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(No. 1350.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1852.

[Established in 1826.]

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Viva la Confederacion Argentina!—San Nicolas de los Arroyos, June 3, 1852.

We, the Governors of the Provinces of the Argentine Republic, assembled at the City of San Nicolas de los Arroyos, in exercise of the faculties with which we are invested; animated by a sentiment of justice; and recognizing the important services that have been rendered to our beloved Country by the Dictator General Don Juan Manuel Rosas, of Urquiza, freeing the Republic from the barbarous tyranny of Don Juan Manuel Rosas; and actively promoting the National Organization, in a meeting held on this day, have accorded the following:—

1st.—That the Rank of Brigadier General of the Arms of the Republic, is conferred on him holding the same rank for the Province of Entre Rios, Don Justo Jose de Urquiza, with the pay corresponding to it.

2d.—That is accorded to said Brigadier General Don Justo Jose de Urquiza a civil and active pension of \$50,000 with diamonds, with the following inscriptions:—

On the face.—THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—THE LIBERTY—URQUIZA—EL PROTECTOR—CASEROS—FEBRUARY 30 1852.

3d.—A Commission shall be named to take the present resolution to the hands of Brigadier General Don Justo Jose de Urquiza for his information.

4th.—The Governor of Santa Fe shall request from the General Constituent Congress the approbation of the present resolution; the part of the Dictator General of the Arms of the Republic.

5th.—The said Governor of Santa Fe shall invite the other Governors of the Provinces of the Argentine Republic, and presenting the present meeting, to adhere to this resolution.

6th.—The Government of the Province of Buenos Ayres is requested to order the preparation of the medal, accorded in the 2d article, and to deliver it to the person to whom it is dedicated.

7th.—Let it be published by the Ministry of Foreign Relations.

VICENTE LOPEZ—BERNARD VIALBONO—MARIANO TARRAGO—LUIS LUCIANO—MARIANO LOPEZ—NAZARIO BERNABIDES—DON JOSE SERRA—Celedonio Gutierrez—MARTIN GARCIA.

Viva la Confederacion Argentina!—Department of Finance—Buenos Ayres, Aug. 28th, 1852.

The Provisional Director of the Argentine Confederation.

The Treaty of the 31st May, celebrated at San Nicolas de los Arroyos, imposed on the Provisional Director the obligation of regulating the navigation of the interior rivers of the Republic, consulting the security of its territory, and preserving the fiscal rents from being defrauded. This is being directly committed to the National Congress, had not the urgent necessity of releasing the said territory from a feeling, the most earnestly to be eradicated, and that any delay would stand in the way of the work of the National Government, and be longed for by all the Argentine communities.

Since the fall of the Dictator his Regulations on import and exports have been deranged and dissipated without rule, and availing itself of the want of a central power to regulate and preserve the laws and regulations, adapted to the actual circumstances of the country, contraband in fact, has been imported, and the actual expenses, decrease daily, and practices are established that demoralize commerce, and ruin the interests therein united.

Besides, one of the principal causes that moved the Littoral Provinces to promote a project to separate themselves from the tenacity wherewith of their interests of their commerce and their property were sacrificed to the arbitrary and arbitrary principles of the National Government, and the difficulties that were opposed to the navigation of the interior rivers, given up to the will of the free development of traffic; after that oppressive power disappeared from the political scene, and the commerce and the formerly forbidden path, but without either rule

or method; so that longer to suffer such a situation, is not only to prejudice the national rents, but it would cause to doubt of the perfect dominions which the Republic has over its territory, at least expose us to a cruel and task in extracting tribute alone, instead of preventing or subduing them in their origin.

Moved by these considerations, and desiring to provide for the actual necessities of the Nation, the Provisional Director has mediated the most adequate means of rendering available the interior rivers, to facilitate commerce to the benefit of industry, and to promote the property of the communities of the interior, adopting the measures indispensable to assuring the security of the territory and to avoid fraud in the fiscal rents; to uniformize and centralize the foreign Customs of the Republic, and an administration that may subordinate, regulate, and render effective their responsibility; to guarantee honest commerce, against the losses occasioned to it by fraud, and to afford it every facility, that may be compatible with the public interests; that it may freely develop itself. To obtain these objects, having consulted the Council of State, he has accorded and decrees:—

CHAPTER I.

OF THE FOREIGN CUSTOMS-HOUSES.

Art. 1st.—In the meantime, and in so far as allowed by the Treaty of San Nicolas de los Arroyos, the proceeds of the Foreign Customs-houses of the Republic, remain destined to the National expense.

2d.—The Foreign Customshouses are:—1st.—The ones to be established on General and Bahia Mansera, on the sea bed, and the ones to be established on the River of Matrin Garcia in the River Plate at Concepcion in the Uruguay; at the Rosario, in the Rio Uruguay, and on the River Parana, and that which may be established on the coast belonging to the Province of Buenos Ayres, at the point that may be selected by the permanent authorities of this Republic, and the inland ones of Mendoza, San Salta, and Jujuy.

3d.—From the date of this decree, the Customshouses mentioned in the preceding article, and their preventive stations remain closed, until the immediate authority of the Provisional Director of the Republic.

4th.—The navigation of the rivers Parana and Uruguay is also allowed to foreign vessels, merely merchant, whatever may be their flag and nationality, provided their burden be upwards of 100 tons. They shall be permitted for loading and discharging in all the ports where National Customshouses have been established; and shall not be allowed to touch at any other point whatever of the coast, or islands of the Republic.

5th.—The liberty of navigating the rivers, established in the preceding article, shall begin to have effect from the first of October ensuing.

6th.—All the foreign Customshouses are authorized to despatch export produce, or merchandise, and to receive the duties thereon, that take these cargoes in the Custom houses of the Parana and Uruguay, shall carry a Customhouse stamp, and the lines of the vessels and the hatches sealed by the remitting Customhouse. At the Preventive Station the seal shall be broken, and the produce, being in conformity with the Certificate of the Customhouse, which is treated on in this article, shall be received, and the duties, being in the form, shall be despatched without delay.

7th.—All the effects and merchandise that may be imported into the territory of the Republic, shall pay the fiscal duties in the Customhouse of the Province of Buenos Ayres, and be despatched, not being a deposit. All merchandise that may be exported to foreign ports, shall be received in the Customhouse in the form, that may dispatch the export cargo.

8th.—The interior of the Republic the circulation of effects of national product, or manufacture is free from duty, as also that of effects of other countries, of every kind, despatched in the foreign Customshouses.

9th.—The movement and circulation by water of despatched effects in any Customhouse, shall be subject to the following duties, on removal for any established port; but in every case the packages may be sealed, and the duties, on the despatching Customhouse, with a guaranteed obligation for double the amount of duties, to present the certificate of delivery

10th.—The circulation in national vessels of effects of national product or manufacture, between ports of the Republic, shall be free from all duty, but to effect it a license must be taken, with the obligation of presenting the certificate of delivery of the Customhouse or Preventive Station of their destination, within the reasonable term that may be assigned.

11th.—Being a special prerogative of the Confederate Provinces, situated upon the Parana, the Uruguay, the River Plate and the Sea, to establish ports for their coasts for the reception of national vessels; that this power may not disturb the proceedings of the national Customshouses, a copy of the regulations spoken of in the preceding article, shall be remitted to the nearest national Preventive Station.

12th.—Upon the duties of import and export, charged by article 1st, with the national expenses, six per cent. shall be taken, destined for the Provincial expenses, and upon this quota, each of the Provinces of the Confederation shall receive, for the meantime a credit upon the national treasury, which the Provisional Directory shall distribute in proportion to the actual necessities of each Province, till a more exact provision be established, in view of the statistical statement of their accounts.

13th.—Whilst the national tariff is being duly arranged, the Customshouses shall continue collecting the duties according to the existing regulations, with the exception of that of the Rosario, where the actual tariff of that of Buenos Ayres shall run; and of the inland ones, where 15 per cent shall be recovered upon all articles of foreign importation.

14th.—The Administrators of the foreign Customshouses shall pass monthly to the respective Government of the Customshouses a statement of the movement of their office and its dependencies, accompanying the copies of the importations, with a specification of the articles, valuations, and duties they may have paid, and a statement of the revenue, with specification of articles and duties.

15th.—They shall in like manner pass a statement of the arrivals and sailings of the duties received and due, with the necessary precision and accuracy, that the Inspection Commission may keep an account current of each Customhouse.

16th.—At the end of each year, each Customhouse shall send a special account, accompanied by the original documents. The Inspection shall revise and liquidate this account, and the respective Comptroller of the Customhouse of Buenos Ayres, for re-embarkment and transport, and with the Treasurer of Matrin Garcia. (To be continued.)

SYNOPSIS OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

(To facilitate reference, we offer the dates of their publication in the present issue.)

Aug. 24—Decree recognizing Don Carlos Zambrano y Viana, as Consul of H. M. the Queen of Spain.

Decree from the Ministry of Finance, designating tenders for the introduction of Foreign flour; as the Government had determined to contract other measures to remedy the inconvenience arising from the dearth of bread.

Aug. 25th.—Note from General Tomas Larrea, accepting his appointment, as President of the Commission for the National Invasions, and returning thanks.

Notes from Colonels Don Ramon Rodriguez, Don Juan Antonio Gonzalez, Don Manuel P. Rojas, Don Manuel de Olazabal and Don Francisco Lobos, Sergeants Major Don Vicente de la Cruz, Don Juan de los Rios, and Don Nicolas Descazi, accepting their appointments as members of the above Commission, and returning thanks.

Note of the Justice of Peace of Navarro, remitting the amount of the new tax for said District for the current year.

Note from Dr. Don Hilario Almiria, returning thanks for his appointment as head Surgeon of the Army.

Note of the Chief of Affairs of Bolivia, protesting respectfully but solemnly, in the name of his Government, against the 4th article of the Parana Treaty, which recognises the absolute sovereignty of the River Paraguay as belonging to the new Republic.

Reply to the preceding by our Minister of Foreign Relations, declining the tendered protest, as the stipulations of the Treaty

could in no way affect pre-existing rights of Bolivia; which the Argentine Government had no wish or intention to prejudice, feeling as it does the most lively sympathy for all the sister Republics.

A second note from the Charge d'Affaires of Bolivia, accepting the explanations and protesting in protest, stating that his only object had been to preserve intact the rights of his Republic.

Reply, acknowledging receipt of the communication, and stating that the Argentine Charge d'Affaires near the Government of Paraguay had been duly notified of the case in the consideration of that Government.

Resolution of the Chamber of Commerce, that—although property shall immediately be realized, as at present under the Banco de la Republica, to prevent deterioration, and expedite the operations of the said Bank.

Notice from the Ministry of War and Marine, directing the invalids belonging to the Army brought from the Banda Oriental, and who are at present under charge of the Lieutenant Colonel Don Jose Domingo Martinez, to present themselves at said Ministry.

Decree of the Ministry of Government, appointing a Commission to prepare drafts of a new National Code of Laws. President of the Commission, Don Manuel de Rosas; Vice President, Dr. Vicente Lopez; Secretary, Dr. Marcelo Gamba.

The Commission to be established, shall consist of: 1st. Civil Code—Author or composer, Dr. Leopoldo Villegas; consulting colleagues, Drs. Alejandro Villegas, and Marcelo Gamba. 2d. Penal Code—Author, Dr. Baltometro Garcia; consulting colleagues, Drs. Manuel de la Cruz and Felipe Arana. 3d. Municipal Code—Author, Dr. José B. Gorostiza; consulting colleagues, Drs. Vicente Lopez and Francisco Pico, with Messrs. José Maria Rojas y Patron and Francisco Balbin, as members of the Commission. The Commission in the form of proceedings in the preceding sections. 4th. Author, Dr. José R. Perez, consulting colleagues, Drs. José Manuel de la Cruz and Eduardo Lahitte.—The labours of the Commission shall be finished in two years, or earlier if possible.

The authors to be remunerated for their services at the rate of \$4000 each, and the consultative colleagues, \$2000 each, to commence on the 1st January 1853; employa in receipt of salaries, to be paid in monthly instalments, all amounts—All Jurisconsults throughout the Republic invited to submit their suggestions; as also to submit generally, whether native or foreign; addressing them either to the President of the Commission, or to the Secretary of the said Section, to which they may have reference.

Note from the Government of Rioja to Dr. Hugo Alvarez, acquainting him of his nomination, together with Don Angel de Larrea, as Representatives of said Province in the ensuing National Congress.

Decree from the Government of Buenos Ayres, accepting the appointment and returning thanks.

Accounts and bills sent on account of the Service by Don Federico Silva; the net proceeds amounting to \$254,250 1/2.

Decree from the Government of Buenos Ayres, relating to the incidental expenses of each corps of the Garrison; to which Colonels and Lieutenants are entitled, and to which are added ten dollars per month; Major, eight; Captain, five; Lieutenant-Captains and Ensigns, three; and Montes, one dollar.

Decree making the following consular appointments:—Consul General for the Republic, Don Juan Antonio Gonzalez, Consul for Valparaiso, Dr. Manuel de Sarrazin; Vice-Consul for Valparaiso, Don Manuel de la Cruz; Vice-Consul for Santiago de Chile, Don Manuel Barro y Arana; Vice-Consul at Joazeiro, Don Celestino Roby; and Consul at Bahia, Don Joaquin Peyerma Marin.

Decree of the Government of Cordoba, abolishing the franchise within the territory of the Province, in conformity with the stipulations of the Treaty of San Nicolas.

Another decree, annulling the above, as the general Census of the Province.

Note of the Ecclesiastical Synod of Cordoba, acknowledging receipt of the circular of the Government of Buenos Ayres, and returning thanks for the appointment and returning thanks, with the customary congratulations.

Aug. 27th.—Note from the Government of Santa Fe, to the Government of Buenos Ayres, replying to the communication of said Province in the ensuing Constituent Congress, and requesting that the Government of Buenos Ayres, accept the appointment and return thanks, with the customary congratulations.





