

# British Packet



## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1079.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 24th, 1847.

(Established in 1826.)

### BUENOS AYRES.

With this number concludes the Quarter of the British Packet.

The reported arrival of Lord Howden at Rio Janeiro turns out to be a hoax, though repeated in the Montevideo papers. Such rumors owe their currency, perhaps, more to the anxiety with which the event is awaited, than to the ingenuity of the waggish fabricators.

Donna Isabel la Torre de Robere, a native lady residing at Cordoba, has, under date 20th March last, addressed a letter to the daughter of H. E. the Governor, Donna Manuelita Rosas y Ezcurra, enclosing another from her daughter, Mercedes Roberez, written with her toes, and also a towel of delicate needlework performed by the same means, and which she requested to be presented to H. E. as a present on his birth day. The author of these presents is a girl 12 years of age, deprived of arms and hands, but who, owing to the care and attention devoted to her by her mother and to her own extraordinary efforts, has been enabled to supply the want of hands by her feet, performing by these secondary agents of the human frame all those labours which females of her years execute with their hands. She can, her mother's letter states, write, turn over the leaves of a book, cast up accounts, thread the needle, knot the thread, sew, embroider, make lace stitching, and, in short, do all that she is told to do with her toes. The towel, in which the initials of His Excellency's name, J. M. R., are worked in red silk, is stated to be of the most exquisite needlework. The mother says that but for the unfavourable state of her circumstances she would bring her daughter to this city. H. E. the governor has ordered said letters and towel to be deposited in the Museum in this city, which circumstance has been communicated to the parties interested by H. E.'s daughter in her complimentary answers to their letters.

There is news of Paz's arrival from Paraguay, with his family, at Pelotas in Rio Grande. It appears that the Imperial authorities had received orders to send him and his followers to Rio Janeiro.

Accounts from Paraguay state that the ravages of the drought and locusts had been so severely felt there about two months since, that the authorities had obliged the farmers to suspend their agricultural labours in order to employ themselves in the extermination of those destructive insects.

H. B. M's brig *Frolic*, Captain Hamilton, which touched at this port, on her voyage to the Pacific, passed the mouth of the river a few days since, on her return home. She has on board \$1,500,000 specie belonging to private individuals. The *Frolic* came through the straits of Magellan.—[*Montevideo Comercio*.]

It appears from the *New York Herald* that Capt. Voorhes, who was reprimanded and suspended, in pursuance of the sentence of a court martial, for his arbitrary conduct in regard to the Argentine blockading squadron off Montevideo, has, now that his offence is expiated, been called again into service.

The Oriental brig *Maria Luisa*, Hamel, master, sailed from Montevideo on the 30th of February for Marseilles, with a cargo of produce. When twelve days out the majority of the crew rose upon the captain and murdered him; after which they compelled the mate to steer for the coast of Brazil, on arriving off which they took to the boat with all the valuable effects they had appropriated to themselves. The mate then, agreeably to an oath that had been exacted from him, set sail for St. Catherine's where he has arrived in safety.

We were yesterday favoured with United States papers, including dates from Boston to the 11th of February. We extract what we find in them of greatest interest.

According to the *New York Herald* the question pending with Brazil has been settled: the *Boston Courier*, referring to that paper, says: Mr. Buchanan our Secretary of State, and M. Lisboa, Brazilian Minister in Washington, have arranged the difficulties which occurred between the government of Brazil and Mr. Wise and Commodore Rousseau, and the dispatches which contain the terms of the arrangement will be forwarded to Brazil by the transport *Southampton*, which is to sail shortly from Norfolk.

The last accounts from Mexico forwarded from Washington, by telegraph, to the New York papers are the following:

The *Picayune* of 2nd February contains important intelligence. Letters from Anton Lizardo of 20th January say that the Mexican Congress after a boisterous debate approved on the 9th the first section of the project of law authorizing government to raise a loan of fifteen millions of dollars on a mortgage of certain property of the Church. Santa Ana had strenuously opposed this measure, and it is said that his opposition so much exasperated his soldiers that they assassinated him. This rumour requires confirmation, although from many circumstances it is not improbable. The army is in great penury. The adoption of this law caused the greatest agitation in the capital of Mexico. The Churches were closed, religious ceremonies suspended, and alarming symptoms of resistance were manifested on the part of those who are resolved to uphold the religious party.

According to news received at Washington of a less recent date than the former Santa Ana had left San Luis de Potosi with 15,000 men and was marching towards Mexico, because the state of affairs made his presence in the capital necessary.

The *Boston Courier* and the *Atlas* gives the following news from the seat of war, taken from New York papers on the 23rd of January. General Worth arrived at Brazos river via Camargo. He and General Scott will take the command of the regular troops which are concentrating at Tampico. The troops which arrive as reinforcements are assembling at the island of Lopas, 60 miles south of Tampico. It is the general opinion that Vera Cruz will be attacked by land and sea.

General Taylor has returned to Monterey, where he will remain at the head of the volunteers. He received this order from General Scott who is now commander-in-chief.

General Wool is in command at Saltillo and its vicinity at the head of 3,000 men. The country between Reinoso, Camargo and Mier from Monterey is overrun with Mexican mountenors.

Colonel Harney was expected at Matamoros on the 21st with five companies of Dragoons. He had been put under arrest by General Scott for disobedience of orders and was to be tried by a court martial.

It was thought that General Scott would soon leave Brazos for Tampico. General Patterson had arrived in that city on the 22nd with 4,500 men.

The steamer *Cincinnati* was lost on the 22nd near Tampico.

The New York *True Sun*, commenting the foregoing news, doubts that relating to the resolution of the Mexican Congress with respect to the property of the clergy, and the consequences of which it was said to have been productive to Santa Ana.

The Americans are engaged in completing the fortifications at Tampico; and when finished they expect that with a garrison of 2,000 men it will be unconquerable by any army that Mexico may send against it.

The greatest activity prevailed in the dock yards throughout the Union. Several steamers and sailing vessels destined for the gulf of Mexico had been got ready.

(*Comercio of Montevideo.*)

GENERAL STATEMENT of the operations of the Public Stocks from their commencement on the 1st January, 1822, up to the end of March 1847, together with Cash Account from 1st January to the 31st March of the present year.

### Public Stocks.

	Dr.		6 per 100.	
	4 per 100.	Ds.	6 per 100.	Ds.
To Amount created by laws 30th October 1821, up to 28th March, 1840 . . . . .	2,000,000		52,360,000	
	2,000,000		52,360,000	
<b>Cr.</b>				
	4 per 100	6 per 100.		
	Ds.	Ds.	Rs.	Rs.
By Amount of Stock, not in circulation, belonging to corporations and Pious Establishment . . . . .	146,923 24	842,945 5		
By Amount of Stock unclaimed . . . . .	10,397 64	7,438 4		
By Amount of Stock redeemed to 31st December 1846 by the sinking fund . . . . .	773,602 34	34,815,967 44		
By Amount of Stock redeemed between the 1st January and 31st March last at the price of 95, 96 97 98 6 p 99 and 99-4 99 . . . . .	3,881 44	662,948 74		
By Balance being amount in circulation at this date . . . . .	1,065,194 64	16,030,799 7		
	2,000,000	52,360,000		

### Cash Account.

	Ds.		Rs.	
	Ds.	Rs.	Ds.	Rs.
To balance at the end of December last . . . . .			625,563 64	
To Amount received from the Customs to pay interest and sinking funds for January, February and March . . . . .			938,799 74	
To Amount received for ordinary sinking funds . . . . .	133,399 34			
To Amount for interest on Capital sunk . . . . .	575,641 54			
	709,041 4		1,601,363 64	
By Amount of inter- } 4 per 100 . . . . . 84,374 } 285,919 4				
est in January last } 6 per 100 . . . . . 274,545 4 }				
By Amount invested in redeeming Stock in the present quarter . . . . .			639,017 24	
By Balance } For interest . . . . . 381,950 44 }				
next month } For sinking fund 294,476 3 }			676,426 74	
			1,601,363 64	

John Alsina, President—Miguel de Rígllos, Vice-President—John Baptista Peña—Bonifacio Huergo—Simon R. Mier—A. Ibañez de Luca, Secretary and Accountant.

## THE FLORES EXPEDITION.

*Extraordinary Disclosures.*—Colonel Richard Wright, consul-general for the state of Ecuador, was charged at the instance of Inspector Evans, of the Thames Police, with a violation of 2d section of the foreign enlistment act, 59 Geo. III. chap. 69. Mr. Potbury, from the office of the solicitor to the Customs, opened the case, by stating that as Colonel Wright had only been taken into custody at six o'clock on the previous night, he was not in a position to call more than two witnesses. The first witness was Mr. Harvey Tuckett, late of the 11th Hussars. About the month of October last, hearing of an intended expedition to the Equador, he called upon Col. Wright, to whom he handed a letter, and who offered him the appointment of Lieut. Colonel in a force then being raised to proceed to Equador. The pay was to be 20*l.* per month, two months' pay to be forthcoming in advance. Mr. Tuckett observed that was too little to defray preliminary expenses. Colonel Wright replied that such was the sum appropriated for the purpose by the commissioners.

Mr. Yardley—What did you understand by the commissioners? Witness—I understood him to refer to some Spanish commission which had charge of the affair.

Mr. Yardley—Under what government did you suppose you were to act? Witness—I understood under the Spanish and not under the English government. I again called on Colonel Wright in a few days and asked whether we were to have a free passage, to which he replied that we were, and in some of the finest vessels in the world. I then agreed to accept the service, and hold myself in readiness to join the expedition.

Mr. Yardley—What became of the letter which you took to Colonel Wright? Witness—He put it in his pocket, and I know not what has since become of it.

Mr. Ballantine (for the defence)—We have not the slightest objection to the production of any document which can throw the fullest light on this subject.

The witness proceeded thus:—Colonel Wright told me that I should like General Flores very much; that the General had been in a hundred actions, in all of which he had proved victorious. I asked the nature of the command I should have, when the Colonel told me that 1,200 men had been raised in Ireland, and that they should be under my command, as I was the only person holding the rank of lieutenant colonel going out upon the expedition.

Mr. Yardley—Do you know General Flores? Witness—I understand he is by birth a Venezuelan, and ex-President of the Equador. I inquired as to the uniform, and Col. Wright told me it was to be similar to the English light infantry uniform, with bright yellow facings, which was the Spanish national colour, cocked hats and plumes; epaulettes of a Spanish fashion, and he himself was to wear a sash. At a later period Col. Wright directed me to go to Mr. Gurney, a tailor, in St. James's street, who had buttons cast purposely for the service. I procured some, and found they had the word "Equador" marked upon them, together with the marks, "G. Del Pres." Here one of the buttons was handed in by Mr. Potbury, upon which the magistrate asked the witness what he understood those marks to mean? Witness—I understood them to be the title of the troops I was to command, viz. "The President's Guard."

Mr. Potbury—did you question Col. Wright as to the officers under your command? Witness—I asked him if there was to be any patronage. To which he replied that I was to have the nomination of all the officers under my command up to the rank of captain. I replied I had no wish to exercise any patronage, as I wanted no followers. I was subsequently introduced by Colonel Wright to Captain Butts as the senior captain, to Captain Rigg as the second captain, to Captains Maturin and McLean, Lieutenant Butts, Ensigns Rochford, Hay, Hall, Lamont, and Tudor. The witness then proceeded to state that to avoid all military appearance, the men were ranked under the following heads:—Overseers, foremen, labourers, and youths. The overseers were to receive each 1*l.* bounty on entering, the foremen 17*s.* 6*d.*, the labourers 15*s.*, and the youths 10*s.* 6*d.* Witness told Colonel Wright to remember that he was going out without instructions; to which he replied that he would send them before the vessel sailed.

Mr. Ballantine—I presume I may take it, Captain Tuckett, that you are the informer in this case? Exactly so.

Mr. Ballantine—And became so because you could not get 65*l.* No; I claimed it on my own behalf, and that of the other officers.

Mr. Ballantine—Come, answer my question plainly—yes or no? No.

Mr. Ballantine—Then what other motive had you? Colonel Wright has not only behaved unhandsonly to me and the officers under me, but has made me violate my word of honor to the half starving emigrants, who were without food or clothes.

Mr. Ballantine—You say you were a captain in the 11th Hussars? Yes, about eleven years since.

Mr. Ballantine—Pray, was that the last profession you had followed? No, I was a merchant in the city.

Mr. Ballantine—What merchant?—An East India merchant.

Mr. Ballantine—In what commodities did you deal?—In everything that you could name—(laughter.)

Mr. Ballantine—Then, you were what is called a general dealer?—No, I was an East India agent, and furnished the messes with wine, plate, and other commodities.

Mr. Ballantine—Oh, that is what you call an East India merchant. I believe you failed in that capacity?—I did.

Mr. Ballantine—Well, what did you try next? I think you turned actor?—Yes; and played at the Pavilion, the Lyceum, and other theatres.

Mr. Ballantine—Who recommended you to Colonel Wright?—Mr. Henderson, secretary to the Spanish bondholders.

Mr. Ballantine—Did you not say to Colonel Wright that you were perfectly destitute?—I did not; I had 25*l.* with me, and no person can call himself destitute with that sum.

Mr. Ballantine—What expense were you put to that would warrant a demand of 65*l.*?—The expenses of my outfit.

Mr. Ballantine—Did you pay for what you purchased?—I did.

Mr. Ballantine—Where?—At various shops in London.

Mr. Ballantine—And you can show that?—I can.

After some further questions, Mr. Ballantine put in the following document:—

"Ship Glenelg, Blackwall, Nov. 29, 1846.

"We, the undersigned, having seen a paragraph in the public papers stating, under the head of General Flores, that there was on board the Glenelg about 250 emigrants or enlisted soldiers, most of whom have been severely ill-treated and imprisoned in the vessel, declare there is not a word of truth in the statement. We are emigrants in the strictest sense of the word. We have been treated with every kindness on board the vessel, and no individual ever expressed a wish to leave the vessel without his being immediately and without hesitation permitted to do so."

The witness on being closely examined as to this document, admitted that he was a party to its being framed, and also acknowledged that he was himself one of those who gave his assent to the following petition addressed to the Lords of the Treasury:—

"Sheweth that your memorialists had taken their passage as emigrants, and embarked on the 19th of November ult., on board the ship Glenelg, for the purpose of proceeding to Coruna; that the said ship has been detained by the authority of her Majesty's Customs, and now is said to be under order of condemnation; that your memorialists, being emigrants practising different trades and professions, as stated in the returns given to her Majesty's officers of Customs, to ask the various questions (a duplicate we humbly beg now to forward with the memorial); that your memorialists are suffering much loss and difficulty in this inclement season, from the unexpected detention; your memorialists humbly pray to be allowed to proceed on their voyage in the ship Glenelg, in which all the effects of your memorialists have been embarked, and their passages have been settled for; and that your memorialists if sent on shore are without homes or means of living."

The witness here was closely examined by Mr. Ballantine, and admitted that, though he knew these documents were false, he had recognised and countenanced them.

Mr. Ballantine—Was not your lady also lodged and boarded in the vessel? She was.

Mr. Ballantine—That lady I presume is your wife? She is not. She passes as my wife.

Mr. Potbury here said that he supposed the magistrate would presume a sufficient case for a remand had been made out, without calling another witness whose evidence would be of a precisely similar character.

Mr. Ballantine—I do not see that any case has been made out against my client which would either call for bail or remand. I do not think it likely that the Board of Customs would wish to have this important case tried at any inferior tribunal, and

my client is too high-minded and too honourable to throw upon the shoulders of any subordinate a responsibility which he considers he himself ought to hear. He is prepared to meet any legal inquiry whatsoever.

Mr. Yardley considered that it was a case which called for bail, whereupon

Mr. Potbury said that he was instructed by the Customs to require higher bail than was put in for Captain Sleigh, who held a subordinate position in the expedition.

Mr. Yardley considered that if the defendant were held to bail, himself in 400*l.*, and two sureties of 200*l.*, each, it would be quite sufficient security.

Mr. Potbury urged that the defendant should be held himself in 1,000*l.*, and two sureties of 500*l.* each, but the bench overruled the objection.

The securities were immediately entered into, and the case was remanded for a work.

(Evening Mail.)

The magistrates of the Thames police-court have been lately occupied once or twice with charges made against certain individuals who are accused of having violated the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act. The alleged enrolment of British subjects for a warlike expedition to the Equador, under General Flores, is the offence said to have been committed.

However serious may have been the object of the contemplated enterprise, nothing can have been more ridiculous than the mode adopted for carrying it into execution. Since the memorable departure of Louis Napoleon for the shores of France, with a real eagle, six dozen of champagne, and a handful of men, we have heard of no military project so absurd as that which has given rise to the recent proceedings at the Thames police-court. It seems from a placard produced at an examination which took place some ten days ago, that adherents to the grand scheme of conquest were invited by advertising for emigrants to the "Equador, a healthy, fertile, and rich country of South America." The advantages offered to artisans, labourers, and others willing to join the expedition were prodigious. Gratuities of money at once, bedding, clothes, and provisions on the voyage out, with a free passage in the very best of ships, were among the preliminary privileges to be afforded to emigrants. On their arrival bullocks, milch cows, cottages, and land, all "free and for ever," were to be conferred upon them with lavish generosity. Moreover, until each man could be put legally in possession of his bullocks, cow, cottage, and twenty-five acres, he was to be fed, clothed, lodged, and receive pocket-money in the shape of daily wages. If the emigrant refused to appreciate all the luxuries provided for him in the Equador, he was to receive the value of every article in cash, and have a free passage home again. Nothing could be fairer and better than all these promises. They held out a prospect so exceedingly good, that its being "too good to be true" was the only reasonable objection that could be made to it. So prospective indeed was the liberality of the conductors of the scheme, that it was announced a separate fund had been set apart to encourage good conduct and reward the industrious settler. Provision had been made, according to the placard to give every man, good, bad, or indifferent, his bullocks, cows, cottage, and *plateras*, "free and for ever;" but such was the plenteousness of heart and purse professed by the projectors, that a *bonus* beyond the mere matters of course was to be provided for those whose conduct might merit it. Unfortunately, however great may have been the comforts waiting for the emigrants at the Equador, there seemed a difficulty in furnishing even the very smallest instalment preparatory to starting on the expedition. *Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte* is a maxim that the outset of the Flores expedition soon began to illustrate. The money for the first step was found so difficult to raise, that the emigrants for whom such abundance was alledged to be waiting at the Equador, were, according to the statement of one of their intended leaders, "in a state of dreadful destitution, and making a tremendous uproar" on board the ship that was to bear them to their bullocks, their cows, and their cottages.

As the affair is to furnish the subject of proceedings in a criminal court, we shall abstain from making any remarks on the conduct of the principal persons engaged in it. We must, however, observe, that Captain Harvey Garnett Phipps Tuckett, the ex-Captain of the 11th Hussars, the ex-opponent of Lord Cardigan, the ex-East India merchant, and ex-actor, seems by his own admission to have taken no very honorable share in the proceedings connected with the military organization of the expedition.

His mode of bargaining about the terms on which he was to take a lieutenant-colonelcy savours more of the ex-East India merchant, or perhaps even of the ex-actor, than of the British officer. His inquiry if there was to be "any advance" showed either a lamentable slenderness of his own resources, or a want of faith in those who were employing him. With a check for fifty pounds he rushes to a tailor in St. James's street, lays in a stock of buttons, plumes, cocked hats, and epaulettes, by virtue of which he was to be promoted to his lieutenant-colonelcy. His claim of sixty-five pounds more for himself and his brother officers says more for his courage than for his discretion; and his capture of two pounds a-piece for the gallant heroes—that were to have been—must render the afternoon of the 16th of December memorable in the annals of the Flores expedition. If there are men of honour and character mixed up in this half-ridiculous, half-disreputable affair, we can only say that we sincerely regret they have suffered themselves to be placed in a most unenviable position.—[Times.]

#### UNITED STATES.

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

(Continued.)

United States ship Boston,  
Monte Video, October 25, 1845.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, marked A, a copy of a protest which I thought it proper to send to the English and French admirals on receiving their notification of the blockade of the ports and coasts of the province of Buenos Ayres. I also enclose, marked B, a protest against the shortness of time allowed for the withdrawal of neutral property from Maldonado. In the last protest, you will perceive that I have endeavoured to strengthen my position, by entering into a short examination of the principles involved in the case. It seems, however, not to have had the effect of drawing from the admirals any thing of a satisfactory character, but I nevertheless believe it will be the means of making them cautious how they trespass on the points to which I have alluded.

I also send a copy of an application for an extension of time for the removal of property belonging to our citizens at Buenos Ayres, and the reply of the admirals.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

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

To Commodore Daniel Turner, Commanding U. S. squadron, Brazil station.

A.

United States Ship Boston,  
Monte Video, October, 10, 1845.

The undersigned, commander of the United States ship Boston, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Admiral Lainé's notification, of the 30th ultimo, of the establishment of a blockade, by the French and English naval forces, of the ports and coasts of the province of Buenos Ayres.

The attention of the undersigned has been particularly arrested by that part of the notification which declares not only the ports but the coasts of the province of Buenos Ayres to be under blockade; and he begs leave to say that, as the government of the United States have ever opposed the principle of constructive or coast blockades as unjust and hurtful in the extreme to neutrals, he feels bound solemnly to protest against any molestation or impediment to the freedom of the commerce of citizens of the United States by the French and English naval forces, except in cases wherein it may be attempted to enter a place actually and efficiently blockaded by armed vessels stationed off the place.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to Admiral Lainé the assurance of the high consideration with which he has the honor to be Admiral Lainé's obedient servant.

G. J. Pendergrast.

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

[A letter of similar import was sent to Admiral Inglefield.]

B.

United States Ship Boston,  
Monte Video, October 11, 1845.

The undersigned, commander of the United States ship Boston, had the honor of addressing on

the 5th ultimo, to Admirals Inglefield and Lainé, communications in relation to the blockade of the ports of the republic of the Uruguay which had been declared by them. In the communications referred to, the undersigned anxiously endeavoured to bring clearly into view certain points which were likely to arise in the course of the blockade, and to arrive at an understanding with Admirals Inglefield and Lainé, which would place beyond question the chances of collision or misunderstanding on that subject.

The undersigned regrets to say that the joint reply of Admirals Inglefield and Lainé, of the 29th ultimo, is in many respects very unsatisfactory; and so far from quieting, as he hoped it would have done, all apprehension of misunderstanding, his anxiety in this respect has been greatly augmented.

Admirals Inglefield and Lainé have been pleased to say, "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."

The undersigned begs leave to remark to Admirals Inglefield and Lainé that there exists a great diversity of opinion as to what is the recognised law on some of the points which he had the honor to submit for consideration, and that it was with the hope of ascertaining whether Admirals Inglefield and Lainé recognised them as the law in such cases, that certain views were brought forward at an early period.

The undersigned feels no disposition unnecessarily to open any discussion with Admirals Inglefield and Lainé, but he would observe that, from present indications, he fears that the points submitted by him must, in the end, be discussed either by Admirals Inglefield and Lainé and himself, or by their respective governments, for it cannot be suffered that any belligerent shall decide the law without question, in which the rights of neutrals are involved, or shall enforce what appears to him to be the recognised law in such cases, without restriction.

The undersigned has seen, with much surprise and concern, that the whole coast of the province of Buenos Ayres has been declared under blockade, and he has had forced upon him the unpleasant duty of protesting against it. This has at once raised a question in which the recognised law in such cases seems to be construed differently by the blockading powers and the undersigned, and he renews the expression of his fears that in the progress of events other cases of difference will in all likelihood arise.

The undersigned has read with close attention the following paragraph in the joint letter of Admirals Inglefield and Lainé: "As the law of blockade does not recognise 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 said blockades." And he begs leave to say, that although the law of blockade may not, in terms, recognise the necessity of any time being allowed to neutrals to withdraw their property, yet the comity of nations, and the universal principles of justice, demand that in the enforcement of a blockade great moderation be observed in the conduct of the belligerent towards neutrals, and that no harshness or unnecessary rigor be imposed upon them.

The undersigned begs leave to say, further, that the right of a belligerent to molest neutrals or their property stands upon a slender basis, and that it will be found, upon a close examination of the subject, that the belligerent right of blockade, when exercised to the injury of neutrals, rests upon a specific concession from them for the general good, in order that the enemy may be more speedily reduced to terms, and the war terminated, and that commerce may be allowed again to flow in its accustomed channels.

The undersigned resists the doctrine that the time granted has been purely a matter of favor to neutrals. He claims as a right that a reasonable time be allowed to citizens of the United States to withdraw their property from the blockaded ports, when it cannot plainly be made evident that the exercise of that right would operate to the injury of the belligerent.

The undersigned needs scarcely to remark to Admirals Inglefield and Lainé, that when a powerful neutral is called upon to suffer sacrifices of property, in respecting the laws of blockade enforced by

a weak belligerent, the most rigid compliance with the forms and spirit of the laws of nations, and respect for the rights of neutrals, are exacted, and not asked as purely matters of favor; and it may not be out of place to remark, also, that powerful belligerents but too often lose sight of the rights of neutrals in the paramount importance they attach to the rights of belligerents, in the accomplishment of their immediate objects, and thereby involve themselves in inconsistencies and occasion universal harm, by unsettling the equitable rules of action which all nations ought to unite in maintaining permanent and inviolable.

The undersigned cannot refrain from again referring to the course pursued by the British and French forces in regard to the blockade of this port, by Buenos Ayres, in January and April last, even at the risk of not having the analogy perceived between that course and the present question. It will be seen that England and France claimed, on those occasions, rights and immunities for their neutral countrymen which they are far from according to neutrals at the present; and it must strike every one, from the tone of the language held by the English and French, that their rights and immunities were not asked as purely matters of favor from the Buenos Ayrean squadron; and that the governments of Great Britain and France have approved the conduct of their commanders on those occasions, they cannot consistently approve the present course. The undersigned without reference to the various questions then under discussion, appreciated, at the time, the motives which influenced the English and French commanders to save their countrymen from unnecessary injuries and losses, and he will again repeat that the same motives animate him now to shield, if possible, the neutral citizens of the United States from similar harm. He has found, however, that respectful remonstrance and friendly argument have proved unavailing; and he has therefore no recourse left him but to protest, and he accordingly does solemnly protest, against the course of Admirals Inglefield and Lainé, in having closed the port of Maldonado after only three days' notice of the actual blockade of that place, by which the neutral citizens of the United States have been prevented from taking their property from said port, and by which unnecessary losses and injuries have been occasioned to the said neutral citizens of the United States.

With reference to the concluding paragraph of the joint letter of Admirals Inglefield and Lainé, calling the attention of the undersigned "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 the officers commanding foreign naval squadrons at Monte Video that all the ports in the possession of General Oribe would be blockaded by the French and English forces," the undersigned would remark that no validity can attach to the intimation of an intention to blockade, but only to the actual blockade whilst duly enforced; and he cannot, therefore, admit that the citizens of the United States were bound to make any disposition of their business, or sacrifice of their interests, based upon the intimation of an intention to blockade, which in the progress of events might not have been carried into effect.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to Admirals Inglefield and Lainé the assurances of his high consideration.

G. J. Pendergrast.

Rear Admirals Inglefield and Lainé, Commanders-in-chief of the British and French naval forces, Rio de La Plata.

[Translation.]

Africaine, Roads of Monte Video,  
October 17, 1845.

Monsieur Commandant: I received, yesterday, the letter which you did me the honor to address me, the 10th October, on the subject of the declaration of the blockade of the province of Buenos Ayres by the Anglo-French naval forces.

I received, also, the same day, your letter which followed the despatch to which I replied on the 5th inst., in concert with Admiral Inglefield.

Receive, I pray you, Monsieur Commandant, the assurance of my high consideration.

Lainé.

The Rear Admiral Commanding-in-chief the station of Brazil and La Plata.

Monsieur Pendergrast, Commanding the United States corvette Boston, Monte Video.

Her Britannic Majesty's Ship "Vernon."

Off Monte Video, October 17, 1845.

Sir: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, relative to the blockade of the province of Buenos Ayres by the French

and English squadrons; also of your letter of the 11th instant, in return to the joint note of Rear Admirals Lainé and myself, dated the 5th instant, on the subject of the Bucoo and Maldonado.

I have the honor to be,  
 Sir, your most obedient servant.  
 S. H. Inglefield.  
 Commander Pendergrast, United States ship Boston.

## MARINE LIST.

### PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

April 17.—Wind S., at noon changed to S.S.E. No arrivals or sailings.

April 18.—Wind S.S.W. No arrivals or sailings.

April 19.—Wind S.S.W. No arrivals or sailings.

April 20.—Wind E.N.E. No arrivals or sailings.

April 21.—Wind S.E. No arrivals or sailings.

April 22.—Wind E.S.E. Arrived, Brazilian brigantine of war Argos, Lieut. Carlos Augusto da Rocha Freire, from Montevideo 20th inst., at half past 5 p. m. Passengers Doña Luisa Serna de Silva and 2 sisters.

Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, Lieut. Riboty, from Montevideo 21st inst. at 5 p. m.

Passengers, Messieurs Charles E. Otte, Hubert Bechem, Jayme Liavallol, lady, daughter, a sister and 2 servants, William Martin, Nicholas Kenny, Patrick Nelly, William Molloy, Juan Vigot, Domingo Bala, Antonio Bassi, José Parma, Louis Gibbons, Erminio Bettinotti, Jaime Costa and son, Felipe Frotin, and Manuel Egaña. Mesdames, Maria Nin de Nevel, two daughters and servant, Dolores Gonzalez de Gambi and daughter, Felipa Rodriguez and 4 daughters, Juana Barrer, Carolina Gonzalez, Catherine Murtagh, Catherine Martin, Catalina Garaventa, Paula Perotti and son, and Maria Maffei.

April 23.—Wind E.N.E. No arrivals or sailings.

### ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

April 14. French brig Tinette, J. Oliver, from Cete 21st January, American brig Russian, J. C. Carter, from Boston, 11th February.

Sardinian brigantine Iris, S. Gagino, from St. Catherine's 1st inst.

April 15. Sardinian brig Hidra, Gio Batta Antolo, from Genoa 18th January.

American brig John Enders, Mason, from St. Catherine's 29th ultimo.

Brazilian schooner Josefa Feliz, Manuel de Santos, from Rio Grande 28th ult.

April 16. Brazilian schooner Jorge, V. Antonio, from Rio Grande 13th inst.

Sardinian polacre Grillo, P. Brigante, from Rio Grande 15th inst.

Brazilian brigantine Teresa, Alfonso Marques, from Rio Grande 13th inst.

April 19. Danish corvette Galathea, 26 guns, Captain Steen Bille, from Callao direct 19th March.

April 20. Sardinian polacre San Galo, C. Gerard, from Paraguaná 30th ult.

### SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

April 14. Dutch galliot Carl Heinrich, Meiners, for Rio Grande.

American brigantine Columbia, for the Falkland Islands.

April 16. Oriental brig Golondrina, Smith, for England. Sardinian polacre Margarita, B. Bacaro, for Genoa.

Oriental brig Pereira, J. A. Pereira, for Mar-silles.

H. B. M. sloop of war Comus, 18, Commander Edwin C. T. D'Eyncourt, for Rio Janeiro with the mails from the River Plate.

April 17. American brig Treaty, Jackson, for Rio Grande.

Sardinian polacre Caprichosa, Copelo, for Genoa. Oriental schooner Vijilante, J. Lorre, for Maldonado and Rio Grande.

## MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

### FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

BRITISH—Brig Grecian, 16 guns, Commander Louis S. Tindal.

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

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

Schooner Ninfa del Plata, Lieut. Riboty.

BRAZILIAN—Brigantine Argos, 6 guns, Lieut. Carlos Augusto da Rocha Freire.

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

April 22.—The Grecian fired three shots this morning at a craft coming in for the port, and subsequently sent an armed boat in pursuit, but all without avail as the craft arrived in the port in safety.

April 23.—A French-armed launch from the Expeditivo took two small schooners which were this morning leaving the port for the opposite coast. The same launch subsequently took a boat which was coming for the port.

This day (24th inst.) completes the 574th day of the blockade.

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

Saturday	62
Sunday	58
Monday	55
Tuesday	56
Wednesday	56
Thursday	58
Friday	61

### Advertisements.

#### VICTORIA THEATRE.

To-morrow 25th April

LA CISTERNA DE ALVI,

with a NEW afterpiece.

EN PAZ Y JUGANDO.

Thursday 29th April,

EL CABALLERO LEGAL,

with an afterpiece.

### To Let.

THE House No. 4 Alameda, near the Fort. For particulars apply to Mr. Wynn, on the premises, at any hour during the day.

Buenos Ayres, April 24, 1847.

### For Sale.

A T L de Chapeauone & Co., No. 11, Calle de la Paz, Gunpowder Tea, in boxes of 12 lbs., best quality. Dutch Gin, in baskets and frasqueras, do. do.

### 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

### Just Opened.

Calle de la Reconquista Nos. 23 and 25.

WITH a complete assortment of gentlemen's ready made clothes &c., consisting of gentlemen's Summer coats, jackets, pantaloons, vests and vestings, silk and satin cravats, scarfs, handkerchiefs, braces, gloves, white and colored shirts, drawers, woolen and cotton hose and half hose, merino shirts and drawers, cloth and hair brushes, walking sticks. Also a complete assortment of hats and caps, boots half boots, cloth and prunella Botines, boys and children's shoes, pegged boots and shoes of all descriptions, slippers &c., and various other articles all selling at the lowest possible prices.

## 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.
Men's do. half-boots do. do.
Do. do. brogues do. do.
Boys' do. 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.

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 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

### 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.

### PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	312	314	each,
Do. Patriot	310	312	do.
Plata, macoquina	17	18	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	19	19½	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	18	19	do.
Six per cent. Stock	96	98	
Exchange on England	2½	25d.	
Do. France	93	95	franks per ounce
Do. Rio Janeiro	1	at par.	per patacon.
Do. Montevideo	1		per cent. prem.
Do. United States	18	19	
Hides, Ox, for Engld. & Germany	55	57	do.
Do. France	46	50	per pesada
Do. North America	38	39	do.
Do. Spain	42	46	do.
Do. salted	40	43	do.
Do. Horse	22	24	do. each
Calif skins	44	46	per pesada
Sheep skins, common	25	26	per dozen
Do. fine	25	26	do.
Deer skins		without price	
Goat skins		do.	
Nutria skins	4	5	nominal
Chinchilla skins		without price	
Horse hair, short	46	48	do.
Do. mixed	55	60	dol. per arroba
Do. long	110	120	do.
Wool, common, washed	17	20	do.
Do. picked		without price	
Do. short from skins		do.	
Do. mestiza, dirty	15	20	do.
Tallow, pure	24	28	do.
Do. raw	20	21	do.
Do. with grease	25	26	do.
Jerked beef	28	30	per quintal.
Horns, mixed	200	250	per thousand
Do. Ox	400	500	do.
Shin bones		without price	
Hide cuttings	7	8	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white		without price	
Do. black	10½	11	do.
Salted tongues	8	9	per dozen
Salt, on board		none.	per fanega
Discount	1	1½	per cent. month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week 315 dollars

The lowest price 308 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2½.

The lowest 2½.

Doublons 71 to 72 shillings.

Do. From 93 to 95 francs.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.