, to arm the individuals of that corps, having been sent yesterday. The quantity for the garrison of Colonia solicited by the commander of that place has not consequently been furnished. The provisions for the capital which now reach the

prodigious number of 30,000 rations are obtained from the purveyors with trouble and difficulty, and consequently the Minister cannot devise a means for supplying with that regularity which good order in the service requires, the provisions which it is necessary to furnish daily at the different points which the government maintains outside the Capital.

The Army, Signior President, is completely naked; the clothing given to our corps about two months ago, as an indispensable covering for their bodies, is now reduced to miserable tatters.

Two hundred uniforms must be got ready to clothe the 200 men who are to go to Maldonado, 200 to clothe the 200 Basques who are to be armed, and 150 which are urgently asked for by the Commander of the cavalry at Colonia. Arms and accoutrements are required for the same; and finally, in order to supply these wants at present 2,000 muskets are urgently required.

Your Excellency has now a slight sketch of the moral and material state of the forces under the orders of the government. I will now proceed to inform you of some of the incidents of the day, which if under other circumstances might not be considered serious may at present compromise the principle of the defence of the Capital, which as I have before said is not confided solely to government but also to the intervening Powers, which contribute thereto with their forces.

Under the pretext that an act of injustice is committed, to the disparagement of General Rivera, because the government deprived him of the title of General in Chief of the Army of Operations, party spirit excites distrust; it supposes this resolution the offspring of a contrary spirit of partizanship and adds to the material causes of our present weakness one so serious and fraught with such grave consequences that it may be productive of one of those trying days, which we have on more than one occasion witnessed within our lines, and which if we have been able thus far to triumph over, it is not prudent to rely on that expectation.

Your Excellency knows that shortly after the disasters of Uruguay and Rio Negro were known, and during the first few days after I took charge of the War and Foreign departments, the Minister of the Home Department and myself were called by the intervening Ministers to inform us of the resolution which they in conjunction with the Commanders of the forces of their respective governments had agreed upon. This resolution was reduced merely to this—that if the government considered General Rivera any longer in the character of Commander in Chief, the intervening Ministers would cut off all communication with this government, and would in no case compromise their forces with those of the Republic. The Minister of War assured Colonel Pozolo that the intervening Ministers will have urged this pretension in an official note to government. The same has been subsequently stated by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to D. Juan Leon de las Casas. It did not become us nor our position to dissent from nor oppose the grounds and reasons for this resolution.

The government then obtained a delay in regard to the consequences of this resolution, explaining to their Excellencies that if, as it was supposed, the Army had been lost, General Rivera could not remain in an illusory and ridiculous command, and that this would not be a drawback to the profiting of General Rivera's services which the government hoped to make available for the good of the country.

And, now Signior President, this incident which justifies the prudence and dignity of government, gives room for party spirit to rush blindly forward to spread reports which have not failed to be felt in some of our corps. There is yet more, Signior President, a grave and creditable person yesterday informed me that in the Assembly of Notables itself, measures are being concerted in order that the government shall encounter difficulties in obtaining the legal resources which it has demanded of that body, to be enabled to carry on the defence of the country.

This note has been yesterday communicated to the intervening Ministers by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in compliance with a resolution adopted by a council of Ministers. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has himself assured D. Juan Leon de las Casas of this—that is, that it is transmitted to the Foreign Ministers at the same time that it is forwarded to the Council of State.

I have now concluded the picture of our situation; we are in want of every thing because we have nothing. My efforts are not sufficient to triumph over this state of things in my department. My responsibility will have ceased if Your Excellency will deign to inform the intervening Ministers of this report since they are interested in upholding this

government which in my opinion is liable to fall, if this state of things should last.

Montevideo 23d February 1847.

Francisco J. Muñoz.

To H. E. the President of the Republic.

#### 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.)

\* United States ship Boston, Monte Video, September 30, 1845.

Sir: I have the honor herewith to transmit copies of a correspondence which has taken place between the British and French admirals and myself, in relation to the blockade of the ports of the republic of Uruguay.

It will be seen that the admirals refuse to grant what I conceive a reasonable demand on the part of neutrals, to be allowed more time to remove their property, and consequently some injury and loss will be sustained; but, I believe, not very great in amount. Under the circumstances, however, I have thought it judicious and proper to protest against the proceedings of the admirals. It can do no harm, and will serve to place the claims of our citizens on a fair footing, should it be determined hereafter that the course of the admirals has been unnecessarily rigorous or improper.

The joint letter of Admirals Ingfield and Laine, I am sorry to say, is far from being a satisfactory answer to mine of the 5th inst. I fear their perception of the rights of neutrals is not very clear at this time, and that they are far from considering themselves bound by the same rules now that governed them when they, as neutrals, were opposing the belligerent rights of Buenos Ayres.

By the notification enclosed, marked A, you will perceive that they have just declared the whole coast of the province of Buenos Ayres under blockade. This, I believe, is considered inadmissible at the present day—by our government at least—and I shall therefore protest against it.

With reference to the validity of the present blockade, imposed by the English and French in the Rio de la Plata, I do not feel myself called upon to decide, and shall leave that point to be determined by yourself or our government; but in the mean time, I will not fail in my efforts to protect our citizens from all the injury I can, and will not hesitate to remonstrate with the blockading powers whenever I discover them departing in the slightest degree from the principles which our government has contended for in the enforcement of blockade.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Sir, your obedient servant.

G. J. Pendergrast, Commander.

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

United States ship Boston, Monte Video, August 23d, 1845.

Sir: On the 4th of this month I had the honor to receive your verbal notification of the blockade of the port of Bucoo, and of your intention to blockade all the ports of this republic which were or might be in possession of the troops of Buenos Ayres, and that neutrals would be allowed until the 12th instant to remove their property from the Bucoo.

On the 18th instant I received a second verbal notification that her Britannic Majesty's ship Comus had been sent to blockade Maldonado, and that three days would be allowed neutrals to remove their property.

I have no precise information of the condition of the citizens of the United States at Maldonado, or of the amount of their property at that place, but I am satisfied that the time allowed for its shipment must prove altogether too short to be of any advantage to them. I feel the more concerned on this point from having been informed to-day that one of my countrymen has property at the Bucoo which he would have taken away if he had been allowed sufficient time. The person referred to happened to be at Buenos Ayres at the time the blockade was declared; and, although he promptly gave orders for the shipment of his merchandise, the orders were not received until after the 12th.

I am induced to place this subject before you at this early period in the hope that instructions may be given to prevent any unnecessary loss or embarrassment to the citizens of the United States who may be under the necessity of withdrawing their property from the blockaded ports; as I feel confident that it cannot be any part of the object of the commanders of the blockading forces to injure or embarrass the citizens of neutral nations.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Sir, your obedient servant,

G. J. Pendergrast.

Commander United States ship Boston.

Rear Admiral Ingfield, Commander-in-chief of her Britannic Majesty's naval forces, Rio de la Plata.

Her Majesty's ship "Eagle,"

Off Monte Video, August 25, 1845.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d instant on the subject of the blockade of the ports of the Bucoo and Maldonado, by the vessels of the squadrons under the respective command of Rear Admirals Laine and myself; and, in reply, I regret to inform you that it has been determined no further extension of time in favour of neutrals can be granted consistently with the objects we have in view, and I am obliged therefore to decline making any alteration in the orders of the blockading vessels.

I have the honor to be,

Sir, your most obedient servant,

S. H. Ingfield,

Rear Admiral and Commander-in-chief.

To Commander Pendergrast, United States ship "Boston."

United States ship Boston, Monte Video, September 5, 1845.

The undersigned, commander of the United States ship Boston, has had the honor to receive Rear Admiral Ingfield's letter of the 25th ultimo, in reply to the communication of the undersigned in relation to the blockade of Maldonado and the Bucoo.

The undersigned, in the communication referred to, had the honor to urge upon Rear Admiral Ingfield that the three days allowed to neutrals to withdraw their property from Maldonado was entirely too short a time to be of any service to them, and the undersigned has to express his regret that it had been determined by Rear Admirals Ingfield and Laine that no further extension of time in favour of neutrals could be granted consistently with the objects in view.

The undersigned begs leave now to inform Rear Admiral Ingfield that the difficulties anticipated have actually arisen, inasmuch, as the undersigned has been appealed to by citizens of the United States for aid in obtaining an opportunity to remove their property from Maldonado. The property in question being of a perishable nature, must necessarily be entirely lost to the owners if they cannot ship it to a market before the approaching warm season.

The undersigned feels it to be his duty to place the subject again before Rear Admirals Ingfield and Laine for their serious consideration, in the hope of obviating the necessity of a formal protest and a reference of the matter to the governments of the United States, Great Britain and France. The undersigned considers that he would be unmindful of his duty to the citizens of this country, were he to appear to lend his sanction; by his silence or otherwise, to the course which Rear Admirals Ingfield and Laine have deemed it expedient to pursue, in denying to neutrals a reasonable time to remove their property from the blockaded ports; and he cannot refrain from contrasting the course of the British naval commander off this place in January last, when a strict blockade of Monte Video was declared by Buenos Ayres, with the present course, when the position is changed from neutrals to blockaders.

Sir Thomas Pasley, at that time, not only insisted that it would be necessary to defer the operation of the blockade in favor of British subjects, but "that it became necessary for him to claim indemnification for any losses to which British subjects may be subjected in consequence of the proposed rigorous blockade with respect to British vessels, or to vessels containing British property from beyond seas, which may have left the port of departure before the receipt of the intelligence of the rigorous blockade in lieu of the modified blockade hitherto enforced."

The undersigned fully appreciates the solicitude of Sir Thomas Pasley to secure the subjects of Great Britain from losses, and the conduct of that officer on that occasion admonishes the undersigned to be equally vigilant and zealous in his endeavours to prevent similar losses at the present time to the neutral citizens of the United States.

The undersigned has also been appealed to by citizens of the United States interested in the commerce of the Rio de La Plata, for information to guide them in the management of their business under existing circumstances, and to enable them to avoid difficulties with the naval forces engaged in the present hostilities.

The squadron of Buenos Ayres has been cap-

tured by the British and French naval forces, and the town of Colonia has been attacked and taken by them, in concert with the squadron of Monte Video, without the promulgation of any manifesto or other public declaration of the object in view, or the course to be pursued; and as it is publicly known that Monte Video is at war with Buenos Ayres, and that vessels bearing the Buenos Ayrean flag are liable to capture by them, it has become a matter of great importance to neutrals to know what course will be pursued by the British and French forces with respect to Buenos Ayrean vessels carrying neutral property.

The undersigned begs leave to offer a few general observations in relation to the blockade which now exists, and which may hereafter be imposed by the British and French naval forces on the Rio de La Plata; and in so doing he hopes to arrive at a clear understanding on all points which are likely to arise, and to avoid thereby all difficulty and collision.

In the first place he would observe, that the right and authority of the parties declaring a blockade should be fully and clearly established.

Secondly. That the ports or points blockaded should be distinctly specified and defined.

Thirdly. That no entire coast can be considered blockaded.

Fourthly. That in all cases wherein it can be done without manifest detriment to the blockading power, due and formal notice should be given, and a reasonable time allowed to neutrals to withdraw their property.

Fifthly. That no port or point can be considered blockaded unless there be a sufficient naval force present off the place to render it dangerous for a vessel to attempt to pass it.

Sixthly. That a neutral vessel arriving at a blockaded port or place must first be warned off, and the register endorsed, and shall not be liable to further detention or molestation, unless she attempts again to enter the blockaded port or place.

The undersigned has thus endeavoured to embody the principles applicable to the present blockade, as they presented themselves to his mind. They appear to him to be fair and equitable, and he believes them to be so considered at the present day. He feels very confident that the government of the United States will urge them as the rule of action in all cases wherein their citizens and their property may be concerned, and will insist upon indemnification for any losses that may be sustained by their citizens from the blockading forces by a departure from these principles.

The undersigned begs leave to state, in conclusion, that the only question which has yet demanded his interposition is, whether the time allowed to neutrals to withdraw their property from the Bucoo and Maldonado was reasonable and sufficient; and he is constrained to say that, inasmuch as it applies to citizens of the United States, it does not appear reasonable or sufficient; and he would therefore again urge upon Rear Admiral Inglesfield a further consideration of the subject; and has the honor to be Rear Admiral Inglesfield's most obedient servant,

G. J. Pendergrast.

To Rear Admiral Inglesfield, Commander-in-chief of H. B. Majesty's naval forces, Rio de La Plata.

United States ship Boston,  
Monte Video, September 5, 1845.

The undersigned, commander of the United States ship Boston, had the honor to address, on the 22d ultimo, to Rear Admiral Inglesfield, a communication on the subject of the blockade of the Bucoo and Maldonado by the naval forces of France and Great Britain, urging that the time allowed to neutrals to withdraw their property was entirely too short to be of any service to them. In reply Rear Admiral Inglesfield states that "it had been determined no further extension of time in favor of neutrals can be granted consistently with the objects we have in view."

The undersigned has now the honor to inform Rear Admiral Lainé that the difficulties anticipated have actually arisen, inasmuch as the undersigned has been appealed to by citizens of the United States for aid in obtaining an opportunity to remove their property from Maldonado. The property in question being of a perishable nature, must necessarily be entirely lost to the owners if they cannot ship it to a market before the approaching warm season.

The undersigned feels it to be his duty to place the subject again before Rear Admirals Lainé and Inglesfield for their serious consideration, in the hope of obviating the necessity of a formal protest and a reference of the matter to the governments of the United States, France, and Great Britain.

The undersigned considers that he would be un- mindful of his duty to the citizens of his country

were he to appear to lend his sanction, by his silence or otherwise, to the course which Rear Admirals Lainé and Inglesfield have deemed it expedient to pursue, in denying to neutrals a reasonable time to remove their property from the blockaded ports; and he cannot refrain from contrasting the view of this question taken by the Baron de Mareuil, in his note of the 27th March last, with that adopted now, when the position is changed from neutrals to blockaders. The Baron de Mareuil, in his note to the Argentine government of that date, expresses his confidence that in imposing the strict blockade of Monte Video, they will grant sufficient time for French vessels to sail, and for the natives of France to withdraw themselves and their property. The views which animated the Baron de Mareuil and Rear Admiral Lainé to guard the natives of France against losses at that time, operate with equal force upon the undersigned to protect his countrymen from similar losses at the present.

The undersigned has also been appealed to by citizens of the United States interested in the commerce of the Rio de La Plata, for information to guide them in the management of their business under existing circumstances, and to enable them to avoid difficulties with the naval forces engaged in the present hostilities.

The squadron of Buenos Ayres has been captured by the British and French naval forces, and the town of Colonia has been attacked and taken by them, in concert with the squadron of Monte Video, without the promulgation of any manifesto or other public declaration of the object in view, or the course to be pursued; and as it is publicly known that Monte Video is at war with Buenos Ayres, and that all vessels bearing the Buenos Ayrean flag are liable to capture by them, it has become a matter of great importance to neutrals to know what course will be pursued by the French and British forces with respect to Buenos Ayrean vessels carrying neutral property.

The undersigned begs leave to offer a few general observations in relation to the blockade which now exists, and which may hereafter be imposed by the French and British naval forces in the Rio de La Plata; and in so doing, hopes to arrive at a clear understanding on points which are likely to arise, and to avoid thereby all difficulty and collision.

In the first place, he would observe that the rights and authority of the parties declaring a blockade should be fully and clearly established.

Secondly, that the ports or points to be blockaded should be distinctly specified and defined.

Thirdly, that no entire coast can be considered blockaded.

Fourthly, that in all cases wherein it can be done without manifest detriment to the blockading power, due and formal notice should be given, and a reasonable time allowed to neutrals to withdraw their property.

Fifthly, that no port or point can be considered blockaded unless there be a sufficient naval force present off the place to render it dangerous for a vessel to pass in.

Sixthly, that a neutral vessel arriving at a blockaded port or place must first be warned off, and the register endorsed, and shall not be liable to further detention or molestation unless she attempt again to enter the blockaded port or place.

The undersigned has thus endeavoured to embody the principles applicable to the present blockade as they presented themselves to his mind. They appear to him to be fair and equitable, and he believes them to be so considered at the present day. He feels very confident that the government of the United States will urge them as a rule of action in all cases wherein their citizens and their property may be concerned, and will insist upon indemnification for any losses that may be sustained by their citizens from the blockading forces by a departure from these principles.

The undersigned begs leave to state, in conclusion, that the only question which has yet demanded his interposition is, whether the time allowed to neutrals to withdraw their property from the Bucoo and Maldonado was reasonable and sufficient; and he is constrained to say that, inasmuch as it applies to citizens of the United States, it does not appear to be reasonable or sufficient, and he would, therefore, again urge upon Rear Admiral Lainé a further consideration of the subject; and has the honor to be Rear Admiral Lainé's most obedient servant,

G. J. Pendergrast.

To Rear Admiral Lainé, Commander-in-chief of the naval forces of France, Rio de La Plata.

Her Majesty's ship Vernon,

Off Monte Video, September 13, 1845.

Sir: On my return to this anchorage on the 11th instant, I had the honor of receiving your letter of

the 5th instant relative to the blockade of Maldonado, &c.; and, as you therein address Rear Admiral Lainé as well as myself, I must defer replying fully to your communication till I have an opportunity of conferring with that officer on the subject of its contents.

I am in daily expectation of Rear Admiral Lainé's arrival.

I have the honor to be,

Sir, your obedient servant,

S. H. Inglesfield.

Rear Admiral and Commander-in-chief of the British naval forces on the River Plate.

To Commander G. J. Pendergrast, United States ship Boston.

Off Monte Video, September 29, 1845.

The undersigned, rear admirals and commanders-in-chief of the respective French and British naval forces in the river Plate, having given the subject of the note, dated the 5th instant, addressed by Commander Pendergrast of the United States ship Boston to Rear Admiral Inglesfield, relative to the blockade of the Bucoo and Maldonado, their most serious consideration, have the honor to inform Commander Pendergrast that, notwithstanding their earnest desire to obviate the necessity of a formal protest against their proceeding, and much as they must of course regret that neutrals should suffer losses from any acts which take place under their direction, yet, as such losses are necessarily incidental to a state of hostility, they cannot admit that the reasons adduced by Commander Pendergrast are of sufficient weight to induce them, consistently with the objects they have in view, to alter the determination they have already come to not to permit any vessels to depart from the ports in question, as the term granted for the departure of neutrals had expired.

As the law of blockade does not recognize the necessity of any time being allowed to neutrals to withdraw their property, except such as may have actually been shipped before the blockade commenced, and as the time granted has been purely a matter of favor to neutrals, the undersigned are at a loss to understand on what ground the government of the United States could insist upon indemnification for any losses that the citizens of that country may have sustained by reason of the said blockade.

The undersigned beg to remark to Commander Pendergrast, with reference to the course adopted by Captain Sir Thomas Pasley, in January last, on the occasion of a strict blockade of Monte Video being declared by Buenos Ayres, that there appears to be no analogy between that and the present question; and, therefore, the line of conduct so judiciously pursued by Sir Thomas Pasley can have no influence over their present determination as to the blockade under discussion.

With respect to *bona fide* neutral property on board Buenos Ayrean vessels, it is to be presumed in the absence of any positive decision on this particular question, that the governments of France and Great Britain would deal with it according to the practice which has hitherto prevailed in the admiralty courts of those countries in cases of such a nature.

The official notification published by the Oriental government on the 27th inst., relative to merchant's vessels arrived from Uruguay, together with the orders given by the undersigned to the officers under their command in accordance with the said notification, must sufficiently prove to Commander Pendergrast that the undersigned are earnestly desirous of dealing with *bona fide* neutrals as favorably as possible.

It being the intention of the undersigned to enforce any blockade which may be established strictly in accordance with what they believe to be the recognised law in such cases, it appears to the undersigned that no object would be gained in opening a discussion with Commander Pendergrast as to what are the principles applicable to the present blockade.

Further, the undersigned beg to call the attention of Commander Pendergrast to the fact that, on the 1st of August last, her Britannic Majesty's chargé d'affaires, the consul of France, and the undersigned intimated to the foreign consuls and to the officers commanding foreign naval squadrons at Monte Video, that all the ports in possession of General Oribe would be blockaded by the French and English forces.

The undersigned avail themselves of this opportunity to assure Commander Pendergrast of their high consideration.

Lainé

S. H. Inglesfield.

# MARINE LIST.

## PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

March 27.—Wind E.S.E.  
No arrivals or sailings.  
March 28.—Wind S.E.  
Sailed, Brazilian sloop of war Union, Captain Manuel Barroso, for Montevideo.  
March 29.—Wind S.  
No arrivals or sailings.  
March 30.—Wind S.  
No arrivals or sailings.  
March 31.—Wind S., in the afternoon changed to S.E.  
No arrivals or sailings.  
April 1.—Wind S.S.E.  
No arrivals or sailings.  
April 2.—Wind S.S.E.  
No arrivals or sailings.

### ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

March 24.  
Sardinian brigantine El Sol, M. Melo, from St. Catherine's 16th inst.  
March 25.  
Dutch galliot Ana Augusta, Haye, from Rio Grande 23d inst.  
March 26.  
H. B. M. steamer Harpy, Lieut. James W. Tomlinson, from Maldonado 25th inst.  
French war steamer Fulton, Captain Mazeres, from Maldonado 25th inst.  
French war steamer Chimère, Captain Poudra, from Maldonado 25th inst.  
Brazilian barque Alsira, S. Anezes, from Parnaguá 15th inst.  
March 27.  
French barque Anaïs, Bordavie, from Bourdeaux 2nd February, Rio Janeiro 15th inst.  
American barque Mason Barney, Scott, from Parnaguá 19th inst.  
March 28.  
Brazilian brigantine Douro, Silva, from Santos 20th inst.  
Brazilian polacre Virginia, J. Pedro, from Parnaguá 20th inst.  
Danish brig Fides, H. P. Closter, from Parnaguá 20th inst.  
Sardinian schooner Union, A. Crose, from Rio Grande 25th inst.  
American schooner Forest, Leland, from Rio Grande 26th inst.  
March 29.  
H. B. M. ship Satellite, Captain Rowley, from Rio Janeiro 22nd March, with the mail from Fal-mouth.  
British brig Malvina, John Wilson, from Cadiz 4th February.  
Spanish polacre Vincenta, Alsina, from Barcelona 11th January, and Malaga 6th February.

### SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

March 23.  
Sardinian zamaca Angelita, A. Micheline, for Rio Grande.  
American barque Rosalva, Burrows, for Rio Grande.  
March 25.  
H. B. M. packet Griffon, Lieut. James P. Thurburn, for Rio Janeiro with the mail for England.  
March 27.  
French barque Banarè, E. Michel, for Marseilles.

Thermometer in the Mirador of the Commercial Rooms since our last:—  
Saturday.....81  
Sunday.....81  
Monday.....74  
Tuesday.....70  
Wednesday.....64  
Thursday.....65  
Friday.....66

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.  
BRITISH—Brig Grecian, 16 guns, Commander Louis S. Tindal.  
FRENCH—Corvette Expeditive, 16 guns, Captain de Minie.  
SARDINIAN—Brig Daino, 14 guns, Captain Chevalier Scalfiero.  
Schooner Ninis del Plata, Lieut. Riboty.

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

No movement worthy of notice has occurred this week.  
This day (3rd inst.) completes the 553rd day of the blockade.

[Continued from first page.]

free importation of the same in foreign bottoms. This bill passed both branches of the legislature and received the royal assent in the short space of five days.

General Flores was at Paris, and the expedition against Ecuador appears to have been altogether abandoned.

Lord Howden had been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Rio Janeiro. It was said that, before presenting his credentials there, he was to come to the River Plate on a special mission for the settlement of affairs in this quarter.

The noble Lord had gone to Paris to receive, it was supposed, instructions from the French Government. He was shortly expected in England, and was to take passage in the screw steamer *Rattler*, Capt. Morman, which was to leave Portsmouth from the 15th to the 20th of February. The French steamer *Pluto* was to sail from Toulon about the same time, with the new Consul-General to Montevideo, M. Devoize, on board. M. His de Buttental, lately appointed Minister to Brazil, was also on the eve of departure.

Sir Thomas Herbert had been promoted to the rank of Commodore of the first class.

By the West India mail news had been received in London from Mexico, according to which the American squadron had recently lost two steamers and still remained in the bay of Tampico and was waiting for troops to effect a landing and make a simultaneous attack on Alvarado and Vera Cruz.

It was also rumoured that at the moment of the occupation of Saltillo by General Taylor, serious disorders had occurred in the volunteer corps, and that in consequence of these and other acts of insubordination the American General was obliged to retire from Monterey, pursued by Santa Ana with an army of 10,000 men. General Santa Ana had been elected President of Mexico.

### Advertisements.

#### Wants a Situation,

A S Cook and Housekeeper, an English female. Apply at No. 166, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

#### To Let,

THE House, No. 222 Calle del Uruguay, (north-east corner of Mr. Wildo's quinta) consisting of 7 rooms, kitchen, &c., well of potable water and some fruit trees. Rent \$300.

#### For Sale,

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

#### 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 scarves, cravats, neckties, 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, castilees, 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.

### 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 the same terms as formerly.  
Buenos Ayres, 19th March, 1847.

### Cheap Books.

No. 89½ Calle de Cangallo.

#### For Sale,

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

#### Black Ink.

BY the dozen, or single bottles of a superior quality and very cheap—also red, yellow and blue ink supplied in any quantity.  
Calle de Cangallo No. 89½.

#### Stationery.

WRITING paper, copy-books, quills, steel pens, wafers, sand, &c. No. 89½ Calle de Cangallo. M 4 p 1

### Advertisement.

THE Proprietors of the Foreign and Colonial Agency and Commission Office, 67 Strand, London, continue to execute 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 from London or Liverpool House for payment.  
Buenos Ayres, Feb. 4, 1847.

DANIEL MAXWELL,

Agent.

No. 59 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

### 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 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. Blinds made to order, old ones repaired and painted.

### PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	325	325	each,
Do. Patriot.....	324	325	do.
Plata, macquina.....	18	19	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish.....	19½	20½	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones.....	19½	20	do.
Six per cent. Stock.....	95		
Exchange on England.....	24	24½	
Do. France.....	95	95	franks per ounce
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	1	par.	per panaca
Do. Montevideo.....	1		per cent. prep
Do. United States.....	19	20	
Hides, Ox, for Engld & Gerny.....	54	57	per pesada
Do. France.....	45	50	do.
Do. North America.....	37	38	do.
Do. Spain.....	43	46	do.
Do. salted.....	40	42	do.
Do. Horse.....	22	24	do. each
Calf skins.....	43	45	per pesada
Sheep skins, common.....	25		per dozen
Do. fine.....	35		do.
Deer skins.....		without price	
Goat skins.....		do.	
Nutra skins.....	4	5	nominal
Chinebilliskins.....		without price	
Horse hair, short.....	46	48	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed.....	56	62	do.
Do. long.....	110	130	do.
Wool, common, washed.....	17	20	do.
Do. picked.....		without price	do.
Do. shorn from skins.....		do.	do.
Do. mestiza, dirty.....	15	30	do.
Tallow, pure.....	25	30	do.
Do. raw.....	21	22	do.
Do. with grease.....	22		do.
Jerked beef.....	29	30	per quintal.
Horns, mixed.....	300	250	per thousand
Do. Ox.....	400	450	do.
Shin bones.....		without price	
Hide cuttings.....	7	8	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white.....		without price	
Do. black.....	10	10½	do.
Salted tongues.....	9	10	per dozen
Salt, on board.....		none.	per fanega
Discount.....	14	15	per cent. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 327 dollars  
The lowest price 324 dollars.  
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 24.  
The lowest 2 1-2d.  
Doublons 71s. 6d. to 73 shillings.  
Do. From 93 to 95 franks.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.