

THE

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AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1829.

[VOL. III.]

BUENOS AYRES.

THE last week has passed without any public news of importance. The daily papers have been chiefly engaged in discussions on the approaching elections, and on the impropriety (now that peace is restored) of the troops from the country wearing party devices; especially as it is in contradiction to the orders of general Rosas. It has in several instances produced disputes: one, in particular, at the theatre coffee-house, on Sunday evening last; but no serious results occurred therefrom.

On Monday evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, Sr. Aripón (a baker) was assassinated in a pulperia, near his own house. Four men entered the place, and called for something to drink, which, as they appeared intoxicated, was refused; they then became abusive, snapped one pistol, which missed fire, and upon Aripón's going towards the street door he received a pistol ball in his head and fell dead.

The above event, with the attack made upon the sailors of the frigate Tribune, has occupied much of the public attention. In times like the present it is necessary that the police be doubly vigilant.

The bodies of the eight unfortunate persons, who were drowned when coming from the outer roads from the brig *Zeno*, have not yet been found.

The man who killed the mate of the brig *Zipporah* (noticed in our last), is in close confinement on board the said brig, in order to be sent to the United States to take his trial for the murder. The body of the murdered man was brought on shore, and interred in the protestant cemetery of this city. The flag on board the *Zipporah* was half-masted on the occasion.

On the night of the 14th inst., a boat of H. B. M. frigate *Tribune* (it being bad weather) had gone on board the British brig *Laurel*, in the inner roads. At about 8 P. M., whilst the officer was at supper, some of the men pushed off in a boat belonging to the *Laurel*, and got to shore. The officer, taking the alarm, mustered his crew, and found that only three had

remained behind in the brig; and with those three, and some of the *Laurel's* men, he manned the *Tribune's* boat and pulled ashore. The coxswain found the frigate's men in a pulperia, and ordered them to the boat: they obeyed, but were followed to the water-side by a number of armed individuals, stated to be natives and foreigners, with whom, it appears, the man-of-war's men had had a previous quarrel. The latter were unarmed, and our informant states that their opponents assailed them with swords, bayonets, knives, oars, and other weapons; the oars they took from some boats at the Mole. The seamen wrenched the oars from the hands of their assailants, and made the best resistance they could. One of the *Tribune's* men was killed. He was stabbed to the heart, apparently with a knife, and had also received a severe blow on the head from the tiller of a boat. The coxswain and two other men were wounded by stabs from sword and bayonet. The dead man and those wounded were taken aboard the *Laurel*; the latter have since been removed to the frigate. The boat of the Dutch brig *Felix* lost oars and other articles, the attacking party having taken them: one or two other boats suffered loss. An inquiry has been instituted, and will no doubt be strictly followed up. Justice requires that it should be so, and in the present state of the business we forbear to hazard any remarks.

List of the French Squadron at Rio Janeiro, on 26th June.

Duchesne, 86 guns,	Admiral Baron Roussin.
Caroline, 64 do.	Admiral de Grivel.
Nymph, 44 do.	
Seine, 26 do.	
Tarn, 20 do.	
Railleuse, 14 do. brig.	
Iris, 6 do. schooner.	

The frigate *Vestale*, 64 guns, and *Allier* 20 do., were hourly expected from France. Upon the arrival of the latter, the *Tarn* would sail for the River Plate. The *Duchesne* and the *Nymph* were to sail for France on 20th July.

The *Seine*, from Rio, called at Monte Video for the purpose of landing Mr. Alfred G. Belleware, bearer of Admiral Roussin's despatches to the Consul General of France. She sailed from M. Video

on Saturday last for Valparaiso, with the following passengers:—Viscount d'Espinville, vice-consul of France at Valparaiso; M. Le Chevalier Saillard, do. do. for Lima; Señor Duarte da Ponte Ribeiro, Consul General and Chargé d'Affaires from Brazil to Peru. The latter has been for some time resident in this city, waiting a passage to Peru.

The British ship *Warspite*, 76 guns, *Admiral Baker*, arrived at Rio Janeiro 24th June. The *Ganges*, 84 guns, *Admiral Otway*, was to sail from thence for England on 30th June.

The U. S. sloop of war *Boston*, arrived at Pernambuco on 15th June, on her way to the United States.

The Brazilian corvette *Maria Isabel*, Grenfell, sailed from Rio 23d June, with the *Conde de Palma* on board, upon a particular mission; and with the object, it was stated, of bringing out the new *Empress*, who is a princess of Germany.

On the 8th, 9th and 10th inst. it blew a gale of wind at Montevideo; several vessels lost anchors and cables; the national brig packet *Eloisa*, belonging to Buenos Aires, sailed from Montevideo for Rio Janeiro on 7th inst.; put back the same night and anchored outside off the port. In the gale of the following morning she drove more than 4 miles, and was going upon the rocks, when it was found necessary to cut away her masts, which saved her. The national schooner packet *Joven Sarandi* towed her into Montevideo. The *zumaca San Serapio*, and the *balandra Rosa*, were driven on shore.

The British cutter *Susan*, of London, has arrived at Monte Video from a sealing voyage, and has 1700 skins.

The British ship *Huddersfield* was to sail from Liverpool for Maldonado about 17th May, and also the national *zumaca Sociedad Feliz*, Vallance, for Buenos Ayres. The former comes out in ballast, in order to take in mules. The brig *Mary Ann* sailed from Liverpool for this on 10th May.

The American schooner *Leo*, Raines, from this 20th February, arrived at Baltimore 15th April.

The History of the Catholic Question has been published at the Atlas Press, in London, on a single sheet, manufactured for the purpose; presenting a printed surface of nearly forty-one square feet. It is entitled, "*The New Magna Charta*, or Historical Record of the debates and proceedings in both Houses of Parliament on the settlement of the Catholic Claims in 1829."

The above-mentioned History states,—that the Question of Emancipation was first agitated in the year 1778.—That the aggregate number of Catholics in Great Britain is computed at nearly a million, scattered in various proportions through England, Scotland and Wales. The counties in England containing the greatest number of Catholics, are Lancashire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Cheshire, Northumberland, Durham, Norfolk, Suffolk and Kent. The Catholic population of the metropolis and its immediate neighbourhood, has been estimated at about 200,000. With respect to the amount of the Catholic population of Ireland, there is great difficulty in ascertaining the actual fact, from the prejudices which exist: on the whole, however, it may be assumed that it is about five millions and a half; and the Protestant population, including all sectarians, about one million and three quarters.

Chapels.—In Great Britain there are 456 Catholic chapels, in addition to the private chapels of the nobility and gentry; many of them (especially that in Moorfields,) very elegant structures. In Ireland, there is a chapel in every parish; besides many chapels of ease in the principal towns, where chapels have rapidly increased during the last ten years.

Education.—Besides ten free boarding and day schools in the metropolis, and others attached to chapels in populous districts, there are a great number of colleges, or seminaries, dispersed over Great Britain, the principal of which are, the Jesuits' College, at Stonyhurst; St. Edmund's College, near Ware; Ushon College, near Durham; St. Mary's College, Oscott, near Birmingham; and Sedgley Park, near Wolverhampton. Besides these, there are several nunneries and convents, among the principal of which may be mentioned the nunnery at Hammersmith, and the Cistercian Convent, on the site of an ancient monastery of the same order, at Lulworth Park, Dorsetshire. It may here be observed, that by the Bill just passed, all foundations of a monastic kind are to be gradually suppressed, those exclusively devoted to females alone being excepted.

Nobility and Gentry.—The English Roman Catholic Peers, and who will take their seats by right, are eight in number, viz.—Duke of Norfolk, Earl of Shrews-

bury, Barons Stourton, Petre, Arundel, Dormer, Stafford and Clifford. In Ireland, eight, viz.—Earls Fingal and Kenmare; Viscounts Gormonstown, Netterville, Taaffe (in Hungary), and Southwell; Barons Trimlestown and French. In Scotland there are two Roman Catholic Earls, viz.—Franquair and Newburgh. The Roman Catholic baronets of England are sixteen in number. There are six Irish Catholic baronets, and one Scotch.

Amongst the English Roman Catholics are many ancient families, conspicuous in English history. Their present heads are mostly country gentlemen, of secluded habits of life. In the beginning of the last century there were above 60,000 Roman Catholics in the Highlands of Scotland alone. With a few exceptions, most of the Gordons, Macdonalds, Mackintoshes, Macphersons, &c. were Roman Catholics; their grand and great-grand children are Protestants. The rebellions of 1715 and 1745 effected this change by dissolving the feudal system. The children of the gentry in general, particularly those but remotely allied to the chieftains, were dispersed, educated in the south, and put to business.

Almost the first visits made by foreigners, upon their arrival in London, are to the two houses of Parliament, expecting, perhaps, to find the exterior and interior departments of them partaking of the splendour commensurate to the important affairs transacted there; and yet how different is the case, especially in the House of Commons, the inside of which is more in the style of a Methodist meeting-house, than that of the Commons of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland: and if a stranger is surprised at its plain interior, what must he be at the almost total absence of ceremony, and the little etiquette observed. The members (except when addressing the House,) are seated, generally with their hats on, booted, and often with spurs. If this be characteristic of republicanism, the British House of Commons possesses it in its fullest extent. And then again, during a long-winded speech, some of the juvenile members may be seen endeavouring to beguile the time in private conversation, often producing a reprimand, and exclamations from the Speaker of "Order in the house, order, order!" A person once informed us, that at a boat-race on the river Thames, he saw several of the *senators* endeavouring to obtain a sight of it through the window of the House, which overlooks the river.

The splendid appearance of the Chamber of Deputies at Paris, is a striking contrast to the simplicity of the Commons' house of Parliament of Great Britain.

The gallery appropriated to spectators,

in the latter, is small and inconvenient. The regulation refusing admittance to persons in military attire, is accounted for from the idea that the proceedings in the house are not supposed to be in the most remote degree influenced by the military; but we have never heard it satisfactorily explained why females should be excluded, particularly as they are admitted into the House of Lords. Some have attributed it to the fear that the members might be swayed by *bright eyes*. Females, however, at times find their way to the gallery of the House of Commons, in male attire; and we once saw a foreign lady there, enveloped in a man's great-coat, and near to her a Persian, in the full costume of his country.

Beltrami, in his *Pilgrimage*, thus describes the British Houses of Lords and Commons:—"The place in which the Commons sit is a hall, or rather a room, as small and humble as the matters therein discussed are great and important. The speaker, or president of the chamber, with his robe and big wig, in the midst of these gentlemen, who are so perfectly at home, cuts about the same figure as the fat magistrate in the play of the *Fête de la Rose*, in the midst of the simple villagers. If he is placed there in that costume to represent the throne, the people, or both, it seems that the English nation pique themselves very little on the dignity of externals, for which I admire them. The house or chamber of the Lords is larger, and not so plain; but this powerful nobility—the only aristocratic body in the world which has the real political and moral strength necessary to hold the reins on monarchy on the one hand, and democracy on the other—this truly *haute noblesse* is very far from appearing with that humiliating state, that disdainful distance with which the nobility of every other country disgust and insult the people."

The establishment of Pilots for the River Plate, has long been an object of interest with the commercial world. At present there are eight Branch Pilots employed in this service, belonging to Buenos Ayres, viz.—Messrs. Brill, Shannon, Rolles, Van Slyck, Clark, King, Collins, and Roberts. Two pilot-boats (one a schooner) cruize from the Ortiz Bank towards Monte Video; the signal is a white flag, with a red star in the centre. The price of pilotage, considering the state of the currency, is very reasonable. Vessels in want of Pilots can be supplied with them, or any information relative to the establishment will be given by the agent, Mr. Vincent Casares; or by Mr. Thomas G. Love, at the Buenos Ayres Commercial Room, No. 47, Calle del 25 de Mayo, Buenos Ayres.

A small book, consisting of 56 pages, has been published at Monte Video in the French language, and, we believe, in the Spanish. It is entitled,—“An Exposé of the motives which have obliged the Consul General of France at Buenos Ayres to cease his functions, and to demand his passport: compiled from official documents.” We have perused the above work, and we forbear to make any extracts from it that may tend to revive old grievances; indeed the French Consul General (Mr. Mendeville,) seems imbued with this feeling. At the conclusion of the book he says:—“Whilst this Exposé was in the press, Peace has been proclaimed at Buenos Ayres. A sincere and general reconciliation can alone heal the deep wounds caused by the civil war, and I feel that it is the duty of every one to endeavour to discard all that may recal unhappy remembrances. This consideration has determined me not to publish my correspondence with Mr. Larrea, relative to the service exacted of the French enrolled in the battalion of the Friends of Order.”

The scarcity of beef in the market, has produced a taste for veal, mutton, and pork; and these articles are now frequently seen both at the tables of the *rich* and *poor*, and may probably lead to some attention being paid to supply the market with this description of food.

The late civil commotions, which obliged the farmers and labourers of the Scotch Colony at Monte Grande to come to this city, may likewise be attended with some benefits. The Police having allowed them to let out their horses and carts to hire, the superior manner in which they performed their labour was apparent to all, not to mention the neat appearance of their carts, harness, and the fine condition of the horses even when provender was difficult to be obtained; indeed some of the horses seemed perfect *bits of blood*, especially when drove *tandem* fashion, which was often the case.

Some regulations ought to take place relative to the *fares* of the carts at the Mole. The public, and especially strangers, are completely at the mercy of the cartmen there: they charge what they please, and the extortions of the hackney coachmen and watermen of London, sink in comparison. Were the Police to publish what each cartman ought to demand, and punish those who infringed the law, it would prove of great benefit. These men are very knowing in matters of finance; one of them indignantly responded to a passenger who had grumbled at paying a dollar for bringing him a few yards in a cart,—“what is a paper dollar?—two reals, no more!”

Masters of merchant vessels find it a great tax to come on shore at Buenos Ayres. They must either land by means

of carts, and pay exorbitantly; or if they take advantage of the backs of their seamen, and ride to shore *pig-a-back*, or *pick a back* (we dont know the etymology of the expression,) these facetious cartmen will indulge in a laugh at the *saving* merchant captain's expense; and what is more, as Hamlet says, “Set on some quantity of barren spectators to laugh too.”

What we have written relative to the cartmen, is equally applicable to the porters of Buenos Ayres.

A friend has handed to us a copy of the Decree constituting Cadiz a free port. It is dated Madrid, 14th April, 1829; and consists of thirty-three articles. We have copied the first ten of these, which treat of the entry of goods inwards. It is an important document, and has caused considerable discussion in Spain, some viewing it as a beneficial measure, and likely to interfere materially with the great trade hitherto carried on at Gibraltar; whilst others deprecate it as tending to diminish the revenue, without producing any positive advantages.

Regulations for the free port of Cadiz.

“Whereas it is our wish that the freedom of the port of Cadiz be forthwith put in force, in conformity to the basis determined on in our Royal Decree of the 21st of February last, in which such freedom was first declared: We have examined the regulations which the commission formed by our order has submitted to us on this subject, and have sanctioned the same in all its parts, such as they are contained in the following articles:—

1. That the wall called “Cortadura de San Fernando,” be considered as the land limits, to which the privileges and rights granted to Cadiz as a free port, in our Royal Decree of the 21st February last, shall extend.

2. That a straight line drawn from the castle of Santa Catalina to the castle of Matagorda, and another drawn from Fort Louis to the Cortadura de San Fernando, be considered in the bay, as the sea-limits to the freedom which has been extended to the Spanish and foreign shipping trading to Cadiz.

3. That as the entrance to the Trocadero Canal will remain free, according to the above lineal demarcations, a guard of observation shall be there established, to take note of and examine every vessel passing and proceeding from the free port, according to the established rules.

4. That all vessels, as well Spanish as foreign, desirous to repair in the said canal, may do so; and that owners, captains or masters, shall not suffer any interruption from the guard stationed there, in the free carriage of the necessary effects to complete the repairs for outfit.

5. That within the above-mentioned boundaries, a free entry inwards and outwards be granted to all vessels belonging to nations in amity with Spain, with the liberty to trade there freely with all kinds of merchandize, produce, and effects, of lawful or unlawful circulation, exempt from all duty, except payment of the charges of the Board of Health, the anchorage and port dues, light money, or such others as may affect the safety of the navigation, or the preservation of the police of the port.

6. That none of the laws, enactments or regulations of the economic administrative system of our Royal Treasury, in force in other parts of the kingdom, shall oppose, obstruct or interfere with the freedom of the trade of this port, or in the limits thereof; and that, likewise, the privileges granted to this free port cannot prejudice or interfere with any of the laws, enactments or regulations of the administrative system of the kingdom.

7. That the custom-house and its depending offices be removed from Cadiz, as also the intendency and other revenue offices; and an office of permits and manifests be established in lieu thereof, the director and subaltern officers of which shall receive and hold their appointment from us.

8. That all these officers be subject to a superior authority, annexed to that of the commandant of the town; which authority shall watch over the prompt despatch of business, and the accurate fulfilment of such instructions as we may think fit to give, and to solve and decide in any doubt that may arise between the officers and the interested, agreeable to the regulations, and our Sovereign Decree.

9. That captains, masters, or consignees of vessels arriving at this free port, shall exhibit in this office of permits, an extract of the vessel's log, and manifest, with the certificate of the Spanish consul residing in the foreign ports from whence they may proceed, and deposit the manifest and register when coming from any port in our dominions.

10. That the director of this office shall give to the concerned, without delay, a receipt for the manifest, or such other document as has been delivered, and is mentioned in the preceding article; after which the captain of the vessel shall be at liberty to proceed with the landing of his goods, without further obstacle or interference whatsoever.

El Tiempo of the 14th instant states, that Señor V. Chavarria, deputy from this province to the Convention at Santa Fé, and detained there since December last, was on his route to Buenos Ayres, and that Don Pedro Larrechea, secretary to the Governor of Santa Fé, was coming

with him, to negotiate, it was thought, a definitive treaty of peace with this government. It was said the other deputy would return hither by way of Monte Video.



Marine List.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

July 10.—*Wind S.W.*
Sailed, national schr. (packet) Flor del Rio, Costas, for Monte Video.

July 11.—*Wind S.S.W.*
Arrived, American schooner Virginia, Southcom, from Baltimore 10th May, M. Video 7h instant; cargo 800 barrels of flour, 50 half do., 300 cases of soap, and 50 bales of dry goods.

American brig Wilson, Ross, from the Isle of Sal (Cape de Verdes,) 15th May; cargo, 1500 fanegas of salt, to Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.

National zumaca Aña Bella, from Colombia.
National zumaca Lapache, from Monte Video.

July 12.—*Wind E.N.E.*
Arrived, American ship Tusculoosa, Beard, from Baltimore 16th April, and M. Video 11h inst.; cargo, 2,436 barrels of flour, 450 half do., 145 bales domestic goods, rice, segars, &c. to Gowland, Slacum & Co.

Two zumacas and 6 balandras from the Parana and Banda Oriental.

Sailed, national schr. brig of war Riobamba, Espora, for Bahia Blanca.

Pilot-boat schooner Star of the South, on a cruise in the river.

July 13.—*Wind N.N.E., blowing strong, with rain.*

During the day several sail of small vessels arrived from and sailed to the northward

July 14.—*Wind S.E., rain.*
Arrived, national schr. (packet) Joven Sarandi, Alsogaray, from M. Video 13th inst., to F. Erescano.

Do. do. Rosa, Moratorio, from do. do. to C. Gallieno.

Monte Video schr. packet Aguila Primera, Soriano, from do., to A. Martinez.

Three zumacas and 2 balandras, from the Parana; cargoes, lime, wood and hides.

Sailed, 3 balandras for the B. Oriental.

July 15.—*Wind E.S.E., hazy, with rain.*

Arrived, national schr. Azara, Cuello, from M. Video 12th, with tobacco, &c. to F. de Lima.

Two zumacas and 4 balandras from the northward.

Sailed, Brazilian brig San José Americano, Lessa, for Parnagua, in ballast.

July 16.—*Wind N.N.E., rain at night.*

Arrived, 2 zumacas from the Parana.

Sailed, H. B. M's. frigate Thetis, Captain Bingham, for Monte Video and Rio Janeiro.

American brig Mary, Clinton, for Parnagua, in ballast.

National schooner packet Felicidad del Sud, Zupichi, for Monte Video.

Monte Video schr. packet Aguila Primera, Soriano, for do.

July 17.—*Wind S.E., rain.*

Arrived, British brig Sir James Saumarez, Machon, from Rio Janeiro 25th June, and Monte Video 15th instant; cargo, 600 barrels of flour, and 529 bags of rice, to Robilliard, Hudson & Co.

Two zumacas and a schooner from the Parana and Banda Oriental.

Three vessels were in sight this evening.

A boat arrived this morning from Ensenada, belonging to the American brig Commerce, Morgan, from Philadelphia 25th April; cargo flour, gin, &c. to John Eschenburg. The above brig got aground on the night of the 16th, at 9 P.M., near Ensenada. Mr. Rodney (son of the late Chargé d'Affaires from the U. S. to this Republic,) came passenger in the Commerce, and has arrived in B. Ayres.

THEATRE.

The first act of *La Cenerentola*, and part of the second act, was performed on the 12th inst. to a delighted audience: indeed it is some time since a performance here has given such general satisfaction; it brought to remembrance the Operatic Seasons at this Theatre of the years 1826, 27, and 28.

Doña Angela, her brother Don Pascual, and Vacani, strived to excel: they fully succeeded, and received great applause,—particularly the Lady, in the *solo* which finishes the second act. She seemed to reserve herself for this effort, and the enthusiasm with which she was greeted proves how highly her talents are appreciated; and that if any falling off in her exertions had taken place, it was but temporary.

Each time that we hear Don Pascual Tani, we are more convinced that he is a first rate singer; but "further deponent sayeth not."

Vacani is so decidedly a man of talent, that praise from us would be almost superfluous. His science, his rich voice, fine manly person, and the inexhaustible vivacity he possesses, places him at the very top of his profession, equal to the Naldi's and De Begnis' of Europe.

Vera's personification of *Don Magnifico*, is his best character. He strutted about the stage with his red hat and feathers, as in the times of the *Diablo Rosado*.

The ladies M. Tani and Vacani, in the trifling parts they have in this Opera, sang and performed extremely well. The Orchestra was sometimes at fault.

The House was rather fully attended,—a symptom, we hope, of approaching better times. In the boxes sat several families whom we have not seen at the Theatre for a long period, and more than one beautiful face.

A Correspondent wishes to be informed if the tale of *La Cenerentola* (Cinderella,) is of English manufacture, and why the pretty incident of the *little glass slipper* is not introduced into the Opera. In reply to which, we profess our ignorance of the birth-place of this popular story, which in our childhood we firmly believed to be 'all true.'

Mademoiselle Sontag made her *debut* for the season, in May last, at the London Opera, in *La Cenerentola*. The *Morning Herald* thus speaks of her:—"At times the delicious warblings of her low notes were perfectly magical; they gushed forth without apparent effort, reminding us of the thrilling melody of the Nightingale,—so wild, so sweet, so gracefully enchanting; and not unfrequently, as she dwelt upon the emphatic passages of a mournful air, or allowed her voice to die away in melting cadences, did we feel how applicable to her would be the Poet's beautiful description,—

"And soft as harp that Houris strings,
The long entrancing note."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice is hereby given,—That a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the BRITISH PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY will be held on Saturday the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock precisely, at Mrs. Fauch's Hotel; where all the Subscribers are respectfully requested to attend.

THOMAS SIMPSON respectfully acquaints his Friends, and the Public in general, that he intends to open the WASHINGTON HOTEL, No. 40 Calle del 25 de Mayo, on Sunday next, 19th inst. A regular Dinner will be provided every day at 2 o'clock; and Breakfast, Tea, and Supper.

Choice Wines and Spirits, and excellent Beds.



For Freight or Charter, the A. I. English brig JANET TZAT, G. Crocket, Master; can load in the Inner Roads. She is a superior vessel, only one year old, coppered to the bends, and copper-fastened, and ready to commence loading. Apply to J. & J. Thwaites & Co.

JOSEPH W. DAVIS, Dancing Master from N. America, proposes to open a SCHOOL for teaching Dancing, both in the French mode and likewise that practised in this country. He has lately received a few copies of some entirely new Dances, which will no doubt become popular in Buenos Ayres; and will make every exertion to give satisfaction. The Terms may be known at No. 157 Calle de la Paz, where the advertiser may be spoken with any evening after 5 o'clock. Amongst the Dances which he has lately received, is the favourite one called *The Visit*, and *The Coquette*, in a new style. Quadrilles, and the Gavotte, taught according to the latest fashion.

Ladies are attended at their own houses, and Gentlemen at the School, at the above address.

The Advertiser has been solicited to appear at the Theatre of this City, which he declined in consequence of there not being any one belonging to that establishment to dance with him.

MR. SAMUEL BISHOP respectfully informs his friends and the Public, that his New Establishment is now open for general despatch in the Drug business, &c., with an entire and fresh supply of Medicine lately received from Europe; on the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Jenkinson & Bishop, Apothecaries, west side of San Francisco Church, Buenos Ayres.

Sale by Auction.—On Saturday the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock, will be sold without reserve, on the Mole opposite Adams' store, by Francisco Lavalle & Co., the materials of the brig *Salacia*, consisting of sails, anchors, chain and hemp cables, rigging, and a quantity of spare rope, blocks, &c. Likewise the Hull, English built, 8 years old, copper fastened and coppered with 5 years copper; long boat, stern boat, oars, masts, &c. At the same time, a few tons of Liverpool coal, and 60 fathoms cable; with a quantity of seamen's clothing, &c., for account of Executors.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish, 80 dollars each.
Do. Patriot, 79 do.
Plata Macuquina, 330 to 350 per ct. prem.
Spanish Dollars, 390 per cent. prem.
Patriot do. 350 do. do.
6 per cent. Stock, 50 dollars per cent.
Bank Shares, 198 dollars each.
Exchange on England, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per dollar.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 110 per cent. prem.
Do. on Monte Video, 245 to 250 do.
Hides, Ox, best, 25 dollars per 35lbs.
Do. country, 24 to 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ do. do.
Nutria Skins, 10 dollars per dozen.
Chinchilla do. 30 do. do.
Jerked Beef, 13 dollars per quintal.
Flour, (N. American), 73 dollars per barrel.
Discount, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent. per month.

This paper is published every SATURDAY, price FOUR DOLLARS per Quarter.—All communications to be addressed to the Editor, and left at No. 47 Calle del 25 de Mayo, where subscriptions are received.

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