

THE
British Packet,
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

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No. 51.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1827.

(VOL. I.)

THE PRESIDENCY.

THE FOLLOWING IS A COPY OF THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO THE NOTE INFORMING HIM OF HIS ELECTION TO THE PRESIDENCY.

National Representatives,

I have in my hands a Note from His Excellency the Minister of Government, received yesterday evening, informing me of my having been elected by that august body, in session of the same day, provisional President of the Argentine Republic; and enclosing the correspondent despatch. The honour which has been heaped upon me by the very distinguished opinion that gave rise to this election, if it has excited in me the profound acknowledgment of my whole life, has also moved in my understanding all the powers of my judgment, to calculate the counterbalance of the immense difficulties which the present circumstances offer, to be able to meet that opinion with a favourable result. I could wish that I could draw the veil from these fatal circumstances; but the actual responsibility of my honour is extraordinary, and I must appear before the National Congress, and before the people, to whom it may be useful to my compatriots of all parties, and, above all, to my country.

Representation of government, by its election alone, does not require the vast means necessary to fulfil with success the arduous obligations towards the people by which it is bound: those means, society alone possesses. They are its own property, and it gives to or withdraws from a government, in proportion to its confidence or distrust. But what is the state of the society which I am called to govern and direct in its salvation from so many conflicts? Representatives; the authority to the exercise of which I have the honour to be called, has been disputed hitherto with passion in the bosom of the Congress, and is yet disputed sanguinarily in several provinces. During this time, all the means of internal government, and of war against the Empire, have been distributed between one or other party: one has under its influence the union of the provinces, and the other has dissembled from the anterior system, and resources of people for the war; the other has under its influence the union of the provinces which have supported the said system, and the possible resources of each, without which either nothing can be done, or exactions must be resorted to, as fruitless as they are violent. Hence it results, that at present, without a reciprocal guarantee which shall cause each party to yield to the National Presidency its respective means of government, and of war against the Empire, this authority cannot be constituted in a way that it may be truly acknowledged in all the provinces, and which is fitting to the extraordinary necessities of the time; and then the citizen appointed to such authority cannot fulfil his arduous obligations.

I find myself, Representatives, in this case. My person alone cannot constitute that guarantee, nor the soul of all the difficulties; and from the time that I should have formed the mover of the said gubernatorial rotation, I should immediately begin to want the means which either one or the other party possesses. Let each of the Representatives place his hand on his heart and he will see, that if I should sacrifice my life for the country, I ought never to sacrifice an honour which I have acquired at the price of my life to political contests.

For these reasons, therefore, I resign the charge of provisional President, with which the Representatives have pleased to honour me, assuring them of my eternal gratitude for so honourable an honour. — VICENTE LOPEZ. — Buenos Ayres, July 6, 1827.

ANSWER OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE COMMUNICATION INFORMING HIM OF HIS RE-ELECTION.

National Representatives,

Through the medium of His Excellency the Minister of Government, I have been informed of the resolution which the august Congress has pleased to take upon my declining the charge of provisional President of the Republic, not permitting it, and ordering that I should return an answer for this night's session, conveying my ultimate determination. In consequence, I must state to the Representatives, that for me the destiny of my country ought not to be any longer exposed, and that I am resolved to the utmost of sacrifices, since a vote so decided draws me from the obscurity of my retirement to the most difficult post of the Republic; but that this sacrifice I can only extend until the meeting of the decreed Convention, and on the basis of the conciliation of all parties, into which my countrymen are at present unfortunately divided, with the grand end of an unanimous impulse, and of an absolute concurrence of all the talents and efforts of the Argentine State to save the Republic from the outrages with which the Emperor of Brazil hopes to degrade her. I have the honour to assure the Representatives of the National Congress, that I have the consideration and respect. — VICENTE LOPEZ. — Buenos Ayres, July 6, 1827.

THE INAUGURATION.

In consequence of the renewed application to Dr. Lopez to accept the supreme authority of the Republic being acceded to, Congress assembled at 1 o'clock on Saturday, 7th instant, for the purpose of going through the forms customary in the inauguration of a new President. A committee of four members was deputed to wait on His Excellency, to conduct him to the Hall of Congress. This service occupied nearly half an hour. At about half-past one he entered the Hall by the President's door, in full dress, (an entire black suit, and sword,) and first bowing to the President of Congress, and then to the members, all standing, he placed his hand on the Testament, and took the following oath:—"I, Vicente Lopez, swear by God our Lord, and by these Holy Evangelists, that I will faithfully discharge the office of President which has been confided to me; that I will protect the Holy Catholic Religion; that I will conserve the integrity and independence of the Republic; and that I will faithfully observe the Constitution which shall be sanctioned by the National Congress." He then took his seat, and delivered the following Address:

Representatives of the Nation,

"I have been called to occupy a post that was infinitely distant from my dearest habits and inclinations. I have been called to occupy it in circumstances so difficult, that perhaps none of my predecessors have found them similar. I come this day to take the government, solely to avoid perilous uncertainties. I informed you yesterday of the reasons which induced me to resist it; but my refusal was not admitted, and I have been obliged to come and take upon me the supreme command of the Republic, under pain of appearing in a bad light to the eyes of my fellow-citizens. In such circumstances, I cannot now entertain the Congress with flattering prospects. I propose, Sirs, to make the greatest of sacrifices. At present, I can only treat of seeing whether the concord of parties can be established, and of seeing whether that enthusiasm can be produced in the people, which in other times wrought prodigies, and which, twenty years this day, caused to be celebrated a great and signal triumph in the streets of this capital.

For this end, as conducive means, the wise dispositions must serve me which the Congress has just taken respecting the re-establishment of the provincial Junta of Buenos Ayres, and the National Convention, which the provisional President will convoke for these objects, so that a mutual confidence may be established between the provinces, and cause a general concurrence of service to free us from the circumstances in which we find ourselves. This is the only thing on which I can depend, because I know that I cannot calculate on resources nor means, unless all the capitalists and all the forces of the country assist me with an active co-operation. If this co-operation should be wanting, I immediately cease in the command. I will descend from the post, and the public evils shall not be imputed to me. But if, fortunately, this concurrence should be obtained, then I shall be able to fulfil in some degree the obligations with which it has pleased the Sovereign Congress to intrust me."

THE PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS REPLIED AS FOLLOWS :

"The Congress has heard the oath and the sentiments of Your Excellency, and is certain that your conduct will be consistent with them. Assuredly, the circumstances in which Your Excellency receives the command of the Republic, are very difficult and full of perils; but these same perils have produced the greatest of the means of government, that is, the union of all interests and all opinions. With this means, and others that are within the reach of Your Excellency, and with the uniform co-operation which the National Representatives have nobly promised, the country will be saved. Thus the Congress hopes."

On this the President withdrew, and accompanied by the Committee and several members, proceeded to the Fort, and received the staff of office from the late President. A salute was then fired.

The same day His Excellency issued orders, empowering the Secretaries of the different departments to authenticate the resolutions of the Presidency.

On the 9th, the following Ministers were appointed: Don Julian S. D. Aguero, (late Minister of Government,) to be Minister of Government and Finance; General Guido, to be Minister of the Department and Foreign Relations. None of them acceded to these dispositions, and consequently sent in their resignation.

On Thursday, 13th instant, Señor Anchorena was appointed to be Minister of Finance; and General Marcos Balcarce to be Minister of War. Both have accepted the appointments.

By an order of His Excellency, the election of the forty-seven Representatives who are to compose the Legislature of the Province of Buenos Ayres, is to take place on Sunday, the 22d inst., according to the usages practised previous to its extinction.

The late administration, and the events which have occurred during its existence, we consider, in reference to the question of organization, as forming by far the most important and interesting portion of the history of the Republic; and we have little doubt that by them will be fixed its internal system. They have abounded in lessons of practical instruction, which will be productive of great utility to the future legislator, who shall attempt to combine and give consistency to the elementary divisions of which the nation is at present composed. If wise, they will not obstinately pursue a theory which, like an *ignis fatuus*, only leads them into bogs and quagmires; but follow the steady light which is held out by late occurrences. Previously, indeed, the light from a similar source had been at best but flimsy and wavering; but the lamp has been new trimmed, and burns with such a vivid flame, that he must be wilfully blind who cannot find his way by its assistance. The preference of the major part of the interior provinces for any special form of government was hitherto left in doubt, as the errors of the system of 1820 were naturally attributed to the persons intrusted with carrying into effect its dispositions, and not considered as evils inherent in, and inseparable from its character; but that they are inclined to place it in the latter point of view at present, there is much reason to believe. The conclusion which they have come to may be erroneous; but it must also be remembered, that many causes have combined to produce them.

Were we permitted to speak of the late administration, we should say, that the extensiveness of their views, the general soundness of their principles, and the probity of their intentions,

cannot be denied: but though we firmly believe that their policy was admirably adapted to promote the prosperity and improvement of the nation, we cannot but disapprove of the means taken to give it effect. The difficulties they had to encounter were to be removed by less harsh methods than they have the credit of having resorted to,—*Curentur dubii medicis levioribus ægri*. If we should wish to instruct adults, it would be looked upon as rank absurdity were we to use towards them the same course of correction and discipline as is applied with success to those of a more tender and more flexible age. The provinces have attained the strength and consciousness of manhood, and do not therefore possess the docility of infancy. They have arrived at that state, not by the ordinary process of gradual and slow advancement, but by a sudden impulse, a precocious expansion of a mere foetus, into the size and powers of a matured age. Their mental progress may not have kept pace with that rapid transition; but in forming any plans for their regulation, we should not presume as their basis on what ought to be, but what really is, their condition. We shall be deceived if we appeal to their duties as they would appear to be defined by expediency, with the hope of putting them into practice. We shall tread on more firm ground, if we consult their wishes, and act accordingly.

It certainly was not believed by many, that those imperfect and defective political institutions, originally formed to supply the urgent necessities of the moment, would afterwards become the bounds of their desires, and the limits of their aspirations. They were looked upon as mere temporary substitutes for a more compact and more stable edifice; like the log houses which settlers in a new country raise for their shelter, until they obtain the means and opportunity of erecting a more substantial building. But if they who occupy these inconvenient dwellings be content with their lot, who shall complain? If we eject them by force, and contrary to their own wishes, and oblige them to take up their residence in finer and more commodious habitations, shall we, although intended for their good, commit an act of injustice by violating the dearest of our rights, (though too frequently abused,) that of following our inclination? This is the fundamental right of the people, acknowledged by popular governments. If a wish to guide or controul it, the object can only be accomplished by enlightening those who exercise the powers; for coercion only augments resistance, by calling forth the manly disposition of all who duly estimate their own liberties, to repel the assumption of a superiority that involves the loss of a right sanctioned by their consent.

These observances will not be entirely applicable to this country, unless we take for granted that the public opinions which have appeared in reference to a federative form of government, are the true and unbiassed organs of the popular sentiments. If this be proved, then we have strong reasons for believing, that the nature of a future national organization may be anticipated with confidence. The will of the interior provinces has now received the stamp of a majority affixed by the majority of their cases; and in all probability will become law to the whole of the Republic, will guide every public measure, and give the basis of all future arrangements. The first tendency of the people was to a new in the career of independence, feeling that the first direction of their efforts should be in the direction of a federal government. It is said, "whichever way the twig is bent, the tree's inclination." and that the nature of its future character may be perceived from the observation of its first impulses. In regard to institutions, the mold in which their institutions are cast, is almost always found to have received the peculiarities of its form long previous to their creation, as the course of a new river is directed by the conformation of the soil over which it runs.

It would not be difficult to apply the above position to this country, and we should perhaps find that the propensity now manifested by nearly all the provinces to a federal government, is only a modification of that unsocial and jealous feeling which was so much the interest of their former rulers to foster and strengthen. In this case, on superficial observation, we might indulge a hope, that the increase of knowledge and the reciprocal intercourse will hereafter strengthen the ties of union, and be analogous to that contained in the institutions of the United States; but when we further consider the attachment to their appellation; but when we further consider the attachment with which different districts cling to their immunities, and the improbability of their resigning their permanent local legislatures, and privileges, for benefits which appear to them contingent, and insufficient to compensate the sacrifice, we are led to conclude

that they will continue to adhere to their present views for a long and indefinite period.

We observed in a former number, that the actual President of the Republic was the author of the "National Anthem." An example, perhaps, has never before occurred, of the highest office in the State being united in any person, with the more lasting honour of being the most popular poet of his country. By some of the most eminent poets, one of these honours alone has been considered as the most desirable that the love of fame could aspire to.—"Let me compose the popular ballads of my country, (said Fletcher, of Saltoun,) and they who will may make her laws."—The song of which the President of the Republic is the composer, from its intimate allusions to the liberation of his country, the animating sentiments of enthusiasm which it breathes, the ardour and warmth of feeling, and the spirit-stirring energy of its strains, promise to transmit the name of the writer to posterity with a transcendent lustre. The idea of moving down the stream of time on the sympathies of several nations, of giving a tone to their sentiments, and of perpetuating and preserving the sacred name of liberty among future generations, is one of the most flattering to the human mind. A mere man of genius might desire his productions to outlive the wreck of nations, and withstand the corrosions of time; but a patriot poet would not aspire to exist after the destruction of his country's freedom, unless, indeed, with the hope of again recalling it into existence. But should the period arrive, when "*Oid, mortales, el grito sagrado,*" shall cease to have a responsive echo in the hearts of the people, it will even then stand as a condemning sentence recorded against a degenerate race, and it will linger on the voice of tradition, like a spirit hovering over the ruins of its sanctuary, loth to abandon its favourite haunts.

With respect to the qualifications of the new President for the arduous office which he has unwillingly assumed, but to which the general, and we may say, unanimous suffrages of the nation have called him, it would be perhaps difficult to form an exact opinion, until the course of events shall have more fully developed them. Were we to look only at the whole tenor of his general pursuits, the nature of his habits and disposition, and the decided repugnance he has always manifested to take a personal part in the political squabbles of his country, we should hardly be warranted in expecting that energy or self-possession, so necessary in critical times. But there are properties in some men's minds, which lie dormant and awakened into action by the quickening stimulus of extraordinary events, like latent fire elicited by the force of friction. His literary attainments are represented to be far above the common order, and we believe he has spent a considerable part of his life in studies, the fruits of which, we hope, he will sometimes offer to his country in a tangible form, as they may fill up some of those blanks which are yet left in the natural history of these provinces. His having refrained from meddling with the differences which have arisen between the different sections of the Republic, continue the basis of our hopes respecting the good success of his administration. Considering the present state of public feeling, we are induced to believe that the urgent national call is not for great talents, or vast enterprizes; but, generally speaking, for a government that shall give confidence and union to all parties, and cement their views by removing all causes of distrust from the interior provinces which have so long stood aloof from the grand contest on which the national honour is staked. If this be accomplished, the spirit which now animates the people universally, will furnish the means of action, and little will be required but promptness and zeal to give them the most efficient direction.

Buenos Ayres has lately presented a scene which, perhaps, does not find any counterpart in her past history. The two firm and undivided leaders of the parties in the Congress, who have so long divided public opinion, at the call of their country, have united their interests, like brethren long engaged in litigious strife, to defend their common inheritance; and we have everything to hope from their cooperation. The watchword of party has been exchanged for that of the public weal; and the union of internal peace, has taken place of the animosity and strife, and party feuds.

DIED,

Yesterday afternoon, at half-past 5 o'clock, after a short illness, Mr. ROBERT JACKSON, many years known in this city under the appellation of Port Wine Jackson. The funeral will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The sailing of the Packet is postponed until Monday, the 14th instant.

Accounts from Monte Video to the 8th instant, state, that the American brig President Adams had sailed from that port, and was chased and detained near the Salado, by the Rio schooner, and sent back to Monte Video. Upon her arrival, the sails were ordered to be unbent, and rudder taken off. The Rio is commanded by a Frenchman.

The Grecian, (a Brazilian three-masted schooner of war,) came into Monte Video a few days since, and reported, that being off Maldonado in company with the schooner of war Maria Isabel, of 5 guns, they gave chase to the brig privateer General Brandzen. The latter at first made sail away; but suddenly tacked, boarded and captured the schooner Maria Isabel. The three-masted schooner although mounting 14 guns heavy metal, left her consort, and escaped. It is said the Maria Isabel is now cruising with the privateer.

The American schooner Washington, Perceval, had arrived at Monte Video from Valdivia, and reports that at the Falkland Islands she had found an abandoned Liverpool brig, with a full cargo of dry-goods, bound from Liverpool to Lima. The schooner repaired the brig, and conducted her to Valparaiso. The salvage money, it is said, will amount to ten thousand pounds.

An English ship, with 540 emigrants, last from the Canary Islands; the Brazilian brig of war Maranhão, of 18 guns, last from St. Catherine's, and the frigate Isabel, had likewise arrived at Monte Video. The latter had been on a cruise about the mouth of the river, to look out for prize vessels. She had recaptured a large brig which came in with her to Monte Video on Saturday morning last.

An American schooner had sailed for Boston, and a French ship for Rio Janeiro, last week.

The Brazilian vessels of war at Monte Video were—frigates Prança, and Isabel; brig of war Maranhão; Grecian, three-masted schooner, and a few schooners. The American corvette Boston, was the only foreign vessel of war.

The Maria Isabel schooner of war, stated to be captured by the privateer brig General Brandzen, was formerly the Baltimore schooner Chasseur, and purchased by the Brazilian Government about a year since.

Accounts have been received from the Sin Par privateer. She got out of the river without being chased, having passed through the blockading squadron with a fresh breeze. Near Rio Grande she captured the Brazilian brig Africano, with jerked beef, bound to Bahia; and in that latitude, on 18th June, hailed a frigate, at first taking her for a Brazilian Indiaman. The latter replied to the hail,—"*H. M.'s ship Doris.*" It was afterwards thought, from her awkward manœuvres and the number of dirty black men seen amongst the crew, that it was the Brazilian frigate Princess Imperial, which had sailed from Rio Janeiro with a crew chiefly consisting of impressed black men. The Sin Par was left in lat. 31, 57, N. long. 49, 50, W. near Rio Grande; and had not made any other prize but the above brig. The latter, (White, prize-master,) arrived off the Salado July 1st. She was chased by the frigate Esperanza, a brig, 2 schooners, and 1 gun-boat. She then made for this port, or Ensenada, and on Thursday afternoon last had nearly got into the latter port; a head wind came, the Rio schooner sailed down, but was afraid to go near, upon which a corvette, a brig, and schooner approached, and began to fire; several launches pulled to the brig, and fired musquetry. The prize-master finding no escape, set fire to the prize, and she burnt to the water's edge. The prize-crew, and 4 prisoners, got away in the boat, and have arrived in Buenos Ayres. The brig was a heavy sailer, and leaked considerably.

It is thought that the American brig which anchored amongst the blockading squadron on 11th instant, had come in from sea upon the supposition that peace had been concluded. She hoisted a signal at the fore, and her national flag at the main, yesterday morning; and at 1 o'clock she and several Brazilian vessels of war got under weigh, and stood down the river.

The schooner privateer General Brown, Captain Christopher, arrived at the Salado a few days since; and a prize zamaca to the above, at a port on the coast.

THE BRITISH PACKET, AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

July 7th.—Sailed, at 10 o'clock at night, the British frigate Forte, Captain Coghlan, for Monte Video.

The privateer schooner Vengadora Argentina, has been sold for 46,000 dollars.

July 9th.—The Anniversary of the swearing of the Independence. The fort fired a salute at 9 o'clock in the morning, and again at sunset. The National vessels of war in the Inner Roads were dressed out with colours of different nations, and signal flags; and fired double salutes. The British sloop of war Heron, in the Outer Roads, with the flag of the Republic hoisted at the fore-top-gallant-mast head, fired a salute at 1 o'clock, in honour of the day. The Plaza, Public Offices, and Theatre, were illuminated on the evenings of 8th and 9th inst., and also private houses. The National Anthem was sung at the Theatre.

July 10.—A Brazilian corvette and brig got under weigh, passed the Outer Roads, and stood to the Northward; apparently to reconnoitre some small craft arriving and sailing between this, the Parana, and Uruguay.

On the night of the 10th inst. a Brazilian armed boat captured a balandra off the Recoleta, laden with lime, wood, &c. Captain Espora, with a boat of the squadron, went in pursuit, re-took the balandra, but the Brazilian boat escaped. Captain Espora's boat had got within pistol shot, and fired musquetry. Nothing was taken from the balandra, except the knives belonging to the crew.

July 11.—Arrived, an American schooner, last from the Salado, with Sugar, Tobacco, &c., to Ford & Co. Left on the 11th inst. Off the Atalaya Church, saw a prize balandra in tow of a whale-boat belonging to this port. Passed near the blockading squadron: they did not chase. The Emperatriz frigate, and a schooner, were off the Salado.

Sailed, British sloop-of-war Heron, Matland, for Monte Video and Rio Janeiro.

An American merchant brig was seen standing towards the Brazilian squadron, from the S. E., and anchored, about 1 o'clock, close to Norton's ship, the Caribea: supposed to have been detained.

July 13.—Arrived, a prize sloop balandra: cargo, 164 tierces Verba, 53 do. of Tobacco, and a pipe and a-half of brandy. She was bound from Monte Video to Colonia, and taken at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night near the Ortiz Bank, by a whale-boat privateer, commanded by Centopé (the elder.) Two other prizes, of a similar description to the above, and same destination, have arrived at the Rosario, (Banda Oriental,) captured by other whale-boat privateers.

Accounts from Monte Video to 4th instant, state the arrival of an American barque, with 2000 barrels of flour; American brig Margaret Ann, with wine from Tarragona; to James Noble; and an English brig, with wine from Tarragona.

Had we been aware of the rancour displayed in some of the toasts given at the North American dinner, on the 4th instant, we should not have committed the error of denoting them *appropriate*. Before they appeared in print, a friend had informed us there was nothing to offend; on the faith of which we wrote the article in our last No. From the disgust expressed by many of our readers, it has become a duty to give the above explanation.

THEATRE.

Since our last, there have been performances almost every evening of Operas, Comedies, &c., leaving little to comment upon except the continued attractions of the "Barber of Seville."—On Tuesday evening last it had an audience, crowded to the ceiling. Rossini's well-known favourite child, intruding its beauties in almost every Opera.

Vacanti is surely the "Figaro" Rossini meant, and Angela Tani (to say nothing of her singing,) played "Rosina" like a little artful girl "over head and ears in love," especially in her efforts to conceal the letter dropped by the "Barber." Bosquellas, and indeed every performer, seemed completely at home in this charming Opera, which we should like to see repeated every fortnight.

"Lun near, merry when I hear sweet music."—Merchant of Venice.

We transcribe, from the pages of the "Cronica," the following account of the

OPERATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE OF EMIGRATION.

From 30th of May, to the 31st of August, 1826.

ENTRIES.	
From the general Treasury,	\$14,500
Payments of various Emigrants on account of their debt,	2,029 2h
	\$147,029 2h
OUTGOINGS.	
Cost of passage for 1205 individuals,	\$124,297 5b
For preparing the house for a depository, and necessaries,	5,163 1
Assistance granted to emigrants for their maintenance until obtaining occupation,	9,432 1h
Expenses for the sick in the depository, and daily expenses,	2,300 7
Salaries of officers, and expenses of office,	2,990 3
Remaining in the Treasury,	2,945 0b
	\$147,029 2h

From 1st of September to 31st of December, 1827.

ENTRIES.	
Remaining in the Treasury,	\$2,845 0h
From the general Treasury,	12,000
Received from various emigrants on account of their debts,	3,796 0h
	\$18,641 1
OUTGOINGS.	
Costs of passage for 112 individuals,	\$10,230 0
Expenses in the depository and in the colony of Chorroarin, including the annual accounts for medicine, and various labours of carpenters, &c.	2,101 1h
Assistance granted to emigrants until obtaining employment	2,734 1h
Advanced to several emigrants,	750
Salaries of officers, and expenses of office,	1,147
Remains in the Treasury,	1,278
	\$18,641 1

From 1st of January last, until the present time.

ENTRIES.	
Remains in the Treasury,	\$1,974
Paid by several emigrants on account of their debts,	17,707 2h
	\$18,981 7h
OUTGOINGS.	
Expenses of passage from Las Vacas of emigrants disembarked at Monte Video,	\$346
Expenses in the Banda Oriental,	365
Expenses of merinos and Thibet ewes (State property) in the Banda Oriental, and transporting them to Las Vacas,	1,133
Assistance granted to emigrants until obtaining employment,	137 2
Expenses in depository,	441 3
Necessaries for the depository	12
Expenses of bringing emigrants from Salado,	501 2
Salary of the overseer of the colony of Chorroarin,	174 6
Expenses of the School at Chorroarin,	253 5
Advanced to several emigrants,	2474
Account of debts of several emigrants now in the colony, and many, passed to the Government office,	10,117 7h
Salary of officers, and expenses of office,	2,000 2
In the National Bank,	24 2
Unsettled account,	1,155 2
	\$18,981 7h

Buenos Aires, June 30, 1827 — FEDERICO TROJANO.

TO LET,

A SMALL HOUSE, containing five good Rooms, Cooking-House, Well and Garden with good Fruit Trees; situated near the English Burying-Ground.

Apply at No. 1, *Calle de Pradon.*

PRICE OF SPEC

Spanish Dollars, 212 per ct. prem.	55	Patriot 1
Quarter do. 190 do. do.	40	Cut stamp
Bills, England,	150	do. do.
Do. Rio Janeiro,	40	do. do.
Do. London,	310	do. do.
FUNDS.		
Public Funds, 6 per ct. -	62	per 100.
Do. do. 4 per ct. -	40	proportionally.

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