

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

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1828.

[Vol. 3.]

BUENOS AYRES.

We some time since (in Nos. 106 and 107 of the British Packet,) gave a hurried sketch of the Colony of Monte Grande, shewing the state of prosperity to which it had arrived, and the public interest and protection which it deserved, considered as the *nucleus* of an extensive and well regulated emigration to this country.

When we were about to publish in continuation the plan of a company to be established for the purpose of upholding the colony, and in which the Executive of Buenos Ayres proposed, with the sanction of the Legislative, to take a fourth of the shares—we were surprised and grieved to see a recommendation from the Committee of Finance (Comision de Hacienda) to the Sala to withhold the sanction required; and thus to turn to ruin and desolation the scene of industry, improvement, and happy contentment which as yet the rising colony had presented.

It is not the ruin or the prosperity of the Colony of Monte Grande which we must now consider;—we must watch, and watch narrowly, the progress of this affair with reference to the future emigration of our countrymen to this country. We cannot believe that the Legislature at large will identify itself with the narrow and limited views of the committee; we shall rejoice to find that in this anticipation we have judged aright, but should we prove to be wrong, our imperative duty will be to hold up the whole matter in its true colours, as at once due to those who are to suffer, and to those who look prospectively to this country as an asylum on leaving their own.

Before entering on the report of the Committee of Finance, it is highly pleasing to us to say, that the *Executive* has warmly advocated, and taken the most decided interest in the Colony. Nothing can be stronger than the Governor's recommendation of it to the Sala, and in every quarter we have heard of the anxiety expressed by the principal parties now in the Government to uphold and carry forward the interesting Society whose claims we now endeavour however feebly, to advocate. The Governor himself with the Minister Don J. M. Rojas, visited the Colony, inspected minutely all its details, and expressed himself highly gratified with all that he saw.

We shall resume this subject next week, and in the mean time call the attention of our readers to an article on this

affair, inserted last Tuesday in our respectable and able contemporary, the *Tiempo* of Buenos Ayres. After animadverting in strong terms on the report of the Committee, the writer concludes as follows:

"The public will observe without doubt, that this business is one of those in which we have taken the most decided interest, and it will also not fail to remark, that it is called for by general interests, well understood, of the country.

"What we require above all is population—our riches are in our lands, and our lands are a desert. The introduction into the country of laborious families is a want of the most primary nature, and to which the Government ought to attend, if not with an exclusive preference, at least with the ardour which is to be desired, in all that has for its object the happiness of this country.

"The Peace which the Republic is about to enjoy, and the general movement which perhaps agitates at this moment all Europe, will favour emigration to our shores, if the operations of our Government in this respect are marked by ability, and superintended by good faith. Above all, our lands and our fields ought to be the nurseries of the Republic's revenue. How many motives to oblige public writers to lend a preferable attention to matters of so deep an interest!—The *Tiempo* is of this opinion."

In a country where so much good sense exists at large, and where such clear and liberal views are explained and advocated by its public writers, surely, surely, its public men ought not to be the last to give effect to such sound and unquestionable principles. Surely they ought to be the first to see that in so doing they cannot better display the truest patriotism,—that they cannot more efficaciously secure to their country a lasting and substantial prosperity.

An extract has been published of the "Causa Criminal," relative to the murder of Don Francisco Alvarez, from which we select the following.

On the 6th July last, some friends of the deceased were uneasy at not seeing him on the night preceding at the places he was accustomed to resort, which was increased on observing that his shop in the Recoba was not opened in the morning. It was resolved to climb the balcony, and get through the windows into the house, which being effected, Alvarez was not be found; his clothes were all in disorder,—the chest opened. It was evident that robbers had been

there, as money and bills of exchange were taken away, and it was feared that he was assassinated; rumour accused Don Juan Pablo Arriaga and Jaime Marcet as the assassins, but nothing transpired sufficient to authorize their arrest. This uncertainty continued until the 14th of July, when Arriaga went to the Judge of Police to vindicate himself from the reports then current, and seemed satisfied when the Judge told him that he must be placed under a provisional arrest.

— It was rumoured that the house in which the victim had been sacrificed was in the calle de Esmeralda, in the altos No. 7, belonging to the widow of Don Juan Lafranca, and rented by Arriaga, and that Don Francisco Alzaga was likewise concerned in the murder. A quantity of declarations, occupying 300 pages, from 93 witnesses were taken to prove the guilt of the parties.

On 24th July the body of the murdered Alvarez was found in the well on the family quinta of Alzaga,—the throat cut; Alzaga had previously disappeared, but it was said, had made a confession of the crime to some individuals, amongst the rest to Don Carlos Terrada; this witness deposed to Alzaga's confession as follows:—That Arriaga was at the corner of the street by the house of Señor Ascuenega—he was there joined by the deceased, and they proceeded down the street; Marcet was at the other corner, (Pueirredon's;) Arriaga coughed in passing; Marcet then hurried to the door of the altos, where they joined him when they arrived, and upon being asked what he wanted, said he came to see if Alzaga was at home. Arriaga went in, followed by Alvarez, but after going up three or four steps, the latter expressed reluctance to proceed, and on turning his head at the noise of the bolts, he found that Marcet had fastened the door.—Alvarez asked them to let him go out; at that moment Alzaga appeared at the top of the staircase with a candle in his hand, and exclaimed, "Come up Alvarez, here I am;" upon which the deceased appeared satisfied, and went up. Upon arriving at the first room he asked where was the piano which they had brought him to see; Alzaga answered, that it was in the inner room. In the second room he put the same question: Marcet with a poinard in his hand replied, "What piano, here's no piano, you are come here to die; Alzaga likewise with a poinard, assumed a familiar and ironical tone, exclaiming "Yes Pancho, (Frank) it is necessary you should die." The victim fell to the ground, fainted, and his throat was cut without the least resistance. Arriaga, alarmed at their proceedings, had gone away, and did not return until after the catastrophe. They took the body to the quinta, seated in a gig between Alzaga and Arriaga: Marcet accompanied them on horseback.

Arriaga feared that Don Miguel Ascuenega had some suspicions, and had informed the Police, upon which it was proposed to assassinate him, but Arriaga resisted this, stating that he would not stain his hands with more crime, much less against Ascuenega, to whom he was indebted for a thousand favours. Distrust took place between the two associates against Arriaga, they believed him the author of some anonymous information which Ascuenega had received, and the assassination of the latter was proposed, and likewise to ad-

minister poison to Arriaga; preparations were in fact made for that purpose the day on which he was arrested. Two witnesses deposed, that when the murder was the common talk of the city, they heard Alzaga say, "What an Italian people this is, to make so much fuss about the death of a miserable Gallego." The sum robbed from Alvarez is supposed to be about 7,000 dollars.

After the sentence and order for execution had been confirmed; Marcet and Arriaga were removed to the chapel of the prison on the morning of the 15th inst at 10 o'clock; at 12 Arriaga was asked if he wished to make any declaration, to which he assented, to the purport that 15 days before the 5th July he was invited by Marcet and Alzaga to join them, and assassinate Alvarez, to which he refused. He complied with their request to ask Alvarez to go and look at the piano, and the statement given differs very little from the confession of Alzaga. On the 6th July, Marcet invited Arriaga to dine with him; in the afternoon they bought two sponges, and went to the altos, and when he (Arriaga) saw the blood in the second room he fainted.

At 4 in the afternoon of the 15th, the Commandant of the guard took from Arriaga some opium, which he said was to make him sleep, and seized a pair of pistols, which Marcet had asked for; the latter of his own accord gave up a small phial of poison. Every precaution had been taken a week before the execution to prevent the escape of the prisoners; the guards at night were doubled, and no person permitted after a certain hour to walk under the arch of the Cabildo.

The prisoners were most ably defended by their counsel; Doctor D. Pedro José Agrelo advocated for Marcet—the defence is a master-piece of eloquence; Dr. D. José Gabriel Ocampo was counsel for Arriaga: this gentleman (only 29 years of age) has displayed talent of the very first order.—We have read the defence;—(the unfortunate father of Arriaga wished it to be published,) it is in 31 large pages, with an address from the afflicted parent. It rests chiefly upon the evidence being circumstantial, and from servants and slaves under age; the same applies to that of Marcet.

The detail of the execution we inserted in our last. An address to the "Amiable youthful Argentines," was circulated: it is exceedingly well written, and concludes, "May the names of Marcet and Arriaga infuse into your bosoms abhorrence of vice, compassion to the unfortunate, and an eternal love of virtue."

We before stated that Marcet and Arriaga had moved in respectable society; the former had carried on an extensive business as a bookseller in the calle de Potosi—he has left a widow, a most amiable woman, and we believe one child; Arriaga was not married. The circumstances attendant upon this murder, and the parties concerned in it will long be remembered; it has scarcely been exceeded, at least in modern times, except indeed in the case of Weir, for which Thurtell was executed in England, and in which there was some similarity to the murder of Alvarez.

Senores Moreno and Cavia arrived at Santa Fé on the 22d instant.

PEACE.

Great preparations are making in the Plaza to celebrate the Peace: the circle is nearly finished, and various fetes are spoken of;—the country never had such good cause to rejoice. The Treaty has not been officially published: it waits the ratification, which will take place upon the return of Señores Cavia and Moreno from Santa Fé. The *Liberal* has published an extract from it, which we are informed, is in the outline correct; it is to the following purport:—

Art. 1. The Brazilians to evacuate the Province of Monte Video, which is to form a Government of their own.

2. In two months after the exchange of ratification, the troops of Brazil to leave Monte Video, and proceed to their own territory, except 1500 men; the Argentine troops are to pass the Uruguay, leaving 1500 or more troops in any part of the Banda Oriental, distant 10 leagues from the seat of Government.

3. Monte Video to be governed in the interim as at present, and the country by the Government of the Orientals. In four months after the ratification, a Provisional Government to be elected, and a Provisional representation:—the citizens of Monte Video to assemble and give their votes without the walls, and at a distance from any armed force.

4. In four months at most after the Government is installed, all the Imperial troops will retire from Monte Video, delivering it up *in statu quo ante bellum*; the Argentine troops will likewise retire.

5. The Orientals to form a Constitution and permanent Government; Imperial and Republican Commissioners will attend, for the sole purpose of observing if the lines of respective demarcation are attacked.

6. This Convention will be in full force for five years, at the end of which time a definitive Treaty of Peace to be concluded; but if that cannot be arranged, neither party to go to war without giving six months' notice to the British Cabinet.

7. After five years the Banda Oriental may either attach itself to Brazil or the Republic, but if within that time tranquillity is disturbed by the anarchists, and the legal Government solicit aid, both parties, oblige themselves to give it, and to keep their troops in the Province until order is restored.

8. The Oriental Government are not obliged to keep in employ those who now hold situations in the Government; no one to be molested for their opinions, or acts anterior to the ratification.

9. The blockade of Buenos Ayres to be raised in forty-eight hours after the exchange of the ratifications in Monte Video,—the vessels of both parties to be notified of that event upon the terms and distances agreed upon, after which any vessel taken not to be a lawful prize.

Limits and other affairs to be adjusted by special Treaties.

We did not make any comments upon the letter inserted in our last from Captain Broom,—indeed none was needed, for as it regards the conduct of Captains Coe and Granville, the letter itself refutes the aspersions made.

A considerable crowd collected on Wednesday morning last at the Mole, to witness the landing of the Deputies. The Captain of the Port (Don Francisco Lynch,) and the Adjutant went off in boats to meet them; the Fort and squadron fired salutes—the band of the Cacedores was stationed on the Alameda. The Deputies proceeded in a carriage to the Fort, amidst loud vivas.

Captain the Hon. F. Grey, late of the Heron, has been promoted to the rank of Post Captain.

Sept. 20.—Wind E. Sailed, sixteen sail of small craft, convoyed by Gun Boat No. 10 for the Parana.

21.—Wind E. N. E. blowing strong. Arrived, the French corvette *L'Adour*, (28 guns,) Capt. Lemetre, from Monte Video 17th inst.—was becalmed two days off Monte Video. Passengers, M. Mandeville, (Consul General from France,) Vice Consul, and 25 others for this and Chile. She saluted the town and the squadron, which was returned from the Fort and Admiral Brown's flag vessel, the *Maldonado*; saluted again at half past 1 p. m. upon M. Mandevilles' quitting the ship.

22.—Wind N. E. moderate. Sailed, a Gun Boat, with convoy to the Northward.

23.—Wind E. N. E. Sailed, Gun Boats No. 6 and 7 for the Banda Oriental. Passengers, Col. Trole, and several other military officers. At 5 p. m. came in sight, British sloop of war *Heron*, Capt. Duntze, and anchored at evening in three fathom hole—the flag of this Republic at the fore, having on board the Deputies, Don Juan Ramon Balcarce, Don Tomas Guido, &c., from Rio Janeiro, which port she left on 10th, and Monte Video 22d inst. Mr. Macnab likewise came passenger. Saw Elizabeth Packet on 22d below the Ortiz, steering for Monte Video.

24.—Wind E. At half past 8 a. m. the Deputies left the *Heron*, under a salute from that ship; she likewise saluted the town and the squadron, with the flag of the Republic at the fore: it was returned from the fort and the *Maldonado*; the latter had the British flag at the fore.

Arrived, balandra *San José y Animas*, from Colonia.

25.—Wind S. rain. The National corvette *New* 25th May left the Inner Roads, and anchored in three fathom hole. In the course of the day a merchant brig anchored E.—no flag hoisted. 14 sail of Brazilian vessels in sight at anchor, hull down.

26.—Wind W. S. W. Arrived and anchored in three fathom hole, British brig *Grampian*, Mathewson, (the same as noticed yesterday,) from Rio Janeiro 11th, and Monte Video 24th inst. in ballast, consigned to Miller, Eyes, & Co. She had permission from the Brazilian Admiral to come to this port, and has brought from Monte Video four officers of this Republic, late prisoners of war at that place. The Brazilian squadron, seventeen sail, including two ships and seven brigs, stood up in two divisions—tacked in the Outer Roads; afterwards all of them except the frigate *Nitchteroy*, came near to the three fathom hole, and again tacked. Admiral Brown's flotilla which was at anchor near

the Inner Roads, and the schrs. of war in the Inner Roads, went to three fathom hole, and came to an anchor near the corvette New 25th May.—the Admiral was on board the Maldonado. It was at first supposed the Brazilians meditated an attack, and the azoteas which commanded a view of the river became crowded; in the afternoon the Maldonado fired a gun, and hoisted a flag of truce,—it was answered by the Nitchteroy, and the Sarandi despatched to her, with a friendly invitation (we believe,) from the Government to the Brazilian officers to come on shore;—when amongst the Brazilian squadron, she hoisted the flag of Brazil at the fore, and fired a salute, which was returned by the Nitchteroy—the flag of the Republic at the fore.

*Port of the Salado.*

Arrived, American schr. Rosa, Gibson, from Baltimore, to Daniel Gowland: and a diate, prize to the Rondeau. It is reported that she has despatched four other prizes to Bahia Blanca. The Commandant of the Salado in his despatch, mentions the following arrivals at that port:

Sept. 14, schr. brig Heroyna, cargo, sugar, wine, &c., prize to the Rondeau, taken off Rio Janeiro; 11, patache Flor da America, prize to the same, taken off Rio Grande, and has a valuable cargo of dry goods, wine, tobacco, &c.; 15, zumaca Ulysses, prize to the schr. Argentina, cargo wine, &c.

The schr. Herna, prize to the Rondeau, likewise arrived, has a cargo of 553 bbls. of flour, wine, paper, oil, tobacco, sugar, coffee, brandy, dry goods, &c.

The corvette Carioca, a brig, and four schooners of war, had the above vessels under convoy.

Arrived at Monte Video, the British ship Brazilian, from Rio Janeiro; do. brig Jane, from Liverpool 1st July.

A letter received in this city, dated Havana, 11th May, 1828, states the following arrivals from Buenos Ayres, viz., American schr. Joseph Meads; do. Homer; do. ship Columbia; and from the Salado, schr. Josephine; Minerva; American brig Anna; and hourly expected, American brig Frederick, and a prize zumaca from the Salado; likewise American brig Arethusa from this place.

The imports of jerked beef to the Havana from 1st January to 11th May, 1828, were 38,095 quintals, the market for which was in a very dull state, and held out no encouragement to shippers from this country: the prices averaged from 13 to 16 rials per arroba.

**THEATRE.**

*Cenerentola* was performed on the 19th inst.; it went off but faintly, probably from its frequent repetitions: the music, pretty as it is, possesses not the enticing qualities of *El Barbero*; Vaccani however, took considerable pains, and exerted his fine voice with effect. The audience were tolerably numerous: Evadne cruelly resolved to conceal even the contour of her charming head—that day we trust is far distant when the Portena lady shall become the slave of milliners and mantuamakers, and discard the simple and beautiful attire which renders them now so bewitching. By the by (and we inform our readers every thing,) we received by the Swallow Packet an handkerchief, (a present from our mother,) on which is drawn the figure of a lady in the latest London fashion: it is a curiosity.—the immense bonnet with

oceans of ribbons, &c. Had this handkerchief the qualities of the one given to Othello, viz., "To read the thoughts of people," how much the British Packet would have to divulge: Evadne, Hermione, "Ariadne, passioning for Theseus's perjury," would petition Jupiter to punish our presumption, and drive us out of Heaven, exclaiming,

"Down, down, to earth,  
The Heavens can do without you."

Several comedies have been represented lately: the tragedy of Orestes attracted a numerous audience: it is well performed—the dresses are excellent.

**MARRIED.**

On Thursday, 11th inst. at the Protestant chapel in this city, by the Rev. John Armstrong, Mr. GEORGE DOWDALL, of Belfast, Ireland, to ELLEN, daughter of Thomas Gowland, Esq. of this city.

"There's a bliss beyond all that the Minstrel has told,  
When two that are link'd in one heavenly tie,  
With heart never changing, and brow never cold,  
Love on through all ills, and love on 'till they die."

*Lalla Rookh.*

On 20th inst. at the above chapel, Dr. JAMES M'DONNELL, to Miss FRANCES MATILDA PLATT.

**DIED.**

At Callao, Lima, on 26th May last, Mr. THOMAS ARCHER, formerly of this city. The following is an extract of a letter dated Lima, 2d June 1828, relative to this event.

"Mr. Archer suffered a great deal of pain, owing to disorganization of the bowels, attended with inflammation, which at length terminated his existence on the 26th ult.; he died on board H. M's. ship Volage in Callao bay, where he had been removed in the hope that a change of air might have a beneficial effect. His remains were interred the following day on the Plana of St. Lorenzo; nearly all our countrymen resident here attended the funeral."

**Protestant Burial Ground.**

IT is requested that all applications respecting interments in this ground may be made to the British Chaplain, No. 89, calle de Potosi: where also may be left all notes or communications addressed to him.

**PRICE OF SPECIE.**

Doublons, 39 dollars each.—Not much doing; the greater part of the contracts have been adjusted, and sellers in the market to deliver in two to three months at 38 and 39.  
Spanish and Patriot Dollars, 130 á 135 per cent. prem.—Little doing.  
Plata macquina, 100 á 110 per ct. premium.—In demand.  
Gold in bars, 20 quilates, 12 á 15 rials per quilate.—A few sales made.  
Silver in do. 11 dineros, 12½ á 13 rials per dinero.—A few sales made.  
Six per ct. Stock, 42½ á 50 dollars.—The market depressed, owing to the scarcity of money.  
Bank Shares, 175 á 180 dollars each.—Few purchasers.  
Exchange on England, 22d. per dollar.—At present but few drawers at that price; the sales effected per Packet amount to nearly £10,000 at 22.  
Do. on Monte Video, 90 á 100 per cent. prem.—Demand limited.  
Do. on Rio Janeiro, nominal.  
Discount, 1½ á 2 per ct. per month.—Scarce.  
Produce—But little doing.  
Hides, ox, 9 á 9½ dollars per pesada.  
Skins, nutria, 4½ á 5 dollars per dozen.  
Hair, horse, 5 á 5½ dolls. per arroba.  
Manufactures and Brazil Produce still declining, and some articles have fallen to Peace prices.