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(No. 1388.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1853.

[Established in 1826.]

Documents and Correspondence relative to the present Blockade of this Port—

The undersigned British Merchants and residents in Buenos Ayres, with the respect, beg to call the attention of H. B. M.'s Minister and Consul, resident in Buenos Ayres, and the Admiral in command of H. B. M.'s forces in the River Plate.

To the fact—that on the 23rd day of April present, a notice has been officially communicated by H. B. M.'s Consul in this city, to the effect, that in conformity with a notification issued, under date of the 23rd inst., to the British Commander on the station, the port of Buenos Ayres is to be considered as blockaded from that date, with an allowance of six days for the departure of vessels from the inner harbor, and ten additional days for those lying in the outer roads; copy of which notification signed John Hasted Esq., as Commander of a Squadron acting under the orders of H. E. General Urquiza, Governor of the Province of Entre Rios, is appended to this notice.

The undersigned respectively but solemnly protest against the British Authorities in the River Plate consenting to or admitting the exercise of such a Blockade, which is intended to prevent their exports to the highest degree, and which is only communicated on the 23rd inst. after the expiration of the six days specified in the notification, a blockade, the effect of which is to exclude our merchandise from the market, and to prevent our vessels from entering the port of the Confederation by any of the legal ports of the country, and which must necessarily be attended with the most serious consequences to the legal trade, without the possibility of its being effective against those who are not bound by it, and who have been notoriously experienced in former blockades of Buenos Ayres, even when the English and French navies were combined to make a blockade effective (and is still proved in the present case, by the entry of vessels with provisions and other necessaries).

The British Merchants, Traders and Residents have already suffered considerable losses in consequence of the continued siege of Buenos Ayres (in which city they have such and extensive property and interests) and in consequence of the property and outstanding debts) by a force which will threaten it with assault, and they cannot but be provoked to the most energetic protest against such a further prejudice to their interests and those of commerce in the Blockade of Buenos Ayres, the more particularly as they feel assured that the principle of a party rising in arms against an acknowledged legal Government and assuming the flag of the nation to blockade their own most important port, can never be attended with legal consequences, and with the interests of commercial nations.

They protest against it, as establishing a dangerous precedent, and as a violation of the River Plate, where there are so many states and Provinces, and so many personal interests and influences operating to preserve the peace and tranquillity of the country; as such a precedent would give sanction to any chieftain or provincial Government, or any other body of men being together and maintain a few vessels or gun boats, to declare the Blockade of either of the numerous ports of the River Plate, to the manifest injury of commerce thus deprived of all security in trading with the interior.

And they protest against its admission as calculated to injure their character and stand in a country in which they are indebted for so much hospitality and protection.

Buenos Ayres, 30th April, 1853.

(Then follow the signatures of thirty-five British Merchants and Residents.)

[Copy] Buenos Ayres, 7th May, 1853. To Captain the Honourable Robert Gore, R. N., H. B. M.'s Charge d'Affaires and Consul General at Buenos Ayres. Sir—

The Blockade was declared de facto on the 23rd of April ultimo, from which date forward, in conformity with the conditions constituting a de facto Blockade, it is to be supposed that no vessel would be admitted to enter the Blockaded port; whereas you will perceive from the enclosed list of Entries at the Custom House of Buenos Ayres, that since that date (the 23rd inst.) several vessels from Foreign ports, with gross, flour, iron, tin and various articles of consumption, have entered the port and are discharging cargo. Alas from the same authorities, you will see that the numerous sailing craft and vessels from the British Colonial, Foreign, and other ports, are daily being run the Blockade (so enclosed) clear, and entered the inner roads of the port, where some of them have discharged their cargoes, and others are now discharging. Some of these said vessels entered by night, and others again forced the Blockade at broad day light; some one or two were brought to by the Squadron blockading, but subsequently entered the port, as though with the connivance of said Squadron.

In calling your attention to the fact of these numerous entries of vessels, I am instructed by the British Merchants and residents, whose signatures are appended to the protest, to remark; that in accordance with the laws of blockade with respect to Blockade (and that of the River Plate) that is stated in said protest, no Blockade can be legal unless it be effective; that it is fully proved by the daily entries of vessels since the declaration of Blockade on the 23rd inst., that the Blockade is not effective, and that some of them have entered the port, and that the continuance of a partial or ineffective Blockade is an unjustifiable and violent injury to the interests of the nation.

And, in the terms of that committee, which is the Government of the River Plate, to protect and encourage in the sense of its mutual benefits, as well as of individual interests of H. B. M.'s subjects, which she holds dear, and which for Government purposes to uphold wherever and in whatever way they are prejudiced or threatened—I am instructed to call upon you no longer to countenance, sanction, or permit the violation, and violation of the rights of British commerce, operating so decidedly to the prejudice of H. B. M.'s subjects resident in Buenos Ayres.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c., &c.

(Signed) DANIEL GOWLAND.

To the undersigned, a list of 80 vessels of various flags and tonnage, extracted from the Buenos Ayres Custom House registers.

[Copy] H. M.'s Steam Vessel "Triton," of Buenos Ayres, 9th May, 1853.

To Messieurs W. Latham & Co., Plowes, Atkinson & Co., Daniel Gouland & Co., James Thompson & Co., James Thompson & Co., and others.

Gentlemen, I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 30th April, received last night, by which I was informed, that the said letter, and having been read to the President to make a solemn protest against the Rear-Admiral's Commission in Chief of H. B. M.'s vessels, and that the latter had established a Blockade of the port of Buenos Ayres by the National Squadron, under the command of General Urquiza, by order of H. E. the Provisional Director of the Argentine Confederation.

In reply, I have to state, that however much I may regret the inconvenience to which the said letter has occasioned, I am nevertheless obliged to state that it is impossible for British Agents to object to the said letter, as the latter is the assertion and exercise of which have been in times past, and may be in times to come, the greatest importance to Great Britain.

The present Blockade of Buenos Ayres is not a new one, but has existed in various forms in the Blockade of Cartagena de Colombia in the year 1841, and that of certain ports in Peru in 1844, and in other cases, the Government of a Province of the State, blockaded the ports under the jurisdiction of the Rear-Admiral in command of the Squadron.

that I will take the earliest opportunity to present to H. M.'s Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of the Protest.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c., &c. Your obedient humble servant, [Signed] ROBERT GORE.

[Copy] Buenos Ayres, 10th May, 1853. To Captain the Honourable Robert Gore, R. N., H. B. M.'s Charge d'Affaires and Consul General at Buenos Ayres.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 9th inst., this day received, addressed to the parties, whose signatures are appended to a protest under date of 30th ult., recorded against the recognition of the Blockade of Buenos Ayres, and handed to you, accompanied by a letter signed (by the authorisation of the British residents whose names are attached to said protest,) by Daniel Gouland.

In your communication of the 9th inst., reference is made to proceedings afforded in the case of Cartagena in 1841 and certain parts in Peru in 1841, with a remark to the effect, that it is unjustly prejudicial to British interests; that it is wanting in the requisites constituting a legal Blockade and tends to establish a fact prejudicial to the River Plate. And the undersigned cannot but express surprise at your overlooking in the protest, the principal point, that is, the protest, viz: that which sets forth that a Blockade cannot be legal, unless effective.

The inefficiency of the so-called Blockade is notorious, notwithstanding by the authorisation and in conformity with instructions from the signers of the protest, a letter was handed to you signed by Mr. Gouland, containing the proof of the assertion made in the protest, designating the inefficiency of said Blockade, accompanied by a list of Entries at the Buenos Ayres Custom House subsequent to the declaration of the said Blockade, from the Custom registers, showing that eighty vessels of different flags and various tonnage have forced the Blockade either directly or by connivance with the blockading Squadron, and calling for your prompt interference.

No only was the principal point of the protest unnoticed in your letter, but the communication under date of the 7th inst., bearing exclusively on said count, is so referred to in your communication of yesterday, or up to the present, that it has not even the notice of which commends the undersigned are at a loss to account for.

Bearing the matter for your further consideration and calling the same to mind, I have the honour to be, Sir, &c., &c. Your obedient humble servant, [Signed] DANIEL GOWLAND.

[Copy] H. M.'s Steam Vessel "Triton," of Buenos Ayres, 10th May, 1853.

To Daniel Gouland, Esq. Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your note of the 10th inst., in which you state, that you have received notice of which commends the undersigned are at a loss to account for.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c., &c. Your obedient humble servant, [Signed] DANIEL GOWLAND.

[Copy] H. M.'s Steam Vessel "Triton," of Buenos Ayres, 11th May, 1853.

To Daniel Gouland, Esq. Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your note of the 10th inst., in which you state, that you have received notice of which commends the undersigned are at a loss to account for.

In reply, I have the honour to acquaint you, that the said communication, being entirely a naval question, with which I have no concern, the Admiral is the responsible party, and that the Blockade of Buenos Ayres is inefficient, or that the laws and usages hitherto observed, have been departed from.

Not exceeding six lines, one insertion 3d; three insertions 5d; and each subsequent insertion 1d. Those exceeding six lines, four lines for the first, and the rest as above.

Notices from the National Authorities, Councils, Naves, or subjects of general interest, Notices as to Public Schools, Churches, Hospitals, Beneficial and Beneficent Societies, &c., gratis.

any interference on the part of the diplomatic agents would be unpropitious.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c., &c. Your obedient humble servant, [Signed] ROBERT GORE.

Buenos Ayres, 11th May, 1853. To Captain the Honourable Robert Gore, R. N., H. B. M.'s Charge d'Affaires and Consul General at Buenos Ayres.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your communication of yesterday's date, in answer to a letter bearing my signature, under authority of the block of British Merchants and residents remonstrating and protesting against the recognition of the present Blockade of Buenos Ayres. My letter accompanied and bore reference to the protest of the said Merchants, to list of proof of the inefficiency of the Blockade, and it called upon you no longer to countenance or permit it. Your answer simply evaded the question, in which British interests are so fearfully at stake; by stating that the Rear-Admiral Commander in Chief is the responsible party; that until he is declared inefficient, any interference on your part would be to make the British application ought to be made to him.

I conceive that British Merchants in general have a right to feel that the Minister, Charge d'Affaires, or Consul General, and it becomes the duty of such agents in the protection of their British interests, to procure the redress of their grievances, through the Commander on the Station, the realization of such redress should come within the sphere of a naval Commander.

It was under this established principle that I was instructed to address you and require your interference, and I again respectfully call upon you, as H. M.'s Representative, to procure the cessation of this flagrantly inefficient Blockade.

If however, you should still insist that a case of such vast importance to the commerce and maritime interests of H. B. M.'s subjects, as this which I have the honour of placing before you, is in no concern of yours, I beg that you will return me the letter forwarded to you, so that in accordance with your direction, we may apply without delay, to the Rear-Admiral in Chief.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c., &c. Your obedient humble servant, [Signed] DANIEL GOWLAND.

[Copy] H. M.'s Steam Vessel "Triton," of Buenos Ayres, 11th May, 1853.

To Messieurs Wilfrid Latham & Co., Plowes, Atkinson & Co., Daniel Gouland & Co., J. C. Thompson & Co. Gentlemen,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., received this morning, and beg leave to observe that I saw and read the contents of the same, as they were not signed by the same persons, and that I have overlooked so important a point as that to which the note of Mr. Gouland alludes, and have to inform you, that I have not been consulted by the said Rear-Admiral on the subject, who is the proper person to judge of the efficiency of the Blockade, and as to the letter of mine, my enquire into the abuses which are said to have taken place.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c., &c. Your most obedient humble servant, [Signed] ROBERT GORE.

[Copy] H. M.'s Steam Vessel "Triton," of Buenos Ayres, 14th May, 1853.

To Daniel Gouland, Esq. Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 10th inst., and regret that I cannot comply with your request, to return the memorandum of entries of vessels, as it is in the possession of the Admiral Henderson.

I am sure you will see the necessity to apply to the Admiral on the question of efficiency of the Blockade, as it is the proper judge of the fact.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
[Signed] ROBERT GORE.

(Copy) Buenos Ayres, 12th May, 1853.

To Captain the Hon. Robert Gore, R. N. H. M. S. *Charge d'Affaires and Consul General, at Buenos Ayres.*

Sir,

The undersigned has the honor to acknowledge receipt of your two communications of yesterday's date, the one addressed to the undersigned, and others collectively, and the other to Daniel Gowland Esq., on behalf of the same, in both of which you again refer to the Rear-Admiral. I have the honor to be addressed to Mr. Gowland, you inform me that the memorandum asked for in his letter is in the possession of Admiral Henderson, and that consequently you could not return it. The undersigned with respect to the correspondence, that has reference to the same and yourselves, on the part of the British Merchants and residents, consider that they themselves are called upon to make certain communications.

A few days after the notification of the Blockade was made on the 23rd ult., a deputation of British Merchants waited on Sir Charles Hotham, B. M. S. Special Minister, and Rear-Admiral Henderson, to represent to them that which is set forth in the protest of the 20th inst. Sir Charles Hotham referred the deputation to Sir Charles Hotham, stating that he had nothing further to do in the matter. Sir Charles Hotham, in his opinion as a naval commander, and so long as Sir Charles Hotham and yourself were present, he could do no more. Sir Charles Hotham, on the deputation making known their object, stated, that the Rear-Admiral Commander on the River Plate is the responsible person, and that, Sir Charles Hotham could do nothing in it.

The undersigned and others therefore decided to take the course of registering a protest, and addressing you, the Consul General, between H. M. Government, with you representing the British Government in Buenos Ayres. It is evident from the correspondence which has taken place between the 11th inst., in which we again referred to Admiral Henderson, that he required redress, and that there are official influences, which are not made manifest to us, which directed our attention to the same.

We must, under these circumstances, and feeling assured of your willingness and desire to see justice done to the British, our interests, entirely exculpate you, leaving the responsibility to rest on the high authority, in whose hands Admiral Henderson, representing H. B. M. Government in the River Plate.

Additional proofs of the violation and inefficiency of the Blockade, to those which you have transferred to us, and which have been passed to the Hon. Daniel Henderson, with a requisition that the Blockade be raised forthwith.

We trust that you will represent this matter in the strongest light to H. M. Government, so that on the parts of British subjects may be more effectually protected.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your obedient humble servants,
[Signed] Wilfred Latham & Co. Plowes, Atkinson & Co. Daniel Gowland & Co. J. C. Thompson & Co.

(Copy) Buenos Ayres, 12th May, 1853.

To Rear-Admiral W. W. Henderson, Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces on the Brazil and River Plate Stations.

Sir,
On the 7th inst., I had the honor, by due authorization of a bona fide private merchant, Captain the Hon. Robert Gore, H. M. S. *Charge d'Affaires and Consul General*, on behalf of the blockade of this port, which has been instituted by the Squadron commanded by H. E. General Urquiza, under the orders of H. E. General Urquiza.

The object of my communication was, to place before him a bona fide private merchant, as residents it was our duty to communicate through him, our complaint, and to be submitted for redress to the Commander of the Naval Forces on the River Plate, and the Hon. the Honorable Capt. Gore requires that we address ourselves directly to the Rear-Admiral, as persons, and upon a confidential application to him for the return of the data forwarded by you, he has informed me that he could not comply with my request, as they were already in your possession.

With reference therefore to that document and the protest of the 20th inst. of this Blockade (the principal count of which protest, those data we calculated to support) which the Hon. Cap. Gore was handed to

you, I have (in the name of the parties who have authorized me to address you) to request that you will no longer permit the merchandise and shipping interests of H. M. S. subjects to be sacrificed to the support of a manifestly unjust cause.

Since those data were procured the list of entries of vessels could be extended by further arrivals; not only the vessels, but your attention to the fact officially known to me, that the American steamer "Maquitta" arrived, came from the outer to the inner roads on Sunday the 8th inst., with permission from the Blockading Squadron, and being and discharging one hundred barrels of flour.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
[Signed] DANIEL GOWLAND.

(Copy) Buenos Ayres, 12th May, 1853.

To Daniel Gowland, Esq., Buenos Ayres.

Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter which, on behalf of the British Merchants and others who signed a protest against you, was handed to me on the 11th inst. You have this day addressed me, without entering into a discussion of the merits of the cause, but on the point urged by you, and in consequence thereof I have the honor to inform you that a communication has already been made to the Hon. Daniel Gore, myself, and the other Commanders of the Naval Stations at Buenos Ayres, upon that subject, and that the undersigned have since fully the measures which have been taken.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your very obedient servant,
[Signed] W. W. HENDERSON, Rear-Admiral.

(Copy) Buenos Ayres, 13th May, 1853.

To Daniel Gowland, Esq., Buenos Ayres.

Sir,
Referring to my letter of yesterday's date, I have now the honor to acquaint you for the information of the parties on whose behalf the objection was made, that in consequence of resolutions passed at a meeting of the Foreign Naval Commanders, who assembled yesterday to confer upon points relating to the existing Blockade of Buenos Ayres, communication has been made to the Chief of the Blockading Squadron, that if the Blockade be not effectually maintained from this date, or that if any commerce be made in kind or value, except as stated hereafter, it will be considered as an act of rebellion, and the entry of officers to some vessels to this station, having caused a relaxation of your mission, as it is not having been efficient to the satisfaction of the British, it is now permitted to discharge their cargoes and unload within a period of twenty days, to count from the 13th May.

These resolutions have been acknowledged and accepted by the Commanders of the Squadron, and the course of the Foreign Naval Commanders will be regulated accordingly.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your very obedient servant,
[Signed] Rear-Admiral W. W. HENDERSON, Naval Forces on the Brazil and River Plate Stations.

(Copy) Buenos Ayres, 13th May, 1853.

To Rear-Admiral W. W. Henderson, Commanding H. B. M. S. Naval Forces on the Brazil and River Plate Stations.

Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of yesterday's date, and to say that in consequence of resolutions passed at a meeting of the Foreign Naval Commanders, and the course of the Foreign Naval Commanders will be regulated accordingly.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your very obedient servant,
[Signed] Rear-Admiral W. W. HENDERSON, Naval Forces on the Brazil and River Plate Stations.

(Copy) Buenos Ayres, 13th May, 1853.

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I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of yesterday's date, and to say that in consequence of resolutions passed at a meeting of the Foreign Naval Commanders, and the course of the Foreign Naval Commanders will be regulated accordingly.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
[Signed] DANIEL GOWLAND.

(Copy) Buenos Ayres, 14th May, 1853.

To Rear-Admiral W. W. Henderson, Commanding H. B. M. S. Naval Forces on the Brazil and River Plate Stations.

Sir,
The undersigned, in behalf of the British Merchants and residents remonstrating against the Blockade of Buenos Ayres, have the honor to state to you that your communications of the 12th and 13th inst., in relation to Daniel Gowland Esq., have been laid before the Chief of the Blockading Squadron.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
[Signed] DANIEL GOWLAND.

(Copy) Buenos Ayres, 14th May, 1853.

To Rear-Admiral W. W. Henderson, Commanding H. B. M. S. Naval Forces on the Brazil and River Plate Stations.

Sir,
The undersigned, in behalf of the British Merchants and residents remonstrating against the Blockade of Buenos Ayres, have the honor to state to you that your communications of the 12th and 13th inst., in relation to Daniel Gowland Esq., have been laid before the Chief of the Blockading Squadron.

decision were made in favor of a vessel of any nation whatever to load or unload, except as stated therewith, it would be considered null and of no effect. At the same time, permission given to some vessels to unload, and to some vessels to be put to sea, or permission granted to a relaxation of the Blockade, or its not having been efficient up to that date, is not to be considered as a concession, or further recognition, that all vessels actually embargoed in the roads should be permitted to discharge their cargoes, and unload, within a period of twenty days, to count from the 13th May; and that these resolutions had been accepted and adopted by the Commanders of the Blockading Squadron, and that the course of the Foreign Naval Commanders would be regulated accordingly. It is now permitted to discharge their cargoes and unload within a period of twenty days, to count from the 13th inst.; and that these resolutions had been accepted and adopted by the Commanders of the Blockading Squadron, and that the course of the Foreign Naval Commanders would be regulated accordingly. It is now permitted to discharge their cargoes and unload within a period of twenty days, to count from the 13th inst.; and that these resolutions had been accepted and adopted by the Commanders of the Blockading Squadron, and that the course of the Foreign Naval Commanders would be regulated accordingly.

We will not now enter into any observations on the legal or illegal nature of this imposition, but will confine ourselves to the well known recognition, that in a Blockade the law is legal and not the force to be effective.

The evidence, which we adduced to you of the inefficiency of the Blockade was conclusive, and that it was so, was admitted, it would appear, by all the Commanders of the Squadron, by your own letter of the 13th inst., that you had intimated to the Chief of the Blockading Squadron, that the Blockade was not effectually maintained from that date, or that if any commerce were made in kind or value, except as stated therewith, it would be considered null and of no effect.

Now, "if the permission" as you say "given to some vessels to unload, and the relaxation of the Blockade, had resulted in the relaxation of the Blockade, or its not having been efficient up to that date, is not to be considered as a concession, or further recognition, that all vessels actually embargoed in the roads should be permitted to discharge their cargoes and unload within a period of twenty days, to count from the 13th inst.; and that these resolutions had been accepted and adopted by the Commanders of the Blockading Squadron, and that the course of the Foreign Naval Commanders would be regulated accordingly.

In consequence of the determination to permit the renewal of the Blockade, you cannot in communication with the other Naval Commanders of the Squadron, and that the course of the Foreign Naval Commanders will be regulated accordingly.

We need not call to your remembrance the very heavy claims which Brazil was compelled to satisfy, resulting from the capture of the Blockade in the years 1827 and 1829; nor in the fact, that many of the cargoes made by the French, during the Anglo-French Blockade, were ordered by the legal and justifiable. Questions of very serious importance will not be brought into the consideration of the present, and that the course of the Foreign Naval Commanders will be regulated accordingly.

We beg that you will excuse us, when we state, that the British Government, under whose instructions we address you, feels itself aggrieved by the course adopted in this matter by yourself and those under whose act of rigid justice at your hands in the protection of our interests, and that the course of the Foreign Naval Commanders will be regulated accordingly.

We have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient humble servants,
[Signed] Wilfred Latham & Co. Plowes, Atkinson & Co. J. C. Thompson & Co.

(Copy) Buenos Ayres, 16th May, 1853.

To Messieurs Wilfred Latham & Co. Plowes, Atkinson & Co. J. C. Thompson & Co.

Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., and to say that in consequence of resolutions passed at a meeting of the Foreign Naval Commanders, and the course of the Foreign Naval Commanders will be regulated accordingly.

duties, and for which I am indebted to H. M. Government.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
[Signed] W. W. HENDERSON, Rear-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces on the Brazil and River Plate Stations.

(Copy) Buenos Ayres, 16th May, 1853.

To Messieurs Wilfred Latham & Co. Plowes, Atkinson & Co. J. C. Thompson & Co.

Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., and to say that in consequence of resolutions passed at a meeting of the Foreign Naval Commanders, and the course of the Foreign Naval Commanders will be regulated accordingly.

The undersigned, in behalf of the British Merchants and residents remonstrating against the Blockade of Buenos Ayres, have the honor to state to you that your communications of the 12th and 13th inst., in relation to Daniel Gowland Esq., have been laid before the Chief of the Blockading Squadron.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
[Signed] DANIEL GOWLAND.

(Copy) Buenos Ayres, 16th May, 1853.

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Your most obedient servant,
[Signed] DANIEL GOWLAND.

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