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(No. 1336.)

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Viva la Confederacion Argentina. Buenos Ayres, May 20th, 1852.

The Citizens appointed to discharge the office of Ministers Secretaries in the Departments of Government and Foreign Relations, and of War and Marine, I having declined, and the Governor and Captain General of the Province, having left by and to attend their excuses, has accorded and decrees—

1st.—Dr. Don Juan M. Gutierrez is named Minister of State, in the Department of Government and Foreign Relations.

Art. 2d.—Colonel Don Casto Caceres is said to discharge the duties of Minister Secretary of State in the Department of War and Marine.

Art. 3d.—The present Decree shall be countersigned by the 1st Clerk of the Ministry of Government, and the 2nd Secretary of War and Marine.

Art. 4th.—Let it be communi cated to whom it may concern, published, and given to the Official Register.

LOPEZ, Benedicto Michel, Jose Tomas Guila.

Viva la Confederacion Argentina. Buenos Ayres, May 20th, 1852.

The Governor and Captain General of the Province, in use of the authorization conferred by the Honourable Chamber of Representatives, has decreed—

Art. 1st.—During his absence from the capital of the Province, the Captain General thereof is delegated to the President of the Honourable Chamber of Representatives, General Don Manuel Guzman Pizarro.

Art. 2d.—Let it be communi cated to whom it may concern, published, and given to the Official Register.

LOPEZ, Juan Maria Gutierrez Jz.

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approached, from considering yourself with out the Superior authorization for such a case.

In consequence, it is expedient to re-assemble these individuals, for their continuance in the service, your Honour shall receive into the arms of the line of that Department, all those that may be captured or remitted to you, giving account to the Ministry of War of their number, and the corps to which they belong.

Which I communicate to you for your prompt observance, by order of H. E. the Governor. Jose Tomas Guila.

SYNOPSIS OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

To facilitate reference we offer the dates of their publication in the Progress—

May 23d.—Decrees reconstructing the Ministry, and delegating the Government during the conference at San Nicolas—See Official Documents.

Intimation of the appointment and recognition of General Galan, as Interim Commandant-in-Chief of the Allied Army—See Official Documents.

Notes from the Ministry of War to the Captain of the National war steamers "Correo and Merced," for the trip to San Nicolas, asking him to raise the quarantine of the Argentine brig "Guan," arrived from Buenos Parana; and both having presented clean bills of health.

Approval of a suggestion of the Port Physician, recommended by the Captain of the Port, that the vessel of Mr. arriving from Rio Janeiro be also subjected to quarantine: intimation to be made to the resident Diplomatic and Consul Agents.

Note to the Chief of Police, intimating the re-establishment, and ordering the due observance of the holidays suspended by the late administration, till the decision of His Excellency the Governor.

Communication, dated Cordoba, May 7th, from Don Manuel E. Pizarro, to General Guzman, announcing the complete pacification of said Province.

May 21st Circular to the Ministers, regarding their attendance, with the Employes of their respective Departments, at the religious celebration in the Cathedral, on the 24th instant.

Note to the Commandant of the North, regarding deserters of the Division appointed to the South against the Indians—See Official Documents.

Note from the Ministry of War to the Captain of the Port, directing Colonel Toll to be appointed to the command of the National War Steamers "Correo" and "Merced."

Note to the Commandant of the Port, ordering a salute of 21 guns, at the embarkation of their Excellencies the Governors of Buenos Ayres, Entre-Rios and Corrientes.

May 24th.—Decree delegating the functions of Minister of War to the Captain of Government, during the absence of the former at San Nicolas.

Advertisements received till Friday at noon, and inserted with the greatest care and attention at the following rates:

Not exceeding six lines, one insertion, 38 lines insertions, 5¢ and with subsequent insertions, 10¢. Three exceedings lines will be charged a proportion.

Notices from the National Authorities, Consultal Notices on subjects of general interest, and Notices of the Honorable Chamber of Representatives, Beneficent and Beneficial Societies, &c.—gratis.

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1852.

[Established in 1826.]

The Meeting then proceeded with reading the Memorials of the Ministers of Government and War and Marine.

Session of 22d May.—Dr. Ganboa, Interim Vice President in the Chair, Messrs. Frías, Ortega and Azcozuega, having taken the prescribed oath, occupied their seats.

A note from General Pizarro, President of the Chamber, announced his investment with the Executive Power, by delegation of H. E. the Governor, who has proceeded to the Congresses at San Nicolas; and requesting the Chamber to continue dispensing to him its confidence—Resolved, that its receipt be acknowledged.

Dr. Gutierrez announced his appointment, as Minister of Government and Foreign Relations; and some discussion ensued as to the compatibility of said Office with the duties of a Representative—Referred to the Committee of Legislation.

Deputy Dominguez presented a draft of Law, providing that the Funds of the Public Credit, should be preserved in the Coffers of the Institution; which having been explained and seconded, was referred to the Committee of Finance.

The Committee of Finance presented the draft of a communication to His Executive, requesting that orders might be issued, for the earliest possible organization, of the Public Credit, in terms of the Law of the 19th November, 1828.

Draft of Decrees by the same Committee, providing that no expenditure of Public Money shall take place, without the authorization of the Chamber of Representatives. That the Government shall present, as soon as possible, the estimate of expenses for the month of April, May and June, and in all the month of June, that for the remaining months of the year.

Dr. Dominguez presented a draft of Law, providing that the Funds of the Public Credit, should be preserved in the Coffers of the Institution; which having been explained and seconded, was referred to the Committee of Finance.

We consider this a measure of vital importance, and will take care to record it at length when it has assumed the definite form of law.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCES OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Gentlemen,—It is commore that most rapidly civilized and enriches a country; and there is no truer source of national wealth, than the vast, fertile, healthy and unpeopled Provinces, if they had money and men to carry their national resources into effect, money and men for which you must apply to rich and crowded Europe.

In 1827, 23, 24, and 25, large sums of money came from England to this country, to be invested in Public Funds, Bank Shares, Mining, agriculture, and building Societies; all of which became a dead letter, because the People then were not prepared for such civilization, and such improvements as they now are, and we have no doubt that British capitalists, and the surplus capital, the prospect of large profits, might be induced upon men to invest in such a bank, and for these, and for others of still greater importance to the country, and more directly profitable to the Government, may be mentioned the steam navigation of all the tributaries of your grand River, moles, harbours, railroads, telegraph companies, &c., &c.

For these enterprises two things are absolutely indispensable—well-lightened and stable Governments, and a fixed currency. Let us suppose, as we all hope, that we have got our first and best Government, how may we obtain the other.

Authorize your Government, Honorable Representatives, to issue all possible means, to get up a Joint Stock Company, for the purpose of establishing a bank, to be called the ARGENTINE BANK, with as much foreign capital as possible. That done, fix the value of the currency at 15 to 1, and let the Bank at once become responsible for the amount in circulation, say 140 millions of dollars, and the Government announced the election of Don Manuel Guila for said District.

CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Session, 30th May.—A note from the President of the Chamber of Representatives announced the election of Don Manuel Guila for said District.

Dr. Dominguez announced his appointment, as Minister of Government and Foreign Relations; and some discussion ensued as to the compatibility of said Office with the duties of a Representative—Referred to the Committee of Legislation.

some trifling privileges for the encouragement of immigration, at \$1,500 per league. These waste lands, now so productive of annoyance and expense to Government, would in a few years give a revenue to the State, more than sufficient to pay the interest on the 5 million of Pounds.

The above sums would produce in or about 210 million paper, leaving a surplus in the hands of the Bank, and something like 70 million at the disposal of the Government; which would enable it to pay off part of the debts incurred or caused by the Government, and enable the Government, if necessary, to raise new loans at a low interest, to pay off the old ones, and reduce the interest upon the National Debt perhaps to one half.

Now let us see upon what basis the Bank can be established, so as to give enormous profits to its owners, and be eminently useful to the Country. It will advance 6 per cent; and besides the facilities afforded to men possessing a floating capital, in which I would not be factious, it will advance money to every man that can give it a mortgage on houses or land; and the amount so to be repaid, may be fixed at the rate of six or ninety days in the public papers.

These facilities would increase the City by enabling every man that can give him more than 4 per cent for his outlays. They would enable a man of small capital, say from \$500 to \$1000, to purchase a piece of ground worth 5 times his actual capital; which land, being his own, he would improve and plant, and so on, and at the same time it would produce, either by purchase or long lease, that desirable substance, so necessary to the well-being of the property and advancement of the Country.

Take for example an Estate belonging to A, consisting of 10 square leagues of land, with 20,000 head of cattle, 5000 head of swine, and 1000 head of horses; and if he is not capable of supporting a greater number of cattle; because the grass, having never been touched by the plough, is thin and of slow growth; well enough adapted for keeping cattle alive, but utterly unfit for fattening them. This estate, of 60,000 acres of land, which has been in the hands of A for 20 or 30 years, with ample means for improving it, has not upon it a single tree, shrub, or house, unless it be a few paltry thatched cabins. His cattle may give an annual increase of about 1000 head, and sell at about \$14,000; yielding a revenue to the State of about 50,000, under the name of a property tax.

Subdivide this estate among 20 intelligent and industrious men, each with 3000 and 1000 head of cattle, his little all, each would at once commence tanning his cattle upon the land, and so on, and at the same time, not only without expense, but with large profit. To tame his cows, he ties them up, and so on, and at the same time, he improves his land, and makes it support double the number of cattle, he reduces his taxes, but he has to take care to plough, which which scratches the ground, and takes from it one crop of Indian corn, and lays it down with grass. Cattle so tanned, and laid down with grass, will multiply and give an increase of 4000 head annually instead of 400; be worth 45 instead of 14,000; and so on, and at the same time, he improves his houses and plantations of corn, instead of 508, will yield the Government an annual revenue of 100,000.

Let the merchant take his pen, and calculate the increase of importation, and indirect taxes, and the revenue to the Government, that results from this vast increase of export produce, which is the real measure of importation. In a few weeks, the poor peasant farmer has been annually extracting crops worth twenty times the original value of the land, and the Government has obtained ten times the easy and profitable speculation of breeding and fattening pigs.

Let the farmer take his pen, and calculate the refuse of a dairy establishment, and the refuse of a stock farm, and the refuse of a few acres of land, which would give bacon, hams, and tallow, and the refuse of some imported from Europe and the United States.





