

# British Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

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[Vol. XV.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

The latest intelligence from the Interior comes down to the 5th inst. It is stated in letters from Cordova that Lavalle and La Madrid were endeavoring to fall back upon the Provinces of the North, but that they were exposed to the greatest difficulties in the attempt, besides being daily abandoned by their followers. The Confederate army was in their pursuit, and had strong flying divisions considerably in advance, which increased them to such a degree as to lead to the belief that the remaining force would be entirely dissolved before they were overtaken.

#### House of Representatives of the Province.

At its sitting on the 14th ult., the draft of a communication proposed by the Committee for the sanction of the House in reply to the note of the Governor, which stated that the six months for which he accepted office having expired, he requested the House would elect the person to succeed him, was taken into consideration.

Señor Torres, said that General Rosas had rendered great services to the country, and in its cause had suffered both in health and fortune. With justice he claimed respite from his fatigues. Yet if it be granted, the Province would fall and the sacred cause of Federation be lost.—What then, would be the fate of the Province, of the Argentine Confederation, of General Rosas, and of his faithful friends? The Committee would as (Señor Torres) lament the domestic afflictions which have fallen on General Rosas, as well as the sacrifices he has made of health and fortune. But it is well known that the dissolution of the country would inevitably ensue if his resignation of office be admitted. Do not for one moment gentlemen, continued the hon. member, doubt the fact, that if the House in opposition to the expressed will of the people, who have called Señor Rosas to the government, should now admit his resignation, anarchy would devastate us and the Province cease to exist. Yes, gentlemen, we should be responsible for the ruin which must take place, and if by our yielding the country be lost, the entire Republic will demand reparation at our hands, and our constituents will brand our name with infamy. There is therefore gentlemen no alternative. General Rosas must remain at the head of public affairs, and however much we may deplore the *fact* relative to which this subject him, the country has paramount claims upon us. He must command. The people demand that it should be so and their Representatives have sanctioned that demand. Señor Rosas possesses the qualifications, that even if he deemed the sacrifice of his life necessary for the salvation of the country, he would prefer death and cheerfully submit to the empire of the law. The Province and the Argentine Confederation need now more than ever the strong arm of General Rosas. Of little import will be the honorable peace celebrated with France, and the triumphs obtained by the Argentine Confederation should Señor Rosas abandon the work, the glorious termination of which cannot be far distant. It is necessary to be convinced that in the midst of the triumphs and glories which now surround us, we should be precipitated into an abyss of evils if the resignation be admitted. Soon would those laws be trampled upon, the heroic defence of which gained for General Rosas the title of *Restaurador*. Do not let us deceive ourselves gentlemen.—General Rosas is the only person who can pro-

serve the public peace and restrain popular fury. After the experience of the anarchy and disasters during the period of other governments, and that the strong arm of Rosas can alone uphold the legal authority, it would be more than indiscretion in us to admit his resignation: it would be a crime. Señor Rosas needs repose, he is suffering in health and in fortune, but we should recollect that the salvation of the country is beyond all other things.

Senores B. Garcia, Pereda and Campana followed on the same side, and the discussion closed by the draft of a communication as proposed by the Committee being sanctioned. This communication stated that the House was fully aware of the justice of General Rosas's claim for repose, but that the entire Province desired his continuance in office as being the only mode of preserving the peace of the country, *rejoicing* the fruits of the honorable peace with France, and exterminating the recreant unitarian band, and therefore the House could not accede to his request of resigning.

A second draft of a communication was read, in which the Committee proposed that the House should not accede to the desire of Governor Rosas to decline the rank of *Grand Marshal*. It could not rescind its vote in this respect without being unjust and acting contrary to the wishes of the public, who thought no honors too great for a man who had rendered such great services to the country. Notwithstanding however the numerous signed petitions before the House requesting it to decree rewards to the family of H. E. for their patriotic services and distinguished qualities, the House would yield to the wishes of H. E. and suspend the consideration thereon. At the same time it approved the House to declare that said family merit in the highest degree the esteem of their country, &c. &c.

Señor Garriga after eulogizing the conduct of Governor Rosas, said that posterity, who would judge impartially of the public good of his glorious epoch, would also judge of them by their deeds and not by the pitiful and gross disparities of their perfidious adversaries. It would place the immortal name of Rosas on a par with the Cincinnatus's, Cato's, Ariadna's, Washington's, Franklin's, and other virtuous Republicans ancient and modern, whose great actions are remembered by the friends of liberty with veneration and respect.

Señor Campana said that he did not exactly agree with that part of the communication which suspended the honors and distinctions to the family of General Rosas, the which had been called for by so many citizens and also by some of the Representatives. He would particularly notice the services of Don Juan Rosas, son of Governor Rosas; he had left all the comforts of home and joined the ranks of the army as a soldier, having no other object but to serve the country. He could easily have provided three or four substitutes, but he preferred to serve personally, therefore distinctions for such conduct were certainly due even were they only as an example to the many youths who have stained their own and their country's honor, and brought shame and confusion on their families.

Señor Garriga replied, and after a few words or four substitutes, but he preferred to serve personally, therefore distinctions for such conduct were certainly due even were they only as an example to the many youths who have stained their own and their country's honor, and brought shame and confusion on their families.

The project of a decree which declared that the services of Don Felipe Arana as Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic, in the Convention of Peace with France, and otherwise, as also those of the other Members

of the Legation, to be worthy of public gratitude, was then read.

Señor Torres, said that in the question proposed by the French agents which occasioned the long blockade the country had suffered, Señor Araña, had by the side of Governor Rosas sustained the rights of the Argentine Nation. His name appeared in all the official communications and in the grave discussions which took place, and he had nobly defended the national honor and dignity. Federal by principle, and an old and faithful comrade of Governor Juan Manuel de Rosas, he stood by him with admirable courage in the conflicts which the blockade gave rise to until the true state of affairs reached the throne of the King of the French. The hon. member also commented on the services of the other members of the Legation, particularly on those of the Secretary therein, Sr. Eduardo Lahitte. The project was then passed.

At its sitting on the 16th ult., the project of a decree relative to the pay, distinctions, &c., of Grand Marshal, were taken into consideration.

Señor González Peña, said that the rank of Grand Marshal was quite new in this country. It had been conferred on Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas, who had been invested with extraordinary powers by the will of the people and their representatives—the Great Rosas, whose administration and illustrious person is the delight of the Federalists and the safeguard of the country. This language (continued the hon. member) is not that of flattery and falsehood, it is that of truth. What must have been the result, had we indignantly admitted his resignation of the office of Governor and Captain General of the Province—the ruin of the country as well as our own.

After a discussion in which Señores Garriga, Baldomeo Garcia, Lahitte, Correa Morales, Rolon, Irigoyen and Vidal took part, the project with some alterations was sanctioned.

Doña Manuela Rosas, daughter of H. E. the Governor, was on various evenings lately passed the Alameda on horseback, accompanied by a number of ladies and gentlemen, and followed by gróms in red liveries.

#### From the Morning Chronicle November 10.

We have received by express the French journals of Sunday. There is nothing in the way of argument worth noticing in them. All give up Syria as lost; and as they see no likelihood of the allied Powers persecuting Mehemet in Egypt, all forese a peace. Whilst the French are in this pacific and submissive temper, they rise once more to the thoughts of war and resistance by reports of meetings held in England in favor of theoretic peace, of peace at any price. The instant reflection of the French is, how came we to yield to the rights or pretensions of a people who thus profess the principles and spirit of a flock of sheep? The consequence of one people determining to enslave the part of a flock of sheep would be to suggest to others the assumption of the part of wolves. The French would gladly take the latter character, provided, according to the un-English recommendation of some of our Manchester folks, the British were to aim at no higher rate or condition than that of being fat mutton.—But it requires only a small portion of common sense to feel that the fat would soon leave us, and the wool be torn from our backs, unless we had teeth to show, and allowed it to be understood that we could use them.

We regret exceedingly that circumstances have until now prevented our giving an account of the excursion on board His Danish Majesty's frigate *Bellona*. The following is a summary we have received upon the occasion from one of the company.

At 10 o'clock in the morning of the 30th ult., the company, with the band of the Patriotes, left the shore in Danish and French men-of-war boats, and went on board the French schooner *French war steamer Tonnerre*. The curiosity and admiration of the company were greatly excited by the appearance of the steamer—her spacious deck and machinery. Notwithstanding that the greater part of the ladies were in a degree so much they preserved the good humour and joined in the waltz, quadrille and minuet, accompanied by the band of the Patriotes—a spectacle we should think now on the deck of the *Tonnerre*. Her Captain is a gallant officer, and nothing could exceed his attentions and those of his officers to their guests. The dance was kept up until the steamer arrived near the *Bellona*—the company were then conducted on board that fine ship—a ship which certainly does honor to Denmark's navy. It was nearly noon when the reception on board of her was at once cordial and urbane. After an excellent repast, the ladies and gentlemen, accompanied by Commodore Wulff and his officers, inspected the vessel, and could not but be delighted with her equipment, and with the excellent order in which she appeared. The dance then commenced (at which the band of the Patriotes assisted) and continued until dinner was announced. The dinner tables were most superbly laid out with every delicacy that could be procured. Dinner concluded—dancing recommenced and continued until the setting Sun warned the votaries of Terpsichore that it was time to conclude. The visitors were re-conveyed on board the *Tonnerre*, but the weather was boisterous—so much so that the reception of the Señora Doña Manuela Rosas and two or three other persons determined to pass the night on board the steamer. The Señora and her companions were accompanied to shore by Commodore Wulff. They landed about half past 10 o'clock. The wind was high, and the *Tonnerre* ere taking her anchorage in the outer roads got foul of a French brig of war, the which, stove one of her boats and injured the bowsprit of the brig. It may be conceived that the alarm consequent upon this accident occasioned alarm amongst the ladies—this however was quickly effaced by the two vessels getting clear of each other. The company were all on deck at 5 on the following morning expecting to go ashore, but the weather was lowering and it was not until mid-day that they took leave of the commodious fine steamer, her amiable Captain and officers, and again went on board the *Josephine*, whence they landed at 4 o'clock from French men-of-war boats. This concluded an excursion which afforded infinite pleasure to those engaged in it—they had an opportunity of visiting two superb vessels, one of them being the first Danish frigate which has visited the port of Buenos Ayres, and the other the first war steamer which has navigated the Plata's waters. The remembrance of this excursion and the delicate attentions paid by the Danish and French officers to their guests will ever be gratefully remembered. Amongst the visitors were—

#### SEÑORAS.

Manuela Rosas (daughter of H. E. the Governor), Pascuala Arana and daughter, Carmen Alvarez and daughter, Concepcion and Virginia, the Señora of Don Baldomero Garcia, Mercedes Fuentes, the Señoras of Don Gonzalez Peña, Marino, Fuentes Argubill, Campina and daughter, two Señoras of Elizalde, Jesus Quiroga (daughter of the late General Quiroga), a daughter of General Ruiz Huidobro, the Señoras of Frank, and Mrs. Nelson Hartwig.

#### SEÑORES.

Generals Guido and Ruiz Huidobro, Señoras Juan Rosas (son of H. E. the Governor), Baldomero Garcia, Gonzalez Peña, Miguel Ripoll, Francisco C. Belauségué, J. M. Larrazabal, Vicente Peralta, José Tomas Guido, Daniel Gálvez, Bernardo Ripoll, Carlos Guido, the son of Señor Felipe Arana, the son of Señor T. V. M. Charles Lefèvre de Becour, Chargé d'Affaires of France, Messrs. George Frank, Nelson Hartwig and J. J. Kieck.

The *Bellona* saluted with 15 guns 'on the company's leaving her.

We received by H. B. M.'s packet *Spider*, London papers to 5th November, Paris do to 3rd. They confirm the news of the change in the French Ministry. Marshal Soult had been appointed President of the Council, and M. Guizot (late Ambassador at London) Minister for Foreign Affairs, so that it was denominated the "Soult-Guizot Administration." Speculation was rife as to the probable duration of the new Ministry, and many were of opinion that it could not last, notwithstanding it had a majority in the Chambers of 69. It was generally believed that the peace of Europe would not be disturbed; in fact, the prominent causes of war had been removed by the accession of the allies to the disputed territory in the East with the exception of St. Jean d'Acre. Mehomet Ali, had been deserted by many of his late partisans, particularly by Emir Béchir, one of the most powerful of his allies, and 115 persons of his suite, had gone on board the British war steamer *Cyclops*, in order to proceed to England. It remains to be seen in what manner that portion of the French people who have been clamorous for war will view an amicable arrangement of affairs after the immense preparations made by France. Some say that it will be productive of disturbances, whilst others think that the popularity of Marshal Soult with the army, will sufficiently deter revolutionists. He had issued the following address to the army:—

"Soldiers! the confidence of the King has again placed me at your head. I have accepted the honor of commanding you, being certain of finding you ever devoted to the fulfilment of the duties imposed upon you by the laws, the military regulations, and the glory of the French arms. Obedience to your chiefs, a strict observance of discipline, exactitude in service, and the maintenance of that military confraternity which constitutes the welfare and safety of armies, are what the King and my country expect from you, and what they will ever find in you as in the finest epochs of our annals. You know me! You know that I require much—that I never tolerate a failure in service, or a forgetfulness of duty. But you also know, that my solicitude for you, and the preservation of your rights, for the increase of your well-being, never sleeps—and that it is a happiness to me whenever I can call down upon my companions in arms tokens of reward from our Sovereign. I rely upon you as you can depend upon me, whether in concert with your brave national guard we may be required to maintain order and ensure respect to the laws, or whether we may be called upon by the King to defend the territory, the honor, and dignity of France.

"Marshal Duke de DALMAYE."

One of the Paris journals says, that Louis Philippe told M. Thiers, that he (the King) should not like to be the responsible editor of a war, such as had been nearly brought on France. "Nor should I (retorted the Premier) like to be the responsible editor of a peace, such as is now being patched up."

Doña Christina, the ex-Queen Regent of Spain, had arrived at Paris and had taken up her abode at the Palais Royal.

A plan had been in agitation to blow up the fortress of Beyruth, in which was a body of British marines. A mine had been worked and 100 barrels of gunpowder placed under the fort, but the desertion of an Egyptian soldier discovered the whole affair.

A part of the expedition to China, arrived in June last in the Canton River. The Chinese had made an unsuccessful attempt to burn the British vessels of war. They had also endeavored to poison the British by sending out a cargo of poisoned tea, in expectation that it would fall into their hands. It was however captured by pirates, who sold it to the Chinese along shore, and a great number of the latter had died from the effects of the poison.

Volunteers for the British navy were coming forward in great numbers in the United Kingdom, so that several lines-of-battle ships were in readiness for sea. It was expected that the British fleet in the Mediterranean would shortly consist of 33 sail of the line. "The never was a time," says a Portsmouth paper, "when sailors entered more readily for the navy than

at present, as the Merchant vessels are all now fast returning from their summer trips, and their crews discharged."

The Britannia and Howe, 120 guns each, were lying at Portsmouth, awaiting their final Armistice orders. Both vessels had been fully manned in a very short space of time by "tail seamen."

Lord Holland, died at Hove House, Kensington, on 23rd October last, aged 67.

### Advertisements.

#### FOR LONDON.

The regular trade, and a few known fast sailing A. 1. British built brig  
**CATHERINE,**  
CAPTAIN WILLIAM WHITEWAY, Junr.  
Has room for from 1000 to 2000 or a full cargo of wine and sundry freight, and excellent accommodations for passengers.  
For further particulars apply to the Consignees and extensive Store of  
Messrs. RESNIK, MACFARLANE & Co., or to  
Messrs. CHARLES R. HOHNK,  
Licensed Ship Broker, No. 51, Calle de la Paz.

#### NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the deceased Mr. John Bailey, would first with any Agriculturist, or Farmer, for Letting or Leasing of any lands, or tenements, CRA estate about two and a half leagues from the City, at the back of the Quilmes, and adjoining the Park, owned by Mr. THOMAS BAILEY.

THE House on the same is a fine new, substantially built, and containing every convenience of first-class accommodation, secondary offices, servants' rooms, and an extensive Store of Groceries on the whole extent of the said building.

The Grounds are wholly and well enclosed with ample ditch, and live growing Ties fence on the inside; with subdivisions into fields by ditches and Plea fences, and within the enclosure is a small Dam containing standing water.

Immediately contiguous to the Dwelling, the ornamental planting, consisting of about ten cuadras of Orange, Lemon, and Guava, and other minor crops of rare fruits, is confessedly tasteful and delightful, and from which much useful labor can now be out, of great advantage to a Tenant, and beneficial to the plantations.

This Property is well known, and any Party desirous of entering into an agreement, will please apply at  
No. 187, Calle de Potosi.

#### NOTICE.

HUGH WHITE, Book Maker, Calle de la Piedad, No. 71 and 73, wishes to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has received a quantity of French and English books, which can now be supplied with books and shoes of the first quality.  
@28 St  
Wanted four journeyman boot-makers.

#### FOR SALE.

AT CHARLES ZEIGLER'S STORE,  
No. 40, Corner of Calle de la Piedad and Paz.  
A new stock of the following articles—

GREENING, French Brandy first quality, Best of Orleans, B. white, Guinels, and other wine, Havans Rum, Best Catalon and white wine, Chart, Port, Malaga, and Sherry wine, Champagne, London Porter, &c. &c. &c.  
@13 St.

#### WANTED.

AN active young man by a Commercial House, for act of the work, one who understands both Spanish and English will be preferred. Letters addressed to A. B. C. at the Commercial Rooms will be attended to.

#### NOTICE.

A LI. Person having claims against the Estate of the late Mr. Alfred St. Slady, is requested to present them at No. 24, Calle de la Paz, within twenty days.

M. PARKER, Administrator,  
Buenos Ayres, January 8, 1841.

#### NOTICE.

THE Office of Consuls of the United States of America, is now at No. 97, Calle de la Paz. Office open from 10 to 2.

**Blackwood's Magazine for July 1840.**

THE Person who has taken of the above work from the Commercial Room is earnestly requested to return it.

**FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.**

THE Fine A. 1. Brigg JOHN SOLICHA, will leave on or about the 15th of February, for Liverpool (calling at Montevideo). For particulars apply to Messrs. Williams, or to the Consignees JOHN BEST AND BROTHERS.



