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BUENOS AYRES.

The following is the third article from our Correspondent NEUTRAL.

In the course which the French agents are pursuing, we cannot expect any other result than that which judicious Frenchmen already foresee. Messieurs the agents themselves ought to have perceived it in the resistance they experienced at Montevideo in their late appeal for Frenchmen to take up arms; and if they would take the trouble to interrogate them individually, they will not find a single one in accordance with the erroneous course which they have given to this affair. That which the French residents wanted was an increase of guarantees and not an augmentation of dangers. He who resolves to make the sacrifice of his affections and family to go and live in a foreign country, does not do so in order to seek adventures; and the rendering himself an object of aversion to those amongst whom he is obliged to reside is no trifling evil. We fear this will be the inevitable effect of the conduct pursued by Admiral Leblanc! Will they esteem his countrymen if they believe that they have aided in ruining the country and spreading mourning in the bosom of families? These are recollections which are not easily effaced, particularly in a new community; because they partake of the nature of children who deeply retain the impressions of their infancy. Neither must it be forgotten that Spanish blood circulates in the veins of the natives of this country, and that like their ancestors, they are very sensitive to attempts to wound their dignity or self love.—The word *barbarians* will ever sound in their ears: it will be at all times a rallying word against those who have pronounced it, and its effect will be the more formidable, because facts will be cited which correspond to the words; and as it regards France according to Admiral Leblanc's announcement in his first order of the day, there was no difference made between an Argentine and an Algerian. Where shall we find a people who despise themselves to such a degree as to esteem and love those who revile them? Can the French pretend to be treated as the most favoured nation, when they had such a want of tact as to begin by abuse?

It must be acknowledged, that it is a singular mode of demanding favours! Is it possible that Admiral Leblanc, who they say is a man of experience, that Mr. Martigny, who is accustomed to business, have not calculated upon the results of the imprudent counsels of Messrs. Roger and Baradere! While we speak of their faults it is difficult for us to explain them.—They have gone on from one error to another, as if they only laid in view to approach the abyss. They still remain near it without knowing how to avoid it; because they have placed an interdiction between themselves and the government of Buenos Ayres. To undo that which they have done, appears to us almost impossible. How can they withdraw from their alliances? How will they get rid of the demand for indemnities for their illegal proceedings and their arbitrary acts? What will they say to Rivera and Lavalle, to the emigrants, to the insurrectionists, to the French themselves whom they have urged forward to kindle civil war in the Argentine Provinces, and in the Oriental State? It is no longer a solitary question that must be terminated. It is necessary to treat for one's self and for others, and to play the part of mediator after having been concerned in domestic dissensions.

Yet it must be terminated. Every thing has

an end, and the blockade of Buenos Ayres has already lasted too long; and if France has not been able to come to an understanding in the space of twenty months with the government of Buenos Ayres, she must not believe she has a right to tax indefinitely the patience of other nations. We are not now, God be praised, in the days of Homer, when ten years were consumed under the walls of a besieged city, and much less must it be expected to carry that of Buenos Ayres in the manner they did that of Troy by means of a wooden horse. Whatever be the hope that Admiral Leblanc may have conceived of his plan of attack against General Rosas, he must be convinced that it is not so easy to overthrow him. Late events have revealed to the most incredulous the powerful means of defence which this province possesses, and which General Rosas can dispose of in case of necessity. The most difficult ordeal has been gone through: if defection be thought of it will assuredly not take place when this country is called upon to oppose an invasion from without; every one will be disposed to resist, for nothing is more galling to this people than the idea of a foreign yoke. Whatever be the care to disguise it.

Timeo Danaos, et dona ferentes.

Is a sentiment which prevails here in every heart, and which every one explains in his own manner.

With your leave, Mr. Editor, we shall continue our remarks in a future number.

NEUTRAL.

THE WELLINGTON BANQUET.

The Cinque Ports gave a grand dinner on 30th August last, to the Duke of Wellington, in a splendid Pavilion erected at Dover.

Lord Brougham proposed the health of the Duke, prefaced by a brilliant oration, in which he said—"How can a thousand words, and all the names that can be named, speak so powerfully, or even the tongue of an angel speak so powerfully, as that very one word—Sir Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington (loud cheering)—the hero of a hundred fields, in all of which his banner has waved in triumph (cheers); who never—! invoke both hemispheres bear witness Europe, bear witness Asia—who never advanced but to cover his arms with glory (cheers)—mighty captain, who never advanced but to be victorious—mighty captain, who never retreated but to eclipse the glory of his advance (loud and doxenting cheers)—performing the yet harder task of unwearied patience, of indomitable fortitude, of exhaustless resources, of transcendent skill—the wonders, the miracles of moral courage never yet subdued—despising all that thwarted him with ill-considered advice—neglecting all hostility, so he knew it to be groundless—leaving to scorn reviling enemies, jealous competitors, lukewarm friends—ay, hardest of all, to neglect—despising even a fickle public (loud cheers)—casting his eye forward, as a man ought, else he deserves not to command men—casting his eye forward to the time when that momentary fickleness of the people would pass away; well knowing that in the end the people is always just to merit. (Loud cheers.)"

The orator then recapitulated a number of the victories obtained by the Duke, and avowed that he has surpassed Marlborough in the field, and Temple in negotiation, and then continued—"Shall I then go back to former ages, and ask if there be any comparison of his victories with those of Cæsar—who if he equalled him in any, surpassed him in but one particular, and that the worthless accomplishment of practised oratory; he, our guest, being also in his own per-

son, as I by long experience and observation can attest, among our most powerful, most efficient, and most successful debaters? (Loud cheers.) Julius Cæsar led the disciplined and accomplished armies of Rome through the almost unresisting medium of savages without knowledge, without discipline, without rule, without art—ill commanded and worse equipped. He led his Roman legions through them almost as a boat cuts through the wave, or an eagle cleaves the air; and it was only after he had brought them back in triumph, and insured them to war by many campaigns, and inured them for the first time to a disciplined force, but under a warrior exhausted by years, and crossed that river which all the confidence of all the armies in the world would never once have tempted our illustrious chief even to let a thought cross his mind that he should ever dream of crossing it.—I mean that rubean which separates the obedient, the peaceful, the loyal citizen from the traitor to his country and the usurper. (Loud and continued cheering.) Shall the comparison be made or hinted at, only in order instantly to be dismissed, with the greatest of all the complaints of antiquity—I mean the Carthaginian leader? But his comparative talents were debased, and their extraordinary growth was stunted and stifled by an undergrowth of the most abominable vices that can debase or deprave humanity.—Or shall it be the modern chief—the greatest next to him of modern warriors? But he, Napoleon, commanded, and did not conflict with the armies of France; he commanded, and did not meet in battle his own disciplined marshals; but our chief, after defeating all those marshals, one after another (loud cheers), ended his glorious career by overthrowing that chief himself. (Loud continued cheers.) * * * * * Our chief has never drawn his sword against the liberty of any people (cheers), but he has constantly unsheathed it, and blessed be God, he has triumphantly unsheathed it, to secure the liberty of all. (Loud and vehement cheering.) * * * * * Happy the Sovereign that has at his command the right arm that has carried in triumph the English standard all over the globe (loud cheers)—happy the people who may yet again confidently their liberties indeed, for that is a trust he would spur from him with indignation—but who would confide in his matchless valour for their safety against all the perils which Providence may yet have in store for them? (Loud cheers.) You of the Cinque Ports stand at the advanced post of danger; if that danger should ever approach, through your lines the enemy that may dare to defile our shores must pierce; and over your ladies I know he will walk should he pursue his career towards the heart of the realm. (Cheers.)

A boy was drowned whilst bathing in the river near the mole on Thursday afternoon last. His body has not yet been found.

Lord Melbourne, stated in the House of Lords in August last, that the British naval force off the Brazil station would be increased, in order to the more effectual suppression of the slave trade; and that the government have it in contemplation to send to that station a war steamer by way of experiment.

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

The Gaceta of 6th inst., contains a number of names appertaining to the declaration from San José de Flores.

A despatch dated Fort Independence 17th ult., from Col. Bernardo Echovarria, to the Governor, gives an account of the operations which led to the capture of the fort above named.—He states that the mutineers had taken possession of it in order to protect the flight of their defeated companions. After some skirmishing, the Colonel, not wishing to carry the place by assault, in consequence of a number of families having sought refuge in it, who might be sacrificed from the impossibility of restraining the Indians which composed part of his division, he on the 14th summoned it to surrender, but the reply was so evasive that he determined upon assaulting it. The mutineers however evacuated it that night, not without being perceived by a part of the Indians, who cut a great many of them down. Major Bustos at the head of some veteran troops took possession of the fort about 1 in the morning of the 15th, and this prevented the entrance of the Indians, but the Colonel was unable to hinder their plundering several houses outside the fort, which they effected when in a state of inebriation, shouting all the time *Mueran los Unitarios!*

The *Gaceta* of 30th ult., contains a despatch from Manuel Capdevila, dated Fort Azul 26th ult., to General Manuel Corbalan, Principal Aid-de-Camp of the Governor, with particulars of the capture of Victorio Sotelo, who commanded at Fort Independence, who after leaving the fort on the night of the 14th, wandered about, afraid even of his own party, and at last entered the house of Eusebio Gomez, where he was seized and delivered up to the authority.

A despatch dated Fort Independence 21st ult., from Col. Bernardo Echevarria to the Governor, states that he holds prisoner in that fortress the unitarian Benito Miguens.

A letter dated Fort Independence 21st ult., from Don Benito Miguens to General Prudencio O. de Rosas, states that he is not aware of the cause of his imprisonment, inasmuch as he had never mingled in the late insurrection. On the contrary, when solicited by the Unitarians he rejected their overture, and declared that he would not quit his house, which determination he had strictly adhered to, as all his neighbours can testify. The only crime that can be alleged against him is that he disregarded the citation of Col. Narciso del Valle, to attend at Fort Independence, the reason of which was that he did not care to abandon his house and family to the disorders which the unitarians who were in his neighbourhood might commit. He therefore entreats to be set at liberty for the sake of his afflicted family, offering any guarantee that may be demanded, and declaring that there is no cause for his arrest.

In a postscript, Don B. Miguens adds, that when the unitarians were in march for Fort Independence, they sent him a communication which he refused to open, and sent it unopened to Col. Pablo Muñoz, that he might see its contents and act accordingly; by so doing he (Miguens) exposed himself to be assassinated by the unitarians, and if they have used his name it is with the depraved intention of seduction and deceit.

A despatch dated Dolores 22nd ult., from General P. O. de Rosas to General Corbalan, states that a detachment of his army had seized and forwarded to him the brutal unitarian Eustaquio Diaz Velez, captured in the vicinity of the Loma de Gongora, at the moment when he was endeavouring to embark.

A despatch dated Dolores 25th ult., from General P. O. de Rosas to General Corbalan, states that he had placed the fugitive Chief Eustaquio Diaz Velez, in close confinement at Dolores, from whom he had received a memorial, but that he (the General) is well acquainted with the manoeuvres practised by Diaz Velez, and however he may try to distort facts, it is certain that he was the prime mover of the capture of Tandil by the mutineers.

The General adds that he could say more as it regards this memorial, but the sound judgment of H. E. the Governor Don Juan Manuel de Rosas will decide on its merits.

The memorial above named is dated Dolores 25th ult., Señor E. Diaz Velez enters into a long detail of his proceedings in order to excul-

pate himself from having taken part in the insurrection. It concludes as follows.

“You will thus see from these authentic details that I have not even in thought mingled in the insurrection. Castelli, one of its Chiefs is dead, and I did not even know him. Rico, another I only saw once, about 3 years since. I repeat that no crime can be justly alleged against me. Let my conduct from the year 1828 be canvassed, and it will be found that my adhesion to General Juan Manuel de Rosas has been invariable. It is not probable that at the age of 57 I should renounce my political faith and join a party whom I execrate for having brought upon my country bloodshed and mourning. But if by a fatality which I have neither sought or merited, I am viewed as a delinquent, I appeal to the clemency of H. E. the Governor, and trust that I may be placed at liberty, in order to recover the good name which I have acquired by years of exertion.”

The *Gaceta* of 2nd inst., contains various notes dated Bahia Blanca 22nd and 23rd ult., from Col. Martiniano Rodriguez, addressed to General Corbalan and others. They breathe the most fervent devotion to the government, and state that the division under his command consisting of 1400 men of all arms, are animated with the same spirit, and that if the miserable unitarian mutineers should dare to appear in his district, they would be crushed, be their number what it may, slaves as they are to the loathsome French. Adding, that they had not been able to seduce a single corps of the line or militia, and even the countrymen in their train were brought thither by force and deceit. The Colonel offers congratulations on the triumph obtained over them.

The Justice of Peace of Bahia Blanca (Pablo Acosta), in a note to General Corbalan dated 23rd ult., states that nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of the inhabitants of that district to support the government, when they heard of the mutiny of the vile brutal assassin unitarians, sold to the filthy and loathsome gold of the French pirates.

A note dated 28th ult., from Vicente G. Monjan to General Corbalan, states that he furnished 48 horses, &c., to the division of troops under the orders of Col. Antonio Ramirez, for which he declines all remuneration, being happy to evince even by this trifling donation his attachment to the government, and that he furthermore offers person and property in defence of H. E. the Governor, and the just cause he sustains against the barbarous unitarians and loathsome incendiary French pirates, vile slaves of Louis Philippe. Adding, that the latter are perfidious ungrateful men to this country which has shown so much hospitality to every foreigner.

A note dated Fort Azul 28th ult., from the Chaplain Clemente Ramon de la Sota, addressed to General Corbalan, speaks in high praise of the conduct of Don Manuel Capdevila, Justice of Peace of that district, stating that when he heard of the insurrection, he not only exerted himself to put the district in a state of defence, but was anxious to march out and fight the mutineers, and that the Justice and his constituents inflamed by ardent enthusiasm vowed rather to die than the vile unitarians should succeed.

The Surgeon Dentist Luis de Moura, in a note to the Governor, states that he is a Brazilian citizen, and with pleasure signed the declaration from the parish of La Merced, offering person and property in defence of the government, that he has also attended the Hospital for women gratis since the tyrannical blockade instituted by the French, and offers his services in any part of the Province, &c.

The *Gaceta* of 2nd inst., contains the copy of a letter dated Buenos Ayres 26th ult., from Don Felix de Alzaga, addressed as follows—

To H. E. Don Juan Manuel de Rosas.

Señor de todo mi respeto,

It expresses that his severe illness and the expectation of being able to clear up the conduct of his sons in the disturbance at Dolores, had induced him to defer writing to H. E. And although he had not obtained precise information as it regards both sons, he felt infinite delight

in assuring H. E. that Felix, the youngest, had not the most remote connection with the affair.

The letter then enters into detail to prove this assertion, and intreats H. E. to issue orders that the said Felix be not molested, and furthermore, that H. E. will suspend his judgment respecting Martin, the eldest son, until more certain intelligence be received.

Don Felix de Alzaga then states that he had educated his two sons to qualify them for agricultural pursuits, and prays H. E. to take into consideration the inexperience of youth, the extraordinary and new situation in which his son Martin was placed, where more mature heads than his might have been led astray and drawn into the insurrection without having the least sympathy therein; deprived too as he was of all means of detecting truth from falsehood.

The letter concludes as thus—

“Y. E. can alleviate my grief, inasmuch as my existence being every moment threatened, I regarded these youths as the hope of my numerous family. Overwhelmed during the last four years by disease, these late occurrences have aggravated it, and I solicit Y. E. to attribute any omissions to this my painful state.

“In the midst of which I feel the highest gratification in being able to assure Y. E. of the profound respect with which I am Sir,

“Your most obedient servant,

“FELIX DE ALZAGA.”

Don Pedro A. Rodriguez, Justice of Peace of San Andres de Giles, addressed a note to General Manuel Corbalan, under date 24th ult., in refutation of the letter dated Dolores 2nd ult., which (as the Justice alleges) the brutal unitarian Rufino Ortega sent to the faithful and brave Col. Nicolas Granada. The Justice adds that he perused this loathsome letter with the highest indignation against those perfidious brutes, who without honour, country, or religion, are vile slaves of the odious French, and that he would answer with his head for the attachment of his district to the government.

The *Gaceta* of 28th ult., contains a declaration dated Chascomus 10th ult., signed by various ladies, wives of individuals arrested on the charge of being implicated in the late insurrection, averring that their husbands were the victims of falsehood and deception, and soliciting their liberty in order that they may join the federal bands and pursue to the uttermost the perjured brutal unitarians, sold to the odious gold of the French pirates, and that they as true Argentines will guarantee that their husbands will not belie their words.

Treasury bills in circulation on 1st inst., 4,358,000 dollars.

A note to the Governor dated Buenos Ayres 28th ult., from Col. Mariano Maza, of the Marine Artillery, states that since 1st January last, 94 soldiers of his regiment entered the hospital of their barracks, of which 93 have gone out cured and one died. They were attended by Dr. Fernando Maria Cordero, the medicine was supplied by Don Juan José Bosch, and the bleeding performed by Don N. Miñana. The services of all the above named were rendered gratis.

The government under date 2nd inst., ordered that the licence and stamp duties shall for the year 1840, be upon the same footing as in the present year.

The *Gaceta* during the week has contained declarations numerously signed from San José de Arrecifes, Baradero, Moron, San Nicolas de los Arroyos, Bahia Blanca, Fort Colorado and Fort Argentino, Parish South of the Cathedral and town of Carmen de Sarate, on the part of the inhabitants and officers and soldiers of those districts, offering person and property in support of the government.

These declarations are couched in strong language against those engaged in the late insurrection, the unitarians, French, &c.

The *Gaceta* of 2nd inst., contains a despatch from General Pascual Echague, Commander-in-Chief of the army in the Oriental State, addressed to H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas. It is dated

head-quarters in the vicinity of San José 11th ult., and gives a diary of operations from 14th October to 11th ult., prefaced by a statement that although nothing decisive had taken place, yet the difficulties of the brutal vandal unitarian Rivera have been increased, and his nullity, impotence, and the cowardice of the desolatory hordes who follow him, sufficiently evinced.

The diary commences on the 15th ult., when the army of General Echagüe commenced its march from the margins of the Rio Santa Lucia, that of his opponents retiring, not however without being exposed almost every day to heavy skirmishing, in which they had a number of officers and men killed and wounded. The advantage was invariably on the side of General Echagüe, whose cavalry skirmishers displayed infinite courage, took many prisoners, and on one occasion (on 24th ult.) got intermingled with the infantry of their enemy, by which they had seven men killed, including three lancers of General Echagüe's guard. On the 21st ult., "Rivera" (says the diary) seemed disposed to fight. Every opportunity was given him to do so, but after firing a number of cannon shot, he retired covered by his artillery.

"On the 30th, (continues the diary) various squadrons of our vanguard charged others of the enemy, who although superior in number were inferior in moral and valour, and fled to hide their shame and ignominy behind their infantry and artillery."

It would seem that the army of Don Fructoso Rivera has taken up a strong position, in which his infantry and artillery, in both of which he is superior, can act with advantage, notwithstanding which General Echagüe concludes his despatch as follows—

"The army which I have the honor to command, is this day (11th ult.) in front of the town of San José, the enemy not daring to quit his entrenched camp, as a battle would be fatal to him; but I protest to Y. E. that the day of glory in which the liberty of the Oriental Republic and the tranquillity of the Argentine shall be secured is not distant, for wherever the brutal vandal unitarian may seek for shelter, there he will be beaten, humiliated and destroyed for ever.

"I close this despatch, assuring Y. E. with the highest satisfaction, that the Oriental patriots are assembling from all parts to restore the liberty and institutions of their country, which the perfidy and treason of Rivera overthrow. The assemblage from the worthy department of San José and Maldonado, has been so numerous, that in a few days it will form a respectable and enthusiastic division."

General Echagüe also mentions that 150 cavalry had been sent by Rivera under the command of Col. Benancio Flores, to endeavour to prevent these assemblages, but they had been routed by a detachment of cavalry commanded by Col. Andres Latorre. The latter in his account of the affair to General Juan Antonio Lavalleja, Commander of the vanguard of the Argentine Confederate army, says, that on 29th October, at Orqueta del Rosario, he attacked Col. Flores's troops, who fled in all directions, leaving behind them 30 killed and 5 prisoners, &c. Flores escaped, having with him only 7 men.

The Gaceta which contains the despatch of General Echagüe, has a plan of the position of the army of his enemy, which appears to be a very strong one.

Head Quarters Santa Lucia Chico, }
November 2nd, 1839. }

The Commander in Chief of the combined army of operations of the Argentine Confederation.

Desiring to insure in the most solemn manner the guarantees on which all the inhabitants of the Oriental Republic, whether native or fo-

reigner, ought to rely in respect to person and property, provided they take no part direct or indirect in favor of the rebellion headed by Fructoso Rivera against the laws and constituted authorities lamentably overthrown in the last year. In conformity to the principles professed by the government of Buenos Ayres, charged with the general affairs of the Argentine Confederation, in confiding to him the command of the army, whose important mission in this territory, is that of aiding the good Oriental Patriots to recover their rights, destroying the power of the intrusive Chief who dominates over them, and at the same time avenging the Argentine people for the gratuitous infamous insults and vexations he has practised towards them in promoting discord, giving the ferocious unitarian band the means of making upon them an atrocious war, and lastly by carrying his audacity so far as to declare war against them in the name of the Oriental people, who detest him, and view with horror a provocation contrary to the sentiments of fraternity and love, which have ever attached them to the Argentines. In accordance likewise with the will of the brave soldiers who form the combined army, who will not look upon or treat as enemies any but those who appear in the field covered with the fatal ignominious device of treason and desolating anarchy. Declares—

FIRST:—That all the inhabitants of the Oriental State of the Uruguay, whether native or foreigner, who do not co-operate in upholding the intrusive authority exercised by the anarchist Chief Rivera in a portion of the territory, with their persons, property, or by any other means direct or indirect, shall be under the protection of the army and the safeguard of the guarantees which the Commander-in-Chief on his word of honor offers.

SECOND:—That they alone are recognised as enemies who are found with arms in their hands, and those who render aid to the rebel army.

THIRD:—That all individuals comprehended in the preceding article are traitors to the country and subject to the penalties of the law.

FOURTH:—Every possible publicity shall be given to the present document in order that it may be generally known.

PASCUAL ECHAGÜE.

By order of H. E. CAYETANO ROMERO.
Secretary ad-interim in Campaign.

We have received a long poetical effusion respecting the blockade. Its length forbids its insertion in our columns. The concluding lines run thus—

But thus began the French blockade,
Which put a stop to all our trade;
And what is worse and greater sin,
Has kept us short of wine and gin—
And all our hope of comfort's banished,
Till our spirits all like ghosts have vanished,
Except a little here and there,
Which like *Love* is very dear!
And for which reason you must know,
Temperance is all the go!
But by a calculation made,
'Twill last as long as the blockade:
But hark! I hear Hope whispering say,
The spell will be broke by Dupotet,
I'll only add God send it may!
For between me and you
It is time to say *Adieu*.

The following communication appeared in a London periodical of September last.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

Paris, August 31.

In my last letter on the affairs of Turkey and the east, I endeavoured to prove that Mehemet Ali would concede everything demanded by the

five powers, provided they agree to recognise his sovereign rights in Egypt. I endeavoured, at the same time, to show what the prospective policy of Russia is, and to point out the certainty that a Russian and French alliance must be, in the course of time, an inevitable result. Russia has no other object in the possession of Constantinople than the securing a free passage to her shipping to and from the Levant, and the power of rendering the Black Sea a closed sea by possession of the Dardanelles. It is not so much for the gratification of her ambition that she aims at such a conquest, but for the purpose of giving an unbounded extension to her rising commerce and manufactures. She would then have the whole supply of the coasts of the Black Sea; and when we consider what an immense extent of territory borders on that sea, we can easily understand the magnitude of her views. Her manufactures are not yet in a state to supply those markets, for is her navy equal to the protection of that trade. Were those objects of her constant solicitude as advanced as the Emperor desires, the solution of the eastern question would have taken a different form; but Nicholas waits till the whole of his national policy is ripe, and then he knows that Constantinople is at his mercy.

There is only one power in Europe that can interfere with his ambitious views, and that power is Great Britain. To-morrow we can force the Dardanelles, and reduce his navy to a nutshell. We can destroy his arsenals, raise up the Circassians to a strong nation, give new life to Moldavia and Wallachia, and drive Russia back within the strict limits of its own domain.

Nicholas knows that the naval strength of Great Britain is his only enemy, and therefore he aims at extinguishing its supremacy in the Levant. It is for that purpose he cultivates with so much care an alliance with France, that he holds the families of the elder Bourbons in his hands, and brings a Bonapartist into the imperial family, to assure himself of support, which ever dynasty succeeds. He does so, because he is aware that France is the only power who looks with the same jealous eye at British naval ascendancy, and will do any thing to reduce it. In order, therefore, that France may have an equal object with himself in dividing the Ottoman empire, he offers no opposition to her rapacity on the African coast. Though the virtual protector of Turkey, he allows her vessels to be despoiled at the pleasure of the French, and a great and important colony founded, which will one day extend from Tunis to the Atlantic. France, thus in possession of both shores of the Mediterranean, probably with the occupation of Port Mahon, a most desirable object of her policy, will be able to give annoyance, if she can effect no more, to British commerce in the east. However unequal she would be as a maritime power single-handed against us, with a Russian fleet at Constantinople ready to assist, she would be an enemy that we dare not undervalue. The combined Russian and French fleet would be a formidable squadron to attack—and as sure as fate is fate, the combined fleet we shall have one day to attack in the Mediterranean.

What possible interest has France in cementing an alliance with Great Britain? What is there in common between the two nations?—We are dissimilar in every respect. No Frenchman and Englishman ever thought alike. We are born not to love, I will not say to hate each other. After 20 years' peace we are less cordial than we were at the termination of the war. What, in the name of HEAVEN, is to make us friends?

Our interests are not the same, reciprocity of trade is against our mutual welfare. We will not take her wine—she will not take our cotton. We will not have her silk—she excludes our iron. We have set up a bugbear, and have become political allies. But against whom are we allied? Who is the desperate personage that proclaims war against France and England? No, we are rivals by nature and education—by circumstances and by interests, and never can be truly friends. Our alliance to revolutionary France was of the last importance. Our alliance to Bourbon France was of equal moment. In the latter case, we placed on the throne a monarch, and a principle that we fostered for 20 years; and in the other we recognised a King and a want of principle, which we have since, perhaps, been ashamed of. But to France, as she now stands, or to

MERCHANT VESSELS
In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 5th of December, 1839.
N O N E.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Corvette Camille, 20 guns, Captain Toussaint Jean Louis Hermenegilde Guillemin.

BRITISH. Brig Pylade, 20 guns, Captain Felix Bernard, with Commodore's broad pendant.

Ship Calliope, 28 guns, Captain Thomas Herbert.

Brig Grecian, 16 guns, Captain William Smyth.

AMERICAN. Corvette Fairfield, 24 guns, Captain Charles Boardman.

France under an elder Bourbon, or a Bonapartist, powerful, wealthy, and ambitious, our alliance is a mockery and nothing more. What does France gain by our alliance? Nothing, absolutely nothing. What do we gain by her friendship? Nothing, that I can not say. Why then should we continue in those doubts that lead to no result, and encourage ideas which do not stand the test of truth? France, as a growing naval power, is met by a superior British fleet in every sea. France, as a growing manufacturing nation, is checked by British industry in every market in the world.

I do not want to encourage a bad feeling towards a nation which I respect and admire—nor to increase that ill blood which I fear exists in too many natives of both countries against the other. But I like to see things placed on their right ground, and I feel it is ridiculous for England or France to be deluded by words which have no force. England is the natural rival of every nation in the world that sails a fleet or aims at the creation of manufactures. France cannot resist the truth. Where then does her true interest lie? Evidently in cultivating the good will of that nation that must one day be a rival of Great Britain, and that can never be the rival of France—a nation that yields to her a free possession of the African coast, and offers to share the Mediterranean in common.

It is true we have Gibraltar and Malta and the Ionian islands, and that we are not a people to yield without a struggle. But why should we wait till the struggle takes place; and why should we give Russia time to establish that combination? The present is a moment in which the greatest good could be accomplished if Great Britain had the courage to demand and the ability to carry her point by force should her demand be not complied with. We should require as the price of our protection to Turkey the throwing open the Dardanelles, and the consequent conversion of the Black Sea into an open navigation. It is true that we have acquiesced for centuries in the closing of the Dardanelles, and why can we now expect them to be thrown open? The answer is as clear as day. We admitted the right of Turkey because she had the power to maintain it, but we cannot admit the right of Russia, since the Porte is unequal to the defence of her own territory. By what authority has Russia become master of the Bosphorus; and what right has she to convert the Euxine into a close sea?—We should, therefore, not allow the present negotiations to close without stipulating for the free passage of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, not only for our vessels of trade, but for our ships of war. Has Spain by the possession of Ceuta and Algiers the right to close the Mediterranean Sea? Have Denmark and Sweden the right to combine and shut up the Baltic?—Why should Turkey be indulged with an authority so prejudicial to our commercial interests, to our welfare? And shall we, out of false delicacy to her, refrain from pressing a point which enables us to meet Russia where she most fears to be met, and will enable us to check that Russian and French naval alliance which is otherwise inevitable?

In one of your late articles on this subject you asked "What right has Russia to convert the Black Sea into a Russian lake?" That is the point on which I would, in my humble way, attempt to enforce attention. We might have deferred to the right of Turkey because the sea canals which connect the Black Sea with the Mediterranean divide her territory and command her capital; but why should we concede it to Russia, who can have no other than a prospective interest as a conqueror of the Ottoman Porte? You may depend on it the policy of Russia is Asiatic and not European; and she seeks the Levant not for the purpose of encroaching on Europe, but as a frontier to her future possessions in the east. If we are prepared to relinquish not only Constantinople but the whole of the commerce of Circassia and Asia Minor, risk our Indian possessions, and be heard of only by name in the east, we may quietly acquiesce in the progressive march of Russian ambition. It may be good policy to do so, and move with the march of improvement, which is to the far west. If we make up our minds to that policy we should frankly avow it at St. Petersburg, and in lieu of the misgivings which now prevail in both cabinets and both countries, come to a sound and profitable understanding. But if we go on in the time-serving

stupid manner we have pursued since 1830, depend upon it we are laying the foundation of much evil, and establishing that which we should most fear—an alliance between Russia and France.

I hope I need not apologise to you for the freedom of my thoughts. Of course you are not bound by the opinions of your correspondents. You have taken a lead on eastern politics and must command attention, though those who follow at a distance exercise their own free will.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

November 30.—Wind N.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Brazilian schooner of war Liebre, 6 guns, Captain Antonio Santos, for Montevideo.

December 1.—Wind N. shifted to S. at night.

No arrivals or sailings.

December 2.—Wind E. strong, slight rain.

Arrived, French brig of war Lutin, 12 guns; Captain Dubreuil, from Colonia.

December 3.—Wind E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, French brig of war Lutin, 12 guns, Captain Dubreuil, for Montevideo.

December 4.—Wind N.

Arrived, H. B. M's brig Grecian, 16 guns, Captain William Smyth, from Montevideo 3rd inst.

December 5.—Wind N shifted to E. in the afternoon, with rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

December 6.—Wind N. heavy rain before day-light this morning.

No arrivals or sailings.

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

19th ult., British brig Hebe, from Cadiz 21st September, to Dickson & Co.

20th, Brazilian brig Montevideo, from Rio Janeiro 7th ult., to Costa.

" Oriental brig Atrevido, from Paraguar 7th ult., to Alvarez.

21st, French barque Universal, from Havre de Grace 9th September, to Daplessis.

22nd, Brazilian patache Temerario, from Rio Grande 12th ult.

24th, Sardinian polacre Nearsco, from Genoa 4th September, to Gianello.

" Americana brigantine Sein, from Rio Grande 17th ult., to Kemsley & Co.

" British barque Francis Barris, from Glasgow 14th September, to Anderson, Macfarlane & Co.

26th, Brazilian schooner Chulechuelo, from Rio Grande 17th ult., to Costa.

27th, British brig Helen Anderson, Anderson, from Cadiz 25th September, to Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.

" Brazilian patache Americo, from Paraguar 13th ult., to J. S. Monteiro.

28th, French brig Courier de Montevideo, Michel, from St. Malo 30th September, to Bertrand, Le Breton & Co.

" Brazilian schooner China, from Rio Grande 25th ult.

30th, Danish brig Henrietta Louis, Lutzen, from Altona 12th September, to Kück & Co.

1st inst., Swedish brig Svea, Godberon, from Gotteburgh 15th September.

2nd, British brig Wilton Wood, from Liverpool.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

27th ult., H. B. M's packet Cockatrice, for Rio Janeiro.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

30th ult. The French armed boat Atrevido was cruising last night in the vicinity of point Quilmes, and returned this morning to the outer roads. A balandra arrived (beef boat).

1st inst. The Atrevido repeated the cruise of last night. A balandra having the provincial flag of Entre-Rios and a launch, both prizes, arrived in the outer roads from the northward, accompanied by two armed French whale boats,

2nd. The two armed whale boats, Pylade's launch and beef boat, sailed during the last night. The French brig of war Lutin came in from Colonia.

3rd. The Lutin sailed for Montevideo.—Also sailed for Martin Garcia a French launch and the two prizes noticed on the 1st.

4th. Nothing new.

5th. Nothing new.

6th. Do.

This day (7th inst.) completes the 620th day of the blockade.

THE WEATHER has been hot this week.—The thermometer on Sunday last was at 85. During the week 77 to 85.

The Retiro and Alameda were well attended on Sunday evening last. A number of ladies passed those places on horseback and in carriages.

BATHING.—The sultry weather has attracted numerous bathers to the river on various evenings of the week, both male and female.

Died.

On 4th inst., at the advanced age of 84 years, Mrs. Barbara Pitts, a native of Stromness, Orkney Islands, daughter of William Mair, many years resident Minister of the Church of Scotland at Stromness, and widow of Mr. Henry Pitts.

The deceased was sensible to the last, and had the happiness to be attended by kind and attentive friends.

Her remains were on the 5th conveyed to the Protestant Cemetery, and deposited in the same grave with those of her son, who died a few years since.

Advertisement.

TO LET.

AT the house of Mrs. Fitton, on the road towards the Boca, below the residence of J. H. Mandeville, Esq., two rooms furnished or unfurnished.

PRICES CURRENT.

All the prices of gold and silver to be taken as nominal.

Doublions, Spanish	230	a	291 dollars each
Do. Patriot	289	a	290 do. do.
Plata macuquina	162	a	17½ do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	173	a	17 do. each.
Do Patriot and Patacones	173	a	17½ do. do.
Six per cent Stock	58	a	do. per ct.
Bank Shares	none	a	do. per ct.
Exchange on England	3½	a	pence per dol
Do. Rio Janeiro	15	a	nominal.
Do. Montevideo	18½	a	18½ per patacon
Do. United States	15	a	per U.S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best	40	a	42 ds. p. pesada
Do. country	34	a	35 do. do.
Do. weighing 33 to 24 lbs	36	a	37 do. do.
Do. salted	31	a	32 do. do.
Do. Horse	13	a	15 do. each.
Nutria Skins	5½	a	6 do. per lb.
Guinehill Skins	65	a	70 do. per dozen
Wool, common	12	a	14 do. per arr'ba
Do. picked	24	a	26 do. do.
Sheep skins per dozen	19	a	20 per 30lb.
Calf skins per dozen	32	a	33 do. do.
Deer skins per dozen	13	a	14 do. do.
Hair, long	75	a	80 do. per arr'ba
Do. mixed	42	a	45 do. do.
Jerked Beef	18	a	20 deperquinal
Tallow, melted	17	a	19 do. per arr'ba
Horns	250	a	350 per mil.
Flour, (North American)	none	a	none per fan
Salt, on board	1	a	1½ pr. ct. pr. month
Discount	1	a	1½ pr. ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doublions during the week 292 dollars. The lowest price 289 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3½ pence. The lowest ditto 3¼ pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.