

**OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.**

**Address of General Don Tomas Guido, to the troops formed in Victoria Square, on the 11th May, in celebration of the anniversary of our political emancipation.—**

**"Soldiers!**—It is forty-two years since the People assembled on the spot, which your duty now occupies, and echo a thousand times repeated by this very site, their sacred oath to their Country.

Hence also issued the valiant, who, climbing the loftiest mountains of the cordillera to reach the waters that nourish the ocean, and to traverse the burning sands of the coasts secured to land the fleet of Chinese.

The dazzling sun of Ecuador was reflected in their standards, and the general flame of the volcano enlightened the bivouac of the Argentine soldier, who elated with his triumph, sang his combat upon laurels reaped with his sword.

The august mission of these brave phalanges was neither oppression nor conquest, but to assist communities enslaved by a foreign king, and to snap the chains which they had broken in their native land.

Republics arose sovereign and independent, in the shade of our standards, which essentially were the ensigns of Liberty, and 74 Republics arose sovereign and independent, in the shade of our standards, which essentially were the ensigns of Liberty, and 74 Republics arose sovereign and independent, in the shade of our standards, which essentially were the ensigns of Liberty.

**Soldiers of the Plate!** That immaculate glory has descended to you, so also that of the Conquerors at Guayaquil, and your duty is no longer to pursue it. The Country arms you for her security and fame, and you will deserve the immortal honour which essentially is to be the guardian of our standards, which essentially were the ensigns of Liberty, and 74 Republics arose sovereign and independent, in the shade of our standards, which essentially were the ensigns of Liberty.

**Viva la Confederacion Argentina!**  
Department of  
Public Instruction.

Buenos Ayres, June 9th, 1852.

**Considering—** First.—That in countries such as ours, where the mercantile career is destined to have a great development, it is indispensable to afford the youth that are to embrace it, a solid and minute instruction, that as citizens they may not only bear pace with the exigencies of the age, in all questions of importance to society, but that by their special qualifications they may be prepared to discharge all the services of the scale, by which they are to arrive at the high position of authority.

Second.—That to obtain this important result in a becoming manner, it is necessary that the knowledge, the theoretical and literary foundations, cease to be the monopoly of our Universities, and of the professional studies that are pursued in them.

Third.—That nothing is more important for the Country, than that knowledge should be equally diffused to the ranks of the high professions, that are to manage its fundamental interests and decide its destinies.—

The Government has accorded and decreed—

Art. 1st.—A Commercial School is established, which as a model school, shall be applied to, and therefore dependent on the Normal School.

Art. 2d.—Said Commercial School shall be divided into three sections, in the following form—

**Section First.**—Dogmatic theology—Moral and religious instruction.—The English language.—Mercantile law.—Teaching the weights and measures of the principal Foreign Countries.—Exchanges with the chief commercial countries.—Compound interest.—The rules of Partnership, Allegiance, &c. &c.

**Section Second.**—Commercial geography.—Commercial history.—Commercial statistics.—The knowledge of the principal markets of the world, of the usages of the different commercial ports, and of the various publications, which at the same time that they have changed and modified the face of the world, have influenced the progressive advancement of the human race.

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**Section Third.**—Comprehending all the theoretic and practical details of the subject, as bills of exchange, discount, freight, bills of lading, invoices, accounts of all kinds, brokerage, maritime insurance, damage, custom-house, &c.—Practical illustration of mercantile operations.—Book-keeping.—Correspondence.—Universal and National History.—Elements of Political Economy.

Art. 3d.—The Commercial School shall keep up a Commercial Museum, in which shall be collected samples of all primary materials, and the principal manufactures of different countries; that by means of their inspection, analysis and history, the students may acquire a rapid knowledge of the productions of the globe.

Art. 4th.—The pupils of the Commercial School shall pay fees; the rates to be charged, proportioned to the utility that they occupy, and destined to the support of the Normal School: respecting which parents and guardians shall arrange with its Directors.

Art. 5th.—Pupils shall not pass from one section to another, without the sanction and examination to their qualifications.

Art. 6th.—The Commercial School shall be administered by a special Director who shall live in the establishment, and teach the branches aforementioned, with the assistance of qualified Professors.

Art. 7th.—Don Adolfo T. Ackermann is named Director of the Commercial School, with the monthly salary of 500 Dollars and current dollars; and Don Miguel Villegas, Universidad, with the salary of one thousand Dollars per month.

Art. 8th.—The articles specified in the preceding article, shall be paid for out of the fund which the School has an adequate number of pupils; and they who wish to become students may make application to the publication of the present decree.

Art. 9th.—Let it be communicated to what may concern, published, and given to the Official Register.

PINTO.  
VICENTE FIDEL LOPEZ.

**SYNOPSIS OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.**  
[To facilitate reference we offer the dates of their publication, and of the Decrees.]

12th June—Decree establishing a Commercial School. See Official Documents.

14th June—Note from the President of the Chamber to the Delegate Government, relating the second decree as to the non-recognition of the treaty celebrated at San Nicolas, until it had received the approbation and sanction of this Provincial Legislature; the text of which we gave in our leading article of the 12th.

15th June—That the only two features of importance in the fact stated in the beginning of the note, that the resolution had been adopted, demanded an impartial consideration from our Provincial Representatives, we feel constrained in craving a liberal, an indulgent and unbiassed view of the exceptional and unprecedented circumstances in which parties were placed.

Note from the Justices of Peace of San Ladillo and Chapaflojo, respecting horses supplied for the expedition to the South Sea, and the mediation of Nicolas Lopez of the Minister of Government, thanking said Justices of the Peace for their activity in this matter.

June 16th.—Note from the Beneficent Society, setting forth the inconvenience resulting from the want of clothing in the Asylum for the unfortunate maniacs that belong to the General establishment, and suggesting the removal of the same to San Nicolas, if the health also requesting permission to initiate a public subscription for the purpose of aiding in view of the necessity of making a collection might occasion.—Reply of the Government approving the suggestion, and promising that he had not consented to submit, in no far as the public resources may admit.

With a deeper, becoming his antecedents and the illustrious career, and the greater that interests ten thousand times greater have been committed to his arm and intelligence, and that he had been able to impart himself the enterprise of saving us from the tyranny by which we were degraded, and from the unstable and precarious position, he has practically conducted the national in-

terests, and become responsible for the results, from the force of circumstances. . . . "It is not long since the necessity of the moment gave the Province of Buenos Ayres a Government, that had no other origin than the will of the Conqueror; and nevertheless the Government has fulfilled its obligations to the general satisfaction of the country, and has become the legal foundation on which the existing public order is based."

"More or less, the Republic was in an analogous state; it was acclimated so to speak; and to extract it from that state, in which it could no account remain, it has been necessary first of all to create a center, that invested with unity of action and design, might serve to give the first cohesion to national affairs, leading us to the moment from the ordinary law."

"I am satisfied, from the organs of their Legislatures and Rulers, that the Argentine Provinces had the most ardent desire to see the order created by the compact of San Nicolas established; and I am certain that they will regard it as the principle of their salvation for the future. I hope that they will be the same in the Province of Buenos Ayres, consider that the perfection of things is the work of time, and the prudent delimitation of the property which we possess; and that therefore, admitting the absurdities and aberrations of the errors from which we have sprung, by the victory of Caseros, they must have reckoned with imperfections of form, more or less visible; with imperfections of form that arise from our very situation, and that moreover serve for their direct object, the gradual application of effectual remedies to our evils."

"On the strength of these, in our humble opinion, conclusive arguments, and in view of the urgency of proceeding to the election of the Deputies, who are to represent this Province in the national Congress, the Government has submitted to the Honorable Chamber, the following—

**"Declaracion de Ley."**  
"The Hon. Chamber of Representatives, in exercise of the ordinary and extraordinary sovereignty which was conferred, and sanctioned, with the validity and force of law, the following—

Art. 1st.—The Executive Power is authorized to put in execution, as a law of the Province, the Compact celebrated on the 22d of May 1852, in San Nicolas de los Arroyos, between their Excellencies the Governors of the Argentine Provinces.

Art. 2d.—Let it be communicated, &c.  
"In due homage to the reliable information and good faith of our amiable and respected colleagues, and in reply to the Compact itself is identical with that translation of which we presented in our last; to which we refer.

In the instructions or suggestions to H. E. the Governor of Salta, we find first of all the following, which is reproduced; which augurs well for the ready acquiescence of that Honorable Legislature in the resolutions that have been adopted.

In short, we have now the Compact before us, with all its explanatory and attenuating circumstances, and if the consent or acquiescence demanded on its acceptance or rejection, cannot be imparted to us, we feel constrained in craving a liberal, an indulgent and unbiassed view of the exceptional and unprecedented circumstances in which parties were placed.

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**CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES.**  
SESSIONS, 107th, 117th, and 127th June—The interest and importance of these sessions have been concentrated in one focus, and in the necessary and inevitable concentration and Executive authorities, arising out of the

17 Advertisements received Friday at noon, and inserted with the greatest care and attention at the printing office of the Standard. Total no. of advertisements 12. Total no. of lines 58. Each subsequent insertion, 12 lines. Those exceeding six lines will be charged proportionally.

Notices from the National Authorities, Consulto Notices on subjects of general interest, Notices as to Public Schools, Churches, Hospitals Benevolent and Beneficent Societies, &c.—gratis.

**[Established in 1826.]**

of the Conferences of San Nicolas de los Arroyos. In our last we recorded the leading documents, that embody the spirit and essence of the scheme. Holding the balance with a firm and impartial hand, we must now record another petition submitted to the Honorable Chamber, with some respectable and influential signatures, though few in number compared with its rival. It runs thus—

"Your petitioners see with profound alarm, that at the moment when the bases were being established, on which the Argentine Nation must be raised, so long straggled, delacerated, and wounded by mistreatment, and the very very organization of the liberties of each Province was also being effected, in order that those of the Nation being constituted, the country form the Argentine Confederation, which hitherto has been only a name; that on the solemn day, designated for the inauguration, your Honourable Corporation, inflamed by the sacred fire of Liberty, which we sincerely applaud] has hastened to take steps that, very contrary to your patriotic intention, have resulted in the following—

We are deeply persuaded, Honourable Representatives, that on the return to this City, Messrs. General Juan Manuel Rosas and Captain General of the Province of Entre-Rios, and charged with the Supreme Government of the Province of Buenos Ayres; and of H. E. the Governor and Captain General of this Province, Dr. Don Vicente Lopez, and his colleagues, who are expressly will see dispensed like you, all those apprehensions, that, notwithstanding that you are in a manner, your patriotic susceptibility.

It is impossible to invoke the names of Urquiza and Lopez, and those who are so far from conspiring against the liberty which he re-established in Buenos Ayres, and that the other would not consent to its degradation; but should the contrary be the case, what would be lost by writing? . . . . . You will be satisfied of your timely prudence.

We implore from you a few days of delay, and we hope to know with certainty, and in the name of the public peace, in the name of the good of the mind, and in the name of Nation and Union, without which neither peace nor liberty are possible."

In consideration that the Ministers were to be questioned, it was decided that strangers should retire from the galleries, in other words, that the Session should be secret.

Messrs. Sagot, Sartheff, Mitre, and others now attempted to extort from the Ministers a confession or admission, as to what they thought of the resolution which had been adopted in conference in question; but Dr. Gutierrez and his colleagues returned "cautious answers to capacious questions." As members of the Delegate Government, they knew nothing officially, and could not prohibit the execution of what had not been ordered or intimated. They refused to retire their note of the 10th, declined discussing abstract propositions, and ultimately left the case in nearly the same ambiguity as they found it.

In the Session of the 12th, the consideration of the same subject was resumed, and the following draft of decree presented by the Commission, and executed in its ordinary and extraordinary sovereignty with which it is invested, and leaving in all its vigour and force the resolution of the 8th instant, has accorded and decreed—

The Hon. Chamber of Representatives, after having received and considered the resolution which it accorded on that date to address to the Delegate Government, the necessity of after having heard the Ministers of Government upon the motives, that opposed its publication and execution, in use of its ordinary and extraordinary sovereignty with which it is invested, and leaving in all its vigour and force the resolution of the 8th instant, has accorded and decreed—

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EXCHANGE—June 19.

Table with exchange rates for Spanish Gold and Picas, and various currencies like London, New York, and Mexico.

EXPORTS—June 18.

Table listing export commodities such as hides, skins, and various oils with their respective prices.

FREIGHTS—June 18.—RATES.

Table showing freight rates for various destinations including Liverpool, London, and other ports.

PRICES—ON BOARD.

Table listing prices for various commodities like flour, sugar, and other goods on board.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Table listing ship arrivals and departures, including ship names, companies, and destinations.

Main body of text containing various news items, notices, and advertisements such as 'Parties in this country desirous of getting out their relations and friends', 'English Books on Sale in the U.S.A.', and 'Notice'.

Continuation of news items, notices, and advertisements including 'Parties in this country desirous of getting out their relations and friends', 'English Books on Sale in the U.S.A.', and 'Notice'.

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