

THE
British Packet,
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

This Paper will be published every SATURDAY, with the exception of an occasional irregularity which may arise from the arrival of the British packets. The Subscription for three months, \$3. All communications to be addressed to the Editors, and left at the Printing-Office, No. 17, Calle del Peru, where Subscriptions are received.

No. 50.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1827.

(Vol. 1.)

PROCLAMATION.

His Excellency the President of the Republic, to the People.

Since the Emperor of Brazil announced, at the opening of the present Session of the Chambers, that peace between his Empire and the Argentine Republic could depend on one clause alone, as contrary to the honour as to the interests of this Republic, I was persuaded of the necessity under which we find ourselves, of making the utmost efforts to avoid so grievous a calamity.

Notwithstanding, our arms victorious in so many engagements, both by sea and land, had given us a superiority that allowed us to propose peace without dishonour, and to sign it without sacrifice. The mediation of a respectable power, founded on an honourable basis, assured me, moreover, that the Cabinet of Brazil would not enter into any negotiation contrary to the same principle; and these circumstances were the cause of the extraordinary mission sent to Brazil, with instructions of which the public is informed.

The citizen to whom this charge was confided, overstepping the authorization with which he was empowered, has brought us, instead of a treaty of peace, the sentence of our ignominy, and the signal of our degradation.

The honour of the Republic, identified with mine; the triumphs obtained by our army and by our squadron, during my command; the diplomatic relations of the Republic with one of the first powers of Europe; my whole life, consecrated to the cause of our independence and of our consolidation, do not permit me to authorize with my name the infamy and subjection of my fellow-citizens.

Moreover, to acknowledge the legitimacy of the domination of Brazil in the province which has given rise to the dispute, would be to sanction the right of conquest, a right diametrically opposed to the only policy which suits America; which is to say, that each country belongs to its inhabitants.

In such circumstances, and between the obligations under which I have been placed by the unexpected and unfortunate result of a negotiation followed up for so large a time with so much consistency and with so much good faith on our part, the resignation of a post which I owed to the confidence of the Representatives of the Nation, is the only sacrifice which I can make in return to them. I believe myself capable of sacrificing my life with the same disinterestedness, and I would that with it I might remove the dangers, from which my retirement to private life will perhaps be able to preserve it.

Accretions! Do not, embitter my life by doing me the injustice of supposing me intimidated by the dangers, or dispirited by the obstacles which the magistracy which you conferred on me present. I would calmly have faced even greater difficulties, if I had seen the end of this self-denial in the security and felicity of the country.

Consecrate to her your efforts, if you wish to give to my zeal and my labours the sweetest of recompenses. Smother before her altar the voice of local interests, of party differences, and above all, personal affections and hatred, as much opposed to the welfare of States, as to the consolidation of public morality. Unite to oppose a stern enemy, whose dominion prepares you disasters infinitely more bitter, harder, and more shameful, than those transitory privations, exaggerated by selfishness, and augmented by avarice and speculation. Embrace each other as tender brethren, and hasten, as members of the same family, to the

defence of your hearths, of your rights, and of the monument which you have raised to the glory of the Nation.

Such are the desires which will animate me in the obscurity to which I consecrate my life; these shall console me for the injustice of men; such, finally, as shall merit for me of posterity an honourable recollection.

BERNARDINO RIVADAVIA.

Inhabitants of the Capital of the Republic.

You have liberally given your co-operation to the great labours which have occupied the period of my magistracy. The work of your zeal and disinterestedness are those institutions which are raised around you, and that advance to foreigners the progress which you have made in the career of civilization. Nor have your exertions been inferior, in the struggle to which the most unjust of attacks compels us. The country has always found in you the most energetic supporters, decided sons, inflexible supporters.

Soldiers of the garrison of the Capital!—You have offered, while I had the happiness to command you, a model of discipline, of patriotic decision, and of irreproachable conduct. Your bayonets, obedient to the laws, have served as a shield to their sanctuary. Protectors of Liberty, you have shown that the obligations of the Soldier can be united to the independence of the Citizen.

Troops of the Southern frontiers!—While the country contended with a powerful enemy, you restrained another no less terrible within his limits. Yours is the glory of having established our security, in the points in which so often it has been endangered.

Citizens!—Warriors!—If you have been, during my public life, the instruments of the measures which form our common good, another dictated; in the retirement of my dwelling you will be the constant objects of my grateful remembrance, and of my sincere and invariable acknowledgments.

RIVADAVIA.

Inhabitants of the Oriental Province.

The defence of your territory, of your independence, and of your security; the conservation of the precious rights which you possess as members of a free people, have formed one of my most important tasks during the time of my magistracy. The territory of your province has been the theatre of the heroic deeds which will seal your political existence, and the opprobrium of your invaders. I have had the pleasing satisfaction of seeing your arms united with those of your brethren, the inhabitants of the other provinces, and of seeing victory supported on this basis, formed by fraternity and patriotism.

ORIENTALS! It is not your cause alone that is about to be judged on the limits of your beautiful Province: it is the cause of America, threatened by all the evils which have afflicted the Old World, if the wanderings of ambition, and the crimes of conquest, are suffered within your territory.

In the retreat of private life, as my efforts have accompanied shall my vows attend you. You will ever occupy my reasons, and the day in which your valourous achievements rest from the usurper a peace worthy of your name, will be the most happy of my life.

RIVADAVIA.

Soldiers of the National Army!

I have returned to the Constituent National Congress the supreme Magistracy with which it was pleased to honour me. This was the only sacrifice in my power, and which the actual crisis of the country required of me.

SOLDIERS! Your heroism has crowned the efforts which I have made in defence of the National honour. You have fixed victory on the standards of the Republic. They who counted on our humiliation, had forgotten that you yet marched in the path of glory. Continue in it, in despite of those who endeavour to divide you. To you it belongs, and solely to you, to remove from the nation the scourge that threatens it. By so doing, you will correspond to the desires of him who glories in testifying to you his gratitude.

RIVADAVIA.

Mariners of the National Squadron!

On abandoning public life, in which I am no longer able to be useful to the country, may I be permitted to testify my gratitude to you for the days of glory with which you have signalized the epoch of my command.

To you, to your invincible Admiral, is owing the terror with which the Argentine banner inspires those who dared to call themselves the rulers of the River Plate.

Shame, with new achievements, those who wished to put an end to those deeds which make your name illustrious, by contempt and humiliation. Instead of the shameful peace which they offered us, aspire to give us that which the honour of the Republic, and the interests of both the belligerent countries demand.

This hope softens the grief with which I see frustrated so many sacrifices, and so many prodigies of valour. On yours the nation relies for her future felicity.

RIVADAVIA.

Buenos Ayres, June 28, 1827.

CONGRESS.

THE FOLLOWING NOTE

Was transmitted by Congress to the Executive Power, relative to the Convention between the Republic and Brazil.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR,

The Congress has seen, with no less surprize and astonishment than Your Excellency, the Preliminary Convention formed and signed by the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic. Don Manuel Garcia, with those of a similar character of Brazil, which accompanies the note which Your Excellency addressed on the 23th instant, with all the appended documents; and which have been attentively examined.

This Body, affected with a profound sentiment, could not hesitate a moment to express, with unanimous acclamation, its support of the just repulse with which Your Excellency rejected the said Convention. Happily, this same impression is observed in all the inhabitants; and there is not seen nor perceived above one voice of indignation, in uniform and general consonance.

So far is this ominous incident from being able to produce unfavourable results, it will necessarily produce a new enthusiasm, that, augmenting the glory of our triumphs, will cause the enemy to feel all the weight of wrath, excited in a strong contest. Then it is, when public spirit redoubling its efforts, carries them on even to heroism.

Your Excellency has the same ideas and sentiments, and the Congress in conformity, hastens to manifest to you the disposition it feels to co-operate efficaciously in the measures which Your Excellency may propose, and to promote, on its part, as many as it may judge convenient, and that may lie within the sphere of its attributions.

The undersigned president, in communicating this resolution in the name of the National Body, has the honour to repeat the protestations of his highest consideration.

JOSE MARIA ROJAS.

June 28, 1827.

On the 3d instant, the following Project of Law, presented by a Commission specially appointed, received the sanction of the Congress:—

Article 1. The nomination of a new President of the Republic shall be proceeded to, with the character of Provisional, until the assembly of the National Convention of which the 7th Article treats.

2. His functions shall be limited to that which concerns Peace, War, Foreign Relations, and National Finance.

3. He shall also exercise, with respect to the National Bank, the functions granted by the law of its creation, in the places where it is received.

4. He shall have the direction of the government of the city, and territory of Buenos Ayres until the 10th Article can be carried into effect.

5. The actual General Congress shall abstain from treating of other affairs than those which are expressed in the 2d Article, unless in a most urgent case.

6. If the provinces which have decided on the separation of their deputies, after having received information of the present law, should insist on their removal, they shall immediately cease in the exercise of their powers.

7. The provisional National Executive shall immediately proceed to invite the provinces to the most speedy assembly of a National Convention, which shall be composed, for the present, of one deputy for each, in the place which they shall elect.

8. The objects of the Convention shall be, to regulate its own representation in the forms and number of its members, according to the instructions which they may receive from their provinces; to name the President of the Republic; to provide whatever it may see fit in the present circumstances of the Nation; and to receive the votes of the provinces on the acceptance or rejection of the Constitution, or concerning the postponement of their decision on this matter until a better opportunity.

9. The present Congress will be dissolved at the moment of obtaining official information of the installation of the Convention.

10. The city of Buenos Ayres, and all the territory of its former province, shall be assembled by the representatives which it may elect in the mode and form which it formerly practised. It shall deliberate on its political character, and other rights, according to the actual circumstances, and to name its deputies to the National Convention.

11. The General Congress recommends to the provinces the conservation of a deliberating body, until the installation of a new Congress.

12. The President who may be elected shall employ all his efforts, in the manner which his prudence may advise, to cause the civil war to cease; for which object he is authorized to use the sums necessary.

13. The great object of the National War is recommended to the new President; as also the adoption of the most efficacious and energetic means to induce the concurrence of the people in it, in the manner which the honour of the Republic so imperiously demands."

JOSE MARIA ROJAS, President.

Buenos Ayres, July 3, 1827.

"SEÑOR,

"The undersigned Commission Extraordinary, on presenting to Congress the Project of Law which it has framed, after a serious examination of the three projects presented by Señors Gomez, Dorrego, Arenales, and Portillo, concerning the election of a new President, and other measures which it is proper to adopt in the actual circumstances of the Republic, has the honour to declare, that, inflamed by the most fervent desire of putting an end to the civil war, of re-establishing the union of the provinces, and of obtaining the efficacious cooperation of all to the good success of the National war, it has proposed for its principal object, to remove all obstacles, and to overcome all the inconveniences which, in the actual situation of the country, might be opposed to the attainment of those great ends. The health of the country, afflicted with evils and surrounded by dangers, has been its only aim; and it believes that the Project in the form in which it is presented, by fulfilling this interesting design, will be conformable to the sentiments which have been uniformly manifested by Congress, whom it salutes with the highest consideration, and respect.—Valentin Gomez, Juan Ignacio de Gorriti, Manuel Dorrego, José Arenales, Manuel Antonio Castro."—Buenos Ayres, July 3, 1827.

ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

On the 5th instant, fifty-nine members of Congress assembled, for the purpose of electing the new President of the Republic; and after the usual forms being observed, proceeded to vote for the different candidates, the names of whom, and the number of votes for each, are as follow:—

For Dr. Vicente Lopez, - 45	For General Lavalleja, - 4
General Alvarado, - 9	General Necochea, - 1

In consequence of this great majority in favour of the former candidate, he was declared duly elected; and the intelligence of his election, with the necessary powers for entering on the duties of his office, was transmitted to him the same day. But this virtuous and modest citizen, sensible of the arduous duties which must devolve on the person who assumes the reins of power in these critical times, and fearful of bringing upon himself dishonour in failing to satisfy the expectations of the Nation, sent an answer to Congress, in which he declined accepting the high office which had been conferred on him. This reply, read on the 6th instant, produced considerable sensation in the House, as from his independent character, and the great unanimity of opinion which was evident, both among the members and in public, respecting his eligibility, great hopes had been indulged that, resigning himself to the wishes of his fellow-citizens, his administration would be productive of important benefits to the State. The discussion on the admission or inadmission of his refusal, produced a variety of arguments, *pro* and *con*, in which the most predominant sentiments were patriotism and regard for the public interests; and on being put to the vote, all the members except three, voted against the admission,—a striking proof of the harmony prevailing among the members, and a strong appeal to the feelings of him upon whom so marked a choice had fallen.

The consequences of again soliciting Dr. Lopez to accept the provisional Presidency, have been more favourable than before; and he has consented to take upon himself the office, at least until the formation of the new Convention which is about to be convoked. This arrangement has inspired the friends of the country with a new confidence; for it is but too evident, that the want of a head to the new administration, who should unite the views of all parties, would have thrown back the predominant interests of the Nation into that subordinate situation in which they have too long been retained by party conflicts and jealousies. Happily, the gloom which for a short time obscured the horizon has passed away, and a new epoch has commenced, in which past animosities shall be forgotten, and the National honour, threatened with the foulest stain, shall form the rallying-point around which all will assemble with emulous haste, to avenge the insult offered to their name.

The inauguration of the new President took place to-day, at two o'clock.

The Forte frigate fired a salute at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 2d instant, which, from some oversight, and on being turned from the fort until 5 o'clock. In fact, the wind for the country, and the frigate being so far off, the firing was ve accured on shore, and the salute could only be discovered from the shore. The Forte draws 13 feet water, and before leaving Monte Video, she was lightened one foot and a-half. Until her arrival, we have not had a British frigate off Buenos Ayres for more than 10 years. The last was the Croche, Admiral Sir Thomas Hardy, Captain Mackenzie, and she sailed from this in January, 1821.

General Lavalleja landed at the Mole from the Banda Oriental, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the 3d instant, attended by some Officers, and orderlies. It was the first time we had seen the General. His very expressive countenance, and petit person, called to mind the lines of Lord Byron:—

“In Conrad's form seems little to admire,
Though his dark eye-brow shades a glance of fire;
Robust, but not Herculean,—to the sight
No giant frame sets forth his common height;
Yet, in the whole, who paused to look again,
Saw more than marks the crowd of vulgar men.”

On the 4th instant, a company of 20 North American gentlemen celebrated the Anniversary of their Independence, by a splendid dinner at the Union Hotel. A Band of Music attended. The toasts were appropriate, and the utmost harmony and good-feeling prevailed.

We have seen a Letter from Rio Janeiro, dated 8th June, an extract from which has been published in the public prints of this city. Knowing its authenticity, and the sources of information possessed by the writer, we attach some degree of importance to it, especially as the information conveyed has been corroborated from other quarters. It notices, that the disputes with France and North America are likely to be more serious than imagined; the disturbed state of Bahia, the general distress of the Empire, and the ravages caused by the privateers; that secret meetings have taken place in the Senate relative to the war; astonishment that Buenos Ayres should think of yielding the Banda Oriental, when the chances are so much in her favour; and that a 6 months continuation of war will oblige Brazil to accede to reasonable terms.

Accounts from Rio Janeiro, to 10th June, state that the frigate Nitcheroy had sailed to the northward, in consequence of a report that some slight disturbances had taken place. The frigate Maria da Gloria was in a very bad state: they talked of repairing her. The Pedro Primero, 74 guns, had sailed for Cape de Verdes and Lisbon: she, too, was out of repair, and badly manned. The Princess Imperial (one of the new frigates,) had sailed for St. Catharines; her crew chiefly consists of black men, impressed into the service. The other frigate, now at M. Video (Isabel, Captain Beaurepaire,) has a tolerably good crew. Two old brigs of war, not fit for sea, were laying at Rio Janeiro; and the Hibernian, steam-vessel, in the same state. A steam-boat, with four guns mounted, had gone to St. Catharines; a brig of war, wanting repairs, commanded by Murphy, an Irishman, was at the latter port. The brig of war Pampero, was to sail from Rio Janeiro on 12th June, with a valuable convoy of 38 vessels, for Rio Grande, St. Catharines, Santos, Parnagua, and Monte Video. The Pampero has a wretched crew of impressed black men, taken from their different occupations in Rio, as tailors, carpenters, &c. The shipping interest at Rio Janeiro were complaining of the want of vessels of war to afford efficient convoy, and that the privateers might range the coast of Brazil *ad libitum*. The garrison at Rio Janeiro consisted of about 800 German troops, and a black regiment of 450 men; the Civicos took the town duty of guards. Sugar, tobacco, and jerked beef were very dear, and such a scarcity of the latter article in the northern provinces, (upon which the black population chiefly exist,) as to cause great apprehensions.

It is Rio Grandè that affords the supply of jerked beef. The events of war have caused a considerable interruption to the export of it; and could it be entirely stopped, and that province in military possession of the Republic affording a safe asylum to the privateers and their prizes, the more sanguine of the Emperor's friends acknowledge that he would be forced to peace. He threatens to send ten thousand troops to Rio Grande,—People inquire where he is to get them; and when got, what description of troops they will be, or if fit to stand before the enthusiastic veteran soldiers of the Republic.

Paper money is the circulating medium of Rio Janeiro and the district. The other provinces refuse it; therefore it is necessary to send silver and copper money to pay the troops and squadrons at Rio Grande, Monte Video, and other places. The power of Brazil has been overrated.—On land, she is inferior to the Republic. The war found the latter without a Marine force:—two frigates, properly commanded, and we should hear no more of blockade.

The detained British brig Florida has been given up by the Government to the British Consulate.

We understand that the proceedings against Fournier, for his conduct in that affair, are not yet closed. We will not, therefore, pronounce our opinion on it at present; but we avail ourselves of this opportunity to correct an error into which we were unintentionally led in our No. 44, in allusion to the case of the cutter Dove; in which we stated, that "proceedings had taken place tantamount to a condemnation of her cargo, and that no reclamations had been made by any authorities whatever."

We have since learned, that on the case being brought before the Prize Tribunal here, a strong protest was put in by the British Consulate, on behalf of the absent British owners, or parties interested; in consequence of which, although the Court determined that the vessel should be sold, the captors were held liable in the full value of the vessel and cargo, to meet any claims for consequences which the said owners, or parties interested, may hereafter bring forward within the space of twelve months.

The Dove, when taken by the Comet privateer, was in the possession of an enemy, proceeding to an enemy's port for adjudication, without any papers on board to prove that she was British property. The allegations against her by the Brazilian authorities we understand to be, not only that she had contravened the Brazilian coasting laws, by sailing improperly, but that she had also supplied certain cruisers of the Republic with warlike stores. The circumstance of her being in the possession of an enemy, was of itself, perhaps, a sufficient excuse for her detention by a cruiser under the flag of the Republic. We shall be glad, for Fournier's sake, who as a brave man we cannot but respect, if he is able to bring forward as plausible an excuse for his seizure of the Florida. We understand, however, that as soon as the circumstances of her seizure were known to the British Admiral, orders were given to retake her wherever she might be fallen in with, and to send her to Rio Janeiro for adjudication. On her arrival at Buenos Ayres, she was given up by the government on the demand of the British Minister.

It is a duty we owe to national rights and interests, to set such cases as these in their true light; and we hope they may prove warnings to the privateers of the Republic, against the consequences of any infringement of attack upon those rights or interests.

A Subscription is about to be opened for the purchase of two Frigates, in Europe, to be placed at the disposal of the National Government, and under the command of Admiral Brown. As soon as a sufficient sum shall be obtained, the Subscribers will hold a meeting to name a Commission fully authorized to take the measures necessary for carrying the design into effect. The following are the conditions under which the subscription is to be carried on:—

1. "Any sum may be subscribed not less than one silver dollar.
2. "The sums subscribed shall be paid in previous to the sailing of the Packet, to the Committee appointed by the subscribers.
3. "The subscribers are the proprietors of the said Frigates, unless the National Government will pay the cost of them, or that the profits gained by them shall reimburse the original expenses; in which case, they shall be granted to the State for the public service."

The time which must elapse before this project can be fully realized, would be almost enough to sicken anticipation, if a general conviction did not prevail, that no hopes can be indulged of a peace until the Emperor's vast naval superiority be overthrown. It was calculated, though erroneously, that the repeated defeats which his land and sea forces have suffered, would have disposed him to listen to reasonable terms; which, though perhaps not very honourable to him, we firmly believe he will finally be driven to accept, and to assume an attitude much less presuming than he appeared to us in, in the conditions of a late never-to-be-forgotten convention. It is to be regretted, that the measures which are now about to be adopted, were not some months ago put in practice; though no doubt this procrastination is owing in a great degree to the notion which was prevalent here since December last, that the Government had ordered a small fleet from England, to be commanded by Captain Ramsay. However tardy, it is not too late to begin the enterprize. The people have hitherto relied on the Government for all dispositions relative to the war; late circumstances have brought the interests of the State into closer contact with their rulers, which will produce useful effects.

A number of small vessels belonging to this port, were captured some time since by the Brazilians, but were retaken on the 5th of June, by Admiral Brown, and given up to the owners. The latter, as an acknowledgement of the sense they entertain of the disinterestedness of the Admiral, have presented him 2700 dollars, to be distributed as he may see fit.

The frigate Forte shifted her birth further to the northward on the 5th instant. Whether it was to get a better anchorage, or for the purpose of cutting her Brazilian neighbours, we have not heard: we hope the latter.

It is said the Forte will sail from this in a few days, taking with her the English brig Florida.

A privateer boat has been seen in the Parana, and chased by a National Gun-Boat. The privateer joined the Brazilian squadron off this, on 4th instant.

A Brazilian corvette, and a brig, stood down the river in the afternoon of 5th instant.

THEATRE.

The Opera of "Otello" was repeated on the 28th ultimo. The night proved inclement, and the house, though full, was not crowded.—Prices as before, doubled. The First Act (except a Duet with Doña Angela and Señora Vacani) is tedious, and introduced by a dull Overture; Rossini having a great dislike, it is said, to compose Overtures. The acting of Rosquellas, as the Moor, when worked to desperation, and the Duet with Iago, is really excellent, and was much applauded.—Angela Taai was as charming as ever; and the Senators, in their black attire and powdered heads, provoked as much laughter as their brethren upon the London stage.—Serious Opera in Buenos Ayres, even with Rossini's name tacked to it, will not please so much as "El Barbero," "Cenerentola," &c.

The Tragedy of "Othello" was performed on 3d instant, to a numerous audience. Velarde does not shine as Othello; he is too boisterous. Rosqui is ever in our remembrance, and his manner of giving—"I found not Cassio's kisses on her lips,"—with the transition of—"O! now for her farewell kiss, my tranquil mind!"—which a London editor, in his enthusiasm, compared to the notes of divine music. Señor Caseres, in such characters as Brabantio and old Montagne, has more than common merit; and M. tilda Diaz keeps improving, his taste in stage-attire has been noticed.—That a positive handkerchief, in Othello, should be made a subject of jealousy, attracts foreigners.—The worms were hallowed that did breed the trifle, can scarcely appreciate the beauty of diction that follows a trifle.

War has not diminished the attractions of the Theatre; but tell it not in Rio Janeiro or Monte Video, lest they call it the "tragedy of despair."

TO LET,

A SMALL HOUSE, containing five good Rooms, Cook-house, Well, and Garden with good Fruit Trees; situated half-a-mile beyond the English Burying-Ground.

Apply at No. 13, Calle de Piedra.

MRS. BURY,

THE HONORABLE DRESS-MAKER, (FROM LONDON)

NO. 100, CALLE DE LA CATEDRAL,

RETURNS her warmest acknowledgments to such Ladies of this City and its vicinity, as have already honoured her with their kind favours since her arrival in this country; and begs leave to assure them, and Ladies in general, that no exertions on her part shall be wanting to give greatest satisfaction, by executing all orders committed to her care, with promptitude, taste, and elegance.

N.B.—A few respectable young Females are wanted as Apprentices who will have an excellent opportunity of learning the business in the style of neatness and fashion, the same as is practised by the most eminent Dress-Maker, in the Metropolis of Great Britain, as Mrs. B. will constantly have a regular supply of the first fashions that can arrive in this country from Europe.

PRICE OF SPECIE.

Doubloons,	\$58	Actual.
Spanish Dollars, - 212 per ct. prem.	Patriot Dollars, - 200	do.
Quarter do. - 190 do. do.	Cutstamped Silver, 180	do.
Bills of	15d. the	lot.
o	400	per
o,	310	do.

FUNDS.

Public Loans, 6 per ct.	52	per
Do. do. 4 per ct.	prop	per
Rate of Discount in the Bank,	half	per
Do. do. private transactions,	two	per
Bank Stock,		do.