

THE  
**British Packet,**  
AND  
**ARGENTINE NEWS.**

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No. 111.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1828.

[Vol. 3.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The European news brought by the Swallow Packet, although of considerable importance, yet appears of secondary consideration compared with other intelligence which more immediately interests us viz., a confirmation that the preliminaries of Peace have been signed at Rio Janeiro upon terms not only honorable but advantageous to this country, and we hope in the end will prove equally so for Brazil.—Having no ill will to gratify against that country, the irritation we may have felt during the war has subsided with the cause that occasioned it.

Various opinions have been given as to the reasons which have influenced the Emperor to decide for Peace; it is perhaps, owing to a combination of events:—the situation of Portugal, and even of Brazil: the certainty that the war would be continued on the part of this country at every sacrifice: above all, the interference of neutral nations respecting blockade. Letters from Rio Janeiro assert that the British and French Admirals at that port had instructions from their respective Governments to break up the blockade, from its notorious ineffectiveness: that the Emperor's Government was notified of that determination with the hope that Peace would prevent such an alternative. The arrival of Lord Pousonby was most opportune, it made the grand climax to the grand event of which we now congratulate the Government and the country, expressing our firm belief that the war, although dreadfully injurious to many, will not have proved without its advantages. It was undertaken upon just principles—carried on and ended honorably—we may add, gloriously. Henceforward may the Argentines and Brazilians have no other rivalry but in commerce and enterprizes where the good of all is concerned.

The Treaty it is said, will not be officially published until ratified, for which purpose Messrs. Cavia and Moreno have proceeded to Santa Fé to lay it before the Convention. The terms are stated to be:—the Banda Oriental independent; Monte Video and Colonia to be evacuated by the Brazilian troops 4 months after the installation of the Government—no indemnifications on either side: the blockade to be raised 48 hours after the ratification is received in Monte Video. There are other articles mentioned not less favourable, such as Great Britain guaranteeing the free navigation of the River Plate to neutrals for a term of years; and should the present

belligerents again go to war, six months' notice of that event to be given to neutral powers.

The Swallow has brought London papers to 22d July.—Don Miguel proclaimed himself King of Portugal on the 30th June, which act was confirmed by the three Estates. The Constitutional troops retreated to Oporto, making a show of resistance; those of Miguel (said to be 10,000 men and 30 pieces of cannon,) pursued them: his ships of war likewise blockaded that port. The Constitutionals became dispirited and dispersed, affording to the new king an easy triumph. Most of the British residents had embarked, but disembarked upon finding that the troops of Miguel paid the greatest attention to, and scrupulously protected British persons and property.

The Marquis of Palmella and other Constitutional chieftains have proceeded to England. It is evident that the great mass of the Portuguese are in favour of Miguel—it is natural they should feel repugnance at being made a sort of colony to Brazil. The Emperor has committed a great oversight—both parties will suspect him: the Brazilians that he is still attached to Portugal: the Portuguese for the preference he has given to Brazil. All the Ambassadors had quitted Lisbon, except the Spanish and that of the Pope; it is however supposed that foreign nations will not interfere, and that Miguel in the end will be recognized as King.

The Turks have issued a long manifesto, in answer to that of their opponents, and from what we have read, they seem to have equally as good of the argument;—Turkish state papers are universally acknowledged to be excellent compositions. The Russians have taken Brailow, and one or two other posts, with the loss of many men, the Turks having fought with great obstinacy.

The Catholic bill has been rejected in the House of Lords. Lord Aberdeen has succeeded Lord Dudley and Ward as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

VAUXHALL.

The piping time of peace will prove highly favourable to this undertaking, which, we understand, is in considerable forwardness. We congratulate the Shareholders on the choice the great majority of them has made of *Don Miguel de Riglos*, as condjutor with *Mr. Wilde* in directing the preparations, and of *Mr. Thiesen*, as Treasurer.

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*Execution of Jaime Marcet, and Juan Pablo Arriaga, in the Plaza del 25 de Mayo, on 16th instant, for the murder of Francisco Alvarez.*

About half past 9 in the morning, piquets of cavalry belonging to the Escort, and of the regiment of *Colorados*, and likewise a regiment of *Civicos* (foot,) marched to the Plaza, and formed line from the gate of the Cabildo to the place of execution near the Fort, the whole under the orders of the Town Major, Lieut. Col. Monterola. About half past 10 the gate of the "Carcel" or "Cabildo," was thrown open—the grenadier company of 4th *Cazadores* were seen marching slowly in two divisions. Close behind the first was Arriaga, his head and face covered with an handkerchief, attended and supported by clergymen and Franciscan friars. Marcet was in front of the second division—his head uncovered: he walked with a steady step, after looking around: his face was pale, but betrayed no particular emotion; he was likewise attended by the clergy:—

"Nothing in his life became him like the leaving it."

Both the unfortunates had a small crucifix in their hands, and were attired in capotes. The procession proceeded at a slow rate, the prisoners being ironed:—arrived at the place of execution, they were placed each on a seat: Marcet embraced some friends, and whispered one, which we were told, was a request that the soldiers would not fire at his head. At a quarter before 11 they were shot; Arriaga fell dead instantly,—Marcet not quite so: two muskets were then discharged at him, and he ceased to move. The bodies were taken to the gallows erected in front of the house of the murdered Alvarez, the Eastern part of the Recoba, they were suspended by ropes placed under their arms for one hour, and at the end of that time taken down, placed in the jeases which were in attendance, and conveyed to the cemetery of the Recoleta.

The crowd was immense, amongst them a number of females; all the balconies, azoteas, &c. which could command view of the Plaza were filled with spectators. A strong feeling of commiseration existed for Arriaga; he was a native of Cordova, aged only 21 years—had very pleasing manners, and handsome person; Marcet was 28 years of age, a native of Manresa in Catalonia, and came hither from Spain about five years since: he was a tall, good looking man.

Thus perished ignominiously two individuals who, a short time since, were received into the best society. Heavens! how horrid the spectacle, as they hung bleeding on the gallows!! it makes one sick of human nature. The impression will not easily be forgotten in Buenos Ayres; it was the triumph of justice—that the rich as well as the poor must bow to the strong arm of the law. The effect of this example will be great all over the country. The Government and its authorities deserve the highest eulogiums for their firmness; they were assailed by intercession from numerous quarters, but nothing could make them falter in their duty; crime was so horrible, "no man's life was safe."

In our next we shall give some further details of this horrid murder.

The following is a translation of a letter which Arriaga wrote and gave to his confessor, a short time before he was conducted to execution.

"In half an hour I proceed to the place of execution, yet the death which awaits me affects me less than the infamy which attends it; for this reason, and for the satisfaction of my dear parents, of my relations and friends, and above all, in honor of the Catholic religion, in which they educated me, and which in this trying moment is my only consolation, I authorize the Revd. T. L. de Guevara, that he may in the public prints of this enlightened capital, or in the manner and form which he shall deem most convenient, inform its inhabitants and the whole world, that my soul ever held crime in abhorrence, and if at length I have committed it, it has been the effect of *bad company*: and that with respect to the Catholic religion, I never, much less at this fatal moment, doubted its important truths. Let this confession therefore, serve to console my dear parents—my beloved relations, and esteemed friends; and may serve as a warning and example to the civilized world,

The unhappy and unfortunate,

JUAN PABLO ARRIAGA.

*In the Chapel, at half past 9 o'clock on the morning of the 16th September, 1828.*

### JOURNAL OF THE WEEK.

September 13. The appearance of the flag of truce caused considerable commotion in the market—doubloons declined from 49 to 46: sellers at the latter price, and several bargains made for time. In the evening much anxiety, as the boat from the flag of truce had not come on shore; the Adjutant of the Port, and George, the Beach Admiral, were in waiting at the Mole with lanterns until 10 o'clock; it was even hinted that Culebras, the actor (being Theatre-night,) should announce the contents of the despatches from the stage.—14th. The Packet Swallow arrived after a short passage; when the boat approached to shore, the crowd became immense, and George, who had gone to the boat in a cart, waved his hat: this trifling act spoke volumes, and caused a general buzz in the crowd, producing various emotions. Capt. Baldock upon his landing, put an end to the suspence, and informed us that an honorable Peace had been concluded, and that the Deputies, Don Ramon Balcarce, and Don Tomas Guido, were to come hither in the British sloop of war Heron—the rest of the Legation on board the Nocton, &c. Colonel O'Brien likewise landed, and proceeded to the Fort, being the bearer of a despatch from Don Tomas Guido to the Governor, containing the official intimation relative to the preliminaries—doubloons 39 to 40. In the evening a deputation with music went to the house of the Governor, and congratulations, &c. took place.—15th. A calm in the market—doubloons 38 for money and 34 (so it was said) for time.—16th. The Packet Nocton arrived: the schr. of war Sarandi went out to meet her: she came into the Inner Roads, and Messrs. Cavia, Alvarez, Wright, &c. left her under a salute from the said schooner, from the 1st squadron, and H. M.'s ship Swallow; carriages

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waiting to conduct them to the Fort, but they preferred walking, and went along the beach amidst loud vivas: "ever and anon" halting to receive the congratulatory addresses of their friends upon the happy result of their mission. Some black washerwomen marched or rather danced at the head of the procession, clapping their hands and waving their handkerchiefs, causing great amusement to the crowd. At sunset peals of cannon from the Fort, corvette New 25th May, the Gun Boats and schooners in the Inner Roads, and flotilla in three fathom hole; the effect was grand, particularly from the heavy guns of the latter—the day proved fine and calm. H. M.'s ship Swallow fired a royal salute, having the flag of this Republic at the fore; cannon were likewise discharged from the Beach and the Mole. In the evening the exterior of the Theatre was illuminated, and several private houses: military music paraded the streets, with attendant soldiers bearing lanterns on poles:—fire works, &c.—17th, 18th, and 19th. The markets tolerably steady—doubloons 39 to 40.

Our readers have, no doubt, remarked upon the appropriate name of the Packet from whose early arrival on Sunday last we were made acquainted with the happy result of the negotiation at Rio Janeiro:—with the fleetness of the Swallow she has united the properties of the Dove, and has flown to us bearing the olive branch with "healing on her wings."

Swallow, harbinger of summer,  
Skimming light on azure wing,  
Dost thou come no idle roamer?  
May we trust the news you bring?

Oft we've heard the English sages,  
Their surrounding youth assure,  
One swallow in the lapse of ages  
Ne'er did summer yet insure!

Thus to doubt may be excus'd us,  
Since so oft with tales of bliss,  
The screaming Heron hath abus'd us:  
Happily she brings not this.

Yet despising idle stories,  
In thy tidings we confide;  
Swallow, thou announcest glories,  
Grateful to a nation's pride!

Scarcely past thy wintry slumbers,  
When our crowded shores you seek,  
Enrapturing the gazing numbers  
With the olive in thy beak.

In our annals, gentle Swallow,  
Thou shalt hold an honour'd place;  
Though Nocton closely did thee follow,  
Thou hast brought the news of peace. SCRIBLERUS.

Sept. 13.—Wind E. S. E. moderate. The schr. noticed in our No. 110 as driven on shore, went to pieces during the last night. At 2 p. m. a Brazilian schr. came in sight, fired a gun and hoisted a flag of truce: it was answered from the Maldonado schr. and a boat sent, which brought on shore despatches.

14.—Wind W. S. W. Arrived, H. Majesty's ship Packet Swallow, Baldock from Falmouth 24th July, Rio Janeiro 4th, and Monte Video 12th inst. Passengers from England, Col. O'Brien, Messrs. R. Niblett, Wilson, Valencia, Cambaceres; and from Monte Video, Messrs. Hooper, Salisbury, Campbell, and Sparrow. The Nocton Packet had sailed from Rio Janeiro for this three days anterior to the Swallow.

15.—Wind W. The Brazilian squadron under [unclear], firing at and chasing a brig, which they ultimately captured: they proceeded down the river, and were soon out of sight; the National flotilla likewise got under weigh.

Sailed, several sail of small craft to the Northward, and at evening the schr. privateer Federal, Taylor, on a cruize.

16.—Wind N. W. Arrived, British brig Packet Nocton, Morphew, from Falmouth 23d June, Rio Janeiro 1st, and Monte Video 13th inst. Passenger from England, Miss Platts; and from Rio Janeiro, Messrs. Cavia, Alvarez, Wright, &c. attached to the Legation sent from this to Rio, and Mr. Alexander Chapman. The Nocton had been detained for some time at Rio Janeiro.

The brig captured yesterday by the Brazilians is the British brig Hellsport, from Liverpool; it was said she had suffered trifling damage from the Brazilian shots.

17.—Wind W. Arrived, several sail of small craft from the N. Sailed at 5 p. m. British ship Packet Elizabeth, Scott, for Monte Video, Rio Janeiro, and Falmouth: she has several passengers, and has been in this port since 1st ult.

18.—Wind N. Arrived, four balandras and some boats from the Northward. Sailed, the armed boat Fuge, from Las Vacas, with some military officers passengers.

19.—Wind S. blowing strong. Nothing arrived or sailed.

### Port of the Salado.

Arr'd. on 14th inst. British brig Shamrock, from Havre de Grace, to Don Ramon Larrea.

Also, British brig Cadmus, from Rio Janeiro, with flour; and a schr. brig, prize to the G. Rondeau and Argentina.

The National brig of war General Rondeau was off Rio Grande on 4th inst.; on 2d she had taken the schr. brig Florida America, with a valuable cargo, and was informed that a convoy of twenty-four vessels had sailed from Rio Janeiro—saw part of them that evening. The schr. Argentina went in chase, (as the Rondeau had lost her mainyard,) and before night had taken a prize, and in chase of the rest. On the day following, the Rondeau took a brig, which having little cargo, was sunk.

The Brazilian corvette Maria Isabel, Grenfell, has sailed from Monte Video for Rio Janeiro. The British brig Rosalie, from Cape de Verdes, has arrived at M. Video. Also, an American ship on 12th inst., and British schr. Resolution from this—detained.

From Lloyd's List of 22d July.—The piratical brig which plundered the Morning Star, Sunbury, New Prospect, and Cessnock, and burnt an American ship off Ascension, has been wrecked near Cadiz, and part of the crew are imprisoned there.

The Packet Emulous, from Buenos Ayres 6th April, M. Video 9th, and Rio Janeiro 27th, arrived at Falmouth 22d June. The Packet Countess of Chichester, from Buenos Ayres 21st April, Monte Video 26th, and Rio Janeiro 13th May, arrived at Falmouth 7th July. The Francis Freeling is appointed the next Packet for this port.

### To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,—Your correspondent, *A well wisher to my fellow creatures*, can scarcely have read with attention that part of the report of the British Philanthropic Society which relates to Benefit Societies: otherwise he would not have animadverted in such terms as he has upon the Revd. Mr. Becher's tables for the formation of such Societies. Mr. Becher's calculations have been made, not for Benevolent or Philanthropic Societies, but for *Benefit Societies*, as they have lately been re-modelled in England, and which partake of the nature of Insurance Societies, in which persons are at liberty to insure themselves to what amount (within a limited sum) they please; and as it is necessary to begin somewhere, Mr. Becher's lowest calculation goes to insure the very moderate sums mentioned in the report of the British Philanthropic Society; but it is stated in that very report, *that la*

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may be secured by corresponding contributions, and if persons wish to secure themselves an allowance of 20s. per week during sickness, 10s. per week after the age of sixty-five, and £20 pounds on death, they have the opportunity of doing so by contributing the small sum of 3s. 11½d. monthly, or by a single payment of £37 2s. 6d. if under the age of twenty, and correspondingly above that age up to 50. I would imagine therefore, that as Mr. Becher never wished to confine the poor to the lowest rate of contribution, and consequently, to the lowest rate of relief, so the Committee of the British Philanthropic Society never intended to recommend to the poorer classes of their countrymen settling in this country, such a scanty provision for themselves and families. It was merely mentioned I presume, as a specimen of the rates on which Benefit Societies are formed in England, and with some little modification perhaps, on which similar institutions might be very beneficially established in this country.

A FRIEND TO BENEFIT SOCIETIES.

BUENOS AYRES, 13th Sept. 1828.

*To the Editor of the British Packet*

SIR,—In reference to a letter which you did me the kindness to insert in your paper some months ago, relative to Mr. Joshua Waddington's proceedings against me in Valparaiso, founded on my alleged responsibility for a bill of Messrs. Cochran & Robertson, taken by Mr. W. and Messrs. Sewell & Patrickson, I now beg you will insert the following decision, which has been given by the Judge of Valparaiso, and not the same who authorized my arrest in the case.

The *Fiscal*, after enumerating eleven points on which he holds Mr. Waddington's claim to be groundless, says "I am of opinion that Mr. W. P. Robertson and Mr. George Young each in particular, ought to be absolved from the execution attempted by Messrs. Sewell & Patrickson, on the bill issued by Messrs. Cochran & Robertson in Lima, and protested in London; the holders of the bill being left to reclaim the amount as creditors of those who drew it, or otherwise as they may resolve."

The Judge, Don Argomedo, on the *Fiscal's* finding, gives his verdict, 11th July, "I agree (or conform) with the foregoing opinion, let it be acted upon, and intimated accordingly to the parties."

For your satisfaction, I enclose the original paper which I received from Chile. I am, Sir, your most ob't. serv't.,

WM. PARISH ROBERTSON.

H. I. M's. CORVETTE BERTIOGA, }  
AT SEA, AUG. 25, 1828. }

*To the Editor of the British Packet.*

SIR,—I take the liberty of recommending through the medium of your press, Captain Soulin, ex Commander of the Argentine corvette Governor Dorrego, to the Government of Buenos Ayres; he defended his ship gallantly, and fought her like an officer and brave man, but my superiority of sailing and guns gave me the decided advantage of cutting his yards and sails to pieces: allowed me to take the most advantageous position, and the fortune of war decided in my

favour; but had Captains Coe and Grenville behaved as well as Capt. Soulin I could not have come near them, or at least they might have escaped, as the brig Caboclo and schr. Rio da Prata, the only vessels at all near, were a league, and the rest five in number, 7 or 8 miles astern;—so much for their patriotic generalship.

By publishing the above facts, you will be doing justice to Captain Soulin, his officers and crew. The Gov. Dorrego had 4 killed including the sailing master, and 10 wounded:—mainyard, fore-top-gallant mast and jibs shot away, and scarcely a rope left.

G. BROOM, Captain.

### THEATRE.

On 12th inst. the first act of the opera of the *Italiana*, the finale to which is probably the very best of Rossini's productions in that line: the second act has some charming music, but the author has done nothing to assist the composer. After the *Italiana* Rosquellas gave us a concerto upon the violin, and with variations the "Minuet afandangado," in a manner worthy of Viotti's pupil, (which we believe Mr. Rosquellas was.) Without hesitation we give the opinion that Mr. R. is nearly if not fully equal to those admired violin "professeurs" with whom he has often performed in London, Messrs. Linley, Ashley, Weischell, &c.—Duetos, &c. followed—the one composed by Rosquellas, which he sung with Doña Angelita was again encored. The house was numerously attended; "Niobe" was there, and she is now married—four years have passed since we saw the tears streaming from her eyes during a performance of the *Misanthrope*, (Stranger;) other beauties, including the superb, graceful "Evadne," and the no less interesting "Hermione" were likewise present.—On 13th, after a petit comedy, in which Doña Matilda was very amusing, Mr. Brown exhibited his feats of strength, &c. with the usual eclat.—On 14th, a comedy and farce.—On 15th, a comedy, for the benefit of Felipe David, and other entertainments, to a very crowded house—a just compliment to his great merits.

### MR. BROWN, JUGGLER,

**B**EGS to inform the public, that on Wednesday next, 24th inst. he will perform for the last time in the Theatre of this city, when will be exhibited a variety of tricks not heretofore seen.

### PRICE OF SPECIE.

Doubloons, 39 á 40 dollars each.—On Saturday they were at 49—fell to 44 á 46, but rose in the evening to 47. On the arrival of the Swallow Packet large sales were made at 40, and have since remained with little variation.

Spanish and Patriot Dollars, 140 á 150 per cent. prem.—Little doing.

Plata macquina, 130 á 140 per ct. premium.—Considerable sales made for the Interior.

Gold in bars, 20 quilates, 12½ á 13¼ rials per quilate.

Silver in do. 11 dineros, 12 á 13 rials per dinero.

Six per ct. Stock, 52 dollars.—Little doing: they were offered for the end of next month at 50½.

Exchange on England, 22d. per dollar.—At present there are but few drawers; about £5000 were sold at 21 á 22 by the last Packet.

Do. on Monte Video, 90 á 100 per ct. prem.—Some sales of consequence were effected per last Packet.

Bank Shares, 179 á 180 dollars each.—Demand limited.

Discount, 1½ á 1¾ per ct. per month.

Hides, best ox, 8½ á 9 dollars per pesada.

Sugars, 7½ á 8½ dollars per arroba.

Produce declining, and hardly any sales effected. Manufactures and Brazil Produce falling rapidly.

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