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BUENOS AYRES

The death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, has left a mournful blank in the circle of British Royalty. His name has been long and prominently identified with all the leading benevolent institutions of the Empire; and to him his loss is irreparable.

The deep sympathy and marked respect evinced towards the Royal Family and the British Nation, by H. E. the Governor, on this melancholy occasion, furnish a very significant and peculiarly pleasing proof of the kind and cordial feelings happily existing between the Argentine and British Governments.

No man was more in connection with these important demonstrations of courtesy and friendship on the part of General Rosas, the just applause due to the Honourable Henry Southey, Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, in whose noble conduct, frank and delicate proceedings in his relations with the Argentine Government, the British community is in a great measure indebted for their present flattering position.

In another column our readers will find the interesting official documents, that have called forth these general reflections.

GENERAL SAN MARTIN.

The eminent services of this distinguished man, to the cause of South American Independence, are so conspicuous, and so justly held in high estimation by his government and his countrymen, that we feel it our duty to record, as far as our columns will allow, the most remarkable circumstances of his public life.

Don José de San Martín was born in Yaguajay, capital of Misiones, on the 26th of February, 1778. His father Colonel Don Juan de San Martín, being at the time Governor of that Province. When only eight years old he was sent to Spain, and being destined for the military career he became a student of the College of Nobles in Madrid. Having completed his education, we find him serving in the Peninsular war as aide-de-camp to the Marquis del Socorro, then Governor of Cadiz.

At the battle of Baylen, he distinguished himself in a manner that attracted the attention of General Castaños, who mentioned his name with honor in his despatches. Being promoted to the rank of brevet lieutenant-colonel, he continued his services under the orders of the Marquis de Romana and General Cagney. Subsequently on the field of battle, at Albuera, he was promoted to the rank of Colonel. In 1810, as soon as the cry of liberty arose in his native land he resolved to quit Spain, and sailed for England, where he remained for a short time. Thence he embarked for the River Plate, and soon after his arrival, he married Doña Remedios Escalada, a young lady of a distinguished family of this city. After forming the renowned regiment he was promoted to a captain, and in the month of May, 1813, we see Colonel San Martín with only 150 men completely defeat more than 3000 royalists that had disembarked at San Lorenzo, on the right bank of the Paraná, to make an incursion into the interior Provinces, he having then surrounded his encampment. In the beginning of 1814, he was appointed to the command of the remains of the Army of General Belgrano. About the latter part of the same year he was given the command of the Provinces of Cuyo, which after this period became a point of view in regard to the war of independence.

On the 12th of February, 1817, he gained the celebrated battle of Chacabuco, where 900 royalists were killed and 3500 taken prisoners, and on the 5th of April, of the following year, seventeen days after having had his army sur-

prised and completely dispersed at Cacha-raguala, by the Spanish troops, on the plains of Maipo he decided the liberty of Chile by the memorable and total destruction of the royalist army, having taken 8500 prisoners and leaving upwards of 2000 slain on the field of battle—meeting the glorious title of Brigadier of the Argentine Republic, and Captain General of that of Chile.

In August, 1820, San Martín sailed from Valparaiso with 4,500 men for the purpose of liberating Peru; and effected a landing at Pisco in September following and after numerous justly celebrated achievements, in less than a year he entered Lima, the capital, and proclaimed the independence of Peru, assuming the supreme civil and military command. On the installation of Congress on the 20th September, 1822, Gen. San Martín resigned all authority into the hands of the representatives, but was immediately solicited to accept, with a decree expressive of the gratitude of the nation, the supreme command of the Peruvian forces, which he declined, only admitting the title of *Generalissimo and Founder of the Liberty of Peru*; and he embarked for Chile for his native country, leaving the following proclamation addressed to the people—

“Peruvians! I have witnessed the declaration of the Independence of the States of Chili and Perú. I hold in my possession the standard which Pizarro brought to conquer the empire of the Incas, and I have ceased to be a public man; but this is not more than rewarded for ten years past in revolution and war, for the progress of the countries in which I warred are fulfilled; to make them independent, and leave to their free election of their Governments.”

The presence of a fortunate soldier, however unobtrusive to his way, led to the discovery of a constituted slave, who was taken into hearing that I wish to make myself a seigneur. Nevertheless, I shall always be ready to take the best service for the liberty of the country, but in the class of a private individual, and no other.

“With respect to my public conduct, my compatriots (and as generally the case) will be divided in their opinions; their children will pronounce the true verdict.”

“Peruvians! I have your national representation established; if you repose implicit confidence in it, you will triumph; if not, I am not your ally, but your foe.”

“May success preside over your destinies, and may they be crowned with felicity and peace.”

“Pueblo-libre, September 20, 1822.”

[Signed] “JOSE DE SAN MARTIN.” General San Martín had the misfortune to lose his amiable lady about this time, a circumstance that induced him to make a voyage to Europe; consequently he left this City for England in the latter end of 1822, where he remained above a year, and attended to the means of completing the education of his accomplished daughter.

In February 1829 he returned again to Buenos Ayres, arriving just in time to witness the first acts of the ruthless and vindictive band of Don Rosas, who, when he had assumed the Government in such unworthy hands he would not even land, and determined immediately to go back to Europe, already anticipating that it was the last time he would behold his beloved country.

During the height of the European intervention to seek the great public interest in the affairs of his country, and was always a sincere friend and admirer of the policy and energy of General Rosas; to whom his daughter had bequeathed the sword that accompanied him throughout the war of Independence, as a proof of the satisfaction he felt in giving to his country and wisdom with which he had sustained the honor and dignity of the Republic against unjust foreign pretensions.

The general San Martín was tall and well formed; of a dark complexion with large, black and piercing eyes. His manners were dignified and consistently firm and prepossessing. His talents of the first order. His conversation lively, expressive, and that of a man of the world. He had his share of political opinions, he always commanded the personal esteem and respect of his countrymen, and of all American patriots.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ENGLAND.—Our dates reach to the 14th September; but contain very little of general interest. In the recess of Parliament we have the annual arithmetic of the woful war of politics. Protectionists, Whigs and Radicals are recreating, with common consent, among the moors and meadows; indemnifying themselves for late hours at St. Stephens, by early hours among the grouse and partridges. London life consequently is dull and monotonous; and the only scrap of diplomatic gossip we find worthy of record is, that Lord Palmerston is plying his mediatory talent, between the Papal Government and His Majesty of Sardinia.

In the general quiet and contentment that pervade the United Kingdom, we have a pleasing indication of industrial activity, and improved comfort in the masses. Agricultural improvements, and preparations for the Grand Exhibition, divide public attention, and the bursting of the railway bubble seems to have left John a wiser and a better man.

Ceopius emigration appears to have relieved the plotters of over-population in Ireland; and despite the rumoured re-appearance of the Potato blight, the accounts from that quarter are more satisfactory, and the prospects more cheering, than for several years back. The late visit of Her Majesty has operated favorably on the loyal sentiments of that chivalrous people; leaving repeat and the cognate doctrines of Constitutionalism at a heavy discount.

FRANCE.—The President follows up his prolix tour, with energy and considerable eclat. His motives and ulterior object are matters of vague surmise. At all events he enjoys the passing day, and affords his slight-loving countrymen a medium of pleasurable excitement.

The rumored solutions of the grand question remain contradictory and problematic as ever. In seems probable that the republican experiment may be allowed a longer term of trial than most parties expected. Dear bought experience has perhaps shown the nation, that more dynamic changes are alike unimpeachable; and the common sense of the orderly and industrious must ultimately triumph over the demagogues of faction and revolution. Reform of the Constitution is loudly demanded; without any very definite idea as to the means and the end. Freedom of religion and enterprise are cramped by the fatal uncertainty that shrouds the future.

GERMANY.—No ray illuminates the labyrinth of German politics. Austria and Prussia dispute the prize of leadership with unabated zeal; and Russia holds the balance between them with a firm and unswerving hand. Dark and impenetrable broods over the destinies of this great section of the human family; and to the Italian States in general, the same remark is equally applicable.

Jose Aguirre, a native of Carriols, about 40 years of age, committed suicide, the evening of the 19th inst., by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. It appears he had been sent to this city by his parents, in order that he might get instructed in the routine of mercantile business; but, pretending to be a merchant, he made some purchases of goods, the payment of which being demanded by his creditors he attempted to abscond. The day previous to destroying himself he had been in a coffee house, in the city, where he had been seen by a neighborly departed without paying the reckoning. Finally, on Tuesday morning, he repaired to a house in the Calle de Bermejo, and proceeding up stairs seated himself on the first landing place, and there, in the manner above stated, recklessly launched himself into eternity.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Government of Buenos Ayres, charged with those that correspond to the Argentine Confederation.

Buenos Ayres, November 7, 1850. To H. E. the Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty, the Honourable Henry Southey.

The undersigned has had the honor to convey to the supreme knowledge of H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province, Brigadier Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, V. Es. of the 15th of October last, whose tenor is as follows—

“I have the honor to acquaint V. E., that H. M.'s Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has transmitted to me Letter from my august Sovereign, addressed to H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, charged with the Foreign Relations of the Argentine Confederation, Brigadier General Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, announcing the death of H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge.

I have the honor to enclose a copy of H. M.'s Letter, and request that you will use the goodness to bring it to the knowledge of H. E. the Governor, and to acquaint me what it may please H. E. to receive this Royal Letter in my hands.”

H. E. the Governor being informed of the foregoing, and his resolution was understood, to manifest to V. E., that it will be grateful to him to receive you on Saturday the 24th instant, at three in the afternoon, before delivery of the Royal Letter of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, in which she commemorates the melancholy news of the painful death of her most illustrious Uncle, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, youngest Son of His late Majesty King George the Third.

God preserve V. E. many years.

FELIX ARAN.

This solemn act took place on Saturday, the 10th instant, at San Benito de Palermo, actual residence of H. E. the Governor.

H. E. the Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty, was received by H. E. in the usual form, and on delivering to Royal Letter to H. E. the Governor, expressed himself in delicate terms of cordial benediction.

Having received the Letter, H. E. the Governor manifested to H. E. the Minister Plenipotentiary, the Honourable Henry Southey, the following—

“Mr. Minister— I feel honored and gratified to have Royal Letter, in this delicate expression of benevolence from Her Majesty, I feel a profound sorrow on being informed of the mournful death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

As beloved as respected, from its many exalted qualities that adorned him, by his morality and numerous acts of benevolence, he merited the esteem of all.

With painful emotion I sympathize with Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and participate in her sorrow.

May an infinitely just God, grant to Her Majesty that consolatory resignation, inherent in her exalted virtues.”

I address, together with the Argentine Confederation, my warmest sympathies to Heaven, for the loss, due to the glory of Her Majesty, that of her People, her illustrious Consort and Royal Family.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith &c. &c. To the Argentine Ministers, Greeting— We fulfil a painful duty, announcing to you the death of Our beloved Uncle, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, youngest Son of His deceased Majesty King George the Third, who died after a short illness at twenty minutes past one on the 19th of the 10th instant, at the age of Seventy Seven years. We are certain, from the proofs of sympathy you have manifested towards us on other occasions, and your expressions, that you will sympathize with our affliction for the loss so justly esteemed by Relative. And accordingly we recommend you to





